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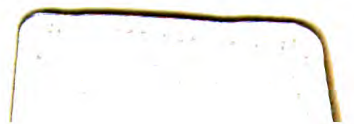
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HISTORY OF ST. MENEFREDA
ALIAS ST. MINVER.



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J. Ferguson, lith.

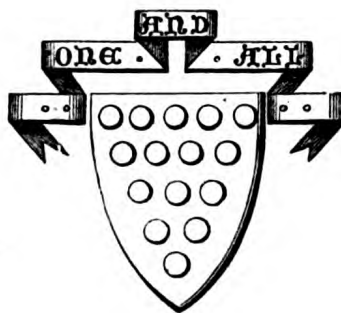
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VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MINVIEUR, (MENEFREDA.)
from a Photograph

PAROCHIAL AND FAMILY HISTORY
OF THE PARISH OF
ST. MENEFREDA, *ALIAS* ST. MINFRE,
ALIAS ST. MINVER.
IN THE
COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

BY SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.,
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HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL, ETC.

"If there be any who desire to be strangers in their own country, foreigners
in their own cities, and always children in knowledge, let them please themselves.
I write not for such humours."—*Camden*.



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PARISH OF ST. MENEFREDA, *ALIAS* ST. MINFRE,
ALIAS ST. MINVER.

The parish of St. Minver, which is large and compact, is bounded on the south, for a short distance, by the parish of Egloshayle, from which it is separated by a small tidal creek, and, afterwards, by the hayle or estuary of the Alan; on the west by Padstow harbour; on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the east by the parishes of St. Endellion and St. Kew. The boundary line between this parish and the last named is particularly described in the terrier printed, *Hist. of Trigg*, vol. ii, p. 77. The total area of St. Minver, is 7578a. 2r. 27½ perches,¹ of which the greater part is arable.

INDUSTRIES AND CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Formerly a great deal of corn was shipped at Rock, but during the last twenty-five years the sand has so much encroached as to render the access of vessels to the pier difficult, and shipments have almost ceased.

For some years lead mines were worked at Pentireglaze, Polzeath, and Trebederick but without much success, and they have now been for a long time closed.

Except that a few persons earn a livelihood by gathering cockles from the sands in Padstow harbour, which are estimated to produce about £600 a year, there is no other industry practised besides the cultivation of the soil.²

¹ Including water and sea coast 8683 acres.

² The Rev. William Sandys, writing to Lysons in 1812, says: "the parish is famous for its sheep and its wool, the quantity of the latter being about 70,000lbs. yearly." He adds: "Annual tillage of grain, including about 100 acres of oats and 1700 acres Cornish measure (2021 acres statute measure) of wheat and barley, exceeded by none in the kingdom, which is owing, principally, to the facility of procuring the best sea manures, a circumstance which augments the value of the land."

Through the kindness of Mr. J. D. Bryant to whom we are indebted for much other valuable information concerning the present state of the parish, and of Mr. S. Symons, both of St. Minver, we have been favoured with the following details of the present annual production of the parish for comparison with the above figures:—

The chief landowners are: H. R. H. The Duke of Cornwall in respect to the manor of Penmayne, Edward Stephens, Esq. for the Trewornan Estate, Mrs. Stephens for the Sandys Estate, Colonel Tremayne, W. Arundell Yeo, Esq., Lord Robartes, Hon. G. M. Fortescue, and Mrs. Potter.

The wages of agricultural laborers are 12s. a week; they are also provided with wood for fuel and an allotment for vegetables, which is ploughed and prepared for them by the farmers. This is considered equivalent to 1s. a week more. The rate, by the year, for men not enjoying these advantages is 2s. 6d. a day. A few men hold cottages rent free, but in respect to these additional services are given.

The villages in the parish, beside the Church Town, which contain more than ten dwellings are: Rock and Stop-a-tide, Tredrizzick, Penmayne, and Polzeath.

The parish, for local purposes, is divided into two townships called *highlands* and *lowlands*.

The number of dwelling houses and the population, as shown in the census returns at the several decennia in the present century, are as under:

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
HIGHLANDS.								
Population	788 ¹	589	713	711	683	757	626 ²	568
Houses {	Inhabited ..	157 ¹	101	123	131	140	117	119
	Uninhabited ..	4 ¹	..	8	11	1	15	12
	Building ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
LOWLANDS.								
Population	..	262	315	399	456	468	485	421
Houses {	Inhabited ..	..	56	70	81	101	116	113
	Uninhabited ..	..	1	5	4	12	10	15
	Building ..	..	2	5	..	3	2	..

About 34,000lbs. of wool, 424 bullocks, averaging each $4\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., 2040 quarters of wheat, 2300 quarters of barley and 250 quarters of oats. The basis of the statements not being alike, the comparison is not so apposite as it might otherwise have been. The production of wool, it will be observed, is about half the quantity it was in 1812. The system of farming has been changed. In 1812, with the exception of a few cows and working oxen, no cattle were kept. Sheep formed the only stock. So that the introduction of improvements in agriculture has been the means of producing, at present prices, £5000 worth of beef in lieu of £1800 worth of wool. The acreage of corn we presume to be much the same, and as Mr. Sandys does not state the yield we have no means of comparison.

¹ Including both highlands and lowlands.

² There has been a gradual decrease of the agricultural population in the highlands and lowlands since 1821, arising from the introduction of machinery and consequent decreased demand for manual labour. In the lowlands the decrease from these causes was more than counterbalanced by the introduction of miners to work the lead mines. These mines were closed before 1861, since which the population has decreased in both districts.

ASSESSMENTS, &c.

				£	s.	d.		
Annual Value of Real Property as assessed upon the whole parish in 1815.				8354	0	0		
Rated Value from County Rate	...	{	Highlands	£6136	0	0		
			Lowlands	2392	0	0		
				8528	0	0		
Gross Estimated Rental 1863	...	{	Highlands	5250	17	2		
			Lowlands	2128	0	6		
				7378	17	8		
Rateable Value in 1863	...	{	Highlands	4864	15	0		
			Lowlands	1969	0	0		
				6833	15	0		
Gross Estimated Rental in 1874	...	{	Highlands	6857	0	0		
			Lowlands	2619	0	0		
				9476	0	0		
Rateable Value in 1874	...	{	Highlands	6064	0	0		
			Lowlands	2320	0	0		
				8384	0	0		
Parochial Assessments for the year ending 1874	{	Highlands	{	Common Charges	493	6	4	
			{	Police Rate	63	18	4	
				County Rate	57	10	6	
					614	15	2	
	{	Lowlands	{	Common Charges	188	7	0 ³ / ₄	
			{	Police Rate	24	18	4	
				County Rate	22	8	6	
					235	13	10 ³ / ₄	
				850	9	0 ³ / ₄		
Land Tax:— Redeemed £190 2s. 7 ³ / ₄ d. Payable £188 0s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d. =				378	3	0		
Assessed Taxes				not known.				
Inhabited House Duty Assessed upon the Annual Value of {				Highlands	192	0	0	
				Lowlands	nil.			
Property and Income Tax Assessed upon	{	Schedule A	{	Highlands	Gross	6773	0	0
			{	Lowlands	-	2695	0	0
		" B		{	Highlands	-	6496	0
			{	Lowlands	-	2292	0	0
		" D		...	not known.			
		" E	...	not known.				

¹ The amount levied in this parish for the maintenance of the poor in 1831 was £834 17s.

GEOLOGY.

The geological formation of this parish is, generally, the same as that of the adjoining parishes of St. Endellion, St. Kew, and Egloshayle; consisting of the Devonian, or argilacious, slate, often variegated, especially in the eastern part of the parish, as in St. Kew. These slates are traversed by numerous courses of greenstone which end, somewhat abruptly, near the Camel, and the slates are continued without them, except a large course north of Padstow (which ends at Permizen Point) and the headland at Stepper Point. An elvan dyke (see Hist. of Trigg, vol. ii, p. 79) rising in St. Teath and traversing the parish of St. Kew, crosses this parish in a due westerly direction to Lower Penmayne. The trappean rocks of greenstone and other varieties break through the slates in a manner to shew that the latter were consolidated before the igneous molten matter was erupted among them. These eruptions in some places assume quite a volcanic character. This is particularly observable in Cant hill, on "the Rumps," and in some of the little islets on the north coast, which are quite conical in form.¹

Two patches of limestone have also been observed in this parish, the first cropping out at Dinham, and the latter, a band extending about a mile east and west, near Rock. They are probably continuations of the same course which may be seen at Padstow and at Permizen Point, in which fossils have been found.

Flint Drift and Raised Beaches—Over a large portion of the lowlands of this parish shattered flints and flint flakes are found on the surface, and imbedded in the sub-soil below the reach of the ordinary plough; that they are of ancient date is obvious from their being also found in the undisturbed soil which, for a long period, has been covered by the hills of blown sand along the coast line of Padstow Harbour. This flint drift extends from Hayle Bay to Trewornan, and flints have also been found on Pentire. There can be no doubt that they are of natural formation. The beds are not limited to this district; Mr. Whitley has found them along the north coasts of Devon and Cornwall, extending from Morte Point, in the former county, to the Land's End. Moreover, they are not confined to the coast line, but have been found at three places on the granite plateau of Dartmoor, on the moors of the Brownwilly range, on the high lands of Davidstow and elsewhere, and Mr. Whitley has traced the trail of the drift into South Wales, and to its native place in the disrupted chalk of Antrim.²

On that part of the coast of Trebederick called Greenway is a raised beach of considerable thickness, in some places consisting of water-worn round stones and pebbles, chiefly quartz. Along the cliff on the north-east of Hayle Bay may also be observed a sedimentary deposit, some 20 ft above the present high water mark, and at a place called "Stinking Gugg," near the headland of Pentire, is a raised beach, at about the same

¹ See a paper on this subject by Mr. Nicholas Whitley, C.E., in the 30th Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

² Transactions of the Victoria Institute. No. 29.

level, containing water-worn stones of sandstone, and stones of other character, and fragments of slate rock, which do not appear to have been subjected to the action of water, &c., imbedded in a silicious sand cemented by oxide of iron and forming a kind of conglomerate.

The Sands.—About a square mile of the lowland district of this parish has been buried by an inundation of sand arising from the sea, and covering the soil in some places many feet deep. There is no precise record when this calamity occurred. Inasmuch, however, as it is not confined to this parish, but prevails along a considerable portion of the north coast of Cornwall, where the land is not protected by high cliffs, we may conclude that the disaster was of a general nature. Leland, writing, in 1540, of the peninsula on which St. Ives is built, says: "most parte of the houses be sore oppressed or over coverid with sandes, that the stormy windes and rages castith up there. This calamite hath continued ther litle above 20 yeres." He adds: "The best part of the town now standith in the south part of the peninsula, up toward another hille, for defence from the sandes.....the pere is chokid with sand." Of S. Piranes in the Sandes, he says: "The shore from St. Ives is sore plagued to S. Carantokes, with sandes."¹ And Norden, writing, about forty years later of Lelant says: "Of late the sand hath buried much of the landes and howses, and many devises they use to prevent the obsorption of their Church." Of Peran he says: "the parish is almost drowned with the sand in such sort as the inhabitants have been once already forced to remove their Churche."¹ Carew, also, writing towards the end of the century, says: "Of Saint Peran we have spoken before, which too well brooketh his surname, in Zabulo, for the light sand carried up by the north wind from the sea shore daily continueth his covering, and marring the land adioynant, so as the distress of this deluge draue the inhabitants to remove their Church; howbeit, when it meeteth with any crossing brooke the same (by a secret antipathy) restraineth, and barreth his farder inroaching that way."²

Tradition states that the drifting of the sand was so sudden and violent, that in two nights many houses were covered, and that this has been confirmed by the discovery of houses, like those of Pompeii, with the furniture in them. It is also said that a village was buried in the little valley near St. Enodoc's Chapel. Probably the existence of the Roman remains, presently to be noticed, gave rise to this belief. The Church of St. Enodoc itself, like the ancient Churches of Perran Zabulo and Gwithian, has been nearly covered, and even now the sands surrounding it are higher than the roofs. The sands are continually shifting, but it is said that the quantity has diminished rather than increased during living memory.

Though, in consequence of some special circumstances, there may have been some sudden and large eruption of sand at a particular time, that drift sand existed on the manor of Penmayne at an early date is, we think, very certain. The Ministers' accounts for the Duchy of Cornwall shew that in 1402 such great waste and destruction of land arose within the manor of Tywarnhayle, in consequence of the influx of sand from the

¹ Leland's Itin. iii, 21.

² Carew's Survey of Cornwall, first edition, p. 148. This we imagine arises from the light sand which drifts along the surface of the ground, falling into the channel and being washed away by the stream.

sea, that the tenants of the manor were unable to pay their rents.¹ It does not appear that the tenantry of the manor of Penmayne were similarly distressed, for the accounts shew that their rents were regularly paid. Nevertheless the causes which produced the drift on one part of the coast would, in like manner, affect any other exposed to it, and it is not unlikely that as the irruption on Penmayne was on common land, the cultivated tenements remained uninjured. The waste of Spire, which is the district covered, was held by the tenants of the manor of Penmayne in 1337,² and continued to be taken by them at every assession. It may, however, be worthy of remark, that in 1457, the Ministers' Accounts of the manor of Penmayne shew that there was then a rabbit-warren there which was let to Sir John Colshill, Knight, at the annual rent of 6s. 8d. per annum. The disaster which occurred at Tywarhayle was more than a century earlier than the time mentioned by Leland, and the Ministers' accounts of the latter date do not shew any failure on the part of the tenantry.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.

The headland of the "Rumps" which is situate opposite to Tintagel, of which it commands a view, on the opposite side of the bay, was strongly fortified by three high walls supported by as many deep ditches. There is a tumulus on "Tinner's Hill" on Trenant Farm, which is about 60 ft. in diameter, and is now 10 ft. high; and on the site of the Roman settlement upon Padstow Harbour, near St. Enodoc Chapel, presently to be mentioned, Archdeacon Trollope, a few years ago, in investigating the site of the settlement, observed a sandy tumulus in the midst of a circular space surrounded by a boundary of drifted sand. It was 40 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. high, rather thickly strewn with small stones, apparently for the purpose of preventing the light materials of its surface from being blown away.

With assistance of Mr. Prideaux-Brune, the tumulus was opened by driving a wide trench through it. It was found that ashes had been mingled with the sand, and pieces of charcoal were turned up, until on arriving at the centre of the mound, about 2 ft. from the top, a small heap of calcined human bones was discovered, but unaccompanied by any appearance of an urn. Beneath this deposit was a large heap of wood ashes, but nothing else was found below though the ground was excavated to the natural rock. It was, however, observed that a small circular shaft had been sunk in this rock and filled in again with fragments of the rock, pieces of quartz, and sand; suggesting to the Archdeacon that at some distant date it had probably been examined.³

On the top of Bray hill a tumulus was also opened, but at that time nothing was discovered, the trench having been driven on one side of the interment. A day or two afterwards, the side of the trench having fallen in, a large urn was observed. Unfortunately

¹ Ministers' Accounts. Duchy of Cornwall Office. (See Appendix 1.)

² Caption of Scizin.

³ Archaeological Journal, vol. xvii, p. 315.

it was broken, but fragments of it are still in the possession of Mr. Thomas, who resides on the hill. It is of the British period, and is ornamented by the British zig-zag pattern. On the east side of the same hill, in opening a quarry, Saxon graves were discovered. They were formed of a few slate stones set on edge, and covered with stones of the same kind. They were only just below the surface of the land and still remain open, and yet contain fragments of human bones.

It may also be here noticed that a sub-marine forest exists in a small bay, called Daymer Bay, within Padstow harbour, lying north-west of St. Enodoc Church. Its existence has been long known, and its position is shewn on old maps. About a century ago, by reason of the dislodgment of the sand, a large quantity of trunks and roots of trees were recovered. In 1857, from the same cause, the forest was again exposed about 12 ft. below high water mark. It was found to consist of stumps and roots of oaks, yews, and also of some soft wooded trees, the former of large size blackened with age, and so indurated as to give a ringing metallic sound when struck with an axe. There were also a great number of hazel nuts, lying layer below layer, separated from each other by a thin vegetable deposit produced by the fall of the leaf during many successive years. Mixed with these were the horns and teeth of the red deer, and the remains of other animals. The sand has again now covered this interesting object.

THE ROMAN STATION.

Camden was of opinion that the Romans during their occupation of this country never penetrated west of the Tamar. Setting aside the improbability of their not exploring a district so famous for its metallic riches as the Cassiterides, the large discoveries of Roman remains, of different kinds, which have been made since Camden's days, and especially of coins in great numbers and of various periods, renders it certain that that energetic people were no strangers in Cornwall. That they had a small settlement, if not of a permanent at least of a temporary character, and of some duration, on the western side of Padstow Harbour, is, we think, abundantly proved by the discoveries which from time to time have been made upon the site, and it is probable that were it not for the sand, which has buried the whole area many feet deep, further evidences of their residence here would appear, for it is remarkable that no vestige of a Roman building has been brought to light. Fragments of Roman pottery have been found in abundance, consisting of portions of small vessels with nearly pointed bottoms, and the rims and handles of others of red, grey, and cream coloured wares, besides numerous pieces of Samian vases. Many fragments of Roman glass of good quality, thin and clear, have been discovered, chiefly portions of bottles and vases of a light green, or amber tint. One fragment was of a violet blue, and a few blue and variegated beads of the usual Roman type have been picked up. The surface of the locality is strewn with small pieces of bronze ornaments, and, occasionally, upon the shifting of the sands, perfect specimens have been found, consisting of ornamental nails, or studs, a bronze fibula, representing a bird, a pretty little pennanular fibula in

perfect condition, various other fibulæ, a pair of tweezers with two short pieces of chain attached to them, &c.; but the most curious find among these Roman remains was a necklace of pink coral; many short pieces of that substance have been gathered up almost in their natural condition, but perforated so as to admit of their being strung.¹ Several of such pieces are still in the collection formed by the late Mr. Thomas Kent of Padstow, and now in the possession of his daughter, as well as the other objects above mentioned. Such rudely shaped beads are rarely found among objects of Roman antiquities, and indicate, we think, an earlier British occupation of the spot.

A coin of the Emperor Gallienus, who died in the year 268, two of Constantinus Maximus, who died in the year 361, struck to commemorate the building of Constantinople, and various others have been found at this spot. It has been supposed that the estuary of the river Alan is identical with the estuary of the Cenio, or Κενίων, of Ptolemy, and the town the Cenia of Richard of Cirencester. Ptolemy, however, places his Κενίων on the south coast, with which the Fal would very well agree, not only in position but in name, for the words have the same meaning; and it has been considered that Tregony is the site of Cenia. We are, however, in this dilemma. At St. Minver Roman remains have been found in abundance, and they have also been found at Trevone on the opposite side of Padstow Harbour, but, so far as we know, not a single Roman object has ever been discovered at Tregony, and we are inclined to think we must look elsewhere for Cenia.

ANCIENT ROADS AND TRACKS.

The great road from the north-east of the county, as we have before stated (ante vol. i, p. 484) entered this parish from St. Endellion, at a place called "Plain Street," a name clearly indicating its Roman origin. That this was a Roman road, in the proper sense of the word, is not probable. The Roman traffic in the county was not sufficient to induce the Romans to construct roads according to their usual design, but as they had stations in Cornwall they undoubtedly had access to them by land as well as by sea, though the latter was perhaps their usual means of intercourse. They doubtless used the British roads.²

¹ See Archdeacon Trollope's paper, "Archæol. Journ," vol. xvii, pp. 511. Many of the objects are there figured, the whole of which, except No. 12, were found at St. Minver, and are now in the possession of Miss Kent.

² That the Romans had, or used, roads in Cornwall is manifest from the recent discovery that the inscribed stone which, in 1853, was found built into the wall of S. Hilary Church, is a Columna Miliaria, set up by Flavius Constantine and commemorating also his father Constantine the Great. The inscription, so far as it has been deciphered, is, in ten lines:—IMP CAES | FLAVI[O] | CONSTANTINO | PIO IN[VICTO] | CAES | DIVI | CONSTANTINI | PII | AVG | FILIO. Which may be read:—"To the Emperor Caesar | Flavius | Constantinus | the pious and invincible | Caesar | of the deified | Constantius | the pious | Augustus | the son."! The stone was found on the line of road from the Roman camp at Condurra to St. Michael's Mount. A somewhat different reading of the inscription is given in the Archæol. Camb. 1858, p. 176, where the date assigned to this stone is between A.D. 335 and A.D. 337. A miliary, with an inscription almost identical with that at St. Hilary, has been discovered close to the edge of the Ermine Street, near Ancaster. This last has been figured by Archd. Trollope in the Archæological Journal, xxvii, 13. See also Wright's "Celt, Roman, and Saxon," p. 355, and Hübner's "Inc. Brit. Lat.," pp. 13 and 211.

After passing Plain Street, the ancient road traversed the northern part of the parish, skirting the sea-coast as nearly as practicable, to the fortified headland now called "The Rumps, near Pentire head." Across the rabbit warren near the station, the road is well defined, but it is obliterated in the cultivated fields above for some distance. The road to the Roman station branched off from this about a mile from Plain Street, passing by Maesmere and through Treglynes; and, crossing the little brook just below Roserrowe, passed over the hill in a direct line to the station. Traces now remain on the crest of the hill south of Trenean, but on the western side, near the station, the land has been overwhelmed by sand from the sea. Another road branched off from that first above-mentioned, about half a mile further from Plain Street, which led to Polzeath at the head of Hayle, or Hell, Bay, and thence across the hill southward to another bay in Padstow harbour, before mentioned, called Daymer Bay, near the Roman station aforesaid.¹

Another road entered this parish from the parish of St. Kew at Rooke Mill, and proceeded in nearly a straight line to St. Minver Church town, whence several roads emanated, viz., one which fell into the road abovementioned as leading to Polzeath; a second proceeded northwards, and, crossing the road first abovementioned, led to Portquin; and a third extended in a south-west direction to Blackrock, where the ferry crosses to Padstow. Another important road from Penpont, in the parish of St. Kew and one from Egloshayle, entering the parish converged at St. Minver Church Town. Several other devious roads or tracks, traversed the parish, which it is unnecessary to particularise.

ANCIENT CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS.

40. Opposite to the south door of St. Michael's Chapel is an ancient massive granite cross, which was removed to that position from the western end of the Church. It is of a very unusual character. The head is 2ft. 9in. across, and the symbol is of the form of (what heraldically is called) a *cross degraded*; that is, the extremities are fixed in a step, or degree, and are united by a rim or circle, the panels within the arms of the cross being pierced. The short shaft, upon which the head is set, is only 1ft. in height, and it is 1ft. 6in. wide, and about 8in. thick. The sides of the shaft and also the side of the head within the extremities of the symbol, which slightly project, are filled with sculptured ornament. The stone is a granite of coarse texture.

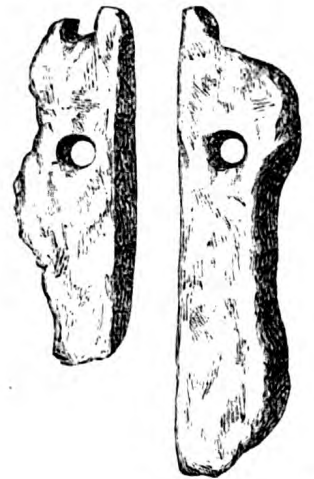


¹ Whilst these pages were passing through the press, an article appeared in No. xviii of "The Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall," On the extent and nature of the Roman occupation of Cornwall, by Mr. N. Whitley, one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Institution. Mr. Whitley gives a long list, which he states to be imperfect, of places in Cornwall where Roman coins and other remains have been found, and he gives a map, in which he shews the probable sites of the roads which he considers were used by that people. So far as our examination of the roads in the Deanery of Trigg Minor are concerned, we consider Mr. Whitley has placed the Roman road too far south, but we agree with him in his general deductions.

41. Another cross is in the Church-yard of St. Enodoc. The head, which was broken off, was found at the time of the restoration of the Church built into the old fence of the churchyard, and the cross was repaired and set up in its present position at the expense of F. J. Hext of Tredethy, Esq. It is of the usual way side type. The shaft, which stands in a socket, is three feet two inches high, and the head 1 ft. 8 in. in diameter. The symbol is slender in form, slightly of the Greek character, and within a marginal rim.



42. At Rooke Mill are two rough perforated stones, one standing in the stream which divides St. Minver from St. Kew, on the St. Minver side, as a post for a fence, and the other forming part of a foot bridge over the same stream. They appear to have been portions of a four holed cross, at some time divided for some utilitarian purpose. The portion used in the bridge is 5 ft. in length, and has probably been shortened, for the other is longer, but how much it is difficult to say with certainty as it is set in the ground.



43. Set up as a rubbing post in a field, near the Quakers' burial ground, on the farm of Treglines, is a small Latin cross. It measures 3 ft. in height, and the arms are about 6 in. in length. It is made of granite, and is set about 1 ft. deep in the ground.



The ancient inscribed stone on Doydon head, in this parish, we have already described, see *Hist. of Trigg Minor*, vol. i, p. 485.

MEETING HOUSES OF DISSENTERS.

Quakers' Meeting House.—About the end of the seventeenth century there was a considerable number of Quakers in this parish, and they established near Treglynnes a Meeting House with a small burial ground annexed. The burials here were recorded in the parish register. The first entry was in 1695, and we find twenty-eight such burials between that date and 1742, about two thirds of the interments being those of women. Both the Meeting house and the burial ground had ceased to be used before the present century as the sect had become extinct in the parish. No trace of the building can now be found, but the burial ground, which is partially enclosed by a wall, yet remains. It is planted with trees now of about thirty years' growth. The wall is much decayed, but the place is, to some extent, attended to at the expense of some members of the Society.

The tide of modern dissent did not set in in this parish so early as in many others, nor does it appear to have taken so strong a hold upon the people. The Rev. William Sandys, then vicar, writing to Lysons in 1812, says, "At the present time there is no dissenter of any denomination in my parish. There are some Methodists indeed, among the lowest class, who attend the Church Service, but the itinerary preachers, called 'roundmen,'¹ have for some time made their appearance, but have not been able to form a society or collect subscriptions.² The parish, however, did not long enjoy this immunity, for in 1815 a small Meeting House was erected at Tredrizzick, presently to be noticed, and on 24th March 1821, upon the application of William Beiley, described as of Jacobstow, a house in the occupation of William Chelew at Rosewin was registered in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall as a place of meeting for Brianites; and on 10th March 1826, upon the application of Charles Hall, a barn belonging to William Blake at Tregenna was registered in the same Court as place of meeting for Protestant Dissenters, the particular denomination not being stated.³

Wesleyan Methodists—By Indenture, dated 3rd May 1842 and inrolled in Chancery,⁴ Digory Gray of Endellion, Yeoman, conveyed to Henry Vercoe of Egloshayle, Yeoman, and others, a piece of land containing four yards, or thereabouts, being part of a field called Cross Park, adjoining the road leading to Rock, wherein a Meeting House, or Chapel, was intended to be built, the said field being part of the customary lands of the manor of Penmayne, to hold to the said Henry Vercoe, and others, for the term of 500 years, upon the usual trust of the people called Methodists, at the annual rent at fourpence per annum.

This building is situate at a place called "Stop-a-tide," near Rock, and seats 132 persons, and there are 14 members of the society now (1875) attached to it.

¹ He calls them "Modern Jesuits" from their following the example of that Order and the same rules, which never permitted their missionaries to be long resident in the same place.

² Lysons Corr. Addl. MSS., 9419. fo. 399.

³ Archdeaconry Records.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 1842. Part 33, No. 4.

Wesleyan Methodist Free Church.—A Meeting House for Wesleyan Methodists was erected at Tredrizzick in 1815, and was enlarged in 1835. It was vested in trustees but the trust deed was not inrolled, consequently when the schism took place in the Wesleyan body, the trustees, who took part with the seceding party, carried the building with them to the Wesleyan Methodist Association. By deed dated 9th May 1854,¹ Simon Wilcock of St. Minver, Yeoman, in consideration of the sum of £10, conveyed to Charles Ivey, of the same parish, Cordwainer, and others, a piece of land in a field called Chapel Meadow, at Tredrizzick, containing 30 ft by 24 ft., on which piece of land, it is stated, “*the western end of the Methodist Association Chapel has been erected,*” to hold to the uses of the trusts expressed in the model deed, dated 27th January 1842, of the people called the Wesleyan Methodist Association. This acquisition would appear to have been for the purpose of extending the building. Whether or not any addition was then made to it we cannot say, but it was entirely rebuilt in 1874, and will now seat 250 persons. There are 48 registered members, and 60 Sunday School scholars.

Bible Christians.—This body has a Meeting House at Trevanger, built upon a piece of land given by Mr. Rowe of that place. It was erected in 1872, and is vested in trustees, but the trust deed is not inrolled. The building will seat 100 persons, and there are eight registered members of the society.

THE RECTORY AND ADVOWSON OF THE CHURCH.

At the earliest date of which we have any record, the Rectory and Advowson of the Church would seem to have formed parcel of a lordship in St. Minver, held by a family named de Tregrunan, Tregrenan or Tregenuran. In 1255, Joynus de Tregrunan suffered a fine to Richard Prior of Bodmin, of one acre of land in Hensens, of the moiety of the Church of Sancta Menfreda in the ville de Sancta Menfreda, together with the homage and all the services of William de Sancta Menfreda for all the tenements which the said William first held of the said Joynus, to hold to the said Prior and his successors for ever, in right of his Church of Bodmin, in free and perpetual alms, the said Prior to pay scutage when levied for the eighth part of one Knight's fee for all secular services, suits of Court, homages, &c., &c.; and for this fine the Prior received the said Joynus to all benefits of the prayers in the said Church for ever. William de Sancta Menfreda was present at the making of this fine, and did homage to the Prior for the tenements which he held.² In 1302, Silvestre de Tregenuran, probably the son of Joynus and Meliora his wife, by another fine recognised the Advowson of the Church of Sancta Meynureda as the right of Gervas Prior of Bodmin, and the Church of St. Petrock there, and for this fine the said Prior gave the said Silvestre and Meliora one sparrow-hawk; and because it appeared to the Justices upon inquisition taken before them that the Prior and his predecessors, and the Church of Bodmin, were in seizin of the said advowson long before the making of the statute in mortmain,³ there was no collusion, and therefore they allowed the fine to be levied.⁴

¹ Rot. Claus. 1854. Part 73, No. 14.

² Pedes Finium 40th Henry III, Michs.

³ The Statute of Mortmain passed 7th Edward I.

⁴ Pedes Finium, 30th Edward I., Michs. No. 13.

It is not very clear whether or no the Priory of Bodmin was in possession of a moiety of the rectory of this parish previous to the grant of a moiety by Joynus de Treguran in 1255, but the confirmation of Silvester de Tregenuran in 1302, would seem to apply to the entirety. The rectory and advowson of the Church remained vested in the Priory until the dissolution of the house in 1538, when the value of the sheaf tithe was £14 13s. 6d. per annum.¹

We have already stated that the Prior and Convent of Bodmin in 1537, the year before the Priory was dissolved, granted a lease of the rectories of Bodmin, *St. Minver*, Padstow, and *St. Cubert*, for a term of 77 years, at the annual rent of £56 12s. 10d., to Nicholas Prideaux, and that such lease was confirmed under the Great Seal on 31st July 1544; and that though, from some circumstance with which we are not acquainted, that lease was terminated in 1578, the said rectories with all the sheaf tithe were released to Roger Prideaux and Phillippa his wife and Edmond their son for the term of their lives and the longest liver of them. And upon surrender of this lease and payment of a fine of £50 on the 23rd January 1584, a new lease was made of all the tithes of the said four parsonages to Phillippa Prideaux the mother of Edmond and to the said Edmond jointly for their lives, remainder after to Humphry Prideaux, nephew of the said Edmond, during his life, at the same rent.² Soon after this Phillippa and Edmond Prideaux granted a lease of the tithes of *St. Minver* to Nicholas Dagge of *St. Kew*, Yeoman, and Thomas Kent of *St. Minver*, Yeoman, and their assigns for the term of ten years at the rent of £70 per annum. This led to some litigation. Francis Penkevill of *St. Minver*, Esq., as was alleged by a bill filed in Chancery, after the death of Phillippa Prideaux, which happened in 1597, by Edward Prideaux and the aforesaid Nicholas Dagge and Thomas Kent, having divers great bartons and lands in the parish, almost one fourth of the parish, in his possession and occupation, had for three years refused to pay his tithes. Penkevill answered that he refused because the rent so raised might not be raised on the inhabitants by conscionable, honest, and good dealings, and that the unconscionable dealings of the joint farmers were well known. And he further stated that he had always set out the tenth part of all his corn, and that the farmers might have taken it to their own use.³ We do not know how this dispute terminated, but by letters patent dated 10th December 1600, a new lease of the rectories of the four parishes was granted to Edmond Prideaux and Peter Prideaux his son for their lives, remainder to Humphry nephew of Edmond as before, at the same rent,⁴ subject to which lease, by letters patent dated 5th January 1608-9, the rectories and sheaf tithe of the said four parishes, and the right of patronage of the vicarages of the said parishes were granted, *inter alia*, to Thomas Aileworth, Esq., and Robert Duke, Gent., to hold to them their heirs and assigns for ever of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty in free and common socage, and the annual rent of £56 12s. 10d.⁵ This purchase was in trust for the Prideaux family, in which

¹ Abstract of Return, 26th Henry VIII, Augmentation Office.

² Privy Signet Book.

³ Chancery Bills and Answers, Elizabeth. Devon, No. 167.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 43rd Elizabeth, Part 11.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 6th James, Part 15, m. 10. On 8th November 1610, the tithe of hay was granted to Thomas Phillips and Richard Moore. (see Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 146.)

family the inappropriate rectories of these parishes remained vested until after the death of Sir John Prideaux of Netherton, Bart., in 1766,¹ when, after lengthened proceedings in Chancery, by deed dated 29th September 1789, it was sold to the Rev. William Sandys of St. Minver, by whose representative it is still held.

THE VICARAGE.

The Vicarage of St. Minver was assigned by Bishop Bronescombe during his visit to St. Bruered on Saturday after the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin 1269, when he assigned to vicar *Ecclesiæ Sancte Menurede* all the attilage, or small tithes, and the whole of the glebe, which was then valued at 10s.² At Pope Nicholas's valuation (1288-1291) the vicarage was taxed at £7 and the vicar not exceeding £1.³ In 1341 the ninth sheep, the ninth fleece, and the ninth lamb were valued at £8, and so sold to Mathew Raynewarde, Henry Dynonn, and William Caymys. Of fifteenths there were none.⁴ In Wolsey's valuation the vicarage was rated at £13 10s. 1d.,⁵ and in Bishop Veysey's of the following year, at £13 10s. 2½d.

The right of presentation to the vicarage was reserved in the Crown from the dissolution of the Priory of Bodmin until the grant of 1608-9, before mentioned, and the presentations to the benefice were made accordingly.

The following Terriers are preserved in the Registry of the Bishop of Exeter.

A true and perfect Tèrrier of all Glebe-lands, Gardens, tenements, and Cottages belonging to the Vicarage of St. Minver, in the county of Cornwall, in possession of Edward Cornish, the present Incumbent; the particular account of which Glebe-lands, with all other possessions and privileges, is as followeth:—

Houses belonging to the Vicarage of St. Minver. Impri. One dwelling house containing five ground rooms; viz.—a Parlour, a Hall, a Kitchen, and two Buttery's; and three upper Rooms, or Chambers.

Item. A study, or closet, with one ground room underneath it separated from the dwelling house, and lying in a plot adjoining to the garden.

Item. A barn, a Stable, a Stall for Oxen, and one Stall for Oxen which is let out to John Wolcock of the village of St. Minver at a rent of four shillings a year, the dwelling house, barn, and stable are bounded on the the west side with a Court belonging to the said Vicarage, and the said Court, with both the stalls for the oxen, is bounded with the Towne-place, or Common land of St. Minver Village on the westside, and on all the other sides with the lands of the said Vicarage; the study, or closet, is on all sides bounded with the Lands belonging to the said vicarage.

Item. There is belonging to the said Vicarage a Mowhay, or place for securing or making in of Corn and Hay, bounded on the west side with the Town-place of St. Minver Village, and on all other sides with the land of the said vicarage.

¹ For further details see account of Bodmin, Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, pp. 143, 144, and notes.

² Bishop Bronescombe's Reg. fo. 42.

³ Pope Nicholas's, Taxation p. 148b.

⁴ Inq. Nonarum, p. 345.

⁵ Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. ii, p. 401.

Gardens belonging to the Vicarage of St. Minver.

Item. One garden near the house bounded on all sides with the lands of the vicarage.

Item. One garden more adjoining to the field called the Well-park, bounded on the East with the lands of Richard Rawling, on the south with the lands of Sr. William Godolphin and Jonathan Prideaux Esq., and on all other parts with the lands of the said vicarage.

Item. One Hop garden bounded on the north side with the lands of John Lord Roberts, Earle of Radnor, and on the south-east side with the lands of Sr. William Godolphin and Jonathan Prideaux Esq., on all other parts with Land of the said Vicarage.

Lands belonging to the Vicarage of St. Minver, in that part of the parish which is usually called the Highland

Item. There is belonging to the Vicarage of St. Minver a field called the Wellpark containing four acres and halfe, bounded on the East with the lands of Richard Rawling, on the west with the common land of St. Minver village, on all other parts with the Lands of the said vicarage.

Item. One meadow containing a halfe acre bounded on the south with the lands of John Lord Roberts, Earle of Radnor, on the west with the common land of St. Minver Village, and on all other parts with the land of of the vicarage.

Item. One plot of ground called the Hill, containing a half acre, bounded on the North with the common land of St. Minver Village, on the east with the land of Richard Rawling, on all other parts with the lands of the said Vicarage.

Item. One ffield called the West park, containing one Acre and three quarters, bounded on the South with the Land of Thomas Hammat, on all other sides with the land of Thomas Darell Esq.

Item. A ffield called the North-park, containing four acres, bounded on the South with the Highway, on the North with the Lands of Ralph Hicks, on the East with the land of Thomas Hammet, on the West with the Lands of Thomas Darell, Esq.

Item. One ffield, called the Highpark, containing eight Acres, bounded on the West with the Lands of Thomas Darell, Esq., on the North with the Lands of Richard Rawlinge, on the East with the Lands of Sr William Godolphin, Kn^t and Jonathan Prideaux, Esq., and the lands of the said vicarage, and on the South with the lands of Richard Rawlinge, the lands of the said vicarage and the common land of St. Minver Village.

Item. One ffield called the Borrough park, containing two Acres, bounded on the East and North with the Lands of Sr William Godolphin Kn^t and Jonathan Prideaux, Esq., and on all other parts with the Lands of the said Vicarage.

Item. One ffield, called the Pease Meadow, containing two Acres and and half, bounded on the East with the lands of Sr William Godolphin, Kn^t and Jonathan Prideaux, Esq., on the South with the lands of Richard Rawling, and on all other parts with the Lands of the aforesaid vicarage.

Item. One ffield, called the Upper Moor, containing two acres, and another field adjoining, called the under moor, containing five acres, bounded

on the South with the lands of Thomas Darell, Esq., on all other parts with the lands of the heirs of George Cole, Esq.

Item. Two plots of Ground lying in a field called Browne's Crosse, one whereof, containing about a quarter of an acre, is bounded on the West side with the highway, on all other parts with the Lands of Richard Rawling; the other, containing about a quarter of an acre, is bounded on the East with the lands of S^r William Godolphin, Kn^t and Jonathan Prideaux, Esq., on all other parts with the lands of Richard Rawlinge.

Lands belonging to y^e Vicarage of St. Minuer, in y^t part of y^e parish w^{ch} is called y^e lowland, or St. Gwinnidock.

Item. ffour plots of Land, containing four Acres, Lyinge in the ffield, called the common ffield of Treweane, bounded on the south side with the Lands of Thomas Darell, Esq., on all other sides with the lands of the heirs of George Cole, Esq.

This is a true terrier of what is in possession of the present Incumbent.

EDWARD CORNISH, *Vic: de St. Minver.*

JOHN CLEMENCE

HUMPHRY HAMBLY

DAVID MATCOTT

} *Churchwardens.*

Dat. y^e 26th of April in the year 1680.

Further particulars of the Benefice and Church are given in the following:

A Terrier of the parish of St. Minver in the county of Cornwall, according to the direction of the Rt. Reverend Father in God Stephen by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Exon. Given in at his Archdeacon's Court, Held at Bodmin April the nineteenth 1727.

First. The Vicarage House is built with Stone and covered with Slat. It contains Five Rooms and Four Chambers, an Hall consisting of Two Bays, floored with Clift Stone, the other four floor'd with earth, each chamber consisting of one Bay. Two thatch'd out-houses, consisting of three Bays, the walls built with Cob.

Secondly. The Glebe is about Thirty Acres, no House upon it. The high Gate about eight. The Burrow Park Two. The Pease Field about Three. The North Park about Four. The Well Park Four. The West Park about Two. The Downes about Seven; all bounded and inclos'd. A small Orchard and a little meadow. Belonging to the Homestall there are two small Courts, each of them having walls made of Cob. A Mowhay and two Gardens, only a common hedge about them. No Trees of vallue grow in the Church-yard or Glebe.

Thirdly. No Pension or Augmentation (except two and sixpence yearly payable out of a field called little brown's Cross) Gift or Bequest made to the Church, neither is any Pension paid out of the Living.

Fourthly. Offerings are payable by Custom, Marriages, Churchings, Burials no Custom. Mortuaries none.

Fifthly. Two Chapells, the North and the South, there is a right of commoning belonging in the North Chapell without any Stint, none to the South. All the Parish are under composition. Pretended prescriptions: Smeath, four shillings; Cant, sixteen shillings; Carlian, four shillings and eight pence; Benedicts, eight pence. Customary receipts have been given to these estates. When Tithes are not compounded for, a shilling is demanded for a Colt or Calf. Lamb one of seven. Fleece one of seven, under seven there is no custom. There hath no case been litigated.

Sixthly. Bells Five (not as yet hang'd), no Clock. A Pulpit Cloth and Cushion. A Bible, Common Prayer books, and a book of Homilies. The Weight of the Communion Plate is Twenty-five ounces, no Inscription. The Chapells nam'd above have each a Bible and Common Prayer books, to the North the Communion Plate is nine ounces, to the South eleven ounces. The North Chapell has two Bells, the South but one, none in use.

Seventhly. No money in Stock.

Eighthly. The Churchyard is repair'd by the Parish.

Ninthly. The Clerk's and Sexton's wages are paid by the Parish, and appointed by the Minister.

JOHN SYMONDS.

FRANCIS LLEWELIN, *Vic.*

ROBERT RAWLING.

ROBERT BLAKE,

HENRY GIFFARD.

WILLIAM WEBBER, } *Churchwardens.*

RICH^d. MAYE.

There is another Terrier, dated 14th April 1746. It does not materially differ from the last except that it states that there had been "given by one Rundall, Esq., the sum of 10s. yearly for 1000 years to the Minister to preach a Sermon on St. John's day yearly."¹ After stating that there are five Bells belonging to the Church, a silver cup with a gilded cover and a flagon, and plate of Pewter for the service of the Communion, it is added at the end: "We know of no other Houses or Lands belonging to the Vicarage nor Utensils to the Church of St. Minver, besides the abovementioned."

S. LLEWELIN, *Vic.*

JOHN X MICHELL }

HENRY GUY }

WM. IVEY }

Churchwardens.

N.B.—No mention is made in this terrier of the Chapels or their ornaments.²

The tithes were commuted in 1838, when it was found upon survey that the extent of land subject to all manner of tithes in kind was 6300 acres, viz.:

Arable	...	...	...	...	5136
Meadow and Pasture	...	...	...	...	60
Common land belonging to manor of Penmayne	...	...	...	...	360
Furzy and Sandy Pasture and Waste ground	...	...	...	...	652
					6208 ³

It was also found that the undermentioned lands were covered by moduses, or customary payments, in lieu of tithes, viz:

Calumb, in lieu of all Vicarial or small tithes	...	...	...	...	<i>s. d.</i> 4 8
Smeathers, ditto	ditto	...	...	...	4 0
West and East Cant, ditto	ditto	...	...	...	4 0

The Gross Rent Charge was fixed at £1360 per annum, viz:

To the Vicar	...	...	...	...	£360
To the Improprate Rector	...	...	...	...	£1000

¹ This stipend is now paid by Mrs. Stephens out of her farm of Little Maesmerc. See post CHARITIES.

² The vicarage was wholly, or partially, rebuilt in 1789, and it was again, almost wholly, by the late Vicar in 1852, who expended £1500 in improvements upon the vicarage and glebe.

³ We are unable to explain the discrepancy between the sum of this detail and the aggregate quantity as stated above.

The Glebe lands, which, if not in the hands of the owners would be subject to tithes, amount to 62 acres, viz: 21 acres belonging to the Improprate Rector, and 41 acres belonging to the Vicar.

INSTITUTIONS.

- Bronescombe, anno 19. Mathew de Sancta Minefreda, Chaplain,¹ was instituted to the Day of S. Andrew Vicarage of the Church of Sancta Minefreda, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin. the Apostle, (30th November, 1277).
- Unknown - Thomas.
- 1318 Sept. 21st - Walter de St. Germans, Priest,² was instituted to the Church of St. Minfreda, vacant by the resignation of Thomas the last Vicar, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin.
- 1348 Sept. 19th - Gilbert de Chesewelt, a poor Priest,³ was, under the authority of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin, collated to the Vicarage of St. Minfrey.
- 1349 Oct. 26th - Walter Whytyng, Priest,⁴ was instituted to the Vicarage of St. Menefreda, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin.
- 1380 - William Wyche was Vicar in 4th Richard I, as appears from the accounts of a Benevolence of twenty groats from all priests, and 12d. from other clergy, granted to the King in that year. William Wyche paid 6s. 8d.⁵
- Unknown - William Rede.⁶

¹ Bishop Bronescombe's Register, fo. 76.

² Bishop Stapeldon's Register, fo. 130. On 4th August, 1328, Bishop Grandisson addressed a monition to the Priory to redress certain wrongs complained of by Walter, Vicar of Menefrida, "in quibusdam decimis novalium" (Reg. vol. ii, fo. 163) see Mon. Dioc. Exon. Adll. Suppl., p. 2.

³ Bishop Grandisson's Register, fo. 67.

⁴ Ibid., fo. 87. In 1361, Walter Wythyng, Vicar of the Church of Sancta Menefreda, sued Lawrence Personn in a plea of debt (de Banco Rolls, 35th Edward III, Easter).

⁵ Subsidy Roll, Clerical $\frac{24}{15}$. William, Vicar of St. Menfre, is mentioned in 1391, as defendant with others against William Lambron, Jun., and Isabella his wife, in a plea of wardship (De Banco Rolls, 15th Richard II, Trinity).

⁶ This William is named as Vicar in a Return of the names of Rectors, Vicars, and Chaplains in the Deanery of Trigg Minor, between 1400 and 1407, at which time there were two Chaplains, or Curates as we should now call them, in St. Minver. There were twenty-two parochial Clergymen in the Deanery. There are now, notwithstanding the increase of the population, fifteen only.

- 1407 April 7th - Mr. John Cowlinge,¹ Chaplain, M.A., was instituted to the Vicarage of St. Menefreda, vacant by the resignation of William Rede, the last Vicar, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin.
- 1434 Dec. 13th - Richard Thomme,² was instituted to the Vicarage of the Church of St. Mynfreda, vacant by the death of John Cowlynge, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin.
- 1454 April 1st - John Alet³ was instituted to the Vicarage of St. Menfreda, vacant by the death of Richard Thomme, last Vicar, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin.
- 1477 Dec. 2nd - John Toker, Chaplain,⁴ was instituted to the Vicarage of Minfre, vacant by the death of John Alet, last Vicar, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin.
- 1478 Nov. 9th - Sir John Wylle, Vicar of the Church of St. Andrew of Tywardreth, and Sir John Toker, Vicar of the Church of St. Menefreda, allowed to exchange benefices.⁵
- Unknown - Sir Richard Nicholl.⁶
- 1499 Feb. 8. - Sir John Tregonwell, Chaplain,⁷ was instituted to the Vicarage of St. Minefreda, vacant by the resignation of Richard Nicholl, last Vicar, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin.
- 1526 July 18th - Sir Thomas Hocker, Chaplain,⁸ was admitted to the Vicarage of Menefreda, vacant by the death of Sir John Tregonwell, last Vicar, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin.

¹ Bishop Stafford's Register, fo. 95.

² Bishop Lacy's Register, fo. 127. On 4th October, 1435, the Vicar of Sancta Menfreda, had license to celebrate in the Chapels in his parish by fit Priests. (Lacy, vol. iii, fo. 138). On the 23rd June 1445, Richard Thomma, Vicar of Mynfre, was one of the jurors on an inquisition taken before the Archdeacon of Cornwall, in the parish Church of Todune (St. Tudy) concerning the exchange of benefices between John Carburra, Rector of Michaelstow, and John Kelly, Dean of Carentoc. (Bishop Lacy's Register, vol. ii, fo. 217.) On 8th March, 1446, a Commission was issued by the Bishop to the Official of the Archdeacon of Cornwall, to enquire concerning the pollution of the parish Church of Mynfre, made, as it is said, by William Tremur, Richard Tremur, Thomas Vde, Jun., Richard Morland, and John Sernal, and to certify thereon with expedition. (Bishop Lacy's Register, vol. iii, fo. 277.) We do not trace the certificate.

³ Bishop Lacy's Register, vol. ii, fo. 280. On 25th September 1462, John Alet, Vicar of Mynfre, was one of the jurors upon an inquisition taken before Henry Webber, Dean of Exeter, concerning the vacancy and right of presentation to the parish Church of St. Endellion; (Bishop Neville's Register, fo. 83), as he was also on 15th June 1466, concerning a Prebend in the same Church. (Bishop Bothe's Register, fo. 103).

⁴ Bishop Bothe's Register, fo. 43.

⁵ Bishop Courteney's Register, fo. 84.

⁶ On 13th April 1489, Richard Nycoll, Vicar of the Church of St. Mynfre, was a juror on an inquisition concerning the patronage of Lesnewith (Neville, fo. 12); as he was again on 5th May following (Bishop Fox's Register, fo. 138); and again on 19th May 1498, concerning the right of patronage of the Church of Tindagell. (Bishop Redmaine's Register, fo. 24.)

⁷ Bishop Redmaine's Register, fo. 13.

⁸ Bishop Veysey's Register, fo. 28. On 20th January 1537, Thomas Hocker, Vicar of Mynfre, was included in a Commission to receive from the King's Justices, Sheriffs, and others, Clerks indicted and convicted of crimes, according to the privileges of the Church. (Veysey's Register, ii, fo. 72).

- 1551 Jan. 16th - John Powell, Clerk,¹ was admitted to the Vicarage of Menefre, vacant by the death of Thomas Hocker, Clerk, last Vicar, upon the presentation of John Tregunwell, Doctor of Laws, for this turn the true patron, by the grant of the Prior and Convent of Bodmin.
- 1557 May 18th - Sir Richard Raynewarde, Clerk,² was admitted to the Vicarage of Mynever *alias* Mynfre, vacant (vacat quia jus presentandi spectabat ad dominam Reginam) by the resignation of the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Nicholas Kendall, Esq., for this turn the true patron.
- 1557 March 24th - Sir Thomas Herle, Clerk,³ admitted to the Vicarage of Mynfrey, vacant by the resignation of Sir John Powell, Clerk, last possessor, upon the presentation of the King and Queen.
- 1565 April 6th - William Thaxton, Clerk,⁴ was instituted to the Church of St. Mynfre, *alias* Mynver, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Herle, Clerk, last possessor, upon the presentation of Elizabeth Queen of England.
- 1568 July 18th - William Chancellor, Clerk,⁵ was admitted to the perpetual Vicarage of Mynfre, vacant by the resignation of William Thaxton, Clerk, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of the Queen.
- 1573 November 2nd William Forthe, Clerk,⁶ was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Minver, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of the Queen.
- 1576 Jan. 27th - Giles Creede, Clerk,⁷ was admitted to the perpetual Vicarage of Minfray, vacant by the resignation of William Foorth, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of the Queen.
- 1593, June 2nd - William Hele, Clerk, M.A.,⁸ was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Mynfraye, vacant by the death of Giles Creede, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of the Queen.
- 1624 Sept. 24th - John Weale,⁹ M.A., was admitted to the Vicarage of Mynfrey, *alias*

¹ Bishop Coverdale's Register, fo. 3. Compounded for his First Fruits, 9th February, 1551. Richard Chappell of Gwennap, Gent., and Henry Tredenecke of Breocke, Gent., being his sureties.

² Bishop Turbeville's Register, fo. 19.

³ Ibid., fo. 29.

⁴ Bishop Alley's Register, fo. 9.

⁵ Ibid., fo. 23.

⁶ Bishop Bradridge's Register, fo. 16.

⁷ Ibid., fo. 36. Buried at St. Minver, 3rd April 1593. P.R. ⁸ Bishop Wooton's Register, fo. 53.

⁹ Bishop Cary's Register, fo. 120.

1628.	George son of John Weale, Clerk, and Judith his wife,	bap.	22nd March.
1630.	John son of John Weale	..	.. bap. 28th November.
1632.	Samuel son of John Weale.. ..	..	.. bap. 1st February.
1633.	Job son of John Weale, Clerk ..	..	.. bap. 17th July.
1634.	Alice Wife of John Weale	..	.. bur. 12th December.
	Their Infant	..	.. bur. 7th January.
1644.	John Weale, Vicar	..	.. bur. 9th December.

St. Mynford, vacant by the death of William Hele, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart., the true patron.

- 1644, May 14th - William Drake, Clerk,¹ M.A., was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Minver, vacant by the death of John Weale, Clerk, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Peter Prideaux, Esq., for this turn, the true patron by the assignment of Sir Peter Prideaux, Bart.
- Not recorded - Job Weale.²
- 1675, Sept. 21st - Edward Cornish, Clerk,³ was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Minver, *alias* Minfry, vacant by the death of Job Weale, Clerk, last Vicar, upon the presentation of Sir Peter Prideaux of Netherton, Bart.
- 1694 June 20th - Francis Llewellyn, Clerk,⁴ B.A., was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Minver, vacant by the death of Edward Cornish, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Sir Peter Prideaux of Norton (Netherton), Bart.
- 1734-5 January 13th Simon Llewellyn, Clerk,⁵ M.A., was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Minver, vacant by the death of Francis Llewellyn, Clerk, upon the presentation of Francis Llewellyn of St. Uvall, the true patron for this turn.

¹ Bishop Hall's Reg. vol. ii, fo. 59. He was probably the same who was admitted to the Vicarage of Bodmin, 23rd February 1635-6 (see Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 184).

² Son of John Weale, last Vicar but one. He was never instituted, but was intruded when William Drake was sequestered (Walker, p. 229), and conformed in 1662, in which year he signed the Register as "Minister." He married on 19th November, 1661, Mary Hammett, as shewn by the Parish Registers, in which are also found the following entries:

1662-3. Judith dau. of Job Weale, Clerk, and Mary his wife, baptized 13th January.

1664. John son of Job Weale, Clerk, and Mary his wife, baptized 17th May.

1675. Job Weale, Vicar, buried 10th May.

1682. Mary Weale, widow, buried 8th April.

³ Bishop's Registers, New Series, vol. ii, fo. 44. Matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, 18th March 1664-5, aged 17, son of John Cornish, Pleb. of St. Issey, Cornwall, as a poor scholar (*i.e.*, he paid no fees.)

1677. Edward Cornish, Clerk, and Agnes Lynam, married 30th May.

1683. William son of Edward Cornish, Clerk, and Agnes his wife, baptized 16th December.

1689. William son of Edward Cornish, Clerk, and Agnes, baptized 8th July.

⁴ Bishop's Registers, New Series, vol. iii, fo. 130. Francis Llewellyn, Vicar, buried 22nd December, 1733.

⁵ Bishop's Registers, N.S., vol. vi, fo. 145. Matriculated at New Inn Hall, Oxford, 25th May, 1710, aged 17, son of Francis Llewellyn, Clerk, of Cowbridge, co. Cornw. (*sic*) B.A. 18th February 1713. He afterwards assumed the name of Leach.

1764. Rev. Mr. Simon Llewellyn Leach, and Miss Jane Trewman of St. Minver. Mar. lic. 28th June, and mar. 20th July.

1766. Mr. Simon Llewellyn, Vicar, buried 16th May.

- 1766 July 23 - William Sandys, M.A.,¹ was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Minver, void by the death of Simon Llewelin Leach, Clerk, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of William Sandys, the true patron.
- 1817 February 4th - George Treweeke, Clerk, M.A.,² was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Minver, void by the death of William Sandys, Clerk, the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of John Warren of St. Minver, Esq., the true patron, as it is said.
- 1817 September 8th - George Treweeke, Clerk, M.A.,³ was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Minver, void by the cession of the said George Treweeke, upon the presentation of William Sandys Sandys, Esq., the true and undoubted patron.
- 1851 March 11th - William Hart Smith, Clerk, B.A.,⁴ was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Minver, void by the death of George Treweek, Clerk, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Thomas Smith of the City of Exeter, Gent., for this turn, the true Patron.
- 1871 June 19 - Septimus Rolleston, Clerk,⁵ was admitted to the Vicarage of St. Minver, void by the cession of William Hart Smith, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Caroline Stephens of St. Minver House, Charles Glynn Prideaux-Brune of Prideaux Place, Esq., and Robert Stephens of Plymouth, Gent., the true patrons.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The parish Church, which is situate in the highland district of the parish, is dedicated to St. Menefreda, one of the daughters of Brychan and sister of the patron saints of St. Endellion, St. Maben, and other neighbouring parishes. (See Plate XLVI.) According to the Bodmin Kalendar, St. Minefreda was commemorated on the 24th November. The edifice has recently been restored, and partially rebuilt upon the same plan, under the direction of Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, at a cost of about £3370, largely at the expense of Mrs. Stephens of St. Minver House and Trewornan, the Improprate Rector.⁶ It consists of a sanctuary, disengaged, 11 ft. 9 in. by 17 ft. 9 in.; Chancel, 23 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 4 in.;

¹ Bishop's Register, N.S., vol. ix, fo. 14.

² Ibid., vol. xi, fo. 89.

³ Ibid., fo. 94.

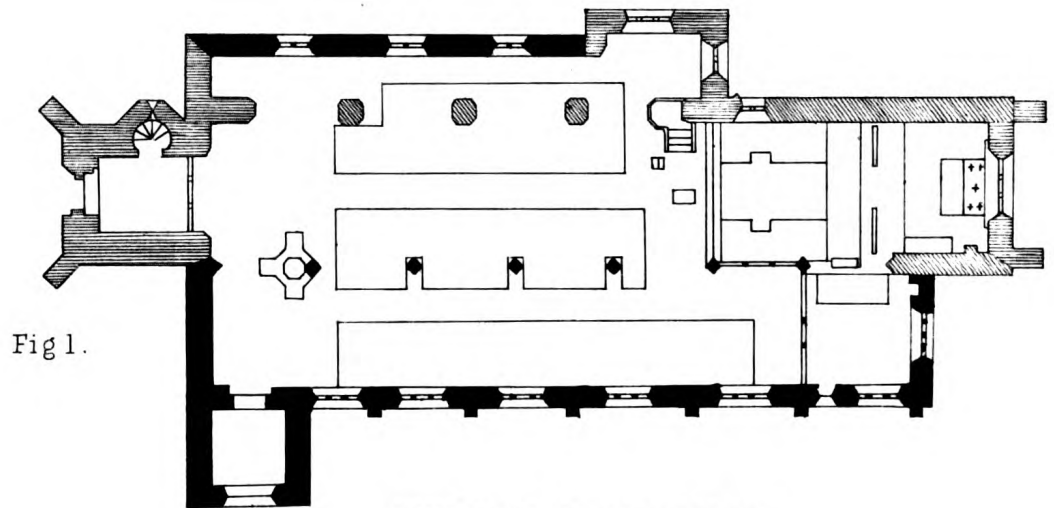
⁴ Ibid., vol. xiii, fo. 73. Son of the said Mr. Thomas Smith. Matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 27th February, 1845. B.A., 1st December, 1848. M.A., 12th June, 1851.

⁵ Ibid., vol. xiv, fo. 62.

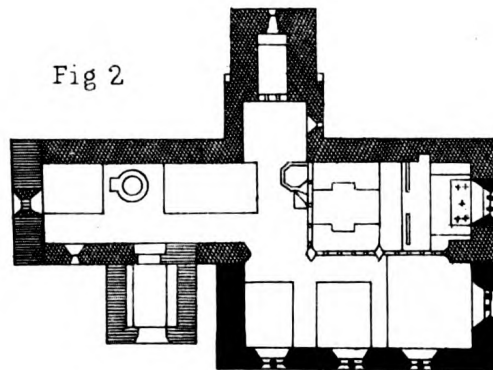
⁶ The restoration of this Church was commenced in 1870, by the late Vicar, the Rev. W. Hart Smith, through whose energy the two Chapels had already been restored. It was closed on the 19th April in that year, and was re-opened after the restoration of the fabric on Sexagesima Sunday, 1871. The seating and internal fittings were finished on 12th February, 1871, and the whole work, including the tower and spire and bells, being completed, the Church was formally re-opened for Divine Service on 12th September, 1875.



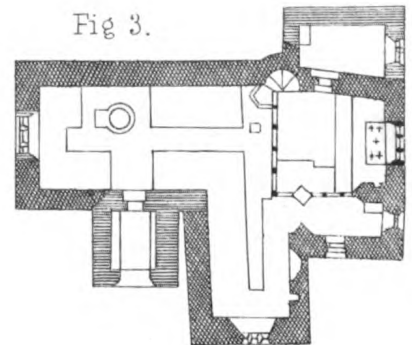
GROUND PLANS OF CHURCHES & CHAPELS IN ST MINVER.



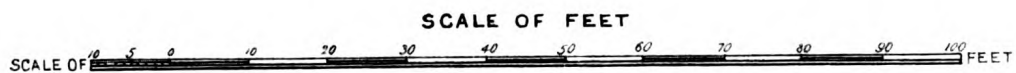
CHURCH OF ST MENEFREDA.



CHAPEL OF ST ENODOC.



CHAPEL OF ST MICHAEL.



Norman
First Pointed
Third Pointed
New



nave, 63 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft.; north transept, or Chapel, 11 ft. by 11 ft. 9 in.; north aisle, 52 ft. by 7 ft.; south aisle, conterminous with the nave and Chancel, 88 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in.; south porch and tower with a spire.

The Chancel rises three steps above the nave, from which it was formerly divided by a very fine rood screen of oak carved and enriched in colours and gold. This was removed by Mr. Carlyon, when curate of this parish, in 1837, and it is hoped that it will, eventually, be replaced. A portion of it has been repaired and set up under the tower arch. The roodloft staircase was entered from the Chapel, but the lower steps have been cut away, though not recently. It opens into the chancel by a quadrangular door-way. Modern carved parceloses separate the chancel from the south aisle, the eastern bay of which has also been screened off for a vestry. The sanctuary rises two steps above the chancel, and the altar stands upon a foot pace. The steps are of granite, and the floors are paved with Minton's glazed tiles. There is a piscina of Second Pointed work in the south wall. An oaken shelf has been inserted in it to make it serve also for a credence. (See ground plan, Plate XLVII, Fig. 1.)

The Chancel is lighted by a new three-light window in the east wall, designed by Mr. St. Aubyn, which is filled with painted glass by O'Connor,¹ having the following inscription at the bottom.

"To the Glory of God and in Memory of Anne Sandys, aged 88 years, and her Daughter Lucy Sandys, aged 60 years, who both died March 1st 1867."

In the North wall, a two light window has also been inserted in lieu of an earlier window, and filled with painted glass. Below it, in the splay of the window, upon a brass label, is the following inscription: "This window is in Memory of William Sandys Sandys, Esquire, of Saint Minver House, who died October IX, MDCCCXLVI, aged XXXVII years, also of Mary Anne Sandys, who died March XVII MDCCCXLIX aged XLIV years."

The north aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of three massive octagonal columns of masonry with their responds, supporting pointed arches of the transition Norman period. The eastern bay has been converted into a Chapel. This is somewhat shorter than the bay, and is structurally divided from the aisle by a flying arch thrown against the spandrel of the arcade. The walls of this Chapel have been rebuilt, and it is lighted by a plain two light square headed window, of Third Pointed date, re-inserted in the east wall, and a three light new window in the north wall, designed by Mr. St. Aubyn, and resembling the east window of the Chancel. In the north wall of the aisle are three two light windows of Third Pointed style, 5 fo. and deeply cusped. The heads are new, the upper part of the wall having been rebuilt upon the old foundations. The north aisle, which is of seven bays, is separated from the chancel and nave by the usual Third Pointed pillars and arches of the Cornish type. Each bay, except the westernmost,

¹ This window replaces one with a wooden frame, which was inserted by Mr. Sandys in 1811. That gentleman, in writing to Mr. Lysons in 1812, says: I last year beautified the Chancel of the Highland Church, with a window of painted glass by Blackler and Silk, a mahogany rail and floor of wood instead of stone, at a very considerable expense, and rebuilt a part of the walls. The painted glass here mentioned, which is not of an ecclesiastical character, was removed at the time of the restoration of the Church, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Stephens.

into which the porch door opens, has a three light window, the head of the centre light having a depressed arch, whilst those of the side lights are of the ogee form. At the east end of the aisle is a four light window of Third Pointed work. There is a Third Pointed Priest's door opening into the eastern bay, which has, externally, a square hood moulding.

The south porch is of Third Pointed date. The external doorway has an equilateral arch with hood moulding, but the internal door is of the Second Pointed period, having continuous mouldings of good character. Above it is an empty trefoiled arch.

The font, which stands in the western bay of the nave, opposite the north door, is octagonal in form, of Third Pointed work.

In the recent repairs of the Church, the tower and spire were found to be so insecure that it was thought necessary to take down the structure and rebuild it from the foundation. In the angle on the north side a lumber room had been erected, perhaps as early as 1682, as there was that date over the door. This has, very properly, been removed. The tower has a bold arch opening into the church, and a west window of three lights. The top of the new spire rises 115 ft. above the floor of the tower, and forms a conspicuous object at great distances.

The ancient stocks are preserved in the church.

THE BELLS.

In the Return of Plate and Bells appertaining to every parish Church within the Hundred of Trigg, in 1552, it is stated that the parishioners of St. Minver had a chalice and four bells in the tower.¹ The plate and bells of the Chapels of SS. Enodock and Michael are not included in the Return. The four bells of the parish Church were in 1727 recast into five, which, as appears from the terrier of 19th April of that year, had not then been re-hung, but whether in the recasting additional metal was used or not, we have no knowledge. Two of them had been again recast before the recent restoration of the Church when they bore the following inscriptions:—

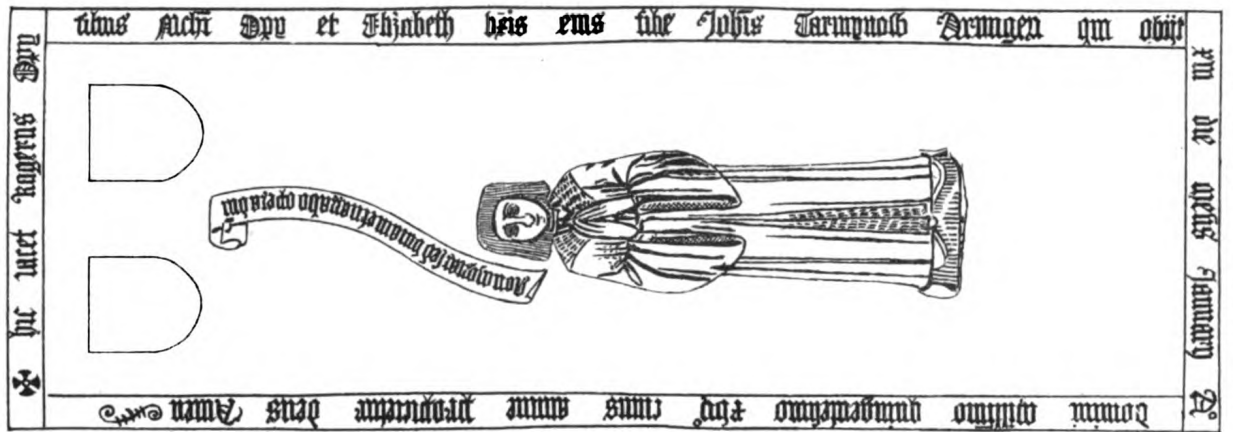
- 1  PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD  I. P. 1814  [2 ft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ diam.]
- 2 PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 1727. [2 ft. 4 „]
- 3 PROSPERITY TO THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND 1727 [2 ft. 4 „]
- 4 IH^O COLLINCS & IN^O BLAKE CHVRCHWARDENS. CALEB
BONEY FECIT. 1802 [2 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ „]
- 5 ROBT BLAKE & W^M WEBBER CHVRCHWARDENS. 1727. [2 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ „]

When the Church was restored, three of these bells, viz., the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, were found to be cracked. These have now (1875) been recast with additional metal by Warner and Sons, London, and a ring of six bells has been hung in the new steeple. The new tenor weighs 9 cwt., and the note is A flat.

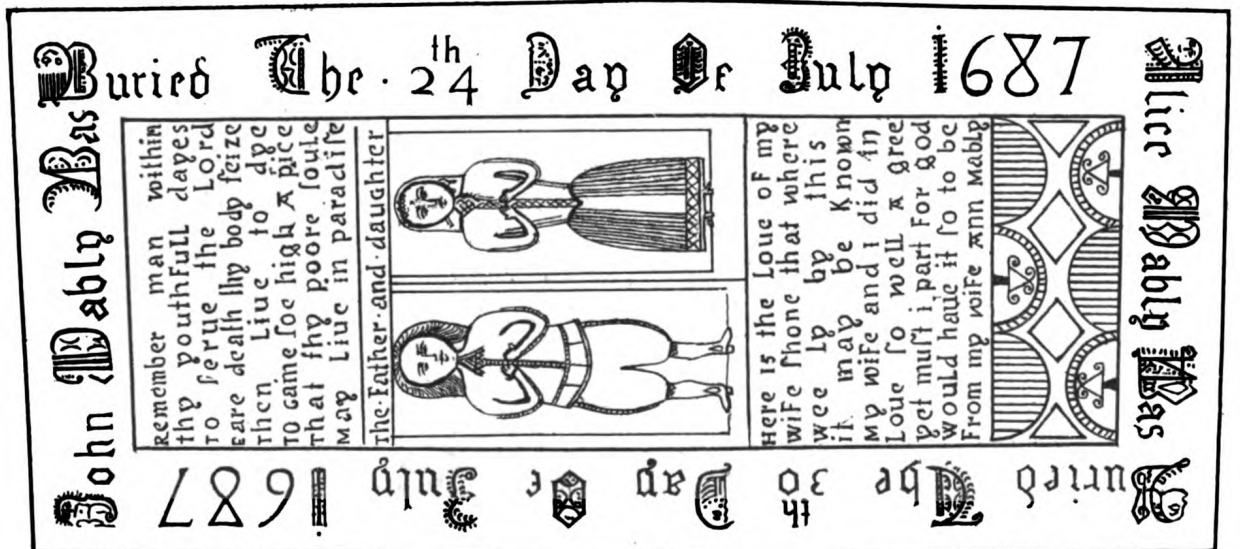
¹ Augmentation Office, Church Goods $\frac{1}{51}$ 6th Edward VI.



BRASS IN ST MINVER CHURCH.



INCISED STONE IN THE CHAPEL YARD OF ST ENODOC



ALTAR PLATE.

It is stated in the terrier of 1727, that the weight of the Communion plate belonging to the parish Church was twenty-five ounces. We find now the following utensils: viz., a silver gilt chalice and cover, quite plain, the latter forming a paten, 11½ ins. in height. The Hall mark is of the year 1618-9, shewing it not to be the chalice mentioned in 1552. The maker's mark is F.W. in a circle.

A flagon, and a plate intended for a paten. The Hall mark of the flagon is of the year 1764, and it bears the following inscription: "The gift of M. Webber of St. Kew 1763. To the Parish of St. Minver."¹ The plate bears this inscription: "✠ Ecclesiæ St. Minver D.D. Gul^o Sandys, ejusdem A.M. A.D. 1791." It bears the Hall mark of 1723, and the maker's mark is E. G. in a lozenge with a dot over and below the letters.

The terrier of 1746 mentions the silver cup and cover, and a flagon and plate of pewter for the service of the Communion. The pewter vessels are not now found. There is, however, an alms dish of brass, of German workmanship.

About forty years ago a piece of ground on the north side of the Churchyard, called "the Bowling Green," was annexed to it for burial purposes. Mr. Sandys, in 1812, mentions that rude coffins, made of pieces of slate, had been found on this spot; and since its re-use as a burial place discoveries have been made of interments at a considerable depth, the skeletons being enclosed by stones set on edge in this manner: Δ. The ground was not re-consecrated when brought into use.

Since page 10 was printed, the Treglyne's cross, No. 43, has been set up in the Churchyard.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

(1) Around the margin of a brass on which is the figure of a man in the dress of a civilian:

Hic iacet Rogerus Opy filius Nich'i Opy et Elizabethæ ux'is eius filie Joh'n's Carmynow Armige'i qui obiit xiiij^o die Mæ'sis Januarij An^o domini Mill'mo quingentesimo xiiij^o Cujus Animæ propicietur deus, Amen. On a label issuing from the mouth of the figure—*Non moriar sed bibam et narrabo opera d'ni.* In the upper part of the slab were two shields,² but the matrices are now empty.³

(2) There are in the north Chapel the following portions of an Altar tomb of slate: viz., the front, on which are sculptured in low relief the figures of a man and a woman, in Elizabethan costume, kneeling on cushions. On the left, before the man, is a shield

¹ Mary Webber of St. Kew, spinster, by her will dated 11th August 1761, gave £10 to the Minister and Churchwardens of that parish, to be laid out in a piece of plate for the Communion of the parish; and a like sum to the Minister and Churchwardens of St. Minver, for the same purpose. The will was proved 28th January 1764, P.C.C. (Simpson 34). See ante vol. ii, p. 103.

² These Shields were doubtless charged with the Arms of Opy and Carmynowe.

³ See Plate xlviii. fig. 1.

charged with arms of Stone: *per pale or and vert, a chevron eng. between three Cornish choughs, counterchanged.* On the right, behind the woman, is a shield bearing the Arms of Harris of Hayne: *sa. three crescents within a bordure ar;* and between them, a third shield, upon which these arms are impaled. Set against the east wall of the Chapel are the stones which formed the two ends of the tomb. Upon one is the full achievement of Stone as then borne: viz., Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Stone as above; 2nd, *Gu. a fess between three bears passant or, muzzled sa. (Whitlinge)*; 3rd, Harris as above. Crest: *upon a rock ppr. a salmon or, holding in his mouth a rose, stalked and leaved.* Upon the other a large shield charged with the arms of Stone. The upper slab of the tomb was missing, but we found it in a building near the Church, among a quantity of rough paving stones, and other lumber, broken and greatly damaged. It was circumscribed:—

Here lyeth ye body of Thomas Stone, Gentleman, who died ye xxiij of Julie 1604, and Elizabetha his wife, died the xvj day.....86. And upon an ornamental shield, within the border, the arms of Stone and Harris impaled.¹

(3) Here lyeth buried y^e Body of John Smyth of Measmere of this Parish, Yeoman, who Departed this Life the 17th day of December in the year of our Lord God 1662.

And within the border the following lines:

Ye sons of men consider when you here behold my tomb
That you as I in dust must lye and to the grave shall come.
All ranks of age come down the [stage of life] when God shall call,
Mathusalem, old Jeroboam's Child, the giant, dwarf and all;
The fools, the wise, souls of each size, in Golgotha are found
For Solomon and Rehoboam there Perished are tho' crown'd.
[Once] thou as I shall surely dye, but scape the second death
By heart lamenting and sinn repenting before thou lose thy breath.
Then shalt thou sleepe when others weepe [that cell] that's their destruction
Shall unto thee a Palace bee before the Resurrection,
For Christ will come, unlock thy tombe, and thence thy body calle,
All that eare wear must then appear there to be sentenc'd all,
Judgment and death to all on Earth came in by Adam's fall.

(4) Another stone circumscribed in bold characters:—

Here lyeth [the body] of Thomas Hamet who was buried the third day of December Anno Domini 1614.

Within the border:

A Godly Life he lived
hee to the world did shew
& here remains his bed
till sound of trump shall blow.

¹ Thomas Stone married Elizabeth daughter of William Harris of Hayne, Co Devon, (see ped. post.) He was buried 28 July 1604, and she 16 January 1586. P.R.

(5) Upon a third stone:¹—

Here lyeth the Body of Sarah the Daughter of Mr. Richard Moyle of Moyles and Catherine his wife, who departed this Life the 15th day of August in the year of our Lord, 1747, in the 24th year of her age.

A Godly vertuous maid lyes here
And to her Parents was most dear,
God thought it fit to take her hence
That she might live among y^e Saints.

Under a figure, in marble, kneeling at a faldstool:

(6) Here lyes interred y^e Body of John Roe late of Trewornan in y^e County of Cornwall Esq. who departed this life on Saturday, Being y^e Sixt day of March, in y^e yeare of our Lord God 1657

This monument was erected at y^e cost & charges of Thomas Darell Esq whome y^e said John Roe made both his heire & Sole Executor; He the said Thomas Darell being y^e eldest Sonne of y^e eldest Sister of y^e said John Roe. *Fælicissima in Christo Resurrectionem expectans.*

(7) This Monument was erected in Memory of Thomas Darell Esqr Who departed this Life the 3rd day of January and was interred the 21st Day of January in the year of our Lord 1697.

(8) Surmounted by a Shield of Arms: Or, a fess dancette between three crosses crosslet fitchée, gu. impaling: quarterly, 1st, Az. six estoiles, 3, 2, and 1, or.; 2nd, Per pale indented sa and erm. on chev. or, three roundels of the first; 3rd, Gu. a bend between two martlets or; 4th, as first.

Mariæ, fil. Sec. H.M. Praed de Trevethow in hoc Comit. Arm.

et Gul. Sandys, A.M. olim Coll. Omn. Anim. Oxon. Soc.

Deinde hujus Paroc. Vicarii

Uxoris dilectissimæ

Quæ ob 4to die Mens. Apr. A.D MDCCCIX Ætat. suæ LX.

Amoris ergo et desiderii

Maritus superstes Heu! et Mœrens

H. M. P. C.

(9) Surmounted by a Shield of Arms: Or, a fess dancette per pale gu. and sa. between 3 crosses crosslet fitchee of the first; Crest, a winged lion ramp. as before:—

¹ C. S. Gilbert (History of Cornwall, ii, p. 604) mentions several grave stones on the floor of the Chancel which are now lost, one in Memory of Thomas Wymond, of Wadham College, Oxford, who died in that City May 9th 1735, and was buried in the Chapel of his College. John Jenkyns, who died in 1627; also of the Rev. Mr. Richard Kilbee of the City of Coventry, and nearly forty years minister of this Parish. He died in 1700, and lies here interred together with his wife and several children. Gilbert says there were also inscriptions ornamented with the armorial bearings of the Kempes. It should be remarked that Mr. Richard Kilbee was never Vicar of this Parish. He was instituted to the Rectory of Lanivet, 12th February 1662, and on 14th May 1674, was married at St. Mabyn to Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn. He continued to hold Lanivet until his death, in 1700.

In hac æde sub Altari inhumantur
 Reliquiæ Viri Reverendi
 Gulielmi Sandys
 A. M.
 Omnium Anim. Coll. Apud Oxon. Dudum Socii,
 Et Postea hujus Paroc. Vic. annos 52.
 Qui
 Pristina Pietate
 Literis Humanioribus
 Et Huic usque oriundis
 Tam mira suavitate Morum,
 Tam Vitæ haud æque inficienda integritate
 ornatus
 Ad Superos excepit
 Tertio Id. novem. A.C. 1816 æt. suæ 77.
 Amoris et honoris ergo
 M. P. C.
 Johannes (Warren) Sandys
 Nepos et Adoptatus Hæres.

Surmounted by a Shield of Arms: Erminois, a fess dancette per pale gu. and sa.,
 3 escalops of the first between 3 crosses crosslet fitchee, gu. Crest: a winged lion ramp.
 sa. head & wings or, holding a cross crosslet fitchee

(10)

S. I. Johannes (Warren) Sandys, Arm.
 Fil. Natu Min'. Sam. et Blancæ Warren, nepos et adopt.
 Hæres Rev. Guil. Sandys Huj. Eccles. Nuper Vic.
 ob. die Nono K. Jul. A.D. 1817. Æt. suæ 48.
 Vir Fuit
 Tanto amicitiae ardore, tantoque reipublicæ studio
 Et Corde et Venis adeo æquabiliter ad regem
 Populumque, adeo ad omnigena humanitatis
 Officia usque quaque apertis, ut nulli notorum,
 Certo nulli bonorum non flebilem occidisse,
 Jure dicatur;
 Mariti et amoris Mœrorisque sui
 M. P.
 ANNA
 Fil. Sec. Rev. Eduardi et Loveday Marshall.

(11) On a slate now placed at the west end of the north aisle:—

In Memory of John Randall, late of St. Just in the County of Cornwall, Esquire, who
 departed this life the twenty-third day of July one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three;

and by his last will and testament, dated the fourth day of October one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven, did give and bequeath unto the Minister of this Parish of St. Minver in the said County of Cornwall, the sume of Ten Shillings for his Preaching a Funerall Sermon in this Church on the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, yearly, for the term of one thousand years. And did also, therein, give and bequeath to poor Widows and Fatherless Children of the said Parish of St. Minver that receive noe pay the sume of twenty shillings yearly, to be distributed by the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers of this parish, or the major part of them, for the like term of one thousand years. And did direct and order by his said will that the said severall sumes of Ten Shillings and Twenty Shillings should be issueing and payable out of, and charged and chargeable upon, his Tenement called Mismeir Scituate lyeing and being within the said parish of Saint Minver.

(12) Upon a small oval tablet of white marble in north aisle:—

Sacred to the Memory of Susanna May, late wife of Captain, May, R.N., who died June 19th 1799, aged 44 years.¹

(13) Against the wall of the south aisle, on a black marble tablet, surmounted by the arms of Silly impaling Cotton:—

P.M.
 Johannis Silly de Trevelver
 Ex hoc agro Cornub.
 parochiaq; S. Minver,
 Armigeri.
 Qui Ex uxore sua Jana
 filia Gulielmi Cotton
 Cantoris ecclesiæ Cathedralis
 S^ci Petri Exon.
 Octo suscepit et sex reliquit
 Liberos,
 Filios tres, nempe,
 Gulielmum, Joh'em et Marcum
 Totidemq; natas
 Elizabetham, Janam et
 Catherinam;
 Dum in hominum Coetu
 Compostione
 Inter vicinos litium
 Egregia humilitate
 et charitate clarus per
 Quinquaginta Annos
 Floruit;
 obiitque undecimo die
 Aprilis Anno D'ni 1672
 Uxor ejus relicta
 flebilis (Pietatis ergo)
 hoc posuit monumentum.

¹ C. S. Gilbert mentions this as being near the altar.

IN THE CHURCHYARD.

(14) Within this Grave lie interred the remains of Anne Stephens, Daughter of Rev. Edward Stephens, Vicar of St. Kew in this County, and his Wife Anne daughter of Henry Darell Esq. of Trewornan in this Parish, who died in the Month of December 1851. Aged 81 years.

Also the Remains of the Rev. Darell Stephens of Trewornan, son of Edward Stephens of Plymouth in the County of Devon, and his Wife Catherine daughter of the Rev. John Bedford of Plymouth, and grandson of the above named Ew^d and Anne Stephens, who died on the 2nd day of February 1818, Aged 76 years.

Also the remains of Catherine Mary Stephens, eldest daughter of the above named Darell Stephens and his Wife Mary, daughter of John Bennett of Lostwithiel in this County, who died on the 21st day of October 1832, Aged 27 years.

Also the remains of Lucretia Bedford Stephens, 3rd daughter of the above named Darell and Mary Stephens, who died on the 18th day of April 1816, aged 11 weeks.

This monument was erected at the request John Stephens, Lieut. R.N., (youngest son of the above named Darell and Mary Stephens), who was drowned in the wreck of the "Resolute" Transport off Balaklava, in the Black Sea, on the 14th day of November 1854, in the 41st year of his age.

Within this Vault are deposited also the Remains of Mary Stephens, the Widow of the above named Rev. Darell Stephens, who departed this life on the 9th day of October 1861, Aged 76 years.

(15) Around a stone which once covered an Altar Tomb, but now is set up as a head stone and the back inscribed to certain persons of the name of Dingle:—

Here lieth Iohn the sonne of Emmanuel Tennie of Treglinna, Yeoman, who was buried the 25th day of October in the year of our lord 1654.

(16) Circumscribing a similar stone, likewise set up as a head stone:—

Here lieth the body of John Tennie of Treglinna, Yeoman, who was buried the 29th day of Oct. in the yeare of our Lord 1654.

(17) Within the border is this inscription:

To the memory of William Phillips of this Parish, who died Oct. y^e 5th 1799, aged 66 years.

Also to the memory of Jane wife of the said William Phillips, who died August y^e 1st 1800, in the 64th year of her age.

(18) Here lieth the Body of Joanna the Wife of John Kent, late of Trewhitson in this Parish, Yeoman, who died the 25th Day of January Anno Domini 1729.

Beneath this tomb also lieth the body of Francis Kent, son of the before named John Kent of Trewhitson, by Joanna his wife, who departed this life 8th Day of November, Anno Domini, 1760, aged 33 years.

(19) On an altar tomb:

Sacred to the memory of Joanna only daughter of John and Joanna Collings, late of

Roserrow in this Parish, and wife of Samuel Symons of Gonvena in the Parish of Egloshayle who departed this life on the 27th Feb^r 1853, aged 38 years.

(20) On an altar tomb adjoining the last:

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Symonds, Esq. of Gonvena, Egloshayle, who departed this life December 16th 1854, aged 75 years.

(21) To the memory of John Bond of Trevanger in this Parish, who departed this life the 30th day of Nov. 1773, in the 61st year of his age.

(22) Here lyeth the body of John Kent, late of Trewison in this Pth, who departed this life the 16th day, and was buried the 18th day, of April in the year of our Lord 1747. .

From wars and cares and hurrycanes of life,
And likewise from a tender loving wife,
I'm seized by death & brought down to y^e grave,
Where high and low a sudden Exit have.
Then why, my friends, should you for me lament
Since God for me in his good time has sent.
You know our End must be, but not how soon,
Though brisk at morning we may dye at noon.

Below this inscription, in a circular panel, is a shield of arms: A lion passant and a chief ermine. Crest: a lion's head erased, collared and ringed.

Around the circle:

Also in Memory of Mary Kent, the Daughter of the said John and Joanna, who Departed this life the 23rd day of Feb. Anno dom. 1786, In the 59 year of her age.

(23) Here lies the Body of John Morcombe of Borlarrow of St. Mabyn, who was buried the 15th day of November, A.D. 1766, in the 42nd year of his age. Also:

The Body of Richard Morcombe of Roserrow in this Parish, who was buried the 19th of Oct. A.D. 1772, in the 52nd year of his age. Also:

The Body of Margaret the wife of John Rebouse of this Parish, who was buried the 13th day of Jan. A.D. 1777, in the 41st year of her age.

(24) This tomb is erected to perpetuate the memory of Jenefer the wife of Thomas Julian of Trevigo in this Parish, late of the Parish of Lanivett, who departed this life the 13th day of June 1838, aged 44 years.

She was the only Child of George De Rescorla, who is the last representative of that ancient Family De Rescorla of Rescorla, near Saint Austell, in this County.

IN THE NEW CEMETERY.

(25) William Hart, son of William Hart Smith, M.A., Vicar of this Parish, and of Charlotte Pierce his wife. Died Oct. 23rd A.D. 1856.

"Except ye be converted and become as little Children ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." St. Matthew xvij. 3.

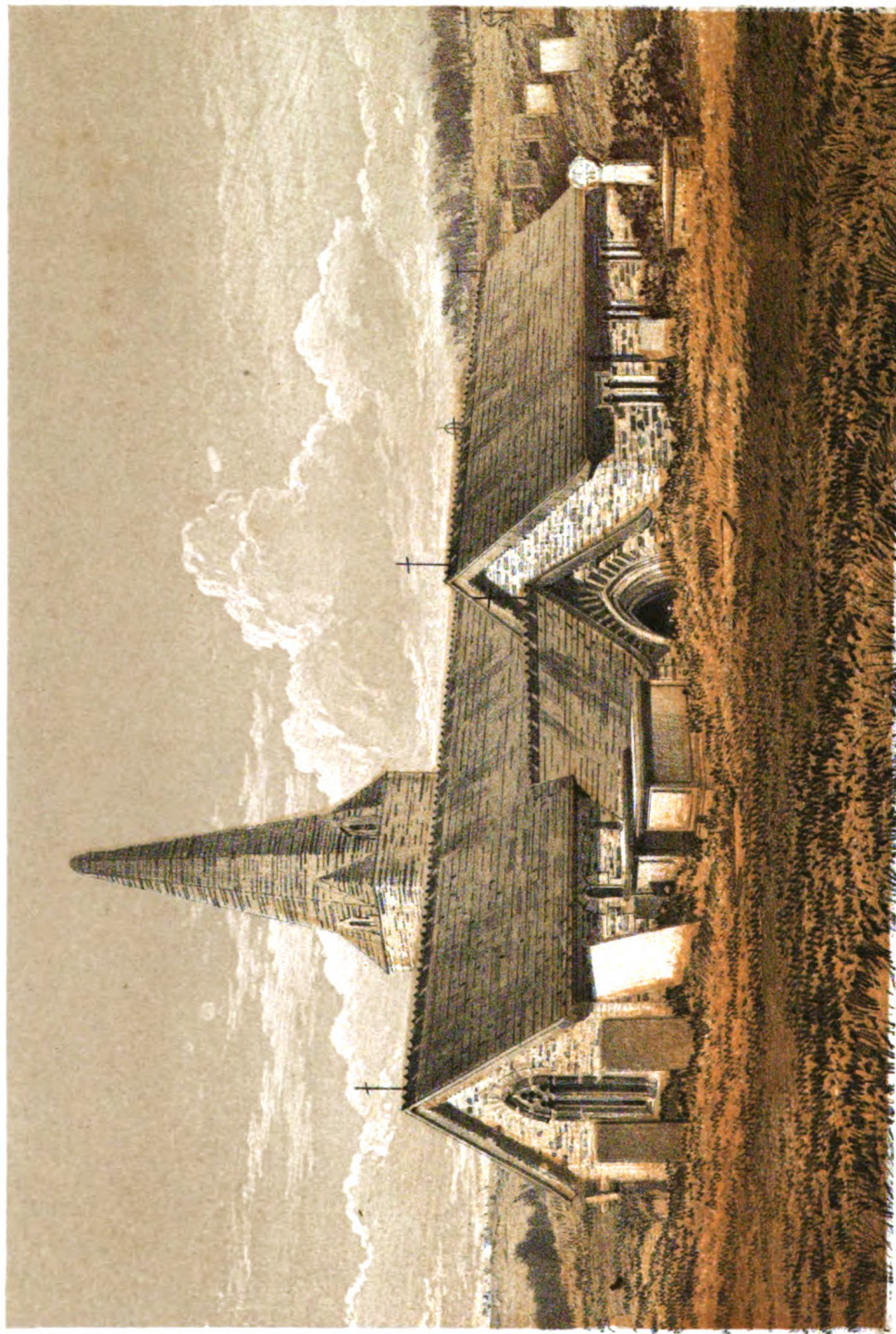
Also: Henry Andrew, born November 2nd, Died November 4, 1866.

PARISH REGISTERS.

The old Registers of this parish consist of seven volumes. At first two were used contemporaneously, both of which are, generally, in good condition. One contains the baptisms, which commence in 1558 and extend to 1758. The entries are regularly made from the beginning to 21st August 1595, from which date to 6th October 1596, through some accident, there is a lapse. From the last mentioned date to 1645 the Register is complete, but from that date to 1651, few entries were made.¹ From 1651 to 1758 the Registers were regularly kept, but it should be borne in mind that the entries made by the Registrars appointed under the Ordinance of the House of Commons in 1653, are those of *births* not of *baptisms*. The other volume contains the record of marriages and burials. The entries of marriages begin in 1559 and are continued regularly to 1642, except for the period in 1595-6 referred to above. No further record was made until 1651 (except two entries in 1646 and a few in 1650). From 1651 to 1754 the Register is

¹ In consequence of the confusion arising from the Civil War of the seventeenth century, parish registers became greatly neglected and many other irregularities arose, upon which a few remarks may not be misplaced, it being noticeable that many persons are but imperfectly acquainted with the circumstances. The proscription of the Book of Common Prayer, and the introduction of the Directory of Public Worship, instituted by an ordinance of the House of Commons in 1644, followed as it was by the sequestration of the greater number of the parochial clergy and the intrusion into their benefices of uneducated fanatics and sectaries, tended, directly, to neglect of the Registers; but it must be admitted that the dominant party were not indifferent to the evil, and when, after the murder of the King, affairs became a little more quiet, it was directed that Registrars should be chosen in every parish, to be approved of and sworn by a Justice of the Peace, for registering births, (not baptisms,) and burials. Many appointments of this kind are found recorded in the registers, and it was not an unusual thing for the proscribed parish Priest, thus reduced to poverty, to seek for, and obtain, this mere secular office in his own parish. Marriage, as a religious rite, was also forbidden, and instead it was provided that persons desirous of being married within the Commonwealth of England, after the 29th September 1653, should (twenty-one days before such intended marriage) deliver in writing to the Registrar (thereinafter appointed,) for the respective parishes where such parties to be married lived, the names, surnames, additions, and places of abode of the parties to be married, and of their parents, guardians, or overseers, all which the said Register should publish three Lord's days then next following, at the close of the morning exercise, in the public meeting place commonly called the Church or Chapel, or (if the parties desired it) in the market place next to the said Church or Chapel, on three market days, in three several weeks next following, between the hours of eleven and two; which done the Register should make a certificate thereof, without which the persons thereafter authorised should not proceed in such marriage. That such persons intending to be married, should come before some Justice of the Peace of the same county, city, or town, with such certificate, and if no impediment, the marriage should then proceed according to a given formula which consisted simply in the parties consenting to take each other to be husband and wife respectively, and the Magistrate joining their hands and declaring them to be husband and wife; and it was provided that no other marriage was valid within the Commonwealth. Nevertheless, it was considerably provided in the case of dumb persons the Justice might dispense with pronouncing the words; and with joining hands, in case of persons having no hands. These secular contracts are often recorded in the parochial registers as having been published in the market place, or contracted before a Justice of the Peace, to the perplexity of some who have noticed them. Soon after the Restoration, by Act 12th Charles II., cap. 33, marriages by Justices subsequent to 1st May 1644, were legalized. These proceedings, at the time, were deemed very scandalous by all right thinking people, but we have lived to see the day when marriages of still less formality before the Registrar, only, have been legalized.





J. Ferguson, Lith.

Maclure & Macdonald, London.

VIEW OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. ENOCH.
from a Photograph

regularly kept. The entries of burials commence in 1558 and are continued to 1695, except in the years 1595-6, and from 1644 to 1650.

At the end of the second volume are: "Several things registered according to Order." The entries relate to Collections made in the parish under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and Diocesan Briefs, for various objects of Charity: *e.g.*, the rebuilding of Churches destroyed by fire or other accidents, the relief of persons suffering from losses from similar causes, redemption of captives, &c. It is noticed that in the Autumn of 1665, collections were made monthly for "persons and places visited by the plague," and that in the following year a collection was made "towards the supply of London whose great loss was occasioned by that dreadful fire which burnt the greatest part of the City." These entries extended from 1659 to 1671.

Some of the earliest names in the registers are: Merton, Hick,* Goode, Cater, Polstagge, Godafray, Rounsavalle, Stephen, Guy,* Billing,* Kent,* Braben,* Jackett,* Morish, Stone,* Pettigrew, Trewince, Worthevale, Penkevill, Mabley,* Tenny, Hooper,* Shole and Moyle,* of which those marked thus * are still extant in St. Minver and adjoining parishes.

Vol. III. Is a vellum book containing entries of baptisms from 1758 to 1812.

Vol. IV. Is a paper book with limp covers, bound in vellum, and contains entries of burials from 1678 to 1748. The entries down to 17th March 1696 are the same as in Vol. II, with the addition of the record that certificates as to burials in woollen had been produced.

Vol. V. Is a vellum book containing entries of burials from 25th March 1748 to 5th November, 1812.

Vol. VI. Is a vellum book containing the entries of banns, and of marriages, from 1754 to 1787.

Vol. VII. Is a paper book of printed forms for banns and marriages and contains entries from 1787 to 1812, when the new Act came into force.

Some of the books require repair but they are generally in good condition.

A memorandum is made in the Register by the Rev. John Ellis, some 30 years ago curate of this parish, and now Vicar of St. Eval, that an old man had informed him that when he was young, water, for baptisms, was always brought from a never-failing well, in "Well Park," on the Glebe.

THE CHAPELS.

St. Guinedoc alias St. Enodoc. There are two ancient Chapels still remaining in this parish, both of which are in the lowlands district, and each about two and a quarter miles from the parish Church. They are situate near the margin of Padstow Harbour, and are one and a half miles apart. Both, like the parish Church, have recently been "restored" through the indefatigable energy of the late Vicar, under the direction of Mr. St. Aubyn. We will first treat of the larger and more ancient, which is dedicated to St. Guinedoc or St.

Enodoc,¹ which is frequently called the "North Church." St. Guinedoc was commemorated here on the 24th July, the day of St. Christina the Virgin; but on the 16th September 1434, the Bishop granted his licence to the Vicar of Sancta Menefreda and the parishioners of the Chapel Curate (Capelle Curate) of "Sancti Guinedoci" upon the said parish Church dependent, to change the day of the feast of dedication of the Chapel from the day of St. Christina the Virgin to the 13th of the same month.² The festival of the Chapel is now kept on the Sunday nearest the feast of St. Michael and All Angels. On 4th October 1435, the Bishop granted a license to Richard Tomme, Vicar of St. Minver, to celebrate the Divine Offices himself, or by fit priests, in all the Chapels of his parish.³

The Chapel of St. Guinedoc is said to be of great antiquity. It is very near the Roman Station, and has been supposed to have been founded by that people in the third century. Until recently it was almost entirely buried with the drifted sand, and in a state of utter ruin, dampness, and decay. It was closed for restoration on 9th July 1863, and was re-opened on 21st July in the following year, and, at a cost of £675, raised (with the exception of the sum of £70 levied by a rate,) by voluntary contributions, and other means, not only has the venerable edifice been put into a state of thorough repair and made a picture of neatness and order, but the Chapel yard, which was previously unenclosed, has been protected by a stone fence all around.

This Chapel would appear to have been originally cruciform in plan, and probably of Norman date. The first alteration, or rather addition, was the erection of the tower and steeple on the north of the north transept in the First Pointed period, and, long subsequently, the construction of the south aisle, which absorbed the south transept. It now consists of a chancel, nave, north transept, south aisle, south porch, and tower of two low stages, surmounted by a somewhat stumpy broach spire, with a small rude trefoil-headed gabled window on each face. The Chancel, which is 20 ft. by 11 ft., rises one step from the nave, from which it was separated by an oaken screen of Third Pointed work, well carved, and very tastefully coloured and gilt, the bottom of which remains in situ in a perfectly sound condition, and has been repainted and regilded according to the original

¹ We have failed in our endeavour to identify St. Guinedoc. It was suggested by the late Dr. Oliver that probably, he was the same who, under the name of St. Guidenocus, is commemorated in Bretagne on the 3rd November, or that he was identical with the famous Scotch Bishop, St. Guinochus, Councillor to King Kenneth II., who died A.D. 838. We think it more likely that St. Guinedoc was an Irish or Welsh Saint, whose history is at present unknown to modern Hagiologists.

² Bishop Lacy's Reg., vol. iii, fo. 107 b. The words of the record are: "predictus Dominus concessit licenciam vicario Sancte Menefrede in Cornubie et parochianis Capelle Curate Sancti Guinedoci ab ecclesia parochiali Sancte Menefrede predicta dependentis." The term *parishioners* in this document does not mean, or infer, that this Chapel was a separate parish, for it is specifically stated that the Chapel was dependent upon the parish Church of St. Menefreda. The same description occurs, in even a stronger form, in a document, dated in 1390, relating to the Chapel of St. Constantine within the parish of St. Meryn, in which the inhabitants of the Chapelry petitioned the Bishop of Exeter to compel the Vicar of St. Meryn to perform certain offices within the said Chapel, as had been accustomed. The inhabitants are said to be *distinct parishioners*: "ex parte parochianorum Capelle Sancti Constantini parochiam et parochianos distinctos habentis infra fines et limites parochie Ecclesia Sancte Marine.....et ab eadem notorie dependentis." Bishop Brentingham's Reg. vol. i, 206.

³ Bishop Lacy's Reg. vol. iii, fo. 108.

ornamentation. The altar is elevated three steps above the Chancel. There is, on the south side, a bracket piscina, which, from its height, shews that the floor of the sanctuary has been considerably lowered. On the north side is a recessed credence with a projecting shelf; this was formerly an aumbry. The Chancel is lighted by a Third Pointed three-light trefoil east window, with tracery in the head. The nave is 35 ft. by 10 ft., and is lighted by a First Pointed two-light trefoil window, with a quatre-foil in the head, cut in the solid stone, at the west end, which was rebuilt;¹ and a small new window on the south side, which replaced a lancet, deeply splayed. (See Plate XLIX., and Ground Plan Plate XLVII., fig. 2.)

The south aisle is of three bays of Third Pointed work, and separated from the nave and Chancel by columns and arches of the usual Cornish type in that style. This aisle measures 19 ft. by 13 ft., and is divided from the Chancel by a modern screen. It is lighted by a small two-light cinque-foil window in each bay, with square external hood moulding, and a three-light window at the east end, filled with good modern painted glass. The north transept rises two steps above the floor of the nave. It has a small single light tre-foil window of First-Pointed date in the east wall, and there is a similar window in the north wall of the tower. When the Church was restored, a circular bowl of catacluse stone, supposed to have been a benatura, was found in the tower, and was converted into an alms box.

The font stands opposite the north door. It is of the Norman, or Transition Norman, style, having a round bowl. The shaft consists of a large cable moulding, standing upon a splayed foot.

According to the terrier 1680 (see ante p. 16), this Chapel possessed a glebe of four acres of land, but this probably refers to the site of Jesus Chapel. And the terrier of 1727 (*ibid.*) states that it had then a right of common "without any stint."

We find in the Bishop's Registry the following interesting inventory of the goods, &c., of this Chapel. It is neither signed nor dated, but the date may safely be ascribed either to 1607 or 1613.

Parish of St. Minver.

Guenedowe Capella annex' Minver.

The cōpye of the goodes, money, implementes, and ornam^{tes} belonging unto St. Guenedowe wthin the pish of Minver aforesaid, and vnto the poore wthin St. Gwenedowe aforesaid. ffirst:

¹ It was found in the recent restorations, that the west wall was in a very unsafe condition, and upon examination it was discovered that it was literally "built upon the sand." The Church represented an earlier structure, or, at some time, would seem to have been lengthened. The eastern part rests upon the solid rock which indeed formed the floor of the sanctuary, and not being even, the two back legs of the holy table were cut shorter than the front to admit of its standing level. The rock, towards the west end, shelved rapidly westwards, and the wall was built upon flat stones resting upon the sand. It was found necessary to excavate to a depth of eleven feet to obtain a foundation, and in doing so it was discovered that three tiers of interments, one above the other, had taken place beneath the west wall of the Church, the lower one being on the solid rock, the skeleton being enclosed with stones as before described.

a Bible of the largest volume
 2 books of Common prayer
 a chalice of silver wth a cover to the same
 a paire of sirplisse
 2 fonte clothes
 a linnen cloth for the Communion table
 a carpet for the Communion table
 2 bells
 1 chest for keeping Church necessaryes & implem^{tes}
 seaven poundes in stock for the maintenance of the Chapple & poore
 a boxe for the safe keepinge of almes given to the poore, wth a lock and key.

ALTAR PLATE.

There is a chalice now in the possession of Mr. John Mably of Trebederick, in whose family it is stated to have been for many years, which is, undoubtedly, the chalice belonging to this Chapel. Probably one of Mr. Mably's ancestors was Churchwarden, and thus became possessed of it, and it has not been restored to the Chapel. It is of silver with a cover, serving as a paten, and stands nine inches in height. An engraved border, in arabesque style, surrounds it just below the rim, and in form, character, and ornamentation, it is almost identical with the chalice belonging to the Chapel of St. Michael, presently to be described. It is probably of about the weight of that mentioned in the terrier of 1727, viz., nine ounces. It has no inscription nor Hall mark upon it. With the exception of the abovementioned there is no altar plate belonging to the Chapel.

BELLS.

Neither of the two bells mentioned in the above Terrier now remains. One of them is said to have been an ancient bell, inscribed "ALFREDVS REX," and tradition says, it was sold to the parishioners of St. Eval or of St. Ervan.¹

¹ After diligent enquiries, we have failed to discover what became of this interesting bell. There is a tradition that it was sold, as stated in the text, and, moreover, that the boat in which it was taken across Padstow Harbour was nearly swamped in the passage. There is no ancient bell now in the tower of either of the parishes named. A small new bell has recently been purchased for this Chapel from the wreck of a vessel called "The Immacolata" of Barletta, which was driven on the rocks at Greenway on the 27th September 1875. The bell is 12 ins. high and 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. wide at the mouth, and is inscribed "SAHEL," from which it would appear to have previously belonged to some other vessel.

GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHAPEL YARD.

(1) On an altar tomb:

Here lyeth the Body of Alice the wife of William Mably of Treverra in this Pth, who departed this Life the 7th day of January 1721, in the 37 Year of her Age. She was the Daught^r of Charles Guy and Alice his Wife, of Block Rock, being the Eldest of 14 & 7 dead & 7 yet remaining.

(2) On an altar tomb:

Here lyeth y^e body Richard Rounsevall, late of Trewhitson in this Pth, who departed this Life y^e 25th day Aprill in y^e year of our Lord 1720, & in y^e 83rd year of his age.

(3) On an altar tomb:

Here lyeth the body of Mary the Wife of Iohn Kent, of Trewitson in this Pth, Who departed this life y^e 6th day of March, In y^e Year of our Lord 1723, & in y^e 53rd Year of her age.

(4) On an altar tomb:

Sacred To the Memory of Hannah, Daughter of Thomas and Rebekah Cock of Rock, and wife of John Mable of Trebetherick.

Born the 28th of February 1777,

Died the 16th of May 1849.¹

Deeply lamented as a Wife and Mother.

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

Also to the memory of John, son of the above John & Hannah Mably, who was born 28th April 1802, died 2nd September 1814.

(5)

In Memory of
John Mably of Trebetherick
and of his Brother
Robert Blake Mably,

John died on the 18th day of
February 1864, in the 18th year of his age.²

Robert died on the 15th day of
May 1860, in the 78th year of his age.

"Christ our passover is sacrificed for us."

"He hath given us rest through his labours and life through his death."

In that portion of the graveyard appropriated for the burial of seamen drowned by shipwreck, is one grave containing several interments with no record to them.

(6) Sacred to the Memory of Chris^r Bartlett, Mariner of Brixham, who was unfortunately drown'd on the Dumbar, the 22nd March 1824, aged 30 Years.

¹ See Pedigree, Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 577.

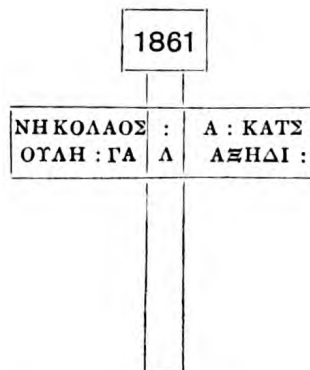
² Ibid.

(7) Here lieth the Body of John Brown of Ilfracombe, in the County of Devon, Mariner, who was drown'd the 30th of Nov' 1801, aged 60 Years.

In Memory of William Brown, Son of the above, who was drown'd the same time, aged 17 Years.

(8) For an altar tomb in memory of John Mably and his daughter, See Plate LXVIII, fig. 2.

(9) On a cross of wood :



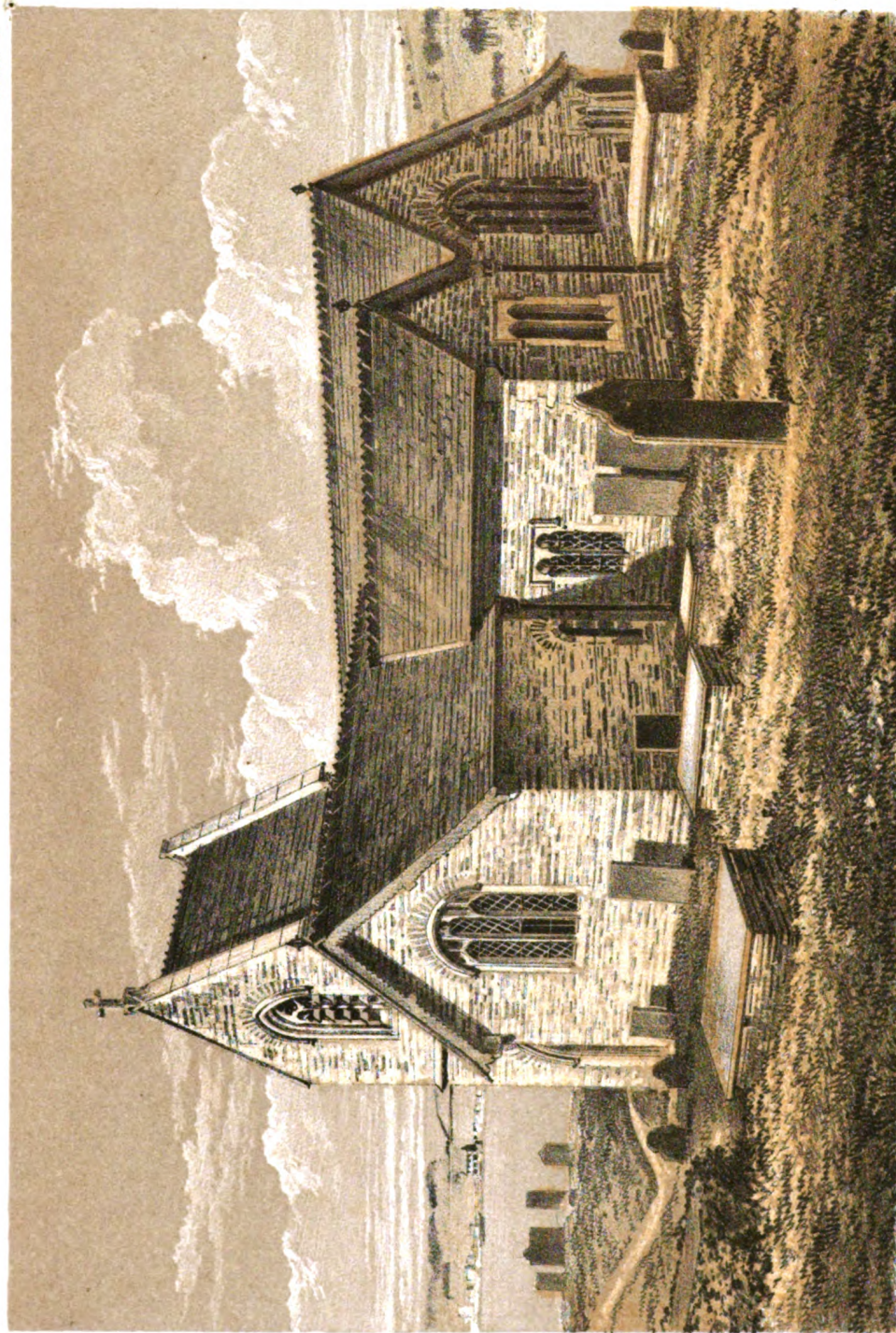
Chapel of St. Michael, Porthilly. This Chapel is sometimes called the "South Chapel." It was the second of the three Churches re-edified by the late Vicar, and was closed for that purpose on 29th September 1865, and re-opened on Ascension Day (30th May) 1867. The cost of its restoration was £514, the money being raised by voluntary contributions, and a small rate. It consists of a Chancel 15 ft. by 13 ft., south Chancel aisle 15 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in., nave 31 ft. 6, by 13 ft., south transept, or Chapel, 16 ft. by 11 ft., and south porch, which, in the recent alterations, has been converted into a small tower with a saddle back roof, the external gable of which is surmounted by a granite Latin cross, erected by the late Mary Prideaux-Brune, of Prideaux Place, Padstow, in memory of her friend Lucy Sandys of St. Minver, as testified by a brass plate erected within the porch. In the recent alterations a small vestry on the north side of the Chancel was added. (See Plate L., and Ground Plan Plate XLVII., fig. 3.)

The Chancel, the north wall of which orientates several degrees to the south, is lighted by an eastern window of three lights, that in the centre, quatrefoil, and those of the sides plain ogee. It is filled with good painted glass, having the following inscription at the bottom :

"To the Glory of God and in grateful remembrance of Anna & Lucy Sandys this window is erected by the Parish of Saint Minver, A.D. 1867."

There is a Second-Pointed piscina in the south wall, and a small recessed credence has been constructed in the north wall. The Chancel is raised one step above the floor of the nave, from which it is separated by a substantial carved oak screen of the Third-Pointed period.

In the Chapel, or transept, is a trefoiled headed piscina of Second Pointed work, in the east wall, the basin of which has been cut off flush with the wall, though not recently. This Chapel is lighted by a small lancet in the east wall, and by a window in the south wall like that in the Chancel before described.



J. Ferguson, Lith.

Maclure & Macdonald, London.

VIEW OF THE CHAPEL OF ST MICHAEL,
from a Photograph



The font is of the Norman transition period, very similar to that at St. Enodoc, the chief difference being that it stands on a square plinth.

The burial ground has been recently enlarged by the gifts of small pieces of land from several persons and by a small piece recovered from the sea, which is protected from further incursion by the erection of a sea wall, of a very simple and effective character, planned by the late Vicar. The wall is 150 feet in length.

In the Bishop's Registry is an Inventory for this Chapel, similar to that printed above for St. Gwenedock.

St. Michael Capella annex' Mynver.

The Coppye of the goodes, money, implements and necessaryes belonginge vnto St. Michael w^{thin} the pish of Minver aforesaid

ffirst a Bible of the largest volume
 2 books of common prayer
 a Chalice of silver wth a cover to the same
 a paire of sirplisse
 a fonte cloth
 a lynnenn cloth for the communion table
 a carpett for the communion table
 2 bells
 a chest for keeping Church necessaryes and implem^{tes}
 a stocke for the poor and maintenance of our Chapple aforesaid
 a boxe for the safe keeping of almes given to the poore wth a lock and keye.

ALTAR PLATE.

The altar plate, now belonging to this Chapel, consists of, a small chalice and cover of silver, the latter forming a paten, 8½ inches high. Like that of St. Guinedoc, which in other respects it closely resembles. It has no Hall mark. Below the rim and around the foot are borders engraved in arabesque, which would seem to justify its being assigned to the early part of the seventeenth century. The top of the cover is engraved in a later style. In the centre, within a foliated opening, is the date 1711, and on a border "PERDILLE" being the local pronunciation of Porthilly. It is probably the chalice mentioned in the above inventory.

A flagon and paten, the latter bearing this inscription: "D. D. Gulielmus Sandys, A.M. 1792." Hall mark for the year 1740. Maker's mark 

Flagon. Hall mark, 1792. Maker's mark 

BELLS.

One Bell remained, but it was not in use, in 1727, and at the same time the weight of the Communion plate is given as 11 ounces. There is a new bell without inscription.

MONUMENTAL AND GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS, ST. MICHAEL.

IN THE CHAPEL.

(1) Here lyeth the body of William Rounseuall, Gent., who was buried the 25th of December, Anno Dom. 1659. Jane his wife was buried y^e 4th August 1679.

Deaths' bvt asleepe & if a Sleepe why then
To bed the grave doth't so much Trovble men.
How welcome's death to faith, thovgh sprvng from vice,
Raising Vs to Ceelestiall Paradise.
The Penitent by faith do trvely prove
The Ocean-Mercie of the God of Love.
Men Dye to Live & gain that highly priz'd
Elected sovles shal be imortaliz'd.

(2) Helen Profitt, the daughter of John Lynam of Cant, in this Parish, Gent., & Helen his wife, who was buried Sep^r the 21st 1780, aged 88. By her will gave £5 a year to be paid out of her Estate in Porthilly, for the remainder of a term of one thousand years, to Philip Kent of Trefreessa in this Parish, his Heirs and Executors, in Trust for, and to the use of, the Poor of the Lowland of St. Minver who do not receive weekly pay.

IN THE CHURCHYARD.

(3) On an altar tomb, circumscribed:—

Here lieth y^e body of Polidor Jacob, Gentelman, who
.....November, Anno Domini 1598

Within is an escutcheon for arms, but none appear to have been engraved.

(4) To the Memory of Jane the wife of John Proffit of this Parish, who was buried y^e 15 day of June 1798, aged 46 years.

Also to the Memory of John the son of the said John and Jane Proffit, who was buried Oct^r y^e 15th 1798, aged 6 years.

(5) To the Memory of Francis Mably of this Parish, who was buried 22nd Feb^{ry} 1805, in the 61st year of his age.

(6) On an altar tomb:

To the Memory of John Mably, the son of Gregory & Joan Mably of Trevernow in this Parish, Who Departed this Life the 22nd Day of Nov^r in the year of our Lord 1798, in the 30th year of his age.

Near this Place lieth the Body of Joan Mably, y^e wife of Gregory Mably of Trevera in this Parish, who departed this Life y^e 3^d day of Jan^y 1805, aged 75 years.

Also, in Memory of y^e said Gregory Mably of Trevera in this Parish, who departed this Life y^e 19th day of Feb^y 1805, aged 74 years.

(7) In Memory of Francis Mably, son of William & Elizabeth Mably of this Parish, who Departed this Life the 12th day of January in the year of our Lord 1795, in the 2nd year of his age.

(8) In Memory of Mary May, the wife of William May of this Parish, who Departed this Life the 25th day of March, Anno Domini 1786, and in the 36th year of her age.

(9) On an altar tomb:

Here lieth the Body of Philip Kent, late of Trefreese in this Parish, Yeoman, who died the 28th April, Anno Domini 1753, aged 83 years.

Near this Tomb lieth the Body of Joanna Kent, daughter of Philip and Mary Kent, who died the 14th day of November 1748, aged 2 years.

Near this Tomb, also, lieth the Body of Philip Kent, Son of Philip & Mary Kent, who died 7th day of February A.D. 1763, aged 9 years.

Near this Tomb lieth the Body of Alice Robingo, daughter of Philip and Mary Kent, who died y^e 7th of April A.D. 1765, Etatis suæ 25.

Also in Memory of Ann Kent, the sister of the above, who was buried y^e 1st April, 1803, aged 71 years.

(10) On an altar tomb:

In Memory of Philip Kent of Trefresa in this Parish, Who departed this Life the 16th day of Dec. Anno Dom. 1783, in the 81 year of his age.

In Memory of Mary Kent, the Wife of the said Philip Kent, who departed this Life the 12th day of Feb^y 1788, In the 84th year of her age.

Here lieth the Body of Charles, Son of the above Philip & Mary Kent, who died the 25th day of Dec^r 1804, aged 72.

(11) On an altar tomb:

Sacred to the Memory of John Kent of Trevresa in this Parish, who departed this Life the 15 day of Dec^r 1813, aged 70 years.

Also to the Memory of Catherine Hambly, sister of the above, who departed this life 17th day of.....1812, in the 83rd year of her age.

Also to the Memory of Susanna the sister of the above said John Kent of Trevresa in this parish, who was buried the 12th day of Jan^y 1815, aged 78 years.

(12) On an altar tomb:

Here lieth the Body of Mary Kent of this Parish who was buried the 25th day of May 1728 in the 75th year of her age.

(13) On an altar tomb:

In Memory of John Proffitt of Cocknyle in this Parish, who departed this Life y^e 3^d of Sep^r 1800, aged 85 years.

Near this Tomb lieth the Body of Ann the wife of the said John Proffitt, who was buried y^e 14 of Sep^r 1789, aged 54 years.

Jesus's Chapel and Well. Upon the manor of Penmayne, about half a mile north of Rock, on the left of the road leading to St. Minver Church, is an ancient enclosed tenement, containing about four acres, called "Chapel." A small Chapel existed here until recent times. Mr. Sandys, writing in 1812, states that he had seen pieces of a Gothic window on the spot, but no remains are now to be found. It, probably, had not any special endowment, for we do not find any notice of it in the Certificates of the Commissioners under the Act for suppressing Chancies, Colleges, &c. In 1553 "Jesus Chapel" was let to William Cavell, Gent.,¹ for a term of seven years, at the annual rent of 12d. Soon afterwards, however, it was taken, in common, by all the tenants of the Manor, and we would fain hope, used for religious purposes, as the tenants continued to take it at every assession, in the same manner, down to the year 1718,² but at the following assession, in 1731,³ the note "not taken" is set against it, and it afterwards disappears from the Rolls. The enclosure was used as a burial ground. In 1778, in consequence of the shifting of the sand, many coffins of slate were exposed, formed in a singular manner, and a quantity of human remains, teeth, &c., with many personal ornaments, rings, &c., with English coins extending from Henry I. to Elizabeth, were found. The human remains were interred by Mr. Sandys in the Churchyard.⁴

Near the abovementioned Chapel, in a north-west direction, is an ancient Holy Well, called "Jesus's Well." It possessed a fine spring, the waters of which were believed to have great healing qualities. People came from long distances to pay their devotions and use the waters, which were celebrated for many cures, and for the evils which befel scoffing unbelievers. Its virtues continued to late years. No longer ago than 1867, Mary Cranwell (the wife of a boatman, named Patrick Cranwell, since deceased⁵), who for a considerable period had suffered severely from erysipelas, and could obtain no relief from medical treatment, fully believing, as she stated to the author, from the repute of the well, that if she bathed in the water with faith she would be cured of her disease, went to the place, and kneeling beside the well,⁶ recited the "Litany to the Holy Name of Jesus," and bathed the diseased parts in the waters. She received relief from the first application, and repeating it the prescribed number of three times, at intervals, she became perfectly whole, and has never since suffered from the same malady. Whether this remarkable cure

¹ Assession Roll 1st Mary.

² Assession Roll, 2nd George I.

³ Ibid, 5th George II.

⁴ B. M. Addl. MS. 9419, fo. 399.

⁵ Michael Cranwell, one of the brave crew of the "Albert Edward" lifeboat, who perished on the 9th February, 1867 in endeavouring to assist the "Georgiana" of Boston, Lincol'nshire, at the entrance of Padstow Harbour, in a violent storm, was the nephew and adopted son of these parties. This incident formed the subject of a touching poem in a little volume entitled "Rhymes from Cornwall," by Mr. H. S. Stokes of Bodmin, London, 1871.

which as a fact is fully verified, arose from any curative qualities in the waters, or was the result of the poor woman's faith, we will not venture to say. Unfortunately the properties of the water cannot now be tested, inasmuch as the farmer who occupies the land, not knowing, or, probably, not believing in, its virtues has, since the abovementioned circumstance, cut a drain to the spring and intercepted the flow of water. There is a small building, of some antiquity, over the well, having a doorway with a two centred arch, consisting of three stones, but it is now much out of repair.



Chapels at Trevelver and Roserowe. Hals says that "at Trevillva, *alias* Trevelva, there is yet extant an ancient free Chapel for Divine Service, kept in good repair by the Lord of this place, furnished with an old English Bible heretofore made use of in this Chapel;"¹ and the Rev. William Sandys, writing to Lysons in 1812, says: "There were anciently a great number of Chapels in this parish. A part of one at Roscrowe, I remember standing, now converted into a corn chamber, and a part of another still remains at Trevelver."² This Lysons has embodied in his "*Magna Britannia*." We have not, however, found in the Bishops' Registers at Exeter, the record of a single licence for the celebration of the divine offices in either of these Chapels, nor any reference whatever to them.

CHARITIES.

Randall's Charity. John Randall of St. Just, in co. Cornwall, Esq., who died in 1733, by his will, dated 4th October 1727, bequeathed to the Vicar of St. Minver the sum of 10s. annually, for preaching a funeral sermon in the parish Church on the feast of St. John the Evangelist, and the sum of 20s. annually, to be distributed by the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers, to poor widows and fatherless children of St. Minver that do not receive parochial relief, and he made such sums chargeable upon his tenement called Mismeer in this parish,³ for the term of 1000 years. The estate of Maesmere now belongs to Mrs. Stephens of St. Minver House, by whom the sums in question are duly paid, and they are distributed by the Vicar according to the terms of the bequest, he preaching the sermon as appointed.

¹ Hals' MS. History of Cornwall.

² Addl. MS. 9419, fo. 399.

³ See Monumental Inscriptions, ante p. 28, No. 11.

Hambly's Charity. Richard Hambly, in 1768, gave a sum of £5 per annum, for the benefit of the poor, but as it was chargeable upon a leasehold estate called Gliddon's Tenement, the charity has now become extinct. One of the lives on the lease was still living, though upwards 80 years of age, in 1838.¹

Darell's Charity. Mrs. Sarah Darell by her will, in 1760, bequeathed the sum of £200, the interest to be given to poor housekeepers of the parish, not receiving parochial relief; and she appointed the Vicar of the parish, and the owner of Trewornan for the time being, Trustees of the charity. The money is now invested in 3 per Cent. Consols, and produces £9 19s. 2d. annually, which is distributed as appointed by the aforesaid will.

Profitt's Charity. Helen Profitt, daughter of John Lynam of Cant, who died in 1780, by her will gave £5 a year to be paid out of her estate at Porthilly, for the remainder of a term of 1000 years, and appointed Philip Kent, his heirs and executors, trustees for the distribution of the same to the use of the poor of the Lowland of St. Minver who do not receive parochial relief.² In 1837, the charity was distributed by Mr. Simon Woolcock, as trustee, assisted by the Churchwardens. Porthilly was subsequently purchased by the late William Sandys Sandys of St. Minver House, Esq^r. who ceased to pay the £5 per annum to the poor, but the value is now given to the poor in coals, as it has been for more than twenty years past, by Mrs. Stephens of Trewornan, who at present holds the estates.

SCHOOLS.

The only elementary School in the parish, except two private, or dame Schools, is situate at Tredrissick. It will accommodate 150 children, and it is said there is not a sufficient number in the parish to fill it. It is in union with the National Society for the education of the poor in the principles of the Church of England, and is under Government inspection.

MANOR OF PENMAYNE, *alias* POLMEANE.

The manor of Penmayne, sometimes written Polmeane, is an ancient manor, though we have not been able to identify it in Domesday. It escheated to the crown in the time of Henry III, on account of the Norman wars, but from whom there is no record.

¹ Parliamentary Return of Charities, 1838.

² See Monumental Inscriptions, ante p. 40 No. 2.

³ In the Parliamentary Return of Charities in 1838, Helen Profitt's bequest is said, like Hambly's, to have been made chargeable on leasehold property. This statement, however, was erroneous. The charity is identical with that called "Cant's Charity," in the same Return.

King Henry gave it to his brother Richard, King of the Romans,¹ who annexed it to the manor of Helston in Trigg. Earl Edmund died of it so seized in 1300, at which time the hamlet of Penmayn, as it is described, had thirty-nine free tenants, who paid annually 115s. 6d., and for aid 2s. 11d.² In the Caption of Seizin of Edward the Black Prince only thirty-seven years later, the number of free tenants had become reduced to seven, and the rent they rendered to 18s. 2½d., whilst the total annual value of the manor was 111s. 9½d. only. From what cause, or in what manner, the manor became so reduced we cannot with certainty say.

The following is the description of the manor as shewn in the caption of seizin:

*Penmayn que est parcella Manerij de Helliston in Trigg.
Liberi Conuencionarii.*

Andreas le Heir tenet de domino Duce j Messuagium iiij acras terre et xxviij (sic) more Anglicano in j ferlingum terre Cornubiæ in Penmayn que prius cepit de domino Johanne nuper Comite Cornubiæ tenenda in conuencione a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis nunc septimo vsque ad finem vij annorum tunc proximo sequentium nondum completorum Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij^{or} terminos vsuales ij^s vj^d. Et faciendo sectam ad curiam domini de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas. Et erit prepositus decenarius et bedellus et cum electus fuerit chaceabit et faciet stabularium cum dominus vel aliquis nomine suo fugare voluerit. Et cum antiquus parcus iacuerit ad terram arabilem arrabit ibidem singulis annis vnam acram terre anglicanam et habebit pro arura j^d Et metet ibidem in autumpno cum vno homine per vnum diem et percipiet pro dieta j^d Et cum obierit dominus habebit nomine herioti unum de aueriis suis quod melius fuerit. Et nihil habebit de aliis catallis suis. Et fecit fidelitatem. Et clamat tenere terram predictam vsque ad finem termini predicti in forma predicta.

Ricardus Gerueys tenet de domino Duce j messuagium xx acras terre et xx perticas terre prati in j acra terre Cornubiæ quas cepit de predicto Comite tenenda in conuencione per tempus predictum Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij^{or} terminos vsuales vj^s viij^d Et faciendo omnia seruicia et erit eiusdem conditionis sicut predictus Andreas le Heir Et fecit fidelitatem Et clamat tenere terram predictam vsque ad finem termini predicti in forma predicta.

Rogerus Siccot tenet de domino Duce j messuagium vij acras terre xx perticas prati in dimidia acra Cornubiæ que cepit de predicto Comite tenenda in conuencione per tempus predictum Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij terminos vsuales ij^s. Et faciendo omnia seruicia et Erit eiusdem condicionis sicut predictus Andreas le Heir Et fecit fidelitatem. Et clamat tenere tenementa predicta vsque ad finem termini predicti in forma predicta.

Alfredus Degel tenet de domino Duce j messuagium ix acras terre in dimidia acra Cornubiæ que cepit de predicto Comite tenenda in conuencione per tempus predictum Reddendo inde per

¹ Rot. Hund., vol. i, p. 56.

² See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. ii, pp. 287, 290.

³ We have already pointed out (ante vol. i, p. 29) how that King Henry III, granted also, *inter alia*, to his brother Richard, the manor of Bliston, and how that Richard gave that manor to Ralph de Toëni. It is remarkable that divers lands in St. Minver, which would naturally belong to the manor of Penmayne, in the seventeenth century were held as free tenements of the manor of Bliston, *e.g.*, Porthilly, Trevigoe, Treglyne, Trebedereck, Smith's Tenement, Gonvena, and Portquin. We are inclined to think that these lands must have been alienated, at some time, from the manor of Penmayne.

annum ad iiij^{or} terminos vsuales iij^s. Et faciet omnia seruicia et Erit eiusdem condicionis sicut predictus Andreas le Heir Et fecit fidelitatem Et clamat tenere tenementa predicta vsque ad finem termini predicti in forma predicta.

Johanna Tumeder tenet de domino Duce xiiij acras terre in dimidia acra et dimidia ferlingi terre Cornubiæ quas cepit de predicto Comite tenendas in conuencione per tempus predictum Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij^{or} terminos vsuales iij^s. Et faciet omnia seruicia et Erit eiusdem condicionis sicut predictus Andreas le Heir Et fecit fidelitatem Et clamat tenere terram predictam in forma predicta.

Summa reddituum istorum xix^s ij^d.

Nativi Conuencionarii.

Stephanus Rauf Nativus tenet de domino Duce j messuagium xv acras terre in j parcella terre in Penmayne que prius cepit de domino Johanne nuper Comite Cornubiæ tenenda in nativa conuencione a festo Sancti Michaelis Anno regni Regis nunc septimo vsque ad finem vij annorum tunc proximo sequentium nondum completorum Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij^{or} terminos vsuales v^s. ix^d. Et faciet sectam ad curiam domini de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas. Et erit prepositus decenarius et bedellus et cum Electus fuerit chaceabit et faciet stabularium cum dominus vel alias nomine suo fugare voluerit. Et cum antiquus parcus iacuerit ad terram arabilem arrabit ibidem singulis annis vnam acram terre Anglicanam et habebit pro arura j^d. Et metet ibidem in Autumpno cum vno homine per vnum diem et percipiet pro dieta j^d. Et cum obierit dominus habebit omnia catalla sua. Et fecit fidelitate. Et clamat tenere tenementa predicta in nativa conuencione ad voluntatem domini per predicta seruilia seruitia durante termino predicto.

Johannes Roger natiuus tenet de domino Duce j messuagium viij acras terre j rodam prati in dimidia acra Cornubiæ in Penmayne que cepit de predicto Comite tenenda in nativa conuencione per tempus predictum Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij^{or} terminos vsuales iij^s. Et faciet sectam et omnia alia seruilia seruitia sicut predictus Stephanus Rauf. Et fecit fidelitatem. Et clamat tenere tenementa predicta vsque ad finem termini predicti in forma predicta.

Johannes filius Alurey Walter natiuus tenet j messuagium ix acras terre Anglicanas in j parcella que cepit de predicto Comite tenenda in natiua conuencione per tempus predictam Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij^{or} terminos vsuales iij^s. Et faciet sectam et omnia alia seruilia seruicia sicut predictus Stephanus Rauf. Et fecit fidelitatem. Et clamat tenere tenementa predicta in natiua conuencione ad voluntatem domini per predicta seruilia seruitia durante termino predicto.

Reginaldus Stephen natiuus tenet messuagium xij acras terre pasturam dicti vasti in dimidia acra et dimidio ferlingo terre Cornubiæ in Penmayn que cepit de predicto Comite tenenda in natiua conuencione per tempus predictum Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij^{or} terminos iij^s. Et faciet sectam et omnia seruilia servitia sicut predictus Stephanus Rauf. Et fecit fidelitatem Et clamat tenere tenementa predicta in natiua conuencione ad voluntatem domini per predicta seruilia seruitia durante termino predicto.

Johannes Artur tenet j messuagium ix acras terre in dimidia acra Cornubiæ que cepit de predicto Comite tenenda in conuencione natiua per tempus predictum Reddendo inde per annum

ad iiij^{or} terminos iij^s Et faciet sectam et omnia seruilia seruitia sicut predictus Stephanus Rauf. Et fecit fidelitatem. Et clamat tenere tenementa predicta in natiua conuencione ad voluntatem domini per predicta seruilia seruitia durante termino predicto.

Summa istorum reddituum xvij^s ix^d

Natiua Stipite.

Johannes Dire nativus de stipite tenet de domino Duce j messuagium xij acras terre xx perticas prati in dimidia acra et dimidio ferlingi terre Cornubiæ in Bondagio Reddendo inde per annum ad terminos vsuales iij^s ix^d. Et faciet sectam ad curiam domini Ducis de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas Et erit prepositus decenarius et bedellus et cum electus fuerit chaceabit et faciet stabularium cum dominus vel aliquis nomine suo fugare voluerit Et talliabit ad voluntatem domini. Et cum antiquus parcus iacuerit ad terram arabilem arrabit ibidem singulis annis vnam acram Angliæ recipiendo de domino pro arura j^d. Et metet ibidem in autumpno cum vno homine per diem et percipiet pro dieta j^d. Et cum obierit dominus habebit omnia catalla sua. Et filius suus nouissime natus quem reliquerit superstitem habebit terram suam per finem quam faciet cum domino ad voluntatem ipsius domini. Et fecit fidelitatem. Et non amouebit de terra sua pro tota vita sua.

Agnes Haneray nativa de stipite tenet messuagium ix acras terre j rodam prati pasturam dicti vasti in dimidia acra Cornubiæ Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij^{or} terminos vsuales iij^s Et faciendo sectam et omnia alia seruilia seruitia sicut predictus Johannes Dire. Et fecit fidelitatem Et non amouebit de terra sua pro tota vita sua.

Ricardus Rauf natiuus de stipite tenet j messuagium xviii acras terre xx perticas prati in j acra Cornubiæ in bondagio Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij^{or} terminos vsuales vj^s. Et faciendo sectam et omnia alia seruilia seruitia sicut predictus Johannes Dire Et fecit fidelitatem. Et non amouebit de terra sua pro tota vita sua

Summa istorum reddituum xij^s ix^d.

Vastum de Spire. Omnes tenentes de Penmayne predicta excepta Andreas le Heir tenent pasturam vasti de Spire quam ceperunt de predicto Comite tenendam in conuencione per tempus predictum reddendo inde per annum ad terminos predictos ij^s Et clamant tenere pasturam predictam in forma predicta.

Passagium. Idem tenentes tenent passagium de Blaketorre quod ceperunt de predicto Comite tenendum in conuencione per tempus predictum Reddendo inde per annum ad iiij^{or} terminos vsuales xiiij^s. Et clamant tenere passagium predictum in forma predicta.

In Manum suam. De Secta tenentium supradictorum ad molendinum de Treswron pro qua Johannes Reyneward soluit per annum xij^s remanet in manu domini Ducis de qua prepositus est responsurus.

Summa xvj^s.

Recognitione ij^s. Omnes conuencionarii tam liberi quam natiui et eciam natiui de stipite dant Domino Duci pro recognitione sua ij^s.

Liberi tenentes.

Henricus de Wylinton tenet de domini Duce vt de iure vxoris sue quoddam tenementum in Manerio de Penmayn in soccagio Reddendo inde per annum ad quatuor terminos vsuales ij^a j^d ob. Et faciendo sectam ad curiam domini de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas. Et dando releuium secundum consuetudinem patrie etc. Et fecit fidelitatem Et recognovit tenere tenementum illud per seruicia predicta in forma supradicta.

Petrus de Bodryngan tenet de domino Duce quoddam tenementum in Manerio predicto Reddendo inde per annum ad eosdem terminos viij^a vj^d Et faciendo sectam Et dando releuium vt supra.

Johanna de Trearek tenet de domino Duce diuersa tenementa ibidem Reddendo inde per annum ad eosdem terminos iiij^a iij^d Et faciendo sectam et releuium ut supra.

Petrus Daundel tenet de domino Duce diuersa tenementa ibidem Reddendo inde per annum ad eosdem terminos v^d ob. Et faciendo sectam et releuium vt supra.

Margeria de Trewythan tenet de domino Duce ibidem dimidiam acram terre Cornubiæ reddendo inde per annum ad eosdem terminos v^d ob. Et faciendo sectam et releuium ut supra Et fecit fidelitatem. Et recognovit tenere tenementa per seruicia pedita.

Reginaldus Proy tenet de domino Duce quedam tenementa ibidem Reddendo inde per annum ad eosdem terminos viij^d ob. Et faciendo sectam et releuium vt supra.

Edwardus de Tregew tenet de domino Duce ibidem j ferlingum terre Reddendo inde per annum ad eosdem terminos viij^d ob. Et faciendo releuium ut supra. Et fecit fidelitatem et recognitionem tenere terram illam per seruicia predicta &c.

Summa istorum Reddituum xvij^a ij^d ob.

Auxilium.	De auxilio tenencium ibidem ad quatuor terminos equaliter ..	xvj ^a iiij ^d
Cheuagium.	De cheuagio ibidem per annum	xix ^d
Perquisita curiæ.	Placitorum et perquisita curiæ ibidem valent communibus annis..	x ^a
	Summa	xxvij ^a xi ^d
	Summa totalis	cxj ^a ix ^d ob.

In the Ministers' Accounts of the Duchy of Cornwall for the year 1352, Nicholas Kernek, Prepositus for the manor of Helston in Trigg, under which head, at that date, the receipts and expenditure of the manor of Penmayne were brought to account, did not account for the profits of that manor, because the King had granted it, together with the manors of Moreske and Tywarnhaile, to Sir Walter de Wodeland, Knight, for the term of his life.¹ The grant, however, does not appear in the Prince's Council Book until the following year, under the 5th June, in which it is stated that the grant was made for Sir Walter Wodeland's services, and to enable him to maintain his dignity; and to be to him for life, free of rent, and to his heirs in tail, at the rent of 100 marks per annum.²

Sir Walter Wodeland died about 1373, s.p., when the manors which he held reverted

¹ Ministers' Accounts, 26th Edward III, Duchy Office.

² Council Book of the Black Prince, p. 523.

to the Duke, and in that year the profits of the manor of Penmayne are accounted for by Thomas Lucas, Prepositus there, for the first time in a separate form. In that year they amounted to: Rents of Assize 17s. 11d., Conventional Rents £4 2s. 6d., Fines 11s, part of 44s. arrears of 66s. of divers fines paid within six years, perquisites of Courts 35s. 8d., total £7 7s. 3d.¹

By Letters Patent dated 20th January 1397-8, King Richard granted to his beloved Esquire (Esquire of the Body) John Cheynduyt, in consideration of his good services, for the term of his life, the Manor of Penmayne to the extent of the value of 100s. per annum, he to answer to the crown for the surplus profits, if any; and by the same Patent the King also granted him, for the like term, 100s. out of the profits of the Hundred of Triggeshire.² This grant was confirmed by King Henry V, by Letters Patent dated 11th June 1413,³ but it appears from the Minister's Accounts of 1st King Henry VI. (1423) that the last named Sovereign had not yet confirmed it.⁴ John Cheynduyt, however, died in December 1426,⁵ when the Manor again reverted to the Crown, and we have no evidence that it was afterward granted out. The profits of the Manor were regularly accounted for in the time of Queen Elizabeth. For the year 1606 we find the following Court Roll of the Manor.⁶

Manor of Penmeane, alias Polmeane, 1606.

Manerium de Pollmeane	Extractum ominum finium exituum amerciamentorum et proficuorum Curiarum ibidem tentarum pro vno anno integro finito apud festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno Regni Domini nostri Jacobi dei gracia Regis Angliæ franciæ Hiberniæ quarto et Scotiæ quadragesimo (1606).
liberi tenentes in misericordia iiij. iiij ^d	De Henrico Rolle milite Johanne Roscarrocke armigero Willelmo Stone generoso Henrico Carie generoso Johanne Nicolls generoso Thoma Treffrie generoso Johanne Braie generoso Thoma Cann et Humfrido Thomas Tenentibus Manerij predicti qui communem sectam debent curiis ibidem et fecerunt defaultum ideo ipsi et illorum quilibet in misericordia existunt prout patet super capita &c., &c.
misericordia ij ^d	De Henrico Moile Customario Tenenti Manerij predicti in misericordia pro vno defectu sectæ curiis ibidem hoc anno tentis prout patet super caput &c.

¹ Minister's Accounts, Duchy of Cornwall, 48th Edward III., Duchy Office.

² Rot. Pat. 21st Richard II. Part 2, m. 7.

³ Rot. Pat. 1st Henry V. Part 1, m. 14.

⁴ Minister's Account 1st Henry VI, Duchy Office,

⁵ Inq. p. m. 5th Henry VI, No. 52.

⁶ Record Office.

finis viij ^d	De Johanne Treese seniori presentato per Juratores Manerij predicti de eo quod ipse apud Pollmeane predictum 13 ^o die Maij anno predicto vi et armis &c. et contra pacem &c. in et super quendam Thomam Hickes alias Treglian in pace Dei et dicti domini Regis existentem insultum fecit et cum pugnis vel vnguibus de corpore predicti Thome sanguinem retraxit contra &c. super quam quidem presentationem predictus Johannes Treese posuit se in gratia Regis petens ad finem suam cum dicto Domino Rege admitti cui conceditur et per curiam afforatur ut patet super caput &c.
finis transgressionis vj ^d	De Anna vxore Ricardi Phicke vel de dicto Ricardo plegium eius similiter presentatur per Juratores predictos pro retractione sanguinis super corpus cuiusdam Philippi Treglian 13 ^o die Maij Anno predicto infra &c. cum lapide &c. de qua transgressionem predicta Anna per plegium suum predictum posuit se in gratia Regis petens vt ad finem suam admittatur cui admittitur et afforatur per curiam ad vj ^d vt patet super caput.
misericordia ij ^d	De Clemente Downinge vel Willelmo Hamblie eius plegio pro vno defectu amerciato adversus Willelmum James in placito transgressionis vt patet.
misericordia	De Otes Hickes alias Treglian vel Ricardo Harries eius plegio pro vno defectu amerciato adversus Thomam Gradley generosum in placito transgressionis.
Summa totalis omnium finium exituum amerciamentorum et proficuorum curiarum ibidem hoc anno tentarum amountant ad inde paid vij ^d the Rest could not be collected.	
per Tho. SMYTHE, Senescallum ibidem.	

From this date the manor has remained in the hands of the Dukes of Cornwall, or Sovereigns of England, for the time being, the tenants holding by the customary tenures of the assessionable manors, until 1844, when they were enfranchised under the arrangement referred to ante,¹ the Duke only retaining the minerals, the rabbit-warren, the common of Spire, and the ferry.

THE FERRY OF BLACKTOR *alias* BLACK-ROCK *alias* ROCK.

The ferry across Padstow Harbour has, from time immemorial, been parcel of the manor of Penmayne. It derives its name from a hill whose black head, consisting of greenstone, protrudes through the sand on the St. Minver side of the water, and has given its name of Rock, or Black Rock to the little village adjoining. In 1337, the passage, or

¹ Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. ii, p. 293.

ferry, was held in convention, in common, by the tenants of the manor at the annual rent of 13s. At the assession in 1469, John Bussell and John Rawlyn, freemen, took the passage of the lord there, called Blaktor, which John Corvesor and his fellows took at the previous assession, at the annual rent of 8s., and contracted that the passage boat should be well and sufficiently kept in repair, and that if the boat afterwards chanced to be broken, they would new build the said boat.¹ In 1574 Henry Moile took the passage at the rent of 12s.,² and in 1588 a moiety was held by Henry Moile, son of John Moile, son of Henry Moile, and the other moiety by William Bilkey on the surrender of Cormack Dier, at the same rent.³ In 1617 it was taken by Henry Moile and Thomas Bilkey in moieties.⁴ In 1735 Charles Guy, Clerk, in his own right, held one moiety, and Humphry Arthur, upon the surrender of Brightwell James, after the death of Jane Hodge, widow, her aunt, held the other moiety, at the rent of 12s., and 12d. new rent, upon the same conditions as before stated.⁵ At the following assession, Mary Parkyn, widow, held a moiety by the surrender of Charles Guy, and the same parties held the other moieties as before;⁶ and at the next assession, it was taken by Joseph Peters, by surrender of Ann Arthur, by surrender of Mary Parkyn, widow, for one moiety, and Joseph Peters, by surrender of Humphry Arthur, for the other moiety.⁷ In 1756, both moieties were held by Elizabeth Peters, after the death of Joseph Peters her husband.⁸ In the arrangement of 1844 referred to (Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. ii, p. 293) the ferry was reserved to the Lord of the Manor, and is now let, on yearly tenancy, at the annual rent of £12, and it pays rates and taxes to the parish of St. Minver.

Rabbit Warren. There has been a Rabbit Warren on the manor from a very remote period. In 1457, the *Warrenna Cuniculorum* was rented by Sir John Colshill at 6s. 8d. per annum, and it was afterwards taken, in convention, at the same rent, by the Prepositus, in the name of the tenants, and it continued to be held in the same manner by the Prepositus, for the time being, at the same rent, for a very considerable period, together with the pasture of the waste of Spire. It is now held in convention by Mr. — Thomas, who has built for himself a cottage at the foot of Bray Hill within the Warren.

Free Warren. In 1595, Maximillian Cock took the right of Free Warren over the Manor, or a license for fishing, hunting, hawking, and taking flying animals at the rent of 12d. per annum, paying a fine of 6d., sureties Thomas Sparnall and Charles Brabant.⁹ At the following Assession it was taken by William Roscarrock at the same rent. We

¹ Assession Roll, 9th Edward IV.

³ Ibid. 36th Elizabeth.

⁵ Ibid., 9th George II.

⁷ Ibid. 24th George II.

⁹ Assession Roll, 15th James.

² Ibid. 16th Elizabeth.

⁴ Ibid. 15th James.

⁶ Ibid. 16th George II.

⁸ Ibid. 30th George II.

have no further Assession Roll until 1683, when it was taken by the Prepositus in the name of all the tenants.¹ It continued to be so held for a considerable time, but in 1724, Robert Corker took it as he had done before.² In 1731, John Cock, Esq., took it at the same rent, to hold during the pleasure of the Prince, and held it for some time.³ In 1812, it was held by the Rev. William Sandys for the term of his life, but it is not now let.

Quarry. It may be worthy of remark that in 1468, John Lovebond, Clerk, obtained a license to have stones from the Lord's quarry near Penmayne.⁴ This was no other than the famous Vicar of Egloshayle, who built Wade-bridge and rebuilt the Church of Egloshayle. (See his device, *Hist. of Trigg Minor*, vol. i, p. 418, and Plate XV, fig. 3.)

MANOR OF TREWORNAN.

This was an ancient manor, though we fail to discover much of its early history. It is a member of the manor of Amel, under which, doubtless, it was taxed in Domesday (*Hist. of Trigg Minor*, vol. ii., 124). Our earliest notice of it is in 1211, when Richard son of Robert de Polglas accounted for half a mark as written in the Great Roll, that Stephen the son of Ralph le Bret de Treuarnian came into the Exchequer, and before the Barons sold and quit-claimed to the said Richard and Philomena his wife, and his heirs by the said Philomena, all the right which he had or could have in the land of Treuarnian, with appurtenances, which land belonged to Ralph the father of the said Stephen, in men⁵ and houses, rents and meadows, and pastures, in waters and mills, and pools and woods, and plain, without reservation for ever; and that the same Richard, for this sale and quit-claim, shall give the same Stephen one mark of silver.⁶ According to the return made to the Justices Itinerant at Launceston, 12th Edward I., Trewornan consisted of eighteen Cornish acres.⁷

In 21st Edward I. (1293) Benedict le Brun held one acre of land in Trewornan, and one carucate Cornish by military service, and payment of one penny at the feast of St. Michael.⁸ This was, probably, the same land. We find Trewornan mentioned as a Tithing, which shews that it was a manor, in 1302.⁹ In certain proceedings at the assizes at

¹ Assession Role, 35th Charles II.

² Ibid., 11th George I.

³ Ibid., 5th George II.

⁴ Ministers' Accounts, 8th Edward IV.

⁵ The prominence given to the men, or villans, on the estate is somewhat remarkable. Of course we often find them conveyed with the land, but, in this case, they take the precedence.

⁶ Rot. Pip. 13th John.

⁸ Testa de Nevill, p. 204 b.

⁷ Carew's Survey (1769) p. 47 d.

⁹ Assize Rolls, Cornw., 30th Edward I. 1 } M. 58d.
21 }

Launceston, in 1344, it was pleaded that Ralph de Treuornan was seized of a free tene-ment in Trewornan juxta Rosuynymur, and that by his charter, dated at Trewornon on Tuesday next after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist 15th. Edward III. (1341) he settled it upon himself for life, with remainder to the heirs of his body, in default remainder to Thomas de Trewornon (probably a brother) and the heirs of his body. Ralph died seized, s.p., and Richard his brother and heir entered into possession, but was disseized by the aforesaid Thomas, who claimed under the Charter. Richard brought his action to recover. The issue was postponed, and we know not how it was determined.¹

On the death of Sir John Daune, Knt., on 3rd August 1346, it was found upon inquisition, that among the Fees held by him was one Knights' fee in Trewornan, of the value of 40^s per annum.² And on the death of Edward, Prince of Wales, it was found, upon inquisition, that the heirs of Roger Inkepenne held of the Castle of Trematon four Knights' fees with appurtenances in Halton, Nodetorre, *Trewornan*, and Tremure, the value of which was £20.³

The land, however, in 1359 formed part of the possessions of the family of Cowlyng. In that year John Coulyng of Trewornan, and Johanna his wife, levied a fine of Peter Burland, whereby they settled three messuages and three ferlings of land in Hendre juxta Trenethoubyhan, and Relonbys juxta Trewyla, upon themselves for life, remainder upon John the son of John Coulyng and the heirs of his body, in default, remainder to the right heirs of the said Johanna.⁴ It seems to have continued in the family of Cowlyng for a considerable period, for two centuries later, in 1557, John Cowlyng, Esq., suffered a fine in the manor of Trewornan and the manor of Trengwaynton to John Thomas, by which these manors were settled upon the said John Cowlyng for life, remainder to Richard Cowlyng son and heir apparent of the said John, and the heirs males of his body, in default, remainder to John Cowlyng, jun., brother of the said Richard, and to the heirs males of his body, in default, remainder to the right heirs of the aforesaid John Cowlyng, senior.⁵

In 1565, Richard Cowling, Gent., suffered a fine in the said Manors to Geoffrey Cowling, Gent., in the consideration of the sum of £150,⁶ and in 1568, Geoffrey Cowlyng executed a feoffment, *inter alia*, of the manor of Trewornan to Dame Elizabeth Courteney, relict of Sir Peter Courteney of Ugbrooke, whose daughter, Dorothy, married a Cowling, and by deed dated 31st March 26th Elizabeth (1584) Geoffrey Cowlyng, described as of Chudleigh, Gent., conveyed to the said Dame Elizabeth Courteney, "all that his manor of Trewornan, or called or known by the name of the manor of Trewornan, within the parish of St. Minver, situated in Trewornan, Kerowe, and St. Minver," to be held by the said

¹ Assize Rolls, Div. Cos. 16th to 23rd Edward III. $\left. \begin{matrix} N \\ 2 \\ 22 \end{matrix} \right\} 3 \text{ m. } 6.$

² Inq. p.m. 20th Edward III. (1 Nos.) No. 33.

³ Inq. p.m., Edward Prince of Wales 2nd Richard II., No. 57.

⁴ Ped. Fin. 32nd Edward III., Easter.

⁵ Pedes Finium, 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary, Easter.

⁶ Pedes Finium, 7th and 8th Elizabeth.

Dame Elizabeth of the Chief Lord of the fee by the services due and accustomed.¹ In 1592, Dame Elizabeth Courteney executed a settlement, *inter alia*, of the manor of Trewornan, in favour of her grandson Henry Clifford, son of Anthony Clifford of Birscombe, co. Wilts, by Ann daughter of Sir Peter Courteney, and a fine was levied in which the said Henry was querist and Dame Elizabeth deforciant, to confirm the same.² Trewornan soon afterwards passed to Simon Clifford, younger brother of Henry, who, in 1603, granted a lease of the barton for three lives to William Bodleigh of Dunscombe, co. Devon, and in 1610 he granted the manor to his brother Thomas Clifford. By Indenture dated 15th July 1619, William Bodleigh assigned his lease to Thomas Bodley his son, who also acquired the fee simple of the manor, for by deed dated 20th September 1619, in consideration of the sum of £1450, he granted the manor of Trewornan, and the capital messuage barton and farm to John Rowe of Cadley, co. Devon, Gent., to hold to the said John Rowe, his heirs and assigns for ever; and at the same time a fine was levied, in which John Rowe, Gent., was querist and Thomas Clifford, S.T.P., and Ann his wife, and Thomas Bodley, Esq., and Blanche his wife were defendants, by which they quitclaimed the said manor and lands to the said John Rowe for ever.³

John Rowe, or Roe as he was afterwards called, adhered to the King in the troubles of the seventeenth century and his estates were consequently sequestrated, but he was allowed to compound for the same in March 1648, under the articles of Truro, and paid a fine of £537 7s. Two years afterwards he complained that, notwithstanding that he had fully satisfied his fine, an entry had been made and his demesne hands at Trewornan ploughed up by the authority of the sequestrators, and he claimed relief.⁴

John Roe died 6th March 1667-8, having by his will, dated 2nd January preceding, devised to his "cousin Thomas Darell of London, Gent., being the eldest son of my eldest sister Mary Travies, late wife of Richard Travies of London, merchant, all my mansion house capital messuage and demesne lands called Trewornan, and all my other messuages, manors, &c," for life, remainder to Thomas Darell son of the said Thomas and the heirs of his body, in default, remainder to the right heirs of the said Thomas, the father, for ever.⁵

In 1665 Thomas Darell, senr., and Thomas Darell, junr., Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, suffered a fine to Henry Beeston, Doctor of Laws, and Henry Travies, Gent., in this manor, and the manors of Trethewy, Tresarrett, Alternon, and St. Issy;⁶ and in 1677, they suffered another fine to the same parties, both for purposes of settlement.⁷ Thomas Darell, the elder, was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1666, and died in 1698. The estates, eventually, devolved upon his grandson, Henry Darell, who died in 1705, intestate, and owing considerable sums of money, leaving Henry Darell his son and heir aged ten

¹ Deed inrolled in Common Pleas, Recovery Roll, 26th Elizabeth, Easter, m. 6.d.

² Pedes Finium, 36th and 37th Elizabeth, Michaelmas.

³ Pedes Finium, 17th James, Michaelmas.

⁴ Royalist Comp. Papers, 2nd Series, vol. xxxiv, pp. 813, 819.

⁵ Prov. 12th May, 1658, P.C.C. (142, Wotton).

⁶ Pedes Finium, 17th and 18th Charles II., Hilary.

⁷ Ibid., 29th Charles II., Easter.

years, and a daughter, Frances, aged seven years. Another daughter, named Ann, was born after his death. In 5th Anne (1706) an Act of Parliament was obtained for the sale of some part of his estate, and for leasing and mortgaging other parts, for raising money to pay his debts, and making provision for his widow and younger children. An exception, however, was made with respect to such of the demesne lands in St. Minver, St. Endellion, and St. Kew, as were not on lease at the time of the death of the said Henry Darell, in which Trewornan was included, and John Arscott of Tetcott, Anthony Nicoll of Penvose, Esqs., and Edward Trelawny of Southill, Clerk, were appointed trustees for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

Henry Darell, the younger, died in 1731 s.p., leaving his two sisters his heirs. Frances who married John Crabb of Plymouth, and Ann, who became the wife of the Rev. Edward Stephens, Vicar of St. Kew. Trewornan, under the will of her brother, devolved upon the former, who left an only son, Darell Crabb, who upon inheriting the estates of Coldrinnick upon the death of Henry St. George Darell, under the will of Charles Trelawny of Coldrinnick, Esq., who died in 1764 unmarried, had assumed the name and arms of Trelawny. Upon his death in 1795, also s.p., the estates passed to his kinsmen, Edward and Darell Stephens, grandsons of the Rev. Edward Stephens and Ann Darell. Edward the elder had the Coldrinnick estates under the will of the said Charles Trelawny, and assumed the name and arms of Trelawny only, whilst Darell, under the will of the said Darell Crabb Trelawny, inherited Trewornan, which is now possessed by his eldest surviving son and heir, Edward Stephens, Esq.

ROSOROW *alias* ROSERROWE.¹

This place in the first half of the sixteenth century was in the possession, and was the residence, of the family of Pernekvill, acquired probably by marriage with the heiress of Rayneward. We do not find any one of the name of Rayneward nor of Penkevell assessed in St. Minver to the Subsidy in 1524,² but Philip Penkevell was assessed upon lands of the value of £7 per annum in 1558.³ Soon after 1628, Rosorowe was alienated to the family of Carew of Antony, who made it their occasional residence. Alexander Carew was residing in St. Minver as early as 1635, as shewn by the Parochial Registers,⁴ and he was assessed to the Subsidy there on lands in 1641.⁵ In 1655, Charles Peters of St. Minver, yeoman, granted to Dame Jane Carew, widow, of Rosorowe,⁶ messuages called

¹ John Rossoru was assessed to the Subsidy in St. Minver, 1st Edward (*vide* Appendix II).

² Subsidy Roll, 16th Henry VIII.

³ *Ibid.*, 1st Elizabeth.

⁴ John the son of Alexander Carie, Esq., and Jane his wife was baptized 9th February 1635. Mary the daughter of Alexander Carey, Esq., and Jane his wife, was baptized 26th October 1636. Elizabeth Carew, daughter of Sir Henry Carew, Bart., was buried at St. Minver, 2nd February 1694.

⁵ Sub. Roll, 17th Charles.

⁶ Dame Jane Carew, widow, is described as of Rosorowe in a deed dated 17th April 1654.

Treglines and Trevanger in St. Minver. This would appear to have been a mortgage.¹ From Alexander Carew, who succeeded his father as second baronet, and was beheaded on Tower Hill 23rd December 1644 "for adhering to the king and betraying his trust," Roserrow descended to Sir Coventry Carew, the sixth Baronet, who, dying in 1748, by his will devised, *inter alia*, the mansion house and barton of Rosorowe to Dame Mary Carew, his wife, for life, with remainder to his cousin Jonathan Rashleigh of Menabilly, by whose son and successor it was sold to the late Sir William Lemon, Bart, with whose estates it descended to Colonel Tremayne of Carclew, the present possessor. Roserrow contains 196 acres. The old mansion at Roserrow has been converted into a farm house, but some portion of the ancient walls and the expansive kitchen chimney yet remain, and also the moulded oak joists of the ceiling of the hall. It is said there was formerly a Chapel attached to it. The late Mr. Sandys, in a letter to Lysons, dated in 1812, says it was then converted into a corn-chamber, but that he remembered a part of it standing.² We can find no trace of a Chapel among the old buildings.

CANTA *alias* CANT.

Cant gave name to an ancient family called de Cant, de Kant, and de Kent. According to the return made before the Justices Itinerant at Launceston, 12th Edward I., Canta contained one and a half Cornish acres.³ Bartholomew de Canta held half a Knight's fee in Canta in 1301, when the aid was levied upon the marriage of the King's eldest daughter,⁴ and he was assessed to the subsidy in St. Minver in 1327,⁵ and in 1346, when the aid was granted for making the King's eldest son a Knight, Benedict de Canta paid the aid for half a fee in Canta which Bartholomew, his father, had held before. We do not know when Cant passed out of this name, but not long after the last mentioned date Margery Hokisham, probably the heir of de Cant, was seized, *inter alia*, of Canta, and by her charter gave it to Bartholomew Berkeley and the heirs of his body, and from him it descended to Benedict his son, who was living in 1354. In that year Benedict Berce levied a fine of Henry Dynan of twenty messuages, &c., in Kanta, Porthillieglos, Carlythian, and other lands, whereby they were settled upon the said Benedict for life, remainder to Thomas, son of William Cheynduit and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies,

¹ By deed dated 25th March 2nd James II, Charles Peters of St. Minver, Gent., mortgaged to Sir John Carew of East Antony, Treglines and Trevanger, and by a further deed dated 13th September 1712, reciting the last mentioned deed, William Peters of St. Minver, son and heir of John Peters of St. Minver, deceased, who was son and heir of Charles Peters deceased, surrendered to Sir William Carew of East Antony, Bart., son and heir of Sir John Carew, Bart., deceased, for a nominal sum, the equity of redemption in the said lands.

² Addl. M.S. 9419, fo. 399.

³ Carew's Survey (1769) p. 48 d.

⁴ Orig. Inquis., 31st Edward I., Sub. Roll—
87
4

⁵ Sub. Roll, 1st Edward III.—
87
7

in default, remainder to the right heirs of the said Benedict.¹ Benedict died seized of it, when it descended to Johanna his daughter and heir, who carried it in marriage to John Cheynduit of Bodanan, whose son and heir, John Cheynduit, died in 1446 s.p.,² but he had a bastard son, named Richard, who died s.p., and a daughter Johanna, who married John Pengelly. Upon the death of John Cheynduit, his kinsmen Ralph Trenewith and Thomas Roscarrock were found to be his heirs,³ and in the partition of the estates Cant and Porthilly-Eglos were taken by the former. John Trenewith, grandson of Ralph, died in 1496 leaving four daughters, his coheirs, of whom Phillippa, the second, married John Carminow, and inherited Cant and Porthilly. By her charter, as Phillippa Carminow, widow, she granted the manor of Canta, and one messuage and one hundred acres of land in Porthilly-Eglos, and other lands and tenements, to John Pengelly of Bodmin,⁴ doubtless the same who is mentioned above, or his son, to hold to him and the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue to revert to the said Phillippa and her heirs. In 1491 John Pengelly took proceedings in Chancery against Phillippa Carminow and Nicholas Carminow, (son of Phillippa) to recover the evidences and writings relating to the said manor and lands in Porthilly-Eglos, which evidences the said Phillippa claimed the right to hold on account of her reversionary interest, and because they related also to the manor of Tremor, which she held. Nicholas Carmynow answered that the said John Pengelly and one Ede Jenyn were seized of the lands in question by the grant of one Phillippa Carmynow, widow, to them jointly, and to the heirs of the body of the said John Pengelly, reversion to the said Phillippa and her heirs.⁵ In 1512 the Minister of the Duchy of Cornwall accounted for the profits of the lands of John Pengelly in Cant and Tremore, which were in the King's hands by reason of the idiotcy of the said John, having been seized by Peter Edgecombe and Peter Bevill, by virtue of a Commission under the seal of Arthur late Prince of Wales. In the Return of 1521-3 (Appendix III) John Pengelly's name appears as holding lands in St. Minver of the value of £6 per annum, being the largest estate in the parish except that of Sir Henry Courtenay. His lands, however, continued in the King's hands for the abovementioned cause; but we find that in 1539,⁶ John Pengelly held Carlythen of the manor of Bernier, which Benedict Canta, and, afterwards, John Pengelly had held.⁷

Whether Cant, at this early date, was already divided into two tenements, or whether the issue of the body of John Pengelly of Bodmin, the grantee, ceased, which is very likely, and the estate reverted to the family of Carmynow, we cannot undertake to say; but in 1573 John Carmynow (grandson of Phillippa,) and Oliver Carmynow (his son and heir) suffered a fine to John Mathew in eighty acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture in Cant *alias* Kanta, in St. Minver;⁸ and in 1594 Oliver Carminow, Esq.,

¹ Pedes Finium, 29th Edward III., Hilary.

² Inq. p m., 5th Henry VI., No. 57.

³ See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i., p. 544, and Pedigree of Cheynduit, p. 546.

⁴ By an Inquisition taken at Camelford, on Saturday next after the feast of Pentecost 6th Henry VI., for the purpose of levying the subsidy granted in that year, it was found that John Pengelly, William Botreaux, Benedict Carlethian, and others, held separately between them, the moiety of a small fee in Canta which Benedict de Canta formerly held, and that it was not assessed because no one held a quarter part.

⁵ Chancery. Miscell. Bills and Answers, Part 27.

⁶ Minister's Accounts.

⁷ See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i., p. 431.

⁸ Pedes Finium, 15th Elizabeth, Easter.

and Jewell Carminow, Gent. (his brother), suffered a fine to Nicholas Flamank, Esq., of one messuage, two gardens, forty acres of land, four acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, and twelve acres of furze and heath in Cant.¹ These fines were probably for purposes of settlement. Nicholas Flamank was the nephew of the said Oliver and Jewell, and, in January 1595-6, John Carminow suffered a recovery in one messuage in Cant to John Lynam.²

In a list of fees, dated in 1619, it is stated that Richard Lynam (who was son and heir of the aforesaid John) held Cant in St. Minver of the crown,³ and in 1659 Richard Lynam, Gent., suffered a fine to Thomas Blake, Gent. in two messuages, one garden, sixty acres of land, five acres of meadow, eighty acres of pasture, and twenty acres of furze and heath, with appurtenances in Cant, *alias* Cant Denys, in St. Minver.⁴ This however, was only for purposes of settlement, for West Cant remained in the family of Lynam until after the death of John Lynam of Cant., Gent., s.p., who by his will, dated 22nd October 1751, and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Cornwall on 19th October 1791, devised East Cant, of which he held a lease of the Earl of Radnor, to Christina his wife for her life with remainder to his cousin Joseph Lynam of the city of Dublin, under certain limitations, and he also devised to his said wife, *inter alia*, the tenement of Cant whereon he dwelt, she to reside and keep house at Cant, during her life, together with the reversion of the tenement of Porthilly, with remainder to his said cousin Joseph Lynam in tail male, in default of such issue, or forfeiture under certain limitations, to the brothers in succession of the said Joseph Lynam in tail male. By deed dated 9th July 1797, the said Joseph Lynam of Dublin and John Lynam, his only son and heir-at-law, conveyed Cant to the late William Sandys, Clerk, Vicar of St. Minver, and it is now enjoyed by his representative, Mrs. Stephens of Trewornan.

In what manner East Cant was acquired by the Robartes family we have failed to trace, but John Roberts of Truro, merchant, having by deed dated 28th August 2nd James (1604) purchased of Francis Penkevill of Rossorow, Esq. and Richard Penkevill, his son and heir apparent, the manor of Padstow (Penkevill); Cant, and other tenements in St. Minver, became annexed thereto, and when, by a certain deed of seven parts, dated 1st November 1755, that manor was sold by the representatives of the last Earl of Radnor to Humphry Prideaux of Prideaux Castle, Padstow, Esq., East Cant and other tenements in St. Minver were, *inter alia*, included in the same conveyance as attached to the manor, and are now held in that manner by Charles Prideaux-Brune of Prideaux Place, Esq. It appears from a rental of the manor of Worthevale, dated in 1819, that the *Manor of Cant* was then held of the manor of Worthevale by Sir James Laroche, at the rent of one penny per annum.⁵

¹ Pedes Finium, 36th and 37th Elizabeth, Michs.

² Fees 17th James.

³ See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 626.

⁴ Recoveries, 38th Elizabeth, Hil. Roll, 89.

⁵ Pedes Finium, 1659, Trinity.

PORTHILLY.

There are two estates of this name which adjoin each other, and are distinguished as Porthilly-Eglos, and Porthilly-Greys, the former from having on it the Chapel of St. Michael. It is situate at the head of Padstow harbour, and was formerly a place of more importance than at present, and possessed some amount of trade. It is sometimes described as a manor, but we doubt if it ever had any manorial franchises.

Our first notice of it is as early as 1284, in which year, in certain proceedings before the Justices of Assize, it was alleged that a certain Gundreda Echeckere, some time before had died seized, *inter alia*, of Porthilli-Eglos and Porthilly-Gres, claimed by Ralph de Cheynduit as her heir, which was denied by Ralph de Bloyou and his brother Michael. It does not appear how these particular estates were affected by the verdict,¹ nor is the result easily ascertained by subsequent notices, the first of which is an assize of view of recognizance in 1347, to enquire if Daunamit de Porthilly and Margery his wife, Baldwin Skeler, William Shira and Walter de Porthilly, Clerk, had unjustly disseized Johanna, who was the wife of John Curtys of Porthilly, of his free tenement in Porthilly-Eglos. It was found that one John son of Ranolph Blaunsrout of Rosgolon was seized of the tenement in his demesne as of fee, and granted it to the said Johanna, to hold of the said John and his heirs for ever; and that afterwards the said Johanna married John Curteys, which John granted the tenement to the said Baldwin and his heirs for ever, and that hence Baldwin did not disseize the said Johanna, who was in mercy for a false claim;² nevertheless in 1356, one Henry Dynan suffered a fine to Benedict Berce, *inter alia*, in Kanta, Porthilli-Eglos and Carlythyan, by which the said lands were settled upon the said Benedict for life, remainder to Thomas son of William Cheynduit and Margaret his wife and the heirs of their bodies, in default remainder to the right heirs of the said Benedict.³ The lands descended to John Cheynduit son and heir of the said Thomas, which John married Johanna daughter and heir of the aforesaid Benedict. John had no legitimate issue, and in 1435, a fine was levied in which John Hals and others were plaintiffs and the said John Cheynduit deforciant, whereby the said John settled the manor of Bodannan, to which Porthilly-Eglos was now attached, upon his bastard son Richard Cheynduit and the heirs of his body, in default of such issue remainder to Johanna, bastard daughter of the said John Cheynduit, the wife of John Pengelly.⁴

Twenty years later Porthilly was the property of John Luky. By his charter, dated at Porthilly 20th December 1444, John Luky of Porthilly granted to Ralph Dyer and

¹ See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, pp. 542-3.

² Assize Rolls, Divers Cos., 21st Edward III, ^N2 } 3 m. 5d.

³ Pedes Finium, 29th Edward III, Hil. (See Ped. of CHEYNDUIT, Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 546.)

⁴ Pedes Finium, 3rd Henry VI, Easter.

Margaret his wife, daughter to the said John, and formerly wife of John Gwynnowe, all his messuages, *inter alia*, in Porthilly-Eglos and Porthilly-Grese, to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies of the said John and his heirs for ever at the annual rent of one grain of wheat.¹

In 1st Edward IV. (1461,) Lena, or Leva, wife of Thomas Bonville, and daughter and heir of John Gorge, held the manor Porthilly of the manor of Blisland, whereof she died seized, and her grand-daughter Anna, daughter of John Bonville, was found to be her nearest heir, and to be of the age of twenty-three years and more.² Thomas Bonville continued to hold the land for the term of his life, by the courtesy of England, and died seized.³ Ann Bonville became the wife of Philip Copleston.

In 1540 Porthilly was part of the possessions of the family of Flamank of Boscarne, and by deed, dated 18th March 32nd Henry VIII. (1541), Gilbert Flamank granted to his brother Roger, *inter alia*, all his lands in Porthilly-Gres and Porthilly-Eglos.⁴

Lands in Porthilly were afterwards held by Thomas Busshell, whose heirs held them in 1569 of the manor of Bodanan, by military service and rent of 12d.,⁵ and Thomas Roscarrock, the heir of John Cheynduit, died thereof seized on 3rd February 1587.⁶ In January 1625-6, Bernard Harvey and Frances his wife, suffered a fine in the fourth part of two messuages, &c., and one stone quarry in Porthilly-Greys, Porthilly-Eglos, and Treverro to William Elliott,⁷ and in 1655 Richard Lynam suffered a fine to Robert Myll of the fourth part of two messuages in Porthilly-Grease and Porthilly-Eglos,⁸ whilst Richard Brabant and Dorothy his wife suffered a fine to Thomas Darell in the like lands.⁹ About this time the estate would appear to have been broken up, though, perhaps, there were several tenements besides Porthilly-Eglos and Porthilly-Gres. In 166—, several tenements were held of the manor of Blisland. Peter Day held eight acres in Porthilly at the rent of 6s.....Silly.....Jenkins and Lynam held one tenement at the rent of 5s. 4d.¹⁰ A fourth part of Porthilly-Greys and Porthilly-Eglos was held by John Lynam of Cant, who upon his marriage with Helen, daughter of Thomas Pyne of Dunsmere, by deed dated 23rd January 29th Charles II. 1677-8,¹¹ settled these lands as a part of his wife's dower. The estate held by Silly in Porthilly, by deed dated 15th July 1730, was conveyed to John Johns of St. Columb.¹² In 1838 Great Porthilly, containing eighty-three acres, was held by Humphry Willyams, Esq., and Little Porthilly, containing fifty-three acres, by the said Humphry Williams and William Sandys Sandys, Esq^{rs}.

There are walls remaining of ancient buildings upon the Porthilly-Eglos and Porthilly-Greys, particularly a diagonally buttressed building upon the latter tenement. Norden describes Porthilly as "a hamlet and harbour wherein of late years there were a few or

¹ Charter at S. Benet's Priory, Lanivet.

² Inq. p.m., 1st Edward IV, No. 24, see Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 30 n.

³ Inq. p.m., 6th Edward IV, No. 46, see Ped. Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 394.*

⁴ See Charter, Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i., p. 282.

⁵ See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. ii., p. 521.

⁶ Inq. p.m. 30th Elizabeth, Part I. No. 82.

⁷ Pedes Finium, 1st Charles, Hilary.

⁸ Pedes Finium, 1655, Trinity.

⁹ Pedes Finium, 1659, Hilary.

¹⁰ Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i., pp. 92 and 93.

¹¹ Deed in Author's collection.

¹² Penes W. Coode, Esq., of St. Austell, Esq.

noe houses, now by their industrious fishing, and the blessing of God, the inhabitants so increase in abilitye, as their prosperity allureth others to resorte to the place and daily increase the buildings that in a few years, if they continue prayerfull and religious, it will grow to be a prettie town." Mr. Boyne mentions a penny token struck by Richard Preese of Porthilly, which Mr. Worth, in his article on the "Tokens of Cornwall," rejects, we think somewhat hastily,¹ as a Cornish coin, and attributes it, chiefly from the name, "Preese," to Pwllheli in Wales. It is true we do not find the name Preese in the St. Minver registers, but that does not seem to us to be conclusive evidence against its being assigned to Porthilly, for we know that a considerable trade has always existed between Wales and Padstow.

MANOR OF PENTIRE.

According to the Return made before the Justices Itinerant, 12th Edward I, Pentire consisted of one-and-half Cornish acres. This manor, or reputed manor, was long held by a family to whom it gave its name, whose heiress married Thomas Roscarrock of Roscarrock, who is described as of Pentire (see Pedigree of ROSCARROCK, Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 562), and carried the estate into that family. Charles Roscarrock by his will, dated 6th January 1626, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Cornwall, devised, *inter alia*, his manor of Pentire, with the warren of coneys thereunto belonging,² for securing the payment of £400 a piece, to Chamond Roscarrock, Elizabeth Roscarrock and Joan Roscarrock, his younger children, by Charles Roscarrock his son and heir, when he should attain full age. Charles Roscarrock having taken part with the king in the rebellion of the seventeenth century compounded for his estate, and John Barton of the Middle Temple, who had married Joan Roscarrock, on 5th June 1649 complained that though Charles Roscarrock had attained his full age ten years previously, he had not paid any part of the said sum due to complainant's wife.³

Charles Roscarrock, the younger, died, in 1665, without issue male. In his will, dated 6th October in that year,⁴ he settled his lands for the purpose of providing portions for his four younger daughters, but, he says, as to his daughter Arabella, her interest in Pentire will be sufficient provision. Arabella Roscarrock was living unmarried in 1687. It is believed she died single, and that Pentire passed to her next sister, Elizabeth, who, in 1672, had married John Hunt of Compton Pauncefoot, co. Somerset, Esq. She died before 1700, s.p.,⁵ but Pentire became vested in fee in John Hunt, by whom it was

¹ Journal Royal Institution of Cornwall, No. xvi, p. 31.

² The Rabbit Warren consists of the cliff lands, and contains about 100 acres.

³ Royalists' Comp. Papers, 2nd Series, vol. xl. fo. 735.

⁴ Proved at Exeter.

⁵ Vide Pedigree of Hunt, Phelps' History of Somerset, vol. i, p. 469.

sold to Thomas Hearle of Penryn, Esq., and from him it descended to his son John Hearle and grandson Francis Hearle. The latter died s.p., and his sisters became his co-heirs, of whom Harriet, the elder, married Henry Hawkins Tremayne of Heligan, Clerk, to whom, in addition to the manors of Tregulow and Trembethowe, she carried the Bartons of Treworder, in Egloshayle, and Pentire.¹ All these lands are now possessed by John Tremayne of Heligan, Esq., at this time (1875) one of the Knights of the Shire in Parliament, and grandson of the said Henry Hawkins Tremayne. The manor, if it ever existed, would seem to have been long dismembered.

Pentireglaze, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was parcel of the manor of Pendavy in Egloshayle, then vested in the crown, and the Queen, by charter dated 4th March anno 28, granted to George Storie and others, *inter alia*, two tenements in Pentireglas: viz., in the north part of the same, then in the occupation of Thomas Stone, reserving the rent of 26s. 8d., which rent was granted, *inter alia*, with the manor of Pendavy by letters patent, dated 27th June 42nd Elizabeth, to Michael Stanhope, Esq., one of the grooms of the chamber and Edward Stanhope, Doctor of Laws.² It is now the property, by recent purchase, of Lord Robartes.

TREVIGOE *alias* TREVEGOE.

This estate, which contains 280 acres, was formerly a customary tenement of the manor of Blisland. It was held by the family of Stone as early as 1473. In that year Benedict Hamely, executor of the will of John Hamely, sued Roger Stone of Trevigy, in the parish of St. Mynfrede, husbandman, and Johanna his wife, daughter and heir of John Whyting, late of Trebederek, for a debt of £20.³ This alliance is shewn in the Pedigree of STONE, registered in the Herald's College, in which Roger Stone is called Roger Stephens at Stone. His grandson is described as John Stone at Trevego, the name of Stephens being dropped.⁴ "Trauegie," says Norden, "is the house wherein Stone inhabiteth, but the land is St. Michael Stanhop's."⁵ It descended to William Stone, grandson of the abovementioned John, who was assessed to the Subsidy in St. Minver in 1622 and 1625.⁶

Soon after this date the estate held by the family of Stone in Trevigoe terminated,

¹ Deed of Settlement, dated 19th October 1771, after the marriage of Henry Hawkins Tremayne and Harriet Hearle.

² Rot. Pat. 42nd Elizabeth, Part 19, m. 1-11.

³ De Banco Rolls, 49th Henry VI, Hil. m. 171 d.

⁴ See Pedigree, post.

⁵ The manor of Blisland was granted to Michael Stanhope, D.C.L., and Edward Stanhope his brother, by letters patent, dated 27th June 1598, who, by deed dated 6th August 4th James (1606), sold it to William Parker (see Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 33.)

⁶ Subsidy Rolls, 20th James and 1st Charles.

and we lose all trace of its devolution for a considerable period. In 1723, it was vested in William Luke of Lyon's Inn, co. Middlesex, Gent., who suffered a fine therein, and in certain premises in Portquin, to William Glynn of Truro, Gent., and Ann his wife; and by indenture dated 29th September 1723, the said premises were settled on the said William Glynn and Ann his wife, and the survivor of them for life, remainder to such uses as the said Ann might, by any instrument in writing, appoint. William Glynn died in 1730,¹ leaving Ann his wife surviving, who by her will, dated 19th November, 1746, and proved 15th November 1758,² devised all her lands and real estate, whatsoever, unto her cousin Humphry Hickes of the parish of Paul, co. Cornwall, Gent., and his heirs and assigns. Humphry Hickes left an only child, Mary Hickes, who afterwards married the Rev. Vincent Warren of Plymstock, co. Devon,³ and by her will, dated 16th April 1792, devised Trevigoe and all her messuages and lands to Humphry Julian for the term of his life, subject to an annuity of £31 10s., to James Julian, of Plymouth, wine merchant, brother of the said Humphry, remainder after the decease of the said Humphry to Robert Hickes of Saltash, Esq., his heirs and assigns, subject to the payment aforesaid. By indentures of lease and release, dated respectively 26th and 27th October 1800, the said Robert, then of Exeter, conveyed a moiety of Trevigoe to Elizabeth Spicer, wife of William Spicer, Captain in the Royal Artillery, and one of the two daughters of the said Robert Hickes, to her absolute use, subject to the life estate of the aforesaid Humphry Julian and the annuity to the aforesaid James Julian; and by indentures of the same date, the said Robert Hickes conveyed the other moiety to Jenny Tross of Exeter, widow, and relict of William Long Tross, the other of his two daughters, under the like limitations; which said Jenny Tross afterwards intermarried with George Fortescue, Clerk, and by deed of settlement thereupon, dated 11th and 12th May 1801, the moiety of the said premises was conveyed to Trustees to use of the said George Fortescue and Jenny during their joint lives, and to the survivor of them, remainder to the issue of such marriage in such proportion as the said Jenny, by her will or other writing, might appoint. Jenny died in 1821 intestate and without making any settlement, leaving her husband, and her only child George Frederick Fortescue her heir at law, surviving, the only issue of the said Jenny by her marriage with William Long Trosse being a daughter, afterwards married to Edmund Fortescue, Esq., which said George Frederick Fortescue attained the age of twenty-one years in August 1823.

We thus find the estate of Trevigoe divided into moieties between the issue of the two daughters of Robert Hickes, and by indenture dated 7th April 1827, their representatives: viz., George Fortescue of Teignmouth, Clerk, George Frederick Fortescue of the same place, Esq., his only child by Jenny his wife, one of the two daughters of Robert Hicks, Edward Charleton, Captain in the 61st Regiment of Foot, and Elizabeth Trosse his

¹ Mr. William Glynn, buried 17th April 1730, P.R., St. Mary's Truro. He was probably the son of Thomas Glynn of Helston. (See Pedigree of GLYNN, Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. ii, p. 73.)

² In Archdeaconry Court of Cornwall. Ann Glynn, widow, buried 8th September 1758. P.R., St. Mary's Truro.

Marriage Settlement, dated 26th and 27th August 1763.

wife, formerly Elizabeth Tross Spicer, Mary Hickes Spicer and Jane Hickes Spicer, both of the Citadel of Plymouth, spinsters, the three daughters and only children of the aforesaid William Spicer, Captain R.A., deceased, by Elizabeth his wife (who died 6th December 1808), the other of the two daughters and only children of the aforesaid Robert Hickes, in conjunction with the surviving Trustees under the marriage settlement of the Rev. William Warren and Mary Hicks, conveyed the entirety of the estate to Samuel Symons of St. Minver, Esq. Mr. Symons died on the 16th December 1854, and by his will, proved in 1855, devised, *inter alia*, the estate of Trevigoe to his only daughter, now the wife of W. R. C. Potter of Gonvena, Esq.

TREVELVER.

We find this place mentioned as early as 1302. In that year William de Trevelvars suffered a fine to Roger de Nonaunt in one messuage and one carucate of land, with appurtenances, in Trevelvargh, for which fine Roger gave the said William one sparrow hawk. Trevelver was, in 1475,¹ the seat of the family of Kempe, afterwards of Lavethan in Blisland. In that year John Kempe, junr., sued John Hyke, Bocher, in a plea of trespass at Trevelver. It long continued in the family of Kempe. John Kempe held lands in St. Minver of the value of 53s. 3d. per annum 1521-3,² and Margaret Kempe was assessed to the subsidy there in 1571.³ John Kempe, second son of Thomas Kempe of Lavethan, was seated at Trevelver. In 1572 he married Winifred daughter of Philip Penkevill of Rosserowe. From John Kempe it passed to his eldest son of the same name, who, in 1630, suffered a fine⁴ to John Silly, Gent., in two messuages, two gardens, two orchards, one hundred acres of land, ten acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture, ten acres of furse and heath, and ten acres of moor in Over Trevelver and Nether Trevelver.⁵ The Trevelver branch of the family of Silly became extinct about the year 1707, when the estates, which were greatly encumbered, passed to Nathaniel Shepherd of London, who had married Jane Silly, daughter of William Silly of Trevelver, and the last survivor of the family.⁶ The lease of Trevelver, Dynham, and Carlyan for a term of 999 years was soon afterwards sold to Francis Arundell of London, Merchant, who dying possessed of considerable wealth, by his will, dated 9th August 1712,⁷ devised these lands to his nephew John Arundell, who, in a deed dated 17th April 1727, is described as of Trevelver.⁸ He died 1741, and was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas Arundell. The latter by his

¹ Pedes Finium, 80th Edward I, Michaelmas.

² Vide Appendix III.

³ Subsidy Roll, 13th Elizabeth.

⁴ Pedes Finium, 6th Charles.

⁵ According to the Tithe Map Trevelver contains by admeasurement 225 acres.

⁶ See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. ii, p. 518.

⁷ Proved 12th January 1713-14, P.C.C. (Leeds 1).

⁸ In the collection of the Author.

marriage settlement, dated 15th September 1737, so settled his lands that in the event of his dying without issue male, Trevelver, Carlyan, and Dinham should devolve upon his nephew, John Arundell, son of his brother Francis Arundell of Henlade, co. Somerset. Thomas Arundell died in 1754 leaving two surviving daughters, named Mary and Phillis, for whom, by his will, dated 7th October 1750,¹ he made suitable provision, but the estates in St. Minver passed to John Arundell under the limitations of the above-mentioned settlement. He died at Creech St. Michael, co. Somerset, in 1784, unmarried, and by his will, dated 4th September 1782,² devised Trevelver and his other lands in St. Minver to Trustees to the use of his mother, Mary Arundell of Creech St. Michael, for life, remainder to his cousins Phillis Arundell, and Phillis Arundell O'Neill the daughter of Clotworthy O'Neill of the city of Bristol, by Mary eldest daughter of the aforesaid Thomas Arundell, successively in tail male, and in default of such issue, to the daughters of the said Phillis and Phillis Arundell, as tenants in common; provided however, that if either of them should take to her husband any man being a native of Scotland or Ireland the devise should stand revoked, and her share should devolve upon the other, and if both should so marry he devised all his lands and manors to his mother Mary Arundell, her heirs and assigns for ever. Mary Arundell died at Crickhill, near Taunton, at an advanced age about 1795,³ and her neice Phillis Arundell having predeceased her, unmarried, the lands devolved upon the aforesaid Phillis Arundell O'Neill, who married William Monier Yeo of Bristol Hot Wells, Surgeon, the grandfather of William Arundell Yeo of Fremington, co. Devon, Esq., the present possessor. (See *ped. post*)

The house is very pleasantly situate overlooking the estuary of the Hayle, and commands extensive views beyond the river. Very little of the old mansion continues in existence. Two three-light mullioned windows remain in situ at the back of the house and some of the old walls, but the chief portion has been removed, and the remainder greatly altered to convert the house into a farm house. There is a panelled parlour, but not of very early workmanship; on the panel over the fire place is painted a view of the old mansion very rudely executed. It is shewn as a somewhat long building, of two stories, inclosed in a court-yard, having projecting gabled wings, the mullioned windows low and wide with square hood mouldings. Around the room, below the cornice, is a curious painting representing the surrounding scenery in a panoramic manner. A straight road is shewn from the front door to the river, and at the back another, equally straight, leading to the windmill, known as St. Minver Windmill, on the hill behind. This hill rises to a height of 296 feet, and the windmill is a prominent object at great distances.⁴ There is said to have been a Chapel at Trevelver, but see *ante* p. 43.

¹ Proved 11th September 1754, P.C.C. (Pinfold, 243.)

² Proved 14th April 1784, by Mary Arundell mother of testator, P.C.C. (Rockingham, 186.)

³ Addl. MS. 9419, fo. 409.

⁴ It appears from the observations taken in connection with the Trigonometrical Survey of England, that the latitude of this windmill is $50^{\circ} 31' 55''.5$, and its longitude from St. Agnes Beacon $0^{\circ} 23' 23''.5$ E; and from Greenwich, in degrees, $4^{\circ} 48' 32''.2$ W, and in time $19^m 14^s.1$. St. Minver Steeple is in latitude $50^{\circ} 33' 30''.6$; longitude from St. Agnes Beacon $0^{\circ} 20' 28''.1$ E; and longitude from Greenwich, in degrees, $4^{\circ} 51' 27''.6$, and in time $19^m 25^s.8$ (Mudge's Account of the Operations on account of the Trigonometrical Survey, vol. ii, p. 124, 1801.)

DINHAM.

Early in the seventeenth century, Dinham belonged to the family of Kent, and in 1639, Thomas Kent, Gent., and Johanna his wife suffered a fine to John Silly, Gent., in one messuage, two mills, two gardens, one orchard, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, fifty acres of pasture, one acre of wood, and ten acres of furze and heath in Dinham. It subsequently passed to the family of Arundell, with Trevelver and Carlyan, from which family it descended to William Arundell Yeo of Fremington, co. Devon, Esq., the present proprietor, whose father William Arundell Yeo, Esq., M.D., before acquiring the Fremington estate, built for himself a comfortable residence at Dinham, which is now tenanted by Captain Onslow, eldest son of Sir Mathew Onslow of Hengar, Bart.

TRELAWDER.

Trelawder, in this parish, was, as early as the fifteenth century, parcel of the possessions of a younger branch of the ancient family of Billing, who from it derived the name of Trelawder, frequently used as an *alias*. Richard Billing of Hengar died in 1624, seized of various manors and lands, *inter alia*, two parts in three parts divided in Treleder, *alias* Trelawder, in St. Minver. It afterwards became the property of George Browne of Bodmin, Gent., from whom it descended to his great grandson, John Basset Collins of Bodmin, Gent., who has recently sold it to W. Teague of Truro, Gent.

A tenement called "Sparnell's Weens," containing about twelve acres, forms parcel of the endowment of the Chapel of Temple.

FAMILY HISTORY.

DE CANT *alias* DE CANTA.

We have already given some account of this family, whose name was also occasionally written de Kant, and de Kent, in our account of the estate from which the name was derived. The first person of the name of whom we have any knowledge was Sir Thomas de Cancia, Knight, who, on the 15th Kalends of June 1275, wrote a letter to Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, in which he acknowledged that he was present and assisting in certain violence and injustice offered to the Priests and Clerks of Gargaul, in the Diocese of Exeter, and that he had been guilty of other enormities against the liberties of the Church, whereby he had fallen under the greater excommunication. In satisfaction for these offences he took an oath to pay to the Bishop a sum of fifty marks, and pledged himself that he would not, from thenceforth, commit such violence or injuries, or any other, against the Church or ecclesiastical persons under a penalty of £50, and he obliged himself by this oath that if he should fail in the observance of the premises, the Bishop, after giving him one single warning, might, without process of law, thrust him back into his pristine sentence of excommunication. After this follows a receipt for fifty marks from Thomas de Cancia for trespass in the park of Gargaul, which would hence appear to have been his principal offence.¹ This was doubtless the same Sir Thomas de Kant, Knight, who is mentioned in the Assize Roll for Cornwall in 1284.² Five years later an assize of view of recognizance was granted to enquire if Thomas de Kancia and others had disseized Odo de Treures and Roesia his wife of their free tenement in Bosvoilgomneyl juxta Derwydel, when the said Thomas obtained the verdict.³ He died in 1299, and was buried in the Church of the Grey Friars at Bodmin.⁴ In 1309 an assize of view of recognizance was granted to enquire if William Botreaux, Richard his brother, Ralph Kancia, and others had disseized Peter de Trenaenwen and Henry de Pengersick of their free tenement in Vosh juxta Treneglos. William Botreaux pleaded that he held the tenement in view as the portion of Dionis his wife, who not being named in the

¹ Bishop Bronescombe's Register, fo. 62.

² Assize Rolls, Cornwall, 12th Edward I, $\left. \begin{smallmatrix} M \\ 1 \\ 20 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} 3$

³ Ibid., Div. Cos., 17th Edward I, $\left. \begin{smallmatrix} N \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} 4. m. 17.$

⁴ See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 189.

writ, the plaintiffs were nonsuited.¹ In 1335, Walter de Kent and Roger de Kent were, with several others, defendants in a suit at the instance of Robert de Trewynnok and William Crowen, concerning their free tenements in Camelford, and lands contiguous,² and in 1327 Bartholomew de Canta was assessed to the subsidy in St. Minver.³ In 1351 an assize of view of recognizance was granted to enquire if Mr. Thomas de Carminowe and Walter de Kent had unjustly disseized Simon Foll of Bodmin and others of their free tenement in Northon Lancarfe. Upon the issue Thomas Carminow pleaded as tenant, and said that in the county of Cornwall there was a certain *Mr.* Thomas Carminow, the son of Oliver de Carminow, and also himself, who was the son of John Carminow, who is not known by the name of *Magister*, nor ever had a standing in the Schools, through which he ought not to be so named. The jury found accordingly, and the complainants were non-suited,⁴ though in the following year, in a new suit, they recovered seizin. In 1354, Otto de Bodrigan and Johanna his wife levied a fine of Nicholas de Bodrigan and Walter de Kent of twenty messuages, &c., in Trelathsmur, &c., whereby the said lands were settled upon the said Otto and Johanna and the heirs of their bodies, and, in default, remainder to the right heirs of the said Johanna;⁵ and in the following year, John Shyrlek, Keeper of the Fees of the Duchy of Cornwall, accounted, *inter alia*, for £11 2s. 2½d. of relief of Walter Kent for 3½ fees of Mortaine in Tremodreth, which he acquired of Sir William Bodrigan, Knt., and held as of the Castle of Launceston; and for a like sum received of Sir William Bodrigan for the same fees which he had acquired of Ralph Kent and Walter Rescruk.⁶ The elder branch of the family would appear to have become extinct early in the 14th century, but we find the name still continuing in the 15th.⁷ In 1412 Roger Cant was plaintiff in a suit against John Chenduit of Bodanan, in a plea of novel disseizin, which case was not concluded in 1414.⁸ The name still exists in St. Minver in the form of Kent. Robert Kent possessed goods and chattels in the parish to the value of £20, and arms for one man in 1521, and at the same time Thomas Kent had goods of the value of £4.⁹ The name occurs among the earliest in the parish Registers, marked with a significant mark, which, we think, is intended to shew that the Kents were above the ordinary condition. Among the names so marked is that of Thomas Kent, who was farmer of the tithes of St. Minver in the time of Elizabeth, and was probably the same Thomas Kent who, with Johanna his wife, in 1600 suffered a fine in Pendevy in Egloshayle, to Thomas Kestell.¹⁰ The Kents, for a considerable time, held

¹ Assize Rolls, Div. Cos. 3rd Edward II, $\frac{N}{2}$ } 1. m. 14. ² Ibid. 9th Edward III, $\frac{N}{2}$ } 6.

³ Rot Pip., 9th Edward III.

⁴ Assize Rolls, Div., Cos., 25th Edward III, $\frac{N}{2}$ } 6. m. 56d.

⁵ Pedes Finium, 28th Edward III, Michs.

⁶ Minister's Accounts, Duchy of Cornwall, 29th Edward III.

⁷ Assize Rolls, Div. Cos. 13th Henry IV, Essoins.

⁸ Ibid, 2nd Henry V. $\frac{N}{38}$ } 4. m. 15.

⁹ Vide Return 1523-1, Appendix III.

¹⁰ Pedes Finium, 42nd Elizabeth, Easter.

Trefresa in this parish. (See monumental inscriptions, ante pp. 30, 31, 41.) The late Mr. Thomas Kent of Padstow was an antiquary of considerable attainments. He was sometime British Consul in Spain, and made a collection of coins, fibulæ, beads, glass, and pottery, from the site of the Roman town of Carteia. The articles very closely resemble those of the same kind which he collected from the Roman Station in St. Minver. Both collections are now in the possession of his daughter. (See ante p. 8.)

REYNWARD.

Among the most ancient families of the parish of St. Minver is that of Reynward. Our earliest notice of the name is in 1283, when Ralph Reynward was party to a fine for effecting a settlement of the manors of Lanowmure and Lanivet on Hugh de Munckton and Katherine his wife, and others in remainder.¹ Benedict Reynward was a man of considerable wealth. In 1296 we find him as surety for David, Vicar of Liskeard, and for Henry le Denys, Rector of Lesnewith, for payment of the fines inflicted upon them for refusing, in obedience to the Pope, to pay the subsidies levied by the King.² He was also one of the jurors on an Inquisition concerning the Fees of the Crown in 1303,³ and three years later, we find him and his fellows (Reynward and Co., as we should now say,) very large holders of tin, which was stamped at Bodmin and Lostwithiel.⁴ Richard Reynward was one of the assessors of the subsidy for the parish of St. Endellion in 1326,⁵ and Mathew Reynward was one of the valuers and venditors of the ninths and fifteenths in the parish of St. Minver in 1340.⁶ In 1348 Jordan Reynward was returned as one of the Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Bodmin, on which occasion William and Richard Reynward were his manucaptors.⁷ In 1337 John Reynward held a mill within the manor of Penmayne called Treswarhon,⁸ at the rent of 12d. per annum, which he held also in 1345.⁹ In 1354 William Reynward was witness to a deed dated at Wym juxta Treglotherou,¹⁰ and in 1361 he was witness to another deed, dated at Trewythek.¹¹ In 1423 William Reynward was a tenant of the manor of Trevisquite.¹² In 1460, John Reynward was Prepositus of the Borough of Bossyny,¹³ and in 1469, Walter White and another took

¹ Pedes Finium, 11th Edward I, Easter.

² Pryn's Records, III, 704.

³ Original Inquisition taken upon Fees in Cornwall, 31st Edward I, Sub. Roll —
84

⁴ Journal Royal Institution of Cornwall.

⁵ See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 547 n.

⁶ Inq. Nonarum.

⁷ See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 241.

⁸ Caption of Seizin, Edward the Black Prince.

⁹ Ministers' Accounts, Duchy of Cornwall, 19th Edward III.

¹⁰ Treglotherou is now called "Treglyne" and Wym "Trewreen."

¹¹ Penes Trustees of the Flamank Estate.

¹² Inq., p.m., Johanna Beaumont, 1st Henry VI, No. 50.

¹³ Ministers' Accounts, 39th Henry VI.

a tenement of the manor of Penmayne, which had formerly been held by Jordan Reynward.¹ In 1504, John Reynward gave a fine to the Lord to be allowed to hold a tenement in the manor of Penmayne,² and in 1506, we find John Reynward, Esq., as one of the witnesses to a charter dated at Kestell in Egloshayle.³ In 1557, Sir Richard Reynward was instituted to the Vicarage of St. Minver.⁴ About this time, or a little earlier, Isabell daughter and coheir of John Raynward married John Penkevill.⁵ The name, however, still lingered. On 9th November 1577, Thomas Raynward was buried at St. Minver,⁶ and in 1687, William Kekewich and Walter Reynard levied a fine of John Billing, *alias* Trelawder, of three messuages in Bosyerne in Egloshayle.⁷

PENKEVILL.

The public records afford us very little information respecting this ancient family, which is supposed to have derived its name from the Lordship of Penkevill, in the Hundred of Pyder. Hals suggests that the original name was De Wenn.⁸ The first occurrence of the name of Penkevill, of which we have any knowledge, is in 1234, when Simon Penkevil held three acres of land in Cornwall of the Bishop of Exeter, for which he rendered 6s. per annum, and aid as accustomed to be offered.⁹ In 1265 John de Penkefel was witness to a charter relating to Tregothnan.¹⁰ Another John, in 1294, was surety for Ralph de Pridias, Parson of the Church of St. Winyero (Gwinear) for the payment of the fine inflicted upon him for having, in obedience to the Pope, refused to pay a subsidy levied by the King.¹¹ According to an old pedigree recorded at the Herald's Visitation of Cornwall in 1570,¹² John was Lord of Penkevill in 16th Edward II, (1342). His son of the same name flourished 1364, and he was, probably, the same John Penkevill who was collector of subsidies in 1384, and in 1387,¹³ and who, on behalf of his wife Alianora, was a party in a plea of novel disseizin against William Lambron and others.¹⁴ And it was probably his son, of the same name, who, with William Cayleway sued Thomas Meney and others in an assize of view of recognizance to recover twelve messuages in St. Neot.¹⁵ This last, by Elizabeth daughter and heir of Thomas Trevilles, was the father of two sons. John, the eldest, continued the elder branch, which, Hals says: "flourished here (Penkevill) in

¹ Assession Roll, Duchy of Cornwall, 9th Edward IV.

² Ibid., 20th Henry VII.

³ Hist. of Trigg Minor vol. i, p. 162.

⁴ Ante p. 20.

⁵ See Pedigree of PENKEVILL, post p. 73.

⁶ Parish Register.

⁷ Pedes Finium, 2nd and 3rd James II, Hil.

⁸ Hals' History of Cornwall, MS.

⁹ Testa de Nevill, p. 203.

¹⁰ In Muniment Room, Tregothnan, No. 1723.

¹¹ Pryn's Records, III, 701.

¹² Herald's College, H. 16, fo. 117.

¹³ Inrolment of Tax Accounts.

¹⁴ Assize Rolls, Divers Cos. 13th Richard II, $\left. \begin{smallmatrix} N. \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} 1. m. 210, 223$

¹⁵ Assize Roll, 9th Henry IV, $\left. \begin{smallmatrix} N. \\ 2 \\ 37 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} 4. m. 93.$

gentle degree, between the dignities of a Justice of the Peace and that of a Hundred Constable till about the middle of Queen Elizabeth's Reigne, when the same by Penkevell's heir was given, or sold, to George Courteney, Gent., Attorney at Lawe 1570;" and, he adds "I take it (the name) now to be quite extinct in these parts."¹ Laurence Penkevell, son of the last named John, was collector of subsidies in 1520,² whose grandson John had two sons: John who married Mary the daughter of Thomas Dennys, and of whom we have no further information, and Alexander, who was mayor of Helstone in 1587.³

Thomas, the younger son of John Penkevell and Elizabeth Trevilles, married Margaret daughter and co-heir of William Mohun of Puswith, and was the ancestor of the Penkevills of Rosserowe. Our earliest knowledge of their connection with St. Minver is in 1542, when Philip Penkevell, Gent., levied a fine of John Waldegrave, Esq., of one messuage, one toft, sixty acres of land, two acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture and sixty acres of furze and heath in Minver, Trenant and Carlyan;⁴ and in 1558, Philip Penkevell was assessed to the subsidy in St. Minver upon lands of the annual value of £7.⁵ Whether or no this assessment included Rosserow, we are unable to state. This Philip was son and heir of John Penkevell of Penkevell, by Isabell daughter and coheir of John Rayneward, an ancient family of some standing in the parish of St. Minver. (See ante p. 69.) Whether or no Rosserowe was acquired by this marriage, or through other means, we have no evidence to shew, but it should be remarked that neither the name of Reynward, nor that of Penkevell, is to be found in the Return, Appendix iii. Philip Penkevell died in 1562 leaving a large family, and was succeeded at Rosserowe by his son and heir, Francis, who, in 1571, was rated to the subsidy upon lands at £8, and in 1600 upon £12.⁵ This gentleman, in a certain litigation respecting the tithes of St. Minver in 1578, is stated to have in his possession and occupation divers great bartons, &c., amounting to one fourth of the whole area of the parish.⁶ By his extravagance, or reckless speculation, on his death, in 1622, he left his estate greatly impoverished. Richard, his son and heir, had married Jane daughter and sole heir of Henry Pomeroy of Tregony Pomeroy, the last of that great house,⁷ who in 1598 quit-claimed to the said Richard and Jane his wife the manor of Tregony,⁸ and Richard Penkevell also inherited other possessions. He died before his father, leaving a large

¹ Hal's MS. History of Cornwall.

² Inrolment of Tax Accounts.

³ Minister's Accounts, Duchy of Cornwall, Duchy Office. In 1583, John Penkevell, Clerk, and Alexander Penkevill, Gent., suffered a fine in certain premises in Grampound, to Robert Sharrock. (Ped. Fin. 25th Elizabeth, Trinity.) We do not know if this is the John mentioned in the text. He was, probably, the same who was instituted to the Vicarage of St. Teath in 1573, and resigned in 1586.

Edward Penkevell of St. Michael Penkevell, Gent., made his will on 10th October 1656, and settled an annuity for life upon his mother, Jane Penkevell, widow, and upon his two brothers Jonathan and Thomas Penkevell. Jonathan was residing in Jamaica. He also mentions his brother-in-law, Mr. Halse, and Francis Halse his son which he had by his (testator's) sister Katherine Penkevell. (Probate 2nd December 1657 P.C.C. Duthen 506.)

⁴ Pedes Finium, 34th Henry VIII, Easter.

⁵ Subsidy Accounts.

⁶ Chancery Proceedings.

⁷ In executing the conveyance of the manor of Padstow Penkevell to Humphry Prideaux, Richard Penkevell used a seal impaling the arms of Pomeroy with his own. (See ante p. 58.)

⁸ Pedes Finium, 40th and 41st Elizabeth, Michaelmas.

family of six sons and four daughters. What became of his sons we are unable to state. Francis the eldest, in 1626, sold the manor of Tregony to Hugh Boscawen,¹ and probably died young. Hugh, the second, married Dorothy Polstag at Bodmin in 1641,² and retired to Persquillis in St. Ewe, where he died in 1672, leaving seven children. Dorothy Penkevill, described as of Creed, widow, administered to his estate, and it appears from her account, dated 7th October in that year, that the value of the whole of his personalty amounted to £37 18s. only, and that the expenses of the funeral, probate, &c., and the debts were £27 15s., "leaving a balance of £10 3s., to be divided among seven children."³ We presume he left one son, Richard Penkevill, who married Mary daughter of John Archer, Clerk, Rector of St. Michael Carhayes, by whom he had an only child named Benjamin. The latter matriculated at Oxford on 8th March 1696-7 as the "son of Richard Penkevill of Langastey ex Brecon," and as a poor scholar. Richard Penkevill, though thus sometime resident in Wales, returned to St. Ewe, where he died of putrid fever in 1687, at the early age of thirty-four, and his son Benjamin died at Blisland of the small pox in 1699, the last of his race of that branch.⁴

Upon the death of Richard Penkevill in 1622, Rosserowe probably devolved upon his son Anthony, who was assessed to the subsidy upon lands in St. Minver in 1625, at the reduced rate of £5 per annum,⁵ as he was again in 1628,⁶ soon after which Rosserowe was sold to Alexander Carew of Antony, Esq. Anthony Penkevill was twice married and had several children. What became of them after leaving St. Minver we know not. A Thomas Penkevill of St. Andrews, Holborn, died in 1673, but in his will, dated 22nd October 1671, he names no relations.⁷

In 1596 Francis Penkevill and Katherine his wife conveyed to their son Richard, Tregavern in St. Endellion, and Tregear in St. Kew,⁸ and these farms afterwards passed to Thomas, youngest brother of the said Richard, who, in 1625, married Dorothy daughter of Nicholas Mathew of Tregildren in St. Kew,⁹ and settled at Tregear. In 1656 Benjamin Penkevill, son and heir of Thomas Penkevill, Gent., levied a fine of the said Thomas and Dorothy his wife, of six messuages in Tregear, Ambell-Eglos and Tregavern; and in the same term, the said Benjamin suffered a fine in one messuage in Amble-Eglos to Thomas Callaway. Benjamin had a daughter named Ursula, who, in 1687, married Thomas Hill of Michaelstow.

We may add that Edward Noye of Maugan in Pyder, in his will dated 25th October 1621, proved 27th July 1622 (Saville, 65) names his daughter Jane Penkevill, who was probably the mother of Edward (see Note 4, page 71), and we find that as late as 28th May 1757, John Penkevil of Stoke Damerel, bricklayer, obtained a license to marry Jane Wilcox of Charles, Plymouth.

ARMS of Penkevill: Ar. three chevronels, and in chief a lion passant, gu.

CREST: Upon a mount vert a lion couchant ppr.

¹ Pedes Finium, 2nd Charles, Michaelmas.

² Bodmin Parish Registers.

³ Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

⁴ Monument in St. Ewe Church.

⁵ Subsidy Roll, 1st Charles.

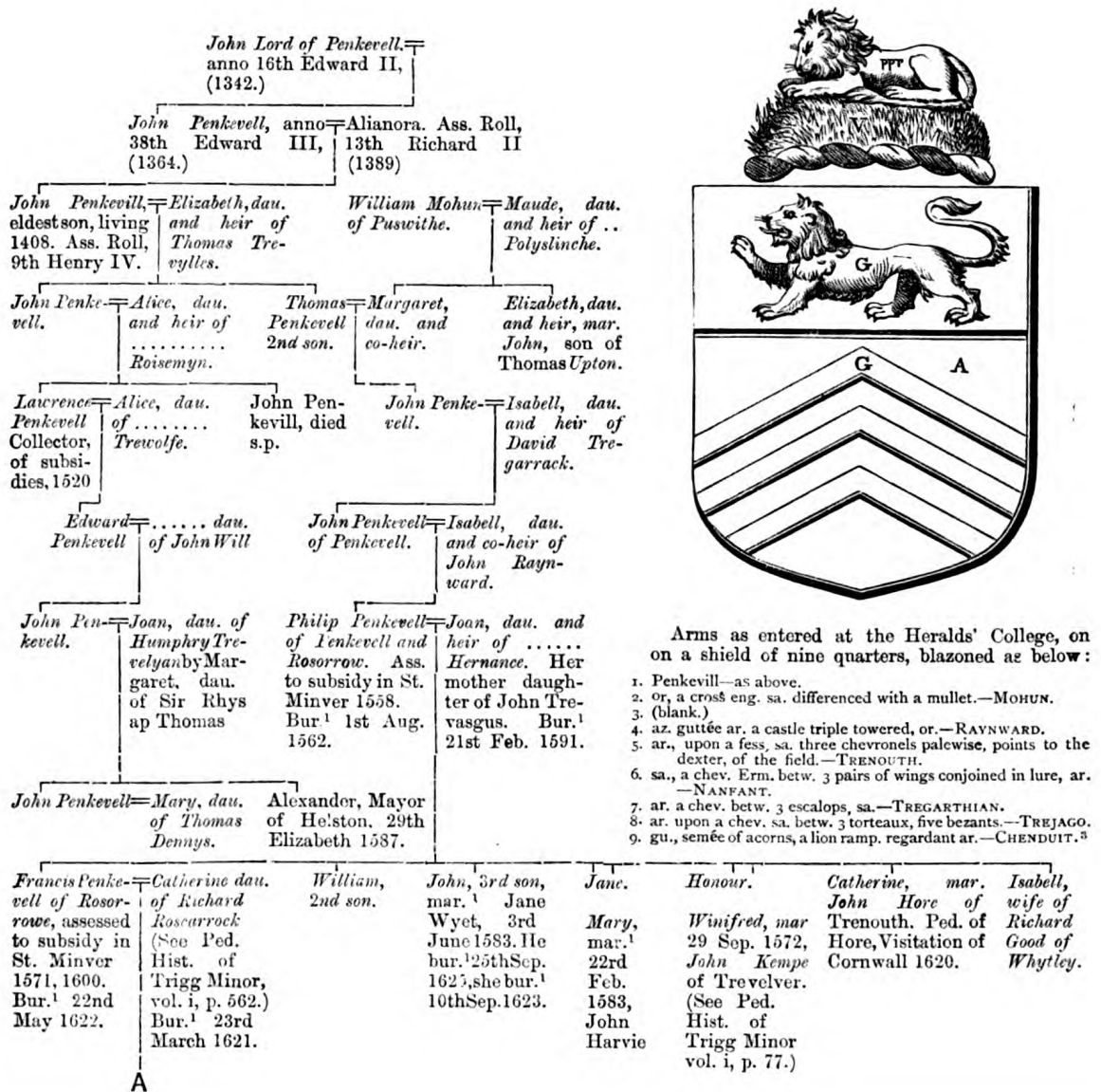
⁶ Ibid., 4th Charles.

⁷ Proved 11th November 1673, P.C.C. (Pye 150).

⁸ Pedes Finium, 38th Elizabeth, Easter.

⁹ See Pedigree of MATHEW, Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 569.

PEDIGREE OF PENKEVILL.



Arms as entered at the Heralds' College, on a shield of nine quarters, blazoned as below:

1. Penkevill—as above.
2. or, a cross eng. sa. differenced with a mullet.—**MOHUN**.
3. (blank.)
4. az. guttée ar. a castle triple towered, or.—**RAYNWARD**.
5. ar., upon a fess, sa. three chevronels palewise, points to the dexter, of the field.—**TRENOUTH**.
6. sa., a chev. Erm. betw. 3 pairs of wings conjoined in lure, ar.—**NANFANT**.
7. ar. a chev. betw. 3 escallops, sa.—**TREGARTHIAN**.
8. ar. upon a chev. sa. betw. 3 torteaux, five bezants.—**TREJAGO**.
9. gu., semée of acorns, a lion ramp. regardant ar.—**CHENDUIT**.³

¹ At St. Minver.

² At St. Kew.

³ The last six coats are quartered also by **Kemys** of **Bedminster**, Co. **Somerset**, with these differences however. In the **Kemys** shield **NANFANT** follows **TREGARTHIAN**; and between **TREJAGO** and **CHENDUIT** the following coat is introduced: ar. a chev. and a bordure eng. sa.—**TREWERTHENICK**. (Heralds' College, c. 15, 115 b.) If **Kemys** was entitled to this coat, **Penkevill** must have been also. For descent see Ped. of **CHENDUIT**, Hist. of **Trigg Minor**, vol. i., 546, in which, however, the name **Kemys** is misprinted **Kymp**.

PEDIGREE OF PENKEVILL—CONTINUED.

A

Richard Penkevill, eldest son. Bur. ¹ 3rd Feb. 1615.	Jane, dau. and heir of Henry Pomeroy of Tregony Pomeroy.	Grace, bap. ¹ 15th May 1571. Jane, bap. ¹ 9th Feb. 1573; mar. Thomas Bligh of Bodmin. (See Ped. Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, 289.)	Phillipp, bap. ¹ 19 Mar. 1574, mar. ¹ 26th Sep. 1597, William Newcourt. Agnes, bap. ¹ 23rd June 1576, bur. ¹ 14th Dec. 1577.	Humphry, bap. ¹ 4th Sep. 1577, bur. ¹ 29 April 1609. Will prov. 29 April 1609, Archd. Cornwall.	Elizabeth, bap. ¹ 29th Jan. 1578, mar. ¹ 23rd Aug. 1597, Humphry Arscott, of Holsworthy.	Philip, bap. ¹ 14th June 1581.
Francis Shortred, widow, of Penshurst, co. Kent, mar. lic. dat. 6th Sep. 1625, living a widow 1649. (2nd wife.)	Anthony Penkevill, bap. ¹ 21st May 1580.	Margaret, dau. of Haskar, mar. ¹ 28th June 1599, bur. ¹ 25th April 1607. (1st wife.)	Benjamin Penkevill, bap. ¹ 22nd Jan. 1583, bur. ¹ 14 Feb. 1643. Adm ^o to nephew Hugh.*	Thomas Penkevill, bap. ¹ 14th April 1586, of St. Kew. Bur. ² Jan. 1666.	Dorothy dau. of Nicholas Mathew of Tregildren mar. ¹ 2nd May 1625, bur. ² 14th April 1677.	Honour, bur. ¹ 7th Dec. 1572.
Philip Penkevill, bap. ¹ 11th Dec. 1625.	John Penkevill, bap. ¹ 10th Oct. 1629.	Francis, bap. ¹ 30th Oct. 1630. Elizabeth, bap. ¹ 30th Sept. 1637.	Mathew, bap. ¹ 3rd Feb. 1632.	Dorothy, bap. ² 4th Jan. 1625, mar. ² 20 June 1648, John Goode of Whiteston.	Benjamin Penkevill son and heir.	Katherine, Bur. at St. Maiben, 8th Jan. 1687.
Richard Penkevill, bap. ¹ 27th May 1627.	Mary, bap. ¹ 13th June 1637.	Philippa, bap. ² Oct. 1631, mar. 5th June 1654, William Nicholls.				
Thomas Hill of Michaelstow. = Ursula, bap. ² 9th Aug. 1663, mar. lic. 25th April 1687.						
Francis, bap. ² 3th Oct. 1596.	Hugh Penkevill, bap. ¹ 7th May 1598, of Persiquillis in St. Ewe. Bur. at St. Ewe 22nd Sep. 1672.	Dorothy, dau. of Polstag mar. at Bodmin, 19th Oct. 1641. Adm ^d to her husband's effects 7th Oct. 1672. Bur. at St. Ewe 30th July 1686.	Lewis, bap. ¹ 24th Jan. 1599. Nicholas, bap. ¹ 20th Dec. 1601.	Degory, bap. ¹ 28th Jan. 1602. William, bap. ¹ 17th Sep. 1604.	George, bap. ¹ 2nd Dec. 1606. Katherine, bap. ¹ 29th April 1608.	Donette, bap. ¹ 9th May 1609. Humphry, bap. ¹ 23rd Sep. 1610.
Ann, bap. ¹ 25th July 1642.	5 other daughters.	Richard Penkevill of Persiquillis in St. Ewe, sometime of Llangastey near Brecon. Died 8th April 1687, and bur. at St. Ewe 10th April 1687, aged 34, M.I.				
Benjamin Penkevill of Persiquillis, bap. at St. Ewe, 11th June 1678. matric. at Exeter College, Oxford, 8th March 1696-7, aged 18. Died at Blisland 22nd, and bur. at St. Ewe 1699, aged 21, M.I.						
Mary, dau. of John Archer, Clerk, Rector of St. Michael Carhayes. Mar. 13th June 1677. (See Ped. of ARCHER, Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. ii, p. 191.) Bur. at St. Ewe 28th Nov. 1708.						

I certify that the portions of the earlier part of the above Pedigree, printed in *Italics*, agree with the record in the College of Arms.

STEPHEN TUCKER,
24th December, 1875.

Rouge Croix.

¹ At St. Minver.

² At St. Kew.

* Will, nuncupative, dated 2nd April 1641, devised all his lands to his nephew Hugh Penkevill, son of his eldest brother Richard Penkevill, Esq. Prob. 27th April 1644, Archd. Cornw.

STONE OF TREVIGOE.

The original name of this family was Stephens. John Stephens resided at a place called Stone, perhaps Stone in St. Maben, probably early in the 15th century. His son, Roger Stephens at Stone, married Joan daughter and heir of John Whitling of Trebederick before 1479, who was grandson of William Whitling who lived in the 14th century. John Stephens, the grandson of the abovementioned Roger, would still seem to have resided at Stone, but his son is described as "John Stone of Trevegoe," and was the first, probably, who acquired that estate, in which, as stated by Norden, the Stones never had more than a leasehold interest. John Stone was, however, a landowner in St. Minver in 1521-3,¹ though he does not appear to have resided in the parish. We first find him assessed to the subsidy therein in 1558.² By Johanna, daughter of John Callard of Callard, co. Devon, he had one son, Thomas Stone, who succeeded him at Trevigoe, and seven daughters. Thomas, by Elizabeth daughter of William Harris of Hayne,³ had two sons, of whom John died abroad, and William was of Trevigoe. He was assessed to the subsidy in St. Minver as late as 1625,⁴ but we have no further notice of him. Whether upon the expiration of his lease in Trevigoe, he removed elsewhere, or whether he died s.p., we have no knowledge. We incline to the former suggestion as no record of his burial is found in the Parish Registers of St. Minver, moreover, in the pedigree recorded in the Heralds' College, marks of issue are given to both William and John. Lysons states that the Stones of Bodmin were descended from this family, but we have failed to trace the connection. (See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 312.)

ARMS: Per pale or, and vert, a chevron engrailed between three Cornish choughs, counter-changed. **CREST:** Upon a rock ppr., a salmon, or, holding in his mouth a rose, stalked and leaved.

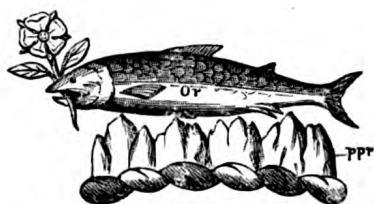
¹ See Return, Appendix III.

² Subsidy Roll, 1st Elizabeth.

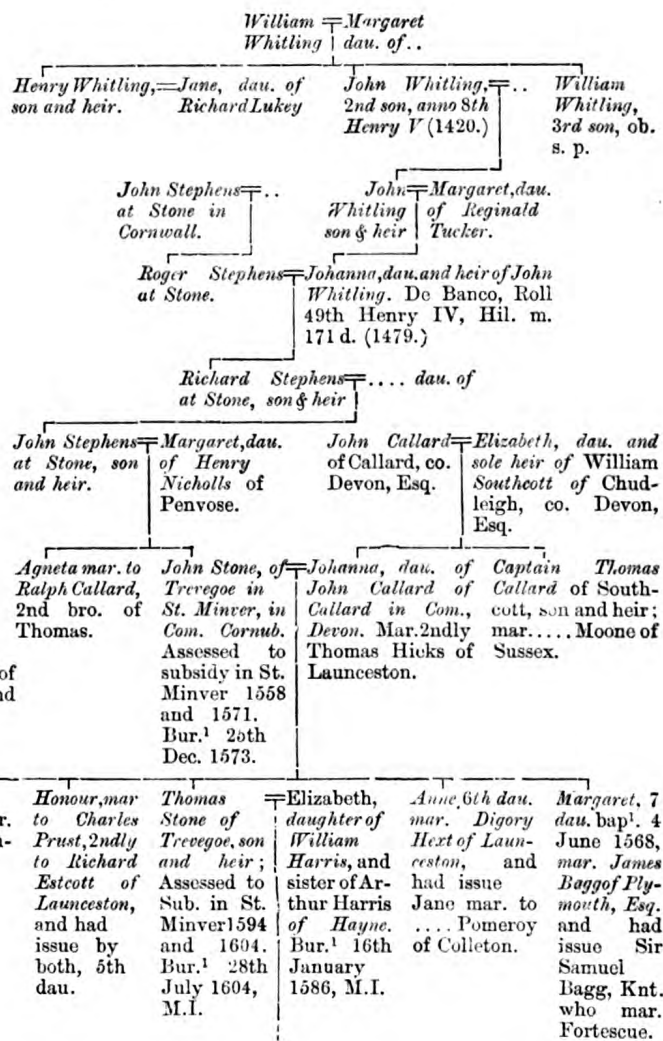
³ See description of his monument in St. Minver Church. Ante, pp. 25, 26.

⁴ Subsidy Roll, 1st Charles.

PEDIGREE OF STONE OF TREVIGOE.



Arms as allowed at the Heralds' Visitation of 1620, with the quartering... a fess, per pale or and ar. betw. 3 bears muzzled..



Elizabeth or Isabell mar. to Anthony Roscarrock of Crowan in Eglos-hayle. (See Ped. Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 563.)	Jane, mar. Oliver Col-lings of Launceston. and had issue Oliver	Winifride, mar. to John Mathew of St. Kew, of Pennytinny in St. Kew. (See Ped. Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, 569)	Dorothe, died unmar. 4th daughter.	Honour, mar. to Charles Prust, 2ndly to Richard Estcott of Launceston, and had issue by both, 5th dau.	Thomas Stone of Trevegoe, son and heir; Assessed to Sub. in St. Minver 1594 and 1604. Bur. ¹ 28th July 1604, M.I.	Elizabeth, daughter of William Harris, and sister of Arthur Harris of Hayne. Bur. ¹ 16th January 1586, M.I.	Anne, 6th dau. mar. Digory Hext of Launceston, and had issue Jane mar. to Pomeroy of Colleton.	Margaret, 7th dau. bap. ¹ 4 June 1568, mar. James Baggo of Plymouth, Esq. and had issue Sir Samuel Bagg, Knt. who mar. Fortescue.
John Stone, 2nd son. bap. ¹ 24th Nov. 1585, and died in the river Amazon.	Susan dau. of Thomas Moore, Dr. of Theology, s.p.	William Stone of Trevegoe, ass. to subsidy in St. Minver 1622, 1625.	Mary, dau. of John Newcourt of Pickwell, co. Devon, Esq.	Dorothy Stone, mar. William Lennard of Fauant in Com. Wilts. Doctor in Divinitie.	Elizabeth, bap. ¹ 16th Jan. 1586, bur. ¹ 22nd Jan. 1586.			

I certify that this Pedigree as printed in *Italics*, and the Arms agree with the records in this Office.
Heralds' College,
24th December, 1875.
STEPHEN TUCKER,
Rouge Croix.

¹ At St Minver.

MABLY.

Among the old families of this parish, we must not omit to mention that of Mably. Others, perhaps of a higher grade, are past and gone. In many instances their name is unknown, but the Mablys still continue as landowners in St. Minver.

The earliest occurrence of the name was in the case of Henry Mably, who, in 1337, with others, held in convention thirty-five acres of waste in Trewarman (Trewarmet,) in Tintagel,¹ and who was Prepositus there in 1349.²

We find the Mablys settled in St. Minver in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. Four of the name are included in the Return of 1521-3,³ and we have before us a receipt, dated 20th June 3rd Edward VI, given by Thomas Kestell, Receiver of the King for the Manor of Temple, for the sum of 3s. 1½d. received of William Mabley, son and heir of Johanna Mabley, widow, deceased, for relief of one ferling of land in Pylhouse, parcel of the said manor, which the said Johanna held of the King's Majesty, at the time of her death, in soccage. In 1557 John Mabley of Trebederick levied a fine of Henry Mablye of two messuages in Trebederick and Padstow.⁴ And we find the name occurring among the earliest in the parish registers. In 1657 Thomas Sparnell, *alias* Tanken, and Margery his wife, suffered a fine of one messuage in Trebederick to Humphry Mabley.⁵ In the early part the 18th century, William Mably was of Treverra in this parish, which his descendants still hold, and Mr. John Mably possesses the land in Trebederick said to have been held by his ancestor in the time of Henry VIII.

MOYLE OF MOYLES.

The yeomanry family of Moyle was of Moyles in this parish. John Moyle was a landowner in St. Minver in 1521, and Richard Moyle and Stephen Moyle, at the same time, were among the most substantial inhabitants. (See Appendix III.) Henry Moile took the passage of Blacktorre at the assession of the manor of Penmayne in 1574,⁶ and Henry Moile son of John Moile son of the above Henry, held one moiety thereof in 1588,⁷ and continued to hold it in 1618.⁸ Thomas Moyle, together with other children, had a

¹ Caption of Seizin, Edward the Black Prince.

² See Appendix III.

³ Pedes Finium, 1657, Hilary.

⁴ Ibid, 30th Elizabeth.

⁵ Duchy. Minister's Accounts, 23rd Edward III.

⁶ Pedes Finium, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, Michs.

⁷ Assession Roll, 16th Elizabeth.

⁸ Ibid, 15th James.

a son named Thomas, baptized in 1596, who by his wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Kent, with other issue, had two sons: Thomas who carried on the succession in St. Minver, and Constantine who settled at Tretheven in St. Kew. (See *Ped. Hist. of Trigg Minor*, v. ii, 265.) Thomas Moyle, son and heir of the last mentioned Thomas, by his wife Jane, daughter of John Peters, had a son and heir named Richard, who is described as "of Moyles" in 1747, upon the gravestone of his only child Sarah. (See *Inscriptions*, ante No. 5, p. 27.) Moyles has now passed out of the family, but the name of Moyle still survives in the parish.

PETERS.

In this parish was born John Peters an eminent Quaker minister, who was, probably, the originator of the Society at St. Minver, and the founder of the Meeting House and Burial ground at Treglynes. His parents were Charles and Philippa Peters who were not Quakers. He was born at St. Minver on 13th September 1645, but we do not find any record of his baptism. At about twenty-five years of age he married a young woman, whose name was Margery, who survived him. It appears from his life that: "Soon after his marriage strong convictions fell upon him, which appeared in that he could not freely comply with sprinkling his children and pretending thereby to make them Christians, as also in the purification of his wife after child-birth, as they term it, which looking upon as a Judaical rite he would not away [*sic*] with, so joined himself to the Quakers in 1672, and in some short time after the Lord was pleased to give him the grace of the ministry." He was, for many years, steward for the family of Carew of Rosserowe. During this time he was imprisoned in the Sheriff's ward at Bodmin for refusing to pay his tithes, and afterwards, in 1683 and 1684, at Launceston for refusing to take the oath of allegiance when tendered to him. Sir John Carew offered to procure his liberation if he would emigrate to New England, but this he refused to do. He continued to hold the office of steward to the Carew family at Rosserowe until 1703, when he resigned, and devoted himself wholly to the ministry of his persuasion. He died at St. Minver on 11th July, and was buried at the Meeting House on 13th July 1708. He never published any of his writings, but after his death one Thomas Gwin of Falmouth published in 12mo. a brief narrative of his life, &c., which bears the following long title: "A brief narrative of the Life, Service, and Sufferings of that Faithful servant of Jesus Christ John Peters, who departed this life in the 63rd year of his age, on the 11th day of the 7th month 1708, and was Buried in Friends Burying-Place at Minver in the County of Cornwall, the 13th of the same. Together with the Testimonies of His relations and other Faithful Friends, concerning his *Christian* example in the Church of Christ. London: Printed and sold by F. Sowle, in White-Hart Court in Gracious-Street, 1709"

A copy of this rare little volume is in the Library at Trewornan.

ARUNDELL OF TREVELVER.

We find the name of Arundell in the parish of St. Minver in the early part of 17th century. George Arundell, Esq., had two daughters baptized in 1613¹ and 1614² respectively; but we know of no connection between this George Arundell and the Arundells of Trevelver. The latter came into the parish in consequence of the purchase, about the year 1710, by Mr. Francis Arundell of London, Merchant, of Trevelver, Dinham and Carlyan. This gentleman was the third and youngest son of William Arundell of Falmouth, Merchant, whom we believe, though we have no direct evidence upon the subject, to have been identical with William the second son of William Arundell of Camborne, who, at the Heralds' Visitation of Cornwall in 1620, registered his pedigree from his grandfather Robert Arundell, described in that pedigree as the second son of Sir John Arundell of Trerice, but who was illegitimate, as appears from two deeds, dated respectively, 4th January 1st Edward VI, and 26th January 2nd Elizabeth, cited in the Inquisition post mortem of the said Sir John Arundell.³ The abovementioned Francis Arundell had a trading establishment at Leghorne, and would seem to have acquired considerable wealth. On his death in 1713, s.p., he devised his lands recently purchased in St. Minver, subject to certain charges, to his nephew John Arundell, whom we suppose to have been the son of the testator's elder brother Thomas Arundell, though of this we have no proof, and he may, therefore, have been the son of the testator's other brother, William. John Arundell came to reside at Trevelver, and is described as of that place in a deed dated in 1725. This John Arundell by Agnes his wife, daughter of Gales, had two sons, Thomas and Francis. By his will, dated 5th June 1738, he gave to his younger son Francis Arundell, *inter alia*, the silver candlesticks which were fluted and had his coat of arms; and to his wife he gave the large silver tea-kettle, with his coat of arms and the Gales' coat of arms on it,⁴ for her own use for her life, with remainder to his youngest son Francis Arundell "he also having married with the Gales family as I myself had done." Thomas Arundell also in his will, dated 9th October 1750, mentions his "Cornelian seal with his arms thereon, and his father Arundell's with his name and arms." Having already (under TREVELVER ante pp. 64, 65.) given some account of this family, it seems to be unnecessary here to do more than refer to the annexed pedigree.

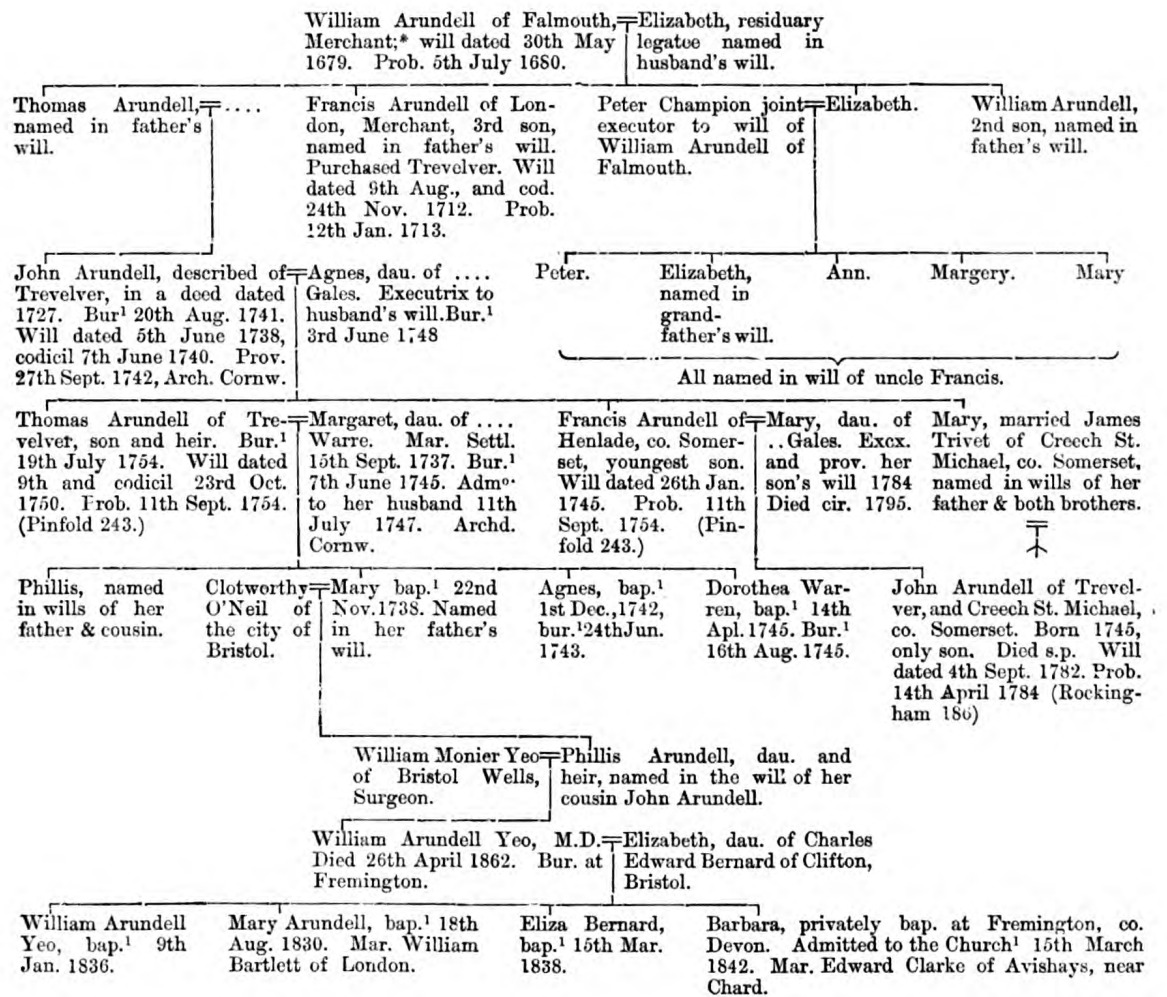
¹ 1613, Elizabeth daughter of George Arundell, Esq., was baptized 22nd November.

² 1614, Dorothy daughter of George Arundell, Esq., was baptized 26th December.

³ Inq. p.m. 3rd Elizabeth, Part i, No. 23. See also Ped. Heralds' Visitation 1620, Harl. Soc. pp. 3, 272.

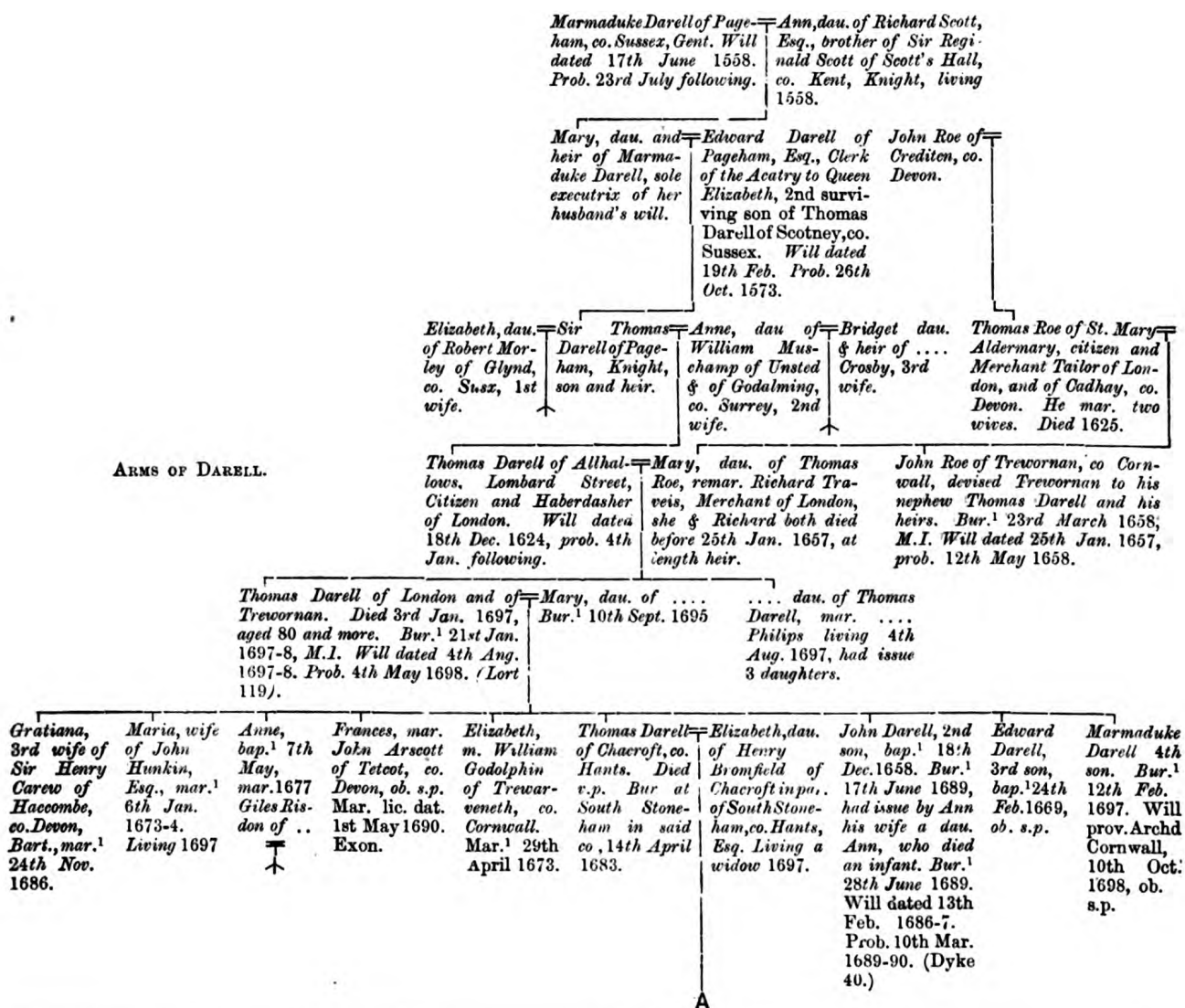
⁴ The arms of GALES or GALE are given by Burke as: Gu. a fess betw. two chevrons or., but many other coats are assigned to the latter name, and we do not know what arms were used by the family mentioned in the text.

PEDIGREE OF ARUNDELL OF TREVELVER.

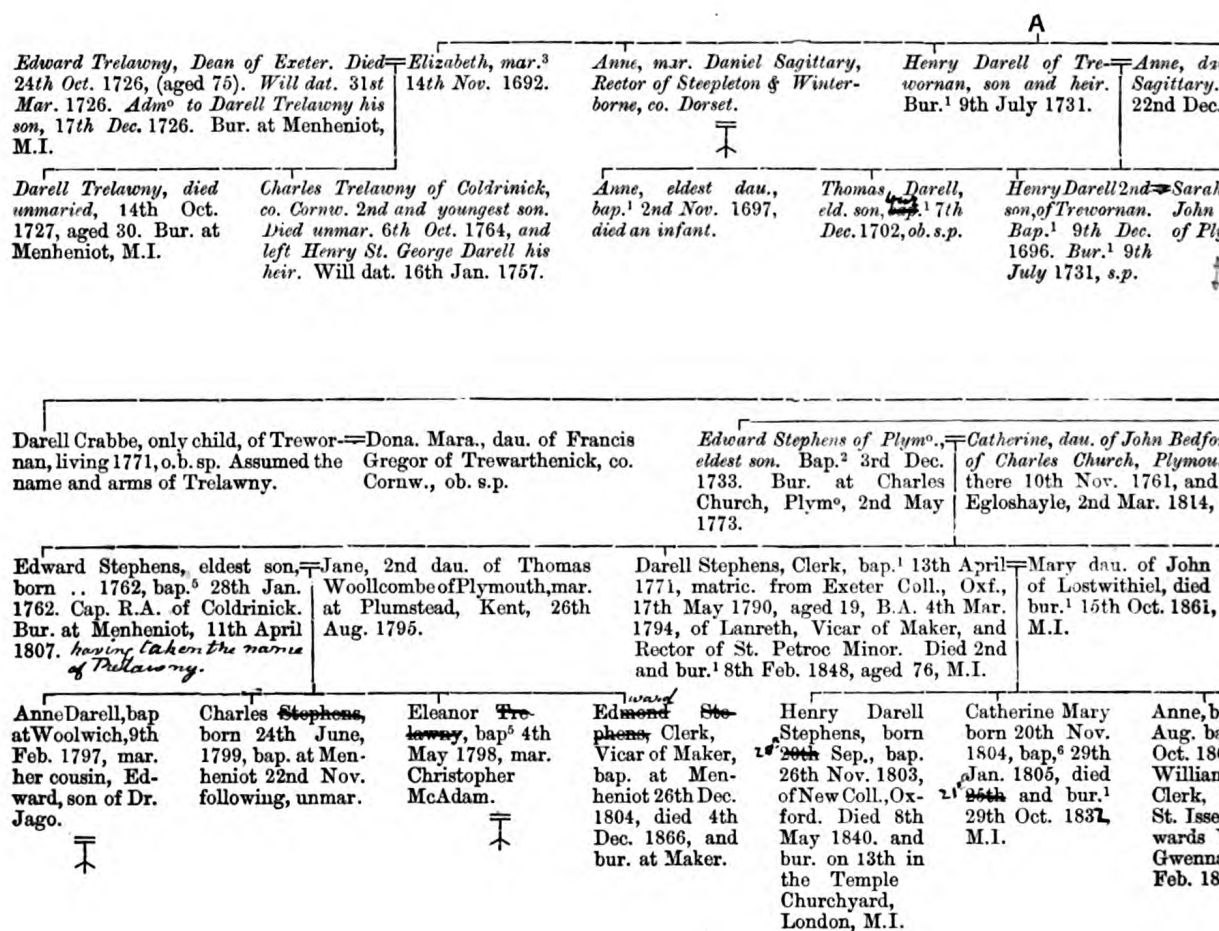
¹ At St. Minver.

* This may have been the William Arundell of Milor, who in 1651 was married at Mawnan to Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Penwarne, or Penwaren, of Penwaren in that parish.

PEDIGREE OF DARELL AND STEPHENS OF TREWORNAN.

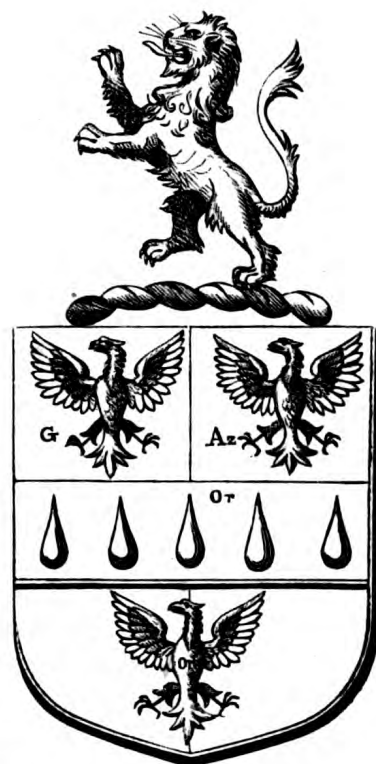
¹ At St. Minver.

PEDIGREE OF DARELL AND

¹ At St. Minver.⁴ At St. Petroc Minor.² At Kew.⁵ At St. Andrew's Plymouth.³ At Egloshayle.⁶ At Cardinham.

STEPHENS OF TREWORNAN—CONTINUED.

<i>William Darell of St. Mary le Strand, London. Died 8th Mar. 1726, at Lillingston Dayrell, adm^o to Frances Darell his relict, 23rd Mar. 1726-7.</i>		<i>Frances, dau. of Richard Dayrell, of Lillingston Dayrell, co. Bucks. Died 21st Sep. 1754. Bur. with her husband.</i>		<i>Edward Stephens of Falmouth.</i>	
<i>William Darell, 3rd son, bap.¹ 23rd Nov. 1702 bur.¹ next day.</i>	<i>John Crabbe of Plymouth co. Devon.</i>	<i>Frances 2nd dau., bap.¹ 26th Dec. 1700, mar. 6th Feb. 1720, bur.¹ 18th Aug. 1738.</i>	<i>Anne, eld. dau., bap. at Steepleton, near Dorchester, mar.¹ lic. 18th April, mar. settl. 20th and mar. 22nd Aug. 1730.</i>	<i>Edward Stephens, Vicar of St. Kew, co. Cornw. Matric. at Exeter Coll. Oxf., 11th Mar. 1715-6, son of Edward Stephens of Falmouth, Gent. B.A. 11th Oct. 1719. Inst. St. Kew 27th May 1727. Died 1737</i>	<i>Henry St. George Darell of Richmond, co. Surrey, born in the Parish of St. Mary le Strand. Took the surname and arms of Trelawny. Royal Lic. dat. 12th Jan. 1768.</i>
<i>Robert Stephens = Amy, dau. of Alexander Wolcott of Kingsbridge, sister of Dr. Wolcott (Peter Findar). Died in 1817, s.p.</i>		<i>Ann Stephens, living unmarried. 1771. Bap.² 13th Feb. 1734. Bur.¹ 2nd Jan. 1816, aged 81.</i>		<i>Henry, bap.² 2nd July 1731, lost in the East Indies, unmarried.</i>	
		<i>Lucretia Bedford, born 8th Sept. 1764, bap.³ 1st Jan. 1765.</i>		<i>John Jago, Clerk, D.D., Vicar of Milton Abbot, co. Devon, mar. at Lamoran, Cornwall, 23rd Sept. 1786. Died 17th Nov. 1840, bur. at Milton Abbot.</i>	
<i>Edward Stephens of Trewornan, born 21st Nov., bap.⁶ 10th Dec. 1809.</i>	<i>= Caroline, dau. and heir of John (Warren) Sandys of St. Minver Lieut., R.N., mar.¹ 9th Jan. 1849.</i>	<i>Robert Stephens, of St. Stephen's, Plympton, born 26th Sep. and bap.¹ 25th Oct. 1811.</i>	<i>Jane Agnes Elford, dau. of John Smythe, Clerk, Rector of Dreinskin, co. Louth mar. at Plympton St. Mary. 24th May 1848.</i>	<i>John Stephens, born 23rd Mar. and bap.¹ 4th June 1814, Lieut. R.N., drowned at Balaklava 14 Nov. 1854, aged 41.</i>	<i>Lucretia Bedford, bap.¹ 1st Feb. 1816, died 1816, bur.¹ M.I.</i>
		<i>Robert Darell Smythe Stephens, born 12th May 1851, bap. at Plympton.</i>		<i>Lucretia Jane, bap.¹ 23rd April 1819, died 3rd July 1834, bur. at St. Michael's, Bath.</i>	



ARMS BORNE BY STEPHENS OF TREWORNAN.

I certify that this Pedigree as printed in *Italics*, and the Arms of DARELL agree with the records in this Office.
Heralds' College,
9th December, 1875.

STEPHEN TUCKER,
Rouge Croix.

¹ At St. Minver.⁴ At St. Petrock Minnor.² At St. Kew.⁵ At St. Andrew's, Plymouth.³ At Egloshayle.⁶ At Cardinham.

APPENDIX I.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINISTER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,
4th HENRY IV. (1403.)*Tywarnhayle.**Decas et defectus redditus.*

In defectu redditus tocius ville de Pennans unde supra oneratur de vij^s vj^d—vij^s vj^d quia vasta et destructa per zabulum maris vt compertum est per ministrum domini in portibus illis. De fine ibidem nil. In defectu redditus vnus ferlingi terræ in Trenithek vnde supra oneratur de iij^s iij^d—iij^s iij^d per manum domini et nil inde potest leuari. In defectu finis ibidem v^s iij^d causa predicta. In defectu redditus vnus tenuræ in Tregondy quam Johannes Tyrell tenet pro iij^s de v marcis quia destructur per zabulum maris. In defectu finis ibidem iij^s iij^d et remanet. In defectu vnus tenuræ in Bans quam Johannes Dag quondam tenuit pro vj^d per annum—vj^d causa predicta. In defectu tocius pasturæ de Talron et Rowallen vnde supra oneratur de vij^s vj^d remanet in manu domini vij^s vj^d quia nil inde potest leuari supra sacramentum suum vt continetur in libris antiquis. In defectu finis ibidem xij^d causa predicta. In defectu tocius pasturæ de Ruth vnde supra oneratur de xij^d causa predicta. In defectu redditus de Scawen vnde supra oneratur de xij^d—xij^d causa predicta. In defectu finis ibidem ix^d. In defectu redditus tocius pasturæ de Gylly vnde supra oneratur de iij^s viij^d—iij^s viij^d causa predicta. In defectu finis ibidem iij^s. In defectu redditus tocius finis de Polglas vnde supra oneratur de ij^s viij^d—ij^s viij^d per vastum et in manu domini pro defectu tenentis et nichil inde potest leuari et remanet. In defectu redditus de Trebusek xij^d causa predicta. In defectu landæ de Gouenys xij^d causa predicta. In defectu finis iij^d. In defectu redditus tocius pasturæ de Goenfre vnde supra oneratur de ij^s per annum—ij^s causa predicta. In defectu finis ibidem xij^d. In defectu tocius pasturæ de Goenbans vnde supra oneratur de vj^d per annum—vj^d causa predicta. In defectu finis ibidem iij^d. In defectu redditus tocius pasturæ de Ryshar vnde supra oneratur de xij^d per annum—xij^d causa predicta. In defectu finis ibidem ix^d. In defectu finis vnus tenuræ dimidij acræ terræ in Trenithek quam Nicholaus Duyov tenet vnde supra oneratur de v^s iij^d—v^s iij^d quia dimittitur per integrum redditum absque fine. In defectu redditus vnus tenuræ quam Nicholaus Hykke tenet in Trenithek vnde supra oneratur de xv^s ix^d—xiiij^s j^d quia dicta tenementa remanent in manu domini pro defectu et non potuit inde leuare ultra xx^d vnde remanet oneratus supra sacramentum suum.

Summa lxxj^s vij^d.¹

¹ It appears from a survey of the possessions of the Collegiate Church of St. Piran, made on 24th August 1281, by two Canons of Exeter Cathedral, that, at that date, this district suffered greatly from the drifting sands. The jury found that the rents of assize of the College Estate were £2 3s. 2½d., but that the demesne at that time produced 10s. only, in consequence of the excessive depreciation from the abovementioned cause: "quia ultra modum deterioratur per sabulonem." (Mon. Dioc. Exon. Addl. Supplement, p. 11.)

APPENDIX II.

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SUBSIDY ROLL, 1ST EDWARD III.—GRANTING A TWENTIETH TO THE KING.
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Parochia Sancte Mynruede.

De Rogero Treglethenou -	- ijs	De Waltero Capell -	- xviiij <i>d</i>
De Bartholomeo de Canta	ijs	De Henrico Dynan -	- xij <i>d</i>
De Radulpho de Penwore	- ijs	De Johanna la Venne -	- xij <i>d</i>
De Johanne Rossorou -	- ijs	De Ricardo Gerard -	- ix <i>d</i>
De Waltero Caryhowan -	- xij <i>d</i>	De Isabella la Venne -	- ix <i>d</i>
De Johanne Medyr -	- ix <i>d</i>	De Radulpho Clamfront -	- xij <i>d</i>
De Johanne Hongre -	- xviiij <i>d</i>	De Stephano Dynyham -	- ix <i>d</i>
De Michaelae Carpenter -	- l <i>x</i> <i>d</i>	De Eustachio Taillour -	- ix <i>d</i>
De Adam Creusa -	- xij <i>d</i>	De Ricardo Trelalab -	- xij <i>d</i>
De Nicholao Cola	- ix <i>d</i>	De Henrico Tregene -	- xij <i>d</i>
De Roberto Butcock -	- xviiij <i>d</i>	De Johanne Wylkyn -	- xij <i>d</i>
De Ricardo Reede -	- x <i>v</i> <i>d</i>	Taxatores { De Andrew le Eyr -	xij <i>d</i>
De Ricardo Smyth -	- xviiij <i>d</i>	{ De Ricardo Trewethanet-	xij <i>d</i>
Summa xxxs vid probatur			

APPENDIX III.

RETURN OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF ST. MINVER, 1521—1523.

PAROCHIA DE } Augm. Office, Miscel. Books, vol. lxxvij. fo. 55.
MYNFRA } *Valencia Spiritualium possessionum ibidem*

Thomas Prior de Bodmyn Rector ibidem valet per annum xj^{li}

Johannes Tregonwall Clericus Vicarius ibidem valet in proficuis ejusdem ecclesiæ per annum x^{li}.

Summa

Valencia terrarum et tenementorum ibidem

Thomas Gilbert valet ibidem per annum	Johannes Arundell Miles valet per annum ix <i>s</i>
xxvijs viii <i>d</i>	Blakedon (<i>sic</i>)- - - - - xx <i>s</i>
Johannes Cater - - - - - xx <i>s</i>	Dominus Henricus Courteny vj <i>li</i> xiijs iiiij <i>d</i>
Ricardus Whyte - - - - - x <i>s</i>	heredes Edwardi Arundell Militis - - - - - xl <i>s</i>

Johannes Stone valet per annum	vjs	Reginaldus Mone valet per annum	iiijli
Arthurus Kemys -	xxvijs viij <i>d</i>	Dominus Rex -	xl <i>s</i>
Johannes Pentyer -	xl <i>i</i>	Johannes Nicholas -	vs
Johannes Flamak -	xl <i>s</i>	Johannes Moyle -	xx <i>s</i>
Johannes Cowlying -	iiijli vjs viij <i>d</i>	Henricus Nicoll -	xx <i>s</i>
Thomas Prior de Bodmyn -	iiijli	Johannes Pengelly -	vjli
Dominus Episcopus Exon. -	xl <i>s</i>	heredes Jacobi Chudley -	iiij <i>s</i>
Johannes Kympe -	liijs iiij <i>d</i>	Willelmus Wyndslade	xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
Willelmus Kelly -	xj <i>s</i>	Henricus Marney Miles -	xxvjs viij <i>d</i>
Antonius Butteside -	xj <i>s</i>	Thomas Treffry -	iiij <i>s</i>
Rogerus Greynfeld -	xxiiij <i>s</i>	Summa	

Valencia Bonorum et Catallorum dictorum Parochianorum et de eorum armis.

Johannes Henry Capellanus Curatus ibidem valet in bonis x *marcas* stipendio viij *marcas*.
Willelmus Jon Capellanus valet in bonis xl*s* in stipendio vij *marcas*.

Thomas Gilbert in bonis	c <i>marcas</i>	Johannes Spennell in bonis	xl <i>s</i>
Johannes Cater -	xxli arma pro vno homine	Thomas Spennell -	x <i>marcas</i>
Ricardus White -	xl <i>marcas</i> arma pro vno homine	Johannes Spennell, junr. -	xl <i>s</i>
Johannes Terry -	x <i>marcas</i>	Ricardus Godfrey -	nil quia pauper tenens Henrici Nicoll
Henricus Gyon -	xxli	Johannes Sare, senr. -	xl <i>s</i>
Baldewinus Gregory -	x <i>marcas</i>	Johannes Sare, junr. -	xl <i>s</i>
Johannes Byllyng -	xxli arma pro vno homine	Henricus Hicke -	x <i>marcas</i>
Ricardus Byllyng -	x <i>marcas</i>	Johannes Hicke -	v <i>marcas</i>
Henricus Mably -	xl <i>s</i>	Ricardus Moyle -	ijs iiij <i>d</i>
Welterus Tenny -	xl <i>i</i> arma pro vno homine	Stephanus Moyle -	cs
Johannes Tenny -	x <i>marcas</i> tenens Cowlying	Johannes Jamys, sen. -	vjli xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
Ricardus Kent -	iiijli	Robertus Trebelle -	iiijli vjs viij <i>d</i>
Robertus Kent -	xl <i>i</i> arma pro vno homine	Stephanus Hicke -	lx <i>s</i>
Henricus Olyver -	xl <i>i</i>	Johannes Hicke, jun. -	cs
Thomas Hycke -	xl <i>i</i>	Willelmus Smyth -	vjli
Odo Carlyan -	x <i>marcas</i>	Thomas Hawly, junr. -	vjli xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
Ricardus Tom -	vij <i>marcas</i>	Johannes Tebell, sen. -	xl <i>i</i> arma pro vno homine
Willelmus Jon -	xl <i>s</i>	Johannes Trebell, jun. -	iiijli vjs viij <i>d</i>
Johannes Jon -	liijs iiij <i>d</i>	Ricardus Chevyll -	cs
Thomas Gyon -	liijs iiij <i>d</i>	Ricardus Godfry -	xl <i>s</i>
Johannes Gyon -	xl <i>s</i>	Johannes Androw -	xl <i>s</i>
Johannes Mably -	iiijli	Ricardus Olyver -	xl <i>s</i>
Robertus Mably -	lx <i>s</i>	Ricardus Nicoll -	xl <i>s</i>
		Stephanus Huchyn -	xl <i>i</i>
		Robertus Cocke -	iiijli
		Willelmus Stevyn -	vjli xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
		Johannes Rouncevale -	xxli

Johannes Jaket in bonis	v marcas	Robertus Rounceyvale in bonis	cs
Johannes Gilbert	- xls	Johannes Benyt	- xls
Willelmus Sole	- xls	Johannes Hycke	- xls
Ricardus Mably	- iiij <i>li</i>	Ricardus Roneyvale	- xls
Johannes Jamys	- v marcas	Willelmus Jamys	- xls
Thomas Beton	- xls tenens Johannis	Johannes Hoper	- nil quia pauper
	Arundell militis		tenens Johannis Hoper, sen.
Thomas Colyn	xls	Ricardus Olyver	- nil quia pauper
Henricus Hender	- xls		tenens Caryhert
Johannes Hycke	- liijs iiij <i>d</i>	Summa	

Nomina alieneginorum ibidem et valencia bonorum eorumdem

Petrus Breton Capellanus in bonis nil } natus in britonia sub

Johannes Gye, laborer in bonis nil } obediencia Regis franciæ.

Subsidy Roll for the Parish of St. Minver, 35th Henry VIII, (1543-4) being the first collection of one entire Subsidy granted by Act 34th and 35th Henry VIII, cap 27, to enable the king to prosecute a war against Scotland. The Act provided that every person, born within the realm, worth 20s. and under £5 in coin, plate, goods, stock, merchandise, corn, &c., after deducting debts due by him, and excepting the apparel of himself, wife, and children, should be charged 4d. for every pound. Those worth £5 and under £10, for every pound 8d. Those worth £10 and under £20, for every pound 16d., and those worth more than £20 for every pound 2s. Aliens to pay double. Persons possessed of real estates worth per annum £1 and under £5, to be charged 6d. for every pound. Those worth £5 and under £10 for every pound 16d. Those worth £10 and under £20, for every pound 2s., and those worth more than £20, for every pound 3s. Aliens and Corporate Bodies to pay double. The Subsidy to extend over three years, one half to be collected in the first year, one quarter in the second year, and the remaining quarter in the third year.

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SUBSIDY ROLL, 34TH HENRY VIII, —

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Parochia de Minver.

Thomas Rawlyn in bonis	xli Sub. ijs viij <i>d</i>	Harry Kater in bonis	vij <i>li</i> Sub. ijs iiij <i>d</i>
John Rawlyn	- iiij <i>li</i> - vj <i>d</i>	Nycas Joll	- xxs - ij <i>d</i>
John Teny	- xli - vjs viij <i>d</i>	Johanna Trelawder	- xls - iiij <i>d</i>
Isabell Denethaun	- xxs - ij <i>d</i>	Harry Mably	- xls - iiij <i>d</i>
John Oyger	- iiij <i>li</i> - viij <i>d</i>	Alsyn Teny	- iiij <i>li</i> - viij <i>d</i>
Thomas Oyger	- xxs - ij <i>d</i>	John Teny	- iiij <i>li</i> - vj <i>d</i>
Richard Hawky	- iiij <i>li</i> - vj <i>d</i>	Richard Kent	- iiij <i>li</i> - viij <i>d</i>
Thamsyne Style	- xxs - ij <i>d</i>	John Kent	- ix <i>li</i> - ijs
John Wary	- xls - iiij <i>d</i>	Annys Kent	- iiij <i>li</i> - vj <i>d</i>
Bawdyn Grygory ¹	- viij <i>li</i> - ijs viij <i>d</i>	Thomas Webe	- xxs -

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¹ Badyw Grygory was the Collector for the Parish of St. Minver —

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Richard Polstage in bonis	xxs	Sub.	ij <i>d</i>	John Trebell in bonis	v <i>li</i>	Sub.	xx <i>d</i>
John Helyar -	v <i>li</i>	-	xx <i>d</i>	Richard Hobbe -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>
Nyclas Thome -	vii <i>jli</i>	-	ijs iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	Richard Godffray -	v <i>jli</i>	-	ijs
John Andro -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>	John Style -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>
Johanna Thom -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>	John Olyver -	ii <i>jli</i>	-	v <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
Harry Jamys -	ii <i>jli</i>	-	v <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	John Jamys -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
Isabell Gylberd -	xx <i>jli</i>	-	xiii <i>js</i>	John Peryn -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
Phylyp Pencheval in terris	x <i>li</i>	-	v <i>js</i> vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	Isabell Trebell -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
Richard Schale in bonis	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	Richard Grygory -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>
Thomas Jamys -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	Annys Braban pro puorissui	v <i>jli</i>	-	ijs
John Sparnyll -	ii <i>jli</i>	-	v <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	Thomas Spernyll -	v <i>jli</i>	-	ijs
John Treglyn -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	John Hoper -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
Harry Carnon -	x <i>li</i>	-	v <i>js</i> vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	William Mably -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>
Jamys Davy -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	Richard Babyn -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>
John Treglyn -	x <i>li</i>	-	v <i>js</i> vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	John Rounsavall -	ii <i>jli</i>	-	v <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
Stephan Moyll -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	John Rawlyn -	ii <i>jli</i>	-	v <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
Richard Moyll -	v <i>li</i>	-	xx <i>d</i>	Richard Millerd -	iii <i>li</i>	-	v <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
John Moyll -	ii <i>jli</i>	-	v <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	John Moyll -	v <i>jli</i>	-	ijs
John Jamys -	ii <i>jli</i>	-	v <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	John Benyt -	iii <i>jli</i>	-	vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
Richard Trebell -	iii <i>jli</i>	-	vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	John ffycke -	v <i>li</i>	-	xx <i>d</i>
John Hyke, junr. -	iii <i>jli</i>	-	vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	Richard Rounsevale -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
John Hyke, senr. -	vii <i>jli</i>	-	ijs vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	John Mably -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>
John Smythe -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>	William Jamys -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>
William Hawkye -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>	William Rawlyn -	v <i>jli</i>	-	ijs
Thomas Haye -	xxs	-	ij <i>d</i>	William Gye -	ii <i>jli</i>	-	v <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
John Stone -	ix <i>li</i>	-	ii <i>js</i>	John Jackett -	iii <i>jli</i>	-	vii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>
William Hamly -	xls	-	ij <i>d</i>	William Mably -	xls	-	iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i>

Summa hujus parochie ad Subsidiu predictu iii*jli* xix*is* ij*d*

It is interesting to compare this Assessment with the Return preceding it, made twenty years earlier, and to notice the changes in the names of the inhabitants and the alterations in the value of their possessions. It will be observed that the names "Gyon" and "Byllyng," who were among the principal inhabitants in 1521-3, are no longer found in St. Minver. The latter will be found rated in St. Tudy. (See Hist. of Trigg Minor, vol. i, p. 388.)





