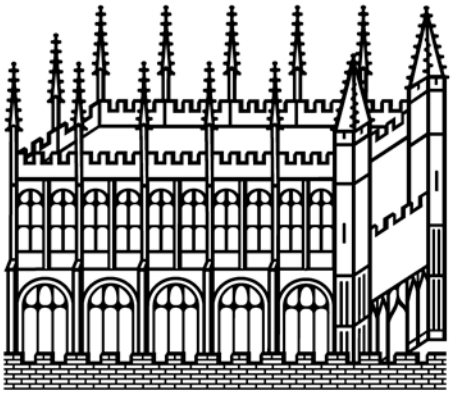

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HISTORY OF BLISLAND

Gough Hts Cornwall 4° 27.

P

South East View of Blisland Church.

PAROCHIAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

OF THE

PARISH OF BLISLAND,

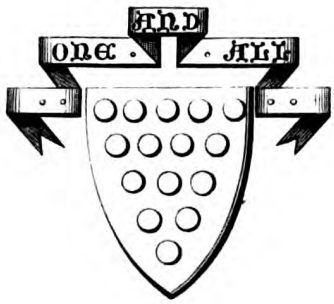
IN THE

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

BY JOHN MACLEAN, ESQ., F.S.A.,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 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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TO

THE REVEREND FRANCIS W. PYE,

RECTOR OF BLISLAND,

THIS

HISTORY OF HIS PARISH

IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

MR. HERMAN MERIVALE, in his interesting "Essay on the Scenery and Antiquities of Cornwall," speaking of the difficulties which a person who would attempt to write on the historical characteristics of Cornwall and Cornish men would have to encounter, says: "Notwithstanding the attention which this interesting region deserves, and has amply received from mere cursory visitors, and notwithstanding the profound attachment professed for it by its own children, it is absolutely destitute of any work deserving the name of a County History at all." The justice of this remark must be fully acknowledged by every Cornish man who is animated by a love for his native county and possesses any acquaintance with the existing works which profess to illustrate its history.

Of the authors of such works, however, it is not my intention to speak with disrespect. Lysons's correspondence shews that he made much laborious inquiry; but his work, though it is the best which exists, is based too much upon local information, contributed chiefly by some half a dozen Cornish gentlemen. Hence, relying rather upon tradition and the communications of others than original research, we cannot be surprised at finding his work in many instances incorrect. It must be borne in mind, however, that at the dates when Hals, Tonkin, Lysons, and Gilbert wrote, the same facilities for accurate research of which we have the advantage did not exist. Until within comparatively a few years the national records were dispersed in divers depositories, and rotting in damp cellars, but now they have been brought to light and every opportunity is given for consulting them. Our increased privileges, therefore, have thrown upon us increased responsibilities, and a County History to be deserving of the name must be founded upon an extensive research among these invaluable records, as well as upon local evidences. But it must not be understood that the facilities given for searching the national archives have diminished the labour of a writer of local history, far from it! They have simply opened to him a field of work in which he must cheerfully and diligently labour if he

would do justice to his subject. To reprint now without investigation and correction the statements of previous writers on Cornish history would be simply to mislead the reader rather than to inform him.

In these circumstances it is obvious that no satisfactory history of such a county as Cornwall can now be written by any one man, however able and industrious he may be, though he might devote a long life to the work. Hals was engaged in the collection of materials for a full half-century, 1685-1736, and the result may be seen in the selections reprinted by Davies Gilbert and others.

It is by division of labour only that the object aimed at can be attained: that is by persons who may feel an interest in the subject taking each a district, and instituting a careful study and investigation of its antiquities, and an exhaustive inquiry into its history; taking care to quote original authorities, wherever practicable, for every statement of fact. A series of such district histories, whether of separate parishes or of more extended areas, will, if carefully compiled, hereafter form most valuable materials whereon to base a history of the county more comprehensive in its character than such district histories severally can be.

These feelings have actuated the author of the following pages to devote, for some years, such time and opportunities as have been at his disposal to the elucidation of the antiquities and history, both family and territorial, of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, which contains some twenty parishes; and he ventures to hope that his work, imperfect though it may be, will be accepted as a contribution towards a History of the County, which he trusts some one better qualified than himself will hereafter undertake.

The design of this work is to describe all pre-historic remains and other antiquities; to trace the descent of every manor and considerable estate from the earliest date at which any mention of it may be found in ancient records to the present time; to give a history of all advowsons of churches, with a list of the several incumbents by whom the benefices have been successively held, showing the dates of their institution or collation respectively, accompanied by short biographical sketches of such among them as have been remarkable as authors or otherwise.

Descriptions will also be given of churches and other remarkable architectural buildings, and copies of all epitaphs of importance. Family history will be illustrated by carefully compiled genealogies of all families who may have possessed manors and lands, or who may at any time have been resident within the deanery. With respect to local families whose pedigrees and arms were

allowed at the Heralds' Visitations, it is proposed to print them as recorded (unless found upon evidence to be, in any detail, erroneous), and to extend them to the present time, provided satisfactory documentary proof can be obtained; and this, notwithstanding that in some instances the representatives of such families may have fallen to a lower station in the social scale than that held by their ancestors.

There are, however, many families of undoubted gentle descent whose representatives at the time of the Heralds' Visitation of 1620, either from carelessness, indifference, age, or other causes, failed to appear at the Heralds' summons; and hence their genealogies and arms do not appear in the records of the Heralds' College. The pedigrees of such families, also, it is designed to compile from authentic evidence; and, further, those of families which within the last two hundred and fifty years may, from a somewhat obscure station, have risen to wealth and eminence.

The work will be illustrated by carefully executed ground-plans of earthworks, castles, churches, &c., and also with views of buildings, antiquities, &c., and engravings of armorial bearings.

The Author believes that in the following pages he has supported every statement of importance by reference to original authorities of unquestionable character; but if, notwithstanding every care, errors have crept in and remained undetected, he trusts that they will be treated with indulgence, considering that the work has been compiled during the intervals of very onerous, and sometimes harassing, public duties.

J. M.

Pallingswick Lodge, December 1867.

INTRODUCTION.

It is too generally supposed that the incoming of the Normans in the eleventh century completely revolutionised the country, extinguishing all existing institutions, and establishing an entirely new *régime* both in social and political organisation. It is, however, manifest from a cursory examination, only, of the manners and customs of the people before and for a considerable period after the Norman invasion that, notwithstanding that the lower classes were subjected to great oppression, no considerable change occurred in the institutions under which they lived. We find that, with the exception of the estates of the chief landowners, land continued to be held by very much the same tenures, and was subjected to the same burdens. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the historical student to acquire, as far as practicable, a clear view of the principles upon which the original settlement of the Saxons in this country was founded. Inquiry into a more remote period will be unnecessary, for, although Saxon authority was not wholly established in the county of Cornwall before Æthelstan's conquest in the year 926, all trace of British customs, except in the Court of the Stannaries, seems to have vanished before the Normans arrived.

The statement of our popular historians that the first incursions of the Teutonic tribes took place, under the leadership of Hengist and Horsa, about the middle of the fifth century is not altogether trustworthy. There are not wanting evidences that for some centuries previously a considerable and active intercourse prevailed between the southern and eastern shores of this island and the western parts of Gaul, and that continual immigrations from the Continent were taking place. It may consequently be assumed that when the chief inroad under Hengist and Horsa occurred, the invaders were not without a welcome from their countrymen already settled in this country.

The lateness of the settlement of the Saxons in Cornwall is, however, shown by the proper names of places being still, almost wholly, of British origin, and also by the comparatively small proportion of Saxon settlers to the numbers who found a home in other parts of England. Nevertheless the influence which that energetic people quickly exercised is manifested by the peculiar forms of customary law which to this day prevail in the tenure of lands in the ancient manors.

The original principles of settlement among the Teutonic tribes rest upon two main founda-

tions ; first, the possession of land, and secondly, the distinction of rank. One is dependant upon the other. No other than a freeman could hold land; and, conversely, a man who held no land was UNFREE. In order, therefore, to obtain a sufficient insight into Anglo-Saxon institutions, and the extent to which they affected the condition and welfare of the people at subsequent periods, it will be necessary, in the first place, to consider the nature and accidents of the tenure of land, and, secondly, the distinction and privileges of the various classes of citizens, the free, the noble, and the serf.

Both the traditional and historical knowledge which we possess of the German tribes show that at a very remote period they had emerged from barbarism, and were what may be called an agricultural people, living partly by the cultivation of the soil and partly by the pasturage of large herds of cattle and sheep, and a vast number of swine which were masted in the woods and forests. Their lands were held partly in community and partly in severalty, and it is desirable that we should briefly review these tenures. The land held in common was distinguished by the names of Folcland, Mark, and Gâ, or Shire.

In the original division of an acquired territory certain portions of arable land, with a proportionate extent of pasture, was allotted to each freeman. The land so allotted was called *bocland*, and was the absolute property of the individual. The whole of the territory was not, however, so appropriated. A certain portion was reserved, and, although under certain conditions the usufruct might be enjoyed by the freeman, either in severalty or in common, it was distinguished from the bocland by not being hereditary. It was held by the state, and was known as *folcland*, *terra publica*, *ager publicus ;* and was used by the folcmôt, as circumstances might arise, in rewarding great public services, in which case estates of inheritance, *alod*, or eðel, might be carved out of it.

The word mark bore various significations. In its more limited and strict meaning it signified boundary. It expressed also the district or extent of land included within such boundary, and, in a more extended sense, the inhabitants of such district as a community, or member of the body politic, in their relations to themselves and to the inhabitants of other such districts. Properly speaking, however, the word was employed to denote the forest belt, or waste, by which the cultivated land was surrounded and separated from other communities or states. The mark or boundary was not distributed in arable, but was intended to remain in heath, forest, fen, or pasture, used in common by the markmen. It was, in heathen times, dedicated to and placed under the protection of the gods, and its sanctity maintained inviolate. If in any special circumstances any markman obtained from the community permission to assart or clear a portion of it, the portion so cleared became subject to the law of property and ceased to be mark ; nevertheless, if it afterwards became overgrown with forest trees, it reverted to its original condition as mark land. If a stranger approached the settlement through the mark, or a wood, out of the highway, it was ordered by the laws of King Ine that he should shout or blow a horn, or else he might be slain as a thief.*

In the progress of time, however, as population increased, it was found that the original clearings were insufficient for the support of the tribe or community, and the mark became

* Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, page 50.

gradually encroached upon. The same process, operating upon several marks separated by ill-defined boundaries in woods and forests, would naturally bring the several communities into contact, and lead to their uniting upon friendly terms, until the family became a tribe, and the tribe a kingdom.

In its last and larger signification the word mark represented a community of families or households settled upon such inclosures as we have described. The mark was a voluntary association of freemen, who laid down for themselves and strictly maintained a system of cultivation, by which the produce of the land on which they settled might be fairly and equally secured for their common use and advantage, and from participation in which they jealously excluded all who were not born or adopted into the community. All Teutonic society seems originally to have rested upon this basis, and it seems to have been amply sufficient for the demands of a people in a simple and early state of development. Each mark was independent, and governed by its own courts; which, at first, had supreme jurisdiction over all causes which might arise, and suit and service to such courts was the bounden duty and privilege of all freemen. From this cause the customs and laws of the several marks were not uniform, and these differences form the origin of the manifold customs which have prevailed and are still found to exist in various ancient manors; the lords or thanes of which, in Saxon times, were themselves only the chief marksmen, the patrons and defenders, either by election or inheritance, of the simple freeman. The marks varied very much in size; some were small, others probably of very considerable extent. In the eloquent words of the late Mr. Kemble*—"they seem to have been great family unions, comprising households of various degrees of rank, wealth, and authority; some descendants in blood from common ancestors; some admitted into communion by marriage; others even by emancipation; but all recognising a brotherhood, a kinsmanship, or *sibsceaft*,† standing together as one unit in respect to other similar communities; all governed by the same judges, and led by the same captains, all sharing in the same religious rites, all known to themselves and to their neighbours by one general name."

We have alluded to the circumstance how with the increase of the population it became necessary that the arable land should be extended for the provision of sufficient food; from the same cause the pasture would be pushed further and further as the cattle multiplied, until the mark-land would be obliterated. By the union in this manner of two or more marks a federal bond would be established, based upon principles very similar to those which formed the foundation of the original mark. The technical name in Germany for such a union was Gau or Bant, but in England the ancient name Gâ was soon universally superseded by that of Scir or Shire.

The political organization of the shire was complete. As the Markmôt, or Court of the Mark, had its principal officer or judge, and administered justice between man and man, so the shire had the same in a more large and imposing degree, and exercised judicial authority not only between individuals but between mark and mark. The Scirmôt was the completion of the system of which the Markmôt was the foundation.

The origin of the Gâ in the federal union of two or more marks was the result of an ordinary process, and must in Germany be referred to periods long anterior to any historical records. The

* Saxons in England, vol. i. p. 57.

† Those settled on the same lands.

establishment of shires, however, in this country is not so easily explained; but we find them existing in Wessex as early as the beginning of the eighth century, as the laws of King Ine* provide for the case of one who demands justice before a *scir-man* or other judge and cannot obtain it; and the same prince directs that if an *ealdorman* allows a thief to escape, or conceals the theft, he shall forfeit his shire; while the King further enacts that no man shall secretly withdraw from his lord into another shire.

Under the original division of the mark the freemen managed their own affairs and maintained their own liberties; but the territorial division of a shire, and the appointment of an ealdorman, would seem to imply a more artificial system and centralization of authority in the hands of the King. The ealdorman was the King's officer and representative.

We have seen that among the Teutonic races the possession of land was the indispensable qualification of a freeman. Tacitus tells us† that the Germans avoided cities and "lived apart, each by himself, as the woodside, the plain, or the fresh spring attracted him." Upon the settlement of a new country the land was divided by lot into various portions, a block of arable being given to each settler; yet was not all the land so apportioned; a certain amount suited for cultivation, as well as meadow and pasture, moor and forest, was reserved for use in common, exclusive of the belts before mentioned as forming the marks or defences between the possessions of the several communities. The possession of one of such shares entitled the holder to take a part in the government of the community to which he belonged; even as in our own day the enjoyment of a very small freehold entitled the holder to a political franchise, which, until lately, no amount of wealth in chattel or copyhold estates would give; without such share of arable the man was *unfree*. He could not appear in the assemblies of freemen nor represent his own interests, but was in the *mund* of or under the protection of another.

This share or allotment formed the origin of the term "hide," which is the basis of the Domesday Survey. It was the settlement of a family, and was derived from the word Hyd (a house or habitation), from Hydan (to cover), and was expressed in Latin by the equivalent terms of *familia*, *cassatus*, *mansus*, *mansa*, *mansio*,‡ &c. &c. The quantity of land contained in a hide has been the subject of great difference of opinion. Some writers have reckoned it to have contained no more than thirty acres, whilst others have estimated it at as many as one hundred and twenty. The fact is that the hide was not an invariable quantity, but a sufficient extent for the support of one household or family, and the number of acres required for that purpose must necessarily have depended upon many contingencies, as well of locality as of climate, fertility, &c. Henry of Huntingdon defines it to be as much as one plough would cultivate in a year; hence the term "ploughland." Nevertheless, after a series of calculations and ingenious deductions based upon data collected from various parts of England, the late learned Mr. Kemble§ arrived at the conclusion that there was no very material difference in the extent of the hide in the various districts of England, but that it may be considered to have contained from 30 to 33 acres. The Saxon acre he also shows not greatly to have exceeded the present statute acre of 4,840 square yards. He considers, however, the Saxon yard to have been larger than the English, and to have measured 39·6 inches, and that the rod

* Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, pp. 47, 54.

† Mor. Germ. c. 16.

‡ The manor is invariably called a *mansio* in the Domesday of Cornwall.

§ Saxons in England.

measured 5 yards. Hence a Saxon acre would have consisted of 5 × 5 × 40 × 4 = 4,000 square yards = 4,840 English; whilst the Norman acre was somewhat less. It has been assumed that 100 Saxon = 120 Norman acres, and, if so, 40 Norman = 33⅓ Saxon. Mr. Kemble, however, thinks it not improbable that the Saxons had a small as well as a large acre, and that the former was equivalent to our rood, or the Saxon square furlong; the *quarantena* of early calculations, called in the Exeter Domesday Quadragenaria, derived from the French *quarente*, forty—a measure of 40 perches. In this case the estimate of 120 acres to the hide must have been based upon the small acres, which would have been equal to thirty large.

For purposes of calculation Mr. Kemble has thrown the differences between the Saxon land measure, the Norman, and the present statute measure, upon the yard; but it would seem to be probable that the number of yards to the perch varied in different localities, as it does to this day in the customary measure of different districts in England. According to the Register of Battle Abbey, the perch consisted of sixteen feet. In the time of Edward I. for forest land it was twenty feet. Different measures of the perch may be found in ancient deeds, varying from ten feet to twenty feet; but by the statute for the admeasurement of land it was fixed at five yards and a half, of three feet to the yard; nevertheless, according to the customary measure of Cornwall, the perch contains still eighteen feet, in which measurement it is not improbable the Saxon measure has been preserved to this day. In a dialogue attributed to Ælfric, the ploughman is made to say: "Ac geiúcodan oxan and gefæstnodan sceare and cultre, mid ðære syl ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer oððe máre;" that is, "having yoked my oxen, and fastened my share and coulter, I am bound to plough every day a full acre or more." An acre is still considered in Cornwall what is called a *journey* for a ploughman, that is, a proper day's work; and it is probable that such has been the usage from Saxon times. These circumstances prove that the Saxon acre could not have exceeded in quantity a modern Cornish acre.*

We have alluded to the freemen among the Saxons, and to the franchises which constituted their freedom. It remains briefly to notice the other and larger class—the *unfree*. This is a subject of very great interest, but to enter into it at any length would be beyond the design of these pages; nevertheless it is necessary to an understanding of the tenures under which lands were held at a later period, and the classes of persons found in manor rolls, that we should obtain at least a slight general knowledge of the state of society in which such tenures had their origin.

Slavery among our Saxon forefathers everywhere abounded—that is, a large class existed who had not the rights of freemen, and had no place in the general assemblies of the free; they could not protect themselves or maintain their own interest; they were in the *mund* of, or dependent upon, the protection of another. Their condition, however, differed much in character and degree. To these classes belonged not only the large body of cultivators of the soil, the artizans in the various branches of industry, the predial and domestic or menial servants of the landowner, but also other persons who, having been born free, had from various causes been obliged to accept a condition of dependence.

* 18 Feet = 1 Perch.
40 Perches = 1 Rood.
4 Roods = 1 Acre.
4 Acres = 1 Ferling.
8 Ferlings = 1 Hide.

Among freemen the paternal estate, with all that belonged thereto, descended to the eldest son. The creation of new estates under the social system of the Saxons was very difficult; and, consequently, the younger sons of freemen, not being able to find the means of living at home, were compelled to seek it abroad. The large possessions of the nobles, and the establishments maintained by them, offered the most ready means of obtaining a living; but it was necessary that in return for their support the dependants should render some kind of service. This was usually of a military character. A young man entered the service of some great lord. He became his *comes*, or comrade (gesiƀ), his þegn, thane, strictly, a servant or minister; a term which only became noble when the service of royalty had shed a lustre upon an imperfect freedom. Although this position was not dishonourable, it was *unfree;* the gesiƀ had nothing of his own, he forfeited his freedom, and could take no part in the deliberations of freemen in the folcmot, he could be represented by his lord only, to whose court he owed suit and service, and to which he had to look for justice. He suffered many disadvantages; among others, he was not allowed to contract the bond of marriage. As, however, the royal power was developed, and the old national nobility of birth as well as the old landed freeman sank in the social scale, the gesiƀ found himself rising in power, and the offices which had passed from the election of the freemen to the gift of the King were conferred upon him, and the ealdorman, duke, geréfa, judge, and even the bishop were at length selected from the ranks of the comitatus.

Passing on, however, from these privileged serfs, we have to consider the condition of a very large class, who in a greater or less degree were in a more abject state.

The condition of slavery originated from many causes, and admitted of many degrees. The slaves may be divided into serfs *casu* and serfs *naturâ*. The first section comprises serfs by fortune of war, by voluntary surrender, by legal or illegal force or power, and by crime. The second consists of those who were slaves by birth.

The serfs by fortune of war were those of the inhabitants who, upon the conquest of a country, were deprived of their ancient freedom and possessions, and became the absolute property of their captors; and might, at their option, be either sold or retained for prædial or menial service, made hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The surrender of freedom might occur in various circumstances. A time of great scarcity might drive many a poor freeman to the alternative of starvation or servitude. These cases must have been numerous. Even as late as the eleventh century we find Geatflæd, a lady, directing by her will the manumission of all "those who had bent their heads in the evil days for food." Again, the insolvent debtor might yield up his freedom and perform servile labour for his creditor for a term of years, or for life, in satisfaction of his debt. Moreover, a price (called the *wergyld*) was put upon the life of every freeman, graduated according to his rank and station, payable to his representative in case he was slain, and a comparative sum for every injury done to him in person or character; and if the person who committed the injury could not himself pay the legal fine for the offence, and neither his friends nor his lord would meet the obligation for him, he was obliged to surrender himself either to the plaintiff, or, in case of redemption, to the person who paid the fine in his behalf.

With reference to serfs by legal or illegal force or power, it may be observed, painful as is

the admission, that among our Saxon forefathers a father had the absolute right to dispose of his own children. He might even expose them to death, and although it is to be hoped that after the introduction of Christianity, through the influence of the Church, this abhorrent practice was abandoned, there is evidence that as late as the time of Archbishop Theodore of Canterbury,* the right of a father to sell his child was both recognised and exercised. This was a legal power; nor was it, on the other hand, an unusual thing for the weak to suffer violence in this matter by those who had power over them. Illegitimate children, poor relations, unfriended strangers, and young persons without the power of self-defence, were liable to this oppression.

In cases of crime, slavery was in many instances the direct punishment of the offence, instead of being, as in the cases we have been considering, the indirect consequence. It was often a commutation for the life of the offender, and differed not much in character from our present system of penal servitude, except that the Saxon criminal serfs were not kept in confinement. For many offences against the community fines were levied, as in the case of injury to individuals; and in the event of non-payment the offender became a fiscal slave, or, if redeemed by another, he became the serf of him by whom he was redeemed. Fornication and adultery were crimes for which freedom was forfeited, and hence offences against chastity were rare.

We now come to the second great section, which includes the serfs of unfree birth—the *servi naturâ* or *nativi*. All the legitimate children of two serfs were, of course, born to the condition of their parents. Marriage between a freeman and a neif (a female serf), or between a serf and a free woman, was excessively rare. If such a marriage were contemplated, it is probable that emancipation was first obtained, and the issue would be free; but the illegitimate child of a neif by a freeman, having in law no father, followed the condition of the mother, and belonged to the lord of the neif, upon the principle expressed in the old proverb, "Mine is the calf that is born of my cow."

The condition of the serfs under their Saxon lords was in many respects a hard one, although it would appear that the status of all was not precisely alike; all were nevertheless the absolute property of the lord; but whilst some were attached to the land, and transferred with it from owner to owner, and could not be removed, others were more of the nature of a personal chattel, and might be sold to whomsoever the lord pleased. We shall have to treat further of this subject as we proceed.

The amount of labour required from the serfs was not in itself excessive, perhaps not more severe than that of an agricultural labourer at the present time, nor was his remuneration proportionately less. He was sufficiently fed and housed, and if when he became old and decrepid a heartless owner wished to be rid of him he could easily do so by an act of emancipation. The Church, which was ever ready for her Master's sake to perform acts of charity and mercy, would have received him into her care. The chief hardship which he suffered arose from his political position. He had no status in the eye of the law. He was the absolute property of his lord—a chattel to be disposed of at his lord's pleasure. He could neither sue nor be sued, nor could he defend himself or his interests. If slain by a stranger his lord received the damage, not the serf's children. If his lord himself slew him, it was but a loss of so much value in which no other person was concerned. If guilty of wrong he could make no pecuniary compensation, for he

* A.D. 668-692.

had nothing of his own, but he must pay the penalty in his person, which, in case of theft, was death by whipping if he were a man; if a woman, by fire. There was for him, however, one alleviation of his sorrow, one ray of hope in his dark horizon, he might be restored or might attain to freedom. The Church was ever ready to relieve the oppressed; to deliver the captive and bind up the broken-hearted. In the hands of the clergy was found a great number of serfs, probably redeemed from more ignominious punishment by the payment of the fine; and acts of manumission were frequent. They were almost invariably performed before the altar of some church, both as a religious rite of great solemnity and as a matter of publicity. In an ancient book of the Gospels, which formerly belonged to the Church of Bodmin, of a date not later than the ninth century, and which is now in the British Museum, is a record of forty-six such manumissions, some of which are remarkable as relating to slaves with British names, probably some of the British inhabitants reduced to a condition of social servitude upon the conquest of their country by the Saxons. The form of manumission was probably this, that the slave was solemnly offered at the altar in the presence of the clergy and congregation, and declared to be free, the fact being at the time recorded in some of the service books of the church.

We have seen that the settlement of the Saxons was originally based upon family relations. In the popular councils the most wealthy, numerous, and important families soon acquired the greatest influence, but this influence was checked by the association of other freemen severally less powerful. The several members of the family were responsible for each other, but in all communities the time arrives when the ties of consanguinity weaken, and in the case of the Saxons the system of *gegylden*, or brotherhood, gave place to other arrangements. This led to the organization of tithings and hundreds, each probably containing respectively ten or a hundred families, with the proper officers; a tithing-man for the tithing, and a hundred-man for the hundred; but as time advanced other alterations became necessary. Through the increase of the population and consequent augmentation in the number of households, it was found that the numerical principle could not be maintained, and therefore a territorial division was adopted in lieu of it, at least for hundreds, although it is not improbable that the numerical system in respect to tithings obtained for some time longer. The state of a population is constantly changing, but nothing shows a greater permanency than land boundaries. They are, and always have been, watched with great vigilance, and many existing parishes may now be perambulated with no other assistance than the Saxon charters describing the boundaries, and the local information of the labourer on the modern estate.

The institution of tithings, hundreds, and shires, has been attributed to King Ælfred, but Mr. Kemble saw reason to doubt this hypothesis in its broad sense, and whilst allowing the probability that this popular, accomplished, and able sovereign did, after the confusion and desolation arising from the incursions of the Danes, reorganize and rectify the boundaries, he is quite unable to believe, in the absence of all mention of such an important event by contemporary writers, that Ælfred was the originator of these institutions.

The introduction of tithings led to a modification in the police regulations for the preservation of internal peace which had obtained under the more primitive and simple family organization, and

* Addit. MSS. No. 9381.

inasmuch as these changes formed the germ of many manorial customs which have endured to our own time it may be desirable briefly to notice them. It was a general principle under the Saxon laws that every man should have a surety *(borh)*, who was responsible for his good conduct; and if he offended the surety was bound either to produce him, that justice might be done, or to purge himself of all complicity in the offence and in the escape of the offender, or else to pay the *wer* to the King. By the institution of the tithings every man had a fixed and known residence, where he might be always found when required, and be compelled to meet all claims upon him, whether arising from individuals or the state. All the men in the several tithings were bound in a mutual guarantee for each other, which was called *friðborgas ;* and if an offender should fly from justice, the friðborh to which he belonged was responsible for him, and was bound to produce him. If this could not be done, the *friðborheved*, head-man or tithing-man, after certain preliminaries, was obliged to make good the damage. For this purpose the property of the culprit was first liable; but if that were found insufficient, the head-man was compelled to supply the deficiency from his own funds and those of the friðborh, and to make amends to justice according as by law it might be adjudged. On the other hand the friðborh, in the event of one of their number being slain, was entitled to a portion, at least, of the compensation for his death. This institution was known as frank-pledge, and, being adopted by the early Norman kings, continued in use for two or three centuries after the Conquest.

These principles were also carried out in the hundreds, each of which, as has already been pointed out, was composed of ten tithings, and was presided over by a hundredes-ealdor, or hundred's-man, who exercised jurisdiction in a court which was holden monthly for hearing such criminal cases as could not be settled in the tithing, or which affected more tithings than one. It is not probable that criminal causes of a very serious nature were at any time heard in the court of the hundred. They were reserved for adjudication in the folcmôt, or shire court, which was held three times in the year.* The jurisdiction of the hundred was, however, rather for the preserva-

* An interesting paper was recently communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by H. C. Coote, Esq. F.S.A. "On the Legal Procedure of the Anglo-Saxons." It will be published in the "Archæologia." The right of every freeman to have his cause adjudicated in the court of his county is clearly established. No power or authority could set it aside, and this inspired the greatest confidence in the suitors. The procedure differed in its character in civil suits and in criminal prosecutions.

In the case of civil actions the initiative was taken by the plaintiff in an application to the ealdorman, or to some person having authority in connexion with the shire, which resulted in the defendant being summoned to appear at some ordinary sitting of the sciremôt, or, perhaps, in cases of importance, at a special court held for the purpose. Both parties attended the court on the day appointed, and each *led* the witnesses in his case. The plaintiff was called upon by the judges to make his claim (geagnian), which he was required to confirm by an oath. This was called the plaintiff's fore-oath, and was never dispensed with. If he could not give such oath, judgment went for the defendant. The witnesses attended voluntarily, from feelings of friendship, or from a sense of justice and duty. They were never summoned or subpœnaed. A prescribed number of consentient witnesses was necessary to prove the plaintiff's case; but it is probable that the number varied according to the character of the suit. If this number upon oath gave consensual testimony the plaintiff gave the full oath.

The attendance of witnesses on behalf of the defendant was in like manner voluntary, and the proceedings were similar to those in the case of the plaintiff. In the first place he had to give the fore-oath, affirming his innocent possession or his lawful purchase of the thing in dispute; that the goods sold were sound; that the debt claimed was paid, &c. If the defendant's witnesses, to the full number, gave consensual evidence upon oath, the plaintiff's claim would be contra-

tion of peace and order than for the punishment of crimes. In those cases in which the responsibility of any act or misconduct could not be visited upon one tithing alone, or in which more than one tithing was involved, the responsibility rested upon the collective hundred; a principle which, it is believed, exists at the present time.

Several hundreds were sometimes consolidated into one body, presided over by an ealdorman of the shire, or his gerefa or bailiff, in a court forming a subsidiary court to the shiremôt. We also find certain private jurisdictions where the lord's power was substituted for the authority of the ealdorman or sheriff, and in which the lord exercised all jurisdiction, even to capital punishment. Edward the Confessor granted the Hundred of Hommere in Berks to Ordric, Abbot of Abingdon: "so that no sheriff or moot reeve may hold therein any place or moot without the abbot's own command and permission."* He also granted the Hundred of Godley in Surrey to Wulfwold, Abbot of Chertsey, and forbade the sheriff to meddle there.† The same privilege was enjoyed by the lord of the manor of Bliston, the first manor of which we treat in the following pages, in which the sheriff could not arrest or intermeddle without the license of the lord or his officer. A great lord who enjoyed these special immunities and privileges was not always able to exercise them in his court in person, but being absent was represented by his gerefa, steward, or bailiff, who was answerable to his lord.

Such were the arrangements for the preservation of internal peace, and for inflicting summary

dicted and the case dismissed. If otherwise, the plaintiff would be entitled to judgment. This procedure was perpetuated in what was subsequently called "the wager of law," and which was abolished by statute as late as 4 Wm. IV. cap. 42.

The proceedings in criminal prosecutions were wholly different. The delinquent had an accusation lodged against him. Previously to trial he was permitted to be at liberty, upon security being given for his appearance; otherwise he was consigned to the King's prison. The court being assembled, the prosecutor gave a fore-oath to the following effect, which was indispensable, and gave to the accusation (tihtl) its legal effect:

"By the Lord I accuse not N. either for hatred or envy, or for unlawful lust of gain; nor know I anything soother, but as my informant to me said, and I myself in sooth believe that he was the thief of my property." Of course the terms of the accusation varied with the crime.

When the prosecutor had given his fore-oath, the accused was bound to clear himself, "if he dared." His first step was to take an oath in assertion of his innocence: "By the Lord I am guiltless both in deed and council of the accusation (tihtl) which N. charges against me." This was in effect to plead "not guilty;" and upon this the issue joined.

There was in a criminal case one set of witnesses only, and this was called the *lad*, as the acquittal of the accused depended upon the result of its opinion. These witnesses were not *led*, or produced by the prosecutor or by the accused, nor was their attendance voluntary; but they were nominated and subpœnaed by the sheriff from the hundred in which the venue lay, and they were the equals or peers of the accused. A larger number of witnesses was summoned than was required to be sworn, and the accused had the privilege of challenging any whom he might consider hostile to him. The number of selected witnesses being complete, they were called the *cyreath*, and they were sworn in the following form: "By the Lord the oath is clean and unperjured, which N. (the accused) hath sworn." As nothing more was required than a weight of evidence, if the whole or a majority took the oath, the accused was acquitted. If they declined, the oath burst, and the accused was convicted—the *lad* failed. The witnesses did not give evidence; but from their knowledge of the case and of the parties, they gave their opinion; and the court was bound to accept and make its decree accordingly.

Mr. Coote considers that there was much in all this of which to approve; but he thinks that the principles upon which the procedure was based did not originate in the Anglo-Saxon mind, and he supposes it was founded upon the Roman law established in Britain by that people, and derived by the Saxons through the Celtic race. In confirmation of this view he says that the same principle is found in the early Welsh laws. At any rate, it is the germ from which our much-vaunted right of trial by a jury of our peers, selected from the vicinity of the crime and the criminal, is derived.

* Cod. Dip. No. 840. † Cod. Dip. No. 849.

punishment for minor offences; and they seem well adapted to the end proposed. The summary jurisdiction of our police magistrates, our recognisances, and bail, and bindings over to keep the peace, are but the developements of the same principles adapted to our altered circumstances. Moreover our newly-established county courts, in which justice is done in trivial causes between man and man without original writ from the Crown, is another step towards the ancient jurisdiction in the courts of the old hundreds.

Several causes contributed to the principle of mark settlement being soon loosened. England was not an unoccupied country open to receive immigrants, but, having been for four centuries under the influence of Roman civilisation, had been brought into a state of high cultivation. After the complete subjection of the country in the first century by Agricola, whose father, Julius Græcinus, was one of the most eminent writers on agriculture of his age, that science was so much encouraged that Britain became one of the western granaries of the empire. The Britons of the fifth century may be considered to have acquired the greatest knowledge and to have pursued the best system of husbandry then attainable. The country, moreover, was well inhabited by a brave race, and had to be won and retained by the power of the sword.

The small bands of warriors—Saxons, Jutes, and Angles—which successively arrived under the leadership of independent chieftains, and wrested from the natives certain districts, became of the nature of camps established in a hostile country. Constant conflicts occurred, which being generally favourable to the invaders, enabled them to add to their possessions; but they were always obliged to be on the alert for the purpose of maintaining themselves against their watchful and hardy enemies. Moreover the Saxon chieftains were independent of each other, and frequently in a state of hostility. For these reasons it was found necessary to maintain a state of military organisation not favourable to the growth of personal liberty and peaceful pursuits. The Comites, always obliged to be kept under arms, obtained a preponderating influence, and were rewarded with large tracts of the land from time to time acquired by their valour, and which was chiefly, if not entirely, apportioned among the principal chiefs, leading at an early period to the establishment of a body of large landed proprietors, proudly independent and of martial habits. Even the ordinary freemen, who were frequently withdrawn from the cultivation of their lands and enrolled for their common defence, became inured to military discipline and habits of obedience to authority.

The same causes naturally led to a consolidation of power and authority in the hands of the chief leaders. The Celtic tribes still retained possession of the northern and western parts of the island, and held a watchful and sometimes a threatening attitude, whilst those who had been subdued looked with sullenness and jealousy upon the strangers by whom they had been despoiled of the inheritances of their fathers and reduced to slavery. Combinations among the invaders, therefore, became necessary for the purpose of resisting the common enemy and maintaining the conquest which they had achieved. Accordingly we find that, as time advanced, the petty chieftains disappeared, and a great chief was elected, who became the leader in war and the head of the state in peace. At first this rank was temporary only, but thereout gradually grew an actual sovereignty, so that in the beginning of the seventh century we find in existence no fewer than eight separate independent kingdoms.

Of the various dignities and political privileges enjoyed by the Saxon monarchs it is not necessary here to speak. We find, however, that the King, like all other freemen, was a possessor of land, and that he held in absolute possession large estates in various parts of the country. These he cultivated under the superintendence of a gerefa, steward or bailiff. He also possessed lands in right of his royal estate. The latter he had no power to alienate without the consent of the witenagemôt, or great assembly of the realm. He may also be regarded as the fountain of honour, inasmuch as he could promote his comrades, thanes, or ministers to higher rank, or confer upon them offices of dignity, trust, and authority; and he had the power of endowing them with lands for their suitable maintenance. He also appointed the ealdormen to the shires, the gerefan to districts and towns, summoned the witan, and presided in the gemôt.

The most valuable, however, of all the royal privileges was the power to entertain a *comitatus*, or body of retainers, for this in process of time formed the foundation of all the extended powers which became the attributes of royalty, and finally led to the downfall of the old hereditary nobility, and the rise of a new order of nobles by service, whose foundation was in the Crown itself.

Sketched in a rapid and imperfect manner, such was the condition of England before the Conquest. The result of the battle of Hastings virtually left William master of the country, not but that a strong feeling of resistance still remained. It is said that no fewer than 15,000 Normans were slain in their pursuit of the retreating English. The death of Harold on the field, however, left the country entirely disorganised—not the Government only, but the military command was dissolved, and there was no one to direct events. No unity could be expected from the leading men. The two powerful and leading earls, from motives of jealousy, deserted their brother-in-law on the field of battle; and although, when the result of that battle was known, they hastened to London with a great force, it was rather in the hope of securing the prize of the vacant Crown for themselves than opposing the Conqueror; but finding that their designs met with no encouragement from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and that the young Prince Ædgar, the Ætheling, grandson of Edward the Confessor, had been crowned by those prelates, they, filled with mortification and envy, departed to their provinces in the north with the design of raising their earldoms to independent states.

The unfortunate English, being without leaders and without organization, returned in a state of dismay in large numbers to their own homes; and William, rightly judging of the moral weight which his coronation would give him, before a tenth part of the country had submitted to his authority, craftily procured the performance of that solemnity by Ealdred, Archbishop of York; at which he took the oath of the Saxon kings, and pledged himself to govern according to Saxon laws. This circumstance caused great discontent and annoyance among his chief Norman followers. Their principal object was the acquisition of booty, and they desired not to see their ducal leader so far elevated above them. William at once seized all the crown lands, and confiscated the rich possessions of the sons of Earl Godwin. Many of his principal followers he endowed with noble inheritances; among which his uterine brother, Robert, Earl of Morteine, received the earldom of Cornwall and all the possessions of Earl Harold.

In the following year the Conqueror returned to Normandy, laden with the treasures of

which he had despoiled the English, and, as a matter of precaution, carried with him the most noble and influential of the Saxon race. The Anglo-Saxon community, however, were not so ready to yield to the Conqueror as were the nobles, and great disorders arose throughout the kingdom. The citizens of Exeter, among others, refused to submit to a foreign domination, and summoned the people of the western counties to their assistance. Their efforts were however in vain, they were obliged to open their gates to the Conqueror; after which William proceeded into Cornwall to pacify that county. In the next year (1068), Cornwall was ravaged by the two young sons of Harold, on their return from Ireland; whither they again retired, laden with spoil. Numerous castles and strongholds were erected throughout England for the purpose of overawing the people, and maintaining the Norman ascendancy. So numerous were they that William had great difficulty in finding suitable persons to entrust with the custody of them, and was consequently obliged, contrary to his wishes, to commit the keeping of many places of importance to rough, violent, and rapacious men, ill adapted for carrying out that policy towards the English which he had proposed to himself. The disorders, however, could not for several years be restrained, and William proceeded with greater violence to trample out the spirit of resistance. In many districts the sufferings of the wretched inhabitants baffle description. During those years the greater part of the landed property of the country was wrested from the native holders, and conferred upon the foreign mercenaries who had assisted in the subjugation of the land.

The lands thus bestowed consisted at first either of the demesne lands of the Crown, or of those the owners of which had fallen in battle or sought peace and independence in a foreign land, but it afterwards embraced such lands as fell into the hands of the King in consequence of forfeitures on account of resistance to the foreign yoke, and of such as had been obtained by means still less justifiable.

Under the Saxon government the lands, although in many cases as we have seen liable to military services, were the absolute possessions of the proprietors, but the introduction of the feudal system quite changed the status of the landowners. Under that system the King was held to be the supreme lord of all the lands in the kingdom. Some portion he held in demesne, and the remainder he granted to his great nobles to be held of him as tenants in chief (tenentes de capite), subject to certain services. The nobles in their turn granted portions to under-tenants (mesne tenentes) to be held on similar conditions. Of these services the most honourable was knight's service, or the obligation to furnish a certain number of cavaliers completely armed for the King's service, and to maintain them in the field for forty days. The foreign mercenaries who formed the retinue of the Norman prelates and barons were at first mere stipendiaries attached to the persons of their lords. In this condition they were called by the English cnigts, signifying a youth or attendant, which term was applied in the case of the foreigners to the military attendants of princes and nobles. The same designation continued to be applied to them when in the settlement of the country they had superseded the Saxon landowners.

An English thane was required to possess at least five hides of land; and by an ancient law a churl, if he attained to that extent of property, might claim the status of a thane. In respect to his land he was required to furnish himself with a horse and the arms used by an equestrian, viz. a helm, a haubert or coat of mail, and a gilt sword.

The quantity of land which constituted a knight's fee was never very accurately defined, but appears to have varied from five to twelve hides. In extent, therefore, it seems to have agreed very nearly with the possessions of a thane; and although the latter designation was never adopted by the Normans, nor applied to them by the English, it is very probable that the Norman knight held very much the same position, perhaps enjoyed the estate and lived in the mansion, of the dispossessed Saxon thane.

Besides military services, the great vassals of the Crown were bound to be present at the King's court at the three great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and at other times whenever summoned. A complete system of dependence was substituted for the freedom enjoyed by the Saxon landowners.

A fief* could not be devised by will, but descended to the next heir, subject to the services by which it was held. On succeeding on the death of a tenant the heir had to pay a certain sum to the lord of whom he held. This was called a *relief*. He was also liable to certain exactions: 1. When the lord paid the relief of his fief to his superior lord. 2. When the eldest son of the lord was knighted. 3. When his eldest daughter was married. And, 4. For his ransom when captured by an enemy. If on the death of a tenant the heir were a minor, he became the ward of his lord; who entered into possession of the estate until the heir became of age, whom he was bound to bring up in a manner befitting his station. If the estate devolved upon females, the lord could dispose of them in marriage, and their husbands possessed all the rights and privileges of a male heir, and were bound to perform all the services due to the lord.

The confirmation of a fief was accompanied by these ceremonies, 1, homage; 2, fealty; and 3, investiture. In the first, the tenant took an oath to become the vassal or man of the lord, and to serve him with life and limb and worldly honour faithfully and loyally. This oath was taken kneeling to the lord in person. The oath of fealty, although indispensable, was taken with less formality, and might be received by a proxy. Investiture was the actual delivery of feudal lands by means of a turf, a stone, or some article belonging to the land which varied with local custom. This was called the livery of seizin.

The value of a knight's fee was £20 per annum. Every estate of that value was entered on the rolls of the Exchequer, and its owner was bound to contribute the services of a soldier, or pay an escuage, or scutage, to the amount assessed upon a knight's fee.

Before the Conquest a mesne tenant, or a common freeholder, contracted no obligation of fealty to the King; but one of William's laws obliged every freeman, of whatever degree, to take the oath of fealty to his person without reserve or qualification.

Having reviewed the condition of England prior to the Conquest, and adverted to the changes in the principles of tenure which that event entailed, we will now refer to that important and valuable record, the Domesday Survey, which presents a complete picture of the state of England twenty years after the Norman rule commenced, and which should form the basis of every local history.

This most singular and important survey was commenced in the year 1080, and completed in 1087. It was executed by Norman Commissioners or Justices, five or six for each county, com-

* Land held in fee.

posed of nobles and bishops who were appointed by the King, and were empowered to direct their inquiries upon view, and upon the oaths of a jury empanelled in each hundred.

The jurors consisted of some eight or nine freemen, more or less, of all ranks, from the baron to the lowest farmer, who were required to give upon oath to the Commissioners, by verdict or presentment, due and faithful information upon the points demanded of them.

The following is the nature of the information generally given in Domesday: the number of hides or carucates the land is gelded or taxed at; whose it was in the time of King Edward; who the present owner and sub-tenants; how much arable land, meadow, pasture, and wood there is; how much in demesne; how much in tenancy; and what number of ploughs it will keep; what mills and fishings; and how many freemen, socmen, *coliberti*, *cotarii*, *bordarii*, *rudamani*, *radchenistres*, villans, and bond-servants there are. In some counties information is also given as to what number of young cattle, sheep, working horses, &c. are upon the land; and how many swine the woods will keep; sometimes what churches there are, and how many priests and parsons; what customary rents, prestations and services are to be paid and rendered out of the lands; what has been added to the manor, what withheld from it, and by whom; what land is waste; what the whole was let for in the time of King Edward, and what the net rent is now.

The Commissioners were charged by the King to survey the land so diligently that there should not be a hide, nor even a yard of land, nor indeed, says the Saxon chronicler—which is shameful to mention, though he was not ashamed to cause it to be done—an ox, a cow, or a hog, but what should be brought to account and delivered to him in writing. *Ne quidem bos aut vacca aut porcus prætermittebatur*, are the words of the chronicle; *quod animalia*, says Roger of Hoveden, and Henry of Huntingdon; what manner of men and of beasts, says Fabian.

Whether or not these injunctions were common to all we are unable to say, but a very great difference exists in the amount of information given for the various counties. In some it is very much more exact and particular than in others, possibly depending upon the amount of care, diligence, and industry of the Commissioners and their scribes. In some districts not only are all the residents upon each of the several manors enumerated, but the number of each kind of cattle, even the number of hives of bees is stated. Unfortunately the information given in the survey for Cornwall is very meagre. The stock upon the estates is not noticed, and the only classes of men mentioned are the servi, villani, and bordarii.

These preliminary remarks will lead us to the conclusion, as was indeed the fact, that in ancient times manorial property was a possession differing in many respects from a modern landed estate. It was not a breadth of land which the lord could deal with as he pleased, either allowing it to become a desolate waste, cultivating it himself, or letting it out to tenants at specific rents; but it was a domain or empire within which the lord was superior over subjects of different ranks. His power over them was not, however, absolute, but strictly limited by law and custom; and even all lords had not the same powers. The lord of a manor who had received by grant from the Crown, *sac* and *soc*,* *tol* and *team*, &c., was not merely a proprietor, but a prince. His courts

* *Sac* was the power and privilege of hearing and determining causes and disputes, levying forfeitures and fines, executing laws and administering justice; and *soc* signified the district in which the franchise was exercised. *Tol* was the privilege of levying dues upon buying and selling, and the right of establishing markets and fairs. *Team* was the right of restraining and judging bondmen, neifs, and villans, with their children, goods, and chattels.

were not only courts of law in which were administered the laws and customs of the manor, but also of criminal justice. He possessed the privilege of *infangenethef* and *utfangenethef*, which latter Bracton defines to be that of convicting any thief taken with the goods in his possession,* whether he belonged or not to the liberty in which he was captured. Infangenethef was limited to the trial of persons belonging to the manor. To these privileges appertained *judicium furcarum*, or the right of capital punishment at the gallows.

Manors consisted of two distinct portions, the land of the demesne and the land of the tenants. The extent of the former in comparison of the latter varied in different manors. The demesne land and the waste belonged to the lord; the latter in many cases subject to certain rights held in common by the tenants as being part of the ancient mark-land. The chief value of the manor to the lord probably consisted in the produce of the lands in demesne which were cultivated free of cost to the lord by the villans. Broad, however, as were these distinctions, the lords of manors had power, if not to alienate the demesne in perpetuity to tenants, yet to grant them an occupation of it upon conditions of service similar to those upon which lands not belonging to the demesne were held. The lands so granted were called *assised*,† the usufruct of which belonged to the tenants of assise.

Mills were common appendages to a manor, and formed a source of revenue to the lord. They were maintained at the cost of the lord, and all the tenants of the manor were obliged by custom to grind their corn at the manor mill and pay certain toll. This monopoly was usually let by the lord to farm at will, at a specific rent. Fisheries also and mines belonged to the lord, and were oftentimes sources of profit.

The next topic which requires observation is the several classes of persons mentioned in Domesday as attached to manors. We have already remarked that, so far as Cornwall is concerned, the only classes enumerated are the servi, villani, and bordarii.

We have seen that under the Saxon government there was a large class of persons in the condition of the most absolute slavery. They, their children, and all their effects, belonged entirely to the lord of the soil. These are represented by the servi of the survey, who were bond-servants or slaves, living probably in the houses of the lord, and although sometimes allowed to hold small portions of land for the support of their families were employed in menial offices. Next to these in the social scale, and somewhat superior to them in condition, were the villani or villans. These were suffered to hold limited quantities of land, subject to the performance of a certain amount of servile labour upon the lord's demesne, varying in amount with the custom of the manor. In some manors three days in the week, in others two days, and so on, but their holdings were wholly at the will of the lord.

The Bordarii or Bordars appear to have been of much the same class as the villani, although perhaps in a less servile condition. It has been conjectured that they resided on the *borders* of the estate, and that hence their name; but, inasmuch as they are found enumerated in cities and towns, this conjecture would not seem to be well founded. It is more probable that their name was

* De Corona, l. iij. c. xxxv.

† That is, set to farm at certain assessed rent in money or provisions. Hence we have *redditus assisus*, the set or standing rent.

derived from the Saxon word Boꝛꝺ, a cottage, and that they were cottagers holding their tenements upon condition of supplying the lord's table with poultry, eggs, and other small provisions.* In this case they did not differ much from a class of persons in other districts, called cottarii and cotmanni; who were, it is believed, cottagers paying their rent in provisions and money.

Persons of these denominations were all of the villan class, and they may be taken generally as of two grades. The servi, who were attached to the *person* of the lord, and were transferable from one person to another, were afterwards called villans *in gross;* whilst the villani and bordarii, who were annexed to the manor or land, and passed with it from lord to lord, were called *villans regardant.*

As time, however, progressed, the condition of these persons improved, and the name villan became changed into the less opprobrious one of *natives.* In the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries we find two classes of natives mentioned, natives, and natives of stock. The first, it is supposed, representing villans regardant, and the latter villans in gross.

Moreover, having been allowed, through the indulgence of the lord, to hold the same tenements from generation to generation they gradually acquired a prescriptive estate therein, and their names being recorded on the court rolls as occupiers they came to be called tenants by copy of court roll, and their tenures *copyhold.*† These estates were inheritable, and being renewable from time to time upon certain payments passed from father to son according to the custom of the manor.

After a time, the villan was relieved from the obligation of labouring for the lord in his own person, and was allowed to perform such labour by substitute; consequently, when a freeman became possessed by purchase, or otherwise, of villan land the lord did not lose the labour due to him from the land, for the freeman supplied it, or commuted it, for a money payment. It was very often the case that the lord would enter into an agreement or convention with his villan, whereby the villan's services were commuted into a yearly rent, and certain services according to the custom of the manor, such as heriots, reliefs, suit at court, and mill, &c. This tenure was called conventionary. In documents of the middle ages we often read of *native conventionaries.*

It will thus be seen that the position of a villan during the middle ages, as a holder of land which would descend to his children, was far superior to that of a modern labourer. Tenure in villanage was formally abolished by Statute of Charles II., but before that time the institution had almost wholly ceased to exist.

Several other descriptions of persons are mentioned in Domesday, although not enumerated in the part relating to Cornwall, most of them falling under the head of *Liberi Homines,* signifying not only the freemen or freeholders of the manor, but all persons holding by military tenure. That there were freeholders in Cornwall is undoubted, notwithstanding that they are not mentioned. Freeholders paid a fixed annual rent for the lord's protection; and, although free from

* Rents of capons, geese, &c. are often now reserved in leases of small tenements, in the manors of which we shall have to treat.

† It appears from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Hollesley—an important manor in the county of Suffolk—that the ancient terms *nativus, nativa,* are used to designate the copyhold tenants of the manor so long as the rolls were kept in Latin, that is, till the middle of the last century. (Proceedings of the Soc. Antiq. 2nd s. vol. iii. 260.)

prædial service, were under certain obligations, such as homage, suit at court, heriots, and reliefs. An inferior class is also mentioned, called sochemanni (socmen), who held lands in the *soc* or franchise of a great lord, and who, although their tenures were absolutely copyhold, yet had they an interest almost equal to freehold, inasmuch as their services were fixed and determinate, and they could not be dispossessed at the will of the lord.

We learn from Bracton that socage was of two kinds, free socage and villan socage. The tenants in free socage were more free than the freemen or free tenants, as holding their lands by the payment of rent without service, and not being liable to scutage or the *regale servitium*. They did no homage to the lord, nor had the lord over them the feudal right of wardship and marriage of the heir. Tenants in villan socage held their lands by payment of rent and certain services of husbandry, such as help in harvest.

PARISH OF BLISLAND.

THE name of this Parish is derived from that of the manor, which was anciently written BLUSTON and BLISTON.* The Parish is five miles in length and two and a-half in breadth, and is in the form of a parallelogram, except that the little parish of Temple slightly protrudes through the boundary on the S.E. side. It lies north-east and south-west. On the north-west side it is, throughout its whole length, bounded by the Delank river, which separates it from St. Breward. On the north-east side it adjoins the parishes of St. Breward, Alternon, and St. Neot. On the south-east side it is bounded by the parishes of St. Neot, Temple, and Cardinham, and on the south-west by Helland and St. Mabyn, from which latter parish it is separated by the river Camel, whilst an angle of St. Tudy touches the boundary at the north-west corner. The village, or Church-town as it is called, is situate about five miles from Bodmin, which is the post-town, but the southern extremity of the parish is not more than three miles from that place. The parish contains 6338 statute acres, upwards of one-third of which is moor. The following is a statement of the number of inhabited houses and of the population, as shewn by the census taken at the several periods within the present century:

Inhabited Houses.							Population.						
1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861
84	97			140	122	121	437	487	637	644	618	606	553

The land on the eastern side of the parish overlies a granite formation, which in places crops through the surface in rugged tors.† This land is generally coarse and unprofitable, but the strata

* The parish is called Bliston-juxta-montem in some of the old records.

† The word *tor*, or *tar*, as it is colloquially called in Cornwall, would seem to be of Phœnician derivation, and is found in the names of hills or natural eminences wherever that people founded settlements: *e.g.*, Tarragona, the ancient Tarraco; Tarancon, Tarazone, Tortosa, Torbiscon in Spain, and Tartessus, the chief Moorish settlement in that country. The whole district west of Gibraltar is called Tartessis; and the same root, with various modifications, is found all round the basin of the Mediterranean, and invariably in connexion with a mountain, a hill, or a high rock. It is very commonly

on the western side consists of alternate layers of schist and compact rock, some of which approaches nearly to greenstone. This part of the parish is fertile and well-wooded, whilst an abundance of water gives it always a fresh and verdant appearance. This description bears out the character given by Norden in 1584, who says that "Blisland or Bliston is a parishe standing nere the moares and craggie hills, yet there are pastures within the parishe that will kepe fatt oxen all the winter, and in as good case as in some places they can be kepte with haye, and the soyle beareth as good corne."* This quaint old writer goes on to say, "This parishe is a liberty where the Sherife's Baylye can nott areste or otherwise intermeddle without the license of the Lorde of the Manour or his Officer."†

Besides the Church-town there are two ancient outlying hamlets containing a few tenements, each, called respectively Tregenna and Pendreve or Pendrift, and a modern one which has arisen within the present century, called Waterloo. On the common, a short distance from Pendrift, is a remarkable object. In the year 1809, when King George III. entered upon the fiftieth year of his reign, being the only monarch, with the exception of Henry III. and Edward III., who had governed this realm for so long a period, Mr. John Rogers, then Lieut. in the 15th Foot, eldest son of Mr. John Rogers of Pendreve, to commemorate His Majesty's Jubilee conceived and executed a design in incised lines, painted in appropriate colours, upon a large rock. The most prominent device on the south, or front, side of the rock is the Royal arms, and on the top is a figure of Britannia. On the sides are depicted the arms of the Duke of Cornwall and Sir Arscott Oury Molesworth, Bart., lord of the manor of Blisland, and also those of the Viscount Falmouth, the owner of contiguous lands, parcel of the manor of Lemaile. The emblems of Industry, Agriculture, Plenty, and Commerce, as also some Masonic insignia, are represented. The following descriptive verses, written by Mr. Rogers, were engraved on a plate of brass, and affixed to the rock:

Great George! thy fame without my skill,
As the vast Rock of Ages sure,
Not subject to decay, shall still
Coeval with the world endure.

so used in Cornwall and Devon, and numerous instances will present themselves to the Cornish reader: *e.g.*, there is a tenement in this parish called "Tor," from a rocky summit thereon, and Rough-tor, Hawkes-tor, Botreaux-tor, and many others in the immediate neighbourhood; whilst Bren-tor, Torre-Abbey, and Tor-quay are familiar instances in Devon: vide *Notes and Queries*, Third Series, vol. ix. 387.

* The following description of the parish in an advertisement for the sale of the advowson about a century ago is not without interest:—"To be Sold.—The perpetual advowson of a rectory of 170*l.* per annum, in a very fine but remote country in the South of England, being a parish of very good land between two vast extended commons, good pasture without corne or inclosure, where there is verily all sorts of land and water game, two rivers well stored with fish running through the parish, which make large morasses or marshes where are wild geese, tail, wigeon, wild ducks, which breed there; the downs are full of heath-polt, grey and green plover, bittern, hern, woodcocks, snipes, larks, &c. The woods have hares, foxes, otters, and even red deer. Its scituate between five or six very good markets, and all borough towns sending 2 members to Parliament each. Note! That being a Rectory, the straw and fodder will support a vast number of cattle in the winter which the large comons maintain in summer gratis, which is a great addition to the yearly value of the Parsonage." This was a tempting bait to a sporting parson of the last century. The parish has greatly changed since, which is, perhaps, as much shown by the enhanced value of the benefice as by anything. The tithes are now commuted at 543*l.* per annum, whilst the glebe is worth 100*l.* per annum additional. In some respects, however, it maintains its character. With the exception of red deer and heath fowl most of the game described may be found within it.

† Speculi Britanniæ Pars. Harl. MSS. 6252.

Thy matchless glory's far above
The poet's or the sculptor's art;
Thy virtues have engraved thy love
Deep in each loyal Briton's heart.

Brave Cornwall's Duke, whom all caress,
Whom every manly motive fires,
All patriots pray for thy success,
And heaven alone thy breast inspires.

Britannia, may you still maintain
The banner of your rights unfurl'd;
Your wide dominion of the main,
Your favours to a humbled world.

May the best fruits creation yields
Increase thy bliss, increase thy stores;
May *Plenty* load thy smiling fields,
And *Commerce* crown thy happy shores.

Fair *Science!* may thy sacred light
Bid dark and jarring interests cease;
May all the sons of men unite
In one grand bond of Love and Peace.

Lord Falmouth! sprung from chiefs of fame,
Thy great forefathers live in thee!
And Molesworth! may thy honoured name
Descend to all posterity.

May blessings round your dwellings flock,
Ye merry natives of *Pendree*,
As long as ye revere this rock
In honour of our Jubilee.*

* On the 25th October, in the above-mentioned year, being the day on which the King entered his fiftieth regnal year, Lieut. Rogers, and a recruiting party under his command, dined on the rock to celebrate the event, on which occasion the following song was composed, *impromptu*, and sung by Mr. Rogers:—

Let joys uncurb'd swell every soul,
And let us own our ecstasy,
For free from sorrow and control
We'll celebrate the Jubilee.

The city's huge parading crowd
May use their pompous forms, whilst we
Invoke each friendly list'ning cloud
To aid our jovial Jubilee.

With us the whist'ling wind shall sing,
The roaring rivers swell our glee,
The echoing mountains, too, shall sing
A chorus for our Jubilee.

Great Nature's self shall now rejoice,
And chant her merry airs with me,
The subject sea shall lend its voice
To sing its Monarch's Jubilee.

May Brunswick's lov'd illustrious race
Still govern Britain mild and free ;
May after-ages in this place
Hold many a jovial Jubilee.

When time shall Britain's Kings remove
To realms of true felicity ;
O ! may we share with them above
An everlasting Jubilee ! ! !

The plate has since been removed from the rock, and is now in the possession of the Rogers family.

Norden describes a logan-stone which he calls Pen-dree Stone, and says was situated on the "topp of a hill nere Bliston, on which standeth a beacon, and on the topp of the rock lyeth a stone which is 3 yardes and haulfe longe, 4 foote broad, and 2½ foote thick, and is so equally ballanced that the winds will moue it, whereof I had true experience, and a man with his little finger will easily stirr it, and the strength of manie can not remoue it."*

On Pendrift Common, a short distance from the Jubilee Rock, is a group of rocks called Pucklers-tor, the conformation of which is very similar to the drawing given by Norden. The logan-stone has, however, disappeared from the summit; but by the side of the group is a rock which, in form and measurement, agrees very closely with that described and figured by the old topographer. It has also the appearance, from its position, of having been thrown off the top of the group: and we should have no hesitation in concluding it to be the logan-stone, except that Norden says that on the top of the hill "standeth a beacon." The site of the beacon it is well known was at Tor, which hill still bears the name "The Beacon." On this tor was within a few years a logan-stone, now destroyed, which may have been the one described; nevertheless it is not easy to see why Norden should have called it Pen-dree-Stone, and, moreover, the formation of the hill does not so well agree with Norden's drawing as does Pucklerstor. (See Plate II.)

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS, ETC.

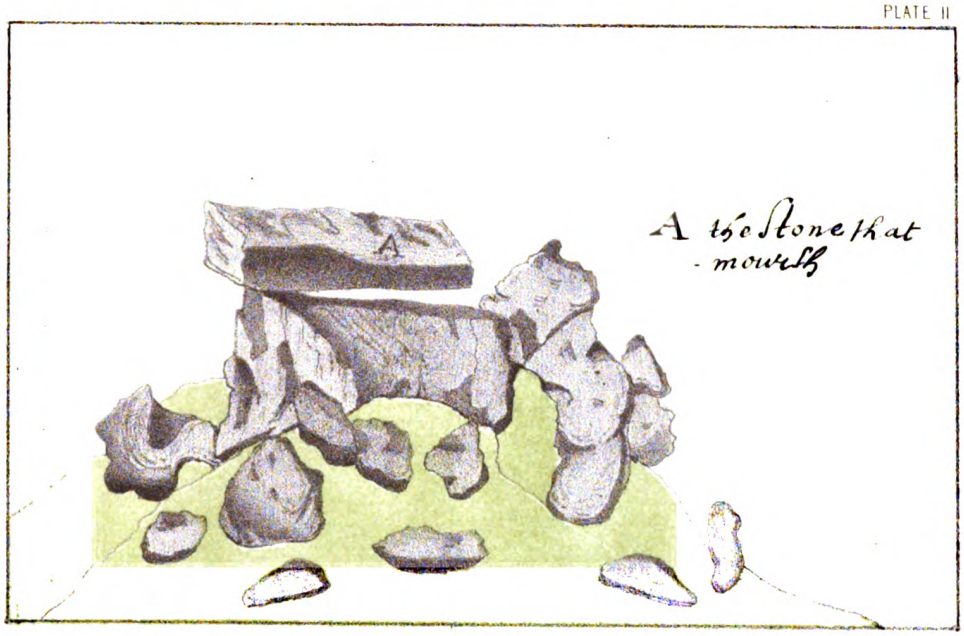
Streaming for tin has been practised on the moors from time immemorial, perhaps in ancient days to a greater extent than at present, for now the works are of a very insignificant character. The toll belonged to the lord of the manor, and formed items of account in the fifteenth century. (See Appendix I.)

Long may great George triumphant reign,
And may all loyal Britons see,
When fifty years are past, again
Another glorious Jubilee.

And then, my lads, if life's our lot,
And future helps us merrily,
We'll meet again upon this rock
And have another Jubilee.

This gifted young man was the author also of some meritorious lines, written in the inflated style of the period, on the neighbouring Delank, and the wild and romantic scenery about it. He further left evidence of his handicraft in inscriptions on the rocks forming Pucklers Tor, which are here alluded to lest they may become a puzzle to future topographers.

* Speculi Britanniæ Pars. Harl. MS. 6252. Norden's original MS., presented to King James I.



FAC SIMILE OF NORDEN'S DRAWING OF PENDREE STONE.

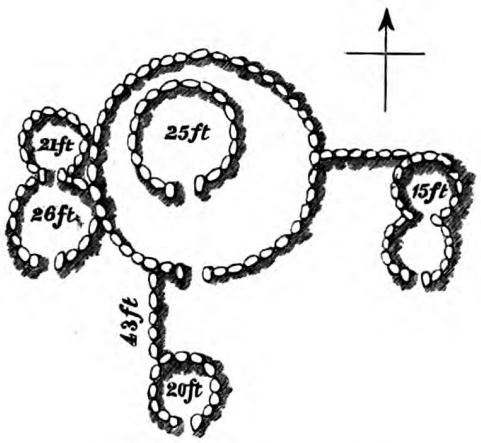
Of late, china clay of good quality has been discovered on Durfold and on Carwen; and works have been opened, and are being still carried on, with the expectation of profit to the adventurers. The immediate result is the pollution of the bright rippling rivulets, with which the parish was once enriched, and the destruction of the fish.

In other respects the parish is purely pastoral. The land, generally, is better adapted for the pasturage of cattle than for the cultivation of corn; nevertheless corn is grown to a considerable extent, especially on the western side. Wool is one of the staple productions of the parish, as the extensive commons admit of large flocks of sheep being kept at a comparatively trifling expense. A great number of horned cattle also are grazed on the moors.

Wages are somewhat low. Men employed in the clay works receive about 12*s*. a-week, and good agricultural labourers receive not much less. They also have generally the advantage of garden plots attached to their cottages, and moreover of hiring from the farmers small quantities of land for the growth of potatoes, for which the labourers provide manure. This enables them to keep and feed one or two pigs for the support of their families. The condition of the peasantry, therefore, upon the whole, is not inferior to that of the same class in other agricultural districts.

PRIMEVAL ANTIQUITIES.

There are found in this parish several remains of the aboriginal inhabitants. The most important of these is a series of circles on a tenement called Carwen,* to which they have given name. These circles are situated on a rising ground, a short distance east of the farmhouse, and consist of two circular walls, one within the other, having eccentric centres; the inner circle inclosing a space of about 25 feet in diameter. Surrounding this principal work are several irregularly placed circles of smaller dimensions, the remains, probably, of aboriginal huts. Between several of them are communications. On the north side, nearly contiguous to the outer circle, is a quadrilateral inclosure of larger size. The overgrowth of furze, bramble, &c. prevents a satisfactory examination of these remains, which do not appear to have been described by former topographers.



We can only speculate as to the purpose of this work. It may have been a rude stronghold into which a pastoral people might take refuge with their flocks and herds when threatened by

* *Caer-gwyn* would signify a castle, fair, or advantageously placed; or *gwyn* might mean white. Carwen does not seem, however, ever to have been of sufficient importance to be called a castle. "Cor," however, is the element of many names of places in the West, and signifies in British, "côr," a circle, or ring. A côr, or ring, as an earthwork, differs from a caer, both as it was a ring, and as it was for gatherings in peace; whereas the caer or cader, from cadw, to keep or hold, to fight, is a stronghold. We have never seen the name written Corwen, though sometimes Curwen.

incursions from neighbouring predatory tribes. The walls of the huts, which are low, and consist of rudely pitched and misshapen granite stones, were, judging from the absence of many stones, probably completed with clay, furze, rush, or other suitable material near at hand; or it is not unlikely that much of the stone of which they were originally constructed has been, in the course of ages, removed for fencing or other similar purposes. Even lately it seems to have suffered at the hands of the clay workers who are employed in the neighbouring moors.

On Kerowe Down, about a mile north of Carwen, are several scattered hut circles similar to those at the latter place. As they are on the open moor they are more easy of examination. They consist simply of a single row of granite stones pitched on their ends in a circle, the stones from two to four feet above the surface of the ground.

There are also circular inclosures, some of them of much greater diameter, on the west side of Challowater. Several measure from 40 feet to 60 feet in diameter.

On a moor near Carbilly in this parish, part of the manor of Blisland, and colloquially called "The Manor," as being a part of the demesne land, is a Druidical circle known as the *Trippet Stones*. It is 108 feet in diameter, and consists of nine upright stones remaining *in situ*, standing at unequal distances from each other, and four lying on the ground. From the irregularity of the intervals and the pits in the ground it is evident that several have been removed. The stones which remain erect have an average height above the ground of about five feet. They are unhewn, and apparently not carefully selected.

A similar circle remains on Hawkestor, about a mile east of Trippet Stones, but it is less perfect. It is 152 feet in diameter, and consists of five stones standing and eight thrown down, with a larger one, which is about twelve feet long, prostrate near the centre. Here also there are indications that the pillars were at one time much more numerous. This circle has the appearance of having been surrounded by a trench, with an entrance on the east side. From certain depositions in the Exchequer of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it appears * that at that time this circle was known as "Stripple Stones."

Camden describes similar circles in St. Neot, which were known as "The Hurlers," and others in different parts of the county;† and Borlase considers they were Druid temples, tribunals, or amphitheatres;‡ but the Blisland circles have not been noticed by either of these learned antiquaries.

On the summit of Trehudreth Down are two British barrows. The larger one measures 46 feet in diameter and about 7 feet in height, the other is about 30 feet in diameter and 4 feet high; both have been opened at some remote period and rifled of their contents. These barrows are called Greenbarrow. On the top of Challowater a few years ago was a fine cairn. This has now been removed, and the stones used for making the new turnpike-road which skirts the parish of Temple.

There are scattered throughout the parish many ancient wayside crosses. Most of them have, however, been removed from their original sites. These monuments of ancient Christian piety were within a few years past usually found at the intersection or divergence of roads, and were doubtless

* Depositions in the Exchequer, 41 Eliz.

† Britannia, Gough's edition, vol. i. 17.

‡ Borlase's Antiquities, 191-209.

set up before any of the lands were inclosed or roads constructed. At the same time that they formed guides to the traveller across the wild wastes they served to remind him of the progress made in the journey of life.

No. 1 is called Peverel's Cross ; with reference, probably, to some member of the distinguished family of that name, which for a long period was seated at Park, in Egloshayle. It is situated on Trehudreth Down, near the intersection of the great road through the county and the ancient track from Blisland to Warleggan. It is believed to be *in situ*, and within a recent period, in the inclosure of a part of the common, has been walled into the stone hedge. It measures in height 6 feet, and in breadth across the arms 2 feet 2 inches, the shaft being 1 foot wide. The cross, which is of the Greek form, is, from exposure in a very bleak situation for fifteen centuries, very much abraded; and, as the monolith stood on the boundary separating the manors of Trehudreth and Barlandew, it has been used as a landmark, and has been defaced by the letter G (Gilbert) being cut on the lower limb of the cross.

No. 2 is of the Latin type, consisting of a shaft with two arms, having a cross incised on its face. This is now in the grounds at Lavethan, having, it is said, been removed from the Blisland Moors for preservation.

No. 3. This cross is of a wholly different form. The head has a sunken recess, with a circular top, in which is a Latin cross in relief. The reverse is similar. It measures 4 feet in height. This cross is in the village, close to the junction of the roads from Tregenna and from Tresarret.

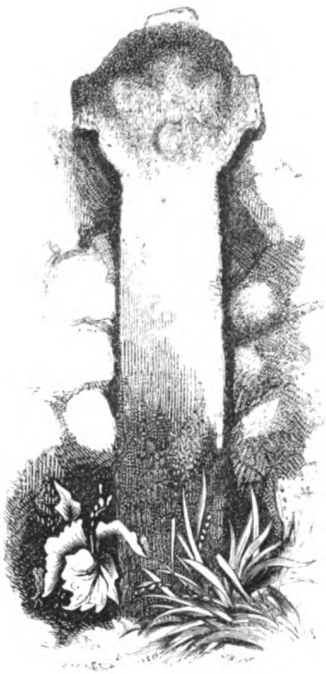
No. 4. This is a very fine cross of the Greek form, and consists of a cross within a circle. It formerly stood over the Holy Well of St. Prothus (Pratt), but having been wantonly thrown down, about thirty years ago, was for safety sunk in the earth to the neck, a few yards from its original site, where it still remains. Its original height was from 4 to 5 feet, and it is 2 feet 1 inch in breadth across the head.

No. 5. This cross is more rude in its character. It now stands in the grounds at Lavethan, having, like No. 2, been removed from Blisland Moors for preservation. It is believed that its original site was by the roadside near the Cheesewring at Carbilly Tor, where a few years ago was a cross now removed.

No. 6. This cross, now in the pleasure-grounds at Trewardale, originally stood at the intersection of the road leading from Blisland to Bodmin with that leading from Tresarret Bridge to Cardinham. This cross-road has from time immemorial been known as Whit-e-Cross (White-cross). The cross was removed a few years ago by Capt. Collins, R.N., then the proprietor of Trewardale. The base, with the socket for the cross, still remains near its original site built into a hedge. Height, 3 feet 7 inches; breadth, 1 foot 10 inches.

No. 7. This cross, now in the grounds at Lavethan, is also said to have been removed from the Blisland Moors for preservation.

No. 8. This cross, although of more modern date than those already described, possesses no less interest, it having been the Village Cross. Its head is now set up on a common rubbing-post in one of the meadows of the glebe, which from it has derived the name of " the Cross Park." The shaft of this cross, of the same octagonal form in section, and made of the same material,



No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 6.

No. 7.

No. 8.

until within a very few years remained standing in the centre of the beautiful village green, which is one of the most picturesque in the county. It was raised on a base of three steps, and was known as "the dial," probably in consequence of a sun-dial having been set upon it after the head had been removed. The Rector states that he has heard his father, the late Rector, say that the head was found at the parsonage about seventy or eighty years ago, in clearing out the ground for the erection of a new barn, and that it was then set up where it now stands. It was probably thrown down by the Puritans during the troubles of the seventeenth century, when both Church and State were overthrown, and was removed to the parsonage. The shaft has recently been removed by Mr. Morshead, of Lavethan, to a field on his property, where it serves the purpose for which the present shaft of the cross was intended. In doing this Mr. Morshead was quite unaware of its original purpose, and would gladly see the shaft and head restored on the original site.

We cannot too strongly deprecate the removal from their original sites of these ancient remains of Christian piety and art. Their interest would be tenfold greater if they remained *in situ*, and it is much to be desired that they should, if possible, be severally restored before their history and identity be wholly lost. Several of these sacred objects, which existed a few years ago, are not now to be traced; crosses are mentioned in old records as existing at Cassacawn and at Lavethan Gate, *vide* Deed cited on page 34. Within a recent period a cross stood near the gate leading to Lavethan Mill, where the road from St. Mabyn over Tressarret Bridge joins that from Bodmin to Camelford. It is now removed. Between Blisland village and Pendriff, at a place still called "Cross-gate," there is an intersection of roads, and doubtless the name arises from a cross having originally stood there. The remembrance of it has passed away.

THE MANOR AND LORDSHIP OF BLISLAND.

THIS important manor and lordship appears in Domesday under the name of *Glustone*, probably an error in the initial letter made by the transcriber. It was held by the King in demesne. In the time of Edward the Confessor it had been held by Earl Harold. There were four hides, but it was taxed for two hides. The arable land was thirty carucates; of it there was in demesne one hide, and there were two ploughs, and twelve bond servants, and twenty bordars with seventeen ploughs: there was one acre of meadow; pasture, three miles long and one mile and a-half broad; wood, one mile long and half a-mile broad; it yielded six pounds (£) by weight. It is further recorded that on the day on which King Edward died one manor called Pendavid belonged to this manor, but that it had been taken away. It contained one hide and six carucates of arable land. At the time of the survey Boia, the priest of Bodmin, held it of the Earl of Moreton. It was then worth ten shillings, and when the Earl received it it was worth twenty shillings.

The Earl of Moreton had received from William, who was his half-brother, as many as 284 manors in this county, but the manor of Bliston remained in the King's hands as ancient demesne.

In 23 Henry II. an aid was passed on the demesne lands in Cornwall, and one mark was assessed for the aid of Blaiston;* and in 1 John ten shillings was tallaged for the "*vele*" of Blaston. In the 17th King John the whole of the County of Cornwall was granted to farm to Henry Fitzcount, illegitimate son of Reginald surnamed de Dunstanville, who was one of the illegitimate children of Henry I. Reginald had been invested with the Earldom of Cornwall by King Stephen, but having afterwards taken up the cause of the Empress Maud, his sister, he forfeited his lands and honours. The Castle and Honour of Launceston, to which this manor belonged, were granted to Henry Fitzcount on the like conditions; and on the accession of Henry III. (A.D. 1216) a further grant was made to Fitzcount, by which he was to hold the county with all its appurtenances in as ample a manner as his father Reginald had held it. This grant of the whole county with the demesnes would seem to be in terms sufficiently ample to include this manor. However this may have been Henry Fitzcount soon fell under the King's displeasure, and, as it would appear, the county was again taken into the King's hands; who (A.D. 1225) committed it and all things pertaining to it to his brother Richard, King of the Romans, during pleasure, to support him in the King's service. This same Richard was afterwards raised to the dignities of Earl of Poictou and Earl of Cornwall, and by charter, dated 10th August, 1231, the King granted to him the whole county in fee, with all its appurtenances, by the service of five knights.†

The next record of this manor which we find is in "Testa de Nevill," from which it appears that Ralph de Toni, or Tony,‡ was taxed to the amount of 8*s.* 4*d.* for his small fee in "Carneston, BLUSTON, and Helveston" in respect to the aid granted in the 19th year of Henry III. on the marriage of that King's sister Isabella to Frederick the Roman Emperor. The history of the grant of these manors to the family of De Tony is given in the Hundred Rolls of the 4th Edward I.; wherein it is stated that Henry III. held the Castle of Launceston and all the County of Cornwall, as well in fee as in demesne, and that he gave the castle with its appurtenances to his brother Richard, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall; also that the manor of BLISTON was a manor of the Crown, and that the King at the same time gave this manor to the said Richard, and that the said Richard gave it to Ralph de Tony and his heirs, to hold of the said Earl in chief, and that William St. Omer then held it with Petronilla his wife, who had been the wife of the said Ralph, in the name of dower.§ The manor at the time of its alienation from the Crown is stated to have been of the value of 10*l.* per annum.‖ This Ralph de Tony, or Toni, was the seventh in descent from Ralph de Toni, Lord of Toni in Normandy, Standard Bearer to William the Conqueror, from whom he received grants of divers lordships. On his death, this manor, with his other possessions, descended to his son Roger de Toni, who was summoned to Parliament from 10th April, 27 Edward I. (1299) to 16th June, 4 Edward II. (1311). He died, *sine prole*, in 1310,¶ seized of this manor, and also of the manors of Helleston in Trigg and Carneton in Pider, leaving his sister Alice his heir. She was born in 1285, and married, first, Thomas de Leybourn of Leybourn in the county of Kent,** who died 1307.†† She afterwards married Guy de Beauchamp,

* Pipe Roll, 23 Hen. II.

† Charter Roll, 15 Henry III., m. 4.

‡ This family bore arms: Argent, a maunche gules.

§ Hundred Rolls, 4 Edw. I. No. 2, m. 31 d.

‖ Records of the Court of the receipt of the Exchequer.

¶ Inqui. post mortem, 3 Edw. II. No. 33.

** Arms: Azure, six lioncels, argent.

†† Inqui. post mortem, 31 Edw. I. No. 10.

eleventh Earl of Warwick,* to whom she carried her great estates. This nobleman died, 9 Edward II., leaving his son Thomas, aged two years,† his heir. The certificate of the escheator of Cornwall is not with the documents relating to the inquest taken after the death of Earl Guy, but there can be no doubt that he died seized of his Cornish manors, for we find by the Feodo Fines of 18 Edward III. that these manors were vested in his son (then in wardship) for life, with various remainders.

Thomas de Beauchamp, the eleventh earl, was, 21 Rich. II., declared a traitor and attainted, consequently he forfeited his honours and estates.‡ The Manor of Bliston with the other manors above mentioned were in the same year granted to John Holland, Duke of Exeter,§ the King's brother. He however held them but a very short time, for upon the turn of the wheel of fortune on the accession of Henry IV., all the proceedings in the Parliament of the 21st year of his predecessor were annulled,‖ whereby the Earl of Warwick recovered his honours and lands. He died 1401, and was succeeded by his son Richard de Beauchamp, who in 1411 was created Earl of Albemarle for life. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Maurice, tenth Baron Berkeley, by whom he had three daughters; and secondly, Isabel, sole heir of Thomas, seventh Baron Despenser, and widow of Richard, Earl of Worcester. He died seized of these manors, 17 Henry VI.,¶ leaving Henry, his only son by his second wife, his heir. Henry de Beauchamp, thirteenth Earl of Warwick, was, on April 14, 1445, created Duke of Warwick, and in the same year was crowned King of the Isle of Wight, by King Henry's own hands. He died seized of these manors on June 11, 24 Henry VI., leaving his daughter Ann, aged two years on February 24 preceding, his heir.** The Cornish manors were held by his widow, Cecilia, Duchess of Warwick, in dower. She died possessed of them 28 Henry VI.†† Ann, the only child of Henry, Duke of Warwick, styled Countess of Warwick, died in infancy, and consequently Ann, the sister of the said Duke, succeeded to the earldom (the dukedom having become, extinct) and estates. She married Richard Neville, who, on July 23, 1449, was confirmed in the Earldom of Warwick ‡‡ This patent he resigned, and was granted a new patent with different

* Arms: Checky or and azure, a chev. erm.

† Inquis. post mortem, 9 Edw. II. No. 71.

‡ Inquis. post mortem.

§ Patent Rolls, 21 Rich. II., part 3 m. 1.

‖ Act 1 Henry IV., cap. 5.

¶ Inquis. post mortem, 17 Henry VI.

** Inquis. post mortem, 24 Henry VI., No. 43.

†† Inquis. post mortem, 28 Henry VI.

‡‡ It appears from the escheats of 1 Edward IV. that Lena, wife of Thomas Bonville, Esq., and daughter and heir of J. Gorge, held the Manor of Porlylygres, with its appurtenances, of Richard, Earl of Warwick, as of his Manor of Blysland by fealty for all services, and that the said manor was of the value per annum, altogether, 5 shillings. That Anna, daughter of Johanna Bonville deceased, late wife of John Bonville, Esq., daughter of the aforesaid Lena, was the next heir of the said Lena, and that the said Ann, daughter of the said Johanna, was of the age of twenty-three years, and more (Inqui. post mor., 1 Edw. IV., No. 24).

John Gorge, Esq. ═

Lena, dau. and heir. ═ Thomas Bonville.

John Bonville. ═ Johanna, heir of her mother.

Ann, dau. and heir, born 1448.

limitations, March 2, 1450. Richard was to be Earl of Warwick during his life, and Ann Countess for her life, and after the deaths of Richard and Ann the heirs of Ann were to possess the dignity; and if Ann died s. p. after the death of Richard and Ann the earldom was to descend to Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, the eldest of the three daughters of Richard de Beauchamp, the twelfth earl by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the Baron Berkeley, with other remainders.

Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, during the contentions of the factions of the Roses, took, as is well known, a very prominent part, giving through his great power and influence success to one side or the other as he pleased. He finally met his death on the field of Barnet, fighting for the House of Lancaster, and his estates were consequently confiscated. He left two daughters, co-heirs; Isabel, the eldest, a short time previously had been clandestinely married to her cousin George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, who had been enticed over to Calais, of which dependency Warwick was then governor, for that purpose, and who had received as her marriage-portion a settlement of one-half of the Countess of Warwick's rich inheritance.* Ann, the younger daughter, was at the time of her father's death betrothed to the young Prince Edward, only son of Henry VI. The young Duke of Clarence had been inveigled by his father-in-law to lend himself to the Lancastrian cause, but became reconciled to his brother Edward IV. immediately before the final conflict at Barnet, whereby his share of the Warwick estates escaped forfeiture.† The other moiety, in which was included the Cornish manors, like the rest of the Earl's estates, were seized by the Crown.

The Lady Ann Neville, after her affianced husband had fallen in the Battle of Tewkesbury, married Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother, afterwards King Richard III., and, notwithstanding considerable opposition on the part of the Duke of Clarence, who, in consequence of the attainder of the Countess of Warwick and her daughter Ann, claimed the whole estate, received a grant of the second moiety of the forfeited lands.‡ As, however, under the Patent of 1450, upon the death of the Earl the dignity and estates of the De Beauchamp family devolved upon the Countess, in 14 Edward IV., for the purpose of securing the estates to the King's brothers by an Act of Parliament it was ordained that the unfortunate Countess should be treated as naturally dead, and that the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, in right of their wives, should possess, inherit, and enjoy all honours, lordships, &c., belonging to the said Countess of Warwick.§ This Act was annulled by another of 3 Henry VII., as "against all reason, conscience, and the course of nature, and as being contrary to the laws of God and man;" but the parsimonious Henry, although ready to stigmatise the act of his predecessor, seems to have been induced to do so, more with a view to his own interest than from compassion for the unfortunate Countess, for we find that no sooner was she repossessed of her great estates than she was, from causes of which we have no knowledge, cited by the King to appear in the Court of King's Bench and show by what right she held her lands and manors. She appeared, and in Court ceded and granted the whole to the

* The Pope's dispensation for the marriage, for they were within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity, is dated at Rome in 1468. Richard Duke of York, father of the Duke of Clarence, had married Cecely, sister of the Earl of Warwick.

† Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 162.

‡ In the apportionment made by the arbitrators appointed by King Edward IV. the Manor of Bliston was allotted to the Duke of Clarence. See De Banco Rolls, 15 Edward IV. m. 126.

§ Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 100.

King and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. This cession included the Manors of Bliston, Carnanton, and Helston-in-Trigg.* We search in vain for any further trace of her history.

No sooner was Henry VII. by these means possessed of the great estates of the Beauchamps and Despensers, than by letters patent, dated 1st June in the same year,† he granted the manors of Bliston, Carnanton, and Helstonbury, with their appurtenances, to Richard Nanfan,‡ Esquire of the King's body, and to the heirs male of the body of the said Richard, to hold by the service of one knight. It appears from the accounts of John Arundell, of Talvern, Sheriff of Cornwall, 12 Henry VIII.§ that Richard Nanfan‖ died without issue male of his body, and that William Vivian, sheriff, seized the aforesaid manors on behalf of the King.

This manor having now again reverted to the Crown, it was granted, 13th February, 1510, to farm to Thomas Carmynowe, Esq., at a rent of 23*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* per annum,¶ and on 14th January, 1553, being then described as parcel of Warwick's and Spencer's lands, it was granted for twenty-one years by King Edward VI. to Richard Bushopp** and John May†† at the same rent; and again on May 3, 1572, Queen Elizabeth granted it to George Turville‡‡ for a similar term and the same rent, upon the payment of a fine of 47*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, the woods being excepted. It seems to have fallen again into the Queen's hands before the expiration of this term, for on November 19, 1581, she granted it for a term of twenty-one years, at the same rent, to Anthony Ashfield, gent.§§

Ashfield appears soon to have come into collision with the tenants of the manor. In 1584 an action was brought in the Court of Exchequer by William Lanxon, a tenant of the manor, against one Richard Treffry, Crown farmer under Anthony Ashfield, for forcibly entering his close and ten acres of land called *Le Demmyns*, parcels of the said manor, and depasturing cattle thereon, when verdict and judgment were given for the plaintiff.‖‖ In 1586 a similar action was brought by Richard Condie, Crown tenant of Cades and Hilland, parcel of the Manor of Blisland, against James Tyllesley and John Dyer, for forcibly entering his house there, and his closes called Backe-

* De Banco Rolls, 3 Henry VII., Hil. Term, m. 208. See also Pedes Finium.

† Pat. Rolls, 3 Henry VII., part 2, m. 15.

‡ Richard Nanfan was knighted, and served the office of Sheriff of Cornwall, 12 Henry VII. His heiress mar. Trenowth. Arms: Sa. a chev. erm. between three wings displayed argent.

§ Escheator's accounts.

‖ At an inquisition taken at Exeter, 14th October, 2 Henry VIII., before Will Wylford, Esch. after the death of Margaret Nanfan, widow, the jury say that John Arundell, Clerk, and John Benson were seized of certain lands in South Beaucombe, Subbroke, and Wood, in co. Devon, which they gave to a certain Richard Nanfan, and Margaret his wife, and their heirs; and if they should die without heirs, the lands would go to Richard Holbeine, and Johanna his wife and their heirs, with remainder to the direct heirs of Margaret. Richard died seized without heirs, and his wife survived him, and held the lands; and she died without heirs, and the lands descended to Philip Holbeine as son and heir of Robert and Johanna. The said Margaret died 6 April last past.

¶ Pat. Rolls, 1 Henry VIII., p. 2, m. 34.

** Before Carminowe and Bishop Sir Thomas Arundell was farmer of the manor, (deposition in the Exch. 30 Eliz.) but the date of the grant to him is not traced.

†† Crown Inrolment Office Register, vol. iv. p. 95. ‡‡ Idem.

§§ Idem, vol. vi. p. 126.

On 23rd October, 26 Elizabeth, the office of Steward of the Manor and Lordship of Bliston, parcel of the lands of the Duke of Richmond, was granted to Henry Kelligrew during pleasure. Idem, vol. vii. 64.

‖‖ Exch. Pleas, 25 Elizabeth, Pasch. m. 23 d.

house Park and Hilland Closes, and treading down the produce. The defendants pleaded that they entered upon the said premises as the servants of Anthony Ashfield, to whom the said manor had been demised by letters patent, dated 19 November, 23 Elizabeth (1580), for twenty-one years. The plaintiff replied that the said tenements were customary tenements of the manor of Blisland, and demisable by copy of Court Roll; that long before the said lease William Woolcock was seized of and surrendered the same into the Queen's hands 8 November, 24 Elizabeth, and that on the same day they were demised to him by copy of Court Roll. The defendants denied that William Woolcock was so seized, but the jury found for the plaintiff.* In 1587, John Mathew† complained against Robert Garland and Robert Oliver for forcibly entering and ejecting him from his farm and 80 acres of land, called Cades and Hilland.‡

On June 27, 1598, Queen Elizabeth by letters patent, in consideration of the sum of 4872*l.* 1*s.*, granted to Michael Stanhope,§ Doctor of the Civil Law and one of the Masters in Chancery, and to Edward Stanhope, his brother, Groom of the Privy Chamber, among other lands and manors in various counties the Manors of Bliston and Pendevy,‖ in Cornwall, to be held by knight's service of the honour of Hampton Court, but not *in capite*. In this grant of the Manor of Blisland, the advowsons of all churches and chapels pertaining thereto, as well as all mines, quarries, royal trees, judgment in felonies, &c. &c., were specially reserved to the Crown.¶

From the Stanhopes the Manor of Blisland passed 4 James I. to William Parker, third son of Robert Parker, of Bronsholm, Co. York.** This gentleman was in holy orders, and was admitted to the Rectory of Blisland in 1601, and made Archdeacon of Cornwall. He also acquired the Manor of Trengoff, in Warleggon. In 14 James I. he conveyed the Manor of Blisland, and also the

* Exch. Pleas, 27 Elizabeth, Trinity, m. 13 d.

† It appears from depositions in the Exchequer in Easter Term, 30 Elizabeth, that George Woolcock held a customary tenement called Cades and Hilland; after whose death, Jane, his wife, had her widow's estate, and did surrender the same to one William Garland; and afterwards one Thomas Woolcock, son and heir of George, did surrender his right of the said tenement to Richard Treffry, of Tremeare, and the said Treffry surrendered the same to one Richard Condye, and the said Condye surrendered the same to one John Mathew, who then held and enjoyed the tenement according to the custom of the manor.

‡ Exch. Pleas, 28 Elizabeth, Hil., m. 28 d.

§ Sir Michael Stanhope, knight, was of Sudborne, in co. Suffolk. His brother, Edward Stanhope, knighted 23 July, 1603, was Doctor of the Civill Laws, and one of the Maisters of his Majesties High Court of Chancery, Vicar-Generall of England, Chauncellor of London, and one of the Maisters of the Fine Office, &c. Who continued Chauncellor of London in the time of five Bishops, and three of Canterbury, for the space of thirty yeares or thereabouts. Who deceased the 16 day of March, An. Dom. 1607.

"Est labor in minimis sit voluisse satis.

Pie fato Cœlebs funxit: 16 die Martii, a Verbi Incarnati Anno 1607."

From an epitaph in the valuable collection of broadsides in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, London. Printed at London by William Barley.

Arms of Stanhope: Quarterly erm. and gules. Crest: A tower az. thereon a demi lion ramp. or, ducally crowned gu. holding a grenade fired ppr.

‖ It is worthy of remark that the Manor of Pendavy, which had been taken away from this manor at the time of the Conquest was, after a period of 500 years, again vested in the same persons. It was stated in Domesday that at the date of that record it was held by Boia, the priest of Bodmin. It remained a part of the possessions of the priory of Bodmin until the dissolution, when it was surrendered to the Crown.

¶ Pat. Rolls, 40 Elizabeth, part 19, m. 1.

** Deed in possession of William Morshead, Esq.

tenements of Trencreek and Fentenhorn, then lately purchased of Thomas Robins, and certain lands in Tregenna, then lately purchased of William Stone, together with the lands and tenements called Gawens and Newton, then lately purchased of Thomas Kendall, Esq., all in this parish, to Sir Richard Buller of Shillingham, Knight,* in consideration of a marriage about to be solemnised between James Parker, son and heir-apparent of the said William Parker and Katherine Buller, eldest daughter of the said Sir Richard, to the use of the said William Parker and James Parker his son, during their joint lives, and after the death of the said William to the use of the said James Parker for his life, and after his decease to the use of the said Katherine for her life, and after her decease to the use of the heirs of the bodies of the said James and Katherine.† This marriage took place before 16th James I.

James Parker, by indenture dated 10th October, 1635, granted a lease of Blisland Green for a term of 200 years to Obadiah Reynolds, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

The deed describes the premises as those lands, &c., commonly called "Blisland Green," with all wastes, &c. &c., thereto belonging, viz., on the south-east from Trewint Lane by Church Bridge unto Lanxon Lane End in the north-west, and from Cassacawn Cross, or bound, in the east unto Lavethan Gate, or Cross, on the south-west, and on the north-west extending from Cross Gate, near Pendreef Lands; all which lands or grounds are taken and reputed part of the wastes of the Manor of Blisland, together with all trees growing, or which shall grow, in or upon the premises.

On a portion of this waste, lying between the Church Town and Cassacawn Cross, was, according to tradition, the ancient archery ground where the inhabitants of the parish, or, perhaps, rather the tenants of the manor, practised shooting at the butt. It is about 100 yards in length and 20 yards in breadth, and is still known as "The Butts." It is now planted with trees.

The manor, however, soon passed from the family of Parker. James Parker and others in 1649 suffered a fine in favour of William Orchard and others, and in 18 Charles II. (1666) it was finally conveyed by James Parker and William Orchard to Francis Reynolds, gent., son of Obadiah above-mentioned. On the 16th April in the following year, an indenture was made between Francis Reynolds, of Blisland, gent., and Mary his wife, John Arundell of Sheviock, gent., Trehane Scawen of Probus, gent., and Walter Arundell of Sheviock, gent., of the first part, and John Thomas, jun., of St. Martin-in-Meneage, gent., and Melchisedeck Ringwood, of Bradocke, gent., of the other part, by which indenture the first-named parties conveyed to John Thomas and Melchisedeck Ringwood the whole of the manor and lordship, to hold the same in fee simple and inheritance. This deed‡ sets out in detail all the manors, farms, and estates held of the said manor and lordship, with the customary rents, &c., paid for the same.

In Michaelmas Term, twenty-second year of the same King's reign,§ a fine was levied by Gabriel Barber and Letitia Thistlethwait in the said manor against Francis Reynolds, gent. and Mary his wife, Rebecca Reynolds his daughter, widow, John Thomas, gent., Melchisedeck Ringwood, Trehane Scawen, and William Orchard, leading to a deed dated in the same year, by which

* He married Alice, dau. of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knight, and was the ancestor of the Bullers, of Shillingham and Morval.

† Deed in the possession of the Rector of Blisland.

‡ Deed in the possession of William Morshead, of Lavethan, Esq. § Pedes Finium, 22 Charles II. Mich.

the said manor *inter alia* was settled in fee as to one moiety on the said Gabriel Barber of Northaw, M.D., and as to the other moiety on Letitia Thistlethwait of Blisland, spinster. Among the exceptions contained in this deed are the rents of the Manor of Barlandew, then late in the possession of William Thomas, Esq., with liberty of hunting, hawking, fishing, and fowling, and other privileges to be enjoyed according to the deed of purchase theretofore made.

In 1673, Dr. Barber sold his moiety of the manor to Miss Thistlethwait, who in July, 1676, sold the entirety to Cecilia Thomas, of Blisland, widow, who in November of the same year sold the whole manor to Reginald Cock, gent.* It appears from the recital in the deed of conveyance to Cock, that he purchased the manor as to one moiety for himself, and as to the other moiety for George Spry.

In 1703, William Spry, of Blisland, eldest son and heir of George Spry, conveyed his moiety of the manor to John Molesworth, Esq., in fee.

The other moiety, on the death of Reginald Cock, descended to his son John Cock, of Trefreak, Esq., and having been, with other lands, mortgaged to Henry Harrison, of Antony-in-the-East, Esq., that gentleman, by deed dated 9th August, 1755, was granted by John Cock all the full title and interest in the said lands, with the equity of redemption, &c.; and two years afterwards, by deed dated 28th December, 1757, the fee was conveyed to John Molesworth, of Pencarow, Esq. The manor has since remained in the family of Molesworth, and is now vested in Thomas Woollcombe, Esq., and the Rev. Temple Walter West, clerk, trustees of the will of the late Right Honourable Sir William Molesworth, Baronet, deceased.

It has been noticed in the Introduction that the area of an ancient manor consisted of two portions, viz., the demesne lands, which, together with mills, fisheries, &c., were kept in the hands of the lord, and the remainder held by tenants of various degrees. In the 30th Queen Elizabeth an inquisition was issued out of the Exchequer, to ascertain what were the demesne lands of this manor, and it appears from the depositions made in reply to certain interrogatories under that inquisition, that within the memory of man the only lands known to have been held in demesne were a tenement called the Farmer's House and seven acres of land, together with certain outmoors, and two acres of wood on Penrose, from which the tenants were entitled to receive timber for reparations. The Queen's farmer claimed the tenement of Atwell as part of the demesne of the manor, but he failed to establish his claim, it being shewn that Atwell had always been held as a customary tenement. Thomas Martin, of Blisland, husbandman, aged 74 years, deposed that the first tenant he ever knew in the tenement was one Johanna Raw, widow, sometime the wife of Nicholas Raw, and before that time wife unto one Burnard; that the said Joan did surrender unto John Olyver, father of Thomas Olyver, one of the defendants in the suit; that he hath heard that after the said surrender by Joan to John Oliver one John Burnard made claim to the said tenement of Atwell, and that a composition was effected. The seven acres of land consisted of a tenement called "Dymyns" (demesnes?), lying between Atwell on the east and Tregenna on the west. The farmer's house was in Blisland Church Town; one William Toser, bailiff of the manor under Anthony Ashfield, the Queen's farmer, then held it.

The Manor Mill is the mill below Lavethan. It was and is still called, from Queen Elizabeth

* Pedes Finium, 32 Charles II. Trinity.

as Lady of the manor, "The Queen's Mill." At the date of the depositions referred to above it was held by Humphry Kempe, who claimed it as of *fee*, but it was shewn that one Stephen Kittow forty years before was Queen's tenant for the mill and for Keymeshouse, and that the ancient rent for the mill was 4*l.* yearly, and for Keymeshouse 11*s.* 6*d.* yearly : that the said Stephen Kittow was an old blind man, and lived in poverty, and that he forsook the mill because he was not able to pay the rent. That afterwards John Kempe was a customary tenant for the mill, but that before he was admitted tenant he had ground his corn toll-free in respect to the leat which flowed through his lands of inheritance. That the said John Kempe died seized of the mill; and his wife Juliana had her widow's estate, and surrendered unto William Kempe, son and heir of John, who died seized; and Margaret his wife had her estate, and afterwards surrendered all her right in the said mill and Keymeshouse to Thomas Kempe, son and heir of William, who died seized; and Katherine his wife had her estate, and within the quarter of one year married Robert Smith, by reason whereof Humphry Kempe into the said mill entered according to the custom of the manor. From these circumstances it might be concluded that the mill was held by customary tenure, but the deponents agree in saying that they never knew any suit, service, or heriot paid for the said mill upon surrender, nor any sworn tenant for the said mill, nor the occupier to be chosen reeve nor tithingman, nor to hold any office in respect to the said mill; and moreover it was deposed by John Chapman, of Bodmin, aged 50 years, that the miller was called the Queen's Miller, that he had heard it reported by William Toser, whose mother the said John Kemp had married, and by others, that the said John Kemp did pay Sir Thomas Arundell, Farmer to Her Majesty, twenty nobles to have his good-will for enjoying the said mill. That when Mr. Carminowe was the Queen's Farmer* the said mill was let to the said Carminowe for 10*l.* Catherine Toser aged 70, widow, deposed that, her husband being possessed of the said mill and of Cassacawn mill, the Queen's tenants dwelling near the moors did grind part of their corn at Cassacawn mill by consent. In Hilary Term, 32 Elizabeth, it was decreed by the Court of Exchequer that the mill was a part of the demesne lands of the manor, and had always so been, and no customary inheritance.

The fishery was also vested in the lord. In 29 and 30 Eliz. Anthony Ashfield, farmer of the manor, complained against Thomas Seyntwell and others for forcibly entering his close and taking certain salmon peels, eeles, and shots from his fishery.

The tenants of the manor, as shown by the Court Rolls and Views of Account temp. Henry V., consisted of free tenants, conventionary tenants, and *nativi*, but in the following reign they would seem to be distinguished as free tenants and *nativi* only. This however is not very material, for conventionary tenure was in its nature base, and anciently copyhold tenants were called conventionary *or nativi*. All the customary tenants held their tenements by the verge, and claimed an estate of inheritance according to the custom of the manor, descendible from father to son or next heir male of the body of the tenant deceased, or in failure of such heir to the eldest daughter or heir female, but the widow of the deceased held the tenement during the period of her widowhood.

For details of the customs of the manor the reader is referred to a Customal drawn up in

* Thomas Carmynowe was farmer of the manor 5 Henry VIII.

† Decrees in Exchequer. Exchequer Pleas, 29 and 30 Elizabeth, Mich., m. 26, d.

the middle of the seventeenth century, which possesses so much interest that it is printed in Appendix I. Besides setting forth the customs of the manor it shows all the lands and tenements therein, the names of the several tenants and the rents paid, at the time of its compilation. The manner of surrender of tenements of the manor in ancient times deserves notice here, as illustrating the continuity of customs.

In the depositions before alluded to, Thomas Deacon, of Blisland, aged 74, deposes that "The Manor of Bliston hath been time out of mind accounted ancient demesne land. The customary tenements are surrendered in this form following: Any customary tenante of the said manou comethe into the courte and receaveth a rodd at the handes of the tything man for the tyme beinge, and delyverethe the same into the hands of the steward, and usethe these or the like words: I doo surrender upp my tenement into the princes hande upon condicion that he shall enioye hit to whose use the surrender is made. And afterwarde the steward delyverethe the same rodd into his hande to whose use the surrender is made, sayeinge, I delyver you this tenement to have and to houlde to you and to your heires according to the custome of the saide manour; and payeth a fyne uppon his admittance vnto the Queen, viij*d.*, at the feaste of St. Michael th'arkangell then next followinge." He further deposes that "At the law courte the homage present all their ancient customs, but they lay down none in certainty because it is not agreeable to their custome to do so." The same forms, exactly, are used to the present day.

THE FARMER'S HOUSE.

We have seen that the demesne lands of the Manor of Blisland consisted of the Farmer's House, seven acres of land, and the outmoors. On the 20th February, 1599, two years before the sale of the manor to the Stanhopes, the Queen granted these premises to Humphry Kempe, Jane his wife, and Humphry his son, for their three lives, at the rent of 30*s.* per annum and a heriot of 24*s.** On the 10th November, 1602, "the outmoors" were re-leased to the Stanhopes; and by deed dated 11th December in the same year the Stanhopes sold to William Kempe, son and heir-apparent of Humphry, their reversionary interest in "all that capital messuage and tenement called 'The Farmer's House,' in Blyston, in the Church Town thereof, and all the buildings, gardens, orchards, &c. &c. thereto belonging, being by estimation seven acres of land or thereabouts." The Kempes soon afterwards appear to have fallen into difficulties, and the premises in question became the subject of mortgage; and eventually, by deed dated 6th November, 1624, were conveyed by Humphry Kempe and Jane his wife, and William Kempe and Florence his wife, to Sir Eustace Harte, Knight, and Henry Harte his brother, both of London,† being "the neere

* Pat. Rolls, 40 Eliz.

† Sir Eustace Harte was the eldest son of John Harte of Highgate, in co. Middlesex, Esq., by his first wife Frances, dau. of Christopher Peyton of St. Edmondsbury, co. Suffolk, who was probably the brother of Thomas Peyton, the father

kinsfolk" of the said Jane and William; and by deed dated 14th May, 1627, Sir Eustace and Henry Harte conveyed the same to Obadiah Reynolds and his heirs for ever.

Obadiah Reynolds having thus acquired the fee-simple of the Farmer's House, obtained, as before stated,* from James Parker, of Trengoff, then Lord of the Manor of Blisland, by deed dated 10th October, 1635, a lease, for 200 years, of "Blisland Green."

The Farmer's House appears from various records to have been the residence of the bailiff during the period in which the manor was let to farm; nevertheless, the house would seem, from the description given in several of the conveyances subsequently to the sale of the manor to the Stanhopes, to have been a place of some pretension. It is always described as "that capital messuage," &c. &c. or "that capital mansion", &c. &c.

There are several circumstances which lead to the conclusion that the old house in the Church Town, at the end of Lanxon Lane, now occupied by Mr. Wright, a farmer of some of Mr. Morshead's lands, formed a portion of the premises in question. It is probable that Obadiah Reynolds purchased the premises for his own residence; and that upon acquiring the lease of Blisland Green, which was a considerable augmentation to the property, he determined upon rebuilding and enlarging the house. This conjecture is confirmed by the circumstance that the date "1636" still remains over one of the chimney-places in the building alluded to, and that at the back are evidences of greater antiquity; the new portion erected by Reynolds, adjoining, is in the style of the period referred to. It originally consisted, mainly, of a great hall, having a spiral stone staircase leading to the upper chambers, and parlours adjoining the hall.

This house continued to be occupied by the family of Reynolds for a considerable period. The above-mentioned Obadiah died there in 1662. Francis Reynolds his son resided there in 1686, when he conveyed the premises to his son and heir, Obadiah Reynolds of the Tower of London; and Francis Reynolds, son and heir of the last-mentioned Obadiah, is described as "of Blisland, gent." in a deed dated 17th April, 1702, conveying a hop-garden at Church-a-bridge, which it is probable was originally a portion of the waste lands included in the lease of Blisland Green, to John Oben of Pelynt, gent., and his heirs and assigns for ever. Soon after this the Farmer's House was sold to John Treise, of Lavethan, and has recently been occupied by labourers. At the end of the last century the great embattled gateway which formed its approach was removed to Lavethan, where it now forms the principal entrance to that mansion.

of Jane Kempe—hence Mrs. Kempe and Sir Eustace were cousins. Henry Harte was the issue of a second marriage of John Harte to Bridgett, daughter of Edmond Ashfield, of Stow, in co. Suffolk, by Ann, dau. and heir of Walter Wingfield, and consequently he was not related to Mrs. Kempe.

Sir Eustace Harte was twice married, first to the Lady Mary, dau. of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, and widow of Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby, and secondly to Jane, dau. of John Evelyn, of Godston, co. Surrey, and widow of Sir Anthony Brown, Knt., Recorder of London. Sir Eustace died 18th Sept. 1634, s. p., and was buried at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London. Harl. MS. 1551, 21 b.

Arms of Harte: Gules, a head between three fleurs-de-lis argent, quartering Sa. a saltier between four martlets, argent, within a bordure ermine, for Eustace.

* Page 34.

MANOR OF BARLANDEW.*

This manor was formerly held of the Manor of Blisland by the payment of a high-rent of 17*s.* 1½-¼*d.* per annum. The Manor House, an ancient building called Lavethan,† beautifully situated about half a mile from the Church, was formerly the seat of the family of Kempe, who for several generations were lords of this manor. In the year 1654 this manor, consisting of 12 messuages, 6 cottages, 2 water corn-mills, 2 tucking-mills, 16 gardens, 16 orchards, 400 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 500 acres of moor, and 300 acres of furze and heath, and also 18*s.* rent in Barlandew, Lavethan, Hevycroft, Keymeshouse, Atwell, Brownwelly, Nailborough, Whitstile, otherwise Puddietown, Scribhill, and Stokeley, with their appurtenances in Blisland and St. Breward, were sold by William Kempe, Esq., to Christopher Walker, Esq.‡

Christopher Walker died before 1657, and his lands descended to his sisters and co-heirs. Elizabeth, one of the said co-heirs, married John Dunkyn, of Penzance, gentleman, whose daughter Cecilia, in 1653, had married John Treise, of St. Thomas, near Launceston, gent.; by whom she had three children, Cecilia, Christopher, and Leonard, the latter of whom died in infancy. After the death of John Treise she wedded at Blisland, on 4th July, 1661,§ William Thoms or Thomas of the Inner Temple, Esq., eldest son of John Thoms, or Thomas, of Tremayne, in the parish of St. Martin in Meneage in this county, gentleman, who, in her right, was possessed of this manor. Three children were born of this marriage, Elizabeth in 1662,‖ John in 1663,¶ and William in 1667.** William Thomas died at Lavethan on 11th March, 1669, and was buried in the church of this parish, where is a monument to his memory. This manor thereupon became the property of Christopher Treise, only surviving son of the said Cecilia Thomas, by John Treise, her first husband, from whom it was inherited by the Morsheads—see account of the families of Treise and Morshead.

On the sale of Sir John Morshead's lands, 1807-9, the manor of Barlandew was purchased by John Wallis, of Bodmin, attorney-at-law; but Lavethan House and some lands about it were purchased by General William Morshead, brother of Sir John, and were by him settled on his children, and are now enjoyed by his eldest son, William Morshead, Esq., late a captain in the army, who has of late years greatly added to the estate and improved the property. In 1840 the Manor of Barlandew was sold by Mr. Wallis to James Hayward, of Loudwater House, co. Herts, Esq., who is the present lord of the manor.

* *Lan-dew* is God's inclosure. *Bar* is "summit," or "over." Barlandew, therefore, would signify "over God's inclosure;" a suitable name for the chief site of the manor, which overlooks the church, church-yard, and glebe. The interpretation is genuine Cornu-Britannic.

† The place, *le;* in the meadow, *bidhen.*

‡ Pedes Finium, Mich. 1654.

§ Parish Register.

‖ 1662. Elizabeth, the daughter of William and Cecilia Thomas, was born the 4th, and baptized the 16th Nov.

¶ 1663. John, the son of William and Cecilia Thomas, was baptized the 10th March. Par. Reg. (Blisland).

** 1667. William, son of William Thomas, of Blisland, gent., was baptized. Par. Reg. (Bodmin).

MANOR OF BARLANDEW. 1758.

Blisland	Kerow	William Harris.
Tremaine	*Castle Milford	Jonathan Rigement.
Blisland	Under Stokeley	Henry Edwards.
Do.	Thorne Cobmoor and Rocky Park	Hum. May.
Do.	Under Stokeley and part of Cobmoor	Hen. Edwards.
Do.	Tucking mill	Richard Sibley.
Simonward	Garrow	Thomas Harris.
Blisland	Undertise ats Pendrift Parks	W. Burnard.
Do.	Lantabethick	Eliz. Newton.
Do.	Little Church Park	John Harvey.
Do.	Cades	William Coppin.
Do.	Atwell	Grace Hambly.
Do.	A cottage, orchard, and nursery at Merrymeeting	John Wemouth.
Do.	Stable in Church Town	Oliver Tomm.
Do.	Tregenna	Wm. Mould.
Do.	House in Blisland Green	Oliver Tomm.
Do.	Three fields called above towns in Tregenna	John Rogers.
Do.	Hendywills in Tregenna	Arth. Rich.
Do.	Tenement in Tregenna	Rich. Best.
Simonward	Botreaux Tarr	Robt. Harris.
Blisland	Carbilly	John Rogers.
Do.	Metherin	John Lanxon.
Do.	Higher Pengelly	Christr. Lander.
Do.	Over Pengelly Hompark	Christr. Lander.
Do.	Bradford ats Driblets	Pris. Hoskin.
Do.	Bradford	Thomas Hoskin.
Do.	Part of farm house in Ch. Town	. . . . .
Do.	do. do.	Rich. Sibley.
Tremain	*Gorracott	Rob. Sandercock.
Blisland	Tenement in Church Town	Ann Robins.
Do.	do. do.	Do.
Do.	Part of farm house in Church Town	Mary Simmons.
Blisland	Another part	John Philp.
Do.	Another part	Overseers of the poor of Blisland.
Do.	Tenement in Tregenna called Holloway Head	. . . . .
Do.	Trevorder	Thos. Tocker.

Tremain - - -	*Minameer - - - - - - - -	Christ. Langman.
Egloshayle - -	Meadow and orchard in Trethanick - - -	- - - - -
Blisland - - -	Tenement in Tregenna - - - - -	Christ. Andrew.
Buckworthy in Buckland Brewer, Devon	*Hay Town - - - - - - - -	Philip Squire.
Crowan - - -	*Polerebo - - - - - - - -	Ezek. Williams, Clk.
Blisland - - -	Bradford - - - - - - - -	Thomas Hoskin.
Do. - - -	Richard's Penstrode - - - - -	Christ. Lean.
Do. - - -	Church Stile House - - - - -	Wm. Lanxon.
Simonward - -	Bradford - - - - - - - -	Wm. Major.
Do. - - -	Bradford - - - - - - - -	Wm. Hocken.
Blisland - - -	House in Church Town - - - - -	Oliver Tomm.
	3 above towns, 3 Chapman's above towns, Lanxon's above towns, and an orchard in Farewell-lane in Tregenna - - -	John Rogers.
	Metherin - - - - - - - -	Wm. Burnard.

N.B. The tenements marked thus (*) would seem to have been added to the manor subsequently to the sale by Kempe.

MANOR OF CASSACAWN.*

This manor, like the Manor of Barlandew, is a member of the Manor and Lordship of Blisland, held at a high-rent of 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The annual rent of assize of 26*s.* 8*d.* to be received from the tenants was, in the reign of King Edward I., granted by Matilda de Tony to William de Bodbran, to be held by the service of suit to her court at Blyston from three weeks to three weeks. William de Bodbran, in 28 Edward I., suffered a fine in one messuage one carucate of land and 20*s.* rent in Casacoghan, in Blisland, to his son Geoffry de Bodbran and Elizabeth his wife, by which the said premises were recognised as the right of the said Geoffry and Elizabeth, and the heirs of their bodies; and remainder, in default of such heirs, to the heirs of the said William.† William died 2 Edward II., when the said Geoffry was found to be his heir, and to be of the age of 23 years and more.‡ Geoffry de Bodbran died 7 Edward II., seized of the said rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* in Casacoulkan, held by the service aforesaid, and William his son was found to be his heir, aged one year and twelve weeks.§

* *Cos-scawen:* elder-tree wood.

† Pedes Finium, 28 Edw. I. Trinity, No. 2. This is the earliest date at which we have noticed mention of the name of Blis*land*.

‡ Inq. p. m. 2 Edw. II. No. 41. This William de Bodbran held, *inter alia*, of the King, *in capite*, the hamlet of Karkil, as of the castle of Trematon, by the service of six knights, and by the service of keeping six *kernalls* (crenelles, embrasures) in the said castle. He held also land at Bodbran and Trewalla. Ibm.

§ Inq. p. m. 7 Edw. II. No. 30.

This manor formed part of the possessions of Humphry Arundell of Helland, Esq., who was one of the leaders of the Cornish rebellion, and was attainted of treason 2nd Edward VI., and his lands forfeited. The said lands were then granted to Sir Gawen Carew* as a reward for his zeal in suppressing the rebellion. In 1 Mary, Sir Gawen obtained a license† from the Crown to alienate these lands to Nicholas Hele, of South Hele, in co. Devon, and Thomas his son,‡ the great-grandfather and grandfather of Thomas Hele, of Fleet,§ in the same county, who was created a Baronet 28th Mary, 1627. In the rebellion of the seventeenth century Sir Thomas, being then a member of the House of Commons, deserted the Parliamentarian party, joined the King at Oxford, and sat in the Parliament there. He bore arms against the Parliament, was in Exeter at the time of the surrender of that city, and was comprehended within the articles, the benefit of which he claimed. He took the national Covenant before William Barton and John Zacharius, 25th July, 1646, and the negative oath 25th September in the same year. Among other lands, he was seized of certain old rents issuing out of this manor, and was entitled to certain other old rents after the death of Nicholas Hele and Margery his wife.‖ Richard Hele, of Fleet, Esq., died seized of this manor, and by his will, dated 17th June, 1709,¶ bequeathed all his manors, lands, &c., to James Bulteel, of Tavistock, Esq., and others, in trust for the payment of his debts, legacies, &c., with remainder to his son, James Modyford Hele, and certain remainders over. James Modyford Hele died a minor in London in 1716, and in 1728 James Bulteel and the other trustees under the will above cited sold this manor to John Treise, of Lavethan, Esq.,** with whose lands it descended to the family of Morshead. On the sale of Sir John Morshead's estates in 1809 it was purchased by John Wallis, of Bodmin, Esq.; by whom, in 1846, it was sold to James Hayward. of Loudwater House, co. Herts, Esq., by whom this manor, as well as the Manor of Barlandew, is now possessed.

Notwithstanding the apparent continuity of possession in the family of Hele, it would seem, from a rent-roll of the Manor of Blisland,†† of a date between 1661 and 1669, that the Manor of Cassacawn was then held by George Spry, Esq., at the high-rent of 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum. When the possession of this manor was acquired by the family of Spry, or how long they retained it, we have no evidence; but we find that at an earlier date the messuage and lands called Cassacawn, from which the manor derives its name, were the property of William Spry, Esq., the father of George, who was deprived of this tenement, and also of a tenement called Whitwalls, in this parish, for his loyalty to the Royal cause. These tenements were sold by the trustees for the sale of forfeited lands to John Trethewy, of London, Gent., on January 26, 1653,‡‡ and on March 20, in the same year, order was given for placing the said John Trethewy in the possession of the said premises.

The manor is very small, as may be seen from the following terrier. Moreover, some of the tenements included therein could not anciently have belonged to this manor: *e. g.* the tenement forming a part of the Barton of Helland must properly have belonged to the Manor of Helland.

* Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. VI., part 6. † Pat. Rolls, 1 Mary, part 7, m. 29.

‡ Sheriff of Devon, 43 Eliz. § Sheriff of Devon, 11 Charles I.

‖ State Paper Office, Comp. Papers, vol. xvi. 483, second series. ¶ Proved in Prerog. Court, 1712. Barnes, 30.

** Pedes Finium, 1 Geo. II., Easter. †† In the possession of William Morshead, of Lavethan, Esq.

‡‡ State Paper Office. Composition Papers, 1st series, vol. lviii. 1103.

MANOR OF CASSACAWN. 1758.

Blisland - - -	Pennant Levora - - - - - - -	John May, Esq.
Helland - - -	Yoggs Park - - - - - - - -	John White.
Blisland - - -	Nether Pennant - - - - - - -	Wm. White.
Do. - - -	Black Penquite - - - - - - -	Hen. Hoskin.
Do. - - -	Lower Pennant - - - - - - -	Wm. White.
Helland - - -	Wooscocks and Abrams Parks - - -	Hugh Best.
Blisland - - -	Jory's Tenement in Bradford - - - -	Chr. Lean.
Cardinham - -	Carblake - - - - - - - -	Mathew Bawden.
St. Ewan - - -	Treglenniche - - - - - - - -	Rich. James.
St. Mabyn - - -	Menkee - - - - - - - -	John Broad.
Blisland - - -	South Penquite - - - - - - -	Heny. Hoskin.
Helland - - -	Part of the Barton of Helland - - - -	Genefer Genn.

MANOR OF TREHUDRETH.*

This manor is found in the Exchequer Domesday under the name of Trewderet (Tre-wd-e-ret): Alnod holds TREWDERET; Merlesuain held it in the time of King Edward, and it was rated for one ferling; however, there is one virgate of land; the arable land is two carucates; there is one plough and two villans and four bordars, and 100 acres of pasture; formerly it was worth 15*s.*, now 10*s.* In the Exeter Domesday the name is written TREUIDERED, misprinted in the published copy as *Trenidered.* In 8 John, Hugh de St. Philibert granted to Roger de St. Philibert and his heirs the moiety of a fourth part of a knight's fee in *Trevidered*;† and Alanus de Bloyon died, 34 Edw. I., seized of a twelfth part of a fee in Trewythered.‡

This manor, together with the adjoining manor of Cabilia, in Cardinham, was, in the reign of Edw. III. held by the family of Carburra of Carburra, in Warleggon. In the 39th year of that King's reign Walter de Carburra, of Cabilia, by charter, dated the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Michael, granted to John Kylmynan of Brothek all his messuages, lands, and tenements in Cabilia, Treuthered, in the "ville" of St. Margaret § Bodkennow, and also all lands held in those places in dower by Merolda his mother, with their appurtenances, including one fulling mill in Treuthered, and two corn mills in the "ville" of St. Margaret, to hold to the said John by the service of one grain of wheat annually during the life of the said Walter, with remainder to Walter

* *Tre-hu-teraith:* The dwelling on the highlands. † Pedes Finium, 8 John.

‡ Inq. p. m. 34 Edw. I. No. 44. § In the parish of Bodmin, now known as "Margate."

his son and the heirs of his body begotten of Isabella, daughter of Thomas de la Ford.* Alice, daughter of William de Carburra†, in the early part of the 15th century married Thomas Lucombe, by which marriage, it is presumed, the Lucombes acquired the manors of Trehudreth and Cabilia, or a moiety‡ of them. Thomas Lucombe, son of the said Thomas by Alice de Carburra, married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Heligan, of Heligan in St. Mabyn, thereby adding to his inheritance the possessions of that ancient family. From Lucombe these estates descended, through the families of Fauntleroy and Flamanke, to Hill.

In 38th Henry VIII., a suit was brought in the Court of Chancery, in which Robert Hill, of Heligan, and Margaret his wife, were complainants, and Gilbert Flamanke, defeudant, concerning the right, title, and interest in the Manors of Heligan, Cabilia, and Trehudreth, and other lands, when it was found that "one Peter Fauntleroy and Johanna, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Flamanke, son and heir of Richard Flamanke and Johanna his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Thomas Lucombe, had issue between them, lawfully begotten, the aforesaid Margaret, now wife of the said Robert Hill, so that the same Margaret is fully and thoroughly found to be not only the daughter legitimate of the said Peter Fauntleroy and the said Johanna his wife, but also cousin and heir unto the said Richard Flamanke and Johanna his wife, father and mother of the said Thomas Flamanke." It was, therefore, decreed that the said Robert Hill and Margaret his wife should quietly and peaceably enjoy and possess the said manors and lands.§

The manor remained in the family of Hill for a considerable period. In 9th James I., Humphry Hill, Gent., suffered a fine on the manor and other lands in favour of William Coriton, Esq.,‖ and Richard Carnsewe, Esq. (afterwards Sir Richard Carnsewe), of Bokelly, doubtless for the purpose of settlement upon the marriage of the said Humphry with Grace, daughter of Peter Coriton, of Newton, in Cornwall. The manor would, however, appear to have been sold in 21st James I. to Sir Richard Roberts,¶ ancestor of Thomas Agar Robartes, of Lanhydrock, Esq. It was held by the family of Robartes until the middle of the last century, when it was acquired by John Treise; and in the sale of Sir John Morshead's lands was purchased by Mr. Wallace, of Bodmin; by whom, in 1831, it was sold to John Davies Gilbert, of Tredrea, Esq.; of whose representatives it was purchased in 1847 by William Morshead, of Lavethan, Esq., the present lord.

The Barton of Trehudreth was for a considerable period held under lease at the ancient rent of £3 7*s*. 2*d*. by the family of Lean. Robert Lean, of Trehudreth, gentleman, who resided here, died 21st June, 1820, and his heirs, in 1836, sold their interest in the property to Mr. Davies Gilbert, from whom it has passed with the manor to Mr. Morshead. Much of the timber has recently been cut.

There is an ancient mill belonging to this manor to which the tenants of the manor owe suit and service.

* Arms: Sa a tree rooted or, quartered by Pole. Harl. M.S., 1164, f. 89. † Supposed to be son of Walter.

‡ It appears from a Record of Knights' Fees in Cornwall, dated 3rd Henry IV., that John de Guillez held in Trenderet one Fee (Carew's Hist. 39.) This might have been acquired by marriage with a co-heir of Carburra. In 19 Henry VII. John Gardyner and John Jenour claimed from William Vaughan and Maria his wife, together with other lands, a moiety of the Manors of Cabilia and Trehudreth. The defendants did not appear, and judgment was accordingly given for the claimants. De Banco Rolls, 19 Hen. VII. No. 469.

§ Chancery Decrees, 38 Henry VIII. 1 Div. No. 3. 105.

‖ Pedes Finium, 9 Jas. I. Michs. ¶ Pedes Finium, 21 Jas. I. Michs.

TREWARDALE.*

A MS. note of Tonkin, the antiquary, preserved in the house, gives the following notice of this place:—"Trewardale, the "Box in the Bush," as called in the deeds, the seat of Wm. Browne, jun., gent., formerly of Robert Robins, gent., whose arms, as represented on the parlour window (for I take them, by the mistake of the glazier, to be transposed,) are: Or, on a bend arg. three pheons of the field, a crescent difference, impaling: Gules, three lions ramp. arg., ducally crowned or.†

"This estate is held from the Duchy manor of Tinten at the yearly rent of 6*d.*, and pays a fee farm rent to the King of 8*d.* per annum. The arms are those of Robins and Thistlethwaite.

"Note. That Mr. Robins died in 1711. His family had it from Thistlethwaite, his grandfather Robert Robins having married Letitia, the daughter and heiress of . . . . . Esq., who was Lord also of the Manor of Blisland, sold to George Spry, Esq. of Blisland, and, by his son William, sold again in Queen Anne's reign to Sir John Molesworth."

To this notice we are enabled to add the following particulars and corrections:

This estate is parcel of three different manors. One messuage was anciently held of the Manor of Penhargate, in pure and free socage, at the annual rent of 2*s.*; another messuage was held of the Manor of Barlandew by fealty and the annual rent of 6*s.* 6*d.* in pure and free socage; and a third messuage was held of the Manor of Tinten by knight's service and the annual rent of 6*d.* Besides these, a tenement called Island Park, belonging to this estate, was held of the Manor of Penhargate by fealty and rent of 2*s.* in pure and free socage.‡ The rent and services due to the Manor of Tinten have recently (1866) been discharged upon payment, and those due from the other tenements have ceased to exist from a period beyond the memory of man.

Which of these tenements was the chief appears uncertain. That pertaining to the Manor of Tinten in the sixteenth century belonged to the family of Dongye. By indenture dated July 16, 23 Eliz.,§ John Dongye of St. Wen, yeom., and Thomasine his wife, John Brode‖ of Morewinstow, gent., John ffrenche, of Desarde, in St. Gennis, yeom., and John Hender, of Hender, in Tyndagell, yeom., conveyed the same to Thomas Robyns, of Trewardale, yeom., who died seized of the whole estate on December 23, 1619.¶ Inasmuch as Thomas Robyns is described as of Trewardale in this deed, it is probable that he was previously in possession of the other portions of the premises.

The property remained vested in the Robyns family until about the end of the seventeenth century, when it was sold by Robert Robyns, gent. to William Browne, gent., who made Trewardale his residence, but in what exact year is not known. The date of 1680 on an old granite gateway leading to the garden, which bears his initials W. B., with those, H. B., of his wife Honour (dau. of George Spry, of Blisland, Esq.) whom he had married in the preceding year, 1679, seems to fix that as the probable date. His great-grand-daughter married the Rev. John Basset Collins, Rector of Camborne. Mr. Collins died in 1790, at Glynn, in Cardinham,—

* *Tre-war-dol:* the dwelling in the dale.

† These arms, removed during some alterations, have recently been restored to their old position.

‡ Inq. p. m. Thomas Robyns, 19 James. Bundle 27. § Deed in the possession of the author.

‖ John Dongye mar. Thomasine, dau. of John Brode, of Morewinstow. Harl. MS. 1164. 39.

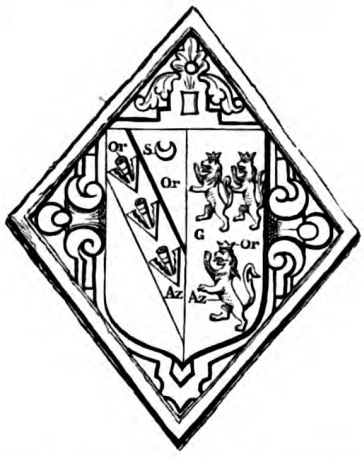
¶ Inq. p. m. 19 James.

where he had resided during his latter years,—but was buried in the Browne family vault in Blisland church. His widow, after his death, took up her residence at Trewardale, and continued to reside there until her death in 1837; when this would have passed with his other estates under the will of her father, George Browne, to her eldest son, George Francis, to whom and his issue, by Royal licence dated 24th Sept., 1799, had been granted authority to take the surname of Browne only, in accordance with a direction in the will of his maternal grandfather; but Mr. Browne had, in 1831, sold his interest in Trewardale to his brother, Captain Edward Collins, R.N.; who upon his death in 1850 bequeathed it to his nephew, the Rev. Charles Matthew Collins, (second son of his brother Thurston,) the present possessor, on condition of his assuming the name of Edward in addition to and before that of Collins, which condition was complied with by royal licence in March 1850.

Trewardale is pleasantly situated on the south side of the parish, in view of and about a mile from the Bodmin and Launceston turnpike road, towards the construction of which, out of the ancient country road, William Browne, of this place, was a subscriber. It is, for the neighbourhood, well-timbered.

The house was rebuilt by Mr. Robyns in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and it was again rebuilt by Mr. Browne about a century ago, as appears from the register of the parish of Boconnoc, in which, on the inside of the cover, is found the following note in the handwriting of the Rev. Benjamin Foster, who was instituted to the rectory in 1773: "A person of the name of "Robins of this parish of Boconnoc built a house, now taken down, at Trewardale, in Blisland. His "arms on painted glass are preserved in a window of the new house erected by George Browne, Esq."

It is perhaps worth noting, as marking the commencement of a gradual change in the habits of birds, that, in the spring of 1855, after the severe "Crimean winter" of 1854-55, a pair of starlings built in an abandoned woodpecker's nest; and from that pair (though the starling was formerly supposed not to breed in Cornwall at all, and was never known to do so in this part of the county) a considerable colony has now established itself among the rooks here, and several pairs breed annually, and are spreading to other places in the parish.



ARMS OF ROBYNS, FROM THE PAINTED GLASS: alluded to above.

TREWINT.*

This barton gave name to a family of some distinction in the county.† Godfrey, Prior of Launceston, suffered a fine in Trewent to Benedict de Trewent, in the 3rd of King John,‡ and in 54 Henry III., Nicholas de Trewynt and Fluria his wife suffered a fine in three ferlings of land with appurtenances in Trewynt to Ranulph de Mersand and Margery his wife, wherein, in the usual form, the said Nicholas and Fluria and the heirs of the said Fluria recognised the right of the said Ranulph and Margery in the said premises, to hold to the said Ranulph and Margery and the heirs of the body of the said Ranulph, begotten of the said Margery, of the said Nicholas and Fluria for ever, at the rent of one grain of pepper annually, and in the event of the failure of such heirs of the said Margery the said premises should revert to the said Nicholas and Fluria and the heirs of the said Fluria.§

In the 25 Edward I. the name of Stephen de Trewint is found in the list of, not very numerous, names of gentlemen in the county holding lands or rents of the value of 20*l.* a year, or more, which constituted the obligation to receive knighthood. In 7 Edward III., Stephen de Trewint levied a fine in Trewint, and lands in Camelford, Bodmin, and other places, of William Trelouny and others;‖ and in the 11th year of the same King's reign, William de Trewynt suffered a fine to Sir John Daune, Chi. in Trewynt, Penquyte, and Treharst;¶ and in the 35th of the same reign, William Tregarrek levied a fine of John de Trewynt, in La Wales (Walhouse?), Penquite, and Pengoner.**

On 15th June, 1437, the Bishop of Exeter granted a licence to John Trewynt to have Divine Service celebrated in his presence in all honest places in the diocese.††

Some of the above-mentioned fines which appear to have been alienations were not necessarily of that effect, but simply led, in all probability, to deeds of settlement. Nor does it follow, there being several places of the same name in the county, that all these transactions related to this barton; but, however this may be, Trewint remained in the same family until the time of Henry VII., when the daughter and heir of . . . . . Trewint married John Skenock, and carried the estate into that name. By the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Skenock, with Robert Smith, of Tregonock, in St. German's, the barton became vested in the family of Smith. Robert Smyth, of St. German's, son of the said Robert and Elizabeth, made a deposition in Chancery in 30 Elizabeth, when he was 68 years of age, and consequently born in 1521, in which he stated that he had known the Manor of Blisland for 50 years.

John Smith, Esq.,‡‡ eldest son of Thomas Smith (son and heir of the above Robert) by his

* Spring-town or place.

† Arms, as quartered by Granville of Stowe: Argent, a chev. between three eagles displayed, with two necks, gules.

‡ Pedes Finium, 3 John. Easter, No. 3.

§ Pedes Finium, 54 Hen. III. Mich. No. 21.

‖ Pedes Finium, 7 Edw. III. Mich. No. 4.

¶ Pedes Finium, 11 Edw. III. Easter, No. 5.

** Pedes Finium, 35 Edw. III. Mich. No. 1.

†† Bishop's Register, Lacy

‡‡ John Smyth, gent., was buryed the 5th of August, 1656. Par. Reg.

first wife Wilmot, daughter and heir of Roger Tremaine, passed by fine Trewint, Trevissick,* and other lands, probably of the inheritance of the family of Trewint, to his half-brother Robert Smith, gent., who resided here in 1620, being then 35 years of age.†

From the Smiths this estate passed by purchase to the Molesworths, and has recently been sold by the trustees under the will of the late Sir William Molesworth, Bart., to the Rev. C. M. Edward Collins, of Trewardale.

The estate pays a modus of 3*l.* annually to the Rector of Blisland in lieu of tithes.

C. S. Gilbert states that in his day there still existed "a large gothic arch which formed the principal entrance" to the old mansion. This was taken down in 1836.

The Rev. Sir Alexander Carew spent his latter days at Trewint, and died there in 1799.‡

Fairs.—An ancient fair § for the sale of horses, cattle, and sheep is held at Blisland Church town on the Monday within the octave of St. Protus.

Two other fairs have been established at Poundscawnse ‖ in this parish within the last fifty years for a similar purpose. One is held on the 24th June, and the other on the last Monday in November.

* Pedes Finium, 9 James. Mich.

† In 1652, Robert Smyth and Joane his wife, and Charles Smyth his son and heir, suffered a fine in Trevissick (Feet of Fines, Mich. 1652), to Christopher Walker, upon whose death it devolved upon his sisters and co-heirs, Elizabeth Dunkyn and Alice Seccombe. In 1656, Elizabeth Dunkyn conveyed her moiety to Christopher Treise, her grandchild, from whom it descended to the Morsheads, and was sold with the rest of the Morshead lands.

‡ 1799. Burials. "Rev. Sir Alexander Carew, Baronet, July 3rd." (Par. Reg.)

§ It is probable that this is an ancient chartered fair, although we have been unable to trace the grant. In 27 Edw. I. Robert de Tony, then lord of the manor of Bliston, obtained a charter for a great many markets and fairs upon his numerous manors, but there is no grant of a fair on his manor of Bliston, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the fair was established while the manor formed a part of the Demesnes of the Crown.

‖ What seems to be the derivation of this name is somewhat curious. The word "caunse" is now used in Cornwall for "causeway," and probably refers to a narrow raised road which crossed the neck of land between two marshes at this place before the present turnpike road was constructed. The road from this place for several miles is conterminous with the boundary between the parishes of Blisland and Cardinham, running along the backbone of the county, which here forms the division between the two watersheds. The water from the springs on one side of the road at Powndscawnse flows into a tributary of the Camel, and so into the Bristol Channel at Padstow, and that from the springs on the other side of the road into the river Fowey, and so into the English Channel at Fowey Harbour. On each side of the road was a marsh. That on the northern side, or "Cob Moor," has now to some extent been brought under cultivation, whilst that on the southern side, or "Colvannick Marsh," remains very much in its original condition; and on this side is a large pond contiguous to the road. It is not unlikely that at one time there was a pond on the other side, and hence the first syllable of the word, "Pondscaunse," or the Causeway at the Ponds. The ancient name of the tenement here is Lower Stokeley.

Until a comparatively recent period, the roads through the county of Cornwall were very bad. The first turnpike Act passed in the 33rd Geo. II. for making or repairing the road from Launceston to Camelford. In 1st Geo. III. another Act passed for constructing a road from Torpoint to within five miles of Lostwithiel. Bodmin was thus passed on each side, and would probably have sunk into insignificance had not an Act been obtained 9th Geo. III. (1769) for constructing a new carriage road from the Camelford Road, about three miles from Launceston, to Indian Queens, on the road from St. Columb to Truro. This new road extends for twenty-eight miles over the moors. Before this road was made, persons travelling between Launceston and Bodmin had to proceed on horseback, by the assistance of a guide, and, passing through St. Laurence and St. Wenn Church Town, journeyed to the west through St. Columb. This road, until the introduction of the Railway, was the most direct and best frequented thoroughfare through the county.

THE ADVOWSON OF THE CHURCH.

The Advowson of the Church was originally a possession of the Crown, and, like the manor, was granted to Henry Fitzcount and Richard King of the Romans. It was not, however, included in the gift of the manor by the latter to Ralph de Toni, but descended to Earl Edmund, son of Richard, and formed part of his possessions on his death (A.D. 1301)* without issue, when it again reverted to the Crown. On the accession of Edward II. (A.D. 1307) he recalled his favourite Piers de Gaveston and endowed him with the Earldom of Cornwall, granting him all the possessions of the late Earl Edmund.† On the execution of Piers de Gaveston (A.D. 1312) the King made a grant of certain of these possessions to Isabella his Queen in dower, among which was this advowson.‡ Queen Isabella presented to the Church in 1329,§ but on her disgrace it again reverted to the King.

King Edward III., soon after his accession, created his brother John of Eltham Earl of Cornwall, and granted him divers castles, manors, lands, and tenements, to the value of two thousand marks of land by the year, by the service of two knight's fees.‖ This prince died without issue, A.D. 1336, when the earldom and all the possessions which he had held with it, again reverted to the Crown. On March 17, 1337, Edward III., by charter¶ erected the earldom into a duchy and conferred it upon his illustrious son Edward the Black Prince, with all its possessions, to have and to hold to him and the first begotten son of him and of his heirs Kings of England and Dukes of Cornwall hereditarily to succeed; and it is declared that all the possessions shall remain to the same for ever, so that from the said duchy they may at no time be separated, nor can be, in any manner whatsoever, given or granted by us or our heirs to any other or any others than to the dukes of the same place. Edward Duke of Cornwall presented to the Church in 1337, 1345, 1347 and in 1354.** In the caption seizing of the Black Prince the value of the benefice is stated to be 40 marks per annum. In Pope Nicholas's valuation it is taxed at 6*l.* and in Valor Ecclesiasticus it is rated at 8*l.* 10*s.* The Advowson long continued annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall. In 1410 Henry Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, afterwards Henry V. presented, as he did also the following year. In 1438 the duchy was merged in the Crown, there being no duke, and Henry VI. presented, as did Henry VII., in 1489 and 1491.†† In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the possessions being in the hands of the Crown, the Queen granted this Advowson, with certain other manors and lands, to Christopher Hatton, her favourite, by Letters Patent, dated 2 August,‡‡ and the following day, by deed enrolled in the Court of Chancery, Christopher Hatton granted it to William Doddington and his heirs. Two years afterwards

* Inq. post mortem, 29 Ed. I. No. 44.

† Charter Rolls, 1 Edw. II. There was a subsequent confirmation in the 3 of Edw. II. to Piers de Gaveston and Margaret his wife, who was the widow of Earl Edmund.

‡ Charter Rolls, 11 Edw. II.

§ Bishop's Reg., Grandison, p. 9.

‖ Charter Rolls, 5 Edw. III.

¶ Charter Rolls, 11 Edw. III.

** Bishop's Reg., Grandison.

†† Bishop's Registers.

‡‡ Pat. Rolls, 19 Eliz. p. 8, m. 41.

Doddington conveyed the advowson to John Cock and his heirs; and Christopher son and heir of the said John Cock, on June 28, 1606, conveyed the same to William Parker, clerk, who had previously been admitted to the Rectory upon the presentation, *pro hac vice*, of Richard Billing, of Hengar, Esq. On July 31, 1626, William Parker and James Parker, his son and heir, granted the advowson to Richard Lockett and his heirs. Richard Lockett presented his brother Henry Lockett, D.D., to the benefice on November 4, 1627. Henry Lockett died in 1642, and the benefice became vacant. Richard Lockett died soon afterwards without issue. The property descended to his three nieces and coheirs, Mary, Frances, and Ann, daughters of the said Dr. Lockett.

Richard Lockett made no presentation during his lifetime; the family having about that time been plundered of their writings and goods, his coheirs either did not know of their right or were not able to assert it. The advowson was supposed to have lapsed to the Crown, and George Kendall was admitted on November 22, 1643, on the presentation of the King.* He was dispossessed by the dominant party in 1655, and one Charles Morton intruded into his place. At the Restoration these proceedings were declared void, and Dr. Kendall claimed re-instatement, but Mary Lockett, widow of Dr. Henry Lockett, claimed the right of presentation on behalf of her daughters. This was conceded; and in consideration of the trouble and expense which she had incurred in the prosecution of this claim, it was arranged between the coheirs that Mary, the elder coheir, should grant her mother the next presentation; that Frances, the second daughter, should in lieu thereof grant Mary her next turn; and that Ann, the youngest daughter, whose right was more remote, should make a proportionate satisfaction. In pursuance of this arrangement Mary Lockett presented one James Lock, who declined institution; when she presented Philip Dinham; upon whose death in 1708 Henry Dell, son and heir of Mary Dell the eldest coheir, in right of Frances the second coheir, presented John Dell his eldest son, who was duly instituted.† John Dell had issue Henry Dell, who died s. p., and Mary his aunt, the wife of Thomas Woolridge, became his heir; and in 1715 Thomas Woolridge and Mary his wife joined in the sale of their parts and turns of the advowson to John Hickes.‡

Frances Lockett, the second daughter and coheir, married — Bishop, and died s.p. Ann Lockett married William Smalley, gent. and had two daughters; who in 1712 sold their interest in the advowson to Nicholas Parsons,§ of the city of Exeter, gentleman, who by deed dated September 3, 1715, conveyed the premises to John Hickes, whose representatives on May 2, 1746, conveyed the whole to William Pye, Esq., and his heirs for ever. The present patron is the Rev. Francis W. Pye, the Rector.

* Pat. Rolls, 2 Charles I.

† On 5th May, 1709, an inquisition was issued by the Bishop, to inquire into the right of patronage in a case between Henry Dell, clerk, *v.* William Spry, gent., when it was found that Henry Dell was the true and undoubted patron of the rectory; that Mary, the widow and relict of Henry Lockett, deceased, presented last; and that the right of presenting, *pro hac vice*, is in the aforesaid Henry Dell, who is the son of Richard Dell, clerk, and Mary his wife, the daughter of Mary, the relict of Dr. Henry Lockett. Bishop's Reg., Blackburn 17, 18, c. 19.

‡ Deed dated 11th Oct., 1715. Pedes Finium, 2 Geo. I. Easter.

§ Nicholas Parsons, of the city of Exeter, Fuller, was upon an inquisition dated Dec. 14, 1715, found to be the true patron in virtue of a deed of purchase from Mary and Ann Smalley, daughters and heiresses of Ann Smalley, who was one of the daughters and heiresses of Dr. Henry Lockett. Bishop's Reg.

BRASS, IN THE CHANCEL, IN MEMORY OF JOHN BALSAM, RECTOR. O.B. 1410.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS.

1266.		Roger de . . . . . , on the presentation of the King.
1329.	June 6.	Ralph Chyvaler, clerk, on the presentation of Isabella, Queen of England.
1332.	May 8.	Robert de Bokyngham, priest, vacant by the resignation of Ralph Chyvaler, upon the presentation of John, the King's son, and Duke of Cornwall.
1337.	April 7.	Robert Podding, Rector of Bampton, dioc. of Lincoln, with the consent of the Patron, exchanged with Robert de Bokyngham.
1345.	Sept. 17.	Philip de Barton, clerk, vacant by the death of Robert Podding, last Rector, was instituted upon the presentation of Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester.
1347.	Oct. 4.	John de Gypewicke,* upon the death of Philip Barton, last Rector, was instituted, upon the presentation of Edward, Prince of Wales, &c.
1354.	July 17.	John Christenmasse† was instituted upon the presentation of Edward, Prince of Wales, &c.
1381.	Dec. 13.	Thomas Cliffort, clerk, upon the death of John Cristenmasse, last Rector, was instituted upon the presentation of John, Prince of Wales, &c.
		John Laurence, clerk.
1396.	May 25.	John Balsham, Rector of Grandeson, diocese of Ely, with the consent of the Patron, exchanged with John Laurence, Rector of Blisland.‡
1410.	Nov. 24.	John Bailly, clerk, M.A., upon the death of John Balsam, clerk, was instituted upon the presentation of Henry, Prince of Wales, &c.
1411.	Dec. 17.	Thomas Kardowe, chaplain, upon the resignation of John Bailly, was instituted upon the presentation of the Prince of Wales, &c.
1438.	Feb. 15.	John Mayowe, upon the resignation of Thomas Carthew, was instituted upon the presentation of the King.
		Thomas Ponteshyde.
1489.		Robert Frost, upon the death of Thomas Ponteshyde, last Rector, was instituted upon the presentation of the Prince of Wales.
1491.	March 18.	John Rede, S.T.B., upon the resignation of Robert Frost, last Rector, was instituted upon the presentation of the King.
		Thomas Jenyns.

* Ipswich.

† John Christymasse, priest, Rector of Blyston, on June 7, 1375, had licence of absence for the purpose of study for two years, which, on the 10th June, 1377, was renewed for a further period of two years. He appears not to have returned on the expiration of this period, for the Church was sequestrated on account of his non-residence. The sequestration was relaxed on June 14, 1380, and on the last day of the same month the Rector was granted licence of absence for the same purpose for a further period of two years. (Bishop's Registers.)

‡ Died March 1410, see brass in the chancel.

1506. Nov. 10. John Oliver,* upon the death of Thomas Jenyns, last Rector, was instituted upon the presentation of the King.

1529. May 20. Thomas John,† upon the resignation of John Oliver, was instituted upon the presentation of the King.

1581. Nicholas Stowell,‡ upon the death of Sir Thomas John, clerk, was instituted upon the presentation of John Cock, of Cambleford, Gent.

1601. Jan. 21. William Parker, § S.T.B., upon the death of Nicholas Stowell, was instituted upon the presentation of Richard Billing, for this turn the true patron by grant of John Cock.

1626. Sept. 9. Henry Lockett,‖ upon the resignation of William Parker, last Rector, was instituted upon the presentation of Richard Lockett, Gent.

1643. Nov. 26. George Kendall,¶ upon the death of Henry Lockett, was instituted upon the presentation of the King.

* Collated Prebendary of Hereford July 5, 1512. (Le Neve, vol. i. 508.) Presented to Blisland, October 17, 1506. Pat. Rolls, 22 Henry VII. p. 1.

† 1580. Thomas John, quondam rector parochialis ecclesie de Bliston, sepultus septimo Januarii. (Par. Reg.) It will be seen that this Rector held the benefice for fifty-two years, and during the whole of the stormy period of the Reformation.

‡ He compounded for the First-fruits of Blisland, Aug. 19, 1581. Collated Prebendary of Exeter, Oct. 30, 1590. (Le Neve). He gave twenty pounds to be put to use for the releefe to the poore of Bodmyn. Buried at Blisland, Dec. 19, 1600.

§ Compounded for First-fruits, January 27. Collated Preb. of Exeter, Dec. 7, 1613, and Archdeacon of Cornwall 1616 (B. Reg. Carey 108); resigned July 6, 1626. Buried at Warleggan, May 25, 1631. He was Lord of the Manor of Blisland.

‖ Henry Lockett was Rector of Ruan Lanihorne and Chaplain to King Charles I. He was granted a licence to retain the Rectory of Ruan Lanihorne, together with the Rectory of Blisland, 3rd August, 1626. (Rymer's Fœdera, xviii. 877.) On July 29, 1628, he was collated a Prebendary of Exeter vice William Parker. In 1630 he received the degree of S.T.P.

Questiones in Sacra Theologia discutiendæ Oxonii in vesperis Decimo die Julii Ann. Dom. 1630.

Quæstiones Inceptoris Henrici Lockett.

An Sancti defuncti
State Paper Office, Dom. Corr. Ch. I.

- Sint invocandi?
- Pro viventibus speciatim intercedant?
- Rectè et ritè a Pontifice Romano Canonizentur?

} Neg.

Henry Lockett married Mary . . . . . , and had the following children baptized at Blisland:—

1630. Bernardus filius Henrici Lockett, clerici, et Marie uxor ejus xx. die ffebruarii.

1632. Henricus filius Henrici Lockett, clerici, Rectoris parochialis ecclesie de Blisland et Mariæ ux. ejus viii. Novb.

1634. Bezaliell filius Henrici Lockett sacre theologie profes. et Mariæ ux. eius bap. ix die Julii.

On May 8, 1629, one Martin Nansog received a grant of presentation to this Rectory by Letters Patent, upon the ground that simony had been committed (Rymer's Fœdera). He was, however, never instituted.

¶ Dr. George Kendall was the son of George Kendall, of Crofton, in the county of Devon, gent., where he was born. He was educated in the Grammar-School at Exeter. He entered as a sojourner at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1626, and was made Probationer-Fellow in 1630, being then B.A. In 1642, being then B.D., he joined the Presbyterians, then dominant, notwithstanding that the King in that year had zealously recommended him to the Society to be elected Rector of Exeter College, on the promotion of Dr. Prideaux to the See of Worcester. In 1642, upon a petition of the inhabitants

1655. Charles Morton.*

1660. Dec. 21. Philip Dynham,† B.A., was instituted upon the presentation of Mary Lockett, of St Veryan, widow.

1709. July 6. John Dell,‡ B.A., was instituted upon the presentation of Henry Dell.

1718. Oct. 13. Stephen Hickes,§ B.A., was instituted on the presentation of John Hickes, Esq.

1780. April 10. William Pye,‖ B.A., was instituted on the presentation of his father, the Rev. Charles Pye, Rector of St. Mary's, Truro.

1834. Feb. Francis Woolcock Pye was instituted on his own presentation.

of Hempsted, co. Herts, he was recommended by the House of Commons as an orthodox divine to be Lecturer of that parish (Tanner). In 1643 the King presented him to the Rectory of Blisland, and in the following year Bishop Brownrigg gave him a prebend in Exeter Cathedral. He was an able man, well read in polemical divinity, and a zealous and hot-headed Presbyterian. In 1654 he published a voluminous controversial work, entitled "Sancti Sanciti, or the Common Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints, as who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation, vindicated from the attempts lately made against it, by Mr. John Goodwin in the digression of his book, which he was pleased to entitle 'Redemption Redeemed:' together with two digressions; the one maintaining a special difference between the graces of the saints and whatsoever is found in men unregenerate; the other asserting God to be the sole author of whatever difference of the saints, from themselves, and others: as also an Appendix, in answer to Master Horn, goring all university learning." (London: Printed by Thomas Radcliffe and Edward Motteshead, 1654.) In 1655 he was Moderator of the first general assembly of the ministers of Devon (Macro). By these proceedings against the Independents and their doctrines he gave great offence to the dominant faction, and was deprived of his benefice. He afterwards obtained the ministry of S. Benedict, in Gracechurch Street, London. At the Restoration he was restored to his prebend, and appointed Rector of Kenton, near Exeter, but was, in 1662, deprived of all his preferments for Nonconformity, when he retired to his house at Crofton, where he died on the 19th August in the following year.

* This gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. Charles Morton, by a daughter of Mr. Kestle, of Pendavy. The father is erroneously stated in the Nonconformist's Manual to have been a Rector of this parish, and obliged to quit for Nonconformity in the reign of Charles I. Mr. Morton is said to have been descended from an ancient family of Morton, in Nottinghamshire, one of whom was secretary to King Edward III. He was born at Pendavy, and was sent to Oxford by his grandfather, where he was very studious, and at the same time zealous for the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, after the example of his grandfather. He, however, changed his views, and was appointed by the dominant faction minister of this parish. It is said in the work referred to above that he was ejected under the act of uniformity, but this statement is also incorrect, for being a mere intruder, probably not in Holy Orders, his connexion with the parish ceased upon the Restoration, when the benefice was filled upon the presentation of the true patron. Mr. Morton is said to have retired to a small tenement of his own in the parish of St. Ives, where he preached, *privately*, to a few people until the Fire of London. Having sustained loss by that event, he removed to London to take care of his own affairs, and to undertake the teaching of academical learning, for which purpose he settled at Newington Green. He subsequently went to New England, and was appointed pastor of a congregation at Charleston, where he died at the age of nearly 80 years. He was the author of several treatises, among which was one for improving the county of Cornwall, the seventh chapter of which, on sea-sand, is printed in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society, April 1675. It is stated in the petition in Chancery of Mary Smalley and Ann Smalley with reference to the advowson of this parish, that after the appointment of Morton, the usurper placed and displaced at his pleasure until the Restoration.

† Mr. Dinham was buried at Blisland, January 30, 1708-9, and Mrs. Jane Dinham, July 10, 1717. (Parish Reg.)

‡ John Dell was son of Henry Dell, son and heir of Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Lockett, and one of the coheirs of Richard Lockett. He was educated at Pembroke College, where he took his degree of B.A., 1699, and was incorporated M.A. Cambridge, 1711.

§ Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1716. He was buried at Blisland, March 23, 1780.

‖ William Pye was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1778. Buried at Blisland February 6, 1834, aged 78 years. His father, the Rev. Charles Pye, was the only son and heir of William Pye, Esq., Collector of Customs at Falmouth, who in 1746 purchased the advowson of the representatives of John Hickes.

THE PARISH CHURCH

is dedicated to S. Protus,* locally called S. Pratt. He was commemorated on the 11th September, but the dedication feast is now kept on the 22nd of that month. This change arose in a singular manner. When the change of style took place in the year 1752 it was enacted by Parliament, that "the natural day next immediately following the 2nd of September shall be called and reckoned as the 14th day of September, omitting the eleven intermediate nominal days of the calendar." Thus, in this year, there was no 11th of September, but the good people of this parish were not inclined to yield up their village feast in obedience to an Act of Parliament, the object and force of which they probably did not understand. Accordingly they determined to observe the same day as had been accustomed, although now called the 22nd September. This was all very well for the year 1752, but, by continuing to observe the 22nd afterwards, they have, in this particular, perpetuated the error which the alteration of style was designed to correct.

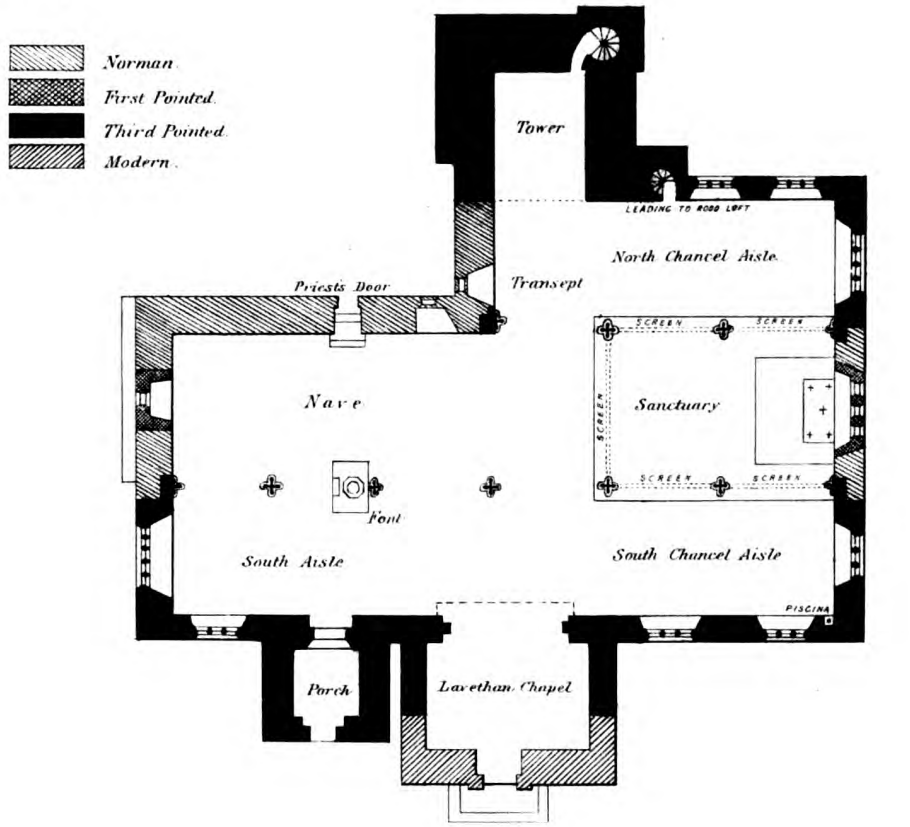
The church is an ancient structure of very great interest. It was originally cruciform, 100 feet in length and 70 feet across the transepts. It now consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles to the chancel, south nave aisle, south porch, and tower at the north end of the north transept, which additions have been made at different periods. The chancel is lighted by an elegant first-pointed triple lancet, probably an early insertion in the Norman wall. It contains the lower part of the rood screen, which supported a loft. This screen seems to have been richly coloured. The upper part was probably cut off during the troubles of the seventeenth century, when several changes occurred in the incumbency of this benefice. The choir stalls on the north side remain. Those on the south side have been removed to admit of the erection of a high pew for the accommodation of the family of the Rector.

The walls of the nave which remain are Norman, but of very rude workmanship, and in some respects possess a character not unlike Saxon work. It is lighted by two windows; one at the west end, pointed, and the other on the north side, having a circular head. The priest's door, on the north side of the nave, is of Norman work. Externally there are three small sculptured corbels, which formerly supported the principals of the roof of a porch, which probably was constructed of timber.

The north chancel aisle is of the same length as the chancel, and opens into the transept. It is of very good late third-pointed. The eastern window is of four lights, with cinquefoil heads, and tracery in the head, containing remains of painted glass. On the north side are two square-headed windows, each with three cinquefoil lights. In this wall is constructed a spiral staircase to the rood-loft.

* S. Protus, together with S. Hyacinthus, were commemorated by the Church on Sept. 11. They were among the most illustrious martyrs who sealed their faith with their blood when the emperors of the world attempted, with all their power, to crush the little flock of Christ. It appears from the works of Pope Damasus that they were brothers. In the acts of S. Eugenia their martyrdom is placed in the Valerian persecution in 257; but the Liberian Calendar, drawn up in the pontificate of Liberius, shows that they suffered under Diocletian in 304, and that their festival was celebrated at their tomb on the old Salarian way on Sept. 11.

GROUND PLAN
OF BLISLAND CHURCH



The south chancel aisle is very similar to that on the north, although built at a different period, and of inferior workmanship. The eastern window is of three cinquefoil lights, with a quatrefoil in the head. In the south wall are two square-headed windows, each of three cinquefoil lights. In the south wall is a piscina, now covered by a high pew.

The south aisle of the nave is of third-pointed work. The walls are constructed of very good granite ashlar. At the western end is a fine five-light window, with tracery in its head, in which are some remains of stained glass. On the south side, west of the door, is a three-light traceried window. In it are fragments of painted glass, showing an angel bearing an escutcheon charged with the five wounds of our Lord.* The font, which is near the south door, is of the third-pointed period, octagonal, with a circular bowl, the panels being filled with quatrefoils, inclosing plain shields. The original font, which is of Norman workmanship, has been discovered, and is now preserved (see woodcut, page 57).

The church has a wagon roof, with very good carved work in bosses and brackets, the latter representing angels holding shields.

The most remarkable feature, however, in this church is the Lavethan Chapel. In the year 1638 the Rector and Churchwardens granted to "Obadiah Reynolds and his assigns free license and liberty to build upp, frame, and erect such and so many convenient pewes and seats in the Littel south Isle of our ꝑish church, iust opposite to the Belfray of our Tower, and standing southward from the body of our Church, as shalbe requisite for him, his wife, and family.†" The grant was afterwards confirmed by the Bishop, and this "Isle," or transept, subsequently passed to the family of Treise. In the latter part of the last century, when Sir John Morshead entered into the inheritance of the Treise estates, a considerable alteration was made in this transept, when it was converted into a sort of mortuary and private chapel, having a separate entrance on the south.

Over the door is a painted window, which was set up on September 10, 1791. In it is an escutcheon containing the arms of Morshead and Treise, quarterly: viz., 1st and 4th, Az. a cross crosslet arg. between four martlets or, on a chief of the 2nd three escallops sa. for Morshead; 2nd and 3rd, Arg. three bars az., in chief three cinquefoils, for Treise.‡ On an escutcheon of pretence, Or, on a chief az. three doves argt. for Frederick.

The south porch was erected when the aisle was built, and is of the same character.

The tower is of third-pointed work, of three flights, having a partially external stair-turret at the north-east. It is battlemented and adorned with lofty pinnacles. It had originally four bells; which weighed respectively 852 lbs., 1,026 lbs., 1,438 lbs., and 1,684 lbs.=4,980 lbs. On the fourth, or tenor bell, was this inscription: "1612 *Soli Deo Detur Gloria.*" In the year 1790 these bells were taken down and recast into six by the Messrs. Christopher Pennington and Son,

* Since the above lines were written these interesting fragments, in repairing the window, have been destroyed.

† Grant in the possession of Mr. Morshead.

‡ These arms differ from those borne on a seal used by Sir Christopher Treise in sealing numerous deeds, which the author has seen. The original seal is in the possession of Mr. Morshead, of Lavethan. The coat so used was Argent, three bars az. between three cinquefoils gu., two in chief and one in base.

of Stoke Climsland, at a cost of 63*l.* The loss in weight was 410 lbs. The new bells were rung out for the first time on Thursday the 23rd December, 1790, and gave universal satisfaction.* They are exceedingly musical and sweet in tone.

The following table will show the sizes of the several bells and their weight respectively, together with the inscriptions thereon:

Bells.	Internal Diameter at Mouth.	Weight.	Inscription.
	ft. in.	lbs.	
First	2 5	596	C.P., I.P., 1790.
Second	2 5¼	574	C.P., I.P., 1790.
Third	2 7¼	624	C.P., I.P., 1790.
Fourth	2 9	716	PEACE GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD, C.P., I.P., 1790.
Fifth	3 0	866	JOHN ROGERS AND WILLIAM LEAN, C.W., C.P., I.P., 1790.
Sixth	3 4¾	1194	Rev. WILLIAM PYE, C.P., I.P., 1790.

In the same year the north-eastern pinnacle of the tower was taken down and placed on the gable of the church porch, and a new pinnacle was erected, surmounted by a gilded ball, vane, and crest, at the expense of Colonel (afterwards General) Morshead, of Lavethan. Through the ignorance of the workmen the cardinal points are not correctly set.

About the same period the old oak open benches with which the church was fitted were removed, and the church was pewed with deal; an ugly singing-gallery was also erected at the west end of the nave. All this is now rapidly falling into decay. Under the old arrangement, according to the ancient usage of the Church, the sexes were separated in public worship. The practice still prevails, even under the changed circumstances, some pews being allotted to males in common, and others to females.

It appears from the Chantry Rolls of Devon and Cornwall, dated February 13, 37 Henry VIII.† that there existed a "Stipendiary" called Burnard's, founded by John Burnard,‡ to find "a pryst

* Diary of Mr. John Rogers, then churchwarden.

The first and second bells of the old peal were cast between "the howers of fower and five of the clocke in the afternoone, by Robert Penyngton, nono die Marchii, 1632. The price paid five pounds. Robert Robyns, collecter; and Humfry Pryce and John Chapman, churchwardens." (Par. Reg.)

† Augmentation Office, Rolls House. Certificate No. 9.

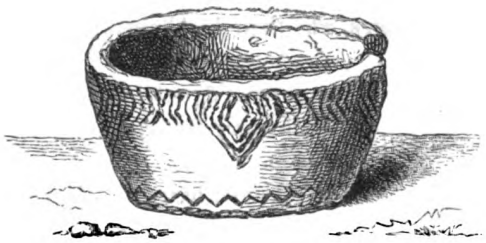
‡ John Burnard was buried at Blisland, February 15, 1543. (Par. Reg.) It appears from certain depositions in the Exchequer of 41 Eliz., that John Burnard inherited from his ancestors the moor called Hawkestor and Druglett, which had been granted by one Penhargard to one Burnard; this being parcel of the manor Penhargard, which manor is held of the manor of Blisland. It was at the date of these depositions held by Nicholas Burnard, son and heir of Thomas, son and heir of John Burnard. The family of Penhargard must have been extinct at an early period. The name is not now traced. The name of Burnard is still borne by respectable yeomen at Blisland.

to celebrate in y^e^ paryshe churche of Blysland." The yearly value of the lands and possessions was 23*s.* 11½*d.* It appears further from particulars set forth by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made for the sale of fee-farm rents, tenths, &c., dated March 21, 1649, that this income was derived from rents charged on different tenements in Bodmin, then late in the tenure of Stephen Tooker and William Robyn, one of which is described as having been sometime in the tenure of John Burnard, and then lately in that of the heirs of Treguddick." *

The parish registers are of early date, but the earliest appears to have fallen into bad condition, and was rebound in 1786. It is in places torn and illegible, and some of the leaves have been lost. The entries of marriages and burials begin in 1539, at which date it is probable the register was commenced. The earliest baptism is in 1563, some leaves being missing. The earliest names recorded are Robyns, Martyn, Kempe, Rogers, Layne, Marrett, John, and Burnard. Some of these names still continue in the parish. The following memorandum is written on one of the leaves, " Anno Dmi. 1604. At the feast of Easter Anno p̄d George Marrett† did freely give and deliuer one fayre siluer cup w^th^ a cover therevnto double gilted, to remayne for a comunyon cupp for the parishe of Blisland w^th^out any clayme." It is still in use, but the cover is lost.

* Crown Lands Inrolment Office.

† George Marrett was buried March 25, 1611. (Par. Reg.)



ANCIENT FONT AT BLISLAND.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.

Here lyeth the bodye of HUMFREY, Sonne and Heyre to Thomas KEMPE of Lavethan, Esqvier, who departed this life the tenth daye of November, Anno Domini 1624, and married Jane, the davghter of Thomas Peytonne, Esqvire, Cvstomer of Plymovthe and Cornwall.

No sweeter comfort doth betide mankinde
Then to depart this life with a qviet minde,
Firme confidence, pvre conscience vnmolested
By Gviltines of sinne or vice detested;
Such hap I hope such Grace had I the rather,
Because I dyde a husband and a father.
Dyde ? no, went hence, for they that leave posteritie
Live in their offspringes, dye not properly.

Sculptured in low relief on each side of an altar-desk are three figures. On the dexter side male and on the sinister side female. The first two males appear to be civilians, marked respectively with the initials H. K. and W. K. The third is girt with a sword, and is marked H. K. The three females are marked respectively I. K., C. K., and G. K. Behind the first is a skull.

Above is an escutcheon of arms: Kempe. Gules, three garbs or; impaling Peyton, Or, a cross engrailed sable.

Here lyeth the Body of JOHN KEMPE, who lived in Alternun and born in Tresmeak, being aged 75 years, Anno Domini 1728.

Heares peace & rest
With in my Grave,
Which in my life
Could never have.

Here lyeth MARY the wife of John KEMPE * who was born in Stoke Klemsland whose name of Smeath being aged 84 years.

The heart knoweth his own bitterness and a stranger doth not intermedel with his ioy.
For in the presents of God is fulness of ioy, at his right hand are pleasures for ever more.

---

* 1731. Mary Kempe buried 10ber 28. (Parish Reg.)

Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM MORSHEAD of Lavethan, late a General of His Majesty's Forces and Colonel of the King's Own Light Infantry, who died 24th May, 1822, aged 73 years.

This lamented Officer commenced his military career in the Coldstream Guards in 1771. He embarked in 1793 with the troops for Holland, and, with the exception of the affair at Lincelles, was present in every action in which the Guards were engaged till the return of the army in 1795, when he again embarked for the West Indies; was at the taking of St. Lucia; commanded the storming party at Beguia, near the Island of St. Vincent; was second in command under Sir Ralph Abercromby at Porto Rico; joined Lord Cornwallis in Ireland in 1798 to repel an invasion of the French; went in 1800 with Sir James Pulteney in the Expedition to Ferrol; and in 1801 was placed on the Staff of this county.

Near this place is interred the body of SUSANNA, the wife of Christopher TOKER, of this Parish, Gent., and daughter of Richard Mathew of St. Kew, Gent., deceased, which departed this life May the 12th, in the year of our Lord 1686, being in the 25th year of her age.

Above the inscription are the following arms:

A chevron between three sea-horses, for Toker; impaling a stork for Mathew.*

Crest: A man's hand erased grasping a pole-axe.

In memory of ROBERT LEAN, Gentleman, of Trehudreth, in this Parish, who died 21st June, 1821, aged 46 years, and ELIZABETH, his wife, daughter of Thomas Every, who died on the 17th day of July, 1840, aged 65 years. Mortui in pace quiescunt.

Near this marble lyeth y^e^ body of WM. THOMAS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of y^e^ Inner Temple, London, y^e^ eldest son of John Thomas of Tremaine, in this county, Gentleman, who dwelt at Lavethan, in this Parish, & dyed March y^e^ 11th, 1669, in y^e^ 42nd year of his age, leaving issue one son named Wm. by his wife Cecilia, daughter of John Dunkin of Penzance, in this county, Gentleman.

In Memory of the Reverend JOHN BASSET COLLINS, LL.D. Rector of Camborne, died 22 June, 1788, aged 25 years.

GEORGE BROWNE, Esq. of Trewardale, died 1 June, 1795, aged 75 years.

ELIZABETH FRANCES, wife of Joseph HAMLEY, Esq. died 9 Feby. 1810, aged 29 years.

JOHN COLLINS, Esq. died at Madras, February 7th, 1811, aged 33 years.

BASSET COLLINS, Captain in the 74th Regt. bravely fell in storming Badazos, March, 1812, aged 27 years.

LUCY the wife of George Francis Collins BROWNE, Esq. of Woodley, aged 32 years.

ELIZABETH COLLINS of Trewardale, widow of the Rev. John Basset Collins, died 30 May, 1837, aged 84 years.

* In this shield the chevron in the coat of Toker is not embattled, nor has the coat of Mathew the bordure.

GEORGE FRANCIS COLLINS BROWNE, Esq. of Woodley, died 23rd October, 1839, aged 64 years.

MARY the wife of Captain COLLINS, R.N. of Trewardale, eldest daughter of Thomas Carlyon of Tregrehan, died 14 Dec. 1840, aged 62 years.

EDWARD COLLINS, Esq. of Trewardale, Commander in H.M. Navy, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, died Jany. 12th, aged 71 years.

Above this inscription are the following arms:

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, A chevron gutté de sang between three birds, for Collins; 2 and 3, Or, three garbs azure, for Browne; impaling: Quarterly, Sable, three castles argent, for Carlyon.

. . . . . TIA the daughter of Robert ROBINS, Gent. and Elizabeth his wife, who died the 12th . . . . . 1680.

Short was thy life
Yet liues thou ever,
Death has his due
Yet died thou neuer.

IN THE CHURCHYARD,

near the gate on the top of the steps on the south side, are fragments of a gravestone, the date being broken off. It has on it the remains of an incised cross, and an inscription around the margin which shews that the deceased "departed this life on the xxxth day of . . . . . " and concludes with the text

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Soli . . ."

Under the foot of the cross is a second inscription, as follows:

Here lieth also buried the bodie of WILLIAM MILL, who departed this life the xix of S. . . . . .

This stone would seem to be of about the time of Charles I., and was probably removed from the church at the time of the alteration of the south transept—as probably was also the stone bearing the following inscription, which now forms the upper step at the entrance to the Lavethan Chapel.

Here lieth buried the body of THOMAS MARRETT, who departed this life in the faith of Christ the vij day of December, in the year of our Lord God 1628.

All humane flesh must once return to dust,
Nothing but earth gave matter to our frame,
Nor may we think the sentence is unjust,
For we return but even whence we came.

Repay we should with willingness the debt
After the time is come which first was set;
Nor should we fear to yield up our last breth,
Knowing that Christ for us did conquer deth.
Moriendo vivamus.*

Against the south wall of the chancel aisle is a stone with the following inscription:

Here lieth buried the bodie of ROBERT POOLEY, Gent.,† which was buried y^e^ fifth day of June, Anno Domini 1688. Anno Ætatis suæ 70.

Hodi mihi
Cras tibi
Memento mori.
Behold and see our natures frame
Returned to dust from whence we came;
Hold fast by Christ which lead the way,
Our souls to heaven to convey.

In pious memory of CAROLINE, the beloved wife of Thurston COLLINS, born 4 May, 1790; married 4 May, 1813; died 15 August, 1853. Prov. xxxj. 26, 28; 1 Thes. iv. 13, 14; Titus ij. 13.

Prov. x. 7, The memory of the just is blessed. THURSTON COLLINS, vj son of Rev. John Basset Collins, and Elizabeth, only da. of George Browne of Trewardale. Born at Glynn July 31, 1787; bap. at Cardinham, June 24, 1788; died at St. Columb, Sept. 28, 1860. The upright shall dwell in thy presence Psalm 140, 13.

In memory of WILLIAM COLLINS, late of Lank, in the parish of St. Breward, who died January 6th, 1860, aged 76.

* The deceased was the son of George Marrett, who in 1604 gave the Communion-cup. (See page 57.)

† Will dated 31st March, 1688; proved at Bodmin 8th October, 1688. Seal charged with a fleur de lis. Among other bequests he gives to his sister Elizabeth Sturtridge his English Bible; to Francis Reynolds one book called Hooker's Eccl. Polity, and to Richard Dinham, son of Philip Dinham, rector of Blisland, his Latin Testament, desiring him to be studious therein.

FAMILY HISTORY.

DE TÖENI FAMILY.

The most distinguished family ever connected with this parish, or indeed we may say with the county, was that of Töeni, Toni, Tony, Thony, Thany, or Thoney, for it has been variously written. The legendary history of the family claims for it a descent from the great Thor, and from Thor's mythic ancestor Formioter, King of the North.* The first of the race, however, of whom we have any certain knowledge was Ivar, Jarl or independent prince of the Uplanders of Norway. Of his two grandsons, Rögnvald, who submitted to Harold Hârfagie, the first king of Norway, and was made Jarl of Möre, was the father of Rollo† the invader and conqueror of that part of France afterwards called Normandy, and consequently the ancestor in the direct line of William the Conqueror of England, and Malahulc the progenitor of the illustrious family of which we are now treating.

Malahulc accompanied his nephew Rollo in his expedition to France, and assisted in establishing the power of the Northmen in that country, in which he received extensive possessions, including the Lordship of Töeni. His grandson Ralph, Sire de Töeni by grant of the fief from his brother Hugh Archbishop of Rouen, had a son Ralph, who succeeded him, and was the father of two sons: Roger, who was hereditary Standard-bearer of Normandy; and Hugh, the founder of the noble House of Lindsay. Roger the Standard-bearer had also two sons, who survived him, Ralph the elder, who succeeded him in his office of Standard-bearer, and was present at the battle of Hastings; and Robert, the ancestor of the Staffords and Gresleys.

Ralph de Toni married Isabel, daughter of Simon de Montfort, and had two sons, Ralph, Baron de Toni, Lord of Flamstead, &c. who was also present at Hastings; and Robert, who built Belvoir Castle, co. Rutland. Ralph‡ last mentioned married Adeliza or Alice, daughter of the Saxon Earl Waltheof, who brought him in marriage the manor of Walthamstow. By this lady he had a son Roger,‡ who fought valiantly in the cause of the Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I., the last of William's race in the male line; and a daughter Margaret, who married Walter FitzRichard FitzPonz, and became ancestress of the family of Clifford. Roger de Toni, by Ida

* Jeremiah iii. 18.

† Rolf (Hrolfr), or, as he is usually called by the Latin chroniclers Rollo, is described as being of such large stature that no horse could carry him, and he was compelled to go on foot; hence his appellation of Hrolfr gavngr, or Hrolf the ganger or walker. For his plunderings on the coast of Norway he was expelled from that kingdom by King Harold Hârfagri. (Snorri Heimskringla, c. 24.)

‡ For an account of him see Ordericus Vitalis, vol. iii. pp. 157, 158, 170, 174, 177, 355.

sister of Baldwin third Earl of Hainault, had a son Ralph, who, dying soon after his father, is not noticed by Dugdale or other writers. His existence however is indisputably proved by an Inquis. of 49 Henry III. No. 26. He married Margaret daughter of Robert Earl of Leicester, who is given by Dugdale as a *second* wife to Ralph's father Roger; but this is manifestly incorrect, for she is described in the Pipe Roll of 10 Henry II. as the wife of *Rad'* de Töeni. Roger de Tony, son of Ralph, was a "stirring soldier," and is frequently a witness to the Charters, &c. of King John, to whom he faithfully adhered, and in the struggle with Philip of France he lost all his continental possessions, and thenceforward this splendid race became "Englishmen." Roger married Constance Beaumont, daughter of Richard Beaumont Viscount of Maine, and great-grandaughter of King Henry I., with whom he received South Tawton and other lands in Devon. Her sister Ermengard became the wife of William the Lion of Scotland, and mother of King Alexander II.* By Constance Beaumont Roger had several children. Of the paternity of three of their sons, Ralph, Roger, and Richard, direct proof is found (*see* annexed pedigree), and there is strong presumptive evidence that Robert de Spineto, John de Spineto, and William de Thony were also issue of this marriage, for they are found in the reign of King John and in the beginning of that of Hen. III. settled upon lands in Devon which it is believed formed parcel of those which King John granted, together with South Tawton, South Zeal, and Alverdiscott, as the portion of Constance Beaumont.

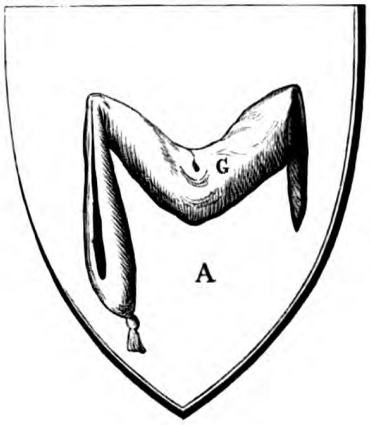
Ralph de Toni, son of Roger, was the first grantee of the lordship of Bliston and of the manors of Carnanton and Helston in Trigg, afterwards called Helston-Tony, which possessions remained vested in his descendants the Beauchamps of Warwick until the overthrow of King Richard III. at the Battle of Bosworth, a period of 250 years.

These were the ancient Lords of the Manor of Blisland, and it is very clear that they never lived on this "small fee,"† and probably not one of them ever personally visited his Cornish possessions.

* Holinshed, p. 463.

† Testa de Nevil.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILIES OF DE TÖENI AND BEAUCHAMP.



Ivar, Jarl of the Uplanders of Norway. =...

Eysten Glumra, or the Eloquent =...

Haldrick or Malahulc =... | Rögnvald, Jarl of Möre =...

Hugo, Sire de Calvacamp (Caldecott), near Dieppe; (William de Jumièges' Hist. lib. viii. cap. 3, apud Duchesne, Script. Norm. p. 268.) =...

Rolf (Hrolfr), born 846, ob. 932; ancestor of the Dukes of Normandy.

Ralph Sire de Töeni, cir. 975, received a grant of the fief of Töeni from his brother Hugh Archb. of Rouen. (Ap. Mabillon Vett. Analecta, p. 223). =...

Hugh, Archbishop of Rouen, 942-989.

Ralph de Töeny, Sire de Töeni, flou. 1018. =... (Mem. Soc. Ant. Normandie, vol. xiii. p. 10.)

Roger, Standard Bearer of Normandy, Lord of Conches, Acquitaine, and Töeni, founder of the Abbey of St. Peter Chantillon and Conches 1035, which he endowed with his manor of Dieppe; slain in battle 1051 with his sons Helbert and Elinance while resisting the claims of William, on account of his bastardy, to the Dukedom of Normandy. (Gallia Christiana, tom. xi.; Instrumenta, col. 128; William de Jumièges, Hist. lib. v. c. 10, ap. Duchesne Script. Norm. p. 283.) =Godhilda (Goodchild) dau. of Raymond Borrell, Count of Barcelona, afterwards the wife of the Count d'Evereux, their dau. being Agnes d'Evereux, 2nd wife of Simon de Montfort.

Hugh de Lindsay, ancestor of the Lindsays; flo. 1060.

Helbert, ob. s. p.

Elinance, ob. s.p.

Ralph de Tony, Lord of Tony, standard bearer at Hastings; obtained divers lordships, &c. from William the Conqueror; ob. 1102, bur. at Conches. (Ordericus Vitalis, vol. i. p. 190.) =Isabell, dau. of Simon de Montfort, vide his charter founding Wotton Wawen Priory; Robert de Stafford giving the church.

Robert de Tony, to whom William gave the castle of Stafford; ancestor of the Staffords and Gresleys.

Ralph de Tony, Lord of Flamsted, co. Herts, by gift of the Conqueror, was also at Hastings; received the manor of Walthamstow in marriage; ob. 1226, b. at Conches. (Ord. Vit. vol. i. p. 190.) =Alice, d. of Earl Waltheof by Judith d. of Adeliza the Conqueror's half-sister; she m. 2ndly Robert 5th son of Richard de Toulouse, anc. of the Lords Fitzwalter.

Robert de Todeni, vel Tottenis in Domesday, built Belvoir in co. Rutland.

Roger, ob. 1090, s. p. (Ord. Vit. ii. 498.)

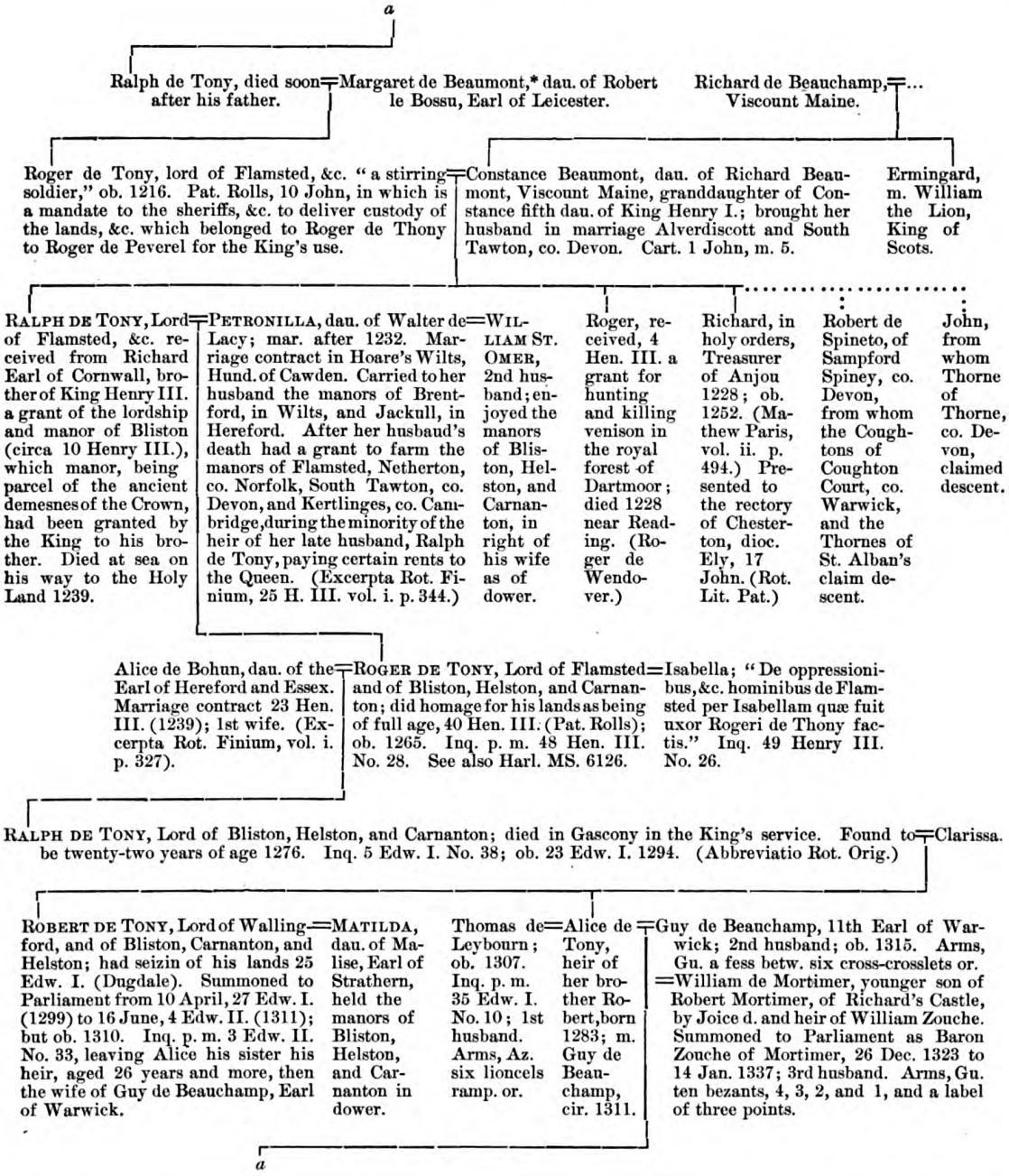
Hugh, died young.

Roger de Tony, Lord of Flamsted, co. Herts, &c. after a daring and turbulent life, ob. 1165. =Ida, dau. of Baldwin III. Count of Hainault.

Ralph.

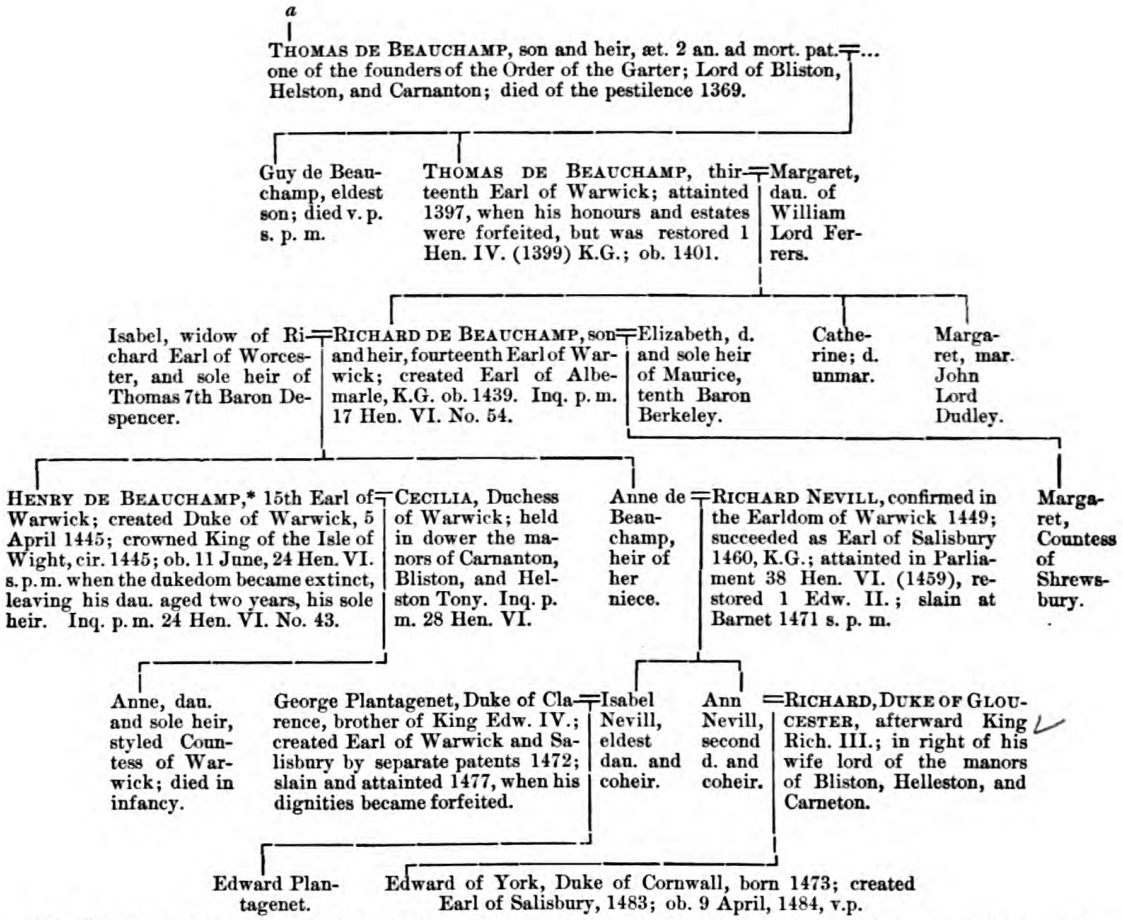
Margaret, mar. Walter FitzRichard FitzPonz; received from her father the castle of Clifford as her dowry. From her the Cliffords descend.

a



* Margaret wife of Rad' de Toeni pays 4*l.* for a plea in Welcumestou. Pipe Roll 10 Hen. II. (1163).

Margaretta de Tony est de donatione, et est lx. annorum; terra sua in Welcumstowe valet per annum xxiv. libris. Grimaldi, 31 Hen. II. (1185).



N.B. The names printed in capitals show those who successively held the manors of Bliston, Helleston, and Carnanton.

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* "Sir Henrie Beauchamp, son and heire to Erle Richard, a semelie lord of persone. He was made by Kyng Henry the Sixth the Knyght of the Garter and first and chief Erle of England, after Duke of Warwick.

1 Chequy or and az. a chev. erm.
2 Gules, six crosses crosslet or.
3 Sa. a ragged staff. arg.
4 Lozengy or and az. within a bordure gu.
5 Gules, two bends or.
6 Arg. a manche gules.
7 Gu. a fess betw. six crosses crosslet or.
8 Chequy or and az. in fess point a Saracen's (?) head.
9 Vaire, arg. and az. an inescutcheon quarterly or and gu.
10 Arg. two bars gules.
11 Per pale or and gu. three roundlets counterchanged.
12 Arg. a lion ramp. az. a chief gu.
13 Gu. a lion ramp. or.
15 Or, three bendlets gu.
16 Gu. three pandæan pipes or.
17 Gu. a lion ramp. double-queued or.
18 Quarterly: 1 and 4, Arg. a bend sa.; 2 and 3, Gu. a fret or.
19 Az. a lion rampant arg. debruised by a bend gu.

[Lansd. MS. 882.]

PARKER OF BLISLAND.

William Parker, third son of Robert Parker of Brousholm, co. York, took Holy Orders, and was instituted to the Rectory of Blisland in 1601. In 1616 he was made Archdeacon of Cornwall. His son James Parker married Katherine, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Buller of Shillingham, and settled at Trengoff, in Warleggan. He had a very large family, but most of his children pre-deceased him. His son William Parker settled in St. Mabyn, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Silly of Trevelver, by whom he had many children. He died at Tredinnick in 1688, and by his will, dated 4th July in that year, he vested the chief part of his property in trustees for the payment of annuities to each of his two sons, William and Robert, for their lives respectively, with remainder to their issue; and in the event of both his sons dying without issue, testator bequeathed, *inter alia*, 100*l.* to be bestowed upon an almshouse for the poor of St. Mabyn. The trustees renounced the trust, and administration was granted at Exeter on 10th Sept. 1688, to William Parker, the eldest son. Both William Parker and Robert Parker died s.p. and administration of their effects was granted in the Court of the Archdeacon of Cornwall in 1747 to the chief creditor of the estate, John Opie, Esq. next of kin, having renounced. In 1790 further administration of the effects of William Parker of St. Mabyn, the elder, was granted to Alexander Johns, the great-nephew and next of kin of the deceased, when the parish officers of St. Mabyn recovered the legacy above referred to, with interest thereon, and therewith erected almshouses in St. Mabyn Church-town, which, within the last few years, have been sold to Richard Hambly Andrew, of Tredinnick, Esq..

Alice, the daughter and co-heir of James Parker of Trengoff, married George Smith of Lantewy and Lunna, in St. Neot's, by whom she had two daughters. Mary married John Anstis of Lunna, and was the mother of John Anstis, Garter Principal King of Arms.* The latter had a large family. Many of the children died in infancy. John, the second son, born in 1704 (the first born of the same name having died in childhood), held jointly with his father, during the life of the latter, the office of Garter, to which he succeeded solely on his father's death. John the younger died at Mortlake s.p. and his two sisters, Mary and Katharine, became his co-heirs. Mary married Henry Bennett, and had issue, which has since become extinct. Katherine married Thomas Bewes,† whose lineal descendant, the Rev. Thomas Archer Bewes of Beaumont, near Plymouth, is now the representative of the families of Anstis and Smith.

The arms claimed by the family of Parker of Brousholm, at the Visitation of Yorkshire in 1665, were, Vert, a chevron between three stag's heads caboshed or. Crest, a stag passant. These arms, however, were not *allowed* by the Heralds, and respite was given for proof, of which no trace is subsequently found. Notwithstanding this claim, it appears from the seals to many deeds now at Lavethan, bearing date both before and after the date of the Visitation above referred to, and also from a MS. in the British Museum,‡ written about 1696, that the family of Parker of Blisland used, Argent, a chevron between three mascles azure. Crest, a cock's head couped and winged.

* Patent under the Great Seal, dated 8th June 1727, granted the office of Garter to him and his son John Anstis, jun. Esq. and to the survivor of them. John Anstis, senior, died 4th March 1744-5. At the revival of the Order of the Bath John Anstis, jun. was made Genealogist and Registrar; he died 1754.—Noble's Hist. of the College of Arms.

The following arms were granted to John Anstis the elder, upon the petition of John Anstis the younger, by patent, dated 31st January 1740, viz.: Argent, a cross raguly gules between four doves azure beaked and membered of the second; and in 1743 his right to quarter the following arms was recognised by the Heralds' College, viz.: Per fess gules and or, a pale and three gryphon's heads erased counterchanged, the two in chief respecting each other, for Smith; and Argent, a chevron engrailed between three boars passant azure, tusked, bristled, and unguled or.—Heralds' College.

† The following arms were granted to Thomas Bewes of St. Neot's, Cornwall, and his descendants on 25th April 1728: Argent, a lion rampant, tail nowed, gules, gorged with an Eastern crown or, in chief three falcons proper with bells or. Crest, On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a pegasus rising of a bright bay colour, mane and tail sable.—Heralds' College.

‡ Additional MSS. 18,446.

PEDIGREE OF PARKER, SMITH, ANSTIS, AND BEWES.

*Rob'tus Parker de Brousholm, in Botland, in com' Ebor.** = *Elizab. filia Georgij Chaterton de Nuthurst, in com' Somerset.*

Richard Smyth, of St. Columbe, Cornwall, afterwards of Cornakey, in Morwenstow. = ...

George Burrough. = Martha, d. of Henry Pollard of Trelawne.

Thomas Parker, fil' primogenitus, de Brousholm, in com' Ebor'.

Will'm's Parker de Blisland, in com' Cornwall, et Archidiaconus de Cornwall, 3 fil. Inst. to the Rectory of Blisland 1601; bur. 1631.†

Johanna, filia . . . . . Panchard de com' Wilts; bur. 1625.‡

Rogerus Parker, 2 fil' Decanus de Lincolns'.

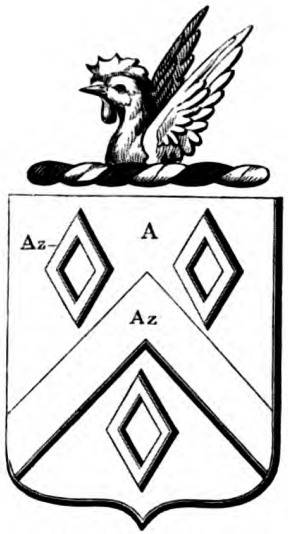
John Anstis of Duloe, who took the estate of Whiteland in the right of his wife. = Dorothy, dau. and heir of Edward Sowdon of Whiteland, in Duloe.

John Smyth of Lantewy, in St. Neot. = Mary, dau. and heir of George Burrough of Lantewy.

Jacobus Parker, filius et hæres, etatis 30 anno' 1620, of Blisland and Trengoff; bur. 1672.† = *Katherine, filia Ric'i Buller de com' Cornub', militis;* mar. settlement dated 18 Dec. 1617, buried 1686.†

Will'm's Parker, 2 filius ætat. 28, de Academia Cantab.

John Bewes of St. Stephen's, died 1630. = Johanna, died 1633.



ARMS OF PARKER.

John Anstis of Whiteland. = Elizabeth, dau. of James Clements.

George Smith, of Lantewy and Lunna, in St. Neot; buried there 1652; married 1641.†

Alicia, filia 2, etatis dimidia ann' 1620; bapt. St. Stephen's by Saltash, 1620; mar. 1641,† bur. at St. Neot, 1660.

Katherina, filia maxima, etat. 2 annoru' temp. visita. Corn' 1620.

Catherine, bapt. 1626,† bur. 1627.†

Robert, bapt. 1628,† bur. 1649.†

Elizabeth, bapt. 1629.†

Richard, bapt. 1630.†

William Parker of Tredinnick in St. Mabyn, bur. 1688.‖ Will proved at Exon 24 Sept. 1688.

Elizabeth, dau. of Rich. Silly of Trevelver.

Jane, bapt. 1637,† bur. 1707;† unmar. Will proved at Bodmin.

Cordelia, bapt. 1631.† John, bapt. 1633.†

Katherine, bapt. 1634.† James, bur. . . . .

Mary, bapt. 1635.† Francis, bapt. 1636;† ob. s. p.

Anthony, bapt. 1639,† bur. 1639.† George, bapt. 1640.

Johan, bapt. 1641.† Rowland, bapt. 1643,† ob. s. p.

Katherine, bapt. 1644.†

John Bewes, died 1675. = Anne, dau. of . . . . Rawlinge; died 1675.

Mary Laundry, 2nd wife, mar. 6 Oct. 1670,† bur. at St. Neot 1706. = John Anstis of Lunna, bur. 1692.§

Mary.

Mary Smith, dau. and coheir; m. 1667, 1st wife; bur. 1669 at St. Neot. = Katherine Smyth.

a

William.

Katherine, 3 dau.; bapt. 1663,‖ bur. 1664.‖

Katherine, bapt. 1664,‖ bur. 1681.‖

Philippa, bapt. 1649.‖

Robert, bapt. 1655.‖

Elizabeth, bapt. 1657.‖

John, bapt. 1658.‖ John, bapt. 1667.‖

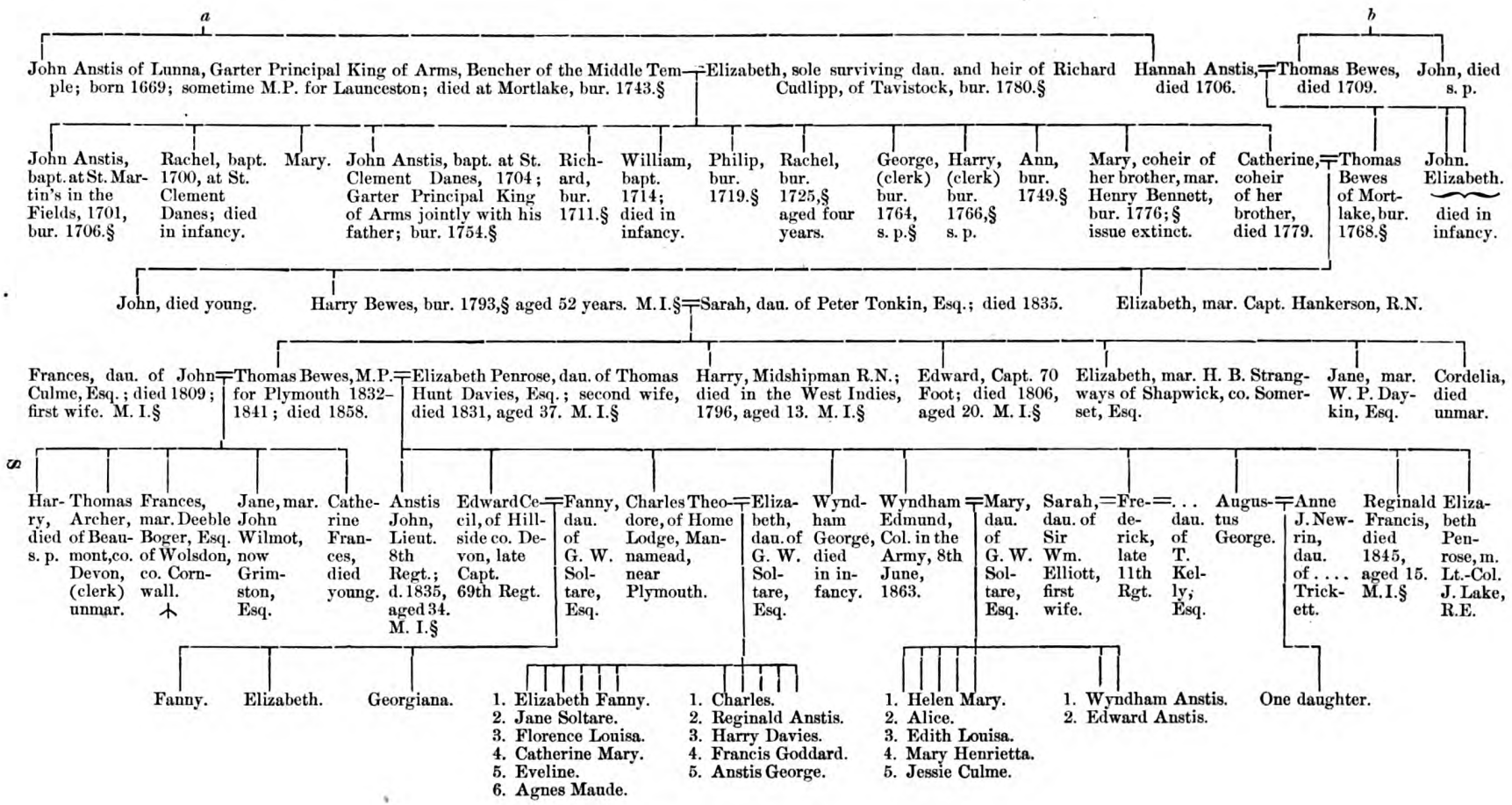
Ann, bapt. 1661.‖

Joane, bapt. 1668.‖

James, buried 1647.†

Thomas Bewes of Lamerton, died 1700. = Elizabeth, dau. of . . . . . Kingdon.

b



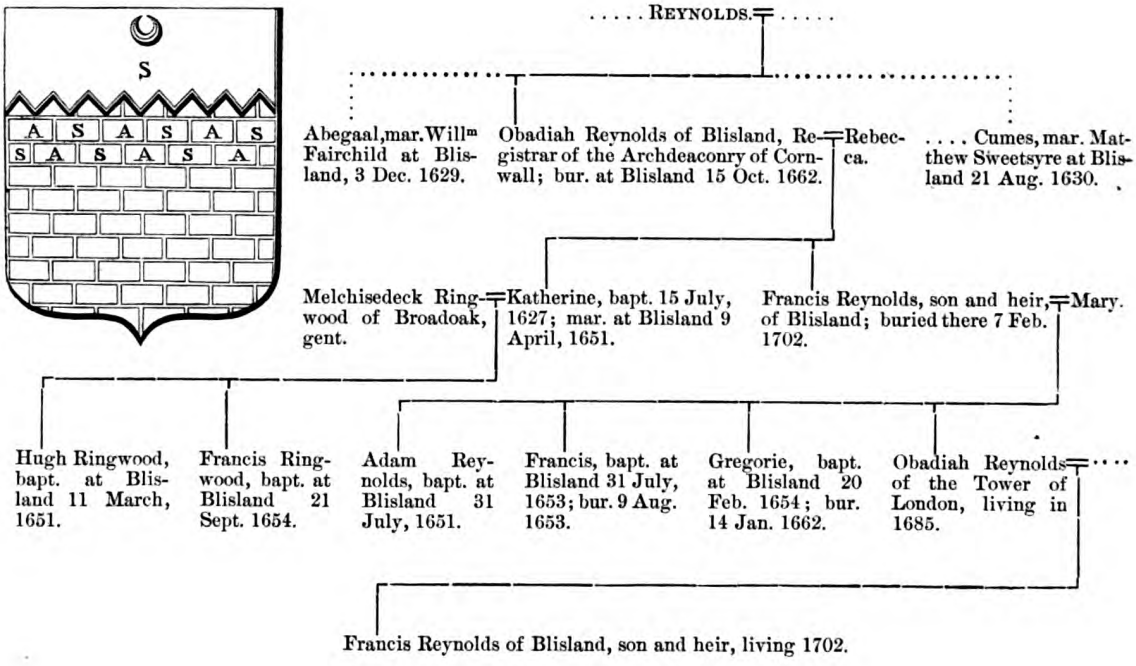
* The portion of this pedigree printed in *italics* is from the original Visitation of Cornwall, Harl. MS. 1162.

† At Warleggan.
‡ At Blisland.
§ At Duloe.
‖ At St. Mabyn.

REYNOLDS OF BLISLAND.

Obadiah Reynolds, gent. Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, settled at Blisland about 1627, having in that year purchased "the Farmer's House." In 1635 he obtained from James Parker, Lord of the Manor of Blisland, a lease for 200 years of Blisland Green* adjoining, when he rebuilt and enlarged the house, which still remains. He died there in 1662, leaving a son Francis, and a daughter Catherine, who married Melchisedeck Ringwood of Broadoak, gent. by whom she had issue. Francis died in 1702. He had a son Obadiah Reynolds, who in 1685 was described as "of the Tower of London." Obadiah had a son Francis, who, in 1702, was described as of Blisland, gent.

ARMS.—The arms used by Obadiah Reynolds in the execution of a deed dated in 1627, now at Lavethan, were those of the ancient family of Reynall of Devon, viz. Masonry argent and sable, a chief indented of the second, differenced with a crescent. The same arms were used by his great-grandson Francis Reynolds in 1702.



* See ante, pp. 34, 38.

SPRY.

The family of Spry is said to be of considerable antiquity in the county of Devon. Thomas Spry was settled at Cutcrew in St. German's in the reign of Henry VII. By Katherine daughter of John Bake of Landrake he had two sons Thomas and John, who each married one of the two daughters and co-heirs of John Trenowth of Tilland. Thomas settled at the last-named place, where the family remained for three generations, when they migrated to Place near Truro. Mary Spry, sister and co-heir of Admiral Sir Richard Spry, married Thomas Davy, whose son Thomas Davy obtained a royal licence to assume the name and arms of Spry. He married Anna Maria, sister and sole heir of Samuel Thomas of Tregolls, and had issue Sir Samuel Thomas Spry of Place and Tregolls, and Richard Spry of Worthyvale, Esq. and two daughters.

John Spry, second son of Thomas Spry of Cutcrew, remained at that place, and, in 1620, was represented by his grandson George Spry of Cutcrew. Soon after this date Cutcrew was alienated to the Moyles of Bake, and George Spry removed to Goulden, in Probus, where he died at a very advanced age in 1658. He married Ann daughter of Anthony Ashford of Wonwell, co. Devon, by whom he had several children. William, his fourth son, settled at Blisland, where, in 1638, he married Honour* daughter and sole heir of Humphry Langston of Bucks. His son George Spry married Grace, daughter and sole heir of Nicholas Orchard, and half-sister of Sir John Ross, K.B. by whom he had several children. He became possessed of a moiety of the manor of Blisland, which was sold by William his son and heir in 1709. He afterwards removed to St. Tudy, where he died s. p. and intestate, in 1733, administration being granted† to George his brother and next of kin. George Spry married Elizabeth daughter of . . . . Short of Titchfield, co. Hants, and died in 1768, but whether he was the abovenamed George or his son is uncertain. By his will, proved at Winchester 6 Feb. 1768, he bequeathed a claim which he pretended‡ to the advowson of Blisland to his daughter Sally and Horatio his son, who, in September of the same year, for the sum of 100*l.*, sold the said premises to the Rev. Charles Pye. George Spry had several children, most of whom died in infancy. Horatio abovementioned became a Lieutenant-General in the Marines, and died in 1811. By Rebecca daughter of . . . . Rickman of Fosbrook, near Titchfield, he had two daughters: Caroline, who died unmarried, and Rebecca, who became the wife of Rear-Admiral Jonathan Faulknor, of the distinguished naval house of that name, and is now represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulknor of the Bombay Native Infantry.

William Spry, second surviving son of George Spry of Titchfield, entered the Royal Engineers and became a Lieutenant-General. He died in 1802, leaving several children, and was buried in the Clock Tower at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Mary, his eldest daughter, married Captain Beevor, and died s. p.; Harriet-Elizabeth, married, first, the Rev. Augustus Faulknor, Rector of Hamble, co. Hants; and secondly, the Rev. J. Carwithen of Sandhurst, and died s. p. Charlotte married Captain J. Bartlett, and had issue. William Frederick eldest son of Lieutenant-General William Spry was made a Major-General for distinguished service, and died in 1814 of wounds received at San Sebastian, unmarried. George, his second son, married Elizabeth, daughter of . . . . White of . . . . co. Wilts, and left one daughter, Harriet, who married Edward Horwood, Esq. and is still (1867) living.

Arms of Spry as allowed at the Visitation of Cornwall in 1620:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, two bars, and in chief a chevron, or, for Spry. 2, Argent, on a fess sable three chevronels fess-wise of the first, for Trenowth. 3, Argent, a chevron within a bordure engrailed sa., for Trevarthian or Trejago.

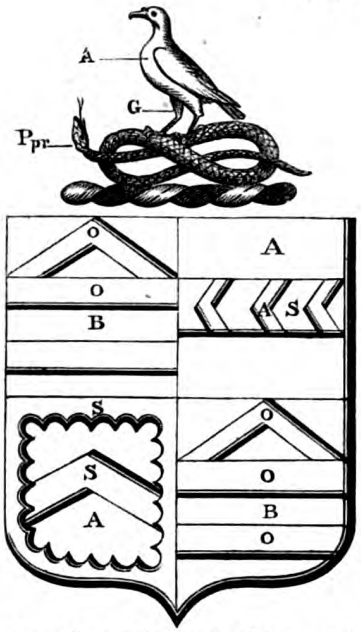
Crest, Standing on a serpent nowed proper, a dove argent, legged gules.

* Honour Spry, widow, died at St. Tudy in 1690; her will, dated 1689, was proved at Bodmin. It is sealed with an armorial seal—Spry impaling, Argent, a chevron sable between in chief three torteaux, and in base a dolphin embowed, of the second, for Langston.

† In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

‡ See note †, p. 50.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF SPRY.*



Arms of Spry as allowed at the Visitation, 1620.

John Trenowth. = ... — *Stephen Trewarthenick.* = *Melior, dau. of Sir Osbert Taluerat, knt.*

Stephen Trenowth. = *Jane, dau. of Richard de Trenance.* — *Stephen Trewarthenick.* = *Jane, dau of John Trevanion.*

Michael Trenowth. = *Margaret, dau. of .... Butler.* — *John Treiago* = *Jane, sole dau. and heire.*

John 3. *Thomas* 4. — *Michael, eldest son, s. p.* — *Raphe Trenowth,* = ... *d. of Rich' Bushell.* — *Stephen Treiago.* = *Alice dau. of Noell Chenduit.*

Richard. — *Thomas.* — *John Trenoweth, sonne and heire.* = *Jane, d. and coh.* — *Margaret, 2nd dau. and coheir of Stephen Treiago, wife to Tho. Roscarrock.*

Raphe Trenowth = *Jane, dau. of William Basset.*

John Trenowth. = *Jane, dau. of James Nanfan.*

William Trenowth, = ... *2 sonne.* — *John Trenowth, son and heire.* = *Honour, d. of William Tregarthen.*

Stephen Trenowth. = ... *d. and coh. of John Blompin.*

Thomas Spry, of Cutcrew, in Cornwall. = *Katherine, dau. of John Bake of Landrake.* — *John Trenowth, of Tilland.* = ... *dau. of ... Beile of Stoke.*

a
b

... dau. m. William Scawen of Molenick. — *Thomas Spry, of Tylland, in Cornwall.* = *Elizabeth, coh. of John Trenowth.*

Hugh Spry, of Tilland. = *Margaret, dau. of John Debill, of Insworth.* — *Edward Spry, of Trencreek, 2nd sonne.* = ... — *Catherine, wife to John Kempe.* — *Johan, wife to Peter Bordon.* — *Agnes, wife to Chistopher.*

Thomas Spry, of Tilland and of Bodmin, where he was living 1620. — *Catherine, d. of Arthur Ashford of Wonwell in co. Devon.* — *Hugh Spry. Edward.* — *Joan, wife to John Merid.*

Thomas Spry. — *Ann, dau. of John Vashmount.* — Sir *Henry Spry, a captain of foot in the Low Countries.* Knighted at Plymouth 1625; died 1627. Administration granted to his widow Frances. = Frances. — ... *dau. of Richard Prideaux, of Chawborow; 1st wife.* — *Peter Spry, of Newran in Mawnan.* — ... *d. of ... Erisey.* = ... *da. of ... Castell; 3rd wife.* — *Da. m. to .... Stiler.* — *John Spry, 2nd sonne.* — *Ann, d. of ..... Trencreek.*

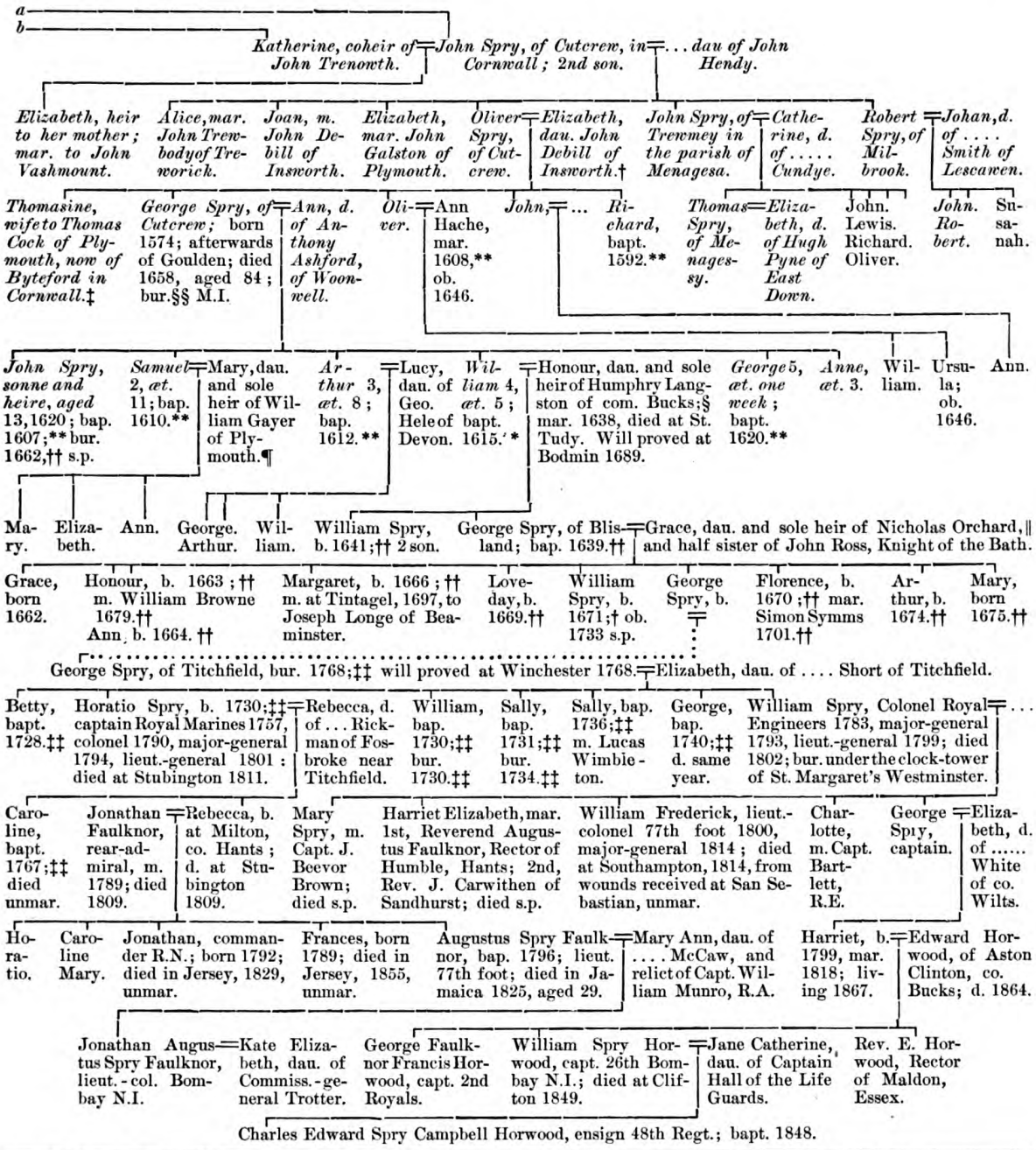
Mary, dau. of Richard Gayer, of Plymouth, 1 wife; died 1656,§§ M.I. — *Arthur Spry, sonne and heire,* of Place; aged 28, 1620; M.P. for St. Mawe's 1660.§§ M.I. — Lucy, dau. of George Hele, of Bennetts, relict of Henry Nance; bur. at Illogan 1706. — *Thomas Spry,* 2 *sonne.* *Henry Spry,* 3 *sonne.* — *Edward,* 4 *sonne.* — *John Spry.* — 2 *Edward.* 3 *George.* — *Elizabeth.*

Mary, mar. Nicholas Kempe of Rosteague. — George Spry, died 1730; bur. at Anthony. Administration granted in London. = ... dau. and coheir of ... Bullock. — Elizabeth, m. Christopher Porter of St. Mabyn.

Arthur Spry, died 1756 unmar. — Sir Richard Spry, knt. Rear-Admiral of the Red; born 1715, died 1775 unmar.; bur. at Anthony. — Lucy. — Mary Spry. = Thomas Davy. — Charity.

Thomas Davy, took by royal licence the name and arms of Spry only; born 1754, died 1828; bur.§§ M.I. = Anna Maria, sister and sole heir of Samuel Thomas of Tregolls, co. Cornw.; d. 1835, aged 71; bur.§§ M.I.

Sir Samuel Thomas Spry, of Tregolls; sometime M.P. for Bodmin. — Richard Spry, of Worthyvale. — Anna Maria, m. Edward Carlyon, of Greenway, co. Devon. — Mary.



* The portion printed in italics is the pedigree recorded at the Heralds' Visitation of 1620, Harl. MS. 1079, 76.

† Arms: Sable, on a chief argent a lion passant gules.

‡ Azure, a chevron between three mullets argent.

§ Argent, a chevron sable, in chief three torteaux, in base a dolphin of the second.

‖ Azure, a chevron between three pears or.

¶ Ermine, a fleur-de-lis sable, on a chief of the second a mullet or.

** At St. German's. †† At Blisland. ‡‡ At Titchfield. §§ At St. Anthony.

KEMPE OF LAVETHAN.

THE family of Kempe is of considerable antiquity. William Kempe, said to be the grandson of Edmund Kempe, citizen of London, son of Sir Thomas Kempe of Olantye, in the county of Kent, married Grace, daughter of John Boscawen of Tregothnan in this county, and settled at Lavethan. Thomas Kempe of Lavethan, his great-grandson, married Catherine, daughter of Laurence Courtenay of Ethy, in St. Winnow, Esq., a descendant of Sir Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon, who married Margaret, daughter of Humphry de Bohun, eleventh Earl of Hereford, by Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I. Humphry Kempe, son and heir of the above mentioned Thomas by Catherine his wife, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Peyton of St. Edmondsbury, by Cicely, daughter of John Bouchier, Earl of Bath. His grandson, William Kempe, sold Lavethan in 1654. This senior line eventually ended in three coheirs, the elder of whom, Elizabeth, married Joseph Taunton of Liskeard, gentleman; the second, Anne, married John Thompson of Penryn, gent.; and the third, Ursula, married Samuel Haweis, of the last-mentioned place, gent.

John Kempe, second son of Thomas Kempe of Lavethan, by Catherine Courtenay, married Winifred, dau. of Philip Penkivel of St. Minver, and had several children baptized in that parish. His eldest son, Nicholas Kempe, in 1619 purchased the Barton of Rosteague in Gerrans from Reginald Mohun, which Barton is held of the manor of East Greenwich by the payment of one peppercorn yearly, if demanded. This Nicholas Kempe married Johanna, daughter and heir of .... Budge of Darley in Linkinhorn, and had two sons, John Kempe, who carried on the line at Rosteague, and Nicholas Kempe, his second son, who settled at Crugsillick in Veryan. Nicholas Kempe of Rosteague, great-grandson of John, served the office of Sheriff of Cornwall in 1761. His only son and heir, Samuel Kempe, sold the estate of his ancestors in 1770. His son, William Kempe, sometime of Routhe Castle, co. Glamorgan, which estate he sold in 1830, settled at Teigne Villa in the county of Devon.

Charles Kempe, second son of Arthur Kempe of Rosteague, and brother of Nicholas Kempe who was Sheriff in 1761, married Anne Kempe, daughter and heir of John Kempe of Crugsillick, grandson of Nicholas, who founded the house at that place, by Grace, daughter of Sir Nicholas Trevanion, Kt., Governor of Pendennis Castle. His second son, Charles Kempe, in 1793, became Rector of St. Mabyn. He married Catherine, daughter of .... Hockin of St. Tudy, and left an only son, John Kempe, who in 1818 was instituted to the Vicarage of Fowey. John Kempe married Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Cory of Costelost in Egloshayle, and left several children. Arthur Kempe, one of the sons of Charles Kempe of Crugsillick, entered the royal navy, in which he attained the rank of Admiral. He married Ann, daughter of John Coryton of Crocaden, Esq., by whom he had Charles Trevanion, his son and heir, and other children. Charles Trevanion Kempe took holy orders, and became Vicar of Breague and Rector of St. Michael Carhayes. He married Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir of the Rev. Edward Marshall, Vicar of Breage, by whom he had two sons, the Rev. Edward Marshall Kempe, Vicar of Linkinhorne, and Coryton Kempe.

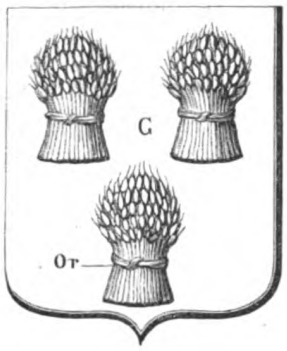
Nicholas Kempe, a younger brother of John Kempe of Crugsillick, who married Grace Trevanion, settled at Plymouth. His son Nicholas Kempe resided at Chelsea, and is now represented by the Rev. James Edward Kempe, Rector of St. James, Westminster, his great-grandson. Of this branch is the well known authoress Mrs. Bray.

A younger branch of this family settled at Durvall or Durfold in this parish, believed to be descended from Robert, third son of John Kempe of St. Minver. John, son of Robert, married Sibella Taprell at Blisland 22nd April 1624. He died at Alternon in 1667. His son succeeded him at Durfold, and, dying in March 1702-3, was succeeded by his son Edward Kempe, who married Bridget, daughter of Joseph Toker, by Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Marrett of Penstrode, son of George Marrett, who gave the communion cup to Blisland church in 1604. Edward Kempe died in 1714 s.p., and bequeathed Durfold and other estates in Blisland to his wife for life, with remainder to his cousin John Kempe of Alternon, with remainder over to his cousin John Kempe, son of John Kempe of Lamerton, and his heirs for ever. Bridgett died in the same year as her husband, and John Kempe of Alternon entered into possession of the property. He died s.p. in 1728 aged 75 years, and was buried in Blisland Church, where Mary his wife was also interred three years afterwards. Durfold then passed to the heirs of John Kempe of Lamerton, by whom, together with Carwen, Bradford, and other lands in this parish, it was sold to John Treise of Lavethan in 1739.*

This branch would appear to be now represented by Mr. Edward Pearce of Penrose in this parish, his great-grandfather, son of John Pearce of Warleggan, having, in 1743, married Elizabeth, sole surviving child of Nicholas Kempe of Blisland.

ARMS.—The arms used by the family of Kempe of Lavethan, as sculptured on the monument of Humphry Kempe (1624), in Blisland Chureh, and as shown by seals attached to many deeds of the 17th century still remaining at Lavethan, were, Gules, three garbs or. The family now uses these bearings within a bordure engrailed, but by what authority is unknown.

* Pedes Finium, 12 Geo. II. Mich.



EDWARD I. King of England. = Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III. King of Castile.

John Earl of Holland and Zealand. = Elizabeth. = Humphry de Bohun, eleventh Earl of Hereford and ninth Earl of Essex, born 1284; bur. at York, 1321.

Margaret, m. 11 Aug. 1325; received Powderham as her marriage portion, and by her will bequeathed it to her fourth son. = Sir Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon, K.G.; ob. 2 May, 1377, Inq. p.m.; bur. in Exeter Cathedral.

Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham and Bickleigh, ob. 29 July, 1406. = Ann, dau. of Thomas Wake of Blisworth, Northamptonshire.

Richard Courtenay, Bishop of Norwich; died on Sunday after 14 Sept. 1415, s. p.; bur. in Westminster Abbey.

Sir John Courtenay, Knt.; ob. in vita patris et fratris Richardi. = Agnes, or Joan, dau. of Alexander Champernoun of Bere Ferrers, and widow of Sir John Chudleigh, Knt.; ob. 1419.

Sir Philip Courtenay, Knt. son and heir, of Powderham; born 1404, ob. 16 Dec. 1463. = Elizabeth, dau. of Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G. She presented to Powderham on 22nd July, 1468.

William Kempe of Lavethan. = Grace, dau. of John Boscawen of Tregothnan, by Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Nicholas Lower. (Harl. MS. 1164. 70.)

Edmund Courtenay, fourth son, of Devyock, in co. Cornwall. = Jane, d. and sole h. of John Deviock of Devyock, in St. Germans, co. Cornwall.

Alice, dau. of Thomas St. Aubin of Clowance.; first wife. = John Kempe of Lavethan, bur.* 17 Dec. 1557. = Juliana, dau. of . . . . . and widow of . . . . . Toser; second wife.

Richard Courtenay of Lostwithiel. = Maud, dau. of John Mitchell; first wife.

William Kempe, son and heir, of Lavethan. = Margaret, dau. of Robert Smith of Tregoneck; mar.* 20th Sept. 1540. (Harl. MS. 1079. 196.)

Lawrence Courtenay of Ethy in St. Winnow; first son, living 33 Henry VIII. (1542). = Dorothy, dau. of Sir John Sydenham of Bruton, co. Somerset.

Thomas Kempe, son and heir, of Lavethan; bur.* 23 March, 1751. = Catherine Courtenay.

Richard Kempe, bapt.* 28 April, 1566.

Humphry Kempe, son and heir, of Lavethan; bur.* 11 Nov. 1624. M.I. = Jane, dau. of Thomas Peyton of St. Edmondsbury, Customer of Plymouth, by Cicely, dau. of John Bourchier, Earl of Bath.

Dorothy, mar. John Trubody of Castle, in Lanlivery; bapt.* 11 April, 1568.

Honour, bapt.* 11 Nov. 1563.

John Kempe, second son. (*See* TABLE II.)

Jane, bapt.* 30 Aug. 1572.

Anna? mar.* 23 Dec. 1611, to John Cocke.

Humphry, bur* 1632.

William Kempe, son and heir, of Lavethan; died 1629. Inq. p. m. = Florence.

Rudigan, bapt.* 23 May, 1602; bur.* 12 March, 1603.

Cecilia, bapt.* 13 March, 1603; bur.* 3 April, 1642.

Grace, bapt.* 13 Nov. 1608.

William Kempe of Lavethan, which he sold in 1654 and settled at Veryan; bapt.* 23 April, 1626. = Philippa.

Richard Kempe of Tregony, born 1683; died at Bath 1736. = Ann, dau. of James Day of Little Colan.

Philip Kempe, second son, born 1690. = Katherine Penwarne, Nov. 1717. (Veryan Reg.)

William Kempe, second son, died unmar.

James Kempe, son and heir; died unmar. Will dated 1 Jan. 1738; proved at Bodmin.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heir of her brother; mar. Joseph Taunton 1738, died 1793.

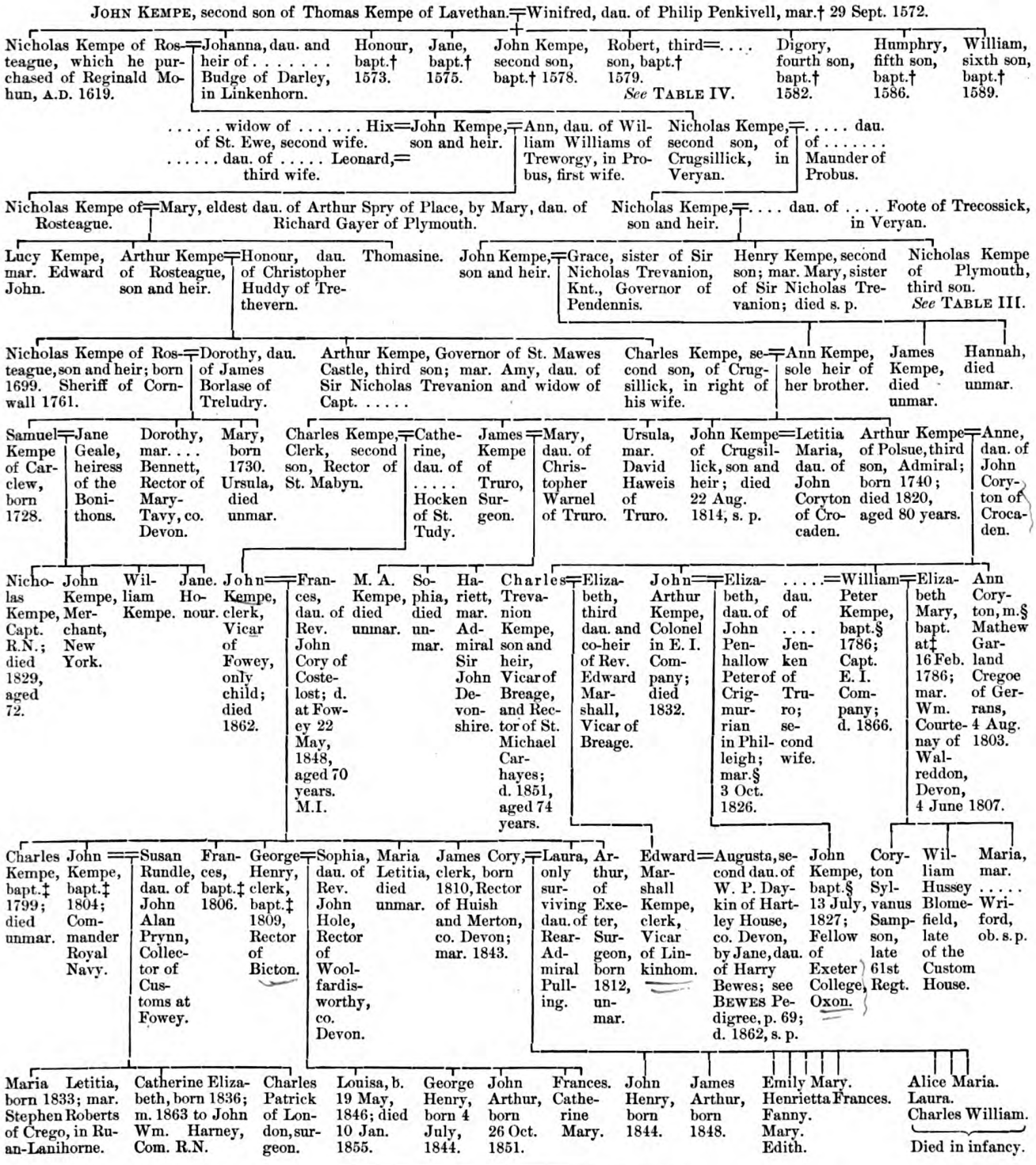
Ann Kempe, mar. John Thompson of Penryn.

Ursula, mar. Samuel Hawis of Penryn.

Philip Kempe.

* At Blisland.

TABLE II.



† At St. Minver. ‡ At St. Mabyn. § At Philleigh.

TABLE III.

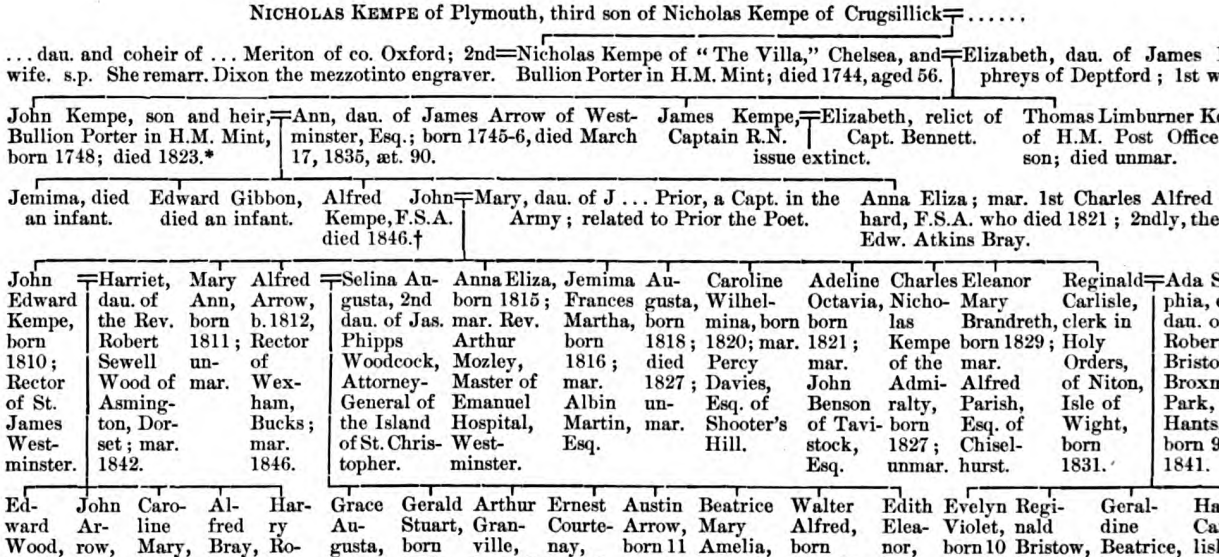
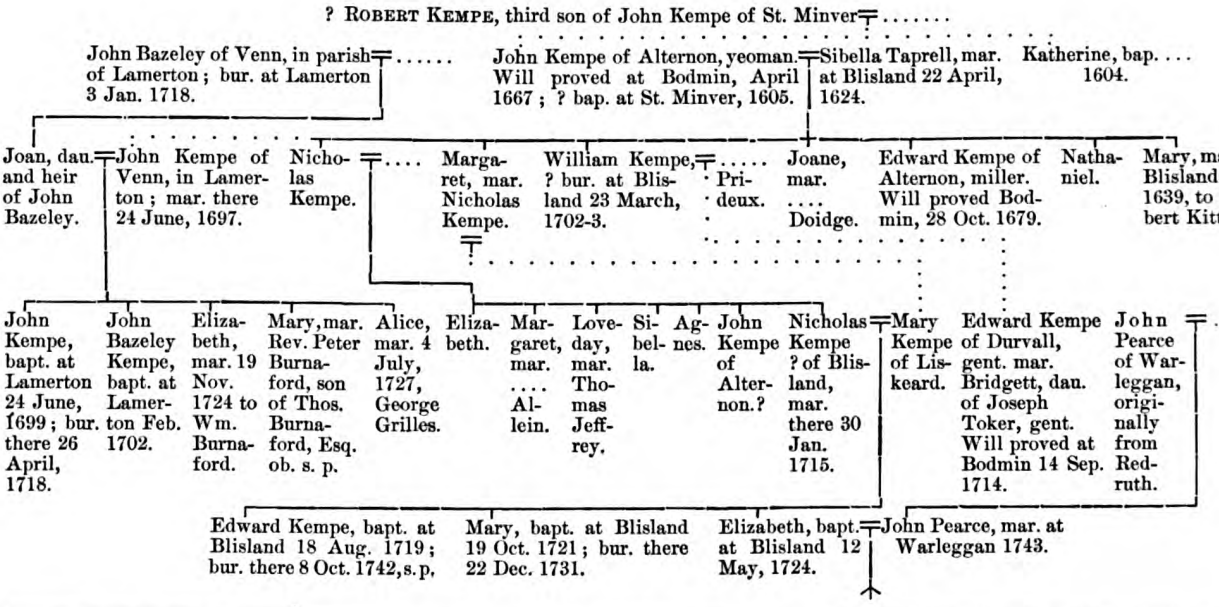


TABLE IV.



* See memoir in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1823, i. 569, 603.

† See a memoir of A. J. Kempe in the Gentleman's Magazine, N.S. vol. xxvi. p. 546; and a memoir, written by him, of Capt. Nic... Kempe, R.N. in the Magazine for July 1829, in which the general history of the Kempe family is discussed.

TREISE.

The family of Treise would seem to have been of respectable station in the early part of the seventeenth century, but it is not noticed in the Herald's Visitation of Cornwall of 1620. The first of the name which we find mentioned is William Treise of Castle Milford, in the parish of Tremayne, gentleman, who died May 4, 1622.* His eldest son and heir, Leonard Treise, was recorder of Launceston, where he resided. He married Radigund, daughter of John Squire, by which marriage he is supposed to have acquired Trevallet in the parish of St. Thomas, where the family was seated for three generations. This lady would appear to have been related to Mr. Geddie of Trebursey, whose daughter married the celebrated patriot Sir John Eliot of Port Eliot, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Treise were on intimate terms. Mr. Treise was a trustee for certain estates under Mr. Geddie's will for the benefit of Sir John Eliot's children; and he, together with his wife and daughter Mary, are mentioned in kindly terms, several times, in Sir John Eliot's letters, published in Forster's Life of Eliot.

Leonard Treise had a large family. His eldest son, John Treise, married to his second wife Cecilia, daughter of John Dunkyn of Penzance, gent., by Elizabeth the sister and one of the coheirs of Christopher Walker, of the Inner Temple, esq., town clerk of Bodmin, who had purchased the manor of Barlandew from William Kempe of Lavethan, esq. After the death of William Thomas, the second husband of Cecilia, Christopher Treise, the son of John, inherited the manor of Barlandew and other lands in Blisland. His son, John Treise, settled at Lavethan, and died in 1755, leaving surviving issue his fifth son Christopher and daughter Olympia, who, in 1745, had become the wife of William Morshead of Cartuther in the parish of Menheniot, gent. Christopher Treise was sheriff of Cornwall in 1760, and having presented the address of the county on the accession of King George III. received the honour of knighthood. He represented the borough of Bodmin in Parliament 1761—1768, and dying, unmarried, in 1780 the family became extinct in the male line, and his sister Olympia Morshead became his sole heir.

Arms. The usage of the family of Treise in respect to arms betrays considerable doubt and uncertainty. Leonard Treise, recorder of Launceston, as appears from a document still extant, bearing his signature and seal, used six mullets, 3, 2, and 1. John Treise, the last of Lavethan of that name, used a device of the character of a merchant's mark. Sir Christopher Treise, his son, used: Argt. three bars az. between three cinquefoils gu.; whilst the arms quartered as those of Treise by Sir John Morshead in a window in Blisland church are, Argt. three bars az., and in chief three cinquefoils gu. In these circumstances it is difficult to say whether the family was entitled to any arms, or to which of the coats used.

* Inqui. p. m. 20 Jas.

MORSHEAD.

The family of Morshead is said to have resided at Penhergett, in the parish of St. Ive, in the early part of the 16th century. A century later Edward Morshead lived at the same place. William Morshead, the eldest son of Edward's son William, died there in 1683, a bachelor, and bequeathed Penhergett and Crilla, in St. Cleere, to his next brother Richard, and East Down, in St. Neot, to his brother Edward. The descendants of Richard became extinct in the male line on the death of John Morshead, of Penhergett, 1739. The heiress married John Luke, of Trevilles, in the parish of Ruan Lanihorn, Esq., father of Admiral William Luke, on whose death, s. p., the elder branch became wholly extinct.

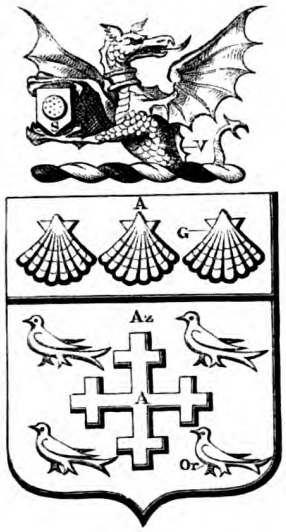
William Morshead, the only son of Edward, last above mentioned, married Catherine daughter of John Cole, of Cartuther, Gent., and eventually sole heir of her brother John Cole, of the same place, Gent., who dying s. p., by will proved April 2, 1716, bequeathed his land in Blisland to his nephew John Morshead and his heirs, with remainder to his nephew William Morshead, to whom also he bequeathed Cartuther and other lands. John died unmarried, and William inherited the whole of the estates. This William, by Jane, daughter of Edmund Herring, of Langton, co. Devon, Esq., had a son William to whom a grant of arms was made by John Anstis, Garter, on March 11, 1744. William Morshead was sheriff of Cornwall in 1753. He married Olympia, sister and sole heir of Sir Christopher Treise, of Lavethan, Knt., by which marriage, on the death of Sir Christopher, he acquired the great estates of that family. His eldest surviving son, John Morshead, was created a Baronet in 1783, and held the office of Lord Warden of the Stannaries. He was one of the largest landowners in the West of England, but his descendant Sir Warwick now possesses no property in the county. Sir John Morshead married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Frederick, of Hascomb, co. Surrey, Bart., and is now represented by his grandson, Sir Warwick Charles Morshead, the third Baronet.

William Morshead, next brother of Sir John, entered the army, in which he served with distinction, and rose to the rank of a general. In 1800 he was appointed colonel of the 51st Foot. He married Jane, daughter of Peter Hussey, of Blisland, by whom he had three sons, William, the present possessor of Lavethan; John, a commander in the Royal Navy; and Henry, died unmarried; and two daughters, Mary, unmarried, and Ann, the wife of Mr. James Glencross, of Devonport, by whom she has issue—the Reverend James Glencross, Rector of Helland, and other children.

Edward, the third surviving son of William Morshead, of Lavethan, took holy orders, and in 1800 became Rector of Calstock. He inherited by bequest from his uncle, the Reverend Edward Morshead, Rector of Quithiock, the Manor of Fosworth, and other lands. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, Esq., by whom he had issue. See Pedigree.

Arms. See Grant, following.

GRANT OF ARMS TO WILLIAM MORSHEAD OF CATUTHER, ESQ.



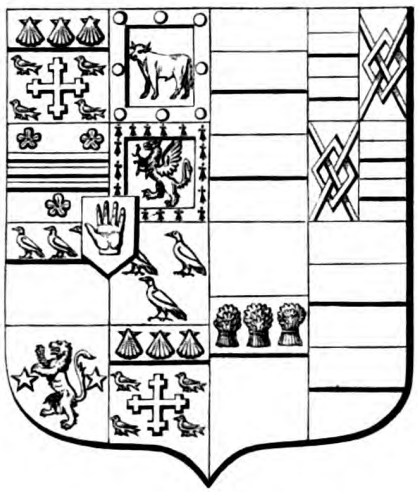
To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, John Anstis, Esq., Garter Principal King of Arms, and Stephen Martin Leake, Esq., Clarenceux King of Arms, send greeting: Whereas William Morshead, of Catuther, in the county of Cornwall, hath represented unto the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Effingham, Deputy (with the Royal approbation) to the Most Noble Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that he is uncertain what arms do rightfully belong to his name and family, and being unwilling to use any without an undeniable authority, did therefore pray his lordship's warrant for our devising, granting, and assigning such arms and crest as he and his descendants, and also all descendants of his late father William Morshead, may lawfully bear according to the ancient custom of arms. And forasmuch as his lordship, being satisfied that the said William Morshead is qualified to support the condition of a gentleman, did by warrant under his hand and seal, bearing date the 8th day of February last past, order and direct us to grant such arms and crest accordingly: Know ye that we the said Garter and Clarenceux, in pursuance of the said warrant, and by virtue and authority of the letters patent of our said offices to each of us respectively granted under the Great Seal of Great Britain, have devised and do by these presents grant, ratify, and confirm unto the said William Morshead the arms and crest following, that is to say: *Azure, a cross crosslet argent between four martlets or, on a chief of the second three escallop shells gules; and for the crest, on a wreath of the colours a demy dragon regardant vert, collared or, holding between his paws an escotcheon sable, charged with a bezant;* as the same in the margin hereof are more lively depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said William Morshead and his descendants, and also by the descendants of his late father William Morshead deceased, lawfully begotten, with their due and proper differences, according to the law and ancient usuage of arms, without the lett or interruption of any persons whatsoever. In Witness whereof We the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms have to these presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices the eleventh day of March, in the eighteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord God One thousand seven hundred and forty-four.

JOHN ANSTIS, Garter
Principal King of Arms.

STEPHEN MARTIN LEAKE,
Clarenceux King of Arms.

Examined by FRAS. HUTCHINSON, Chester,
Reg. Col. Arm.
JAS. LANE, Richmond.

PEDIGREE OF MORSHE



Arms
OF SIR WARWICK CHARLES MORSHEAD, BART.*

EDWARD MORSHEAD, living at Penhergett, 1617. = Joane . . . .

- Robert Morshead, ancestor of the Morsheads of Widey Court, Plymouth.
- William Morshead. = ...
- John Morshead, settled at [illegible] co. Cornwall.

1. William Morshead of Penhergett, gent.; died a bachelor. Will dated 1683. Gave Penhergett, in St. Ive, and Crilla, in St. Cleer, to his brother Richard, and East Downs, in St. Neot, to his brother Edward, and William, Edward's son.

2. Richard Morshead of Penhergett, gent.
   - A daughter or granddaughter, bur. at St. Ive's Church 1700, called Elizabeth.
     - Richard Morshead of St. Ive, gent. Will dated 1715. Names his wife Elizabeth, dau. Elizabeth, and sons Richard and William.
       - John Morshead of Penhergett, bur. at St. Ive 1739, who devised Keason, in St. Ive, for charitable purposes.

3. Edward Morshead of St. Neot, gent.; mar. Feb. 1644, bur. there 23 March, 1689 (1688?) = Philippa, dau. of . . . . Michell, gent. of St. Neot; bur. at St. Neot, 7 Nov. 1694.

4. J[illegible]
5. G[illegible]
6. E[illegible] mar[illegible] Wil[illegible] Lyn[illegible]

William Morshead, bapt. at St. Neot, April, 1649, mar. Feb. 1686, died 1690 of the small pox, bur. at St. Neot, 16 Jan. 1690. = Catherine, dau. of John Cole, gent. and sole heir of her brother John Cole of Cartuther, Esq.

- John Morshead, bapt. Jan. 1686, o. s.; died at Trevarbin in St. Neot; bur. at St. Neot, 4 March, 1719; a bachelor.
- Elizabeth, bapt. at St. Neot, June, 1689, and bur. there 11 May, 1706, unmarried.
- William Morshead of Cartuther, in Menheniot, Esq.; bapt. at St. Neot, Jan. 1690; mar. 1717 or 1718; died at Trevarbin in St. Neot, 1743. = Jane, d[illegible] Edmun[illegible] ring of [illegible] stone, [illegible] von, Es[illegible]

- Jane, bapt. . . . mar. Rev. John Honey of Trenant, in Menheniott.
- Mary, bapt. . . . . mar. John Drake of Bystock, co. Devon, at North Petherwin, 2 Jan. 1745.
- Edward Morshead, Rector of Quithiock in Cornwall, died in Bath unmar. and bur. at Walcott, Nov. 1811. Devised the manor of Forsnooth and the estate in St. Cleer to his nephew Edward.
- John Morshead, died unmarried.
- William Morshead, born Aug. 1722; mar. at Blisland, 23 April, 1745; bur. at St. Neot, 4 May, 1784, æt. 62; of Cartuther and Trevarbin; Sheriff of Cornwall, 1753; received grant of arms 11 March, 1744. (See p. 81.) = 3. Olympia, bapt. a[illegible] land, 18 May, 1726; [illegible] tually sole heir [illegible] brother; bur. at S[illegible] 7 March, 1811.

- William Morshead, bapt. at Menheniot, 22 Dec. 1745; bur. there 19 Oct. 1746.
- Sir John Morshead, bapt. at Menheniot 4 Aug. 1747; created a Baronet 22 Jan. 1784; Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall; mar. at St. Mary-le-Bone 17 April, 1778; died 1812, bur. in the Isle of Man. = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Sir John Frederick of Hascomb, co. Surrey, Bart.; died 1845, bur. at Paddington Church.
- William Morshead of Lavethan, born 30 Aug. 1748; bapt. at Menheniot 23 Sept.; mar. at Blisland, bur. there June, 1822. A General in the Army and Colonel of 51st Foot. = Jane, dau. of Mr. Peter Hussey of Blisland.
- Olympia Elizabeth, bapt. at Menheniot 4 Feb. 1755; mar. 1783 Alex. Campbell, afterwards a Baronet; died at Madras 24 Dec. 1794.
- Mary Morshead, bapt. at Menheniot 7 Sept. 1761; mar. there 14 May, 1787, to the Rev. Charles Lemon, Vicar of Morval and St. Stephen's by Saltash; bur. at Menheniot 4 Jan. 1803.
- Christo[illegible] Morshe[illegible] bapt. a[illegible] heniot[illegible] 1762; [illegible] at St. [illegible] mingo[illegible] 1794, s[illegible]

- Sir Frederick Treise, 2nd Bart. born 1 Jan. 1783; bapt. at St. Mary-le-Bone; died 1828. = Jane, dau. of Robert Warwick of Warwick Hall, co. Cumberland, Esq.; died 1832, bur. at Wetherall.
- Selina, born 7 Feb. 1779; mar. 1. Sir Charles Mills of Mottisfont Abbey, co. Hants, Bart.; bur. at Ealing; 2. W. H. Ashhurst of Waterstock, Oxon, s. p.
- Susanna Elizabeth, born . . . . died unmar. 1848; bur. at Paddington.
- John, born . . . . Lieut. 10 Hussars; died unmar. 1831.
- Carolin[illegible] Mary, [illegible] living [illegible] mar. 18[illegible]

- Sir Warwick Charles, 3rd Bart. born 26 Nov. 1824, of Forest Lodge, co. Berks. = Selina, dau. of Rev. William Vernon Harcourt of Nuneham Park, co. Oxon.
- Edward Treise, born 1840.
- Susan Mary, born 1837; died in New Zealand unmar.
- Olympia, born Oct. 1838.
- Isabella, born 1842; died in New Zealand 1861.
- Wil[illegible] bor[illegible] 183[illegible]

* 1. *Morshead:* See page 81.
2. *Cole:* Arg. a bull passant gu. on a bordure sa. eight bezants.
3. *Treise:* Arg. three bars az. betw. three cinquefoils gules.
4. *Walker:* Az. a gryphon segrant arg. within a bordure erm.
5. *Frederick:* Or, on a chief az. three doves arg.
6. *Morescoe:* Three doves (colours not known.)
7. *Moncrief:* Arg. a lion ramp. betw. two mullets gu. a chief erm.
8. As 1.

Impaling quarterly:
1. Harcourt, Gu. two bars or.
2. Venables—Vernon: Quarterly 1 and 4, A[illegible] bars arg.; 2 and 3, Arg. a fret sa.
3. Vernon, Lord Shipbrook, Or, on a fess az. [illegible] garbs of the field.
4. As 1.

AND TREISE.

WILLIAM TREISE of Castle Milford, in Tremayne, gent.; died 4 May, 1622. Inq. p. m. 20 Jas. = ...

Leonard Treise, son and heir, born 1574, of Castle Milford, in Tremayne, and of Trevallet, in St. Thomas; Recorder of Launceston. = Redigund, dau. of John Squire; bur. in Launceston Church, 29 Feb. 1661. Admin. granted from Bodmin, 19 March, 1662.

- 9. Elizabeth, died at Trevallet, Dec. 1627.
- 2. William Treise, bapt. at Launceston, 26 May, 1615; died 23 Oct. following, and bur. in Launceston Church.
- Catherine, dau. of John Gratley, or Gabley, of Truro, gent.; mar. 23 June, 1647, died at Trevalett, 2 Feb. 1648, and bur. in Launceston Church on the 5th March.
- 1. John Treise, born 22 March, 1613, bapt. at Launceston on 25th; died 18th Oct. and bur. in Blisland Church on the 20th. = Cecilia, dau. of John Dunkyn of Penzance, gent.; mar. at Bodmin, 29 Sept. 1653; 2nd wife.
- 3. Maria Treise, bapt. at Launceston, 29 Feb. 1616.
- 4. William Treise, bapt. at Launceston, 12 Feb. 1617; Clerk in Holy Orders.
- 5. Leonard Treise, bapt. at St. Thomas 2 March, 1620, bur. there 2 Oct. following.
- 6. Radigund, bapt. at St. Thomas, 30 Nov. 1621, bur. there 29 March, 1622.
- 7. Johanna, bapt. at St. Thomas, 29 Dec. 1622.
- 8. Leonard, bapt. at St. Thomas, 20 Feb. 1624; died 4 Jan. 1642, bur. in London.
- 10. Thomas Treise, bapt. at St. Thomas, Feb. 1628; bur. there 13 Aug. 1629.

- John Treise, bapt. at St. Thomas by Launceston, 7 Dec. 1648; died 4 April, 1649, bur. at Launceston.
- 2. Christopher Treise, bapt. at Egloskerry, 17 Aug. 1656; mar. at St. Stephen's in Branwell, 13 April, 1682; bur. in Blisland Church, 20 Oct. 1699. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Robins of St. Ive, gent.; bur. at Blisland.
- 1. Cecilia Treise, bapt. at Egloskerry, 26 Aug. 1655.
- 3. Leonard Treise, b. 1657.

- 3. Christopher Treise, bapt. at Blisland, 5 July, 1687; died an infant and bur. at Blisland, 28 May, 1688.
- 2. Cecilia Treise, born at Lavethan, bapt. at Blisland, 9 March, 1685; mar. George Dennis of Trenant, Esq. and of Liskeard, M.D. Settlement dated 29 Oct. 1718.
- 1. John Treise, Esq. born at Lavethan 5, and bapt. at Blisland 10 Aug. 1684; mar. his maternal cousin Olympia Lark; bur. at Blisland, 16 Nov. 1755. Will dated 29 July, 1753; probate 20 Dec. 1755. = Olympia Lark, bur. at Blisland, 17 April, 1739.
- 4. Leonard Treise, bapt. at Blisland 9 Oct. 1688.
- 5. Elizabeth Treise, bapt. at Blisland 7 June, 1690; mar. 22 July, 1708, Mr. Richard Dinham of Alternon; died cir. 1738.

- 1. Leonard Treise, bapt. at Blisland 30 May, 1722; died an infant, and bur. at Blisland 30 July, 1722.
- 2. John Treise, bapt. at Blisland 14 Oct. 1723; died an infant and bur. at Blisland 21 Aug. 1725.
- 4. John Treise, bapt. at Blisland 29 Jan. 1726; died an infant and bur. at Blisland 30 Jan. 1726.
- 5. Sir Christopher Treise, Knt. bapt. at Blisland 23 April, 1728; Sheriff of Cornwall 1760; and was knighted upon taking up the address of the county upon the accession of George III.; M.P. for Bodmin 1761-8; died unmar. and bur. at Blisland 11 Dec. 1780. Will dated 15 April, 1771, and adm. granted 5 Feb. 1781, to William Morshead, jun., his sister Olympia renouncing.
- 6. William Treise, bapt. at Blisland 17 Oct. 1730; died an infant and bur. at Blisland 15 Oct. 1731.

- Edward Morshead, bapt. at Menheniot 29 June, 1764; Rector of Calstock, co. Cornwall. = Mary, eldest dau. of Arthur Kelly of Kelly, co. Devon, Esq.; mar. at Kelly 12 April, 1798; died June, 1832, bur. at Calstock.
- Charlotte, born 30 May, 1767; bapt. at Liskeard; mar. at Menheniot, 11 Aug. 1794; bur. at Botusfleming 9 Jan. 1847. = The Rev. William Batt of Moditonham, Rector of Botusfleming, co. Cornwall; bur. there 1825.
- Harriet Morshead, born 30 May, 1767; bapt. at Liskeard; mar. at Menheniot 10 June, 1788; bur. at Launceston Sept. 1803. = Humphry Lawrence of Launceston, Esq.
- Olympia, bapt. at Menheniot 27 Nov. 1749; bur. at Blisland 28 Jan. 1753.
- Jenny, bapt. at Menheniot, 30 March, 1751; bur. there 13 Dec. 1752.
- Edward, bapt. at Menheniot 30 Sept. 1752; bur. there 27 April, 1761.
- Amelia, bapt. at Menheniot 22 May, 1760; bur. there 4 Dec. 1775.

- Olympia, Selina, died unmar.
- 1. Edward Morshead, born .... Emigrated to Plymouth, New Zealand, with family, 1857. = Penelope, dau. of Colonel Dillon of Ireland.
- 2. William Morshead, born 1805; Clerk in Holy Orders. = Louisa, dau. of John Wallis of Bodmin, gent.; mar. at Bodmin 1832.
- 3. Henry John Morshead, born 1807, Clerk in Holy Orders and Rector of Kelly, co. Devon. = Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir William Salusbury Trelawny, Bart.; mar. 1834.

- Edward John, born ... 1838, of the War Office.
- Henry, born ... 1846.
- Walter, born 1834, barrister-at-law.
- Frederick, born 1836, M.A. Oxon.
- Mary-Louisa.
- Owen Henry, born 18 Jan. 1840, of the War Office, Capt. Rl. Corn. Rangers.
- Letitia Selina.
- Reginald, born 1849.
- Two daughters, died infants.

ROBYNS OF TREWARDALE.

The family of Robyns would seem to have been settled in Blisland at an early date. The name is one of the first found in the parish register. It appears in the year 1540, and the entries were more frequent at that period than they are found to be subsequently. There would seem to have been two branches, one resident at Trewardale, and the other at Trencreek. The name, however, is so common that it is found impossible to distinguish the several branches, especially as during some years the children of two persons of the name of Thomas Robyns were being baptized at intervals. We have seen* that in 1580 (23 Elizabeth) Thomas Robyns of Trewardale acquired a messuage there, and in the register of burials, under the date 1594, we find recorded† that of "Thomas Robyns de Tencreek." It is impossible from the registers alone to identify the children of each; but from other evidence we have reason to believe that the descents in the following pedigree of the Trewardale branch are very nearly, if not quite, accurate, with the exception of the two earliest, shewn with dotted lines, which are merely conjectural, and are based upon entries of burials only. The entries of christenings in the register do not extend back before 1560.

Thomas Robyns of Trewardale, grandson of Thomas above mentioned, was buried in 1643. Robert Robyns of Trewardale, gent., his eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of . . . . Thistlethwaite, and sister of Letitia Thistlethwaite, who sometime held a moiety of the manor of Blisland. It is recorded‡ that Robert Robyns, the issue of this marriage, born in 1669, was baptized at Bodmin by the Bishop of Exeter, in 1686, probably on his being presented for confirmation; and in the church is a mutilated grave-stone recording that . . . . tia, daughter of . . . . Robins, gent. was buried . . . . 1680, doubtless a sister of the last-mentioned Robert. He removed to Boconnoc, where he died in 1711, and was brought to Blisland for interment in the family vault.

Arms: Gules, three lions rampant argent, ducally crowned or.

* Ante, p. 45. † Parish Register. ‡ Parish Register.

ROBYNS OF TREWARDALE.

John Robyns, bur. 1544. = Johanna ?, bur. 1560.

Robert Robyns, 1571. = ...

Thomas Robyns, of Trewardale, bur. 1619. Inq. p. m. 19 James. = Thomasine, bur. 1598 ?

- Robert Robyns of Trewardale; bap. 1565, bur. 1635. = Ann, dau. of Christopher Rogers of Lank; m. 1607. Marriage settlement, 28 Jan. 5 James. Harl. MS. 1079-93.
  - Maurice, bap. 1608, bur. 1650.
  - Thomas Robyns of Trewardale, bap. 1609, bur. 1643. = Elizabeth, d. of ...; bur. 22 Jan. 1670. Will proved at Bodmin 6 Aug. 1670, in which she mentions her three sons.
    - Robert Robyns of Trewardale, bap. 1639. = Elizabeth, dau. of ... Thistlethwaite; mar. 2ndly William Browne.
      - Robert Robyns of Trewardale; born there 1669, bap. at Bodmin 1686, died at Boconnoc, and bur. at Blisland 1711. = [Leti]tia ?, bur. 1680.
    - John Robyns, bap. 1641.
    - Thomas Robyns, bap. 1644.
  - Ebbot, bap. 1610, bur. 1626.
  - William, bapt. 1611. = Alice, dau. of ....
    - Paternall, bap. 1640.
    - Maudlyn, bap. 1637.
- Johanna, bap. 1576; mar. 1st, Hercules Marrett; 2nd, Nicholas Davie.*
- Dorothy, bap. 1617. Katherine, bap. 1620, bur. 1627.
- Temperance, bap. 1575; bur. 1576.

* Deed dated 9th July, 3 James, in the possession of Northmore H. P. Lawrence, Esq. of Launceston.

MARRETT OF BLISLAND.

This family appears to have held a respectable position in this parish as wealthy yeomen and proprietors of land as early as the sixteenth century. George Marrett, in 1604,* gave to the church the silver chalice which is still used in divine service. He was buried in 1611. His son Thomas died in 1628, leaving two daughters, coheirs, one of whom married Joseph Toker, gent., and the other Mr. David Wills of Cardinham.† A handsome flat gravestone in memory of Thomas Marrett still exists on the outside of the door of Lavethan Chapel.‡ It was, probably, removed from the church, for we seldom find stones of this class in churchyards at this early date. George Marrett is supposed to have had an elder son, called Hercules, who died in 1603. He married Johanna daughter of Thomas Robyns of Trewardale, and left a son William Marrett, who, in 1612, married Dorothy daughter of . . . Rosewarne. In 1613 William Marrett levied a fine of Humphry Kempe in Penstrode,§ and probably built the ancient farm-house now standing there. Dorothy his wife was buried in 1654; and in the following year John Marrett, gent., supposed to be his son, suffered a fine in lands in Tregenna.‖ After that date we do not find the name in connection with the parish.

GEORGE MARRETT, gave Communion Cup to Blisland Church, Easter, 1604; bur. at Blisland 25 March, 1611. = Alice, dau. of . . . . bur. 20 March, 1610.

- Hercules Marrett . . . . bur. 14 Jan. 1603.
- = Johanna, dau. of Thomas Robyns of Trewardale, mar. 1 Sept. 1589; remar. Nicholas Davie, gent.
- Johanna, bapt. 12 Jan. 1564; bur. 20 April, 1575.
- Thomas, bapt. 15 Feb. 1565; bur. 28 May, 1568.
- Thomas Marrett, bapt. 20 Feb. 1568; died 7 Dec. 1628; bur. at Blisland. Gravestone outside Lavethan Chapel door.
- = Bridget, dau. of . . . . . bur. 15 April, 1642. Will proved at Bodmin 10 June, 1646.

- William Marrett of Penstrode, yeoman, bapt. 21 Dec. 1589.
- = Dorothy, dau. of . . . . Rosewarne, mar. 14 July, 1612; bur. 22 Nov. 1654.
- Philippa, bapt. 30 July, 1595.
- Radigan, bapt. 10 Jan. 1603; bur. 28 Jan. 1603.
- Margaret,[1] bapt. 8 April, 1613; mar. Joseph Toker, gent. 6 Dec. 1647.
- Gertrude,[1] bapt. 19 Dec. 1614; mar. Daniel Wills of Cardinham, yeoman.

John Marrett, suffered a fine in lands in Tregenna, Hilary Term 1655.

[1] Margaret and Gertrude are mentioned as daughters and coheirs of Thomas Marrett, in a Deed Poll dated 11 May, 1653, purporting to be a Release of Lawxon and Kellys in Blisland by David Wills and Gertrude his wife to Joseph Toker of Blisland, gent. and Margaret his wife.

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* Parish Register. † Deed Poll, dated 11th May, 1653. ‡ Ante p. 60.
§ Feet of Fines, 11 Jas. I. Michs. ‖ Feet of Fines, 1655. Hilary.

MARTEN.

This family held a very respectable position in the parish. The name is found at the commencement of the registers. "Thomas Marten de Penrose"* was buried in 1594. William Marten of Penrose, yeoman, his great-nephew, died in 1664.† Another branch was of Trehudreth, and intermarried with the Coles. The last of the name in the parish, William Marten of Penrose, gent., died in 1793,‡ s. p., and bequeathed his estate in Penrose to William Pascoe of Mevagissy, his sister's son, from whom it was inherited by Mr. William Roberts. Mr. Roberts sold it to Mr. Edward Pearce, who has been admitted tenant according to the custom of the Manor of Blisland, of which manor the estate is parcel.

ROGERS.

A younger branch of the family of Rogers of Lank settled in this parish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the name still remains.

COTTELL.

In this parish resided, during the end of the seventeenth century and beginning of the eighteenth, Charles Cottell, gent., descended from the Cottells of Marham Church, a branch of the ancient family of Cottell of Yealmbridge, near Launceston. Charles Cottell died in 1712, leaving a son of the same name.§ The descendants of the latter gentleman still continue in this and the adjoining parish of St. Tudy.

Arms: Or, a bend gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet argent a leopard proper.

* Parish Registers. † Will proved at Bodmin 8th January, 1664. ‡ Will proved at Bodmin 8th June, 1793.

§ 28th April, 1724. Administrator to "Charles Cottell of Blisland, son and administrator of Charles Cottell deceased, while he lived executor and residuary legatee of William Cottell, late of the parish of Marham Church."—Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 15, line 10.—For "*rudamani*" read "*radmanni.*"

Page 15, line 29.—"*The stock upon the estates is not noticed.*" Such is the case in the printed Domesday, but we understand that in the MS. copy in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter the number of cattle on each mans' is stated.

Page 22, note.—The inscription here referred to is:—

"extrema per illos
Justitia excedens terris vestigia fecit,"
VIRGIL'S GEORGICS, Book ii. line 474.

Page 25, line 6.—"*The great road through the county.*" When the cross was erected this road was no more than a track.

Page 25, Cross No. 6.—We are informed that this cross was not taken from its original site by the late Capt. Collins, but that before he became possessed of Trewardale it had been removed and placed opposite to the then principal entrance to that place. He placed it in the grounds. It now stands in its original socket which was brought from the ancient site a short time ago for the purpose.

Page 29, line 30.—For "*seventh* in descent" read "*fifth*," and

Line 33.—After "Roger de Toni" *dele* "who" and insert "*whose grandson Robert de Toni.*"

Line 36.—For "*born* 1285" read "*born* 1283."

Page 31, line 18.—For "in which *was* included the Cornish manors, like the rest of the Earl's estates *were* seized," &c. read "in which *were* included the Cornish manors like the rest of the Earl's estates *was* seized," &c.

Page 32, note **.—The manor of Blyston was granted by letters patent, dated 1st June, 21 Hen. VIII. to Thomas Arundell, afterwards Sir Thomas Arundell, for the term of forty-one years, at the rent of £23 13*s.* 1½*d.* with all and singular messuages, &c. &c. toll of tin, escheats, fines, reliefs, tenants in socage, heriots, &c. pertaining thereto, view of frank-pledge, &c. goods and chattels, waifs of felons and fugitives, infangtheff, eutfangthef, gallows, pillory, cokyngstole, warren and fisheries within the said manor, with all customs of ancient time pertaining thereto. (Ancient Charters, Augmentation Office, H. 32.) A tradition exists of the exercise of the privilege of *utfanganetheff* within the manor of Blisland at no very remote date, nevertheless prior, it is presumed, to the manor being sold to the Stanhopes, when some of the extensive franchises appertaining to it were reserved. The tradition is that on one occasion thieves entered the church for the purpose of robbing it, and that whilst within the edifice a slight fall of snow occurred. Feeling that chase and detection were imminent, the robbers, in order to elude their pursuers, fastened their shoes on their feet with the heels forward and thus fled. This stratagem, however, did not avail them. They were overtaken near Keybridge, and there hanged in a field still called "Gallows Park."

Page 33, line 19.—For "Bronsholm" read "Brousholm."

Page 43, line 10 from bottom.—For "Alanus de Bloyon" read "Alanus de Bloyou."

Page 43, line 4 from bottom.—"*Ville* of St. Margaret, Bodkennow." A farm homestead is still in Cornwall called a *town place.*

Page 44, line 26.—For "Mr. Wallace" read "Mr. Wallis."

Page 74, line 34.—For "Breague" read "Breage."

Page 80, line 33.—For "Fosworth" read "Forsnooth."

Page 83, third descent.—John Treise, *dele* all relating to his death and burial, which properly appertains to Christopher, son of the said John Treise, and has accidentally been inserted here in error. The exact date of the death of John Treise is not known, but it occurred between the years 1657 and 1661, in which latter year his widow Cecilia was re-married to William Thomas. *See* page 39.

Page 83, fourth descent.—For "John Robins of St. Ive" read "John Robins of St. Ewe."

Page 86, note 1.—For "Lawxon" read "Lanxon."

APPENDIX I.

MANERIUM DE BLISTON AL'S BLISLAND.

Aunc. Dem.—This manno^{r} hath ben accounted auncient demesne, as it seemeth by y^{e} deposicions of Thomas Rock, Thomas Robins, John Harry, and John Treas taken by com^{n} out of y^{e} Excheq; 14^{o} Eliz.

Alsoe there have bin writes of Dr^{t} Close * brought within y^{e} manno^{r} as appeareth by the court bookes 2 Eliz. fo. 7; 4 Eliz. fos. 11, 19, 22; 16 Eliz. fo. 13.

Alsoe a copy in paper of a recovery in y^{e} manno^{r} vpon a writt of Dr^{t} Close tempe H. VII.

The demesnes of y^{e} manno^{r} are only one tenem^{t} called the ffarmer's house and 7 acres of land, and certen moors and wastes called y^{e} outmoors, as appeareth by presentm^{t} of y^{e} homage and deposicion of 7 witnesses taken by com^{n} out of y^{e} Excheq;. But y^{e} lord hath 2 acres of wood vpon a tenem^{t} called Penrose wherein y^{e} customary tenantes have timber for rep^{a}cion by y^{e} delivery of y^{e} reive and tithingman.

The ten^{ts} of y^{e} manno^{r} are by old rolles distinguished thus: viz^{t} { Liberi tenentes, Conventionarii tenentes, Nativi, } as appeareth by the views of audit 1 H. V.; 4 H. V.; 7 H. V.; 8 H. V.; and sometimes by the names onely of liberi ten^{tes} and nativi, as appeareth by y^{e} views of account 8 H. VI.; 10 H. VI.; 12 H. VI.; 13 H. VI.; 14 H. VI.; without mentioning conventionarii.

V. Stat. 4 o ·|· Extenta maneriorum Co. Li. fo. 58 a. y^{t} cop^{ders} were aunciently called conventionarii tenentes, or nativi as they be here called.

All customary ten'ts of this manno^{r} are such as Litt' calleth tenantes by the verge, or base tenure, and clayme an estate of inheritance according to y^{e} custome of y^{e} manno^{r} discendible frō father to sonne or next heire male of y^{e} body of the tenant deceased, if there be any, and for want of such heire male to discend to y^{e} eldest daughter or heire female, as appeareth by y^{e} aforesaid inquisition taken by com^{n} of y^{e} Excheq; 14 Eliz. Yet all y^{e} admittances of a purchaser to whom a surrender is made by the ten^{t} are entred thus: Habendum sibi et assignatis suis, and not sibi et heredibus suis, as appeareth by all y^{e} old rolls and court bookes, & 1 H. V. a tenem^{t} in Tregenow seized by the lord as an escheat because y^{e} tenant dyed wthout issue

* Breve de Recto. A writ of Right is of so high a nature, that, as other writs in real actions are only to recover possession of the land, &c. in question, this aims to recover the seizin.

A writ of Right Close is brought when one holds lands and tenements by charter in ancient demesne in fee simple, fee tail, or for a term of life or in dower, and is disseised; it is directed to the bailiff of the king's manors, or to the lord of antient demesne, if the manor is in the hands of a subject, commanding to do right in his court. Where a writ of Right Close is directed to a lord of whom the land is holden and he will not hold his court to proceed on it, a writ shall issue requiring him to hold his court, &c., and if the lord hold his court and will not do the demandant right, or delay it, the plea may be removed into the Sheriff's Court by a writ called *Tolt*, and from thence by *recordari* into the Common Pleas.—Jacob's Law Dictionary, s. v. *Recto*.

In 15 Edw. IV., Elizabeth, late wife of Thomas Trefrye, demanded against John Treffry her dower in certain lands, *inter alia*, in Blisland. John Trefry pleaded that she was only entitled to dower in one messuage, &c. in Blisland, which were holden on the day of the death of her said husband, viz. 20 Jan. 14 Edw. IV. of Richard Duke of Gloucester, as of his manor of Blysland, which manor is and had been from the time when memory, &c. ancient demesne of the Crown, and pleas for the said messuage and lands had always been holden in the court of the said lord the duke within the manor aforesaid, by writ of *Right Close*, according to the custom of the manor.—Placita de Banco, Paschæ 15 Edw. IV. r. 126.

male, as appeareth by ye views of acct 1 H. V.; 4 H. V.; 7 H. V.; 8 H. V. The customary tents cannot alien their landes but by way of surrender into ye lord's handes as copders used to doe, as appeareth by all ye cort bookes, and a feme covert may surrender wth her husband, 2 Ma. fo. 27. A surrender of a customary tenemt made by ye steward, reive, or tithingman out of court in ye presence of some of ye tents is good, being presented at ye next court, & 1 Ma. fo. 15, a surrender to ye reive and tithingman in presence of 3 tents out of court and presented at ye next court was allowed, & 11 Ja. fo. 5, ye reive surrenderd his owne tenemt ye into hands of ye tithingman & 3 tents, wch was presented at ye next court and allowed.

4 Elizth fo. 22, a customary tent had a license in court to let for 7 years, therefore it seemes there is no custõe to sett and lett wthout license. There is noe fine paid vpon admittance, but onely 8d pd at Mich. following pro recognicione, and soe entred vpon ye court bookes, as appeares by all the old cort bookes and ye inquisicion aforesd.

Alsoe ye customary ten'ts are bound to repaire their tenemts & for yt purpose every lawday there are 6 or more of the tents sworne to view all repacions and to present all defaultes of repacions at ye next court, as appeareth by all ye court bookes and court rolles constantly. For particion between customary tents see ye cort bookes 1 Ma. fo. 5, 115; Eliz. fo. 19.

The wife of every customary tent dying seized is by ye custõe of ye mannor to haue her widowes estate, paying viijd for her admittance att Michs. following pro recognicione, as appeares by all ye court bookes and ye inquisicion aforesd.

All ye tents of ye mannor, as well free tents as customary tents, ought to doe suite to ye courts of ye mannor frõ 3 weekes to 3 weekes, as appeareth by all ye court bookes and inquisicion aforesd.

The mannor corts and cort leets are to be held at such places wthin the mannor as ye lord by his steward shall appoint and not where ye reive and tithingman will appoint, & is so decreed to be observed vpon hearing in ye Excheq; 32 Eliz. Alsoe deposicions of Will' Garland, John Chapman, taken in Excheq. 19 Eliz. fo. 51, Int' 25, 26, & fo. 63, Int' 25. The place for keeping ye court hath bin appointed sometimes by ye steward and sometimes by ye reive.

Every customary tent is by custõe to pay a best beast for an heryott vpon his death for every tenemt, as appeareth by all ye cort bookes & deposicions of Edward Penny, Tho. Martyn, Wm Garland, John Chapman & Nichs. May taken by inquisicion in ye Excheq; 14 Eliz. and 39 Eliz. & 21 Rich. II. and by all ye cort bookes. Alsoe every customary tent is to pay an heryott for every tenemt upon every alienacion, as appeares by ye cort bookes 4 Eliz. fo. 11, 25, 26; 15 Eliz. fo. 16; 1 Ma. fo. 12 et alibi, & ye inquisicion aforesd taken 39 Eliz.

All ye customary tents ought to grind at ye lord's mill by custõe, as appeareth by ye cort bookes 35 H. VIII. fo. 2; 38 H. VIII fo. 5 bis; 1 Ma. fo. 8, 12, 15, 17; & 2 Eliz. fo. 5; 14 Eliz. fo. 12, 19, 22; 14 Eliz. fo. 7, 18, and ye deposicions taken in ye Excheq; 14 Eliz. & ib'm fo. 35, Int' 18, and soe it seemeth there for ye free tents alsoe.

All ye customary tents and free tents alsoe doe clayme common of pasture and turbary in ye moores called ye outmoores paying 1d. for every beast to ye moorsheard, or pony heard, yearly, as appears by ye aforesd inquisicion taken 39 Eliz., and by ye heard and 7 witnesses there examined. They have noe common for piggs, as appeareth by ye cort bookes, 2 Eliz. fo. 16; 3 Eliz. fo. 6; 4 Eliz. fo. 9; 1 Ja. fo. 3; & in ye rolles and views of acct 19 R. II.; 14 H. VI. Money paid and accounted for to ye lord for pasture of cattle in ye moore. Upon hearing in ye Excheq; 39 Eliz. between Anthony Ashfield ye Queenes farmer of ye mannor pet. and divers of ye tents defts, it is decreed, amongst other things, in these words, or to this effect, vizt. Forasmuch as it appeareth by aunct accts that ye tents of ye mannor frõ time to time have

vsed to pay yearly for turfe certeyne summes of money, sometimes more and sometimes less; It is decreed that y^e^ ten^ts^ shall have reasonable turbary, to be burnt in their owne houses, paying reasonable prices, y^t^ is to say, 1^d^; and y^t^ y^e^ co^r^ts shall be held at such places w^th^in y^e^ manno^r^ as y^e^ Queenes farmer by y^e^ steward shall appoint, and not by y^e^ appointm^t^ of y^e^ reeve or bedle. By all y^e^ auncient acc^ts^ it appeares y^t^ y^e^ lord of y^e^ manno^r^ had yearly by y^e^ hands of y^e^ reeve for turfes sold diversis habitantibus therein particularly named in a schedule, w^ch^ being compared w^th^ y^e^ co^r^t rolls will appeare, as I conceive, to be y^e^ ten^ts^ of y^e^ manno^r^ & those w^ch^ are mentioned in y^e^ acc^ts^, divers summes of money w^ch^ did amount to xx^li^ some yeares, and some times more and some times lesse, as appeareth by y^e^ views of acc^t^ 19 R. II.; 1 H. V.; 4 H. V.; 8 H. V.; 9 H. V.; 7 H. VI.; 8 H. VI.; 9 H. VI.; 10 H. VI.; 12 H. VI.; 14 H. VI.; 18 H. VI. Alsoe it appeareth by divers cort bookes y^t^ y^e^ ten^ts^ have had turbary by license of y^e^ lord or his steward, by y^e^ court bookes of 4 Eliz. fo. 22; 15 Eliz. fo. 13; 16 Eliz. fo. 8. There are some ten^ts^ w^ch^ hold landes called 7 mens landes, and they are to have common for cattle but no turbary, as is sett downe in y^e^ cort bookes 1 Ma. fo. 3.

The free ten^ts^ of y^e^ manno^r^ hold in free socage.

Every free ten^t^ is to pay a reliefe upon death, as appeares by y^e^ cort bookes: 38 Hen. VIII. fo. 21, 45, 56; 1 Ma. fo. 13, 14; 2 Ma. fo. 8, 23; 3 Eliz. fo. 3, 5; 4 Eliz. fo. 9, 26; 12 Eliz. fo. 4; 14 Eliz. fo. 22; 15 Eliz. fo. 9, 16; and th'extracts of 5 Ma. and severall bookes and multitude of other presidents w^th^out contradiccion. Alsoe every free ten^t^ is to pay a relief upon every alienacion and surrender, as appeareth by y^e^ cort bookes; 1 Ma. fo. 8, 13, 15; 2 Ma. fo. 30; 4 Eliz. fo. 9, 24; 10 Eliz. fo. 6; 14 Eliz. fo. 9, 16; & y^e^ extracts of 5 Ma. & many other presid^ts^. The reliefe of a free ten^t^ for a Cornish acre is 12^s^ 6^d^, & for ha. a Cornish acre vj^s^ iiij^d^, as appeares by all y^e^ rolls & court bookes and y^e^ presid^ts^ before mentioned, as appeareth by y^e^ co^r^t bookes 5 Edw. 6, fo. 8; 5 Ma. fo. 20; 10 Eliz. fo. 21; 15 Eliz. fo. 13; 16 Eliz. fo. 13.

The fishing in y^e^ manno^r^ belongeth to y^e^ lord, as appeareth by y^e^ court bookes 4 Eliz. fo. 9.

The lord is to have strayers w^th^in y^e^ manno^r^, as appeareth by all y^e^ rolls and co't bookes and multitude of presid^ts^ every where. Alsoe waifes, as appeareth by y^e^ court bookes 2 Ma. fo. 12; for goods of felo de se,* vide y^e^ court bookes 35 H. VIII. fo. 2, but then it was in y^e^ kings hands, but now I do not conceive that it is passed to y^e^ patentee. The lord is to have toll tyn in y^e^ moores, as appeares by y^e^ views of acc^t^ 1 H. V.; 7 H. V.; 7 H. V.; 8 H. V.; 9 H. V.; 7 H. VI.; 8 H. VI. 9 H. VI.; 10 H. VI. 14 H. VI.; 18 H. VI.; 19 H. VI. There is iiij^s^ aunciently p^d^ by y^e^ lord to y^e^ ꝑson of y^e^ p^i^sh, viz. ij^s^ for tithe of y^e^ mill by custome, and ij^s^ to pray for y^e^ lord and his aun^rs^, as appeareth by y^e^ views of acc^t^ 1 H. V.; 4 H. V.; 7 H. V.; 8 H. V.; 7 H. VI.; 8 H. VI.; 9 H. VI.; 10 H. VI.; 12 H. VI.; 14 H. VI.; 18 H. VI. The lord is to allow 7^s^ to y^e^ Reive and Tithing man for acquittances, as appeareth by grants 1 H. V.; 4 H. V.; 8 H. V.; 8 Hen. VI.; 14 H. VI.; and y^e^ rest above mentioned. But 9 H. V. vj^s^ viij^d^ proposito et iij^s^ iiij^d^ bedello.

The steward hath usually taken reconisances in court, as appeareth by y^e^ court bookes: 1 Eliz. fo. 416; 4 Eliz. 20; 10 Eliz. fo. 21; 16 Eliz. fo. 7; and by many other court bookes, sed Quere quo jure, for it is but a court baron and a writt of false jugem^t^ lyeth there, as appeareth by y^e^ book of 15 El. fo. 12; but I find but y^t^ one president of a writt of false judgem^t^, and one swallow makes noe summer; and I heare they hold plea of 40^s^ and above de qualicunq; summa, and that they are a court of record by prescription. The ten^ts^ have usually bin presented in y^e^ Lord's court for suing in other courts for matters determinable in that

* Opinion. The goods of felons being granted, the lords may seize the goods, or may bring an action of trover for idem against any person who shall detain them after a demand. And if the felon was possessed of a chattell estate, Sir John Molesworth and Mr. Cock may bring an ejectment for the recovery thereoff. Tho. Pengelly, 16 August, 1717.

court, as appéareth by all y^e^ court books, but Quere how y^t^ custome would hold in point of lawe w^th^out an Act of parlam^t^ or other support than a bare custome.

These notes concerning y^e^ manno^r^ of Blisland I did make vpon viewe and perusall of y^e^ evidences of Mr. James Parker concerning that manno^r^.

ALEX. MAYNARD.

These customary ten^ts^ being by y^e^ common law but ten^ts^ at will, ad voluntatē d'ni sc'dum consuetudinē manerij, as is evidenced by y^e^ court bookes and rolls. If they committ voluntary waste or make lease for years by deed, or without deed, w^t^out license of y^e^ lord, it is a forfeiture, unles there be a speciall custome to make such leases for some fewe yeares as there is in divers manno^rs^, but I find noe mention of any such custōe in this manno^r^. Alsoe if they wilfully refuse to do their suite and service to y^e^ lord, as by wilfull denying to pay their rent or doe suite to y^e^ lord's court, &c., this is a forfeiture.

Query 1. If y^e^ reive having gathered and received the lord's rent doe willfully refuse and deny to pay it or any part of it to y^e^ lord when he sendeth for it, whether y^t^ be a forfeiture of his tenem^t^.

2. Item. Whether it be a forfeiture if y^e^ reive refuse to summon y^e^ court at such place as y^e^ lord or his steward doth appoint w^th^in the manno^r^, & will wilfully summon it to be held at another place, whereby y^e^ lord looseth y^e^ profits and perquisites of his court.

3. Item. If it be a forfeiture of y^e^ reeves tenem^t^ if he does wilfully and malicious disuade y^e^ rest of y^e^ ten^ts^ frō coming to ye lord's court to doe their suite and service at such place as the lord or his steward doth appoint.

4. Alsoe if he doth wilfully refuse to come to y^e^ lord's court to do his fealty it be a forfeiture ? It is, as I think, if he hath not done his fealty already.

5. If voluntary or permissive w^th^in these customary ten^ts^ of inheritance in suffering their houses or bridges to decay be a forfeiture, seeing it appeareth by all y^e^ court rolls and co^r^t bookes y^t^ it is given in charge in every court to enquire of such defaults of reparacion, and to present it at y^e^ next court for y^e^ lord, which is their aunc^t^ custōe.

If you require this refractory ten^t^ to come to y^e^ court to doe his fealty it may be he will amend in regard to his oath, or if his (*sic*) refuse to doe his fealty he endangers his tenem^t^ if he has not done his fealty already vpon his admittance.

Note. Ob. Reynolds in his notes on y^e^ inquisicion 39 Eliz. amongst other thinges at y^e^ end of y^e^ paper (out of w^ch^ y^e^ notes preceeding are copied) observes in these words. Not one word of any resiant in y^e^ whole exemplification. Nor Hawkestor once named, but all y^e^ particular tenem^ts^ of y^e^ manno^r^ & all y^e^ wastes. In y^e^ order of Excheq. Mich. 32 El. there every ten^t^ has to pay for turbary, but for the demesne lands and wastes of woods referred to another hearing.

Indorsed, Notes on the Exemplification of Blisland Manno^r^.

It appears from depositions taken at Bodmin, 17 October, 41 Elizabeth, before John Harrye and Henry Courteney, Esqs., John Jolly and Richard Cowche, gent^n^, by virtue of a commission out of the Court of Exchequer in a suit between Nicholas Boscawen, Esq. complainant, and Maurice Hill, Esq. and Nicholas Burnard, defendants, that the lands of Hawkestor and Druglett were the inheritance of John Burnard in fee simple, and were holden of the manor of Penhergatt, and that upon the death of the said John his son Thomas succeeded, and that Nicholas Burnard, upon the death of his father Thomas Burnard, did fealty for the same to Thomas Opye of Penhergatt, lord of the manor of Penhergatt, and that, further, the said manor of Penhergatt was holden of the manor of Blisland. It was deposed by Thomas Robins of Blisland, gent., aged 64 years, that he knoweth that Nicholas Burnard claimeth Hawkestor, which containeth by estimation about 300 acres. That Anthony Ashfield and Burnard did meet at Hawkestor with others, and that Nicholas Burnard shewed a deed pur-

The manno^{r} of Blisland was anciently crowne land, and conveyed by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Michael Stanhopp & D^{r} Edward Stanhopp (a M^{r} in Chancery) in fee, to hold y^{e} same of the Queen her heirs and successors as of her hono^{r} of Hampton Court by y^{e} 40th parte of one kn^{ts} fee, not in chief.

When y^{e} Queen thus granted y^{e} same it consisted of demesne lands and customary and freehold tenem^{ts} as followeth:

The demesne lands were y^{e} house called y^{e} ffarmer's house and 7 acres of land, besides certen wasts or moores called y^{e} outmoores, being about 9,000 acres, in w^{ch} all y^{e} ten^{ts} of y^{e} manno^{r}, as well customary as free ten^{ts}, have common of pasture, sans number, & common of turbary, but wth this difference y^{t} whereas both have common of pasture paying 1^{d} for every polle of their cattle, y^{e} free ten^{ts} paid moreover 3^{d} a io^{r}ney for their turbary, but y^{e} customary ten^{ts} p^{d} nothing.

Besides these moores y^{e} customary ten^{ts} have other certen wasts as their customary inheritance called Emlands, Lady Moore, and Kerowe Downs, being all about 150 acres.

The free ten^{ts} hold of y^{e} manno^{r} by socage tenure, suite of courte frō 3 weekes to 3 weekes, and relief on every death or alienation; w^{ch} reliefe is payable according to y^{e} rate of y^{e} Cornish acre, viz. where a tenem^{t} is held by one Cornish acre y^{e} relief is 12^{s} 6^{d}, and soe for more more & for less less, proportionately.

The customary ten^{ts} have their tenem^{ts} to them and their heires for ever by discent as customary inheritance discending frō father to sonne, and for lacke of sonns to y^{e} eldest daughter; alsoe y^{e} widdow of y^{e} deceased ten^{t} ought to enjoy y^{e} tenem^{t} by y^{e} custome dureing her viduity. The customary ten^{ts} hold in socage, suite of court, heryott service on every death & alienation; alsoe ought to beare y^{e} offices of reeve and tithingman when elected.

Queen Eliz. by her l'res patents sells this manno^{r} to Michael & Edward Stanhopp in fee, to be held of y^{e} hono^{r} of Hampton Court by y^{e} 40th p^{te} of a kn^{ts} fee, not in cap. They sell y^{e} ffarmers house & 7 acres of land to S^{r} Eustace Hart, who sells it to Kempe, and Kempe to Reynolds. Alsoe they sell Queens Mills and Keymeshouse, being customary tenem^{ts}, to Kempe & to divers others their customary tenem^{ts}. They afterwards sell y^{e} manno^{r} to W^{m} Parker, who conveys it (as it hath bin stated) to James Parker, who (according to y^{e} case stated) sells to Reynolds; vide y^{e} case stated.

Soe as it appeares all y^{e} demesne except y^{e} wasts are sold off, as alsoe many free & customary tenem^{ts}; y^{e} tenem^{ts} customary and free y^{t} are yet parte of y^{e} manno^{r} held by y^{e} former recited are as followeth:

Customary.	£	s.	d.
1. Thomas Penny holdeth in Tregennow, poch de Bliston, 30 acres of land, rent p ann. .	0	17	4
2. Anthony Robins holds one tenem^{t} in Tregennow, of 5 acres of land, r^{t} p ann. . .	0	4	10
3. Thomas Penny holds a parcell of land called Dymmings, poch de Bliston, 10 acres r^{t} p ann.	0	6	0
4. W^{m} Chapman holdeth in Tregennow one tenem^{t}, 22 acres of land, r^{t} p ann. . .	0	14	6
5. W^{m} Chapman holds a parcell of lands called Dymmings, 10 acres, r^{t} p ann. . .	0	6	0
6. W^{m} Chaple holds in Tregennow one tenem^{t} conteyning 12 acres land, r^{t} p ann. . .	0	8	0

porting of one farthing of land in Hawkestor from one . . . . . to one Burnard, and also another deed, being a boundary deed, which was from one Penhergard (as he remembereth), which bounded out the lands he claimed in this sort: from Davies Well along the water to a place called Tynnepytt, from thence to Strippleston̄es, from Strippleston̄es into the Torr to the great rock called Hawkestorr, and from thence to the picked stone standing to the head of the moor; and this deponent thinketh that the lands within the boundary containeth about 40 or 50 acres, and that the same lyeth within the manor of Bliston.

		£	s.	d.
7.	. . . Burnard holds one tenem^{t} called Kerow, poch de Bliston, 16 acres, r^{t} p ann. .	0	3	0
8.	Tho^{s} Buckler holds one tenem^{t} called Mosse, poch de Bliston, 40 acres, r^{t} p ann. . .	0	8	0
9.	John Lawse holds one tenem^{t} called Cades, poch de Bliston, 26 acres, r^{t} p ann. . .	0	11	0
10.	W^{m} Martyn holds one tenem^{t} called Penros minor, poch de Bliston, 22 acres r^{t} p ann. .	0	8	0
11.	W^{m} Treise holds 2 fields, pte of a tenem^{t} called Penros Major „ 8 acres „ .	0	8	0
12.	Humphry Penny holds 1 field pte of Penros Major . „ 3 acres „			
13.	Richard Dawe holds an house, garden & field . „ „ acres „			
14.	Jane Cocke vid. holds one tenem^{t} in Lanke, poch de S^{t} Bruard 50 acres „ .	1	6	8
15.	Jane Cocke vid. holds one tenem^{t} in Dymlonke, poch de S^{t} Bruard, 20 acres „ .	0	2	0
16.	. . . Kernicke holds one tenem^{t} in Lonke „ „ „ 15 acres „ .	0	11	0
17.	John Hockyn holds one tenem^{t} in Lonke, 25 acres, & one tenem^{t} in Dymlonk, 10 acres .	0	19	0
18.	Christopher Philpe holds 2 tenem^{ts} in Lonke . . 15 acres „ .	0	11	0
19.	Stephen Jewell holds pcell of land in Dymlonke . . 10 acres „ .	0	1	0
20.	John Davy holds one tenem^{t} called Carmough, poch de S^{t} Bruard, 30 acres „ .	0	3	0
21.	Lewis Cocke holds one tenem^{t} called Viskins, al's Columb . 20 acres „ .	0	4	0
22.	Peter Day holds one tenem^{t} called Porthilly, poch de S^{t} Mynver 8 acres „ .	0	6	0
23.	W^{m} Harris holds 3 tenem^{ts} in Trevigoe, poch de S^{t} Mynver . 50 acres „ .	1	6	0
24.	—— Ivy vid. holds 2 tenem^{t}s in Trevigoe . . . 30 acres „ .	0	14	0

THE NAMES OF THE FREE TENEM^{TS} YET PARCELL OF Y^{E} MANNO^{R}.

1.	Stephen Toker holds one tenem^{t} called Lymsworthy, poch Helland, for w^{ch} reliefe after y^{e} rate of farthing land, rent p ann.	0	0	10
2.	Jo. S^{t} Aubyn holds one tenem^{t} called Treglyne, poch S^{t} Mynver, relief sed' rent ha. farthing land, r^{t} p ann.	0	1	8
3.	The heirs of Sam Trelawney hold one tenem^{t} called Hantergantick, poch de S^{t} Bruard, ha. far. land, r^{t} p ann.	0	1	6
4.	Lord Mohun holds one tenem^{t} called Hantergantick, poche de S^{t} Bruard, ha. far. land, r^{t} p ann.	0	1	6
5.	W^{m} Thoms holds y^{e} manno^{r} Barlandue, poche Blisland, one Cornish acre, rent p ann. .	1	17	1½
6.	Nicholas Opye holds y^{e} manno^{r} Penhargard, poche de Helland, one far. land, r^{t} p ann. .	0	18	6
7.	Charles Smith holds 2 tenem^{ts} called Lonkelly & Trevissick, poche Blisland, one far. land. r^{t} p ann.	0	1	9
8.	Thomas Darrell holds one tenem^{t} called Trevederock, poche S^{t} Mynver, ha. far. land, r^{t} p ann.	0	1	8
9.	. . . . . Rowe holds one tenem^{t} called Fentenorne, poche Blisland, ha. far. land, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	11
10.	Roger Hambly holds one tenem^{t} called Fentenorne, poche Blisland, r^{t} p ann. . .	0	0	1½
11.	W^{m} Thoms holds tenem^{t} called Bradford, poche S^{t} Bruard, ha. far. land, r^{t} p ann. .	0	0	5
12.	Tho^{s} Darrell holds tenem^{ts} called Bradford, poche S^{t} Bruard	0	1	1½
13.	Heires Hercules Marrett hold one ten^{t} called Bradford, poche of [Blisland], one far. land, r^{t} p ann.	0	2	0
14.	. . . Rolle holds one tenem^{t} called Bodwithiel, poche Blisland, one far. land, r^{t} p ann. .	0	1	2
15.	Rich. Opy holds one tenem^{t} called Metherin, poche Blisland, r^{t} p ann. . . .	0	0	6
16.	Geo. Spry holds one tenem^{t} called Metherin, poche Blisland, r^{t} p ann. . . .	0	1	8

	£	s.	d.
17. L^{d} Roberts holds one tenem^{t} called Treswigar, poche Blisland, far. land, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	11
18. W^{m} Kempe holds one tenem^{t} called Dyrfold, poche Blisland, r^{t} p ann.	0	2	0
19. . . . Blight one tenem^{t} called Boconnon, poche Helland, far. land, r^{t} p ann.	0	1	8
20. Stephen Jewell, Reginald Cocke, and Katherine Michell, hold in Lank, poch S^{t} Bruard, one tenem^{t} in common, ha. far. land, r^{t} p ann.	0	2	4
21. Thomas Darrell holds one tenem^{t} called Menadue, poch S^{t} Bruard, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	6
22. . . . Silly, . . . Jenkin, & . . . Lynam, hold in common one tenem^{t} in Porthilly, poch S^{t} Mynver, far. land, r^{t} p ann.	0	5	4
23. Lady Jane Carew holds one tenem^{t} called Smiths, poch S^{t} Mynver, r^{t} p ann.	0	2	1
24. . . . Billing holds one tenem^{t} called Penquite, poch S^{t} Bruard, r^{t} p ann.	0	2	0
25. Bartholomew Harris holds one tenem^{t} called Lantebethicke, poch Blisland, one far. land, r^{t} p ann.	0	1	8
26. W^{m} Martyn holds one tenem^{t} called Carwen, poch Blisland, r^{t} p ann.	0	1	3
27. Sir Tho^{s} Hele holds one tenem^{t} called Carwen, poch Blisland, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	9
28. Tho^{s} Roger holds one tenem^{t} called Carwen, poch Blisland, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	9
29. Lord Mohun holds one tenem^{t} called Gonvena, poch S^{t} Mynver, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	3
30. John Wyatt holds one tenem^{t} called Gonvena, poch S^{t} Mynver, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	6
31. Walter Williams holds one tenem^{t} called Eastrose, poch S^{t} Bruard, r^{t} p ann.	0	2	8
32. . . . . holds one tenem^{t} called Polrode parke poch S^{t} Bruard, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	6
33. . . . . holds the 7 Men's land, poch S^{t} Bruard, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	7
34. Cann's h'res hold Arundell Downes, poch S^{t} Bruard, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	6
35. Rob^{t} Symons holds one tenem^{t} called Ershes, poch S^{t} Bruard, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	11
36. Stephen Sewton holds one tenem^{t} called Newton, poch Blisland, r^{t} p ann.	0	2	5
37. Sir Tho^{s} Hele holds y^{e} manno^{r} Cassacawn, one farthing land, r^{t} p ann.	0	4	6
38. John Davy & Chris^{r} Hoskyn hold one tenem^{t} called Pollradicke, r^{t} p ann.	0	0	6

Besides the customary & free rents these r^{ts} following are alsoe p^{d} to y^{e} Lord of y^{e} Manno^{r} of Blisland, but I think noe suite is don nor any service due.

1. The pson of Blisland payes for a waterco^{r}se to his house, p ann.	0	4	6
2. The owner of Carbilly, poch Blisland, for privilege of common in y^{e} moores	0	0	6
3. The owners of Metherin for a waterco^{r}se to their respective tenem^{ts}	0	1	0
4. Village Penpont, poch S^{t} Bruard, for a watercourse	0	0	8
5. The owners of Bradford for common in y^{e} moores	0	1	6
6. The owners of y^{e} boats in Parquin,* S^{t} Mynver, for privilege to draw up their boates on some of y^{e} wash of y^{e} manno^{r} there	0	1	3

The penny a bullocke p^{d} by y^{e} ten^{ts}, and 3^{d} by y^{e} free ten^{ts}, for turbary is reduced to a certenty, & for y^{t} y^{e} reeve is bound to pay yearely to y^{e} lord xx^{s}, w^{ch} is called Preyheard rent, & he is bound to collect it, and if he getts or loses he is bound to pay soe much & noe more.

Free Rents.

The ten^{ts} y^{t} have agreed to buy in their rents & services are, W^{m} Thoms, viz. as before y^{e} manno^{r} Barlandue xxxvij^{s} 1½^{d}, 1 Cornish acre.

Bradford 5^{d}, ha. farthing lands.

* Portquin ?

The Lady Carew Smith's rent, 2^{s} 1^{d}. (I cannot find what is y^{e} reliefe.)
Stephen Toker, Lymsworthy, 10^{d}, farthing land.
John Davy & Christopher Hoskyn, Polladrick, 6^{d}. (I cannot find w^{t} is y^{e} reliefe.)
Reginald Cocke, 3^{d}, pte of Lanke, 10^{d}. (I cannot find w^{t} is y^{e} reliefe.)

CUSTOMARY RENTS.

1. Anthony Robins for Tregennow and his pte in Tregennow meane, who pays, as before, 4^{s} 10^{d}, suite, &c.
2. Thomas Buckler, for Mosse, who pays 8^{s}, as before, suite, &c.
3. Jane Cocke, vid. for Lanke and Dymlanke, who pays for bothe, 1. 8. 8, suite, &c.
4. Christopher Philpe for Lanke, who payes 11^{s} r^{t}, suite, &c.
5. Lewis Cock for Viskins, al's Columb, who payes 4^{s} 2^{d}, suite, &c.
6. . . . Burnard for Kerowe, who payes 3^{s} r^{t}, suite, &c.
7. John Davy for Carmough, who payes 3^{s} rent, suite, &c.
8. Peter Day, Porthilly, who payes 6^{s} r^{t}, suite, &c.

APPENDIX II.

Thursday 7th August 1816.

PERAMBULATION OF THE BOUNDS OF THE MANOR OF BLISLAND.*

Present.

Sir A. O. Molesworth, Bart.	Mr. Jno. Wallis, Junr.
The Steward, Mr. Geo. Leach.	Bray.
The Under Steward, Mr. John Wallis.	John Rogers, and six other tenants.

All the parties met at the public house in Blisland Church Town, and at 12 at noon proceeded on the survey. Jack Rogers, who perambulated the bounds with his father 54 years ago, led the way. Proceeded from the Church Town to Carwen Downs, thence under Kerow to Metherin Downs, thence down Moss Lane to Bradford Bridge, crossed the river, turned to the left, proceeded to [Delford] Bridge, up Rose Lane, turned to the left, on to Penworder Gate, over Lady Down, back to Irishes, thence down to Bolatherick, and over the down to the bounds of Hamatethy Manor, followed the bounds by Arthur's Hall to Garrah Gate, crossed the side of Botreaux Tor to Chalowater, thence to Brockabarrow, and into the turnpike road at the remains of a cross 7¼ miles from Bodmin. Proceeded on the turnpike through Temple Church Town, and at Tor turned to the right, and proceeded towards a Druidical circle (Lord Clinton's), thence back to the left to the marsh below Green Barrow where a well is a bound, when the survey ended about 5 p. m.

* MSS. in the possession of the Author.

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