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In Memory of
STEPHEN SPAULDING
1907 - 1925
CLASS of 1927
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

A COMPENDIUM OF THE
HISTORY OF CORNWALL,

BY THE
REV. J. J. DANIELL.

Second Edition

WITH CORRECTIONS AND LARGE ADDITIONS,

BY

J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S.

TRURO:
NETHERTON & WORTH, 7, LEMON STREET.

1880.



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PREFACE.

IN preparing this Second Edition to Daniell's History, I have tried to keep in view the needs of the general reader. Accordingly, while many new topics are here introduced, none of them are treated at length; in general, however, such references are given as will guide the student to fuller sources of information.

My thanks are due to the Rev. J. Daniell, who has re-written his third chapter. I also desire to acknowledge valuable assistance received from the Rev. Canon Rogers; Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Messrs. T. Q. Couch, N. Hare, jun., J. D. Tyerman, and many other gentlemen.

J. H. C.

Truro, November, 1880.

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ERRATA.

P. 102, line 10 *for* Coryphen Australis *read* Chamærops excelsa.

P. 116, line 15 *for* Lord Vivian *read* The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

P. 336, line 1 *for* 1824 *read* 1324.

CORNWALL.



CHAPTER I.



Ancient History.

THE word *Cornwall* is of most uncertain origin. It may be derived from the British "*Kern*", a horn, and "*Wealon*" the name which the Saxons gave to the Britons, or from the Latin *Cornu Gallia*, because the country projects like a horn against the coasts of France. An old legend says that Corinæus, cousin of King Brute, wrestled with the giant Gogmagog on the Hoe at Plymouth, and threw him over the cliff into the sea, and for a reward received the country to which he gave his name. This legend was formerly represented by a device cut into the turf on the Hoe. The ancient inhabitants of Cornwall were called Kernyw.

When the Romans came into Britain Cornwall was inhabited by the Danmonii, whose territory extended into Devon and Somerset, and was called Danmonium. The later Romans called the people Cornabii and Cornubii, and the country Cornubia.

The old Saxon writers called the country West Wales.

A colony of Phœnicians from Tyre settled on the northern shores of Africa before B.C. 1200, and founded a city on or near the site afterwards occupied by the Phœnicians. Carthage. Many years afterwards a body of these colonists or of Phœnicians direct from Tyre sailed through the straits ("The pillars of Hercules") and built the town of Gades or Cadiz on the southern coast of Spain. This was about 1200 B.C.* Thence pushing northward these brave sailors explored the coasts of Portugal, France, and Britain, and in this last country traded for and perhaps worked that rare and valuable commodity, tin, which in small quantities they may have previously found in Spain. They called the country *Bratanac* or the land of tin, and from its coasts and islands carried on a brisk traffic in metals and skins for ages before the Christian era, exchanging brass bowls for the tin of the country.

This trade must have been commenced five hundred years at least before the beginning of Grecian history, and still longer before the foundation of Rome.†

It is quite probable that the Phœnicians made permanent settlements in Cornwall, and that from them many of the inhabitants of the western part of the county are descended. The course of their voyages and the position of the "Tin Islands" were carefully hidden from other nations; so jealously did they guard this secret, that we are told by Strabo ‡ that in one instance, when closely followed by Roman vessels, the Phœnician trader purposely ran his vessel on a shoal, leading on those who followed him to destruction, and he

* "The Cassiterides," by Dr. Smith, pp. 43-44.

† *Ibid*, p. 52.

‡ iii, v, ii.

himself escaping by means of a fragment of his ship was afterwards recompensed by the state for the loss of his cargo.

At a later period the traffic was conducted overland by Massilia (Marseilles) and Narbo (Narbonne), which were for several centuries after B.C. 600, the great seats of Phœnician commerce. Herodotus, when at Tyre, heard of the Tin Islands, but vainly endeavoured to get from the merchants any account of the sea in which they lay.

Hamilco, a Carthaginian, made a voyage along these shores probably about 400 B.C., and relates that his vessel was much impeded by fields of seaweed. He speaks of a Bay and certain Isles rich in tin and lead, evidently referring to the Mount's Bay and the neighbouring country, which might easily be mistaken for a group of islands while only partially explored.

Tin was probably used in fixing the famous "Tyrian Purple," and it was also largely employed in the manufacture of bronze—the material used by the ancients instead of steel.

An interesting relic, in the shape of a bronze bull about 2 in. long, was discovered at St. Just in Penwith a few years ago, it is considered by many antiquaries to be certainly of Phœnician origin.

Whether the Jews had a footing in Cornwall in any considerable numbers or not is still, to some extent, an open question, but local tradition at any rate positively asserts that they had both before and after the Christian era. Ancient tin-smelting hearths and rude masses of smelted tin known as "Jews Houses" and "Jews Tin" have been discovered in many parts of Cornwall—especially in the western part of the county. It is certain also that many Cornish names, such as

Marazion and Zelah, have an undeniably Hebrew sound.*

Before the Roman Invasion, notwithstanding the probable settlement of the Phœnicians in some parts of Cornwall, it is probable that they knew very little of the interior, and there is scarce any authentic information relating to its inhabitants until Publius Lucius

The Britons. visited Britain about the close of the first Punic War B.C. 267. As the island is so near to the continent, the early settlers were probably of the same family as the natives of Gaul. When Cæsar invaded Britain, the Cornish were Celtic in their customs and superstitions, and had Druids for the ministers of their religion. Cæsar expressly states that the Belgæ came into Gaul at a much later date than the founding of Massilia in B.C. 660, or perhaps about 550 B.C., and afterwards, some of these settlers came to Britain, calling themselves by the names of the districts they had occupied in Gaul. This must have been as late 500 B.C., and was probably much later; but as we have seen the Phœnicians traded here at least 700 years earlier and the trade in tin was still carried on. There is no reason to suppose that the Belgæ settled so far west as Cornwall.

The stone Circles, Tolmêns and Cromlechs with which Cornwall abounds were possibly constructed by the Druids, and, if so, would seem to prove that one of the chief seats of their worship was fixed in this part of the island; for in no other county, with the exception of Wiltshire, (in which lie the two remarkable structures or groups of Stonehenge and Avebury) are such numerous remains to be found.

* Those interested in the question will find much information in the late Dr. Bannister's communications to the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and in the more recent paper of Mr. Margoliouth, read at the British Archæological Congress in Cornwall, in 1876.

The Druids had no covered temples, they adored on the heights of mountains, under the open vault of heaven, and in groves: they offered sacrifices of beasts, and on great occasions, of men; and greatly revered the misletoe and the oak. They professed to reveal future events; and by their learning, science, and the use of magical arts, exercised a sovereign control over the minds and bodies of men. Whether Druidical or not, the Hurlers, Trethevy Stone, and all the raised masses of rude unsculptured rock in Cornwall, are probably erections of the Celtic race. Rock-basons or holes scooped out in the solid rock, of various sizes, from five feet in diameter to one foot and less are common on many of the tors in the county; and were formerly supposed to have been made by the Druids for receiving the blood of their victims or for catching the pure water of heaven for lustrations; but there is little doubt that they are the work of nature, carried on silently through thousands of years; they are formed by water long standing on the same spot and decomposing the stone. Some are circular; others oval; others of no regular form, with lips and without. It was superstitiously said that the water contained in them ebbed and flowed with the tides.

Logans or rocking stones are common on many of the hills—the best known of which is that situated between Penzance and the Land's End. These also are probably of natural origin, but it is quite possible that nature may have been aided by art in some instances. Such rugged piles of rock as are seen upon the tops of many of the granite-hills—of which the Cheesewring near Liskeard is the most remarkable Cornish example—also result from an unequal decomposition of the rock in the neighbourhood of its natural joints.

All British history before the Roman Conquest is full of fable. It is recorded that Corinæus who slew Gogmagog

upon Plymouth Hoe was succeeded by his son Madan and he by Duke Henuinus, who married Gonerille, one of the daughters of king Lear, but Henuinus conspiring to dethrone his father-in-law, Cordelia, the youngest daughter of Lear, whom he had disinherited, brought an army from Gaul to her father's support, and defeated the usurper. Belinus, brother of Brennus, the Gaul, a terror of the Romans, was king of Cornwall, Wales, and Lægria.

Certain iron rings which have been dug up in different parts of the county were probably ancient British money.

It is impossible to say with certainty whether the early Britons worked the mines and stream works before the Phœnicians came. Pliny relates that they carried the tin in boats of wicker work, covered with leather, which must have resembled the coracles still used on Severn. The princes seem to have worn collars and bracelets of gold, the material for which may perhaps have been obtained from the tin stream works.*

Part of the great public road running through Danmonium, which was afterwards called the *Foss-way*, is thought by some to have been made before the Roman invasion, but there is no proof that this road was then extended into Cornwall.

About 300 or 400 B.C. a party of Greeks who had long before emigrated from Phocis and founded the town of Marseilles in the south of Gaul, stimulated by the success of the Phœnicians, sent out an expedition into the Atlantic, and under one of their Captains named Pythias, made the long desired discovery of the land

* Two of these golden collars were found in 1863 near Padstow, on the north coast of Cornwall. They are beautifully worked and in excellent preservation, and are to be seen in the Museum of the Royal

of tin, and eagerly pursued the lucrative traffic. They called Cornwall and its islands the *Cassiterides* (*Κασσιτερος*, tin), and a map of the southern coast of Britain, drawn by one of their geographers, is still extant, upon which the chief headlands of Cornwall and Devon are recognisable.

Like the Phœnicians before them, the Greeks endeavoured to conceal from the Romans the knowledge of the tin-islands, and a party of their sailors when questioned by Scipio, pretended entire ignorance of their situation or extent. The traffic between Cornwall and Marseilles was carried on for several centuries—most likely overland through Gaul. The tin was exported from an island called Ictis, being brought thither in waggons at ebb tide. Some writers have supposed Ictis was a port in Scilly, or in a submerged district between the Land's End and Scilly, called Lyonesse; others the Black Rock at the mouth of Falmouth Harbour; others St. Nicholas, or Drake's Island in Plymouth Sound, and others again the Isle of Wight (*Vectis*), but although several of these places may have been used for the export of tin, it is pretty certain that the place really referred to was St. Michael's Mount. Some few Greek coins have been found in Cornwall at different times. Polybius, the Greek historian, expressed an intention of writing upon the Cassiterides or Æstryrnian Isles, and of the manner of preparing the tin, but if he ever did so, his description has not been preserved.

About the close of the first Punic War, or two centuries before the landing of Julius Cæsar, Publius Lucius Crassus arrived in Britain, and ascertained that
 The
 Romans. the tin was produced here. The Romans were not likely to lose sight of such an important fact as

Institution at Truro. Gold cups and personal ornaments have also been found at different times.

this, and eventually, on the destruction of Carthage and the decay of the Greek States, they themselves carried on the tin trade, and became well acquainted with the locality. Diodorus Siculus speaks very highly of the hospitable and courteous character of the Britons of Bolerium, and describes the processes of preparing the tin in the following terms,—“we will now give an account of the tin which is produced in Britain. For the inhabitants of that extremity of Britain, which is called Bolerium, both excel in hospitality, and also, by reason of their intercourse with foreign merchants, are civilized in their mode of life. These prepare the tin, working very skilfully the earth which produces it. The ground is rocky, but has in it earthy veins, the produce of which is wrought down and melted and purified. Then, when they have cast it into the form of cubes, or dice, they carry it into a certain island adjoining to Britain, and called Ictis. For during the recess of the tide the intervening space is left dry, and they carry over abundance of tin to this place on their carts. And it is something peculiar that happens to the islands in these parts lying between Europe and Britain, for at the full tide, the intervening passage being overflowed, they appear islands, but when the sea retires a large space is left dry and they are seen as peninsulas. From hence, then, the traders purchase the tin of the natives and transport it into Gaul, and finally through Gaul on foot; in about 36 days, they bring their burdens on horses to the mouth of the River Rhone.”

About 55 B.C. Julius Cæsar invaded Britain to punish the Britons for assisting the Veneti (people of Brittany) against him; he conquered only the eastern parts of the island. Claudius visited Britain in A.D. 43; his generals reduced to a Roman province the middle and southern parts, and Agricola, under Vespasian and Titus, the northern.

Cornwall was included in the division *Britannia Prima*, and, it seems, was allowed to retain its liberties and native rulers so long as it remained in quiet and paid the yearly tribute.

The Romans may themselves have worked the mines, as many Roman coins have been found in the old tin works of Wendron, Illogan, and Camborne, and on the sides of Carn-brea. Large heaps of copper and lead money have also been dug up, buried in urns or under great stones; and some few gold and silver coins of Trajan, Nero, and other emperors have been met with, as well as leather tokens in good preservation. Roman pottery has been found in barrows and cairns, in many places; some of the urns are made of fine clay like china, others of coarse earth; they contain ashes of burnt bones, brass coins, and pieces of swords. Urns of tin and *pateræ* of tin and stone have been found.

There appear to have been two Roman roads through Cornwall, both of which can still be partially traced. One, a continuation of the famous Watling Street, came down by Exeter, entered Cornwall at Saltash, passed through Liskeard and Lostwithiel, (with branches to Looe and Fowey,) to St. Austell, Truro, Falmouth and the west; the other through Stratton, Camelford, Bodmin, Redruth and St. Ives, to the Land's End. The district of Danmonium included the three Roman stations of Isca (Exeter), Moridunum (Honiton?), and Cenium (Tregony). In the year 231, A.D., the Britons rising in arms made Ascleprodotus, Duke of Cornwall, their leader, and slew the deputy of the emperor Diocletian. In 329, Conan Merodach, whom Constantine the Great had appointed governor of Britain, was made Duke of Cornwall (*dux Cornubiæ*). A king of Cornwall, returning from a feast, was killed by the son of Meroveus King of France. Moigne, brother of Aurelius and Uter

Pendragon, was governor of Cornwall nominally under the Emperor Honorius, early in the fifth century.

Mr. Whitley of Truro has lately written an interesting paper on the "Roman occupation of Cornwall,"* the conclusion of which is as follows:—"The Roman coins and personal ornaments found in the tin stream works, are very suggestive of a trade with the Tinnars, and of the visits of persons of quality to the works."

"It appears, however, certain that the Britons of the extreme west, under their native princes and with the help of their numerous hill castles, maintained a sort of rough independence during the whole period of the Roman occupation of Britain, and that more or less firmly they held the country westward of Exeter; and it was not until the reign of Athelstan (A.D. 925) that they were driven back beyond the Tamar."

"In confirmation of this opinion we find the native Princes supporting the native Bishops of the ancient British church, then existing in Cornwall, and refusing obedience to the Roman See; but when Athelstan had overrun the whole country, and received the submission of Howel the last king of Cornwall (A.D. 936), a Bishop was appointed in communion with the Anglo-Saxon Church. From a review of the whole of the evidence adduced we may infer that the occupation of Cornwall by the Romans, slight as it appears to have been, was rather that of friendly intercourse for the purposes of trade, than that of conquest and dominion. They may have held isolated portions of the county by their outlying forts, or headland castles fortified on the land side like that of Condora; but the great mass of the people were

* Journ. Roy. Inst. Corn. xvii, 1875.

unsubdued, and maintained their allegiance to their native chieftains.”

Armorica was the name given in the time of Cæsar to the maritime districts of Gaul, situated between the Loire (*Ligeris*) and the Seine (*Sequana*). The inhabitants of this country formed a sort of confederacy. They had a considerable fleet and carried on trade with the opposite coast of Britain—thus continuing the trade conducted by the Greeks between Cornwall and the south of France. In 383 A.D., Maximus, a Roman officer, having revolted with the legions of Britain against the emperor Gratian, passed into Gaul with two legions and a large number of islanders—among whom was Conan Meriadec, a chieftain from the south of Scotland—to whom Maximus, after making himself master of the country, resigned the government of Armorica.

In the middle of the fifth century a large body of Britons from Wales and Cornwall driven from their native country by the incursions of the Picts, and no longer able to defend themselves, having lost the Roman support, crossed the channel and sought refuge with their countrymen. That country had become an independent state under Conan’s descendants, and the christian religion was established there as early at least as the end of the fourth century.

Fresh emigrations took place from time to time from Britain; the country began to be called Bretagne and the people Bretons henceforward through more than twelve centuries. Many places in Brittany, and many families in their names still retain the memorials of their Cornish originals.

The people of Cornwall, for hundreds of years, were bound together in the closest ties of friendship, and assisted each other against their enemies. Riothamus, a British king, led an army of twelve thousand Britons and Armoricans to

aid the Romans in repelling an incursion of the Visigoths, and the Armoricans in after years fought side by side as brothers with the Cornish against the Saxons. They long spoke the same language, and to this day use many of the same customs.

The Roman troops were withdrawn from Britain A.D. 426, and the Picts and Scots soon began to trouble the defenceless Britons. The British youth, trained in the Roman army, at first drove them back; but overpowered by numbers, were compelled to ask help from the Romans, who, more than once, sent troops to their aid. Afterwards they applied to the Saxons, a people about the mouth of the Elbe, and these fierce allies speedily cowed the northern invaders. Vortigern, a native of Cornwall, was King of Britain at this time.

But coveting their fair land, the Saxons began to harass and plunder the Britons; and though valiantly opposed and often defeated by Vortimer the son of Vortigern, they called over other tribes of their country, Jutes and Angles, and effected a settlement in the county of Kent; and Vortimer being taken prisoner, was compelled to yield to them the counties of Essex and Middlesex for his ransom.* Ambrosius Amelius, a British prince of Roman descent, gained a great victory over the Saxons with a body of troops brought from Armorica; and his successor, Uter Pendragon, long warred with them with changing fortune.

About A.D. 500, Prince Arthur was born at Tintagel

* Carew says—"The Britons, by them supplanted, were driven to seeke their safegard in the waste moores, craggie mountaines and wild forrests of Wales and Cornwall, where the countries barrenesse barred their pursuers from victuals and the dangerousnesse of the passages laid them open to privie invasions."

Castle (an ancient cliff-castle on the north coast); his mother was a Cornish princess and he a noble and religious prince. He conquered the Saxons in twelve pitched battles; confined them within their own county of Kent; made them pay tribute; and reigned as king over Wales, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. He is said to have slain eight hundred Saxons with his own hand. The Romans having sent an army into Britain to enforce the payment of arrears of tribute due to them, Arthur met them, routed them, and it is said made some of them slaves. He was slain at last in single fight with his rebellious nephew Mordred, who had joined the Saxons in the battle of Worthvale, near Camelford, in the year 542, and was buried at Glastonbury.

Constantine succeeded Arthur and was himself succeeded by Gerennius. After him came Cadvan who was succeeded by Cadwallo (who drove the Saxons out of Somerset by the help of the king of Brittany) and he by Cadwaller the last prince of Wales and Cornwall conjoined. Up to this time the old British kingdom extended beyond the Exe, and Exeter was the capital; but in 710, Ina, king of Wessex, and after him Cuthred, pillaged this territory and circumscribed its limits. About 787, the Danes made their first appearance in Cornwall and had a part in all the Cornish troubles for more than a century.

In 816, Egbert, king of Wessex, afterwards king of all England, with a great force invaded Cornwall. The British called in the assistance of the Danes and carried on a war of resistance for six years; but in the end the Saxons prevailed, and overran the country. Egbert retiring, the Britons rallied, but were again defeated at Camelford in the year 823. Some years after they made a vigorous effort to recover their lost possessions in Devonshire, but were driven

back over the Tamar ; and making a last stand on Hingston Downs, were, in 835, routed in a decisive battle in which their allies the Danes suffered severely. Hereupon Egbert made a law that any Cornishman setting foot on Saxon ground should instantly be "done to death."

Alfred the Great was twice in Cornwall ; not as an enemy, but apparently as the guest of Dungarth, king of Cornwall ; in his will he speaks of Cornwall as part of his dominions, under the name of Tregoneysshire. In the time of Athelstan, A.D. 936, the Cornish were completely subdued. They had again occupied Devonshire, but Athelstan finally expelled them from Exeter and pursued them beyond the Tamar. Howel, the last king of Cornwall, incited his people to make another effort for their independence ; he marched far into Devonshire, but was again routed by Athelstan on Haldon or Howel Down near Teignmouth.* Athelstan now entered the county in person, and achieved an entire conquest, traversing it through its whole extent. He overthrew the remains of Howel's army at Bolloit, near the Land's End ; and then invaded and subdued the Isles of Scilly. He again decreed the Tamar to be henceforth the boundary of the Cornish province, and imposed a yearly tribute of twenty pounds in gold, two hundred pounds in silver, twenty-five oxen, and hunting hounds and hawks at his pleasure ; together with banishing and bondage. He established colleges of clergy at Burian, St. Anthony, and in other places. But it does not appear that Cornwall was ever so subject to Saxon rule as was the rest of England ; and, up to the Norman Conquest, it was governed by its own

* Until Athelstane's time the Cornishmen bore equal sway in Excester with the English ; for hee it was who hemmed them within their present limits. *Carew.*

dukes, who, under the king of England, exercised a great, though limited, power.

There are few Saxon remains in Cornwall. Parts of St. Germans, St. Cleer and St. Martin's churches show specimens of what is probably Saxon work; as do also Tintagel and Lesnewth. Possibly the Tower of S. Nicholas, Saltash, and some part of Forrabury church are Saxon; and there is an old Saxon arch in Launceston. At the mouth of the Helford river is Porth-Saussen, the Saxon's port; and Port-Issyk, on the north coast; and near Truro, Car-Saussen, the Saxon's castle.

Orgarius, father of Elfreda, is recorded to have been duke or earl of Cornwall; Condor or Cadoc was the last earl of British blood before the Norman Conquest.

From the time of the full conquest of Cornwall by Athelstan, the Danes, who had hitherto been close allies of the Cornish, now considered them under the dominion

The Danes. of the Saxons, and preyed upon them without mercy. These savage pirates, proud of the name of Sea-kings, infested every part of the coast; and landing unexpectedly at every hour of the day or night, in a country comparatively thickly peopled, laid the land waste with fire or sword. They plundered the churches, burnt the villages, slaughtered the inhabitants, and carried off gold and silver, goods and cattle, to their ships; and not only destroyed the towns on the southern and western coasts of Cornwall, but advancing inland, burnt Bodmin, Tavistock, Exeter, and other towns. Owing to the continuance of these merciless incursions, to which its exposed situation rendered it more subject, Cornwall became in a great degree dispeopled; the inhabitants of the coasts fled far inland, and the country for miles together was left a desert.

But when Knute the Great sat down on England's throne,

A.D. 1016, and the might of christianity had conquered those whom the Saxon sword could not subdue, it was the interest of the Danes to protect the coasts of England. They therefore beat off those dreaded freebooters of their own and of other countries who used to glut their insatiable appetite for war and carnage upon the Cornish shores; and Cornwall enjoyed a long season of safety and repose.

CHAPTER II.

The Normans and their Successors.

When England was conquered by the Normans under William the Conqueror, the western counties yielded a reluctant submission. Indeed, Exeter withstood a
The siege of eighteen days. When the county of
Normans. Cornwall was subdued, Cadoc the last of the ancient earls, was deprived of his titles and possessions, but it is thought that he was afterwards restored. At this time many of the manors were conferred upon the soldiers who had fought for William—thus Fulbert Archer received Trelask, in Lewannick, for his services at Hastings, and his son Robert became tutor to Prince Henry (Beauclerc).

In 1067, William the Conqueror made Robert de Morton his half-brother, Earl of Cornwall, and endowed the

earldom with 793 manors, and his son William peaceably succeeded to it, but was dispossessed in 1104 by Henry I.

In 1073, Godwin and Edwin Magnus, sons of Harold who had been slain at Hastings seven years before, ravaged some parts of Cornwall and retired with their booty to Ireland.

In 1140, the earldom of Cornwall was granted by Stephen to Reginald de Dunstanville, a son of Henry I, who held it 36 years, when he died, and it fell into the hands of Henry II, who made de Dunstanville's natural son, Henry Fitzcount, the constable of Launceston Castle.

In 1147, the Cornish assisted the Portuguese in expelling the Moors from Lisbon, and a body of them settling on the banks of the Tagus, called their town Cornwallia. Some traces of this conflict still remain in the curious metrical speeches still made by the guise dancers who survive in some of the rural districts of Cornwall.

King Arthur's Castle, at Tintagel, was probably altogether in ruins long before this, as no mention of it is made in Domesday. Some little time after this survey was made, a strong castle appears to have been built on the site of Arthur's birthplace by the Normans, and this only communicated with the mainland by a drawbridge. Geoffrey of Monmouth speaks of it as so strong that three men could defend it against the whole power of the kingdom.

Henry II gave the earldom of Cornwall to his son John—who, becoming king, gave it to his son Henry—who transferred it to his brother Richard in 1230. This prince was elected Emperor of Germany and crowned King of the Romans, but he gave up his foreign royalties, and returning to England spent much of his time in Cornwall.

About this time several of the Cornish schoolmen maintained the reputation of their county among the learned. Thus in 1170, John of Cornwall, a student of Rome and

other places in Italy, wrote of the incarnation of Christ against Peter Lombard. In 1201, Simon Thurnay, after he had outgrown all the Oxford scholars in profane learning, went over to Paris and there so profited in the study of divinity as to reach the highest place among the doctors of the Sorbonne—but he afterwards met with the usual fate of original thinkers in those times, and was denounced as a heretic. In John's reign we meet with several Cornish men of note—thus two of the Bassets of Tehidy signed *Magna Charta*, and a little later Walter de Molesworth, Cheyne, Row, and Trevanion, all Cornishmen, accompanied Prince Edward, son of Henry III, to the Holy Land—and Sir Richard de Greynville, de Prideaux, and Sir Walter Molesworth attended him, when King, in his expedition to Scotland. About this time too, lived Michael of Cornwall, who was celebrated for his latin rhymes.

There is some reason to believe that about this time Tintagel had been again allowed to fall into decay, and that Earl Richard restored it, as he did also the castle of Restormel. He also built Liskeard castle. In 1245 he entertained David, Prince of Wales, at Tintagel, who was then in rebellion against his father. Richard died in 1272, when his son Edmund became earl and appointed a constable and chaplain at Tintagel. In 1292, Walter of Exeter, a Cornish Franciscan wrote the history of Guy of Warwick; and Godfrey of Cornwall was about the same time celebrated as a cunning schoolman and divine at Paris. Edward II made Piers Gaveston Earl of Cornwall, and in 1329 the Earldom was given by Edward III to John of Eltham. In 1337, Edward III erected the Earldom into a Dukedom and gave it to the Black Prince. Since that time the eldest son of the reigning Sovereign is held to be Earl and Duke of Cornwall, to come of age as soon as he is born, and to

claim all the rights of the Dukedom without patent of creation. To this title that of Prince of Wales has been added, which is conferred by the Sovereign by creation.

At the same time, Edward, although only seven years old, received from his father the profits arising from the Stannaries of Cornwall and the coinage of tin, with many large manors called the Lands of the Duchy of Cornwall, which are chiefly in Cornwall, but partly in Devon and Somerset.

By 1337 all the Cornish castles were again fallen into decay, that of Truro included. At Tintagel there was no longer a Constable, and the timber had been taken from the Great Hall by John of Eltham "because the walls were ruinous."

In 1342, William de Grenefeld became Chancellor of England and Archbishop of York.

In 1347, Fowey was one of the most important ports in England, and supplied 47 ships manned by 770 men to Edward III for the siege of Calais. No other town in England sent so many ships, and no town but Yarmouth so many men. It was probably at this time that the expression, "Gallants of Fowey" arose.

In 1348 the county suffered from a fearful pestilence from which fifteen hundred persons died in Bodmin alone. Five years later the Duke of Cornwall (the Black Prince) visited Restormel Castle, near Lostwithiel, and Launceston. At this time Restormel was much out of repair. Again in 1363 he visited Restormel when his expedition to Gascony was preparing at Plymouth. In the minutes of the Duchy of Cornwall mention is made of the Prince's Pewter utensils, and there are instances of his giving presents of tin to sundry officers, indicating that the Duchy "Royalties" were then paid in kind.

In 1397, Thomas, Earl of Warwick, the owner of Carnanton, was there imprisoned for treason.

King Henry V founded a University at Caen, in Normandy, and appointed Michael de Treguny to be governor, "for his rare gifts in learning." In this reign Sir John Colshul, of Tremaderet, was killed at Agincourt; his body was brought over from France and buried in Duloe church. To Sir John Trelawney, in acknowledgment of his signal services, Henry V granted an annuity of £20, and Henry VI an augmentation of three oak leaves to his arms.

In this latter reign John Skewish compiled certain abridgments of Chronicles of the Wars of Troy. John de Trevisa about this time translated divers books into English. In the same reign a controversy on a matter of heraldry took place between Sir Richard le Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor, when the famous John of Gaunt, in giving evidence for the plaintiff, referred to a certain Carminow of Cornwall in the following terms, "six knights, now as I think dead, who upon true evidence found the same Carminow to be descended of a lineage, armed 'Azure a bend Or' since the time of King Arthur."

The population of Cornwall in the reign of Edward III, 1377, seem to have been about 50,000, for it is recorded that he imposed a poll tax of 4d. upon every lay person in the county above the age of 14, which was paid by 34,274 persons.

In 1387, Sir Thomas Trivet and Sir Robert Tresilian were put to death by the confederate Lords who ruled in the name of the King (Richard II). Tintagel had been repaired, and John of Northampton, Lord Mayor of London, was there incarcerated by the confederate Lords who ruled in the name of Richard.

Cornwall suffered severely in the miseries of the wars of

the Roses, and the great families of the county were ranged against each other. John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, seized St. Michael's Mount for Queen Margaret, and held it for a long time against the forces of Edward the Fourth, but surrendered to John Fortescue, Sheriff—and John Arundell of Trerice, and Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc, raised a large body of troops in aid of the same cause. They fought at the battle of Tewkesbury on the 4th May, 1471. On the other side fought Sir Richard Vyvyan of Trelowarren and Sir Edward Borlase, who was knighted by King Edward on the field of Barnet.

When the Duke of Buckingham took up arms against Richard III, a body of Cornish soldiers joined him under Sir Richard Edgcumbe, but they were dispersed by the king's forces, and their leader barely escaped with his life. Sir Henry Trenowth, of Bodrigan, fought for Richard against the Earl of Richmond—and, not unnaturally, his estates were afterwards confiscated by Henry VII, and given to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, who, with Edward Carew, Hugh Trevanion, and other Cornishmen, was knighted by Henry on the field of Bosworth. John Trevelyan, who had been attainted by Richard III, was restored to his estates.

Sir Richard Edgcumbe was made controller of the household and privy councillor ; he was afterwards sent as ambassador to Brittany, where he died. About this
The Tudors. time Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles were built.

The Cornish participated in the troubles occasioned by the claim to the throne made by Perkin Warbeck. This person asserted that he was the Duke of York, generally believed to have been murdered in the tower by Richard III. About 1493, a conspiracy to place him upon the throne was detected and punished, and Warbeck fled to Scotland, where

he was received with great cordiality by James IV. The King gave him a daughter of the earl of Huntly for his wife, and invaded Northumberland and Yorkshire with a numerous army to support his claim. Henry called his parliament together, who readily voted him six score thousand pounds that he might punish the Scots; but the Cornish grudged to pay two thousand five hundred pounds, their share of the subsidy; and being incited by one Flammock, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, they assembled at Bodmin to the number of 6000; and without let from John Basset, of Tehidy, the sheriff, marched through Cornwall and Devon, and took Taunton, where they slew Perrin, the king's commissioner, who was then collecting the subsidy. Thence they marched on Wells, Salisbury and Winchester, and lastly, encamped on Blackheath, four miles from London. Here Lords and Commons were gathered in strength sufficient to make head against them, and they were speedily routed; albeit the rebel archers shot arrows a cloth-yard in length;—"so strong and mighty a bow the Cornishmen were said to draw, for these Cornish," writes Lord Bacon, "were a race of men stout of stomach, mighty of body and limb, and that lived hardly in a barren country; and many of them, of a need could live under ground, that were tinnors."

There were slain of the rebels about two thousand, and the king was once in mind to send down Flammock and the blacksmith for greater terror to be executed in Cornwall; but, being advertised that the country was yet unquiet and boiling, he thought it better not to irritate the people further; so they were hanged at London in June 1496.

In September, 1497, Perkin Warbeck himself sailed from Ireland and landed in Whitesand Bay in Penwith, having with him not more than four little barks and six-score men. Large bodies of people flocked to his standard, which he set

up at Bodmin, proclaiming himself King Richard the fourth. Sir Peter Edgcumbe, the sheriff, raised the country and advanced towards Bodmin; but when his armed bands saw Perkin's army strongly entrenched at Castle Kynock, on Bodmin downs, and his horse extending to Lanhydrock and Cardinham, they would march no further, but dispersed. Hereupon, Perkin moved forward through Cornwall and Devon, and assayed the winning of Exeter; but being continually repulsed by the citizens, he raised the siege and marched to Taunton; here he received the report that the king in person was advancing against him, and seeing that the Cornish were deserting his army in large numbers and returning to their homes, and fearing the fight, he fled by night on a swift horse to the sanctuary of Beaulieu, in Hampshire; whence, having submitted to the king's mercy, he was taken and confined in the Tower. He escaped and was taken again; again attempting to escape, he was hanged at Tyburn. His wife, the lady Catharine Gordon, whom he had left in St. Michael's Mount, was seized and brought to the king, who received her kindly and maintained her till her death. Lord Willoughby de Broke, one of the king's commanders against Perkin, lies buried in Callington church.

On the marriage of Arthur, prince of Wales, with Catharine, of Spain, in 1501, a third part of the dukedom of Cornwall was settled upon her as a jointure.

In 1505, the Archduke, Philip, of Spain, being driven by a storm into the harbour of Falmouth, was courteously entertained by the gentlemen of the county.

In 1512, in a single fight between the *Regent*, commanded by Sir Thomas Kenevet and Sir John Carew, and a French ship, the French Admiral finding himself overpowered, set fire to his ship, when both vessels blew up and more than 1600 men perished. In 1514 a French fleet entered Mount's

Bay and plundered Marazion. In 1519, one of the eighteen assistants of Henry VIII in his tournaments with the French monarch on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, was Nicholas Carew, a Cornish gentleman. During this reign, the names of Edgumbe, Arundel, Denzel, Moyle, Grenville, and Godolphin appear with fame among the western worthies: Roger Grenville, for his generous hospitality, went by the name of "The Great Housekeeper." Many of the "Knights of Malta" were natives of Cornwall.

Henry VIII himself visited Cornwall—sailing down the Truro River—a wide reach, in which is still called King Harry's Pass—to inspect the castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes. By way of consolidating the extremely scattered Duchy lands he alienated the Wallingford properties, and in their stead annexed 27 Cornish Manors.

In the reign of Edward VI, 1549, the Cornish rose in revolt under Humphrey Arundel and Kiltor of St. Keverne. They desired that the old religious customs might be restored, which the king not granting, they came on into Devon and strove to enter Exeter, burning the gates and undermining the walls that they might blow them up; but the citizens made stout defence, and worked countermines and poured water on the gunpowder that it might not take fire. For five weeks the Cornish besieged the town until the famine was so sore that the people within were fain to eat horseflesh and make bread of bran bound in cloths, for that otherwise it would not hold together; and the rebels from without did taunt them, saying that they would shortly measure all the silks and satins in the city by the length of their bows. All this while the Lord Russel, with his army, lay at Honiton, expecting more forces; but at last being joined by the Lord Gray with a supply, they gave battle to Arundel and after much hot encounter, forced him to raise

the siege; after this, the rebels rallying their forces, they were again set upon by the king's army and the greatest part of them slain, the rest fled. But when all mischief was over, it is memorable what cruel sport Sir William Kingston, the provost-marshal made upon men in misery. Master Boyer, Mayor of Bodmin, had been amongst the rebels against his will; to him the provost sent word that he would come and dine with him: therefore the mayor made great provision. A little before dinner the provost took the mayor aside and whispered him in the ear that an execution must be done in the town that day, and desired that a gallows might be set by the time dinner was over, and the mayor failed not of his charge. Presently after dinner the provost taking the mayor by the hand, intreated him to lead him to the place where the gallows was, and looking at it, asked the mayor if he thought it to be strong enough. "Doubtless it is," said the mayor. "Come then, my friend," said the provost with a bitter grin, "get thee up speedily, for thou hast prepared them for thyself." Whereat the mayor quivering with fear, cried "Surely, good sir, thou dost not mean what thou speakest." "In faith," said the provost, "I speak what I mean, for thou hast been a busy rebel." So he was hanged to death.

Near Bodmin, also, lived a miller who had been active in that rebellion, and he, fearing the coming of the provost, told a sturdy fellow, his servant, that he had occasion to go from home, and therefore bid him to take his place for a time, and if any did come to enquire for the miller, he should say that he was the miller, and had been so for three years. So, indeed, the provost did come, and asked for the miller, when out comes the servant and saith with consequence, "I am the master." "How long hast thou kept this mill?" asked the provost. "Three years" said the man. "Lay hold on

him, my men," saith the provost to the officers of justice, "and hang him on this tree." At this the fellow, sore amazed, cried out that he is not the miller, but the miller's man. "Nay, nay, my good friend," saith the provost, "I will take thee at thy word; and if thou beest the miller, thou knowest thou art a rebel, and if thou beest the miller's man, thou art a lying knave; and, howsoever, thou canst never do thy master better service than to hang for him." And so, without more ado, he was dispatched.

Sir John Arundel, of Trevice, vice-admiral in the west seas, for essential services rendered in this rebellion, was rewarded with the grant of some of the forfeited estates. The same Sir John had taken Duncan Campbell, a notable Scotch pirate, prisoner, after a long fight, and presented him to King Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Arundel, of Lanherne, who had married a sister of Queen Catherine Howard, was a privy-councillor of King Edward, but being suspected of conspiring with the Lord-Protector Somerset, he was beheaded with him. Queen Mary burnt one Cornish protestant, Agnes Prest. Queen Elizabeth hanged one Mayne, a Roman priest, and despoiled the family of Tregheans of all their estates for their maintainence of the Romish faith.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Sir Richard Grenville served against the Turks in Pannonia, and was present in the famous battle of Lepanto. William Killigrew was sent by Queen Elizabeth to her secretary Davidson with an order that the warrant for the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, should not take effect. In 1588, when the Spanish Armada was defeated, the galleon *Dudley*, one of the ships of the English fleet, was commanded by James Erisey, a Cornishman; and the county furnished 7760 men. In 1591, Sir Richard Grenville in the *Revenge* singly engaged a large fleet of Spanish ships near the Isle of Flores: he repulsed them

fifteen times and destroyed four of their vessels, until he himself was shot in the head and body, his men slain, his powder spent, and his ship dismasted and riddled with balls: he died the third day after the action. In 1595 when Spain was mistress of Brittany, four Spanish galleys sailed into Mount's Bay and burnt Mousehole, Newlyn, Penzance, and the church of Paul. In 1597 the Spanish fleets from Corunna and Ferrol meditated a surprise of the vessels in Falmouth harbour, and had proceeded as far as Scilly where Sir Francis Godolphin was prepared to meet them, when, a storm arising, their ships were dispersed in all directions and the design frustrated.

In 1598, Master G. Carew was sent ambassador to the king of Poland and other northern potentates, and underwent extraordinary perils.

In 1599, when it was expected that the Spaniards would make another attempt on England, a large force of Cornish voluntarily assembled and devised the making of a bridge over Hamoaze; camps were formed on Maker heights and at Fowey, and strong garrisons placed on Pendennis castle and the Mount. In the same year William Godolphin headed a Cornish troop in the Irish war; and for his valour at Arklow was made a knight; he held a chief command in the decisive battle of Kinsale, won by the Queen's forces against the combined Irish and Spanish, and received in person the submission of the Earl of Tyrone: returning to England in 1603, he was elected member for Cornwall in the first parliament of James I. In 1601 a hundred Cornish gentlemen volunteered to the Netherlands to serve under Sir Francis Vere, among whom were Thomas Bonython, John Carew of Penwarne, Sir Thomas Baskerville, and William Mohun.

CHAPTER III.

The Stuarts.

In the reign of James I, among Cornishmen of note, we may mention Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Lord Carew, Sir Edmund Prideaux, Lord Robartes, Sir John Eliot, and Sir William Noy.

On the 25th of August, 1642, King Charles set up his standard at Nottingham. The Marquis of Hertford was appointed General of the West, Sir Ralph Hopton acted under him as Commander of the Horse. Hertford, pressed closely by the Earl of Bedford with a large force, passed from Minehead into Wales; Hopton and Berkeley, with about one hundred and twenty troopers withdrew into Cornwall. The Royal Officers were cordially welcomed by Sir Beville Grenville, and they, on his advice, proceeded to Truro, as the west of Cornwall was eminently loyal, while the east of the county was much under the influence of Sir Alexander Carew and Sir Richard Buller, two determined parliamentarians.

There was, as Clarendon records, in the county, "a wonderful and superstitious reverence towards the name of parliament, and a prejudice to the power of the Court, with, however, a full submission and love of the established government of Church and State, especially as concerned the Liturgy, or Book of Common Prayer, which was a most general object of veneration among the people, and the

jealousy and apprehension that the other party intended to alter it was a principal advancement of the King's service."

Early in Charles's reign Sir John Eliot, of St. Germans, had bitterly opposed Buckingham's government, and died a prisoner in the Tower; William Coryton, of St. Mellion, being one of the members who had forced the Speaker to keep the chair, had been imprisoned with Hampden; Lord Robartes, of Lanhydrock, and the Boscawens of St. Buryan, with Carew and Buller mentioned above, had early embraced the Republican cause. With these, and a few other exceptions, most of the great Cornish families were heartily for the king, and they present an array of names famous in their generation through a long succession of years; Arundel, Basset, Molesworth, Grenville, Slanning, Godolphin, Trelawny, Trevelyan, Vyvyan, Lower, Rashleigh, Kendall, Carminow, Roscorroch, Enys, Grylls, Borlase, Piper, Harris, Wrey, St. Aubyn, Edgcumbe, Scilly, Trevanion, Manaton, Killigrew, and others. But a considerable number of Cornish gentry stood neutral.

Sir R. Buller drew his forces to Launceston, and at the Michaelmas Sessions made a presentment against "divers men unknown, who were lately come armed into the county *contra pacem*." Sir R. Hopton appeared in court, exhibited the King's commission, and declared he was prepared to assist the county in resisting illegal force. The Grand Jury thanked him for his seasonable aid, and indicted Buller and Carew for a "rout and unlawful assembly at Launceston, and for riots and misdemeanours against many of His Majesty's good subjects." They also granted an order of Sessions to the High Sheriff to raise the *posse comitatus*, by which three thousand foot, well armed, were immediately mustered, with whom Hopton marched to Launceston, intending to attack Buller, who had fortified the old castle. But during the

night the enemy in great haste abandoned their position, and Hopton next morning was preparing to follow them, and strike a decided blow, when to his great chagrin, the militia, though animated by a most loyal spirit, flatly refused to pursue Buller into Devon, being by law enrolled only for the defence of the limits of their own county. Hopton therefore marched to Saltash, which was garrisoned by two hundred Scots, who fled over the river at his approach. He then disbanded the militia, and withdrawing with his own troop again to the west, fixed his head quarters at Truro, and levied a body of volunteers. By the wealth, influence, and personal assistance of Grenville, Trevanion, Arundel, and others, a force of about one thousand five hundred foot was raised, who were ready to go wherever led, and, who not only preserved Cornwall for the King, but made bold incursions into Devon, until the severity of the weather and the want of powder forced them to retire.

Lord Mohun had now joined the Cornish leaders with a large regiment, and the parliament, alarmed at the progress and successes of the Cornish Royalists, early in 1643 collected all their western forces under the Earl of Stamford for the invasion of Cornwall. Ruthven, a Scotch officer, with the advanced guard, attempted to force a passage at Saltash, but being repulsed, moved up the river, and crossed over by pontoons. The Royalists fell back on Bodmin, where, in great numbers, the militia also had assembled; and seeing the necessity of overpowering Ruthven before he was joined by Stamford, who was marching with all haste from Launceston, with a large body of horse, Hopton met Ruthven, and gave him battle on Braddock Downs, between Liskeard and Lostwithiel, on Thursday, January 19, 1643-44. Sir B. Grenville led the van, and after solemn prayers at the

**Battle of
Braddock
Downs.**

head of every division, the infantry burst in on the enemy's lines, while the cavalry charged them on the flank. On the first shock the enemy's foot gave way, and fled in complete rout. The cavalry pursued them into and beyond Liskeard. "But when resistance was over," notes Clarendon, "The Cornish soldiers were very sparing of shedding blood, having a noble and Christian sense of the lives of their brethren, insomuch as the common men, when they have been pressed by some fiercer officer to follow the execution, have answered they could not find in their hearts to hurt men who had nothing in their hands."

In this battle, with most trifling loss, the Royalists took twelve hundred prisoners, several guns, and a large quantity of ammunition; and after a short rest in Liskeard, moved off in two divisions, one under Berkeley in pursuit of Stamford, who had retreated into Devon, and the other under Hopton to Saltash, whither Ruthven had retired, the garrison having been withdrawn. Here in three days Ruthven threw up substantial barricades of earth, well served with guns, and supported by a frigate of war moored in the river; but these defences were carried by Hopton and Godolphin after a sharp resistance, the garrison was driven headlong down the steep rock on which Saltash is built into the river, where a great number perished by the sword on the sands, and more were drowned. The General just escaped with life in a boat. The ship remained in the conquerors' hands.

The Cornish Militia still persisted in their refusal to pass the limits of their own county, and were again disbanded. But the volunteer regiments moved down on Plymouth, and kept close watch on the large body of the enemy's troops now cooped up in the south-west corner of Devon. Sir John Berkeley, with his Light Dragoons, scoured the county from north to south, and by the suddenness and rapidity of his

movements, kept the garrisons in perpetual alarm. At the end of January, as they were driving the foe out of the little village of Chagford, Sidney Godolphin was shot in the thigh, and died immediately; he was a youth of eminent merit and incomparable courage, and his loss was deeply lamented.

The weather continued extremely cold, and the troops suffered greatly. They were unprovided with heavy guns, and could make no impression on the town or citadel of Plymouth. They therefore broke up the camp, and quartered in Tavistock, which was near enough to keep Plymouth in awe.

No communication had reached Hopton, from the King, ever since he had been in Cornwall—as the western counties were in the hands of the Parliament—and not one messenger in ten, out of the many sent to and fro, accomplished their hazardous enterprize. All their ammunition also was falling short; the little store of gunpowder in Pendennis Castle was exhausted, and they now relied only on such supplies as they could capture from the enemy. But just at this crisis, Captain Carteret, formerly Controller of the navy, arrived from Jersey, intending to enter into active service, but on ascertaining the sore necessities of the troops, he returned at once to France, and partly at his own cost and credit, and afterwards in return for money, jewels, plate, &c. sent from Cornwall, he furnished the army with an abundant supply.

In the spring of 1643, some of the leading gentry of Cornwall and Devon proposed to the King's officers a treaty of neutrality, and though the Cavaliers had but scanty expectations of permanent peace, they assented to the terms, and withdrew to Launceston. The Parliament pronounced all these pacific proceedings null and void, and two members from Cornwall, Nicholls and Prideaux, were sent down to press on the war. General Chudleigh, who during the truce

had secretly made large levies, marched into Launceston the night before the treaty expired, and at early dawn made himself master of the town. The Cornish troops were scattered over the whole county, and many soldiers, to lighten the burden of maintenance, were quartered in the far west. Hopton and Grenville, however, were soon on the scene, and with a few companies, kept the foe in check till late in the evening, when some large bodies plunged into the fight, and drove Chudleigh's raw levies over the Tamar.

For many days followed a series of skirmishes, the Royalists sometimes advancing and sometimes retreating, until about the middle of May, the rapid approach of a disciplined army under Lord Stamford, consisting of fourteen hundred cavalry and five thousand four hundred infantry, with a train of brass ordnance and a mortar, bid the cavaliers muster all their power to confront this formidable force. Lord Stamford came into Cornwall on the north, where he received considerable additions to his numbers, the inhabitants of those parts never having been zealous in the King's cause.

Stamford posted himself on a hill near Stratton, and having thrown up earthworks, sent Sir G. Chudleigh with

Battle of Stratton. nearly all the horse to Bodmin, in hope of capturing the Sheriff, and of cutting off the troopers hurrying up from the west. Intelligence of the

departure of the cavalry having reached the Royalist officers, they determined at once to attack Stamford, though their numbers did not equal half of the enemy, and the whole army, officers and men, were in deplorable want of sleep and food; the supplies of powder from France had not reached them, and they were but ill furnished with the barest store of all military equipments. Nevertheless, as the need was urgent, it was resolved to close with the enemy at once, under every hazard, and accordingly at 5

a.m. on Tuesday, May 6, 1643, having stood to arms all night in anticipation of attack, the little army of Cornish cavaliers advanced on Stamford's camp. So little did he contemplate this movement, that he considered all Cornwall already in his hands, and was only meditating how to prevent the King's troops escaping into Pendennis Castle.

Lord Mohun and Sir R. Hopton led the assault on the south; Berkeley and Godolphin on the right and left with about six hundred men each; Digby, with five hundred horse, was posted on a hill, ready to act as necessity required. For nine hours the mortal strife went on, each soldier on the King's side fighting as if the victory depended on him alone. Towards 3 o'clock p.m. a signal was made to all the divisions to cease firing, as only four barrels of powder remained, and to continue the fight with pike and sword only. The odds were desperate in the extreme, but the gallant corps not only held their ground, but began to press upwards on every side. Major Chudleigh, astonished at their advance, brought down a heavy body of pikemen on Grenville's company, who broke his line, and unhorsed Sir Beville; Berkeley rushed to the rescue, overpowered the assailants, and took Chudleigh prisoner. All round the ridge the narrow columns of the Cavaliers pressed on, till at 4 o'clock, they all met on the top of the hill.

Stamford, with a small body of horse, had stood looking on at a safe distance, and as soon as the day was lost, galloped off with all haste into Devon; and the whole army took to flight. The Chaplains were called, and the conquerors sung a Te Deum on the hard won field.

A party of horse pursued the fugitives, and seized the bridges and fords of the river, but General Chudleigh, hearing of the rout at Stratton, suddenly forced one of the bridges, and escaped with a small body of horse.

This victory was a very brilliant success. Three hundred of the Parliamentarians were slain, and seventeen hundred taken prisoners, many of whom, with Major Chudleigh, entered the King's service. Of the Cavaliers not a hundred fell, but many were badly wounded. The hungry victors secured a vast stock of provisions, with tents, guns, and ammunition. A tablet, commemorative of the battle, once affixed to a pillar on the battle-field, is now inserted into the wall of the Ash Tree Inn, in Stratton. An old cannon still lies on the field.

The Royalists marched at once into Devon, to relieve Cornwall of the burden and support of a standing army, and to operate either against Plymouth or Exeter, when tidings reached them that Prince Maurice and the Marquis of Hertford were in Somerset, hoping to effect a junction with the Cornish forces, and that Sir W. Waller was pursuing them with a large army.

Garrisons were left in Cornwall at Saltash and Millbrook, and the Cornish army, recruited by fresh levies in Devon, passed by Exeter, where Stamford now lay, and which was too strong for immediate investment, to Chard, in Somerset. Here in June, 1643, the two armies met, mustering together about seven thousand men. But the Prince's troops were under very lax discipline, and indulged in loose living, drunken revelries, plunder and cruelty, which made the King's cause hated wherever they went. On the contrary the Cornish commanders had strictly restrained their forces from all acts of rapine; drunkenness and immorality were punished, and prayers were said constantly at the head of every company. A great coolness also sprung up between the Prince and the Cornish chiefs, who now found themselves reduced to inferior authority, and their troops treated as unfit to march

with regular soldiers. It was even feared that the Cornish men would not march with the King's troops, but a nobler spirit at length prevailed, and the combined forces moved on to Taunton.

Taunton had been always eminently disloyal. A large number of Cavaliers of the best families in Somerset were now confined in the County Gaol. But no sooner were the Prince's guns in position than the Cavaliers in prison attacked their gaolers, and as the townsmen opened negotiations for surrender, the garrison fled to Bridgewater. Next day that town also was abandoned, and Dunster Castle, which was capable of determined defence, was won without bloodshed.

Sir W. Waller advanced from Bath, and fell on the advanced guard at Somerton; Carnarvon drove him back, and charged home into the very quarters of the general. He was inclosed by a party of fresh dragoons, and was in imminent danger, till Prince Maurice brought up his troopers, and held the enemy in check, while Carnarvon rallied his broken regiment. Before this could be done, the wings of the enemy's horse closed round the Prince's rear. Friend and foe were now mingled in fierce conflict. But the struggle, though sharp, was short. The enemy was overpowered, and fled. The Earl again dashed after them, till darkness closed on the bloody scene.

Waller's army was strong, and well-appointed. Sir Arthur Haslerigg had just arrived with five hundred currassiers, in bright steel armour, whom the Cavaliers called Lobsters, and these men were the first who arrested the hitherto irresistible shock of the King's cavalry. Waller's troops were comfortably lodged in Bath, while the Royalists were obliged to encamp in the open fields, and had great difficulty to find food or fodder.

After vain endeavours to bring Waller to fight on fair ground, the Royal army moved round by Trowbridge and Bradford to Marshfield, hoping eventually to effect a junction with the King at Oxford.

**Battle of
Lansdown.**

Waller now determined to give them an opportunity of fighting, and took up his position on Lansdown, a large table land on the north of Bath, along the ridges of which he had planted several batteries. The King's troops eagerly accepted the challenge. The battle began at break of day, on July 5, 1643. The King's horse drove back Waller's first attack. Sunrise revealed the immense strength of his position. The horse hesitated to advance, when Waller launched on them the whole body of his heavy squadrons. They burst in a solid mass on the lines, rode them down by their weight of mail, and thoroughly shattered those splendid troopers, almost all of whom were gentlemen of high birth, and who had never yet turned their backs on an enemy. At this crisis, Slanning brought up the Cornish fusiliers, who poured in a continuous volley of shot, while Carnarvon rallied his broken horse, and drove back the enemy under shelter of his guns. The whole of the King's army now moved forward. The Cornish infantry pressed on to storm the works; the musqueteers cleared the woods; the horse galloped up the road, but met midway Waller's heavy troopers, broke, and fled. Meanwhile Sir B. Grenville, on the left, with a body of pikemen advanced over the open ground in face of a murderous fire from the entrenchments. Twice Waller bore down upon him; twice he was repelled. A third furious charge was made; the pikemen recoiled, and Grenville fell, struck in the head with a pole-axe. The enemy, however, raked in flank by the musketry, could not follow up their advantage, and fell back in disorder. On the other slope the copse was carried, a few

unbroken companies gained the hill, seized the earthworks from behind and opened a way for the remaining troops to ascend.

The Royal army had won the field, but the victory was dearly bought. Of two thousand troopers who had ridden into the fight at dawn only six hundred gathered round the standard at even. The Cornish infantry was grievously shaken. The dead were chiefly officers and gentlemen. But that which would have clouded the most brilliant victory was the death of Sir Beville Grenville. He did not expire on the field, but died at Cold Ashton Parsonage. To his exertions were signally owing most of the successes in Cornwall; he was the idol of his soldiers, an undaunted, sagacious, innocent and gentle soul. His body was embalmed, and some months after found a resting-place in the family vault in the Church of Kilkhampton, Cornwall. On the spot where he fell now stands a monument, erected by Lord Lansdown in 1720.

Waller exchanged a few stray shots till midnight, and then made a feint of attack, which was answered by the Royalist lines, and all was still; the picquets pushed cautiously forward, and found that Waller had left the field, with lights burning all along the lines. The morning shewed the Cavaliers in sole possession of the ground, of the dead, arms, colours, and waggons. But as Sir Ralph Hopton, who had been shot through the arm, rode over the field to visit the wounded, an ammunition waggon exploded with eight barrels of powder; miserably maimed, he was carried to Marshfield, half dead, whither also the army returned, weak in number, and sad at heart.

After resting a day or two, on Hopton's account, the King's army broke up from Marshfield, and marched hastily to Chippenham. Waller, whose losses had not been serious,

and whose army was increased by the garrison from Bristol, followed close on their rear. They again offered him battle, but he hesitated to meet again those terrible Cornish battalions, and contented himself with fierce skirmishing attacks, as they moved on slowly to Devizes.

Early next morning, Waller posted himself on Roundway Down, and thus cut off the communication between the King

**Battle of
Roundway
Down.**

and his army; he at once planted his batteries, and cannonaded the town. It was open, and difficult to defend; therefore it was evident that enclosed as they were by a powerful host, they could neither hold the town, nor escape out of it. It was decided that the Prince and Hertford should burst through the beleaguering lines, which they did with very little loss, and rode without pause to Oxford, to request immediate aid from the King. Lord Mohun, Hopton, (who could now hear and speak) and the other Cornish officers, were to hold out as best they could.

Neither officer nor soldier in the town had rest, for the bombardment continued all day, and the enemy pressed them hard on all sides. Their military stores also were expended, but fortunately the good and loyal town supplied abundance of powder and balls; Alderman Pierce, a devoted cavalier, gave up a large private store of gunpowder; lead was furnished by the Church roofs; and as regards fusees, Clarendon remarks, "Diligent officers were directed to search every house in the town and take all the bed cords they could find, and to cause them to be speedily beaten and boiled, by which sudden experiment there was by the next morning provided fifteen cwt. weight of such serviceable match as very well endured that sharp service."

Waller was so confident of success, that he sent a message to Hopton mercifully recommending him not to prolong the

hopeless contest, and wrote to the Parliament to say that the next post would bring the names of the prisoners, and an inventory of the spoils.

On Wednesday, though the attack ceased through the morning on account of the heavy rain, yet in the afternoon after four hours' furious fighting, the enemy carried one of the outer defences of the town, and Waller summoned them to instant capitulation. Hopton demanded two hours for consultation, which term Waller unwarily extended to six hours. With Thursday morn came Hopton's defiant reply that he would not yield an inch. Orders were issued for a last tremendous assault, when about 3 o'clock p.m. a large body of horse appeared on the Downs, bearing down on Waller's flank. It was the relieving party from Oxford. The besieged Cornishmen were astonished to find that the enemy suddenly ceased fire, and drew off from the town, and supposed it was a feint, till the welcome fact of the arrival of their friends became known, when they rushed over the barricades and reached the scene of action just in time to see every squadron of the enemy's horse, and even Haslerigg's stubborn cuirassiers flying in tumultuous rout before Carnarvon and the triumphant guards. Waller had reserved his foot to hold in check the Cornish forces, and the cavalry, unsupported, could not resist the dash of the Oxford troopers. The Cornish foot were soon in the fight, and sweeping with their fire the files of the London pikemen, broke up their serried ranks, and their own artillery now playing upon them, corps after corps gave way, and followed their fugitive chief.

Waller in his memoirs bemoans this memorable misfortune—"My dismal defeat at Roundway, the most heavy stroke of any that did befall me."

The conquerors turned westward, and took Bath, the

garrison escaping to Bristol, whither Waller had fled. In the pleasant city of Bath, the weary warriors rested several days and replenished their exhausted commissariat. But a bolder and more hazardous enterprise was before them. Orders arrived from Oxford that they were to prepare for the siege of Bristol.

This city was one of the strongest fortified towns in the kingdom; forts and circumvallations enclosed its whole area; its walls bristled with cannon. The governor was Col. Fiennes. On July 22nd the reconnoitring parties appeared on the south and east of the city; the next day by nightfall, the whole of the blockading force took up their position, the Cornish army on the Somersetshire side, Rupert and the Oxford troops on that of Gloucestershire, and completely environed the city. All the ships in the river were seized for the king. On Monday the besiegers endeavoured to storm the works under cover of an advanced battery; this attack, as well as another on Tuesday, failed. The Cornish officers advised that the city should be reduced by blockade; Rupert, hot and impatient, vehemently counselled a general assault. The latter plan was adopted, and next day, at dawn, the Cornish troops moved to the attack in three divisions; but they had woefully underrated the strength of the works and batteries; they were swept by a storm of shot and shell; only one division reached the foss; a practicable breach was made, but the enemy were massed in such force, and plied their guns with such effect, that the whole Cornish army fell back, severely cut up, and halted out of reach of the artillery. As they were re-forming their thinned columns, an officer galloped up to say that Prince Rupert had forced the lines on the north, and required instant succour. A thousand musqueteers were immediately despatched, and all the interest of the struggle was trans-

ferred to the northern side. The Cornish troops soon entered the breach ; but the city was by no means taken. The inner wall was high, and the gates strong, and the narrowness of the streets precluded the use of battering pieces. But by 11 o'clock, a.m., the Cornish troops had forced their way into College Green, mounted a small battery on a wall, and poured a destructive fire into the very heart of the city. Suddenly the Frome Gate burst open, and two hundred men sallied out and attacked the Cornish gunners ; a fierce hand to hand fight followed, till the assailants were overpowered, and victors and vanquished together rushed pell mell to the Frome Gate. The gate was closed before the Cavaliers could pass, and though Rupert directed his heaviest guns on the gate, in an incredibly short space of time, a few soldiers, aided by a body of wild Bristol women, barricaded the entrance with woolpacks, earth, and stones to the depth of fourteen feet, thus forming a barrier absolutely impassable.

The hearts of the Cavaliers began to sink ; only one fort was taken ; their losses, especially in officers, had been disastrous ; they had been fighting for ten hours, and the defenders seemed still resolute in their resistance. To their amazement a flag of truce was hoisted on the walls. The Governor proposed a parley. Terms of surrender were at once agreed on. The Cathedral clock struck two. Bristol was the king's.

It seems that Fiennes expected the Cavaliers in the town, who were numerous, to rise, and he knew that his own life would be held very cheap. The city could well have defied all the force that the King could bring against it. The loss among the Cornish chiefs was lamentable in the extreme, Bush, Trevanion, Kendal and Slanning fell, with about five hundred privates.

There never had been much cordial coherence between the

Cornish and the forces of the Princes, and now having lost most of their officers whom they loved and feared, and having fallen into habits of lax and licentious life, many of the Cornish soldiers followed the example of their companions, and loaded with considerable booty, deserted their ranks and returned home. Those who remained, when it was proposed they should march to the relief of Gloucester, distinctly refused. Cornwall, too, was suffering from the ravages of the garrison in Plymouth, and the Cornish officers felt bound in honour to hasten to protect their own county. On their march to the west, they took Dorchester, which, though strongly fortified, yielded at the first summons, as the fugitives from Bristol reported that the Cornishmen thought nothing of running up a wall twenty feet high, and that the best fortifications could not resist their attack more than half-an-hour. Weymouth and Portland also yielded, but the little towns of Poole and Lyme Regis defied all effort to take them.

Exeter, however, pressed by a vigorous blockade, threatened with a destructive bombardment, and hopeless of relief by sea or land, on Sep. 14, opened her gates to the King's forces. Barnstaple, Bideford, and the strong fort at Appledore were also reduced.

As soon as tidings reached the King that Exeter had fallen, in his princely gratitude, he wrote a letter of thanks to the faithful county.*

* The letter runs as follows:—

“C. R.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

We are so highly sensible of the merit of our County of Cornwall, of their zeal for the defence of our person and the just rights of our Crown; in a time when We could contribute so little to our own de-

Original copies of this document, so honourable alike to King and people, and of which Cornwall through all succeeding ages may justly be proud, still remain painted on wood in some few Cornish churches; many have perished; in some cases they have been restored.

Had Prince Maurice, immediately after the fall of Exeter, attacked Plymouth, the King's standard might have floated over this fortress also. But he wasted his time and strength on Dartmouth, which, though an insignificant place, made a stubborn resistance. It was at last taken, but meanwhile the Parliamentary fleet had thrown large supplies into Plymouth, and when the King's army sat down to the siege,

fence, or to their assistance; in a time when not only no reward appeared, but great and probable dangers were threatened to obedience and loyalty; of their great and eminent courage and patience in their indefatigable prosecution of their great work, against so potent an enemy, backed with so strong, rich, and populous cities, and so plentifully furnished and supplied with men, arms, money, ammunition, and provision of all kinds; and of the wonderful success with which it pleased Almighty God (though with the loss of some eminent persons, who shall never be forgotten by Us) to reward their loyalty and patience by many strange victories over their and our enemies, in despite of all human probability and all imaginable disadvantages; that We cannot be forgetful of so great desert, so We cannot but desire to publish it to all the world, and to perpetuate to all time the memory of their merits and of our acceptance of the same; and to that end We do hereby render our Royal thanks to that our County, in the most public and lasting manner We can devise, commanding copies thereof to be printed and published, and one of them to be read in every Church and Chapel therein, and to be kept for ever as a record of the same: that as long as the history of these times and of this nation shall continue, the memory of how much that county hath merited from Us, and our Crown, may be derived with it to posterity.

Given at our Camp at Sudeley Castle, the 10th day of September, 1643."

their most determined attacks made no vulnerable impression. Sir Alexander Carew, the governor, made overtures for the surrender of the citadel to the King, but while he dallied and delayed, a servant, whom he had too implicitly trusted, betrayed him to the Mayor, by whom he was arrested, sent to London, and by order of Parliament beheaded on Tower Hill.

In July, 1644, Essex entered Devon, passed by Exeter, and drove off the army that had so long invested Plymouth. But alarming tidings reached him that Waller, who was also marching west, had been routed in Somerset, and that King Charles himself was rapidly advancing with a large force. Essex resolved to turn back and fight the King. But Lord Robartes, and other Cornish Parliamentarians, urged a march into Cornwall with a view to the reduction of the whole county, and the permanent establishment of the power of the Parliament. Sir Richard Grenville met Essex on the Tamar, and was driven back. Essex occupied Launceston, took Grenville's house at Stowe by storm, and drove the garrison out of Saltash.

In a few days the King crossed the Tamar near Launceston, and sent orders to Grenville to take immediate steps for concerted action.

The King mustered his army, ten thousand foot, with five hundred horse, and twenty guns, on the table land of Caradon Down, and now commanded his soldiers to remember that they were amongst a people of signal fidelity, whose sacrifices in his cause had been eminently great, and threatened that all acts of injury or rapine would meet with condign punishment. On Sunday, a troop of the King's horse pounced on a party of Essex's officers at Boconnoc House, overpowered the guard, and made some prisoners, Dalbeir, the quartermaster general, cleverly passing himself off as a

footman, and so escaping. The King remained nearly a week at Liskeard, and as skirmishes more or less severe took place every day, Charles himself, riding over the downs, and driving Essex into more confined limits, was often in danger of his life. One night he slept in his coach on the open down.

Notwithstanding the perils of his position, and his civil and secular duties of imperative moment, Charles, now as ever, found time for religion; "the King was always the most punctual performer of all decency in his devotion," testifies one who knew him well, "and the strictest promoter of the ceremonies of the Church, as believing in his soul, the Church of England to be instituted the nearest to the practice of the Apostles, and the best for the propagation and advancement of Christian religion of any church in the world." The Sunday service was regularly performed in the little village church of Boconnoc.

Sir R. Grenville, advancing from the west, drove the guard out of Bodmin, and formed a junction with Lord Hopton; thus a direct communication was opened with the King, and as they frequently rode within the enemy's lines, they scattered papers proclaiming pardon to all who would return to their duty to the King. Accordingly, men came over in great numbers, and reported that Essex was in sore need of food. Grenville and Hopton gave him no rest by night or day, pressing still more closely on him, till they hemmed him on the narrow neck of land between the river Fowey and Tywardreath Bay. He had as yet the command of the sea, and but for the tempestuous weather might have drawn sufficient supplies from the ships, but the royal forces at length put themselves between Essex and the sea, and intercepted not only his communication with the vessels, but effectually prevented foraging on land.

A sanguinary single combat took place on August 10, between a hundred troopers on each side: Col. Straughan, on the Parliament's side, brought up his company with double-barreled pistols, loaded with three or four bullets each, and riding up to the very horses' heads of the Cavaliers, made so murderous a discharge that one half of their opponents fell dead from their saddles, or so wounded that they died immediately, and of the rest, scarce man or horse escaped without serious injury.

Every day the King's forces advanced closer on Lostwithiel. Lanhydrock house was taken, and in consideration of the valuable property it contained, special orders were issued for its protection. A thief, caught in the act of plunder was, by Prince Maurice's orders, hanged outside the Barbican.

As the weather continued very cold and rainy, the condition of the troops on the bleak moorlands, with no shelter but walls and hedges, and with scanty provisions, was very deplorable: and of necessity, they were scattered far and wide to collect provisions. The King himself, in the absence of the guard, was at one time in danger of being captured by a foraging body of the enemy. On the morning of the 21st, Restormel Castle, (which for ages had been a ruin, but which had been repaired and garrisoned for the Parliament) was stormed by Grenville; the rest of the army, in a mist on every side, moved down upon Lostwithiel. The King's line now reached in a semicircle round Essex; his guns commanded the haven; his forces were vastly superior; it seemed but necessary to strike another blow, and the great Parliamentary general, with all his army, would be prisoners. But the great part of the horse had already escaped.

It was well known in the King's quarters that the enemy's

cavalry were contemplating some movement. Deserters came in and reported that they were all drawn up on the east bank of the river. Orders were issued to the whole army to stand at arms all night ; the bridges were to be broken down and trees thrown across the roads and lanes. Goring was ordered to collect instantly all his cavalry, who were foraging even as far as St. Blazey, and be ready to act on any point where the enemy might attempt to break through. The night came on, as dark and foggy as the enemy could wish. There was a narrow space between the two Royalist divisions, not covered by any troops, but guarded by a party of fifty fusileers. These men were either asleep, or away from their post, and over this ground, about midnight, moving slowly and silently, Sir William Balfour, with the whole of Essex's cavalry, 2500 in number, passed unchallenged out on the open Downs. Goring was drinking when the King's orders reached him: he continued his carousals till a second message arrived to certify that the enemy was actually passing over the next hill. He mustered his troopers, but Balfour was gone too far. But for his scandalous neglect, probably not a man could have escaped, as his force was large, and his charge ever vehement and overwhelming.

Charles had received intelligence that the hostile squadron was coming up Lostwithiel Hill, and sent what troopers he had about him to meet them, but the troops, both horse and foot, had straggled so far and communication in the darkness was so difficult, that of the whole force around him, only about a hundred men, under the Earl of Cleveland, could be mustered for the service. Cleveland faced the troopers, but he durst not charge, until being joined by the Queen's guard, he fell on their rear and made about a hundred prisoners. The King sent swift expresses to Sir F. Doddington to watch for Balfour at Launceston, but he passed over Caradon,

crossed the river at Saltash, and got safe into Plymouth. Indeed, had it been known in the enemy's quarters that the King's horse were actually posted in their rear, and the foot scattered over all the country, and very badly shod, all Essex's infantry, with good hope, might have marched away with the horse.

In the night Essex had withdrawn with his baggage and artillery towards Fowey. The King without much opposition entered Lostwithiel just in time to prevent the destruction of the bridge, and led on his men, in person, in pursuit of the retreating foe. There was severe fighting for several miles, and while the western division was doing heavy execution on their flank, the King in front was carrying field by field. The arena of conflict was now extremely contracted. Immediately under the eye of the monarch, Captain Brett, in gallant style, dashed in on a compact body of the enemy, and under a hot fire, drove them off their ground: as he was returning, wounded in the left arm, Charles took his sword out of his hand, dripping with blood, and knighted him on his charger's back. The enemy fought till night, still retreating. The King slept in the rain under a hedge.

Next morning, which was Sunday, the King was preparing for Morning Prayer, when Colonel Butler rode up to him with a letter from Essex. He proposed a parley, which the King granted. But before the King's answer reached the camp, Essex, Robartes, and some other chief officers had embarked on one of the vessels in the harbour, and sailed for Plymouth. Major General Skippon, who had been left in command, immediately capitulated with six thousand men. On Monday, all arms, ammunition, and artillery, consisting of thirty-eight guns, were delivered up. All care was taken to protect the unarmed soldiers from violence, but they were

very roughly handled by the Cornish peasantry, especially by the women, who set upon the officers, tooth and nail, and stripped them of all they had, and rode off with their horses.

The King left his faithful county on September 5, saying to Sir F. Basset, "Dear Mr. Sheriff, I leave Cornwall to you safe and sound." Grenville was appointed chief in command of the western army, but his actions show him very unfitted for the post. He led up the Cornish regiments to check Waller, who was again advancing westward, but near Taunton, was hit by a ball. On his recovery he resumed his command, but the commissioners bitterly complained of his tyranny, and violent temper. Fairfax, Waller's successor, defeated Goring at Taunton, and the Prince of Wales, fearing to fall into his hands, passed into Cornwall. In August, 1645, the Prince brought up fresh levies, hoping to relieve Bristol, now closely invested by Fairfax. Bristol fell in September, and Fairfax with his victorious army, came sweeping through the western counties like a flood. Had there been union and discipline in the Royal forces, Fairfax would not have found an easy conquest; but the discords and villainous excesses of Goring and Grenville did more to paralyze the King's cause, and alienate the affections of a loyal people, than the arts or arms of the Parliament. Goring to show his contempt for Grenville would slap one of his Irish soldiers on the back, and say he was worth ten Cornish cowards; and Grenville, on his own authority made proclamation in the Cornish Churches, that if any of Goring's troops should enter the county, the people should rise, and drive them out. The condition and character of the King's troops were wretched in the extreme; they were, as Clarendon records, "feared by their friends, scorned by their enemies, terrible only in plunder, and resolute in running

away." Over the disorderly mass, Hopton, by Grenville's advice, was made commander in chief; and the first man to break his orders was Grenville himself. Worn out by his audacity and obstinacy, the Prince committed him to Launceston gaol. He was afterwards removed to St. Michael's Mount, escaped by sea, and died in great want at Ghent in 1658.

At Christmas, 1645, the Prince of Wales attempted to relieve Exeter. Fairfax broke in upon Lord Wentworth at Ashburton, raised the siege of Plymouth, and drove the Prince to the west. Hopton, even with the rude elements under his hand, attempted from the north to throw supplies into Exeter. He was utterly defeated by Fairfax at Torrington.

Everywhere, not only in Cornwall but throughout the kingdom, all was disaster and defeat. At Launceston, Edgecumbe with his company deserted; of the common soldiers, some spread over the country to plunder, others returned home. Hopton kept the field with what few troops he could muster, and all the bitter night of March 1st was riding about endeavouring to raise a sufficient force to strike a blow on the morrow, when finding all martial discipline at an end, he called a council of war. The officers declared they would fight no more, and proposed a treaty. The Prince was in Pendennis, and Hopton declined to act without authority. While in deliberation a letter arrived from Fairfax, the contents of which Hopton withheld, until the officers declared they would treat for themselves. In fact the struggle was over. No orders were obeyed; no sentinels posted. The King's troops mixed freely with those of the Parliament.

Hopton sent his own faithful brigade with the ammunition to the Mount, and then having entered his solemn protest against the action of the officers, rode away to the

west. The officers, who had already been conducting negotiations with Fairfax, disbanded their men, about five thousand, chiefly cavalry, at Tresilian Bridge, near Probus, who on delivering up their arms, received each twenty shillings to carry them home: the officers had passes to go over sea. Hopton and Capel withdrew to the Mount, and afterwards to Scilly, whither the Prince, Hyde, and other noble Royalists had fled. Suddenly a fleet of twenty-seven ships of war enclosed the islands. As suddenly, within a few hours, a furious storm, which lasted two days, dispersed this formidable squadron, and the Prince escaped to Jersey.

On April 23, St. Michael's Mount surrendered. Pendennis castle, though invested closely by land, and battered by the Parliamentary frigates by sea, held out till August. It was the very last fortress held for the King. It capitulated on most honourable conditions, the garrison marching out with arms mounted, and colours flying. But a mortal disorder, induced by a surfeit of wholesome food, after they had eaten horses, dogs, cats, and rats, carried off so large a number of the brave men who had defended the castle, that it was said, "More died in its defence by putting their hands to their mouths than to their swords."

Arwenack House, near Falmouth, belonged to the Killigrews. Henry Killigrew, when Essex was appointed general, and when one and another said what troops he should raise, exclaimed in the House, "I shall provide a good horse, a good buff coat, a good brace of pistols, and I doubt not, I shall find a good cause," and so went straight out of the House, and rode post into Cornwall, and plunged devotedly into the gallant struggle. He never would take any command, but was in every action, and always where there was the most danger; he was exceedingly beloved by his friends, and as vehemently hated by his enemies. After Pendennis

was yielded, he went out to discharge a loaded carbine, which burst, and wounded him in the head. Yet he embarked for St. Malo the same day, landed safely, and wrote to Hyde in Jersey to send a bark to fetch him. On its return, Hyde, Hopton, and Capel hastened to the quay with a longing desire to greet their friend, but found only his breathless corpse. John Killigrew, on the advance of the Parliamentary army, with his own hand set fire to the noble mansion of Arwenack, lest it might furnish an outpost to favour the attack on the castle.

St. Mawes Castle, with thirteen guns, and Little Dinas, at the entrance of the Helford River, yielded about the same time as Pendennis. Penzance, having received and supported Lord Hopton's horse after the treaty at Tresilian, and ever having shown a loyal spirit, was given up to the soldiers for two days' loot.

Fairfax left Cornwall utterly prostrate and crushed. The Scilly Isles had surrendered in 1646. In 1650, they were seized for the King, now Charles II, and strongly fortified by one of the Godolphins. Blake invested the group with fifty ships in 1651. The cavaliers fought hard both by sea and land, but the enemy got a footing on Tresco, and the garrison of eight hundred men, with officers enough to head a large army, were compelled to surrender. The terms were so favourable, that the Parliament refused to confirm them, but Blake insisted on the fulfilment of conditions to which his promise and honour were pledged.

Sir John Grenville was the eldest son of the immortal Sir Beville; at the age of sixteen he headed his father's regiment, and was engaged in all the great battles in the west, and in the second battle of Newbury was left for dead. He attended Charles II in all his wanderings, conducted the negociation with Monk for his restoration, and was the

King's messenger with his letter to the Parliament. Other noble Cornishmen, who perilled their peace, families, homes, country, lands, limbs, and life, in defence of their King, were Sir Francis, Thomas, and Arthur Basset; John Arundel, of Trerice, and his four sons; George, Edward, and Richard Molesworth; members of the families of Trelawny, Trevelyan, Godolphin, Vyvyan, Lower, Rashleigh, Penpounds, Roscorrock, Scawnes, Enys, Grylls, Shelton, Borlase, Piper, Nicholls, Harris, Wrey, Edgcumbe, St. Aubyn, and Scilly; besides those many thousands of faithful men in the middle and lower ranks of life, whose names are unknown, but whose merit is equal.

At the Restoration of King Charles II, Sir John Grenville was created Earl of Bath, John Arundel was created Lord Arundel; and knighthoods and baronetcies were liberally bestowed, with other more substantial rewards, on the Cornish loyalists.

Major General Charles Trelawny fought in France under the famous Turenne, Sir Bouchier Wrey under Monmouth in the Netherlands. In Monmouth's revolt, the Earl of Bath raised a Cornish regiment to oppose him; it was reviewed by the King on Hounslow Heath, and he knighted Captain Beville Grenville, the Earl's nephew, at its head.

On the landing of the Prince of Orange, the Earl of Bath joined him and surprised Plymouth; he sent his Cornish regiment to Jersey under Sir Beville Grenville, and secured that island. General Trelawny also exerted himself to effect the Revolution, though sorry that his country needed it; he commanded in the battle of the Boyne and was made Governor of Dublin. But George Grenville, afterwards Lord Lansdowne, and Denis Grenville, youngest son of the great Sir Beville, and Dean of

Landing of the
Prince of Orange,
(William III).

Durham, refused to give allegiance to William; and Richard Trevanion, a naval officer, left England with James, and accompanied him in his descent on Ireland.

CHAPTER IV.

Cornwall since the Revolution.

In the reign of Queen Anne, Francis Godolphin was Lord High Treasurer of England; his name is honourable among Churchmen, because at his suggestion the Queen gave up her revenue of first fruits and tenths to form the fund now called Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of small livings, and other spiritual purposes; he also settled a pension of £200 a year on Bishop Ken. Sir Harry Trelawny was one of the aides-de-camp of the Duke of Marlborough; and Sir Richard Molesworth, in the battle of Ramillies saved the Duke from being taken prisoner by mounting him on his own horse. Sir Charles Wager, a native of Talland, was a great sea officer in this reign. In 1745, Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth, raised a regiment of 6000 men to serve against the Pretender. In the reigns of George II and George III, Cornwall contributed some celebrated names to the roll of England's worthies; Admiral Boscawen destroyed Porto Bello, defeated a French squadron and reduced Louis-

burg; John Eliot, brother of the first Lord Eliot, was Governor of Florida; Admiral Harrison and Sir Richard Spry gained many victories over the French and Spanish; Admiral Graves, for his bravery on the first of June, 1794, was created Lord Graves, in the Irish Peerage; Admiral Reynolds, in his fine ship *St. George*, and with a crew of many Cornishmen, was lost in a storm on the coast of Jutland; George Edgcumbe served in the Mediterranean and destroyed the French fleet off Belle-Isle; having succeeded to a British Peerage on the death of his brother, he was afterwards raised to an Earldom; Edward Pellew, Lord Exmouth, was commander-in-chief in the Indies, and in the Mediterranean; he bombarded Algiers, and compelled the Dey to submission: Sir R. H. Vivian and Lord Clinton, with many other natives of Cornwall, were engaged with the Duke of Wellington in his wars in India and on the Continent.

During the war with Napoleon, Cornwall raised seven regiments of militia, two companies of cavalry, and one of artillery; the whole force amounted to nearly 5,000 men. The county now forms sub-district No. 35 of the Western District, to which it contributes, according to the Army List, two battallions of line Infantry, two of Militia, and two of Volunteers, besides which it contributes to the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery Militia, and furnishes the Duke of Cornwall's Artillery Volunteers. There are no Cavalry of any kind.* The only regular garrison in the county is at Pendennis, but some guns and ordnance stores are kept at St. Mawes Castle.

* The two regiments of Line Infantry, the 32nd and the 46th, are at present stationed abroad. The depôt is at present at Tregantle Fort, but is to be at Bodmin when the barracks are completed. The 2nd battalion of Volunteers is not yet formed.

Cornwall was visited by the Queen in 1846, when, accompanied by Prince Albert, she landed at Fowey, and visited the celebrated Iron Mines near Lostwithiel, which have since been known as the Restormel Royal Iron Mines. She also visited Falmouth, and the Truro River, which latter was greatly admired by her Majesty. The spot on which she landed at St. Michael's Mount is marked by a brass plate let into the granite pier.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Cornwall in 1865 and descended the famous Botallack Mine at St. Just, which extends for three quarters of a mile under the sea.

The opening of the Cornwall Railway, which was completed in 1853, has done much to destroy the marked insularity of the people, and their history has now more than ever become amalgamated with the general history of the English People.

CHAPTER V.

Ecclesiastical History.

The people of Cornwall, like those of Athens according to St. Paul, appear always to have been "very religious," although the numerous cromlechs and tors are no longer regarded by antiquaries as "Druids' Altars" and religious monuments: there is still evidence—in the St. John's fires lighted throughout the county on Midsummer eve—a *sur-*

vival of the ancient Baal fires—and in the Helston Floraday ceremonies and other local customs, of the ancient pre-Christian religious ceremonies of the people. Later, the immense number of oratories, crosses, sacred wells, and churches; and at the present time the liberal sums annually spent in church restoration and chapel building attest the religious sympathies of the Cornish people.*

The church of Christ in Britain is said to have existed in the days of the Apostles. It has even been believed that the gospel was preached in these islands by St. Paul himself. "The blessed Paul," says Clement of Rome, "preached the gospel throughout the whole world and came to the utmost bounds of the west." Theodoret declares "Paul brought salvation to the islands that lay in the ocean;" and Jerome that "St. Paul having been in Spain, went from one ocean to another, as far as the world itself." The best modern historians, however, regard the martyrdom of St. Alban (c. 303 A.D.) as the first probably genuine record of Christianity in South Britain. It is sometimes supposed that the Claudia referred to by St. Paul (2 Tim. iv, 21) was a British Princess, then a captive in Rome, and the same lady who is celebrated in two of Martial's epigrams.

By the middle of the second century, the eastern and midland parts of the island were converted; Tertullian re-

* Lightfoot (*Introduction to the Galatians*) points out that the Galatians were Celts, and called by classical writers by the three names Celtæ, Galatæ, and Galli. They originated in a detachment from the invading forces which were repulsed from Delphi B.C. 269. This detachment made its way across the Hellespont and settled in Galatia; one of their leaders was Lutaricus (*Luther*). The Galatians to whom Paul wrote were quick, zealous, impulsive, inconstant, given to what is new and strange in religious observances.

cords that the northern parts of Britain had become Christian before A.D. 200.* Cornwall and Wales, the strongholds of Druidism, were probably the last to receive the light of life.

There were three British bishops at the council of Arles, in France, A.D. 314; Eborius of York, Restitutus of London, and Adelfius, styled "*Episcopus de civitate colonie Londinensium*," that is Landaff or Carleon; and to the jurisdiction of this last see the Cornish church gave an early allegiance.

But to Corantine, a native of Brittany, must be given the chief glory of converting the Cornish: he was consecrated by St. Martin, of Tours, and landing on the south coast of Cornwall, preached and baptized in all the southern part, and penetrated far inland; and after a life of exceeding toil and peril for the Gospel's sake, died in 401. Many Cornish martyrs sealed their faith with their blood. In 411, Melor, son of King Melianus was put to death by his pagan uncle, Rinaldus; and a body of Christians from Ireland, headed by Fingarus, having landed at Hayle, were at once massacred by Theodoric, King of the west. Soon after another party of missionaries landed at the same place; part of them also Theodoric slew; the rest he allowed to preach, and, finally, himself believed and was baptized.

About 432, St. Piran, and after him St. Petrock, or Patrick, came from Ireland and preached with miraculous effect. Ireland was then the "Mother of Saints," and large bodies of holy and earnest men went forth continually to do the Lord's work in heathen Cornwall; they built churches, established schools, and taught besides the useful arts of life; and from these Christians, as Piran, Columba, Buriana,

* *Brittanorum inaccessa Romanis loca. CHRISTO vero subdita. Tertul. adv. judeos. c. 7.*

Justus, Etha, Felix, Machutus, &c., many of the parishes in the county take their name.

St. Keby or Cuby, gave his name to the parish of St. Cuby.* He was a zealous champion of the faith against the Arians, was consecrated Bishop by Hilary of Poitiers, and sent to preach the gospel in Cornwall about A.D. 450. St. Nun (Nonnita) was aunt to St. Cuby and grand-daughter of Vortigern (Gurthyryn). She was living about A.D. 447. An inscribed stone, which is built into the wall of St. Cuby Church, is a monument to her and two other christian ladies—perhaps her sisters.†

Her son, St. David, is the patron Saint of Wales—although a Cornishman born and bred. He is said to have been born at Alternun, (so named after his mother, St. Nun,) and was present at the famous synod of Brevi in 519. He died in 544 and was canonized by Pope Calixtus in the 12th century.

St. Germans was Bishop of Auxerre, in France, in 448. He was twice in England, and by his zealous efforts checked the heresy of Pelagius. It is not recorded that he ever visited Cornwall, but as the parish of St. Germans is named after him, it is probable that he did.

According to tradition, King Arthur was the first of the Cornish Christian Princes—and the probability is that he was converted by some Missionary from Ireland or Wales. His nephew and successor, Constantine, was one of the knights of the Round Table. After a somewhat stormy, and

* For much of the information respecting the ancient Cornish Saints, I am indebted to the "Chronicles of the Cornish Saints," by the late Rev. J. C. Adams. *Journ. Roy. Inst. Corn.*, vols. 3 and 4.

† See "Ancient Inscribed Stones at Tregony and Cubert, by C. Barham, M.D. *Journ. Roy. Inst. Corn.*, vol. ii, pp. 48-58.

according to some writers, cruel reign, he appears to have repented and become a saint. His memory is perpetuated in the parish of Constantine, between Helston and Falmouth.

His descendant (son?) Geraint, was also a Christian and became the patron saint of St. Gerrans. Solomon or Selyf, the son of Geraint, held the faith of his fathers. St. Cuby is said by some writers to have been his son, but this must be a mistake unless the whole of the above chronology from St. Cuby to St. David is incorrect.

St. Crantock was a native of Wales, a son of Keredic, chief of Cardiganshire. He became a disciple of St. Patrick, and getting a grant of land from Prince Arthur, built a church.

St. Gunwalloe founded oratories and churches at Gunwalloe and Landewednack. He was a son of Fracan, a Welsh chieftain, who fled to Armorica, near the end of the 5th century, with his wife and sons, to escape from a pestilence; and Gunwalloe was born at Plon-fragan. His youth was spent in the monastery of St. Budock, in the Isle of Laurels. It is stated in an old chronicle that St. Patrick, who was then flourishing, appeared to him in a vision and told him to start on a missionary tour. This he did, settling at Anluc, and after three years at Landavennac, his path, according to the chronicler, "being opened through the water," he seems to have converted the chief of that district, named Gradlon, and to have founded a monastery, after which he crossed over to Cornwall, and founded oratories at Gunwalloe and Landawednack. His "day" is March 23rd.

St. Burian was an Irish virgin, a contemporary, and foster sister of St. Piran. She was a chieftain's daughter. King Athelstan long afterwards founded an oratory to her memory, after his expedition to Scilly.

A second St. Petrock, or Patrick, appears to have been

a later saint. He was a son of Clement, a Cornish chief or prince—born near the end of the 6th century. He established a hermitage near Bodmin, and afterwards went to Ireland to study theology. At a later date he went to Rome and Jerusalem, and coming back, landed at Petrockstow (Padstow). Some writers place him earlier, and say it was he who converted Constantine, son of King Arthur, but this must have been an earlier saint of the same name.*

St. Sampson was a contemporary of St. Petrock, but little is known of his life and works. The parish of St. Sampsons is named after him.

Among later saints must be mentioned St. Neot, a brother of King Alfred, who founded churches in Huntingdonshire and Cornwall, and died about the end of the 9th century.

The later Romans and the independent Cornish Princes who succeeded them cherished and extended the church in Britain; but the savage heathen tribes from Germany and Jutland who followed after, became its bitter persecutors; they destroyed the churches, slew the priests, and spared no Christian man, woman, or child. The Christians being driven from England, fled into Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall, carrying with them the simple rites and uncorrupted doctrines of the British Church; and Christianity in its public profession disappeared from among the kingdoms of the Heptarchy for about a hundred and fifty years. Cornwall was the common refuge for all the Christians of the southern parts of England, and thus became densely peopled; and the small churches of

* The bones of St. Petrock were long preserved at Bodmin, but about 1177 they were stolen by a canon, who carried them into Brittany, but King Henry II caused them to be restored, it is supposed in the very ivory casket which is still preserved at Bodmin.

that day whose ruins still remain or which are known to have existed, to at least the number of eight or ten, bear witness to the devotional character of its inhabitants.

The stone crosses of Cornwall are also the religious witnesses of the faith of those early Christians. They are found in all parts of the county—in churchyards, near wells by the wayside, and often on open moors. They consist mostly of a single shaft of granite with a circular head which bears a small cross in relief; some are perforated in the head, and others rudely carved in the shaft.

The Church in Cornwall was still governed by its native Bishops, as some believe, under the primacy of the Archbishop of Carleon, and a constant communion was kept up with the churches of Wales and Brittany. Nor does it seem that the church in England was so sorely persecuted but that the succession of her Bishops, and the secret ministration of her services were maintained; for it was so late as A.D. 587 that Theonus and Thadiocus, Metropolitans of London and York, in fear of death, fled into Cornwall, or Wales.*

A few years after,† Augustine, the monk, arrived from Rome, sent by Pope Gregory to convert the Anglo-Saxons; and his labours were blessed with an abundant harvest of souls. Ethelbert, King of Kent, and many of his people were baptized; other kingdoms of the Heptarchy were soon after gathered into the church, and within the space of eighty-two years from the arrival of Augustine, England had once more become a Christian country.

But the Cornish, Welsh and Scotch never having relapsed into heathenism, still held and taught the truths of the Gospel; and when Augustine wished to introduce among

* *Collier and Harrington.*

† 597 *Milman.*

them certain suspicious novelties in worship and doctrine, they resisted him and denied his authority, and refused to receive orders at the hand of a Saxon Bishop. Hereupon, Augustine appointed to meet their Bishops at a place in Worcestershire, since called Augustine's vale: there were present (according to some writers) the Archbishop of Carleon, the Bishops of Landaff, Bangor, and Hereford, and three others called Paternensis, Elvensis and Wicciorum whose sees are unknown, but one or more of whom were most probably Bishops in Cornwall.* "Since in many things," said Augustine, "ye act contrary to our customs, I require that ye obey me in four points: that ye keep Easter at the appointed time; that ye perform the office of baptism after the manner of the holy Roman Church; that ye acknowledge the authority of the Pope; and that ye preach the Word of God to the Angles after our order." To which the British Bishops replied. "Our Churches owe all brotherly kindness to the Church of God, to the Pope of Rome and to all Christians; but other obedience than this we cannot pay to him whom ye call Pope: we observe the customs of our ancestors: nor can we receive thee for our Archbishop: we obey God only and the Archbishop of Carleon." In later days, the British Christians refused to eat and drink with the Roman priests and their Saxon converts, protesting that the new religion they brought in was worse than Pagan idolatry.

The Saxon princes, zealous in their new faith, strove to force the Britons into allegiance to the see of Canterbury at

* The names of the Bishops and of their sees are not given by Bede. Later writers have endeavoured to point out the seven Dioceses. It is known that there were 5 in Wales, viz:—St. David's, Llandaff, Llanbadurn, Bangor and St. Asaph. Dinoh, Abbot of Bangor took the most prominent part in the Conference.

the point of the sword : the Saxons defeated the Welsh in a great battle, and murdered a great number of Priests at Bangor ; they, in turn, were overthrown by an army of Welsh and Cornish. Venerable Bede, writing at this time, calls the Britons " a wicked and cursed nation," and Malmesbury describes the Cornish as " a most defiled people."

Thus two separate Churches existed at once on the soil of Britain ; the Church of Rome prevailing in the south and east, the Church of Britain in the west and north. The Cornish Christians resisted the usurpation of Rome until the invasion of their county by Egbert, when they were put under the nominal jurisdiction of the Bishops of Wessex, whose see was first at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, and afterwards at Sherborne.

About A.D. 700, a council of the Saxon Church was held, in which Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne was appointed to write a letter to Gerent, the Welsh King of Cornwall, to exhort him and his clergy and people to adopt the Roman rule for Easter, and to conform to the other practices of the Roman christians. From this letter it appears that the Cornish would not pray in the same church, nor eat at the same table with a Saxon ; they would throw the food which a Saxon had cooked to the dogs, and rinse the cups which a Saxon had used with sand or ashes before they would drink out of them ; and if a Saxon went to sojourn among them, they would put him to a penance of forty days before they would show him any act of kindness. Yet Aldhelm acknowledges that the Welsh Christians at this time held all the doctrines of the Catholic faith. His letter seems to have had considerable influence in reconciling many Britons to the use of the Romish rites and doctrines.

In the early wars of the Saxons and British it is to be feared that the prisoners whom they took on either side

were made slaves, and it was a common practice for the Thanes to carry their prisoners to London and ship them off to foreign climes. The spirit of christianity brought a change over this and other savage customs, and by the laws of Ina, A.D. 700, the traffic in men was forbidden under heavy penalties.* The British in Somerset and Devon were allowed to keep possession of their lands, and to live as the king's subjects: the city of Exeter, or *Caer Isc*, was jointly occupied by Saxons and Britons, and severe punishments threatened on any of either nation who should engage in deadly feud.

Pope Formosus having threatened Edward the Elder with excommunication for suffering the West Saxons to be without a bishop for seven years, and specially in reference to Cornwall, because, as the bull recites, "that country refuses to submit to truth, and does not receive our authority," the King at once appointed Bishops of Wells for Somerset, of Crediton for Devon, and of Petrockstow for Cornwall. To this last see, in the year 905, he nominated Adelstan, a Saxon, and endowed it with the towns or manors of Pontium, Cohelling, and Landwhitton.†

Thus the Church of Britain, that ancient Church of apos-

* *Collier* gives 692 as the date of Ina's laws. A slave was not allowed to work on Sundays and manumission was encouraged, but neither *Collier* nor *Hook* state that traffic in slaves was forbidden.

† The chronology of these events is much confused. According to *Collier* and *Millman* Pope Formosus died in 896, and Edward the Elder did not have the title of King till 900. *Collier* accepts Radulphus de Diceto's date 909 for the consecration of seven bishops together, four for vacancies in old sees, and three as bishops of new sees, one of whom was Athelstan, bishop of St. Petrox or Padstow. *Collier* doubts whether the Pope issued an excommunication, and whether he confirmed the new sees.

tolie birth, which had flourished for eight hundred years, pure and independent on her native soil, was forced into an unnatural and unholy sisterhood with the Church of Rome, and at length being merged in her, conformed to her doctrines and ritual, and became contaminated with her manifold corruptions.

The Bishopric of Cornwall was afterwards transferred from Petrockstow, or Padstow, to Bodmin; and in 981 the town and church of Bodmin having been destroyed by the Danes,* Athelstan removed the see to St. Germans, and the Bishops took the title of Bishops of Bodmin and St. Germans; a list of their names (which, however, is not thought to be of much authority) is preserved on a tablet in St. Germans church.

It was about this time that Olaf Trygvesson, King of Norway from 905 to 1000 was converted and baptized in the Scilly Isles by a hermit. He does not, however, appear to have given up his profession of sea-rover, for he afterwards took part in the attack on London with Sveyn, King of Denmark about 994. Soon after he was re-baptized by Elphegus, then bishop of Winchester, and this time more effectually, for he promised never more to attack England, and kept his word. This Olaf was the great uncle of Olaf II better known as St. Olaf.

About 1034, Bishop Lyving, the nephew of Burhwold or Brithwold, the last bishop of Cornwall was permitted by King Canute to annex the Cornish see to that of Crediton

* A MS. copy of the Gospels which formerly belonged to Bodmin is now in the British Museum. It is believed to be of the ninth century if not earlier; on the blank spaces are 46 entries of manumissions of slaves—partly in Saxon, partly in Latin—before the bishop at Bodmin, between 940 and 1020.

and his successor Leofric to Exeter in the time of Edward the Confessor in 1050.*

A monastery was very early established at St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, as a branch of that at St. Michael's Mount in Normandy. Edward the Confessor granted the

* *Bishops of Cornwall in Saxon Times.*

Conan 936...	Athelstan 925-940	} Howell, the last King of Cornwall, subdued 928, died 950. Conan was probably the last bishop of the ancient British line as well as the first of those recognised by the Anglo-Saxons.
Ethelgar	{ Edred 946-955. Edwy 955-959.	
Athelstan ...	Edgar 959-975	} Contemporary with Duke Ordgar, who founded Tavistock Abbey and died 971.
Wulfie	Ditto	
Comoere	{ Ditto. Edward Martyr, 975-978.	
Eldred	{ Ethelred Unready 978- 1016	} 981 Danes burnt Bodmin, the Cathedral and the Bishop's House. See removed to St. Germans.
Ethelred	Ethelred.	
Burhwold died 1042, circa	{ Ed. Ironside 1016 Canute 1016-1035 H. Harefoot 1035-1039 Hardicanute 1039-1041 Ed. Confess. 1041-1066	} The Inquisition 32 Ed. III states that Bishop Burhwold's see was at St. Germans.
Lyving of Crediton 1042, died 1046	{ Ditto.	
Leofric 1046	{ Ed. Confess. 1041-1066 Harold II. Will. Conq. 1066-1087	} Crediton 1032, Worcester 1038, celebrated for his eloquence. An Intimate of Canute. Crediton 1046, Exeter 1050. Died 1073, Buried at Exeter.

Many other bishops are named by different writers, but these are the only ones of whom there seems to be satisfactory evidence. See "The Bishopric of Cornwall," by the Rev. John Carne. *Journ. Roy. Inst. of Corn.* No. 7, 1867, pp. 177-218.

monks a charter of privileges near the middle of the 11th century, and Henry II another between 1154 and 1163.*

About the middle of the 15th century Cornwall appears to have been in a tranquil and prosperous condition—notwithstanding the troubled state of the rest of the kingdom. Speaking of the period 1469–1472, the late Rev. J. J. Wilkinson says†—“There is scarcely a parish in Cornwall which does not bear testimony to the energy displayed in church restoration in (about) that period. . . . when the nation was in a state of turmoil from the rival claims of Henry VI and Ed. IV. The isolated position of the county, probably, enabled the inhabitants to turn their attention to more peaceful pursuits, for history is silent as to any part taken in the strife by the county of Cornwall” until the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471.‡

After the absorption of the bishopric of Cornwall suffragan bishops appear to have been appointed from time to time. Henry VIII left a minute in his own handwriting for the restoration of the Cornish Bishopric out of the revenues of the Priories of Bodmin, Launceston, and St. Germans. Ordinations were held in Bodmin Church during his reign by Thomas Vivian, Prior of Bodmin, Bishop of Megæra *in partibus infidelis*, who was appointed in 1508; and also by William, Bishop of Hippo.

Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to the then ancient collegiate church of St. Stephens by Launceston, and endeavoured to get King Stephen to re-establish the Cornish Bishopric there, but without success; and Warlemont,

* This latter deed is now in the possession of John Jope Rogers, Esq., of Penrose, near Helston.

† Receipts and expenses in the building of Bodmin Church.

‡ See page 21 *Sup.*

who was then Bishop of Exeter, soon after suppressed the College, and founded the Priory of St. Thomas, instead.

But when the yoke of the Church of Rome became intolerable, and the Church of England, by the convulsive energy of the Reformation, shook off the mass of corruption that had been bound about her for more than five hundred years, and strove to walk again in her ancient way, the Cornish were as averse to resign the superstitions of the Roman faith as they had been at the first unwilling to receive them. In the reign of Edward VI, as Master Bodye, one of the King's commissioners for abolishing superstitions, was pulling down images in Bodmin Church, he was stabbed by one Kiltor, a priest of St. Keverne; hereupon the people incited by the priests flocked together from all parts of the shire, some from hope of plunder, some out of zeal for their religion, and choosing Humphrey Arundel their leader, they drew up seven articles of demand, which contained nothing unlawful except a claim for solitary masses and reservation of the host; these things the King in writing refused to allow, and the insurgents marched to Exeter, where they were scattered by Lord Russell.

The Bishopric of Cornwall had "divers fair houses and large revenues" in the county, but Vesey, Bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VIII, conjecturing that the cathedral churches would not long outlive the suppressed monasteries, alienated a large portion of the episcopal property to his private use. The number of religious houses in Cornwall at the dissolution was about forty; of these the largest were the College of Glasseney, the Priors of Bodmin, Tywardreath, St. Germans, and St. Stephens by Launceston.

Mr. Beaufort of Lanteglos and Mr. Polwhele of Newlyn, were the only two among the Cornish clergy who became non-jurors.

Of the Bishops of Exeter, Walter Bronescombe governed the diocese with great ability and zeal for twenty two years ; in one year, 1268, he consecrated forty churches in Devon and Cornwall, he also founded and richly endowed the College of Glasseney, near Penryn.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, a Cornishman, was translated to Exeter in 1689 ; while Bishop of Bristol he was one of the seven Bishops imprisoned in the Tower by James II, because they would not permit their clergy to read from their pulpits the declaration of liberty of conscience to Dissenters and Romanists. The Bishops were followed to the Tower by a vast concourse of people kneeling in their way and begging their blessing ; the nobles kept court at the Tower, and the soldiers on guard drank their health. After about a month's imprisonment they were conveyed to Westminster Hall for trial, the people following them with prayers and acclamations, and when the judges pronounced the verdict of their acquittal because they had but obeyed the laws of the land, it was received with such "a wonderful shout," says Clarendon, who was present, "that one would have thought the Hall had cracked." "O, what a sight was that to behold the people crowding into the churches to return thanks to God for so great a blessing with the greatest earnestness and ecstasy of joy, lifting up their hands to heaven : to see illuminations in every window, and bonfires at every door, and to hear the bells throughout all the city ringing out peals of joy." The Bishops themselves immediately after their acquittal, went to Whitehall chapel to return thanks.

About the middle of the 18th century, in Cornwall as in the rest of the United Kingdom, Christianity was at a very low ebb. This state of things led to the wonderful labors of John Wesley, George Whitfield, and others, and the ultimate

establishment of a host of new sects. Whitfield does not appear to have visited the county, but Wesley came here about 1744, and finding the people much neglected by their legal pastors, after much opposition, succeeded in introducing his system of Methodism, chiefly among the miners and the rural population. He again visited Cornwall and consolidated his work in 1757.* Among the few who at this time were disposed to sympathise with him in his work was the Rev. R. Walker of Truro, with whom Wesley was for some considerable time in correspondence.

The result of these visits is now seen in the powerful hold which dissent has upon the county. At present chapels belonging to one or more of at least a dozen sects are established and supported in every hamlet. There is still, however, a good deal of affection for the Church of England, the parish festivals are often attended by churchmen and dissenters alike—many dissenters make a point of being married at church and of occasionally taking the Sacrament there, and within the past 30 years an immense amount of church building and restoration has taken place, the expense of which has been borne to no small extent by dissenters.

* Among the places in Cornwall visited by Wesley, and referred to in his journals, we may mention the Land's End, where he wrote his hymn beginning "Thou God of glorious Majesty" the second stanza of which runs:—

"Lo! on a narrow neck of land,
 'Twixt two unbounded seas I stand,
 Secure, insensible;
 A point of time, a moment's space
 Removes me to that heavenly place,
 Or shuts me up in hell.

He also preached to the miners at Gwennap Pit, and visited the vicarage at Kenwyn—at present the residence of the Bishop of Truro—with the beauty and situation of which he was much impressed.

Cornwall is contained in one Archdeaconry, which until very recently was divided into eight Deaneries, namely:—

1 East	containing	26	parishes.
2 West	„	19	„
3 Trigg Major	„	32	„
4 Trigg Minor	„	20	„
5 Pydar	„	21	„
6 Powder	„	38	„
7 Kirrier	„	26	„
8 Penwith	„	25	„

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Of these eight Deaneries five were of the same extent as the Hundreds of the same name, viz: West, Pydar, Powder, Kirrier, and Penwith; and the other three, East, Trigg Major, and Trigg Minor comprised the four hundreds of East, Stratton, Lesnewth, and Trigg. In 1875, under an Act recently passed, the Deaneries were re-arranged, and four new ones created, viz: St. Austell, Bodmin, Carnmarth and Stratton. The rural deans are chosen by the clergy of their respective deaneries. The ancient office of Rural Dean has never fallen into abeyance in Cornwall.

The parishes of St. Giles in the Heath, Werrington, and North Petherwin, with Northcot Hamlet, though really situate in Devon, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Cornwall. But the Cornish quarter of Bridgerule and a small part of St. Budeaux in Devon, which belong to the county of Cornwall, are not within the jurisdiction of the Archdeaconry. The Scilly Isles are included in the Archdeaconry, and were visited by the Archdeacon for the first time for many years in 1847.

The number of churches and chapels of ease in the Archdeaconry is nearly three hundred: there are also several

school-rooms licensed for divine service. The number of officiating clergy is upwards of three hundred. The parishes of Temple and Tregony St. James are without churches; the church of the first is in ruins; that of the second is destroyed.

The counties of Cornwall and Devon formed the diocese of Exeter in the province of Canterbury until the year 1876 when the old Bishopric was restored by Act of Parliament. Truro is now the seat of church government under the Rt. Rev. Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro. Owing to the liberality of Lady Rolle, the Bishop of Exeter, and the county of Cornwall generally, funds for the endowment of the Bishopric were secured. A considerable sum of money has been subscribed for the restoration and enlargement of St. Mary's Church, which is now the Cathedral, and the Cornish Clergy are under the supervision of their own Bishop as in ancient times.*

CHAPTER VI.

Physical Description.

The County of Cornwall is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel; on the west by the Atlantic, on the south by the English Channel, and on the east by the River

* Dr. Benson was consecrated Bishop of Truro at St. Paul's Cathedral on St. Mark's day, the 25th April, 1877, and enthroned in Truro Cathedral on the 1st of May, the Festival of S. Philip and S. James.

Tamar. From the source of the Tamar to the Bristol Channel is about 3 miles—but for this small connexion Cornwall would be an island.

It is about 81 miles long from Wooley on the north-east to the Land's End on the south-west—45 miles wide at the eastern end from Moorwinstow on the north to Rame Head on the south; and 26 miles wide at the western end from Trevelland on the north to the Lizard on the south. Its area is 1365 square miles.

Cornwall is separated from Devon by the Tamar, by a rivulet in Maker, a line in St. Budeaux, the river Carey, a line on Sherston, and the Marsland Brook. It lies more south than Ireland, Cape Clear being about twenty-six miles north of Moorwinstow, the most northerly parish in Cornwall. There is no land to the west of Cornwall nearer than North America: the northern part of the island of Newfoundland is in the same latitude as the county of Cornwall.

The Land's End is the extreme westerly point of Cornwall and England: some parts of Scotland extend more to the westward. The Lizard is the extreme southern point of Cornwall, England and Great Britain.

Of the fifty-two counties of England and Wales, Cornwall in 1871 was the fourteenth as regards size, and twentieth as regards population, it contains 1,358 square miles, or 869,878 acres not including the Isles of Scilly. The population of the whole county in 1841 was 341,269; in 1851, 354,193; in 1861, 369,390; in 1871, 362,143. This extraordinary decrease is owing to the large emigration which annually takes place from Cornwall.

Moorwinstow is the most northerly parish, Landewednack the most southernly, Calstock the most easternly, Sennen the most westernly. Alternun is the largest parish, Tregoney St. James the smallest. Camborne is the most

populous parish, Temple the least populous. Lanivet is the most central parish in the county, St. Germans the finest. The Tamar is the largest river; Brownwilly is the highest hill. The three peninsulas are Roseland, Meneage and Penwith. The parishes on the west side of the Tamar and yet in Devon are Werrington and North Petherwin. The parish on the west of the Tamar divided between Devon and Cornwall is Maker. Two parishes without churches are Temple and Tregoney.

There are in Cornwall three St. Stephens—St. Stephens by Saltash, St. Stephens by Launceston, and St. Stephens in Brannel near St. Austell. Three St. Anthonys—St. Anthony in Meneage, St. Anthony in Roseland, and Anthony East, or Anthony St. Jacob, or Anthony Torpoint. Two Mawgans—Mawgan in Meneage, and Mawgan in Pydar. Two Lanteglos's—Lanteglos by Camelford, and Lanteglos by Fowey. Two St. Justs—St. Just in Roseland; called also St. Just East, and St. Just in Penwith. Two St. Columbs—Higher and Lower, or Major and Minor. Three Ruans—Ruanlanihorne in Roseland, Ruan Major, and Ruan Minor in Meneage. Two St. Ives—St. Ives in Penwith, and St. Ives in East, called always St. Eve. Three St. Mary's—St. Mary's, Truro, St. Mary's, Scilly, and St. Mary Wick. Two St. Agnes's—St. Agnes in Pydar, called St. Anne's, and St. Agnes an island of Scilly. Two Helstons,—Helston a borough in Wendron, and Helston a manor in Trigg. Four St. Michael's—St. Michael Penkevil, St. Michael Carhayes, St. Michael's Stow, and St. Michael's Mount. Three Perrans,—Perran-Arworthal, Perran-Zabuloe, and Perran Uthnoe. Two Pethericks,—Little Petherick, and Petherick Major or Padstow. Two Creeds,—Creed by Grampound, and St. Creed in Penwith. Two St. Martins,—St. Martins by Looe, and St. Martins in Meneage. Two St. Clements,—St. Clement's

parish by Truro, and St. Clement's Isle in Mount's Bay. Two St. Breocks,—St. Breock by Wadebridge, and St. Breock by Helston, called Breage.

From its being exposed to the full fury of the Atlantic storms careering unchecked over four thousand miles of water, Cornwall has the most rugged and broken coast of any county in England, its gulfs and bays are deeper, its headlands more bold and dangerous. It seems probable that at some short time before the Norman Conquest, a large tract of land lying between the Lizard, the Scilly Islands and the Land's End was submerged by the sea. The Scilly Islands were then only ten in number, the largest of them named Silura almost touching the mainland. This island is said to have consisted of a large low plain, containing the town of Lyons, with several smaller ones, one hundred and forty churches and a forest called the Wood of Guffær; the whole tract of land was called Lyonesse. The Saxon Chronicle for 1014 relates that "in this year came that mickle sea flood, widely through this land, and it ran up so far as never at no time before; and it drowned many towns and mankind too innumerable to be computed." Again under the year 1099 it records "This year on Martinmas day, sprang up so much the sea flood, and so mickle harm did as no man minded it afore"; and Florence of Worcester says, "In 1099 the sea comes out upon the shore and buried towns and men very many, oxen and sheep innumerable." In one of these or other inundations which happened between the ninth and eleventh centuries, the Lyonesse and that large space of land between Tolpednpenwith and the Lizard, now forming Mount's Bay were probably overwhelmed with water. There is unbroken tradition in the west in testimony to the fact, and the fishermen profess to have seen buildings yet standing under the water, and paved ways

visible at low tides. The Goodwin Sands in Kent may have been formed at the same time.*

Its geological structure is in its broad outlines very simple—although extremely complex in detail. The fundamental rock is a mass of granite extending from Dartmoor in Devon to the Land's End, or perhaps to Scilly. This granite is for the most part overlaid by slaty rocks, but it appears at the surface in Cornwall in four large masses and a great many smaller ones, which usually form the highest lands of the different parts of the county in which they occur, rising gradually from hills of about 600 feet in height, near the Land's End, to others of more than twice that height in the Bodmin Moors. †

A kind of clay-slate locally termed *killas* rests upon the flanks of the granite hills, and partially fills in the hollows between them. This *killas* is very variable in appearance and composition in different parts of the county—passing from a perfect roofing slate on the north near Delabole to soft shales and mudstones in many parts of the interior of the county. On the whole, it is more crystalline and harder near the granite masses than elsewhere. Junctions of the two rocks are well seen at several points on the coast and in many of the mines. In some places the granite is seen curiously penetrating the slate in the form of veins, as at Wicca Pool in Zennor, Tremearne in Breage, and especially on the north-west flank of St. Michael's Mount.

In the principal valleys there is often an alluvial deposit many feet in thickness, which rests upon the clay slate—and in the Lizard district, in the extreme south, are large masses

* This paragraph is scarcely altered from the 1st edition, but the statements made in the text are not universally accepted.

† On Dartmoor the highest point is Yes Tor which rises to 2050 ft.

of serpentine and hornblendic rocks. Similar rocks occur in small patches in many other parts of the county. Other peculiarities of the geological structure of the county will be referred to hereafter.

The surface soils are, as might be expected, of different qualities according to the geological or mineralogical character of the sub-strata upon which they rest. In the Soils. upland valleys are large beds of peat (locally *turf*) which is used for fuel by the cottagers, and has been successfully applied in the drying of china clay, but which is still, to a large extent, lying dormant. On the general surface of the granite is a dark peaty soil full of small fragments of partially decomposed granite (locally termed *growan*) which, under cultivation, yields good crops—especially of oats and potatoes. Immediately beneath this, there is often a layer of yellow or brown sandy or stony clay, especially where the granite is much decomposed. Much of the granite upland is devoted to the summer pasturing of sheep and cattle. On the clay-slate the soil is usually a brownish clay of a very light character, when this rests upon an easily decomposed sub-stratum, it forms a very rich soil, yielding heavy crops of wheat and roots, and magnificent pastures. Over large tracts of slaty rock, however, the sub-strata are hard and “shelly”—of a character approaching to roofing slate, and in such cases the soil is generally very poor. In many districts too these naturally poor lands have been still more impoverished by the exercise of the ancient “right of turbary.” The cottagers are in the habit of paring the surface as soon as a green covering makes its appearance, and piling the turves so obtained, to be used as fuel in the winter. In many places too, between the thin surface soil and the slaty substratum is a layer of lumps of quartz, forming a kind of pan. If this is undisturbed, the soil is scarcely

deep enough for tillage, and if it be broken through, all the manure applied to the land sinks down into the hungry sub-soil and is lost to the farmer for a series of years. Lately, however, a great deal of such land has been cultivated at a great expense in labour and manure, and is now beginning to make a return for this outlay. The loamy soils in the lowlands along the river courses are very rich and fruitful, indeed, they contain the best portion of the hill soil which has been washed down during many centuries and deposited in the bottoms.

On the serpentine and hornblende of the Lizard district is another kind of soil, which is extremely fruitful, and a somewhat similar soil in the valleys around Penzance forms a kind of market garden for supplying London and the North of England with brocoli and early potatoes.

The district of Roseland is famous for its sweet mutton, and the country between the Fowey and the Fal has been called the granary of Cornwall, indeed, this might be said of nearly the whole of the south side of Cornwall. On the north too near Phillack, between Padstow and Cubert, and still farther east around Stratton, magnificent crops of corn are grown.

On the north coast are Bude Bay, Port Isaac Bay, Watergate Bay, Perran Bay, and St. Ives Bay; on the west, Whitesand Bay; on the south, Mount's Bay, Fal-Bays. mouth Bay, Gerrans Bay, Veryan Bay, St. Austell Bay, and Whitesand Bay. The principal headlands are, on the north, Tintagel Head, Pentire Point, Trevoise Head, and St. Agnes Head; on the west, Cape Cornwall and Land's End; on the south, Tolpednpenwith, the Lizard, the Deadman or Dodman, the Greben, and the Rame. The only inhabited island on the coast, with the exception of St. Michael's Mount, is St. George's Island near Looe: there

are dangerous rocks, some sunken, some just visible, lying off most of the large headlands. The sea on the coast is of a moderate depth, and the slope of the solid ground beneath it so trifling that if all the water were drawn off from its bed, Cornwall would appear to rise upon a vast plain.

The shape of the county is that of a cornucopia or horn of plenty from which some will have its Latin name *Cornubia* to be derived ; children love to have it compared to a cavalier's boot and spur kicking at the Scilly Islands ; like Italy kicking away Sicily.

Brown Willy in Simonward (St. Breward) is the highest peak in the county. It is a beautiful conical granite hill which rises 1368 feet above the sea level. On its sides and summit lie vast masses of granite weathered into fantastic shapes, as is also the case with most of the other high granite hills in the county. On the summit the Ordnance Surveyors raised a beacon of loose stones ; and it is said that from here they discovered the peak of Snowdon with their glasses ; it commands views of nearly the whole of the Bodmin Moors and a great part of the northern coast. Roughtor—the second highest peak—is but 72 feet lower—it joins Brown Willy on the northern side ; at their base is the source of the Dranes river, afterwards called the Fowey, which runs to the southward. On the top of Roughtor are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Michael. From its top may be seen Brown Willy, Yes Tor, and Dunkery Beacon—the three highest hills of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. Caradon Hill is 1208 feet in height—its southern slope is in St. Cleer the remainder in Linkinghorne. On the north side is a table land upon which King Charles's army was mustered. Valuable Copper Mines are worked on its south-western side, on the western brow

are several rude stone monuments, on the northern an entrenchment and a beacon left by the Ordnance Surveyors. The little river Tidy runs from its eastern slope—the Seaton from the western. Near Caradon Hill is the remarkable pile of rocks known as the Cheesewring which was formerly supposed to be a Druidical Monument, but is now believed to be a result of the weathering of the granite rocks.

Kit Hill is the highest part of Hingston Down, and here in old times the tinnerns of Cornwall and Devon held their Parliament. From the windmill on the top may be seen the towns of Launceston, Callington, Liskeard, Saltash, and Devonport. On the northern side of the hill are the extensive arsenic, copper, and silver works of the New Consols Mining Company. Hensbarrow Beacon is the highest point of the St. Austell granite mass. It is a broad round-topped hill crowned by a cairn raised by the Ordnance Surveyors. Its height is 1034 feet, and it is surrounded by the chief china clay pits of Cornwall; on its north side is the well-known Roche Rock 680 feet high. Carn Brea is a picturesque hill close to the town of Redruth. It is crowned by magnificent granite tors and a small castle. It is 740 feet high. The highest point west of Truro is Crowan Beacon, 850 feet.

High Cliff, north of Tresparret Downs (735), Tintagel, Pentire Point (150), Castle an Dinas (729), Trecrobben Hill, near Lelant (550), Trink Hill, near Lelant (652), Carnedyack, near St. Just (640), St. Michael's Mount (195), Hill west of Paul, near Penzance (350), Godolphin Hill (495), Tregoning Hill (596), Pendennis, near Falmouth (198), Carne Beacon, near Veryan (370), Black Head, near St. Austell (153), Carclaze Down (665), St. Mewan Beacon (385), Merther Hill, near Par (310), Hill above Seaton, East Looe (465), St. Germans Beacon (513), and very many others afford fine views.

The following is a list of eminences in Cornwall above 1000 feet high, from which extensive views may be obtained.

Brown Willy	1368
Roughtor	1296
Kilmar, S.W. from Northhill	1277
Caradon Hill	1208
Sharp Point Tor, S. from Kilmar..	1200
Newel Tor, from Sharp Point Tor..	1177
Beacon above Tresillon, E. from Brown Willy...	1174
Brey Down near St. Clether...	1125
Mennaclew Down, N.N.E. from St. Cleer ...	1124
Tober Tor near Jamaica Inn... ..	1122
Brown Gilly	1100
Kit Hill	1067
Garrah, S.W. from Brown Willy...	1060
Trewartha Tor... ..	1050
Hensbarrow Beacon..	1034
Cadon Barrow near Camelford	1011
Titch Beacon	1010
Davidstow Moor above Penhale	1005
Brocka Barrow near Temple Tor... ..	1000
Killifreth Down, W. from Hensbarrow	1000

From Ridge Hill, near Trebartha Hall, nearly the whole line of the eastern boundary may be traced from Maker to Moorwinstow, and on to Lundy Island; from the southern side of Hensbarrow, the south coast nearly from the Rame Head to the Lizard; from St. Agnes Beacon (621) nearly the whole of the north coast from Padstow westwards, and from Chapel Carn Brea near the Land's End (640), the Isles of Scilly may be seen with the lighthouses on St. Agnes, the Wolf, the Longships, the Lizard, and Trevoise Head, while from Tregoning Hill nearly the whole of the Mount's Bay is clearly visible.

The middle parts of the county are open—often unculti-

vated—barren and bare of trees ; but grand in Spring from the masses of the yellow furze and in Summer from Scenery. purple heaths. In fine weather they are glorious from the purity of the air and the wide views. In bad weather, however, they are almost repulsive, and one does not then wonder that Gilpin in the last century should have returned after getting as far west as Bodmin because he found the country “a howling wilderness.”

Large tracts of land on the north coast are covered with shell sand blown up from the sea, and this sand is greatly valued as a dressing for the inland parts. The cliff-scenery is grand almost beyond description—the cliffs are high, steep, and rugged—sometimes descending sheer into the water—sometimes bordered with lovely yellow beaches.

The coast scenery on the south is not so striking, but in many parts is still more beautiful. In the Lizard district the brilliancy of the colors of rock and sand is unsurpassed and almost unrivalled.

The watershed of Cornwall mostly lies near the north coast, so that the greater part of the county has a southern drainage—the Camel being the only important Rivers. river flowing into the Bristol Channel. The Tamar rises at Wooley Barrows in the extreme east of Cornwall on the summit of a moor, in the parish of Moor-winstow, about 3 miles from the N. coast. It flows southward, and after a course of ten miles gives its name to the village and parish of North Tamerton, then passing into St. Stephens by Launceston, receives the river Werrington and spreads into a fine lake in Werrington Park. Further on it receives the Attery and passes under Poulston, Greston, and New Bridges to the Weir Head. Here it becomes navigable, and flowing by Calstock and Gunnislake in an easterly direction, passes the grand Morwell-house Rocks and thence by Cote-

hele and Pentillie to Saltash, just above which it receives the River Tavy from Devon. Below Saltash the Lynher falls into it from the west, and this part of the river between Saltash and Devonport—about 4 miles long and half a mile broad is called Hamoaze, and here it is that many hulks are and have long been lying.

The Tamar falls into Plymouth Harbour between Drake's Island and Mount Edgcumbe after a course of 40 miles, nearly all of which is through scenery either grand or beautiful.

For a great part of its course it forms the eastern boundary of the county, the boundary line falling down the centre of the Hamoaze, but there are several isolated portions of Cornwall on the Devonshire side of the river.

The Fowey rises at Foy-Fenton at the foot of Brown Willy in the parish of St. Breward. Thence it flows southward through the moorlands between St. Neot and St. Cleer where it is called the Dranes. It then passes westernly by Glynn and southward under Resprin Bridge—past Lanhydrock and Restormel Castle. At Lostwithiel it meets the tide and becomes navigable for small vessels, and thence after a course of six miles through a very beautiful country, it reaches the Harbour at Fowey. Its total length is 30 miles.

The Fal divides the county into two nearly equal parts. It rises at Fenton Fal in Tregoss Moor and gathering up many small streams from the Moors, passes through the romantic Treviscoe valley, thence by Grampond and through the vale of Creed leaving Tregony on its left bank, and on to Ruan. It was formerly navigable up to Tregony, but now meets the tide at Ruan—passes Tregothnan—forms a junction with Truro and St. Clements Creeks, and, dividing Mylor from St. Just, forms Carrick Roads and expands into Falmouth Harbour after a course of $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles—4 of which are tidal.

The Lynher rises near Five Lanes in Alternun, flows

through Trebartha, where it forms a beautiful cascade—then eastward between Callington and St. Ives and between Pillaton and Landrake and under Nottar Bridge. Near Ince Castle it is joined by the Tidy and after a course of 27 miles falls into the Hamoaze below Saltash. Pearls have been found in this river and in the Helford.

The Helford or Gweek River rises in the high land at Buttris near Wendron, and after a course of 10 miles falls into the English Channel near Mawnan.

The Camel or Alan, the largest river on the north side of the county, has two sources; one two miles north of Camel-ford near Worthyvale, the other under Roughtor. These join at Kea Bridge, and the river takes a southerly course by Lanteglos and Advent through beautiful scenery of wood and vale. It then passes on through Lavethan, Colquite, and Slade, and meets the tide at Egloshayle. A mile further west it passes Wadebridge, and eight miles lower down falls into Padstow harbour. Its total length is 29 miles. Among the smaller streams may be mentioned the following—The Inny rises in Alternun and flows nineteen miles by South Petherwin, Lezant, Stoke-Climsland and Carthamartha into the Tamar at Inny's foot. The Tidy rises at the foot of Caradon Hill, and passing between Menheniot and St. Ives and Quethiock, becomes tidal at Tideford—whence flowing by Port Eliot and St. Germans Quay it falls into the Lynher at Ince Point.

The Seaton has its course at St. Cleer on the west side of Caradon, and flows through Menheniot by Coldrennick and Catchfrench, and separating St. Germans from Morval and St. Martins, falls into the sea at Seaton. The deposits of sand brought down by this stream from the Caradon Copper Mines have destroyed a great extent of land at and near its mouth.

The Looe rises at Treworgy in St. Cleer, and flows south of Liskeard through a lovely vale between Morval and Duloe. It becomes navigable at Sandplace—separates the parishes of St. Martins and Talland and falls into the sea between East and West Looe.

The Duloe rises in St. Pinnock, and passes through the deep vale of Trelawne by Trenant into the Looe.

The St. Austell River rises near Hensbarrow Beacon, joins the Menacuddle vale stream, and falls into the sea at Pentewan.

The Hayle is formed of four brooks uniting at Relubbus near St. Hilary; it flows northwards by St. Erth to Hayle Quay where it becomes navigable, and finally falls into St. Ives Bay.

The Gannel rises in Newlyn and flows through Tremper Valley into the Bristol Channel at Gannel Porth.

The Hel rises at Hangman's barrow near Carn Menellis, and passing Helston, falls into the Loe Pool after a course of ten miles. In winter, by the occasional breaking of the Loe Bar, the waters find their way into the Mount's Bay.

The Ladock rises in St. Enoder, flows by Tresillian into the Fal after a course of eleven miles.

Most of these streams contain small but delicious trout, and the Tamar, Fowey and Camel are fair Salmon Rivers. The fish will live in water which is whitened by China Clay so long as the spawning beds are kept clear of deposit, but the refuse from lead or copper mines, and in a less degree from tin mines is fatal to them.

There is in Cornwall generally an abundance of water except where the mines have cut off the springs. In the large mining parishes of the west the people are often dependent upon rain water, and when this fails have to go two or three miles for a supply. Yet a spring will sometimes

continue to flow freely in the immediate neighbourhood of mines. There is a strong spring between the deep mines of South and West Caradon, and a still more remarkable one at Carnmarth, near Carharrack, in Gwennap.

Lakes are by no means numerous in Cornwall, nor are they in general picturesque. The largest is Dozmary Pool, which is situated on the high land north of St. Neot, at an elevation of 890 feet above the sea level.

Lakes and Pools.

From the apparently lifeless character of its waters, it was called the Dead Sea of Cornwall by old writers. It is about a mile in circumference, nearly square, and from twelve to eighteen feet deep. This, as the fable runs, is the scene of Tregagle's punishment—he is doomed to dip it out with a limpet shell. Other idle tales of this pool are, that it is bottomless; that it ebbs and flows with the tide; and that there is a whirlpool in the middle which swallows up things cast into it and disgorges them into the sea at Fowey. Its name of Dead Sea is no more correct than these tales, since fine eels and trout have been caught in it—as indeed in most of the pools in Cornwall. Besides this pool on the granite, several smaller ones are known, but they are of little interest or beauty.

Next to Dozmary Pool in size, is the Loe Pool, near Helston; it is a mile and a quarter long, and an eighth of a mile broad, and about 26 feet deep at its deepest part. It is separated from the sea by a broad bar of shingle and sand. In winter when the valley is flooded as far back as Helston, and the mills cannot work, the Mayor of Helston presents two leathern purses containing three-halfpence each to the Lord of Penrose, to whom the pool belongs, and begs permission to cut the bar; this granted, the bar is cut, and the water rushes out, discoloring the water of the Bay for several miles.

Swan Pool, near Falmouth, is so called from the swans

long kept there by the Killigrew family. It is a quarter of a mile broad, and half a mile long. It is separated from the sea by a low bar of pebbles and sand, over which the waves break in stormy weather.

Besides these larger pools, there are several others which deserve a word of notice. On the high road from Bodmin to Launceston, and about 5 miles from Bodmin, is a small pool supplied by a spring which usually drains southward by Glynn, into the Fowey, but it is so exactly on the watershed of the county, that in wet weather it often overflows to the northward, and so reaches the Camel.

A remarkably situated pool exists on a flat-topped hill a little north of Roche, for this may, at any time, be made to flow either to Padstow, Par, or Falmouth by simply moving the soft earth around its margin with a spade.

CHAPTER VII.

Climate, Agriculture, &c.

The air of Cornwall is generally moist, no part being more than 20 miles from the sea. Flushing, near Falmouth, and Marazion, near Penzance, have the name of *Climate*. being the most sheltered and the mildest spots in Cornwall—very suitable for invalids. On the north coast the climate is altogether more bracing.

The wettest months are usually November, December,

and January—the average rainfall for the year varies from 37 inches at Helston to 62 inches at Alternun, and the average number of rainy days from 184 at Helston to 216 at Alternun. The Spring is late and usually cold. The Summer short and seldom very hot, the Autumn often delightful, and the Winter long, wet, and mild. The mean annual temperature at Penzance is $54^{\circ} \cdot 5$ and the mean of the extremes only $75^{\circ} \cdot 2$ and 23° over a period of 16 years; Cornwall therefore possesses a very agreeable climate.

Winds are very violent, especially on the north and west, and few winters pass without terrible wrecks occurring on those coasts. Thunder storms are not frequent, but occur usually in the autumn or winter. They are generally sudden, violent, and partial. Occasional waterspouts have been seen, and have, indeed, done much damage. Slight shocks of earthquake are also occasionally felt.

People often live to a great age in Cornwall, and there are many records in the parish registers of persons aged more than 100 years.

Agriculture in Cornwall up to Elizabeth's time was much neglected; the land uncultivated, the people nearly all tanners, and dependent upon Devon for food. "They had little bread-corn—their drink, water, or at best whey (scald milk) for the wheat farmer in a parish brewed not above twice a year, and then, good lack! what liquor. Their meat *whitsul* as they called it—namely, milk—sour-milk, cheese curds, butter, and such like as came from the cow and ewe, who were tied by the one leg at pasture.* "Their apparel coarse in matter, ill-shaped in

* Two legs are now usually tied together ("vettered") in the upland farms to prevent straying, but around Camelford they are fastened together in couples by neck-irons attached to leathern collars.

manners ; their legs and feet bare, to which old folk had so accustomed their youth that they could hardly abide to wear shoes, complaining how it made their feet overhot. Their dwellings were walls of earth ; low thatched roofs, few partitions, no planchings (wooden floorings), or windows of glass, and scarcely any chimneys other than a hole in the wall to let out the smoke ; their bed, straw and a blanket ; as for sheets, so much linen had not yet stepped over the channel."

At the end of Elizabeth's reign, corn was first exported from Cornwall to Spain, and agriculture has since gone on improving. Orchards were planted about that time, and it has been stated that potatoes were grown here long before Sir Walter Raleigh brought them from Virginia.

Hops were once cultivated in Roseland, peas and beans for cattle are not grown—some flax is still cultivated for the sake of linseed, but neither hemp nor teazle. Sea weed of the kind called oar-weed, and sea-sand are much used for dressing around the coast and even inland.

Very excellent cider of the rough flavored kind is made in the hundred of east and in other parts of the county. The best honey in England is that from the neighbourhood of the Land's End—the bees gathering it from the fine heaths and other wild flowers growing so abundantly there.

The method of making butter by churning is not practised in Cornwall. The milk is set on a gentle fire to simmer, when the "scalded cream" rises to the surface. This in itself is a perfect condiment, but if not used in that state, it is soon converted into butter by turning with the hand. This custom is peculiar to Cornwall, Devon and Brittaný, and was perhaps carried over to the last named country by the Britons, who settled there in the 5th and 6th centuries—it is now a singular memorial of the celtic race. The patriarchal

practice of baking cakes upon the hearth is still common in the inland and agricultural districts. Turf is still used for fuel on the Moors, coal being dear and wood scarce. A great deal of furze is however stored for winter use.

Of late years agriculture has made great advances in Cornwall, and some of the heaviest grain and root crops ever obtained have been cultivated in Cornwall. Spring corn is often especially well cultivated in Cornwall, and barley has been sown, cut, and threshed within nine weeks in the Lizard district. The great obstacles to Cornish farming have been the small size of the fields and farms, and the want of manure. Artificial manures are now largely used, and the fields and farms are rapidly being thrown together and enlarged.

A great many cattle and sheep are fed on the Cornish pastures, and many of the farmers living near the moors, send their young cattle there for the summer, where they soon get into excellent condition. For this the moor farmers have the privilege of making a charge, usually 10s. or 15s. per beast for the season. This is a very old custom, for Carew says "The neighbours of Devon and Somerset shires hired their pastures at a rent, and stored them with their owne cattell." The cattle are of the old Cornish, North Devon, South Devon, Herefords, Shorthorns, Jersey and Guernsey breeds.

The Sheep are often of the Shropshire, Leicester, or the South Hams breed. There is also a native breed still found on the hills. Very little cheese is made in Cornwall. The horses in common use are small, but very strong and sure-footed. Mules were formerly much employed, but are not now often seen. A breed of ponies on Goonhilly Downs is believed to be native.

There is a very fine breed of donkeys, and goats often run in a half-wild state on the hills and cliffs.

The board of Trade returns of Great Britain for the year ending June 25th, 1876 give the following figures for Cornwall, mentioning the increase and decrease in the various divisions; for the sake of comparison we add the figures for England, excluding Scotland and Wales. The total acreage under all kinds of crops on June 25th, 1876, was, compared with June 25th, 1875, as follows:—

Agricultural
Statistics.

		<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat.....	Cornwall ...	145,642	Decrease	4,452
"	England ...	2,822,342	"	306,205
Barley or Bere	Cornwall ...	52,554	Increase	32
"	England ...	2,109,265	"	18,842
Oats.....	Cornwall ...	44,910	"	1,712
"	England ...	1,525,349	"	103,398
Bye	Cornwall ...	45	Decrease	41
"	England ...	45,629	Increase	2,085
Beans	Cornwall ...	12	"	1
"	England ...	487,616	Decrease	45,139
Peas.....	Cornwall ...	48	Increase	6
"	England ...	288,085	Decrease	22,538
Potatoes	Cornwall ...	6,177	"	452
"	England ...	307,798	"	12,679
Turnips & Swedes..	Cornwall ...	30,159	"	460
"	England ...	1,561,116	"	7,933
Mangolds	Cornwall ...	12,895	Increase	1,024
"	England ...	338,670	Decrease	13,528
Carrots	Cornwall ...	145	Increase	22
"	England ...	14,745	"	1,154
Cabbage, Kohl- Rabi, and Rape }	Cornwall ...	9,708	"	242
"	England ...	172,715	Decrease	10,687
Vetches, Lucerne, and any other Green Crops, ex- cept Clover or Grass	Cornwall ...	1,197	"	137
"	England ...	359,759	"	49,997

Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under rotation . . . }	Cornwall ...	Acres. 138,721	Increase	Acres. 2789
	England ...	2,787,103	„	178,897
Of which the acre- age for Hay was in	Cornwall ...	40,453	Decrease.....	1,371
	England ...	1,671,751	Increase.....	139,013
Not for Hay	Cornwall ...	98,268	„	4,160
„	England ...	1,115,352	„	39,984

Of Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass, not broken up in rotation (exclusive of heath or mountain land) there were for Hay—Cornwall 16,909, decrease 1,544; England 3,123,727, increase 5,173; Not for hay—Cornwall 148,369, increase 3,949; England 7,564,902, increase 147,173.

The extent of bare, fallow, and uncropped arable land was in Cornwall 19,979 acres, a decrease of 238 acres; England 607,905, increase 92,719. Under Flax there were in England 7,366 acres, an increase of 719 acres; Cornwall *nil*; Hops—England 69,999, increase 828; Cornwall *nil*.

The numbers of horses, including ponies (as returned by occupiers of land) cattle, sheep, and pigs were as follow:—

Horses used solely for agricultural purposes, &c.... }	Cornwall ...	22,195	Increase	535
	England ...	758,820	„	13,464
Unbroken Horses of any age, and Mares for breed- ing	Cornwall ...	8,415	„	298
	England ...	298,725	„	12,305
Cows and Heifers in milk or in calf	Cornwall ...	50,992	„	981
	England ...	1,573,656	Decrease.....	21,640
Other Cattle—two years of age and above	Cornwall ...	43,726	„	940
	England....	1,149,882	„	12,712

Under two years } of age.....	Cornwall...	Acres. 61,232	Decrease.....	Acres. 1,006
"	England ...	1,852,872	"	107,708
Sheep—one year } old and above.. }	Cornwall...	269,611	"	1,446
"	England ...	11,586,286	"	386,806
Under one year.....	Cornwall...	168,829	"	35
"	England ...	6,733,805	"	407,737
Pigs.....	Cornwall...	62,206	An increase of	5,771
"	England ...	1,924,033	"	48,676

Within the last few years a new stimulus to production has been given to Cornish agriculturists by the great demand for dead meat and butter for the London market. The quantity of meat exported from Lostwithiel, amounted, in 1876, to 1248 tons.

According to Mr. John Thomas, of Gulval, the Penzance district alone yielded in 1875 crops to the value of £70,400, as shewn in the following Table:—

† Crops.	Acres under cultivation	WAGES PAID.		No. of hands employed altogether	VALUE OF CROP.		REMARKS.
		Per acre.	Total.		Per acre.	Total.	
Potatoes.....	700	£ 12	£ 8,400	50	£ 35,000	No damage by Frost to brocoli, little to potatoes. Thermometer stood at 8 degrees of frost—the maximum. 3 years ago it stood at 8 degrees, and destroyed nearly all the brocoli. Once only was this known—8 degrees frost.	
Brocoli	1,000	5	5,000	25	25,000		
Onions	50	12	600	50	2,500		
Asparagus	20	16	320	70	1,400		
Gooseberries	100	12	1,200	40	4,000		
Raspberries	15	15	225	60	900		
Black Currants...	30	12	360	50	1,000		
Strawberries	10	15	150	60	600		
Total....	1,925		16,255		70,400		

For the Potatoe crop upwards of £6,000 worth of seed potatoes was imported from Lincolnshire alone.* In 1876 the

See Mr. Rashleigh's Address as President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1876.

value of the crops in the Penzance district was over £50,000. Not many strawberries are grown in this district but in East Cornwall many hundreds of tons are grown, as much as 30 tons having been sent from one station—Saltash—in a single day. Much of the recent improvement in Cornish Agriculture is due to the operations of the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association and to its exhibitions which are held annually in different parts of the county.

Red deer were formerly hunted in the forests, and fallow deer are still preserved at Tregothnan and elsewhere.

Martens and squirrels are still numerous in the woods, the latter only in the eastern and central parts of the county—badgers are sometimes seen—otters are in some parts numerous, both in salt and fresh water. Foxes, hares, and rabbits are very common in many parts, and several excellent packs of fox hounds and harriers are kept. In June, 1877, a fox and a badger were found fighting on a moor near Roche. Both were taken alive and afterwards exhibited at a local fancy fair.

Adders, snakes, and slowworms, frogs, toads, and newts are abundant almost everywhere in the county.

Birds are extremely numerous—the most common are the kite, several kinds of hawk, the thrush, (greybird) black-bird, lark, linnet, many finches, sparrow, water-wag-tail, raven, rook, crow, starling, redwing, wood-pigeon and magpie, also the owl, woodpecker, kingfisher, redstart, martin, sandpiper, golden and green plovers, woodcock, snipe, partridge, pheasant, quail, landrail, cross-bill, hoopoe, golden crested wren, &c. Nightingales are never found in Cornwall, but the reed-warbler (called the Cornish nightingale) sings sweetly in the night. The bee-eater has been shot in Madron, the little bustard on Goonhilly Downs, and an eagle in Lanteglos, by Fowey. The Cornish chough

is not uncommon about some of the sea-cliffs, although rare elsewhere in England.

Woodcocks eggs have been found and hatched by artificial heat, and the young of the snipe have been found on Bodmin Downs.

Among water birds are many gulls, several kinds of grebe, the puffin, cormorant, stormy petrel, wild swans, geese and ducks, heron, widgeon, teal, gannet, curlew, &c.

Although not really fishes, we may mention that whales and seals of several kinds, the grampus, the dolphin and the porpoise are sometimes seen on the coasts.

Fish and Fisheries. The basking shark, blue shark, porbeagle, fin-fish, and many other large fish are found in the deeper waters. Of edible fish are caught the turbot, sole, plaice, and flounder, cod, ling, pollock, whiting, mullet, bream, gurnard, conger and many others. Pilchards, mackerel, and herrings are caught in countless thousands—some times they are in such vast shoals that they are driven upon the shore by the incoming tide, and may be dipped up in buckets or taken with the hand. The pilchard for ages has been found in abundance on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, and along the south coast of Ireland, and scarcely elsewhere. They are taken in a large stop-net or *seine*, and when salted and pressed, are exported to France, Spain, and Italy for consumption during Lent.

Within the last few years a factory has been established at Mevagissey for the preparation of Cornish Sardines. It has long been known that the French Sardine was really the young of the pilchard. The larger pilchards are boiled in oil, sealed up, and sold as "Pilchards in oil."

The chief pilchard fisheries are at Cawsand, Looe, Polperro, Fowey, Mevagissey, Falmouth, St. Mawes, Porthleven, Penzance, St. Ives and Port Isaac; but almost every cove has

its fishermen. As many as 60,000 hogsheads have been taken in a single season, besides those eaten in the county.*

Mackerel are usually taken in drift nets, or by hook and line, and even now are sometimes so abundant as to be sold at the rate of 40 or 60 a shilling as they are brought from the boats. More commonly the price is from 6 to 10 a shilling. Large quantities are sent to the London markets by special trains. In 1876, 4,405 tons of fish, chiefly mackerel, were so sent.

The herring fishery is principally carried on at St. Ives and other places on the north coast—this fish rarely passes into the English channel in any considerable number. Herrings are usually taken in drift nets.

Of fresh water fish there are small trout in every stream which has not been poisoned by mine waters, and larger ones in the larger rivers and upland pools. In the Alan is found a grey trout with red flesh, in the Fowey a black trout of large size, sometimes nearly 2 feet long, and also the Bartholomew trout which is taken in August. In the Loe Pool is a trout of fine flavour, having a purple back, and a belly of a fine peach color. Large salmon are caught in the Camel and Tamar, and occasionally in the Fowey, but not in the Fal.

* The following table shews the quantity of Pilchards exported in the year 1875—6. This was not a good year, there having been only 13 smaller exports since 1815:—

FROM	Ship-ments.	Hogsheads sent to					
		GENOA.	LEG-HORN.	NAPLES.	BARI.	VENICE.	ANCONA
Penzance	13	4212	514½	827½	170½	82	..
Falmouth.....	7	48	16	..	..	181	34
Fowey, and } Mevagissey }	2	..	..	529	50	..	..
St. Ives.....	1	534	..	..	..	..	..

The fish of the inland counties of England, such as the pike, carp, perch and tench, are rare, except in stocked ponds.

Among shellfish, crabs, lobsters, and cray-fish are still abundant, although not so much so as formerly. Oysters, cockles, mussels, scallops, and razor fish are also tolerably abundant, and of good quality. Cornwall is one of the few counties in England where limpets are eaten.

At Porthcurnow, near the Logan rock, in St. Levan a great number of species of small shells are found in the sands—many being microscopic. A list of them was published some years since by Mr. Thos. Cornish of Penzance. Corals of several kinds flourish on many parts of the coast, and especially at Pendower Bay, in Falmouth Harbour, and on the coast near its mouth.

The Cornish Fauna, according to the late Mr. Couch, included 247 species of birds, 173 of fishes, and 67 stalk-eyed crustaceans, up to 1841. Since then Mr. E. H. Rodd has added several species of birds, and additions have also been made to the fishes by Mr. Thos. Cornish, and of crustaceans by Mr. C. W. Peach and others. Of terrestrial and fluvial mammals there are, according to Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, 31 indigenous to the county, not counting the domestic species.*

Very beautiful shells are found on some of the beaches, especially at Hayle; numerous interesting microscopic shells occur amongst the sea-sand at Porthcurnow, near the Logan Rock in St. Levan. Coral grows abundantly in Falmouth Harbour, and on many parts of the coast.

The mildness of the climate allows of the growth of

* See "The Cornish Fauna," published by the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro.

many plants which are soon killed if left unprotected in other parts of England. Myrtles, verbenas, fuchsias and geraniums remain in the open air all the winter and rarely suffer from frost. The tamarisk grows on the north coast about Hayle and Padstow and forms an excellent hedge. Currants, gooseberries, and apples of many excellent sorts grow well; the Cornish gilliflower is well known as one of the very finest flavoured apples; walnuts, and apricots do not generally ripen and grapes rarely do so in the open air. The mulberry flourishes in the west.

In consequence of the high winds, trees only flourish except in protected spots. But several kinds of fir prosper in the most exposed situations. The usual trees are pinaster; spruce, Scotch and silver firs; Dutch, Cornish, and wych elms, the sycamore, beech, birch, oak, ash, Spanish and horse chestnuts, the lime and the plane.

There is reason to believe that Cornwall was formerly much more wooded than now, as not only are trees found in the peat mosses and river gravels of the uplands, but also below the present sea level at the mouths of the existing estuaries and beneath the sands of the sea beaches.

The temperate climate is genial to the growth of many sub-tropical plants, particularly those of the new world. Bulbous plants from South and North Africa and elsewhere are to be found established in the gardens and orchards in considerable abundance, particularly the early flowering narcissus and anemones. This is due to the general absence of severe frosts.

But the moist cool summers prevent the proper ripening of the wood of several kinds of fruit trees from hot dry climates, as the peach, nectarine, and apricot; hence the difficulty of their general cultivation. The failure of the latter may be partially due to the absence of limestone or chalk,

which is essential to its successful cultivation; as well as to the want of a perfect season of rest, which the mild open winter does not give.

Figs and the small fruits, pears, and apples, do remarkably well, and when perry and cider is not the object in view. The most useful and delicate varieties are extensively cultivated for the London and other markets.

When attention has been paid to the nature of the soil and selection of situation, some very fine examples of the more useful timbers are grown—as ash, oak, &c.; but, in most cases, but little regard has been paid to either soil, situation, or kinds, and the results are, but little better than ordinary faggot wood. Of late years, since the reclaiming and cultivation of the land has had more attention, many quick growing coniferæ and deciduous trees have been planted for shelter, such as *Pinus pinaster*, *P. maritima*, *P. Austriaca*, the elms, beech, and the Spanish chestnut; under the shelter of which, all the more delicate trees and shrubs do well.

The Plane, although said to have been introduced into the county by Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, in 1723, has not become a feature of the county, except in very sheltered situations; unlike the Lucomb oak, which under favourable circumstances has attained to gigantic dimensions, as may be seen at Carclew, Enys, Trewarthenick, and elsewhere.

The evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*) locally called the *Ilex*, forms quite a feature in the county, where it is usually and freely planted, doing well in both sheltered and exposed situations, its dark and sombre foliage giving quite a distinct outline to most of the ornamental woods and domains.

Where advantage has been taken of the sheltered valleys, so numerous along the south coast, as at Pengerrick, Fal-mouth, etc., very many plants of great beauty and interest

are to be found in cultivation. The most noticeable are the gum and wattle trees from Australia, the camphor laurel (*Laurus Camphora*), *erubothrium coccinea*, and a rich collection of the rarest coniferæ, as at Pengerrick, also the Lemon at Falmouth, all of which were planted by Mr. R. W. Fox. In the Gardens of the Honble. and Revd. J. T. Boscawen, at Lamorran, are many fine examples of *Pinus insignis* and several of the rarer kinds of the fir tribe, and perhaps the largest and most interesting specimens of the Australian fan palms (*Coryphen Australis*) to be found in the country, one of which when measured was more than sixteen feet high, and as much across the top. In the adjoining grounds at Tre-
gothnan the *Camellia* grows and blooms in the greatest perfection, having the luxuriant growth of the common laurel, and, as an evergreen shrub, usurping its place.

Tremough, near Penryn, is famous for its fine collection of Indian rhododendrons.

The *Benthamia fragifera* from the East Indies, introduced so lately as 1825, and extensively planted by the drives and plantations at Heligan, have assumed the dimensions of timber trees, and annually produce abundance of creamy white magnolia like blossoms, which are succeeded by the beautiful crimson reticulated orange-shaped fruit, so highly relished by pheasants and domestic fowls.

Trescoe, one of the Scilly Islands, has long been famous for a large collection of tropical trees and shrubs, brought together by the late Mr. Augustus Smith. A similar class of plants have been grown for several years by Mr. Rawlings, of the Downs, Hayle, the most noticeable of which are the *Drucænas* and *Cordylines* of Australia and New Zealand, and fine examples of several varieties of American aloes (*Agava Americani*).

The county is rich in native plants, several of which are

indigenous, as the pretty little trailing Cornish moneywort, (*Sibthorpia Europæa*) and the Cornish heath (*Erica vagans*), the latter is limited to the serpentine soils of the Lizard, Clicker and Cock's Tor, near Liskeard.

An exceedingly pretty and interesting plant is the Irish butterwort (*Pinguicula grandiflora*), on the Moor beyond Penzance, but it is an alien brought there about ten or twelve years ago by Mr. John Ralfs of that town.

Ferns are especially abundant, and nearly every British species, not peculiar to limestone districts, are to be found. Many singular and pretty varieties that originated here are popular in the collections of cultivators—as *Polypodium vulgare* var. *Cornubiensi*, *Adiantum capillis-veneris* var. *Cornubiensi*, &c. The Harts-tongue fern is everywhere abundant, and produces freely forked, undulated, and tasseled fronds, sometimes more than 30 inches in length.

The more especial kinds are the Sea-spleenwort (*Asplenium Marinum*), *Asplenium lanceolatum*, and the true Maiden-hair, *Adiantum capillis-veneris*.

Mosses, lichens, lycopodiaceæ and algæ are abundant and in great variety.

The Plants of Cornwall include *at least* the following numbers of species—exclusive of algæ:—

<i>Dicotyledons.</i>	<i>Species.</i>
Thalamifloræ	189
Calycifloræ	202
Corollifloræ.....	283
Gymnospermæ	2
Monochlamydæ	105
	781
Monocotyledons.....	223
Cryptogams	39
	1043

CHAPTER VIII.

Political Condition, Roads, &c.

The county is formed into two Parliamentary Divisions, East and West. The boundary line passes between Newlyn and St. Columb Minor, south of Colan, between St. Columb Major and St. Enoder; west of St. Dennis, between Ladock and St. Enoder, St. Erme, and Probus; between Creed and St. Stephens in Brannell and St. Ewe, and between Veryan and St. Michael Carhayes; all places east of this line being in the eastern Parliamentary Division, all to the west in the western. Each Division returns two members to Parliament; the polling places for the Eastern Division are Bodmin, Launceston, Liskeard, Stratton, St. Austell, St. Columb Major, Camelford, and Callington; for the Western Division, Truro, Helston, Penzance, and Redruth. The places of nomination and election are Bodmin and Truro. Lord Vivian of Glynn near Bodmin is the Lord Lieutenant of the county. The members of Parliament for the Eastern Division are Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., and John Tremayne, Esq.; for the Western Division, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., and Arthur Pendarves Vivian, Esq.

The borough of Truro and the united boroughs of Falmouth and Penryn each return two members, while Bodmin, Launceston, Liskeard, Helston, and St. Ives each return one member. Of these 13 members, three are conservatives, the rest liberals.

Before 1832, Cornwall returned forty-four members to Parliament ;* all the following boroughs returning each two members were disfranchised by the Reform Bill :—Bossiney, Camelford, East Looe, West Looe, Fowey, St. Germans, Callington, Lostwithiel, St. Mawes, Michell, Newport, Saltash, and Tregony. Grampound also returned two members till 1824, when its privilege was annulled for bribery. Helston, St. Ives, and Liskeard which formerly returned two members now return each but one ; and Falmouth is united in the franchise with Penryn.

The County is at present divided into nine hundreds, as stated below—but Domesday Book only mentions seven, viz: Conarton, Faweton, Pawton, Rialton, Stratton, Tiberta, and Winneton.

Hundreds. The existing hundreds are as follows :—

1. East	with 36 parishes.
2. West... ..	„ 19 „
3. Stratton	„ 12 „
4. Lesnewth	„ 19 „
5. Trigg	„ 12 „
6. Powder	„ 38 „
7. Pydar	„ 19 „
8. Kirrier	„ 26 „
9. Penwith	„ 24 „

“The divisions and subdivisions of Cornwall are now become so numerous and intricate that it is no easy task to exhibit a distinct and correct view of them. Government seems to be shaking parishes, townships, &c. as it were in a

* How this county came to be indulged with so many boroughs cannot clearly be accounted for, except by supposing it owing to the interest of its dukes.

kaleidoscope, to see what new variety of arrangement can be made.* The arms of the county are—sable, fifteen besants, five, four, three, two, one; supporters two lions rampant; crest a lion passant; all proper; motto “one and all.”

The chief turnpike roads are those from Torpoint through Liskeard to Bodmin, St. Austell, Truro, Falmouth, Penzance: from Liskeard through Lostwithiel to St. Austell; from Truro through Redruth, Camborne, and Hayle to St. Ives; from Launceston to Bodmin, from Launceston to Camelford, Wadebridge, St. Columb and Truro. The turnpike roads are under fourteen trusts, and extend over 335 miles. In the neighbourhood of Truro and Bodmin the turnpike trusts are now done away with, and the roads are maintained by a local rate. As a rule, both parish and turnpike roads are well made and preserved, this is, of course, owing in part to the fact that excellent roadstone is to be found in nearly every parish. The stones mostly used are greenstone, (“blue elvan” or “irestone,”) granite, tourmaline-schist, serpentine, and elvan.

The chief line of Railway is the Cornwall which runs from Plymouth through Truro to Falmouth; and The West Cornwall from Truro to Penzance. The Cornwall Railways. Railway was commenced in 1847, when the first sod was cut at Burngullow by Mr. J. D. Sheriff, after £100,000 had been spent in litigation. The first great problem was how to cross the Tamar, as it had been determined to make a line to pass through the chief towns of the county which all, or nearly all, lie near the south coast. To do this, Brunel designed his magnificent Albert Bridge—then the greatest, and still one of the greatest Railway

* John Wallis, A.M. Cornwall Register p. 209.

schemes ever seriously proposed. But financial difficulties intervened in 1849-1852, and all works were suspended until that latter year, when the bridge was begun, and in 1858 completed, after the conquest of great difficulties and an expenditure of a quarter of a million in money. On the 1st of May, 1859, the line was opened to Truro, and in August, 1863, to Falmouth. The West Cornwall Railway, from Truro to Penzance, the oldest portion from Redruth to Hayle was opened in 1835, it was continued westward to Penzance in 1852, eastward to Truro in 1853, and to Newham in 1855 was previously in existence.

The cost of making the Cornwall Railway was very great, owing to the numerous viaducts, earthworks, and cuttings rendered necessary by the extreme unevenness of the ground in the route chosen. Up to December, 1874, the expenditure amounted to £1,814,024 17s. 0d. The total length of the viaducts is nearly 7 miles, and the annual cost of their maintenance is £10,000.

The Cornwall Minerals Railway extends from Fowey, by Par and the Luxullian Valley, Bugle and the Tregoss Moor, and by St. Columb, to Newquay, with branches to the St. Dennis, Fal valley, and Roche china clay and stone districts, and to the Perran Iron Mines.

The portion from Par to Newquay was projected by Mr. J. T. Treffry, of Place, Fowey, many years ago, but he died before it was completed beyond Bugle.

About 1869, or 1870, the scheme was taken up by Mr. W. R. Roebuck, in conjunction with the renewed working of the Perran Iron Mines, and after great labor and perseverance he at last succeeded in obtaining the capital necessary for its construction. The whole line was opened from Fowey to Newquay for goods traffic in 1873, and for passengers in 1876.

The line with its branches is forty miles in length, and cost upwards of £1,000,000 in construction: the contractor was Sir S. Morton Peto.*

The St. Ives Railway, a branch from the West Cornwall Railway, at St. Erth Station, to the important fishing town of St. Ives, was commenced in 1874, and opened for passenger traffic in May, 1877. The total length is four miles and a half, and the cost was very heavy owing to the difficult nature of the ground.

Besides these main lines and branches, and the little Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway, which is one of the oldest in the kingdom, there are several lines which carry minerals and goods only. These are the Chacewater and Devoran, Portreath, St. Austell and Pentewan, Liskeard and Caradon, from Caradon Mines to the Port of Looe, the Lostwithiel and Fowey, the Burngullow Railway, and the East Cornwall Mineral Railway.

Within the last two years, and in connexion with the railways, stage-coaches have been revived, and now run between St. Columb and Launceston, viâ Wadebridge and Camelford, and from Liskeard to Tavistock, viâ Callington and Calstock.

Owing to the uneven nature of the ground these are not very largely constructed in Cornwall, but there is a canal from Par to Pons' Mill, in the Luxullian valley, Canals. constructed by Mr. J. T. Treffry, another from Looe to Liskeard, and a third from Bude to Launceston in Cornwall, and to the Blagdon Moor in Devon. This latter is 35 miles long, and was constructed between 1819 and 1826.

* By an agreement with the Great Western Railway Co. the Cornwall Minerals Railway is to be worked by them for 5 years, from July 1st, 1877—with subsequent right of purchase.

The chief trading port is Falmouth (with Penryn) and Falmouth Harbour is the first safe anchorage for vessels entering the English Channel. A considerable trade is also carried at Truro, Fowey, Looe, Penzance, Hayle, Newquay and Padstow. The other ports are Charlestown and Pentewan, on the south coast; Porthleven in the Mount's Bay; Portreath, St. Agnes; Port Isaac and Bude on the north coast.

The chief exports to foreign ports are pilchards, tin, lead, china clay, china stone, and machinery; to British ports tin, copper ore, lead, lead ore, iron-ore, manganese, arsenic, pyrites, granite, slate, china clay and china stone. Runcorn, These are sent to Plymouth, Bristol, Swansea, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and other ports.

By railway very large quantities of broccoli, early potatoes, strawberries, mackerel, shell-fish and meat are sent to Bristol, London, and the north of England as already stated.

The chief foreign imports are tobacco (entered only at Falmouth), timber, grain, flour, sugar, rum, cotton, staves, &c. from the United States and the West Indies; cattle and horses and hides from South America; fruit, wine, brandy, fishery salt, wool, &c. from Spain and Portugal; cheese, butter, and potatoes from Holland and Belgium; hemp, tar, iron, linen, sailcloth, timber, grain, &c. from the Baltic; fruit, oil, silk, salt, &c. from the Mediterranean; grain and hides from the Black Sea; fruit, wine, brandy, flour, cattle, and potatoes from France.

The chief imports from British territories are timber from Quebec, coal from Wales and Sunderland, groceries, ship chandlery, earthenware, salt, and manufactured goods in iron, cotton, and wool from London, Bristol, Liverpool, Plymouth, and other ports.

There are few chemical works in Cornwall, but metals

are extracted from mixed ores by chemical ("wet") processes at New Consols, Wheal Newton, Holmbush, and other mines near Callington and Calstock.

Sulphuric Acid is manufactured at Devoran, and Sulphate of Ammonia is prepared in small quantities from the gas liquors at Truro and elsewhere.

Crude Arsenic is produced in large quantity at many of the mines by roasting the arsenical tin ores, and some mines have their own refineries. There are also arsenic refineries at Hayle, Bissoe, Gwinear and Callington.

Small quantities of Tungstic Acid and Tungstate of Soda are prepared at East Pool Mine near Redruth.

Mineral Paints are prepared at Perranporth and elsewhere.

Tin smelting is carried on at Penzance, Newlyn, Hayle, Redruth, Bissoe, Truro, Charlestown, and Saltash; lead smelting at Par.

There are large iron foundries at Hayle and Perran-ar-worthal where the largest pumping engines in the world are and have been made. Smaller foundries are at Tuckingmill, Truro, Falmouth, Penryn, St. Austell, Charlestown, St. Blazey, and Wadebridge.

Fire bricks (and some common bricks) are largely made at Breage, St. Day, St. Enoder, St. Stephens, and at several places near Calstock chiefly from the refuse of china clay works, or from decomposed elvan porphyries, and lately some very fine vitrified bricks have been made from certain kinds of soft clay slate by the Phoenix Brick and Tile Co. at Calstock. Chemical porcelain is also made at Calstock.

Crucibles are made at Redruth and Truro, and coarse pottery at Truro. A Naphtha distillery has long been in operation at Charlestown.

Shipbuilding is carried on at Hayle, Falmouth, Truro, Par, and Wadebridge.

There are Powder Mills at Ponsanooth, Herodsfoot, and other places, and Paper Mills at Ponsanooth, Penryn, near Truro, Gunnislake, &c. Safety fuse for use in the mines and quarries is manufactured at St. Day and Tuckingmill.

The woollen manufacture at one time flourished in Cornwall, and Tregony was the chief seat—later it was established at Menheniot, Callington, and Gunnislake, but the trade has fallen into decay. There is still a woollen factory at Ponsanooth. There are tanneries at Penzance, Truro, and Gram-pound.

At Mevagissey a Sardine factory has lately been established for curing the small pilchards, which are now known to be identical with the Sardines of the west coast of France.

CHAPTER IX.

Social Condition.

The Earldom of Cornwall in its later form dates from the Conquest, when William I gave it to his brother Robert, Earl of Moreton, and endowed the Earldom with 793 manors. Edward III, in 1337, erected the Earldom into a Dukedom and gave it to his son the Black Prince, since which time the eldest son of the reigning sovereign is held to be born Duke of Cornwall, and to hold all the rights of the Dukedom without patent

Nobility and
Gentry.

of creation. During the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth the dukedom was vested in the crown, and Elizabeth sold sixteen of the duchy manors; Henry, eldest son of James I, the next duke, recovered them, however, by process of law, and the purchasers lost all their purchase money. Henry, dying before his father, his brother Charles, afterwards Charles I, became duke, and after him his son, who became Charles II. This connexion may partly explain the almost universal loyalty of the Cornish during the civil wars. The title lay in abeyance from Charles II till the accession of the house of Hanover, when it was conferred on George Augustus, only son of George I; to him succeeded Frederick his son; and to Frederick his son George III. In the reign of George III, eleven manors in Cornwall were sold by Act of Parliament, the metals and minerals being reserved to the crown for ever. To George III succeeded his son George IV. During the reign of William IV, as during those of Mary, Elizabeth, William III, and Anne there was no Duke of Cornwall and the revenues fell to the Crown. The present Duke of Cornwall, the next after George IV, is His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who inherits the Dukedom by right as being the eldest son of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Dukes of Cornwall never had a residence in Cornwall, but the Earls before them lived at Launceston Castle, occasionally occupying Tintagel, Restormel, Liskeard, Trematon, and Moresk.

The Duchy lands are far more extensive than those of any other holding in the county.

The Dukes formerly possessed in Cornwall ten castles; nine parks and one forest, all full of deer; fifty-three manors; thirteen boroughs and extensive tracts of moorland. In the necessity of the Crown, in the Civil War between Charles

and the Parliament, a large part of the Duchy lands in Cornwall, with the whole of those attached to the Principality of Wales and Earldom of Chester were sold to raise money. The Duchy revenues, chiefly derived from Cornwall, amount to upwards of £65,000 per annum exclusive of the cost of collection and administration; the tin royalties and commuted tin coinage dues alone amount to upwards of £20,000. The Duchy includes the whole of Dartmoor in Devonshire, and many lands in various parts of England. All the Hundreds of the county were anciently attached to the Earldom of Cornwall except Penwith, of which two-thirds also were the property of the Duchy up to the reign of Charles I.

The title of Earl is of Saxon origin and existed in Cornwall before the Conquest. Many Cornish Peerages were granted by the kings of England, but in Elizabeth's time they had all become extinct. The ennobled families of Cornwall are those of Boscawen, by the title of Viscount Falmouth and Baron Boscawen-Rose (1720), whose seat is Tregothnan: Trefusis by the title of Lord Clinton (1299): Edgcumbe by the title of Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and Viscount Valletort (1759), the seat being Mount Edgcumbe in Maker: Eliot by the title of Earl of St. Germans and Baron Eliot (1815), whose seat is Port Eliot in St. Germans: Graves by the title of Baron Graves of Gravesend (1794), in the Irish peerage, whose seat is Thanckes in Anthony: Vivian, by the title of Lord Vivian of Glynn and Truro (1841), whose seat is Glynn: Robartes, by the title of Baron Robartes of Lanhydrock and Truro (1869), whose seat is Lanhydrock. Truro and Penzance also give titles to peerages, but the families who hold them are not Cornish; on the other hand the first Lord Exmouth was of a Flushing family and was born at Penzance.

The family of Erskine were ennobled by the title of Baron

Restormel, but they have no land in the county. Restormel Castle is the property of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

The list of the extinct peerages of Cornwall includes the names of many a distinguished family, most of whom have passed away and left no trace behind. Godolphin, the ancient seat of the Godolphins (now represented by the Duke of Leeds) is a farm house. So is Trerice, chief seat of the Cornish Arundels, while their house at Lanherne is a nunnery. The famous mansion of Stowe, the most noble in the West, wherein the Grenvilles kept state, has utterly disappeared—as completely indeed as the noble Cornish families of Bodrugan, Bottreaux, Bonville, Pomeroy, Cardinan, Archdekne, and Mohun whose houses have perished with them; of Bottreaux Castle the mount only remains; of Lord Bonville's seat at Trelawney there are but a few ruins.

Besides the Duke of Leeds there are several noblemen connected with the county by ties of property. The Duke of Bedford has several manors; the Duke of Cleveland owns property near St. Ives; the Duke of Buckingham is connected with St. Mawes; the Earl of Sandwich and Lord Cowley own estates in West Penwith; and Earl Kimberley, representing the ancient family of the Killigrews, is the chief landowner of Falmouth. A portion of Arwenack, the fine old manor house of the Killigrews, still stands and is used as the steward's office. Lord Wharnccliffe has estates at Tintagel; Lord Ashburton, property at Callington; Lord Churston, Lesnewth and other estates; Lord John Thynne has property in Poundstock and elsewhere; Earl Fortescue has also land in the county.

The names of several of the old county families are to be found in the local baronetcy. The Trelawnies of Trelawne, are of saxon origin, and their baronetcy (created 1628) is now held by Sir John Trelawny; an ancestor of whom was

one of the seven bishops sent by James II to the Tower. There are also Sir Colman Rashleigh of Prideaux, (1831); Sir Bouchier Wrey of Trebich, (1625); Sir J. St. Aubyn of St. Michael's Mount, (1866); Sir F. M. Williams, of Goonvrea, (1866); Sir R. R. Vyvyan of Trelowarren, (1644); Sir C. B. G. Sawle of Penrice, (1836); Sir W. Onslow of Hengar, (1797); Sir W. M. Call of Whiteford, (1791); Sir P. W. Molesworth of Pencarrow, (1689); Sir W. C. Morshead of Trenant, (1783); Sir R. L. Price of Trengwainton, (1815). The Trevelyan's are of Cornish descent but not now resident.

Some of the oldest families still flourish untitled; but others have long since passed away. Some of these latter have already been mentioned in treating of the extinct peerages of the county. The Carminowes of Carminowe (who bore the famous coat azure, a bend or), the Reskymers of Reskymer, the Pétits of Ardevora, the Carnsews of Carnsew, the Roscarrocks of Roscarrock, the Eriseys of Erisey, the Chamonds, the Militons of Pengerswick, the Coswarths of Coswarth, the Rouses, the Glynn's of Glynn, the Speccots of Penheale, the Spoures of Trebartha, the Bonythons of Bonython, the Arcsots of Tetcot, the Chivertons of Chiverton, the Keigwins, and many others have passed away; and though the Trevanions

The four wheels of Charles's wain,
Grenville, Godolphin, Trevanion, Slanning—slain.

still remain, their seat is no longer Carhayes.

Yet there are many of the oldest families left. One of the most prominent is that of the Bassets of Tehidy, in whose line there was until 1836, the title of De Dunstanville. We may also mention the Polwheles of Polwhele, the Enyses of Enys (in whom the families and the estates which named

them continue united); the Kendalls of Pelyn, the Carews of Antony, the Rashleighs of Menabilly, the Treffrys of Place (who enjoy the singular distinction won by the valour of their ancestors of "supporters" to their arms); the Corytons of Pentillie, the Tremaynes of Heligan and of Carclew, the Bullers of Morval, the Borlases of Castle Horneck, the Prideaux-Brunes of Padstow, the Pendarveses of Pendarves, the Hawkinses of Trewithan, the Le Grices of Trereiffe, the Rogerses of Penrose, the Rodds of Trebartha, the Wilyyamases of Carnanton, with others to whom space will not permit a more detailed reference. Great as the changes in the Cornish families have therefore been, there are few counties in the kingdom which preserve so many branches of the ancient stocks.

The Lord Lieutenant of the county is Lord Vivian.

Many superstitions survive in Cornwall. Thus it is believed pretty generally among the lower classes that the bite of a dog will cause hydrophobia long after Superstitions. the date of its infliction if the dog should go mad—and hence the only safety to a person bitten, however slight the wound, is to kill the dog. It is also thought that no wound will fester so long as the instrument with which it is inflicted is kept bright.

Miners' cannot bear singing and especially whistling underground. There is also pretty generally a belief in witchcraft and the power of charms, and the writer has personal evidence that some of the Bible Christian preachers are in the habit of supplying charms against rheumatism and other ills, which they have prayed over.

The belief in the efficacy of the "dowsing rod" as a means of discovery of mineral lodes and springs is not perhaps to be accounted as a superstition, since many good observers have testified to remarkable facts which would

seem to indicate the existence of a real force acting from the ground through certain persons ("mediums") upon a flexible rod. At any rate the belief is much more general than that in witches or charms, and it is shared in by considerable numbers of well-educated and even scientifically educated persons.

Of the higher classes of Cornishmen, Queen Elizabeth said "The Cornish gentlemen are all born courtiers with a becoming confidence;" and their high and chivalrous bearing in the wars of King Charles bear witness to their bravery and nobility of soul. Of three great Cornish families it used to be said, "A Trelawny was never known to want courage; a Grenville loyalty; or a Godolphin art." In the western parts, the native race of Britons is mixed and crossed with the descendants of the Tyrian and Jewish colonists: in the mid-land districts some specimens of the pure celtic family may yet be found: in the east the Celt has met the Saxon, and the spirit and effervescence of the former being tempered by the phlegm and gravity of the latter, the union of these two natures is the perfection of English nature.

Nothing is more likely to strike the attention of a stranger who may happen to be in a mining district than the common use of the term "Captain," pronounced "Capn." This is applied to any person who has others working under his direction—even if only a man and a boy—in any mining operation. This is its proper use, and it has probably descended from times when miners were also fishermen, but the term is also somewhat loosely extended to foremen of works other than miners in many of the mining districts.

The working people of Cornwall may be roughly divided into four classes, viz:—fishermen, miners, (including clay-workers and quarrymen), agricultural labourers, and handi-

crafts men, locally termed *tradesmen*. The fishermen are generally their own masters—often being combined in little companies, owning boats, nets, &c. in common, and eking out a livelihood by assisting the farmers in times when assistance is much wanted.

The agricultural labourers are situated much as in other counties, the wages being from 12/- to 15/- per week for able-bodied men—with a cottage and garden at a low rent, generally from £2 to £3 per annum.

The miners are known as “owners account” men, “tut-work” men and “tributers,” according to the nature of their bargain with their employers. The owners account men are paid from 2/6 to 3/- per day—of eight hours in the china-clay districts, and nine or ten hours in the mines. The tut-workers agree to do certain work, at a price arranged between them and the captains, and they generally work rather less hours and earn rather more money than the owners account men. The tributers agree to work in certain specified parts of the mine (called their “pitches,”) receiving in payment a proportion of the value of the produce as subsequently determined. The proportion may vary from a few pence to 15/- in the pound—being less as their pitch is rich.

A great deal of the reclamation of the waste land of Cornwall has been effected by the miners after their days work or “out-o-core” as it is termed. The common mode of procedure is to obtain a grant of a piece of moor land from the owner or “lord,” at a rent of a few shillings an acre, for three lives. This being secured, the tenant clears the land bit by bit, builds his hedges with the stones found on the soil—or with turf cut from its surface, and then commences to build a house. Generally he is somewhat skilled in masonry, carpentry, or the like, and so manages—with a kind of barter of labour with his mates to build his house with

very little actual expenditure of money. This keeps him in general from the public house—his garden yields an abundant supply of cabbages and potatoes, and after a little his fields give him a crop of oats, which, when sold, supply him with money for manure, and perhaps for the purchase of a cow. In this way he gradually advances to become a kind of small farmer, who is not dependent upon his farm, and it is in this way that the working people of Cornwall, in spite of low wages and large families, are able to live in far greater comfort than the working people of most other counties in England.

The handicrafts-men or tradesmen often obtain cottages and small farms in a similar manner, and even more rapidly than the miners proper.

CHAPTER X.

Language and **L**iterature.

The Cornish Language is a dialect of the Gaelic or Celtic, and is of the same family as the Erse, Irish, Welsh, and Armorican, and is of Eastern origin. It is extinct Language. as a spoken tongue, but exists in a few manuscripts and books, and in the names of towns, manors, castles, houses, capes, lakes, hills, rivers, and families, in mining and fishing terms, in the names of house-

hold vessels, tools of husbandry, &c.; but in the eastern parts these names are often half Saxon. It was generally spoken

By Tre, Bos, Car, Lan, Pol, and Pen
You may know all Cornishmen.

till after Edward I, and partially after Henry VIII, but frequent intercourse with England, and the use of the English language, in forms of law, and in the Church services, caused it to decline. The Vicar of Menheniot was the first parson who taught his people the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments in English, at the end of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1610 it was much used in the western Hundreds; in 1640 the Vicar of Feock used to administer the Holy Communion in Cornish because the old people did not sufficiently understand English; in St. Paul and St. Just it was commonly spoken by the fishermen and tanners in 1650. In 1678 the Rector of Landewednack preached a sermon in Cornish, and this is the last account of its being used in public worship. In 1701 it was heard only in a few villages in the extreme west; in 1746 a sailor from Mount's Bay going on shore at Morlaix to buy vegetables, found that the Bretons understood Cornish better than his own countrymen; in 1768 Dolly Pentreath, an old fisherwoman of Mousehole, spoke it fluently, but only a few aged people could understand her. In 1777 John Nancarrow, of Marazion, conversed in Cornish; in 1790 it was spoken near the Land's End, and William Matthews, who died at Newlyn, in 1800, was well acquainted with it. This is the last record of the Cornish Language; it is now almost totally extinct, though the tone of the language, a monotonous chant, is still preserved. Better English is spoken in Cornwall than in Devon or Somerset—especially in and around Truro.

The first book printed in Cornish was Lhuyd's Cornish

Grammar in 1707. There are several manuscripts of vellum, written in Cornish in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, one as old as 1036, containing a history of our Saviour's Passion.

In the construction of sentences in Cornish Grammar, the adjective generally follows the substantive, as *Paz agan*, Father ours; and *March guiddn*, Horse white; the preposition follows the word it governs; the nominative case, whether noun or pronoun and the objective also are often incorporated with the verb; letters are changed in the beginning, middle, and end of words, to form the difference in gender, number, case, or tense; and several words are compounded into one for the sake of brevity of expression.

The Apostles' Creed in Cornish, as formerly used in all churches, runs thus:—

“Me agris aez en Du, an Tas Allogollo gack, wresses a Neu hag doar: Hag en Jesu Chrest, ys nuell mab agan arluth: neb ve concevjis ryb an hairon sperres: genjis ay an Voz Mareea, cothoff orthoff Pontius Pilat: ve crowsye, maraws, ag bothens: of deskynas en the Iffran: hag en tryssa jouma ef sevyte arte thort an maraws: ef askymnas en the Neuf: hag setvah wor an dighow dorne ay Dû an Tas Allogollogack: rag en a ef fyth dos the judgge an beaw hag an maraws.

Me agris en benegas spirres: an hairon catholic egles: an communion an sans: an givjans ay peags: an sevjans ay an corfe: hag an bewe regnaveffere. Amen.

Other specimens of Cornish are these:—

“Meea navidna cawzasawzzech,” I can speak no Saxonage.

“Meor ras tha Dhu,” Many thanks to God.

The following words are still in continual use:—

Whisht, melancholy, miserable.

Tine, to light.

Clunk, to swallow.

Gook, a sun-bonnet.

Pillom, dust.

Arish, stubble.

Clomb, earthenware.

Scat, to break.

Sclum, to scratch.

Slock, to beguile.

with many others.

DOLLY PENTREATH'S EPITAPH.

*“ Coth Doll Pentreath cans ha dean
Marow ha kledyz ed Paul plên ;—
Na ed an Eglos, gan pobel brás
Bes ed Eglos-hay, coth Dolly es.”*

“ Old Doll Pentreath one hundred aged and two
Deceased and buried in Paul parish too
Not in the church, with people great and high
But in the churchyard doth old Dolly lie.”

CORNISH NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Mis-Genver, or Cold Air Month, January.

Hu-evral, or whirling Month, February.

Mis-merh, or Horse Month, March.

Mis-ebrall, or Primrose Month, } April.

Abrilly, or Mackerel Month, }

Mis-me, or Flower Month, May.

Mis-ephram, or Summer Month, June.

Mis-gorepham, or Head Summer Month, July.

Mis-cast, or Harvest Month, August.

Mis-guerdn-gala, or White Straw Month, September.

Mis-edra, or Watery Month, October.

Mis-dhu, or Black Month, November.

Mis-kevardhiu, or Month following Black Month,
December.

The ancient Cornish kingdom extended into Devonshire

as far as the river Exe: and the Cornish language was spoken in the South-Hams district in that county as late as the time of Edward I, though the Cornish had been driven beyond the Tamar three centuries before.

The ancient games of Cornwall are wrestling and hurling; in wrestling the men of Cornwall and Devon have always been famous; they hug in wrestling, that is, clasp round the whole body, as the ancients wrestled. Hurling is not now so common; it is a game peculiar to Cornwall, and is played by a large party of forty or fifty a side; a player deals a large wooden ball with a plate of silver inlaid, inscribed

“Guare wheag
Yu guare teag.”

that is “Fair play is good play,” and one party strives to seize this ball and carry it off to a goal, often four miles away, while the other endeavours to take it in the opposite direction.

Cornwall has produced its full share of eminent men—especially in modern times. The following are a few only of the principal names:—

Literature
and Science.

Divines and Schoolmen.

John of Cornwall; Simon Thurnay; Michael of Cornwall; Godfrey of Cornwall; Walter of Exeter, a Cornish Franciscan; Michael de Tregony; John Skewish; John de Trevisa; Wm. de Grenefeld; Rev. Hugh Peters; Bishop Trelawney; Samuel Drew; Henry Martyn; Dr. P. Tregelles; Bishop Colenso.

Statesmen.

Sir John Eliot; and many members of the families of Godolphin, Fortescue, Pitt, Grenville, Killigrew, Treffry, Trefusis, Trelawney, Pendarves, Molesworth, Basset, and St. Aubyn.

Lawyers and Judges.

The notorious Sir R. Tresillian; Attorney General Noy; and Judge Bullen.

Admirals and Generals.

Sir John Hawkins; Sir Bevil Grenville; Lord Exmouth; Admiral Sir Israel Pellew; Admiral Boscawen; Generals Buller, Vivian, Tremenheere (3) &c.

Historians.

Richard Carew; Wm. Hals; Thos. Tonkin; Wm. Pryce; W. Borlase; R. Polwhele; D. Gilbert, &c.

Poets and Dramatists.

Samuel Foote; Dr. Wolcot; N. Michell; John Harris; H. S. Stokes.

Artists.

John Opie; Neville Burnard, &c.

Geologists and Naturalists.

J. A. Paris; Jos. Carne; Jonathan Couch; R. Couch; R. W. Fox; W. J. Henwood; Wm. Pengelly; H. C. Bastian, &c.

Chemists.

Sir Humphrey Davy; John Davy; Ed. Davy; Sir Goldsworthy Gurney; John Scoffern, &c.

Engineers.

R. Trevithick; Arthur Woolf; Jonathan Hornblower; Sir Henry James, &c.

Astronomers.

J. C. Adams; W. G. Adams; Ed. Dunkin, &c.

Travellers.

J. S. Buckingham; the brothers Lander, &c.

CHAPTER XI.

Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining.

The granite and slaty rocks, especially near their junction, are traversed by great numbers of mineral veins containing the ores of tin, copper, lead, iron, and occasionally other metals, and also by many other veins which contain only earthy substances. There are also numerous dykes of a kind of porphyry called *elvan*, and irregular masses of trap rock, or *greenstone*.

In every district the mineral veins, or *lodes*, have a prevailing general direction. In the greater part of the county this is, for tin and copper lodes, between E. and W. and N.E. S.W. In the extreme west, however, around St. Just, their course is S.E. N.W., and N.S.

When it is supposed that a district contains metallic minerals, from fragments of ore found at surface, an altered appearance of the soil, a metallic taste in the springs of water, or other well-recognised signs, if it is thought worthy of a trial, a company is formed, and permission being obtained from the owner of the land, a series of pits are sunk, trenches are dug, or a tunnel called an adit level is driven so as to cut the lode. When a lode is cut the next step is, usually, to sink a shaft, or deep perpendicular pit, and to fix some kind of machinery to raise the ore and rubbish to surface. After the shaft has reached a depth of a few fathoms, water often begins to make its appearance in the bottom, and it becomes

necessary to erect some kind of pumping engine to draw the water to surface, unless the mine lies in a hill, when a tunnel is cut into the shaft and the water passes off into the valley.

The engines used for pumping in some of the larger Cornish mines are the most powerful in the world—very costly in erection—and though expensive in operation, in consequence of their vast consumption of coal, they are the most economical in existence. The workmen usually go to and from their work in the mine by means of ladders; but in some of the largest mines man-engines or other contrivances have been introduced to relieve them from this very severe labor. There is no inflammable gas generated in the Cornish mines, but the air at great depths, or in shallow confined places, becomes very impure unless great attention be paid to the means of ventilation by setting up and preserving a constant current of air through the mine. At great depths the temperature is very high, and sometimes the men find it necessary to work almost naked. They remain underground eight hours, and during that time a man has often lost 5 or 6 lbs. in weight by perspiration. A few years ago the average age of the Cornish miner was but 31 years; that of an agricultural laborer, working twice as many hours, being 47, but of late years the mortality has somewhat decreased.

When very hard, the ore is blown out of the rock with gunpowder or dynamite. It is then drawn to the surface, broken and picked by girls and boys—crushed or pounded in crushers or stamps—washed by boys and men and then sold to the smelters. No copper ore is smelted in the county, but all the tin ore obtained is smelted in the vicinity of the mines, and this is also the case with some of the lead.

The owner of the soil receives a proportion of the value of the ore raised varying from a sixth to a sixtieth—but

usually an eighteenth; this is called the lord's "dues" or "dish." The value of the ore as raised differs according to its kind and richness, some iron ores only fetching a few shillings per ton—while tin ores have sometimes been raised worth £50 or £60 per ton, and silver lead ores much more than this. The average value, however, is not high—that of tin ore not perhaps more than 20/- or 25/- per ton as it reaches the surface.

Large fortunes have been made and lost in mining. Polgooth mine, near St. Austell, made a profit of £20,000 per annum for many years. Polberrow cleared £40,000, and in eighteen years the Consolidated Mines, in Gwennap, paid dividends amounting to £248,000. In eleven years, Tresa-vean gave the adventurers nearly £350,000, and Wheal Vor £100,000 in less than twenty years. Many other mines—as East Wheal Rose, Tincroft, South Caradon, and Dolcoath have been equally rich. As a recent instance it may be mentioned, that the dividends at Dolcoath from 1869 to 1876 amounted to nearly £180,000. On the other hand, large sums have been spent on mines that have never returned a single farthing.

This metal has very often been found in Cornwall, and in many different parts, but always in small quantities—in tin stream works and in the beds of the rivers. It is Gold. found usually in grains from the size of fine sand to that of a pea, and the streamers used to collect it in quills, but of late years it has become scarcer than ever. The largest piece of gold ever found in Cornwall was said to have weighed down eight guineas in the scale. In a wash of tin at Castle Park, near Lostwithiel, "certain glorious corns" of gold were taken out of a heap; and Wm. Glynn, of Glynn, had a large sealring made of "hopps" of gold that came out of the river Fowey below his house. Many others have had

rings made from Cornish gold. A great many ounces have been from time to time collected from the Carnon valley.

Several veins have been found in Cornwall and Devon which have yielded minute particles of gold, and, no doubt, that obtained as above from the river gravels came from such veins, but no vein has ever been found in Cornwall with enough in it even to encourage speculators to start a gold mine.

Silver has been discovered in large quantities in combination with lead and near some copper lodes. Some mines have yielded native silver, as the Herland Copper Silver. Mine in Gwinear. The Garras Lead Mine near Truro yielded lead containing 100 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore, and some of the Perran Mines have yielded small quantities containing upwards of 2000 ozs. per ton of ore. A Silver Cup presented to the Duke of Cornwall in 1812 was made from Silver extracted from the lead raised from the Calstock Mines. Very rich silver ore is now (1877) being raised at Wheal Newton, near Callington.

Copper has often been cast aside as worthless in working for tin, and no copper mines are known to have been worked much before the 16th century. Carew says in 1602
Copper. "Copper is found in sundrie places, but with what gaine to the searchers, I have not been curious to inquire nor they hastee to reveale." It is or has been very abundant in many parts of the county and occurs native in masses, occasionally, of several tons weight. It more usually occurs as oxide, sulphide, or carbonate. Many of the richest tin mines were originally worked near the surface for tin—then worked for copper, and now as the copper has died out, are worked for tin again; the principal copper mines now working in Cornwall are near Redruth and Liskeard. The ore is always sent to Wales to be smelted, although it was formerly smelted at Copper-house near Hayle.

Iron is very abundant in Cornwall, but it has not been largely worked except at Restormel near Lostwithiel, Ruby near St. Austell, Pawton near Wadebridge, and Perran near Truro. It occurs in many forms as brown oxide, red oxide, carbonate, and magnetic ore, or "Load-one." Of late years a good deal of fine oxide of iron has been raised and sold as ochre. Iron pyrites, mundic, or sulphuret of iron is also abundant in most of the mines, as also arsenical pyrites or mispickel. Sulphur, arsenic, copperas, and sulphuric acid are prepared from these two kinds of pyrites.

Tin is the metal for which Cornwall has been famous through many ages. For thousands of years it has been washed out of the river gravels by tin-streamers; and in more recently, although still for many centuries it has been extracted from the mines. The stream tin is purer and fetches a higher price than the mine tin, but very little is obtained now. When smelted and moulded into blocks it was formerly carried to one of the coinage towns, Biskerd, Lostwithiel, Truro, Helston, or Penzance, to be assayed by the stannary officers. The block was *coined* (or *uoined*) *i.e.* a corner was cut off, and the block, if found pure, was stamped with the Duchy Seal. By the old stannary law, if any man adulterated the metal, three spoonfuls of melted tin were poured down his throat. Every hundred weight of tin, formerly, paid a duty of 4/- to the Duke of Cornwall, but in 1838 the old custom of coining was abolished, and a compensation given to the Duchy in lieu of dues.

The highlands in the east, particularly Hingston Downs, were famous many centuries since for their tin; thus the old couplet

"Hingston Down, well yrought,
Is worth London Town, dear ybought."

In some of the ancient stream works, as at Carnon and Pentewan, human remains have been found embedded in mud and sand—together with wood, leaves, nuts, and bones of animals. Many curious relics from the stream works may be seen in the museums of Truro and Penzance.

There is not much evidence of the tin mines being worked under the Saxons, but the Jews are said to have worked them in Norman times. When Richard, king of the Romans, was created Duke of Cornwall, he greatly encouraged the working of the mines, and granted the tanners a charter, which was the foundation of the stannary laws. By this charter the tanners were exempt from all jurisdiction except that of the Stannary Courts—save in such cases as might affect lands, life, or limb. No laws were to be enacted but by the twenty-four stannators chosen from the four stannary districts.

The Court of the Stannaries is now held under the vice-warden, quarterly, at Truro, and there is no appeal but to the Duke or Queen in Council. The stannary prison at Lostwithiel has lately been sold, and is to be pulled down. Lord Portman is Lord-Warden of the stannaries, and Herbert Fisher, Esq., is Vice-Warden.

Lead mines have long been worked at intervals near Helston, and also in St. Issey, St. Minver, St. Endellion, St. Pinnock, Menheniot, Calstock, and other parishes.

Lead. The richest Cornish lead mine now working is West Chiverton, near Truro; but a still richer one was formerly worked at Newlyn called East Wheal Rose.

The ore of zinc, known as blende, or black jack is rather largely worked at several localities, the chief being Great Retallack in Perran-zabuloe. The working of this

Zinc. ore only dates from a comparatively few years back.

Calamine, the usual zinc ore, is not found in Cornwall.

Nickel ore is occasionally found in small quantities, as at

St. Austell Consols and Huel Jane, near Truro; cobalt ores at East Pool, and St. Austell Consols; wolfram at East Nickel, Pool and Drakewalls; manganese near Callington &c. and on Tregoss Moor; arsenic occurs largely associated with the tin ores at East Pool and other mines; bismuth at St. Ives Consols and Dolcoath; antimony in St. Endellion.

Fine colourless quartz crystals, known as Cornish diamonds, have been found near Tintagel and elsewhere, and very pretty chalcedonies and jaspers, and occasionally opals are met with in some of the Non-Metallic Minerals. The amethyst and the topaz have also been found, the former being not uncommon.

China Clay is found in very large quantity around Hensbarrow, and also at Tregoning Hill, the Bodmin moors, and elsewhere. It is very largely used in the manufacture of porcelain and paper, in many chemical factories, and in the "bleaching" of calico.

China Stone is also used in the manufacture of porcelain, it is especially abundant in the parish of St. Stephens Brannell. The steatite of the Lizard district China Stone. was also used in former times in the manufacture of porcelain, and the same substance has been found at Clicker Tor in small quantities. Besides the porcelain clay, there are clays well adapted for coarse pottery, crucibles, and bricks in Cornwall—besides a remarkable clay found at St. Agnes which is used by the miners for holding their candles while underground.

Building Stones are abundant and of fine quality, they include granites of many kinds, porphyries, serpentine, and compact slaty rocks. Some of the porphyries are so fine-grained and even in texture Building Stones. that they may be worked as freestones—of this sort are the

“elvans” of Newham, near Truro, Pentewan near St. Austell, and sundry others near St. Columb. Fine roofing slate, the best in the world, has long been worked at Delabole. The Polyfont stone from quarries near Launceston and the Catacleuse stone from near Padstow have been extensively used in many of the Cornish churches. The China stone of St. Stephens is also largely used as a building stone.

Limestone is very scarce throughout the county, very little of what does exist being fit for burning into lime. There is Limestone however, some so burnt near Newquay; and in Veryan there are limestones well adapted for the manufacture of hydraulic limes and cements.*

* The following quantities of Minerals were raised in Cornwall during the year 1875, according to the “Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom”:-

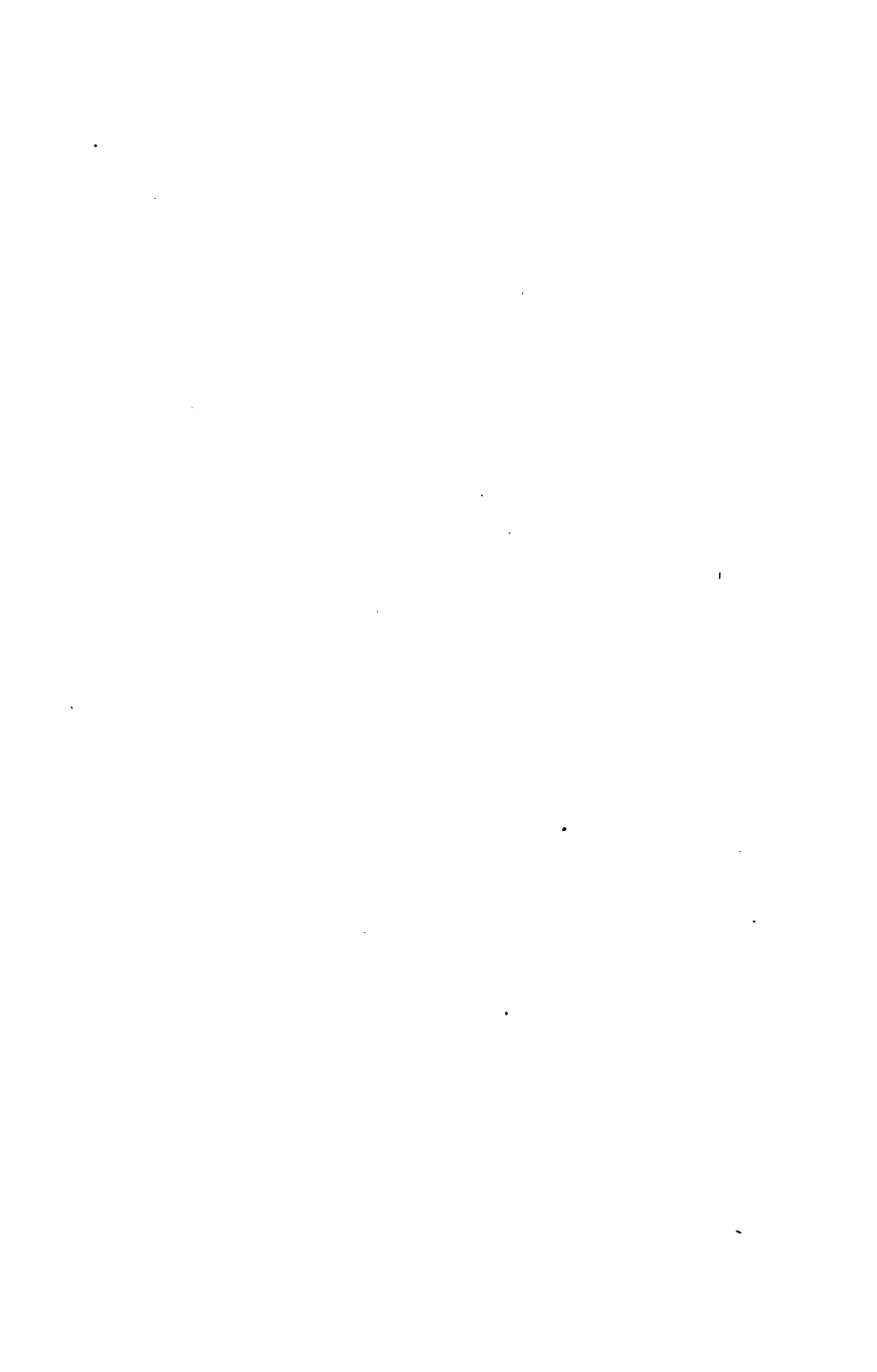
<i>Mineral.</i>	<i>No. of Mines.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Tin Ore	128	12,230 tons	£608,154
Copper Ore	67	39,394 „	204,228
Lead Ore	11	2,566 „	35,000
Zinc Ore.....	8	3,087 „	9,457
Iron Ore.....	16	11,403 „	6,891
Pyrites	11	7,223 „	4,054
Copper and Silver } Precipitate..... }	2	54 „	3,208
Arsenic	25	2,412 „	11,595
Manganese	1	25 „	100
Wolfram	1	46 „	382
Umber, &c.	1	6 „	5
China Clay.....	—	108,250 „	—
China Stone	—	38,000 „	—
Fire Clay	—	1,975 „	—

No returns are made of the quantities of granite or of fire bricks.

PART II.

Parochial History of Cornwall.

- I. HUNDRED OF EAST.
- II. HUNDRED OF WEST.
- III. HUNDRED OF STRATTON.
- IV. HUNDRED OF TRIGG.
- V. HUNDRED OF LESNEWTH.
- VI. HUNDRED OF POWDER.
- VII. HUNDRED OF PYDAR.
- VIII. HUNDRED OF KIRRIER.
- IX. HUNDRED OF PENWITH.



PART II.

Parochial History.

HUNDRED OF EAST.

THIS Hundred is so named from its position on the eastern side of the county, being washed in its whole length by the Tamar. It contains 36 parishes, which, for some purposes of justice, are divided into three parts, North, Middle, and South.

NORTH DIVISION.

Linkinhorne.	South Petherwin.	Laneast (part of).
Northill.	Trewen.	Tresmere.
Lewannick.	Launceston.	Egloskerry.
Lawhitton.	St. Thomas.	Tremaine.
Lezant.	St. Stephens.	

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Stokeclimsland.	Quethiock.	Southill.
Pillaton.	Menheniot.	Callington.
St. Dominick.	St. Ive.	Calstock.
St. Mellion.		

SOUTH DIVISION.

Maker (part of).	Anthony.	St. Erney.
St. Budeaux (part of).	St. Stephens.	Landrake.
Rame.	Sheviock.	Botesfleming
St. John's.	St. Germans.	Landulph.

The Hundred is generally fertile, well watered, and in good cultivation, and it sends large supplies of corn, cattle, and fruit to the markets of Plymouth, Bristol, London, &c. It contains several mines of lead, tin, arsenic, and copper, and many of the ores contain enough silver to pay for extraction. Its fisheries are also valuable.

The old name of the Hundred was Eastwellshire—said to be taken from its situation on the eastern side of the county, and from East-well or Mark-well, a famous spring in the parish of St. Erney.

NORTH DIVISION.

LINKINHORNE—*Deanery of East, Pop. 2918, Acreage 7894.*
—The church lies at the extreme north-eastern corner of the parish. It is dedicated to St. Milorus, and comprises a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles, with a tower 120 feet high, built in four stages. The church was given to Launceston Priory by Reginald Fitz-Henry, Earl of Cornwall, natural son of Henry I, and the gift was confirmed by a charter of King John dated 1199. Westcott, Exwell, Lanhorgy, Darley and Patrieda are other ancient manor houses in this parish. Trefrys was the seat of the great Lord Trefry; the town and part of the church of Linkinhorne were built by Sir Henry Trecarrell of Trefrys.

The greater part of Caradon, or Carnadown, is in this parish, which is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Lynher, which runs through it from north to south. After Brownwilly, Roughtor, and Kilmar, it is the highest hill in the county; on its large table-land King Charles drew up his forces, on Friday, August 2, 1644.

From the heights of Caradon and Sharpitor, Lundy Isle on the north, the Eddystone Lighthouse on the south, the Deadman on the west, and exmoor on the east, are visible.

The Hurlers are popularly said to be men turned into stones for hurling on Sunday. They are about four feet high, and stand upright in three circles, the largest circle in the centre, but many of them have been taken away for gate-posts. Near by is the fine granite cross, called the "Long-stone."

The Cheesewring stands on the side of a hill, the summit of which is encircled by a large entrenchment of unhewn stones. It consists of eight stones apparently piled one on the other, the larger above the smaller, and was once a logan-stone. Like the many somewhat similar piles which are to be seen on Dartmoor, Helmen Tor, Carn Brea and elsewhere, it is a natural production resulting from the unequal decomposition of the granite rocks in the course of ages. A part of the top stone is broken off; there are two "basons" on it, and many in "King Arthur's Slippers," and on the rocks around.

On the south-side of the Cheesewring was to be seen a few years back the remains of Daniel Gumb's house, with his name and a mathematical diagram carved in the stone. He was a stone-cutter, and lived here in a sort of cave under a great granite slab. He died in 1776.

The Ionic granite column, shewn outside the building of the Great Exhibition, was cut from the Cheesewring quarry.

Ancient gold relics and coins were found near the Cheesewring by some miners in 1837. In January, 1814, an old man and his wife, living in a cottage below the Cheesewring, were buried in a great fall of snow, but after three weeks were dug out alive, found lying in bed, uninjured, though icicles were hanging about the room.

Not far from the Cheesewring are the celebrated Phœnix and West Phœnix Tin and Copper Mines. The former has

been very productive for many years, and, in 1874, yielded £20,000 worth of ore. Marke Valley has also yielded much ore.

NORTHILL—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 1392, Acreage 5876.*—Northill is bounded by Lewanick, St. Cleer, Linkinhorne, and Lezant. It is separated from Alternon by Roscelford water. The church is dedicated to St. Torney, it consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles and vestry; and has a fine granite tower of 3 stages, and a peal of six bells. The chancel has recently been restored by the rector. There were formerly chapels at Trebartha, Landreyne, and Trekernell.

The river Lynher flows through the parish of Northill, and forms a fine cascade in the grounds of Trebartha Hall.

Kilmar Tor, Trewartha Tor, and Ridge Hill, are in this parish, and from their summits the whole of the eastern boundary of Cornwall may be traced from Moorwinstow to Maker. The principal villages of the parish are the church town, Coades Green, Bathpool, Middlewood, Congdon's Shop, Illased, Newtown, and Trebartha.

Trebartha Hall is the seat of the Rodd family. The scenery around it is grand. The lord of the manor of Treeniel, in this parish, claimed by immemorial right the service of holding the stirrup, whenever the Mayor of Launceston should mount his horse, on the occasion of the Duke coming into Cornwall. This manor is also the property of Mr. Rodd. Tolcarne, Tremollet, Battens, Landreyne, and Trewitney are or were formerly Manor-houses in this parish.

Manganese in large quantities was formerly raised very near the surface from a mine on the manor of Tremollet.

LEWANICK—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 672, Acreage 4000.*—Lewanick is bounded on the north by Trewen and

Southpetherwin, on the east by Lezant, on the south by Northill, and on the west by Alternon. The church is dedicated to St. Martin; it comprises a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles, and dates from early in the 16th century.

The little village of Hix-Mill is in three parishes; the western part is in Lewanick, the northern and southern parts in Trewen and South Petherwin.

At Polyfont is a famous quarry of a serpentinous rock, worked from very early times. The church is partly built of this stone, as is, indeed, the case with the greater part of the Saxon or Norman arches in the east of the county. It is also made into basins, cups, candlesticks, chimney-pieces, &c., and will take a polish; it resists intense heat.

Limestone, which is very scarce in Cornwall, is found here, but so mixed with silica that it cannot be burned into lime.

Trelask is the seat of the Archers. Fulbert Archer came to England with the Conqueror, and was present at the battle of Hastings. Robert Archer, his son, for his great learning, was made tutor to the Conqueror's youngest son, Prince Henry, surnamed Beau-Clerc.

There was formerly a manganese mine on the barton of Trelask.

The river Inny flows along the north and east parts of the parish, and falls into the Tamar at Innysfoot: the Lynher bounds it south and west.

There are three old crosses in this parish. One is placed near the entrance to the churchyard, and another is at Holloway. The tower of the church is lofty and handsome, and the arch is richly carved. There are the remains of a ruined chapel at Polyfont. The manor of Polyfont belongs to the rectory of Minster.

LAWHITTON—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 473, Acreage 2630.*—Lawhitton has the Tamar on its eastern side, separating it from Devonshire with which it is connected by Poulston Bridge.

It is bounded also by Lezant, Lewanick, Southpetherwin, Launceston, and St. Stephens.

The manor of Lawhitton was given to the bishopric of Crediton by Edward the Elder in 905, and it has ever since remained in the hands of the Bishops of Exeter.

The manor of Sheers-Barton, also in this parish, belongs to the see of Exeter.

Near the church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, was formerly a palace of the Bishop, now destroyed. The pulpit is dated 1655 and bears the Bennet arms.

The parish of Lawhitton is included in the borough of Launceston.

LEZANT—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 869, Acreage 4560.*—Lezant lies between the river Tamar and the parishes of Stokeclimsland, Linkinhorne, Northill, Lewanick, and South Petherwin. Its name is a corruption of Lansant, the holy church, which was, in 1259, dedicated to St. Briocus. The tower is of three stages, and the belfry contains six bells. It was restored in 1869.

The manor of Lawhitton, extending over the greater part of the parish, belongs to the see of Exeter.

The hamlet of Trewarlet every other year belongs to South Petherwin.

The Inny separates Lezant from Stokeclimsland, and falls into the Tamar at the village of Innysfoot. The Lawley also falls into the Tamar about a mile above the village. The river scenery, near the Carthamartha rocks, is extremely fine.

Lezant is connected with Devon by Greston Bridge, a structure of seven arches.

At Trecarrel are the remains of a large mansion, begun by Sir John Trecarrel, but never finished in consequence of the untimely death of his only son; for he then spent his money in the more noble work of building churches.

Ambrose Manaton, a brave cavalier, entertained King Charles and his suite here, on Thursday, August 1, 1644. He had been M.P. for Launceston in 1640, but was expelled for his adherence to the king in 1641-1643. The king slept one night at Trecarrel, and went on to Liskeard the next day.

SOUTH PETHERWIN—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 891, Acreage 5064.*—This parish is so called to distinguish it from North Petherwin, in Devonshire. It is bounded on the north by St. Thomas and St. Mary Magdelene, or Launceston on the east, and south by Launceston, Lawhitton, and Lezant, and on the west by Trewen and St. Thomas. The church is dedicated to St. Paternus, the chancel was restored by Chas. and Maria Gurney of Trebursye, in 1867, in memory of their son, W. C. Gurney, Barrister at law.

It is the mother church of Trewen, forming with it one benefice.

The manor belongs to the Bishops of Exeter.

On an estate, called West Petherwin, limestone is quarried and burnt.

Trewarlet, a hamlet situated between South Petherwin and Lezant, belongs to each of these parishes every other year.

Trebursye was the seat of Sir J. Eliot, who died in the Tower in the reign of Charles I. It is now the seat of the Gurneys of Trebursye.

TREWEN—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 150, Acreage 988.*—Trewen is a very small parish, surrounded by Egloskerry, St. Thomas, South Petherwin, Lewanick, Altonon, and Laneast.

The manor of Trewen belongs to the Bishops of Exeter.

The church is attached to the vicarage of South Petherwin.

LAUNCESTON—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 2220, Acreage 1104.*—The town of Launceston is one of the most ancient in the county: it was formerly called Dunheved.

The parish, which is called St. Mary Magdelene, is bounded by St. Thomas, St. Stephens, Lawhitton, and South Petherwin, and these five parishes form the new borough of Launceston, and return one member to Parliament, in place of the four members formerly returned by Launceston and Newport.

The ancient castle of Launceston is still standing, though in ruins: it is a building of singular interest, on account of its great antiquity and the unique character of its architecture. It is probably a British fortress, as it bears no resemblance to castles built by Romans, Saxons, Danes, or Normans. It rises from the banks of the little river Attery, on a commanding site, and must have been a fortress of immense strength. The keep was encircled by a triple wall, and was called Castle Terrible. Kiltor the Cornish rebel was confined here. Here also George Fox, the father of the sect of the Quakers, was confined, (by order of Major Ceely in 1656 for distributing religious papers,) as he says, "in a most filthy dungeon, called Doomsdale." Sir Richard Grenville was committed by Prince Charles to Launceston castle, for refusing to obey Lord Hopton. It was fortified by the Royalists for King Charles, and lost and recovered

several times. It is the property of the Duchy, but leased to the Duke of Northumberland.

The church is a stately structure, built of granite, richly carved. It contains a memorial of Sir Hugh Piper, a gallant soldier and constable of the castle, who fought for the King at the siege of Plymouth, at Stratton, and at Lansdown, and was shot through the shoulder. A granite carving of the crucifixion and many other interesting monuments forms part of the churchyard wall. There are some excellent stained glass windows in the church. The tower is supposed to have been built about 1380, the church was consecrated in 1524. In the churchyard is preserved the head of an ancient sculptured cross.

When the privilege of sanctuary was abolished, except in churches and churchyards, Launceston was one of the eight towns which were made sanctuaries for life, save for heinous crimes. In James I's reign the privilege of sanctuary was entirely abolished.

The town was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, with three gates, two of which are yet standing. Under the statue of King Henry V, which once stood over the great gate, was this rhyme—

“He that will doe aught for me,
Let him love well Sir John Tirlawnee.”

The assizes were formerly held here only; afterwards both at Launceston and at Bodmin; now at Bodmin only.

There is a grammar school, founded by King Edward VI and endowed by Queen Elizabeth. There was formerly a hospital for lepers, near Poulston Bridge, dedicated to St. Leonard. Several handsome buildings have been erected recently, among which we may mention the Launceston Bank.

A canal connects Launceston with the Tamar, and the Bude canal terminates near the town after a course of 21 miles. A small woollen manufacture is carried on in the town, but in the early part of the present century 300 persons were employed in this industry.

ST. THOMAS—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 955, Acreage 1817.*—This parish is so closely connected with Launceston that it has frequently been incorporated with it: it is within the new borough of Launceston. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, it was completely restored in 1871. In the churchyard is an ancient granite cross about 3 feet high.

A small angle of this parish, forming part of the town of Launceston, has separate rates and officers, and is known by the name of the St. Thomas Street Hamlet.

At Castlewood are the remains of an ancient fortification.

The patronage of the perpetual curacy of St. Thomas is vested in the parishioners.

ST. STEPHENS BY LAUNCESTON—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 929, Acreage 3905.*—This parish lies between the Tamar and Egloskerry, having Werrington on its north, and St. Thomas on its south side.

There was a collegiate church in this parish, founded and endowed by the Earls of Cornwall, long before the Norman Conquest. It was given by Henry I to the cathedral of Exeter. Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to it, and used all his influence with King Stephen to get the bishop's see again removed into Cornwall, and that St. Stephens should be the collegiate church. But Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who happened to be at that time sojourning in the next parish of Lawhitton, on his triennial visita-

tion, at once suppressed the college, and in its stead founded a priory in St. Thomas.

St. Stephens, under the name of Newport, returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward VI to 1832. It now forms part of the borough of Launceston.

The parish church was dedicated to St. Stephen by Bishop Bronescombe in 1259; it is believed to have been rebuilt by Bishop Stafford about 1400, and it has recently been restored, partly at the expense of Charles Cheney, Lord Newhaven, M.P. for Newport. The patronage of this church lies with the inhabitants.

George Warmington, of Camelford, gent., who died in 1727, gave a tenement in Werrington parish to be held for ever for the repairs of the church. There are several other bequests to this parish for the benefit of the poor, and the support of a school; but some of them have been abused. The parish chest, containing the donation deeds of these charities, was stolen many years ago from the church. It was found a long time after, empty, built up into the wall of one of the houses in the town.

Werrington Park, the seat of Charles Deakin, Esq., is partly in this parish.

LANEAST—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 231, Acreage 2487.*—This parish lies partly in the Hundred of East, and partly in that of Lesnewth. The church and the greater part of the parish is in East Hundred. The church is very ancient, and is dedicated to SS. Welvela (Gulval) and Sati-vola (Sidwells), it was restored in 1848.

It has Trenegloss and Tresmere on the north; Egloskerry and Trewen on the east; Alternon on the south; and St. Clether on the west.

John Couch Adams, of St. John's College, Cambridge

bridge, one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune, was born at Lidcott, in this parish. A great deal of manganese was formerly raised at Lidcott.

The Holy well, called "Jordan," is in this parish, there are also three ancient crosses—a Latin cross on Laneast downs, near High Hall; another, formerly built into a hedge at Penpoll, and a Greek cross, wanting a shaft, formerly built into a hedge at Ford Lake. The two latter have been removed for their better preservation to the vicarage gate. The manor of Laneast was formerly held by the Arundells of Trevice.

TRESMERE—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 165, Acreage 1344.*—Tresmere is a small parish lying between Tremaine and Laneast, Trenegloss and Egloskerry. The Devonshire parish of North Petherwin bounds it on the north-east.

This parish is within the Duke of Northumberland's manor of Werrington.

EGLOSKERRY—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 431, Acreage 3235.*—This parish is bounded by the Devonshire parish of North Petherwin, and by St. Stephens, St. Thomas, Trewen, Laneast, and Tresmere.

Egloskerry probably means the church of St. Cyriacus, but it was dedicated to S.S. Ide and Lydy September 14, 1260. It forms a perpetual curacy with Tremaine, though separated from it by Tresmere.

This parish was taxed in Domesday Book under the name of Penhele, which is a large manor extending all over the parish.

The estate of Tregear, which is partly in this parish and partly in Laneast, is charged with the payment of £10 annually to the curate of Egloskerry.

The Hon. John Speccot, who held the manor of Penhele, gave by his will twenty shillings a year to the labouring poor of every parish, in which he had lands producing a rent of £10 annually. The recipients of this charity were to be those parishioners who were regular at church, and no burden to the parish.

The incumbent of Egloskerry and Tremaine resides on an estate in North Petherwin, purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty, there being no parsonage in either Egloskerry or Tremaine. Paul Speccot, Esq., gave £700 to be put out at interest for the benefit of the incumbent.

There is a mutilated stone figure in the north transept of the church.

TREMAINE—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 101, Acreage 1045.*—Tremaine lies north of Tresmere and west of North Petherwin. It is a very small parish, and thinly peopled.

The church of Tremaine, which is incorporated with Egloskerry, was consecrated in 1481, under the name of the chapel of Winwolaus, of Tremene.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

STOKECLIMSLAND—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 2422, Acreage 8372.*—This parish has the Inny on its north side, separating it from Lezant, and the Tamar on the east. It is connected with Devon by a bridge called Horsebridge.

The church, which was restored in 1860, is a fine old building, the tower noble, containing eight bells. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Duke of Cornwall.

Carybullock, a range of hilly lands on the side of Calington, was an ancient deerpark of the Dukes of Cornwall,

it was destroyed with all the other deerparks of the Duchy by Henry VIII.

Whiteford House is the seat of Sir William Montague Call, other ancient seats in the parish are called Lower Hampt, Alren, Burraton, and Chimson; all these are attached to the Whiteford estate.

The principal villages are the Churchtown, Venterdon, Luckett, Higherland, Tutwell, Downgate and Holmbush.

Hingston or Hengiston Down is chiefly in this parish. Callington lies at its foot on the south-west. The summit is called Kit Hill. Several mines are worked in this neighbourhood, the most remarkable of which is New Consols, which produces arsenic, argentiferous copper precipitate, and tin ore. The works are very extensive and complete—the arsenic flues alone being upwards of a mile in extent.

On Kit Hill the parliament of tanners of Devon and Cornwall formerly met every seven years.

On Hingston Down was fought a great battle in 835, in which the Cornish, and their allies the Danes, were defeated with great slaughter, and by which Egbert's power was finally established in the west.

*PILLATON—Deanery of East, Pop. 385, Acreage 2458.—*Pentillie Castle in this parish, the seat of Augustus Coryton, Esq., stands on a commanding eminence, over looking the Tamar. It was formerly the seat of Sir James Tillie, who died in 1712, and who by his will is said to have ordered that his dead body should not be buried, but that it should be seated upright in a chair, in a small room of a building, which he had prepared on a part of his grounds, called Mount Ararat. The Church was dedicated to St. Odulphus in 1259.

Opposite Pentillie, some years ago, a fireball descended,

and glancing from the bank across the river struck a party fishing in a boat. All were more or less injured, and one killed.

The ancient manors of Pillaton and Leigh Durant are situated in this parish.

ST. DOMINICK—*Deanery of East, Pop. 850, Acreage 3079.*
—St. Dominick has the Tamar on the east. It is famous for the small black cherries called mazzards, and other small fruits.

The church was dedicated October 19, 1259, but the parish feast is on the 4th of August. There is an ancient holy well in this parish near Chapel Farm. It is enclosed with masonry, in which there is a niche for the patron saint.

At Halton was born Francis Rouse, member for Truro, a hot enemy to the Church and Crown in the time of Charles I. He was one of the assembly of divines, and was made by Cromwell Provost of Eton. He was also one of Oliver's council, and a commissioner of Cornwall for ousting scandalous ministers and ignorant school-masters; and was called by the Cavaliers "The old illiterate Jew of Eton."

ST. MELLION—*Deanery of East, Pop. 303, Acreage 2985.*
—St. Mellion lies between the Lynher and the Tamar: it exports large quantities of strawberries, gooseberries, and cherries.

At Crocadon House lived John de Trevisa, who, in the reign of Richard II, was Vicar of Berkeley, and translated the Bible into English.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, south transept, and north aisle. It is dedicated to St. Melanus, who died about 617, and was restored in 1862 at a cost of over £1000.

In the church is a monument of William Coryton, who

was imprisoned by Charles I with Hampden and Eliot, and was one of those members who forced the Speaker to keep his seat.

QUETHIOCK—*Deanery of East, Pop. 661, Acreage 4531.*—This parish, anciently called Cruetheke, has St. Ive on the north, and St. Germans on the south; the Lynher separates it from St. Mellion and Pillaton on the east, and the Tidy from Menheniot on the west. The church is dedicated to St. Hugh, the ordination being dated April 14, 1346.

The tithes of this parish are equally divided between the Vicar of Quethiock and the Incumbent of Haccombe, near Newton Bushel, in Devon; and there is a glebe belonging to each.

Trehunsey was the property of the Kingdons, one of whom was M.P. for Liskeard in 1452, and another in 1467.

MENHENIOT—*Deanery of East, Pop. 2205, Acreage 7000.* Its name in old records is written Menhynytt.

The vicarage is the most valuable benefice in the county, after St. Columb Major. The tithes are commuted for £1100. The barton of Coldrenick in St. Germans pays tithes to Menheniot. The patronage of the living is with the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; but they must present one who is, or has been, a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

Among the Vicars were William of Wykham, Bishop of Winchester; and Dr. Moreman, who first catechized his parishioners in the English language.

Bishop Trelawny was christened in the church.

Near Cartuther was the Maudlin, an ancient hospital for lepers.

Clicker Tor is a mass of serpentinous rock accompanied by asbestos, of much the same character as the rocks of the

Lizard; and the beautiful heath (*Erica vagans*) that grows only on the serpentine is found here.

The Wheal Mary Ann and Wheal Trelawney silver-lead mines, in this parish, were formerly worked with great profit, but they have lately been abandoned.

Pool for generations was the seat of the Trelawnys: the ruins of the mansion still remain.

Merrymeet is a village, with a schoolroom licensed for divine service.

The River Seaton flows through this parish, and the Tidy separates it from St. Ive and Quethiock.

There is an ancient circular earthwork in the southern part of the parish, called Blackaton Rings.

ST. IVE—*Deanery of East, Pop. 2952, Acreage 5780.*—This parish is always called St. Eve, probably to prevent its being confounded with St. Ives.

Trebig belonged before the Conquest to Tavistock Abbey: it was given by Stephen, or Henry II, to the Knights Hospitallers, who had a preceptory here, which, having been suppressed, was restored by Queen Mary.

The tower of St. Ive church is crowned with twelve pinnacles.

The Lynher separates this parish from Callington, and the Tidy from St. Cleer, and Menheniot.

On the Callington side is Cadsonbury, a conical mount and ancient fortification.

There are some copper mines in this parish, and lead ore has also been raised.

SOUTHILL—*Deanery of East, Pop. 638, Acreage 3459 (including Callington).*—Southill, anciently called St. Sampson's de Southill, is bounded on the west by the Lynher.

It forms one benefice with, and is the mother-church to Callington, an ancient cross is preserved in the Rectory Garden.

CALLINGTON—*Deanery of East, Pop. 2138, Acreage included in Southill.*—Callington, or Killington, anciently Calvington, is situated on the little river Lamara; it is one of the boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

St. Mary's chapel, which serves as the church of the town, is dependent on St. Sampson's, Southill, but with right of Sepulture. It was built by Judge Asheton, whose effigy is engraven in brass in the chancel. There is also a large alabaster monument of Lord Willoughby de Brooke in the church, and a fine ancient granite cross in the churchyard.

Dupath chapel, an old gothic oratory, or a baptizing well, lies about a mile from the town.

King Arthur is said to have had a palace, and to have kept court in Callington.

A considerable woollen trade was formerly carried on here, and there are or have been many tin and copper mines in the neighbourhood, from which, large quantities of tin, copper, and arsenic were raised.

CALSTOCK—*Deanery of East, Pop. 6587, Acreage 6133.*—Calstock is a large parish on the Tamar, united to the Devonshire parish of Tavistock by the New Bridge.

The Tamar is navigable for steam vessels from Devonport to the Weir Head, a little below New Bridge; the distance is about twenty miles, and the scenery on both sides of the river very beautiful. The salmon fisheries, now greatly injured by the mine-water flowing into the river, have been held for centuries by the Edgcumbe family under the Duchy.

Harewood, the most easternly point of the county, and

almost insulated by the Tamar, is the seat of Sir W. S. Trelawny.

Cotehele, formerly the chief residence of the family of Edgcumbe, and still in their possession, is a mansion "ancient, large, strong, and fayre." It contains arms, armour, old furniture, and many interesting memorials of former days.

The domestic chapel remains, still adorned with its old ecclesiastic furniture. In the vault beneath, the mother of Sir Richard Edgcumbe the first baron, was in 1742, buried alive in a trance: the knave of a sexton, the night after the funeral, broke open the coffin, with intent to steal the rings which adorned the body, when to his utter alarm, she who was thought to be dead opened her eyes and began to move; thereat the thief fled amain, as though chased by the awakened spirit, leaving his lanthorn behind him, which served to light the lady out of the vault.

Charles II slept at Cotehele; it was also visited by George III, and by Queen Victoria. The chestnut trees in the woods are of vast size and great age.

A small gothic chapel was built on a rock amidst the woods by Richard Edgcumbe, in grateful memorial of his deliverance at this spot; for being a supporter of Henry, Earl of Richmond, and hotly pursued by the soldiers of King Richard III, he ran for his life, and hid himself among his own thick woods; but being shut in on every side, the river before him, and his enemies behind him, and even now close at his heels, he put a stone in his cap, threw it into the water, and suddenly concealed himself under a ledge of projecting rock; they, hearing a splash, seeing his cap floating, and supposing that he had desperately drowned himself, gave over the chase, and suffered him to escape into Brittany. He was knighted by Henry on Bosworth field.

Calstock, like St. Dominick, is famous for the small black cherries, called mazzards. Large quantities of strawberries are also grown in the parish for the London market. Many mines of tin, copper, and silver-lead are worked in the parish. Among the most profitable formerly, or at present, may be mentioned Drakewalls, Gunnislake, and Gunnislake Clitters; of these the last only is now working. Several large manufactories of fire-bricks and tiles have been established in the neighbourhood of Gunnislake within the last few years.

There is also a chapel of ease at Gunnislake, a large village situated close to Newbridge. At and near Gunnislake are several large brick and tile works, and a granite quarry. Gunnislake has profited very greatly in past times from its proximity to the celebrated Devon Great Consols Copper Mines, which are situated close by on the Devon side of the river.

In Calstock church is a monument to the Countess of Sandwich, the widow of the gallant Earl who lost his life in combat with the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1672.

SOUTH DIVISION.

MAKER—*Deanery of East, Pop. 3162, Acreage 2344.*—Maker, anciently spelt Macre, is situated on the west side of Plymouth Harbour, and is bounded by Rame, St. Johns, and Antony.

Maker is divided between the counties of Devon and Cornwall. The Devonshire part, called the tithing of Vaultersholme, is separated also into two divisions by the Cornish part; so that Dodbrook and Millbrook, though both forming one town and both in the same parish, are in different counties, the former in Devon, the latter in Cornwall. The small

angle detached from Vaultersholme, yet belonging to Devon, is called Mendennick.

The parish church and Mount Edgumbe belong to Devonshire.

The situation of Mount Edgumbe is beautiful in the extreme. The Duke de Medina Sidonia, who led the Spanish Armada past Plymouth, is said to have obtained a promise of it from the Spanish monarch, as a reward for his conquest of England. An Italian traveller speaks of it as being, except the Chartreuse at Naples, the finest situation in the world. It is the seat of the Earls of Mount Edgumbe, and came into the family in the time of Henry VIII.

Kingsand, in the Devonshire part of Maker, forms a small town with Cawsand, which is in the Cornish parish of Rame. These two places are separated by a rivulet, which also divides the counties. The case is the same with Dodbrook and Millbrook.

Opposite this parish is the west end of the Plymouth Breakwater, on which is a lighthouse. It extends across the Sound for nearly a mile, and was constructed to protect the harbour from the violence of the frequent south-west gales.

The boundary line between Devon and Cornwall runs through Hamoaze in the middle of the Tamar, which is considered to extend to Penlee Point.

St. Nicholas, or Drake's Island, belongs to Devon.

Maker heights are famous for their extensive views.

Napoleon Bonaparte was brought into Plymouth Harbour in the Bellerophon, in 1815.

ST. BUDEAUX, or ST. BUDE—*Deanery of Three Towns, Pop. 1522, Acreage 2507.*—Though this parish is situated on the east bank of the Tamar, a small part of it, a triangular spot opposite Saltash called Little Ash Farm, is in Cornwall.

This part of St. Budeaux, and the Vacy angle of North Tamerton, are the only parts of Cornwall situated on the Devonshire side of the Tamar. It is also the only part of Cornwall, except the Cornish part of Bridgerule, out of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

RAME—*Deanery of East, Pop. 905, Acreage 1187.*—Rame lies on the west side of Plymouth Sound, being bounded also by Maker and St. John's.

It is the south-east extremity of the county of Cornwall, and takes its name from the famous promontory included in it, called the Rame or "Ram" Head.

Cawsand forms one town with Kingsand; and some of the houses, built over the rivulet which forms the division, are both in the towns of Kingsand and Cawsand, in the parishes of Maker and Rame, and in the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Henry VII, when Earl of Richmond, is said to have landed here. A Spanish ship, in 1597, attempted to burn the town.

The Rame is so called from its likeness to a ram's head. It is called *Κριε Μετωπον* in the maps of the ancient Greek geographers. It projects boldly into the sea, and forms the outer boundary of Plymouth Harbour to the westward. Penlee Point is the western boundary of the Sound. There are the remains of an ancient chapel on its summit.

The Rame Head is the nearest point of land to the Eddystone Rocks, which are about nine miles distant, W. by S. The Eddystone Rocks had been for ages the terror of seamen: they lie nearly in a line with the Lizard and the Start, and exactly in the way of vessels making Plymouth Harbour from the west. They extend about a mile in length, with only one small rock appearing above the water, which is ten fathoms deep around them.

A lighthouse, built of wood, was erected on this rock by Henry Winstanley, a famous shipwright, in 1699. It was swept away in a tremendous storm, in November, 1703, and the architect perished in it.

A second lighthouse was built on the same spot in 1708, by John Rudyerd, partly of stone and partly of wood. This was burnt down in 1755.

The lighthouse now standing on the Eddystone Rocks, was the work of the celebrated Smeaton, in 1757. It is built of granite and Portland stone, the lower stones being of vast size, and all dovetailed into the rock and into each other. Over the door of the lantern is engraved in Latin, "Glory to God"; and around the room, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." The ball of the lantern is 90 feet from the rock, yet the waves dash thirty or forty feet above it. It has resisted the most violent storms for nearly a hundred years, and remains to this day uninjured; but the schistose rocks on which it is built are now found to be giving way under it, not being able to resist the force of the waves, increased as it is by the great leverage due to the height of the tower. A new lighthouse is now about to be built on another part of the rocks.

ST. JOHNS—*Deanery of East, Pop. 202, Acreage 823.*—This small parish is bounded on the south by Whitesand Bay.

In Whitesand Bay is a cave called Sharrow Grotto, made by a Lieutenant Luger during the first American war, who by his labour cured himself of the gout.

The church of St. Johns is situated at the head of an inlet, called St. John's Lake. At low water the bodies of prisoners from the convict ship used to be buried here in the sand.

ANTONY EAST—*Deanery of East, Pop. 3954, Acreage 3222.*
—This parish is called Antony St. Jacob, and Antony East, to distinguish it from St. Anthony in Roseland, and St. Anthony in Meneage.

The river Lynher washes it on the north, separating it from St. Stephens by Saltash; and it extends to Whitesand Bay on the south.

In the eastern angle of the parish, opposite Devonport, is the modern town of Torpoint, with a chapel of ease. The Tamar here is about a mile broad, and here is the great ferry from Devon into Cornwall. A steam-bridge crosses every quarter of an hour.

Antony house is the seat of the ancient family of Carew, and was the residence of Richard Carew, the historian of Cornwall, a great, good, learned man, of whom Cornwall may well be proud. He held many posts of honour under Queen Elizabeth, and wrote the "Survey of Cornwall." He died on November 6, 1620, at four o'clock in the afternoon, as he was saying his prayers in his study. The following verses were found in his pocket, and are inscribed on his monument in the church :

Full thirteen five of years I toiling have o'erpast,
And in the fourteenth, weary, entered am at last.
While rocks, sands, storms, and leaks, to take my bark away,
By grief, troubles, sorrows, sickness, did essay:
And yet arrived I am not at the port of death,
The port to everlasting life that openeth.
My time uncertain, Lord, long certain cannot be,
What's best to me's unknown, and only known to Thee.
O by repentance and amendment grant that I,
May still live in Thy fear, and in Thy favour die.

On Whitsunday, 1640, during a great thunderstorm, a

flash of lightning passed through the church, scorching some persons, but not killing any.

In the Lynher, opposite Antony house, is an islet called Beggar's Island, and a little above it the ferry called Antony Passage.

Thanckes, the seat of Lord Graves, is in this parish.

ST. STEPHENS BY SALTASH—*Deanery of East, Pop. 1377, Acreage 5701.*—This parish is so named to distinguish it from St. Stephens by Launceston, and St. Stephens in Brannel. It lies between the Tamar and the Lynher, and the scenery along the banks of these rivers is very beautiful.

A small part of the parish called Howton, is severed from the main part by Botesfleming.

The town of Saltash, formerly called Asheburgh, is in this parish. It was one of the boroughs disfranchised in 1832. The poet Waller, and Lord Clarendon, once were its representatives. Being an important port, and then the chief point of entrance into Cornwall, it was taken and retaken many times during the wars of Charles. It was last captured by the Parliament in 1646. The town is built on a steep rock, sloping to the river: under the hill is a large well, bearing this inscription, "God increase this springe." It contains an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas.

The parish church of St. Stephens is old, built of slate, granite, elvan, and polyphant stone. The tower is in three stages and is in all about 100 feet in height. A large coffin of lead, discovered in the church, was said to contain the remains of Duke Orgarius, father of Elfrida.

In the Vicarage Grounds an ancient sculptured cross representing the crucifixion is carefully preserved.

A curious custom survives here—which is thus described by a pleasant writer:—"All the women who could squeeze

themselves into the passage fell down suddenly at our feet, and began scrubbing the dust off our shoes with the corners of their aprons, informing us in shrill chorus, that this was an ancient custom to which we must submit, and strangers must pay a footing, by giving money, say sixpence, for liquor, when he became a free citizen for life."

Trematon Castle, on the Lynher, was till lately the most entire of all the ancient castles of Cornwall, and is still a fine old building. The keep is 70 feet by 50 feet, and at present about 30 feet in height. The principal gateway appears to be more modern than the rest of the building, and is in a fair state of preservation. It consists of three arches upon which a strong guard room is built. It was granted by Edward III to the Black Prince and the Dukes of Cornwall for ever. Queen Elizabeth sold several of the manors held under Trematon Castle, but they were recovered for the dukedom in the next reign. It was held against the Parliamentarians by Sir Richard Grenville.

Ince Castle is situated on a peninsula in the estuary of the Lynher. It is built entirely of brick, and was garrisoned for Charles I in 1646, but was soon surrendered to the Parliamentarians.

There is a steam ferry over the Tamar from Saltash : here also the line of the Cornwall Railway crosses the river, by the magnificent Albert Bridge. The Tamar at this point is about three quarters of a mile broad, and all its waters and the opposite shore, forming part of the Devonshire parish of St. Budeaux, are considered to belong to Cornwall.

SHEVIOCK—*Deanery of East, Pop. 559, Acreage 2282.*—The river Lynher bounds this parish on the north, and the sea on the south.

At Port Wrinkle is an ancient pier in the centre of

Whitesand Bay; it was destroyed by a storm in 1822, but has been recently rebuilt.

In this parish is Trethill, once belonging to the family of Wallis. A descendant of this family, Captain Wallis, was the discoverer of Otaheite.

The bay between Rame Head and Looe is stated to have been once a valley filled with trees.

The church was dedicated to S. Peter and S. Paul on the 13th October 1259. The chancel was restored in 1851 by the widow of the rector, the Rev. G. Pole-Carew; it is of a noble character: the transept was a chapel of the Dawnays or D'Aunays, the ancient owners of the manor of Sheviock. Both the church, and the large old tithe barn adjoining, were built by them when lords of Sheviock.

Crafthole, once a place of some importance, is now a small village. Near by is the famous "Stump Cross" and another unnamed.

ST. GERMANS—*Deanery of East, Pop. 2678, Acreage 1900.*—The town of St. Germans is small; it formerly returned two members to parliament. The parish is fine and fertile, and one of the eight largest parishes in the county.

It has the sea on the south, forming Whitesand Bay; is separated from St. Martins and Morval by the Seaton; and by the Tidy from Landrake and St. Erney.

The parish receives its name from St. German, Bishop of Auxerre, in France, in 448. At St. Germans was the early seat of the Bishops of Cornwall, removed hither from Bodmin by Athelstan, after his conquest of the county in 936; Knute the Great added largely to its endowments, and united it with Crediton: Edward the Confessor removed the see to Exeter. The cathedral lands, watered by the Tidy, are now possessed by the Earl of St. Germans; his residence,

standing on the site of the priory, is called Port Eliot. It contains a portrait of John Hampden, said to be the only original one of that celebrated person.

At the suppression of the Monastery in 1535, Henry VIII granted the site to John Champernourne and others. Carew records the loose manner in which these grants were made as follows: "John Champernourne (of whom Master Eliot bought the priory lands) through his pleasant conceits won some good grace with our King Henry Eighth. Now when the golden shower of the dissolved abbey lands rayned well near into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen waited at a doore, where the King was to pass forth, with purpose to beg such a gift at his hands. Master Champernourne joined them here, and made inquisitive to know their suit, which knowledge they were nothing willing to impart to him. This while out comes the King: they kneel down; so doth Master Champernourne: they prefer their petition; the King grants: they render humble thanks; so doth Master Champernourne. Afterwards he requireth his share; they deny: he appeals to the King; the King avoweth his equal meaning in the largesse: whereupon his outwitted companions were fayne to allot him the priory of St. Germans for his partage."

The church, which was dedicated August 28, 1261, contains more remains of Saxon or Norman architecture than any other church in England. The chancel fell down in 1592 on a Friday, shortly after service, but no one was injured. The present church consists of a chancel, nave, south aisle, north transept and a mortuary chapel. Many alterations and additions have been carried out within the last twenty years. There are two towers standing at the west end, and between them a magnificent Saxon or Norman arch. Some remarkable carved miserere seats were discovered in the belfry

many years ago, and there is an ancient cross standing near Curracown Turnpike Gate.

The villages of Hessenford and Tideford, both having district churches, are in this parish.

Cuddenbeak was an episcopal palace, and is still a manor of the Bishops of Exeter, held by the Eliot family.

Coldrenick, the seat of a branch of Trelawny, pays great tithes to the Vicar of Menheniot.

Bake was the residence of Walter Moyle, a learned lawyer and politician in the reign of Charles II.

Catchfrench is the property of the ancient family of Glanville.

On Padderbury Top is a large and perfect Danish encampment; there is a fine panoramic view from its summit.

Hucarius the Levite, a saintly scholar, lived at St. Germans, and wrote many homilies, now lost.

Sir John Eliot, born at Port Eliot in 1590, was a bitter enemy to the Duke of Buckingham, and the first King Charles's government: he was sent to the Tower for his resistance to Buckingham's unlawful levies, where he died in 1632. His family received a compensation of £5000 in 1646.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol, and one of the seven Bishops imprisoned by King James II, was born at Coldrenick.

There is a free school in St. Germans' town, endowed with lands in Menheniot by Nicholas Honey.

LANDRAKE.—*Deanery of East, Pop. 759, Acreage 3540* (with St. Erney).—Landrake, anciently called Larrick, is bounded on the north-east by the river Lynher, which separates it from Botesfleming and St. Stephens.

Part of Tidiford is in this parish.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, it has a fine and lofty tower, in three stages.

Sir Robert Jeffery left by will in 1703, £520 to provide for the endowment of a free school, and to supply two shillings' worth of bread every week to the poor of Landrake and St. Erney. He was a native of this parish, of humble parentage, but became a great East India merchant.

The valuable manor of Landrake, one of the finest in the county of Cornwall, belongs to Lord Mount Edgumbe.

Landrake and St. Erney form one benefice, and are otherwise closely connected.

ST. ERNEY.—*Deanery of East, Pop. 759 (with Landrake), Acreage 843.*—St. Erney is a small parish closely connected with Landrake; all the rates, except the church-rate, being levied on the same assessment. The church is said to have been built by the Dawnays of Trelugans, in this parish. The south wall was rebuilt about 1750, and the north wall and aisle in 1826.

The Tidy separates the parish from St. Germans, and the Lynher from St. Stephens.

The village of Markwell, on St. Germans' Lake, contains the remains of a chapel and an ancient well, of some celebrity. The Manor of Markwell formed part of the estate of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was attainted in the reign of Edward II, about 1341.

The parsonage is situated both in St. Erney and Landrake, the rivulet which divides these parishes passing under it.

BOTESFLEMING.—*Deanery of East, Pop. 248, Acreage 1290.*—The church of this small parish is said to have been built by Stephen le Fleming in the time of Richard I, and dedicated to St. Mary about 1259. Probably it is from this

family it takes its name. In the church is a full-length effigy of a crusader, supposed to cover the tomb of the founder.

The Manor of Moditonham, in this parish, was held by Philip de Valletort under the Earl of Cornwall. It was afterwards held by the Dawnay's, and still later by the Courtenays. In 1689, Moditonham, was the residence of John Waddon, Deputy Governor of Pendennis Castle; and here John, Earl of Bath, who was chief Governor both of Pendennis and Plymouth, treated with the commissioner of the Prince of Orange for the surrender of those important fortresses.

LANDULPH.—*Deanery of East, Pop. 513, Acreage 2000.*—Landulph is nearly surrounded by the waters of the Tamar. The church was dedicated to Saints Leonard and Dilp, so long ago as 1451. The tower is about 70 feet high, in three stages, and contains six "cheerful bells" which were re-cast by Pennington of Lezant in 1770. In the churchyard is a granite pillar bearing a sundial and dated 1690.

Cargreen is a village on the river's side, opposite the mouth of the Tavy.

The old mansion-house of Clyfton, once the residence of the Courtenays, now the property of the Duke of Cornwall, still stands in ruin, with a decayed chapel.

A small brass tablet in Landulph church records the death of Theodore Palæologus, at Clyfton, in 1636. He was a descendant of Thomas Palæologus, brother of Constantine, the eighth of that name, and last of the Christian Emperors of Greece. It was of this Thomas that Mahomet II, the conqueror of Constantinople, declared "that he had found many slaves in Peloponnesus, but no man save him."

Landulph parish has within the last few years earned a most unenviable notoriety on account of the quarrels be-

tween the rector and his parishioners, but it is said that he has recently effected an exchange with another clergyman, and so peace has been restored to the parish.

HUNDRED OF WEST.

This Hundred, which lies immediately to the west of the Hundred of East, was formerly called Westwell-shire; it contains within its limits the whole course of the River Fowey which rises at Foy's Fenton or *Westwell*, in St. Breward.

The Northern part extends over the Moors, and still consists largely of uncultivated land—only valuable as “summering” for cattle, but the Southern part is fertile and in a good state of cultivation. Large quantities of copper, tin, and lead ores have been raised in this district. Some tin is still found in the stream works, which were formerly very rich and extensive, and china clay has been worked in Warleggan, Cardinham, and St. Neot. It contains the following nineteen parishes:

Cardinham.	Duloe.	Lanreath.
Warleggan.	Morval.	Lanteglos.
St. Neot.	St. Martins.	St. Veep.
St. Cleer.	Talland.	Boconnoc.
Liskeard.	Lansalloses.	Broadoak.
St. Pinnock.	Pelynt.	St. Winnow.
St. Keyne.		

CARDINHAM.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 632, Acreage 9284.*—This large parish lies between Bodmin and Warleggan. It was anciently called Cardinan.

The church is a very ancient structure, dedicated to St. Meubredius (St. Mybbard) the Martyr—it contains within its precincts inscriptions of Anglo Saxon and early Norman times. It was probably founded by the Dinham family soon after the conquest, one inscription relates to some endowment or gift dated A.D. 1200.

Two portions of an inscribed cross which were formerly built into the chancel wall are now re-united, and stand opposite the south porch. It appears to be Anglo Saxon in style. Two other ancient sculptured stones were found some years since during the restoration of the church, and are now placed outside. There are ruins of a holy well and baptistry near the church.

At Welltown Farm is a very fine inscribed stone which reads—according to Mr. Iago, of Bodmin,

(VAILATHI
FILIUROCHANI which probably means

“the grave stone of Vailathus, son of Urochanus.”

Old Cardinham Castle was built on an eminence about half a mile from the church. The foundations have recently been laid bare by Mr. S. Jenkin.

Cardinham Bury is an ancient encampment on Bury Down, 840 feet above the sea level.

Glynn, the Glyn of Domesday, is the property of Lord Vivian. The Manor of Carbilly, in this parish, belongs to Lord Robartes.

The ancient Pinchla deerpark is also situated within the parish—it is now the property of Lord Robartes. There seem to have been deer here so late as 1703.

A remarkable ancient custom of this parish, now fallen into disuse, is described in the *Spectator*, No. 614.

WARLEGGAN.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 301, Acreage 2055.*—Warleggan is a singularly long and narrow strip of land between Cardinham and St. Neot.

The church was dedicated to St. Bartholomew between 1420 and 1455. The tower of the church was split asunder from top to bottom by lightning, in March, 1818. There is an ancient cross near Treveddoe.

The Manor of Warleggan, which is situated partly in this parish and partly in the parish of Cardinham and St. Neot, was purchased of the Gregor's of Trewarthenick by Mr. G. F. Remfry of Truro a few years since.

The ancient barton of Trengoffe and another Manor of Warleggan, are the property of Lord Vivian. The ancient Manor house at Trengoffe, with its avenue of trees is a prominent object as seen from the Cornwall Railway. The Manor of Carburrow and the barton of Trevedow are also in this parish.

ST. NEOT.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 1471, Acreage 1205.*—This parish was anciently called Hamstoke; it is the largest parish in the county with the exception of Alternun.

The Archdeacon's court was formerly held in St. Neot. The old road from Bodmin to Plymouth passes through the town.

The Fowey, in its upper course called the Dranes, is the eastern and southern boundary of St. Neot, separating it from St. Cleer, St. Pinnock, and Broadoak. The little river St. Neot, from the moors, passing through the village, divides the parish nearly in two equal parts and falls into the Fowey.

Dozmary Pool is on the moors in the north-east quarter of the parish. Ice works have recently been established there by Capt. Henderson of Truro, who proposes to supply the Cornish fisheries with ice, and also to supply block ice for the table. The block ice is produced by consolidating the naturally thin sheets by means of great pressure in strong iron moulds.

Some beautiful chipped flint arrow-heads have been found in the progress of the works.

An old granite cross, called Four Hole Cross, is situated on the high road not far from its extreme northern boundary.

Pengelly belonged to Sir William Moliere, who was slain at the siege of Orleans, in 1428. It was held by the service of providing a grey cloak for the Duke whenever he should come into Cornwall, and delivering it at Poulston Bridge, to the Lord of the Manor of Carbursow, whose office it was to attend the Duke with it during his stay in the county.

The parish takes its name from St. Neot, an old Saxon saint of great faith and holiness, but the truth of whose history is much intermixed with legend. As recorded by the monks, it runs thus: St. Neot was brother of King Alfred; he resigned the crown to his younger brother, and retired to Glastonbury, where he became a monk; afterwards for greater seclusion, he removed into the wilds of Cornwall, and with his faithful attendant Barius lived seven years at the place ever afterwards called St. Neot, where also he built a monastery. Near the monastery was a spring of clear water for the saint's use, still called the well of St. Neot, and never dry; in this well St. Neot perceived there were three little fishes, and an angel came and told him that he might take one, and only one of these fishes at any time for his eating, always leaving two in the well: and then, on his next visit, he should still find three fishes there, as at the

first. Soon after this the saint fell ill, and his faithful Barius, not knowing the angel's command, went to the well and caught two fishes, one of which he fried and the other boiled, and brought to his master, hoping that the one or the other might suit his sickly palate. St. Neot, in great alarm, bad him instantly carry them back to the well, and waited in nervous expectation, till Barius returned with joy, and told him that the dear little fishes were swimming about in the water as lively and merry as though they had never been boiled or fried. "Now then," he said to Barius, "go thou, catch one fish; for I feel a desire to eat;" and the one fish being caught, dressed, and eaten, the saint got well. Afterwards it befell that the monk's oxen were stolen, and there were no beasts to plough the land, when, marvellous to say, many stags from the neighbouring woodlands came of their own accord, and performed all the necessary labours; and for this good deed, these stags, and all their fawns, bore a white mark on their bodies wherever they were touched by the harness or yoke. One day as the saint was standing in his well, where he used to say the whole book of Psalms throughout, a hind, pursued by hounds, fled to his feet for protection, whereupon St Neot rebuked the dogs, and they turned backwards and left their prey.

By his advice and persuasion King Alfred founded the great school at the ford of the Isis, now called Oxford. He died and was buried in his own monastery, but his body was stolen and carried to Arnulphsbury, in Huntingdonshire, now called St. Neots.

The church of St. Neot is in one respect one of the most superb parish churches in the kingdom, every window being full of stained glass, commemorating events in scripture history, and in the lives of St. Neot, St. George, and other saints. In the wall of the north aisle was a coffin-shaped

recess, hewn in stone, called St. Neot's shrine : which, being opened, was found to contain only a little dust.

When Domesday book was compiled, there was a college here, called Neotstow.

The tithe sheaf of the manor of St. Neot Barrett is appropriated to the repairs of the church. Two-thirds of the tithes of the two Fawtons and other farms were formerly applied to the repairs of Launceston castle.

There was a chapel dedicated to St. Luke on the moors, near Dozmary Pool : the font is still preserved in Tidiford church. A part of St. Neot is included in the district of Bolventor chapelry.

There are two ancient crosses in the parish ; one is near the vicarage.

The moors formerly abounded with forest and red deer : Dungarth, King of Cornwall, who lived at Liskeard, used to hunt on the moors, with Alfred his guest ; roots and stems of large oaks and alders are yet found in the earth. A large part of the St. Neot moors has been claimed by Alternun parish.

John Anstis, Garter King of Arms, a great antiquarian and writer on heraldry, was born in St. Neot, in 1669.

The large enclosure called the "Crow Pound" is an ancient earthwork, probably Roman, situated on St. Neot Downs. The people of the neighbourhood say, partly in joke, partly in earnest, that it was constructed by St. Neot to confine the crows during divine service.

ST. CLEER.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 3835, Acreage 11263.*—Two small angles of this parish are included within the new borough of Liskeard, having been parts of the old borough. Treworgey and Roscraddock are in this parish ; and the villages of Crow's Nest and Tremar.

Steatite and asbestos are found in St. Cleer.

The Looe, Seaton, and Tidy rivers rise in this parish, and the Fowey forms its western boundary for five miles, separating it from St. Neot.

The greater part of the parish consists of wild and uncultivated moors.

In this parish are St. Cleer's well, cross, and chapel, or baptistry, restored in 1864; the Trethevy cromlech, and Doniert's stone.

The Trethevy cromlech is the largest in the county; the upper slab is of vast size; a hole in it was made of late time to put in a flagstaff. Trethevy means "the place of graves:" in old writings it is called *casa gigantis*, or the giant's hut.

Doniert's, or The Other Half Stone, is a fractured granite pillar, about eight feet high. In digging near, a second fragment was found bearing the inscription, "*Doniert rogavit pro anima,*" or, "Doniert asks you to pray for his soul." Doniert is supposed to be Dungarth, King of Cornwall, who was drowned in the river Fowey whilst hunting near Redgate, about 872.

There is another ancient cross, called the "Longstone," between Redgate church and the hurlers.

The copper mines of Caradon are in this parish; they have yielded ores to the value of several millions of money. A railway connects them with the Port of Looe.

LISKEARD.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 6499, Acreage 8129.* This very ancient town was formerly called Lyscerryt,— "The court at the wood."

The new borough comprises the old borough and the rest of the parish, and a portion of St. Cleer; it returned two members from 1294 till 1832, when one was taken away by the Reform Bill. Sir Edward Coke, afterwards Lord-Chief-Justice, represented it in 1620, and in 1773, Gibbon, the

historian. In recent times it has been represented by Mr. Bernal Osborne, and by Mr. Horsman. It is now represented by Mr. Leonard Courtney, formerly of Penzance.

Liskeard was made a free borough by Richard, King of the Romans. Elizabeth granted a charter in 1580. There was formerly a great trade in leather here.

Liskeard was one of the four coinage towns, but very little tin had been assayed here for many years before the coinage custom was abolished.

This parish has five divisions; the old borough, constitution lands, north, south, and west sides.

Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Beville Grenville marched their army into Liskeard on the night of January 19, 1643, having in the morning defeated Ruthven, the Parliamentary General, on Braddock Downs. King Charles entered with his army into Liskeard from Caradon, on Friday, August 2, 1644, and slept in Mr. Jane's house, in Barras Street, six nights; he slept here also one night, on his return from Boccinoc, on Wednesday, September 4, after the surrender of Essex's army at Fowey.

The manor of Liskeard is part of the ancient possessions of the Earls of Cornwall. Richard, King of the Romans, lived in the castle, which he probably built; it was in ruins in the days of Henry VIII, but no part of its buildings now remains. On its site was the grammar school, where Dean Prideaux and Walter Moyle were educated. It is now converted into a police station.

The park, which contained 200 deer, was destroyed by Henry VIII.

In the church is a monument to Joseph Wadham, "the last of that family whose ancestors were the founders of Wadham college, Oxford;" the church belonged to Launceston priory; the monks sought to appropriate the vicarage also,

but were prevented. There is a Lychroscope at the west end of the north aisle.

There was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin in Liskeard park, to which there was great resort.

There is also an inscribed stone built into the wall of the Grammar School; it has been supposed by some to be a Roman memorial.

Lanseathan, let for £50 a year, is vested in the churchwardens for the repairs of the church.

There is a railway from Moorswater to Looe, a distance of eight miles; also a railway from the Cheesewring granite quarries and Caradon mines to Moorswater.

There is a chapel of ease at Dubwalls, the western end of the parish, erected in 1838.

A Presbyterian meeting house was built here by Major Johnson, who came from Scotland with Monk's army. It was entirely rebuilt in 1866.

A manor by the name of Bodgara is inherited by the corporation.

ST. PINNOCK.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 503, Acreage 3436.*—St. Pinnock is bounded by Liskeard, St. Neot, Broadoak, Lanreath, and Duloe.

The north-eastern part of the parish is contained in the new chapelry of Herodsfoot.

Several lead mines have been worked in this parish at different times.

ST. KEYNE.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 145, Acreage 944.*—St. Keyne, anciently Lametton, is a small parish, enclosed by Liskeard and Duloe.

The manor of Lametton, the inheritance of Chief Justice Tresilian, is now the property of the Rashleighs of

Menabilly. The church, almost rebuilt in 1877, was reopened by the Bishop of Truro in Jan. 1878.

Two ancient crosses are placed in the church-yard. About half a mile from the church is the famous well of St. Keyne, concerning which it is fabled, that if, after marriage, the wife should drink of its waters before her husband, she should govern the master and family for life; and Southey's ballad tells us that sly maidens used to take a bottle of its waters to church with them, and drink it in the porch, while the bridegroom was running to the well.

Over the well, on an astonishingly small space, five trees, oak, elm, and ash, are growing close together. They are said to have been planted about 1750, by Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, but if so, it must have been in the place of other similar trees, as appears from the following lines—

“ In name, in shape, in quality,
 This well is very quaint,
 The name to lot of Keyne befel
 No over holy Saint.
 The shape, 4 Trees of divers Kind,
 Withy, Oak, Elm, and Ash
 Marked with their roots an arched roof
 Whose floor this spring doth wash.
 The quality, that man and wife
 Whose chance or choice attains
 First of this sacred stream to drink
 Thereby the mastery gains.”

Carew, 1602.

DULOE.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 795, Acreage 4400.*—Duloe means the Black Looe, and is so named from the river which bounds it on the east, separating it from Morval.

It is divided into three districts, North, South, and West.

Tremadaret, or Tremadart, belonged to Sir Hugh Treilian, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, who was executed at Tyburn. It passed to Sir John Coleshill, who was slain at Agincourt, and to the Arundells of Lanherne, the last of whom sold it to John Anstis, Garter King at Arms.

Trenant passed with Tremadart through several families, to Sir C. Treise, Sir J. Morshead, and Sir E. Buller.

The living is valuable, and in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford. It contained two benefices, the vicarage and a sine-cure rectory, to which a stipend of £50 belonged. This latter endowment has been transferred to the new church of the district of Herodsfoot, formed out of the parishes of Duloe, St. Pinnock, and Lanreath.

The church is old, and contains effigies in stone and monumental brasses. An old cross called Bosent Cross is in this parish, and there are ancient earthworks at Stonetown.

There are lead mines and powder mills at Herodsfoot.

The owners of Treworgy claim the sole right of all the fisheries in the Looe.

MORVAL.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 847, Acreage 3562.*—Morval lies between the rivers Looe and Seaton. It has Menheniot and Liskeard on the north, and St. Martin's on the south.

The manor of Morval belonged to Sir Hugh de Morville, of Cumberland, one of the murderers of Archbishop Becket; and afterwards to the Glynnns. John Glynn, Esq., was murdered at Higher Wringworthy, by the retainers of Clemens, of Liskeard, whom he had superseded as under-steward of the Duchy. Morval passed to the Coodes, and then to the Bullers. Sir Francis Buller, the eminent judge, was born here.

Dr. John Mayow, a distinguished physician, was born at Bray, in this parish.

At Sandplace the river Looe ceases to be navigable; a canal formerly extended from hence to Liskeard, for the transmission of granite and ore.

ST. MARTINS BY LOOE.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 312, Acreage 2828.*—This parish is so named to distinguish it from St. Martins in Meneage; the river Looe separates it from Talland, and the Seaton from St. Germans.

The old borough and town of East Looe is in this parish. It furnished 20 ships and 315 mariners for the siege of Calais, in 1347. It was incorporated in 1587 with Fowey; it sent a ship-owner to a Council at Westminster in 1340, but never sent any members to Parliament until 1570. It was disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

Shutta, a village within the borough, is supposed to have been formerly of much greater extent: the towns and burgesses of Looe and Shutta are mentioned in the charters of the Bodrigans.

There was an ancient chapel at East Looe, restored by Bishop Trelawny, and rebuilt in 1806 by John Buller, Esq.: a district has been formed out of the parishes of Talland and St. Martins, including the towns of East and West Looe. A new Town Hall was opened at East Looe in 1877.

The views round Looe and up the river are very lovely.

A mineral railway connects Looe with Liskeard and the Caradon mines and granite quarries.

The ancient bridge over the river Looe, was only 6 feet 2 inches wide; it was formed of thirteen arches and was built about A.D. 1400; on it was a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. A new bridge of eight arches has lately been built at a cost of £3000.

The mouth of the river is protected by a new groin—there was formerly a battery of eleven guns for the protection of the port, but this has been demolished. The trade of Looe consists in pilchards, copper ore, coal, manure, and limestone.

Seaton and Hessenford are partly in the parish of St. Martins.

The Rev. Jonathan Toup, an annotator on Suidas and Theocritus, was for many years rector of St. Martins. Mr. Pengelly, of “Kent’s Cavern” celebrity, is a native of Looe, and Mr. Clements Jackson, a noted naturalist, lived and died at East Looe.

TALLAND.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 830, Acreage 1130.*—Talland has the sea, forming Talland Bay, on the south, and the river Looe, separating it from St. Martins, on the east.

The Manor of Port Looe, *alias* Port Pigham, including the borough-town of West Looe was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall in 1540. West Looe returned two members to Parliament from 1552 to 1832. Sir W. Petty represented it in Richard Cromwell’s Parliament, and Sir Charles Wager in 1740. Here is a mathematical school, endowed with £1,000 by John Speccot, for the benefit of the two towns.

The chapel of St. Nicholas, in West Looe, was desecrated, and used for a town-hall, but is now restored to religious uses.

Looe Island lies half-a-mile out at sea; it is nearest to Talland, and is also called St. George’s Island, because a chapel, dedicated to that saint, once stood on it. It measures fourteen acres, and is the property of Sir John Trelawny. Choughs formerly built in the rabbit-burrows on the side of the island. A rock between the mainland and island is called Midmain, and the water west of it, Portnadler Bay.

Talland church is full of rich and beautiful workman-

ship. The transept is called Killigarth aisle. It contains the monumental tomb of John Beville, Esq., 1574: over it are hung rusty helmets, swords, and gauntlets. On the south side of the church is a porch, with two entrances; and on the south side of the porch is a high tower.

The manor of Port Looe, as stated above, belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. The manor of Talland formerly belonged to the Morths: one of this family employed in his household a miller of Brittañy, "but this fellow's service befell commodious in the worst sence; for when, not long after his acceptance, wars grew between us and France, he stealeth over into his country, returneth privily back again with a French crew, surprizeth suddenly his master and his guests at a Christmas supper, carrieth them speedily into Brittany, and forceth the gentleman to redeem his enlargement with the sale of a great part of his revenues."

Killigarth belonged to the Bevilles: it now belongs to Mr. W. Gundry. John Size was a servant of Sir W. Beville's of Killigarth, whom he found under a hedge in winter, nearly dead of cold. This man would eat nettles and thistles, coals and candles, living birds with their feathers, and living fish with their scales: he would handle, harmless, blazing wood and hot iron: and used to lie asleep with his head curled under his body.

Part of the fishing-town of Polperro is in the parish of Talland. The first station of the Coast Guard Preventive Service is said to have been at Polperro; and here the celebrated naturalist, Jonathan Couch was born in 1788.

At Polperro is an ancient holy-well.

LANSALLOES.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 667, Acreage 2985.*
—Lantivet Bay runs between this parish and Lanteglos.

It contains part of the town of Polperro, which was

once called Porthpyre, and is divided between Talland and Lansaloes by a small river, passing under an aged bridge. Its situation is very romantic, lying in a little cove at the foot of two high rocky hills. It carries on a large fishing trade, especially in pilchards. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Peter on the western hill, in Lansaloes parish. A new chapel has been built below its site.

The church was dedicated to St. Ildierna in 1331. The tower is lofty, and a well-known sea mark. The cliff below it is famous for badgers.

PELYNT.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 769, Acreage 4683.*—Pelynt is enclosed by St. Pinnock, Duloe, Lansaloes, and Talland. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Trelawne, in this parish, passed from the families of Bodrigan and Champernowne, to Lord Bonville. His son, Sir William Bonville, and his grandson, Lord Harrington, were slain before his eyes in the battle of Wakefield, in December, 1460. In the February following, being himself taken prisoner in the battle of St. Albans, he was beheaded by order of Queen Margaret. The only daughter of Lord Harrington brought Trelawne to the Marquis of Dorset: in the attainder of his grandson Henry, Duke of Suffolk, it was seized by the Crown. It was purchased of King James I, in 1600, by Sir Jonathan Trelawny of Pool, in Menheniot, who made it his residence: his son, Sir John Trelawny, was the first baronet: his grandson was Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol, one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by James II; of whom thus the ballad—

“And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,
 And shall Trelawny die?
 Then twenty thousand Cornish men
 Will know the reason why.”

He became afterwards Bishop of Exeter, and then of Winchester: he rebuilt the chapel at Trelawne, and, dying here, was buried in Pelynt church. His crozier is still preserved in the church; it is of copper gilt, and a few years ago was struck with lightning and melted.

Tregarrick was the seat of the Winslades, hereditary Esquires of the White Spur: John Winslade was executed for being a leader in the Cornish rebellion, in 1549. After this it was the first residence of the Bullers.

The Giant's Hedge passes through this parish. This hedge is about 7 miles long, and is supposed to be a Roman work. It runs up hill and down dale for about 7 miles direct from Looe to Lerrin Creek, and is in many parts 7 feet high and 20 feet wide. It was first described in 1756, and a detailed account of it appeared in the Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall in 1846, from the pen of Mr. H. McLauchlan. There are traces of a Roman road from Pelynt to Fowey, the course of which is marked by barrows and earthworks, containing coins and arrowheads. St. Nein's or St. Nun's Well is near Hobb's Park. There is an ancient camp near by, on the site of St. Nein's chapel.

LANREATH.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 522, Acreage 3901.*—Lanrethow was the old name of this district.

Court was formerly the seat of the Grylls family.

There is an ancient entrenchment on Bury Down.

The chapelry of Herodsfoot includes part of this parish.

Herodsfoot silver-lead mine has yielded very large quantities of ore in past times.

LANTEGLOS BY FOWEY.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 522, Acreage 2870.*—This parish lies on the left bank of the river Fowey; Pencarrow Point is its southern extremity, forming

the eastern side of Lanlic Bay. Two creeks of the Fowey run into the parish up to Pont Pill and Lerrin. Mixtow, in Lanteglos, belongs to the borough of Fowey.

Polruan, a fishing-town and anciently a borough, is on the east side of Fowey Harbour. On the shore is a ruinous block house, from which a chain was formerly extended across the harbour to Fowey. Above the town are an old well and cross, and the ruins of St. Saviour's chapel; a bulla, or leaden seal, of Pope Urban VI, was dug up here. There are ferries across the Fowey from Polruan and Bodinnick.

Hall is the ancient seat of the Mohuns. It was taken from the Parliamentary troops by Sir R. Grenville, who also captured Pernon Fort, which commands the harbour. King Charles was here on Saturday, August 17, 1644, and while walking on the terrace, narrowly escaped being struck with a ball from the guns of Essex at Fowey.

Lanteglos church was assigned to the hospital of Bridgewater. St. Willow, an ancient hermit, was said to have been beheaded here. Walter Hart, Bishop of Norwich, was the son of a miller in Lanteglos.

The cliffs on the coast are high and rugged, and the scenery grand.

ST. VEEP.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 574, Acreage 3146.*—St. Veep, anciently St. Wepe, is separated by the Fowey from St. Sampson's. It is bounded on the south by Penpol, or St. Cadix Creek, and on the north by Lerrin Creek. The church was originally dedicated to St. Vepus, but on its reconstruction in 1336 it was dedicated to St. Cyrus and St. Julietta. The infant Cyrus and his mother Julietta suffered martyrdom under Diocletian. There was formerly a little priory at St. Cadix.

The greater part of the village of Lerrin is in this parish.

The forces under Charles I, on Tuesday, August 13, 1644, took possession of the pass from St. Veep to Golant.

Trevelyan was one of the seats of the family so named.

The Giants' Hedge, a large ridge of earth, seven feet high, passes through this parish.

At High Park is an ancient cross.

William Bastard, lawyer, built an almshouse, which was burnt down many years ago, and left the tenement of Nethercombe to the poor of St. Veep and Duloe for ever, the rental of which amounts to £3 10s. per annum.

The little river Trebant passes through the parish.

BOCONNOC.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 338, Acreage 2230.*
—The manor of Boconnoc extending over Boconnoc, Broadoak, St. Veep, and St. Winnow, belonged in succession to the Earls of Cornwall, the Carminowes, Courtenays, Russells, and Mohuns. It was purchased by Governor Pitt with part of the proceeds of the sale of the famous "Pitt" diamond, and is now the property of Capt. Cyril Fortescue, whose father received it by will from the Lady Grenville in 1865. The house is seated on rising ground, in a lawn of 100 acres; the park is well wooded and stocked with deer; the oak and beech trees are the finest in the county. There is a drive of six miles in circuit round the park, and the river Lerrin runs through it.

On the hill above Boconnoc House, in the centre of an intrenchment thrown up in the civil wars, is erected an obelisk in memory of Sir Richard Lyttelton.

Between this hill and Broadoak church was fought a decisive battle between Sir Ralph Hopton, heading the King's troops, and Ruthven, the Parliamentary general, on Thursday, January 19, 1643. The Royalists came from Bodmin on Wednesday, and by Lord Mohun's favour, slept all

night with good fires under the hedges in Boconnoc Park. Next morning they found the Parliamentarians drawn up on rising ground on Braddock Downs, and planting themselves on a hill against them, kept up a fire of small-arms for two hours. At length Sir Beville Grenville, leading the van down the one hill and up the other, attacked the enemy with so great valour that they gave way on the first charge, and fled in rout to Liskeard, with great loss of men and arms. The King's troops chased them into Liskeard, took it without resistance, and chased them out again.

In August, 1644, Boconnoc House was occupied by Essex's general, Dalbier, and other officers; King Charles sent a troop of horse from Liskeard, who caught them in the midst of a grand dinner, and brought them all, except Dalbier, prisoners to Liskeard. On August 8 the King himself arrived at Boconnoc, but being in some danger, he left again for Glynn, finding the militia posted there, he returned, and slept all night in his carriage on the open downs. Next day he took up his quarters in Boconnoc House, and kept court there many days. Near the parsonage is shewn the trunk of an aged oak, in which it is said the King's standard was fixed, and near which he was standing, when a ball struck the tree.

Prince Charles was at Boconnoc in November, 1645.

The rectories of Boconnoc and Broadoak were consolidated by act of parliament in 1806. Boconnoc church, which was dedicated Oct. 18, 1321, has been largely altered and repaired during the present century, it has no tower. The oaken communion table is carved underneath with these words, "Made by me, Sir Raynold Mohun, 1629."

Some unprofitable lead mines were worked in Boconnoc Park, as early as the time of Charles I.

Three ancient crosses are preserved at Boconnoc—one

was removed from Druid's Hill, in St. Winnow, another from Lanlivery.

BROADOAK OR BRADDOCK.—*Deanery of West, Pop. 327, Acreage 3367.*—Broadoak is separated by the Fowey from St. Neot, Warleggan, and Cardinham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and at a place called Bellasize there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. James.

On Braddock and Boconnoc Downs, General Ruthven, the Parliamentary Governor of Plymouth was defeated by Sir Beville Grenville, in 1643. The King's army encamped on the same spot the next year, when General Skippon was compelled to capitulate.

On these downs are many ancient barrows, some of which have been found to contain urns of rough pottery.

ST. WINNOW.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 1168, Acreage 6137.*—St. Winnow is bounded by the Fowey on the west, and by Lerrin Creek on the south.

Twelve acres in this parish, without a house, adjoining the eastern end of Lostwithiel Bridge, are in the borough of Lostwithiel.

Resprin and St. Nighton, in St. Winnow, were, it appears, formerly small separate parishes. There is a chapel and burying-ground at St. Nighton, and there was once a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, at Resprin.

At Resprin is an ancient cross, having a Greek cross carved on each side in relief.

Druids' Hill, formerly crowned with an old cross, and St. Nighton's Beacon, are in this parish. The village of Bridgend, a part of the town of Lostwithiel, is in St. Winnow parish, separated by the river Fowey, but connected by the ancient bridge.

Ethy is the seat of the family of Howell. In 1758 several Roman coins were found near here.

On St. Nighton's Beacon is a square earthwork, thrown up in the civil wars. While the King was at Boconnoc, a Parliamentary officer, Colonel Straughan, in the presence of both armies, challenged the King's forces to a fight with a hundred troopers on each side. The challenge was accepted on the King's part by Colonel Digby, and the combatants met on Saturday, August 10, on Druids' Hill, above Lost-withiel. Straughan's troop consisted of young men, from 16 to 20 years, "on whose chins never a razor had passed:" they were armed with double-barrelled pistols, loaded with three or four bullets; and, by Straughan's command, receiving their enemies' fire in silence, they rushed on the very horses' head of Digby's troopers, and made so murderous a discharge, that one half of the Royalists fell dead or mortally wounded, and of the rest scarce man or horse escaped without injury.

Across this country Sir William Balfour made his escape with Essex's horse.

HUNDRED OF STRATTON.

This lies to the north of the Hundred of East, it is separated from Devon by the Tamar, and extends to the Bristol Channel. The orchard and gardens are very productive, and in many parts it is well wooded. It is scarcely at all a mining district. It contains the following twelve parishes :

Bridgerule, (west).	Launcells.	Stratton.
Boyton, (part of).	Kilkhampton.	Marhamchurch.
North Tamerton.	Moorwinstow.	Week St. Mary.
Whitstone.	Poughill.	Jacobstow.

BRIDGERULE.—*Deanery of Holsworthy, in Devon, Pop. 417, Acreage 3019.*—The Tamar divides this parish between Cornwall and Devon. The church is in Devon. The Cornish part is only about a quarter of the parish, and is called West Bridgerule.

There is a manor in the parish called Tacabre, and under this name the district is mentioned in the Norman survey; it was given by Edward III, about 1330, to the abbey of St. Mary de Graces, in London. Hence probably it acquired the present name of Merrifield, a corruption of Maryfield.

BOYTON.—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 466, Acreage 4154.*—Boyton, like Bridgerule, is divided by the Tamar between Devon and Cornwall. That part of the parish which is situated in Devonshire is called Northcot Hamlet: here lived Agnes Prest, the only person in the Diocese of Exeter put to death for her religion in the reign of Queen Mary. She was burnt alive at Southernhay, outside the walls of Exeter; and the place of her execution is still shown.

The Manor of Boyton was forcibly taken from the Abbey of Tavistock by Robert, Earl of Cornwall: it now belongs to the Duchy.

Near Bermacott are two tumuli, called Wilsworthy Barrows.

South of this parish are North Petherwin and Werrington. These two parishes, though lying west of the Tamar, and being included in the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, are yet contained in the civil bounds of the county of Devon; while St. Giles in the Heath, on the east of the Tamar, and in the county of Devon, is under the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Cornwall. These parishes form the large manor of Werrington. It belonged to Ordulph, the great Duke of Devon, whose armour used to be shown in Werrington church; he gave the manor to Tavistock Abbey, and it was the principal

manor of this rich abbey at its suppression. King Henry VIII granted it to Lord John Russell, Duke of Bedford. Werrington House was once the residence of Sir Francis Drake. It is now the property and residence of Charles Deakin, Esq.

The river Attery flows through Werrington Park into the Tamar. On the banks of this river, at a place called Ladies' Cross, King Edgar is said to have met Elfrida. She was the daughter of Orgarius, Duke of Cornwall, and the loveliest woman of her time. The King, having heard of her surpassing beauty, sent down his favourite Ethelwold to ascertain the truth, but he, smitten with her charms, wooed and wedded her himself. Afterwards, in a hunting excursion on Dartmoor, Edgar, passing near Orgarius' house, saw Elfrida. Ethelwold was soon after found dead in the forest, and Edgar married Elfrida.

TAMERTON.—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 469, Acreage 5261.*—This parish is often called North Tamerton, to distinguish it from South Tamerton, or Tamerton Foliot, near Plymouth.

It takes its name from the Tamar, which flows through the north and east parts of the parish, and begins to swell into an important river.

The Tamar cuts off the north-east angle, containing the estate of Vacy, from the main part of the parish. This angle, and a smaller one in St. Budeaux, are the only portions of Cornwall beyond the Tamar.

The church is dedicated to St. Denis; the pulpit is very richly carved. The great tithes of Tamerton church, which had become alienated to the Crown, were restored to the cure in the early part of the last century, through the exertions of the incumbent, the Rev. John Bennet.

At Hornacott is an old chapel, in a ruinous condition.

Two large tumuli, called *Willsworthy barrows*, may yet be seen on the barton of Wilsworthy near the Stratton road.

WHITSTONE.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 491, Acreage 3787.*
—Many of the villages of Cornwall are famous for woodcocks, but no parish has ever been so famous for them as Whitstone. These birds used to be caught in nets in vast numbers by the cottagers, and yielded them so large a means of subsistence, that the right of taking them without license was allowed to the parish under the Game Acts.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas or to St. Anne. St. Anne's Well is in the churchyard. There was formerly a chapel at Froxton, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

On the estate of Froxton is an ancient entrenchment called *Forkstone Castle*. *Hilton Wood Castle* is in the same parish.

LAUNCELLS.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 594, Acreage 6179.*
—This parish has Kilkhampton on the north, the Tamar on the east, Marhamchurch and Bridgerule on the south, and Stratton on the west.

The church was dedicated to St. Andrew and St. Swithian, Oct. 16, 1321. It stands in a low vale, and contains some old encaustic tiles, and many seats richly carved. In the churchyard is a granite monument to the memory of Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, one of the inventors of the locomotive, which bears the following inscription:—"Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, died February 28th, 1875, aged 82 years." He was also the inventor of the Bude light, of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, &c.

It is said (by Borlase) that there is a breed of snakes in this parish different from any in the west of the county :

they are four or five feet long, and have a white or yellow ring round their necks.*

There is an ancient alms-house for the support of four old persons, with a small endowment; and ancient chapels formerly stood at Morton and at East Leigh.

KILKHAMPTON.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 1078, Acreage 8077.*—Kilkhampton, anciently called Kilhamland, lies between the Tamar and the sea.

The reservoir of the Bude Canal, which is supplied from the Tamar, and covers 60 acres, is partly in this parish.

The church, dedicated to St. James, is very handsome: the south doorway is the richest specimen of Norman architecture in Cornwall. There are many monuments in it to the memory of the great family of the Grenvilles, who lived at Stowe, in this parish, for 600 years. Their mansion was at one time the most magnificent building in the west of England, covering $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground. It was destroyed, in 1720, with all its gardens, parks, and ponds. A farmhouse now stands on its site.

One of the rectors of Kilkhampton was Nicholas Monk, brother of General Monk: and Sir J. Grenville, of Stowe, was the bearer of the letters of King Charles II to the Parliament, in 1669. The Rev. James Hervey, when curate of this parish, wrote his "Meditations among the Tombs," and describes the church and Grenville's vault in his book.

The great Sir B. Grenville, a "*chevalier sans reproche*," joined the King's party at Nottingham, in August, 1642, was slain in the King's cause at Lansdown, near Bath, on the 5th July, 1643, and was buried in Kilkhampton church on the

* I leave this curious paragraph from the 1st edition, not being able either to confirm or to contradict it.

26th of the same month. Denis Grenville, Dean of Durham, was born at Stowe; he was a good, pious, and learned man, became a nonjuror, and died in voluntary exile.

In the glebe is St. John's well, and an ancient cross is placed in the church porch. In the church are a Norman font, piscina and some early carvings.

MOORWINSTOW.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 1776, Acreage 7926.*—Moorwinstow is the most northerly parish of Cornwall. It is called also Morwenstow, and means the place of St. Morwenna. It is bounded on the north by the Devonshire parishes of Welcombe and Hartland; east by Bradworthy, also in Devonshire, and from which it is separated by the stream of the Tamar; south by Kilkhampton; and west by the sea. In the north-east corner of the parish the rivers Tamar and Torridge take their rise.

The church is large and stands near the cliff. It is extremely old, being spoken of as an ancient structure in 1296. The chancel is parted off by a richly carved screen, said to have been erected in 1545. The south porch has a fine Norman doorway. An ancient chapel formerly existed at Milton, which was dedicated to St. Mary in 1408.

The manor of Stanbury was the birth-place of John Stanbury, Bishop of Hereford, who was made first Provost of Eton College by King Henry VI, the founder. Sir W. Adams, the eminent oculist, was also born at Stanbury.

The coast scenery is grand, and the cliffs very high.

The Rev. Robert Hawker, High Churchman, Poet, and Visionary, was vicar of Moorwinstow from 1834 to 1875. He exerted himself greatly in the restoration of the church, and succeeded in recovering many ancient and interesting pieces of church furniture which had been discarded by his predecessors as useless lumber. On several occasions he ren-

dered great assistance to mariners wrecked on his terrible coast. The following lines were by him placed over the door of the Parsonage:

A house, a glebe, a pound a day,
A pleasant place to watch and pray,
Be true to Church, be kind to poor,
O Minister for evermore!

POUGHILL.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 421, Acreage 1847.*—This parish was known by the names of Pochewell, Pegwille, and Pugeham. The church is dedicated to St. Olave, and is partly Norman in architecture.

The manor formerly belonged to Clyve Abbey, in Somersetshire.

On Stamford Hill, in this parish, was fought the famous battle of Stratton. The Earl of Stamford, the parliamentary general, had posted himself on the brow of a hill in a strong position; having under him 4000 men, well provided with artillery. He was attacked by the King's Cornish forces under Sir Beville Grenville, Sir Ralph Hopton, and Sir John Berkeley, with greatly inferior numbers; and after a sharp conflict was beaten from his ground and forced to fly, leaving many prisoners and all his artillery in the Royalists' hands. A monument was afterwards erected on the site of the battle, with this inscription:

“In this place ye Army of ye Rebels
under ye Command of ye Earl of Stamford received
a signal overthrow, by ye valour of
Sir Bevill Grenville, and ye Cornish army,
on Tuesday, ye 16th of May, 1643.”

The monument has since been taken down, because the con-

course of people who came to visit it destroyed the farmer's crops.

STRATTON.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 925, Acreage 1807.*

—Stratton is a parish and small market-town of great antiquity, and was probably a Roman station; the Saxons called it Street-town, or Stratton, because of the Roman road, or street, which passed through it.

The church is fine, has a noble tower, and carved oak benches; it is said to have been dedicated to St. Andrew, but Bishop Lacy's register, *circa* 1430, gives St. Christina. In one of the windows is a full-length figure of Ralph de Blanchminster, a crusader. Sir John Arundell, of Trerice, was buried here in 1561. A black marble slab indicates the spot.

John Avery, schoolmaster, built an alms-house, and recovered for the poor of the parish several valuable benefactions, of which they had been deprived;

“The church he loved and beautified,
His highest glory and his pride.”

A tablet, which once stood against a pillar erected on the site of the battle of Stratton, is now affixed to the wall of the Ash Tree Inn, the old manor-house, in the town of Stratton. Sir Ralph Hopton, in acknowledgment of his great exertions for the King's cause in Cornwall, was created Lord Hopton of Stratton.

Binamy Castle, the ancient inheritance of the Blanchminsters, is in ruins. It was probably built about 1335 by the same Ralph de Blanchminster whose effigy is in the window of the church.

Bude, Budeham, or Budehaven, is in this parish. It is much frequented as a summer watering-place, and was once a town of importance: it still carries on a large trade with

Bristol and Ireland, but the harbour is much blocked up with sand, driven in by the westerly winds. It is said to have been the landing-place of Agricola, in A.D. 83. The commerce of this port was greatly increased by the construction of the Bude Canal: it was made between 1819 and 1826, and extends thirty-five miles into the two counties; one branch going to the northward, crossing the Tamar, and terminating on Blagdon Moor in Devon; the other running nearly parallel with the Tamar, and terminating near Launceston. It was constructed at a cost of £128,000.

The Bude Light was invented by Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, who resided at a house near the *Falcon* hotel.

St. Michael's chapel, Bude, was built and endowed in 1835, by Sir T. D. Acland.

Opposite Bude is Old Chapel Rock, whereon are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Michael and the Venerable Bede.

Anthony Payne, a native of Stratton, was a man of gigantic size and strength, at twenty years of age he was 7 feet 2 inches high. He faithfully followed his master, Sir John Grenville, through all the troubles of the rebellion, and at the Restoration was made a yeoman of the King's Guard, and gunner of Plymouth citadel.

At Yerdbury is the remains of a Roman encampment.

MARHAMCHURCH.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 596, Acreage 2630.*—This parish derives its name, like Moorwinstow, from St. Morwenna, to whom the church is dedicated: it is an ancient structure, surrounded by trees. The carved pulpit, *temp* Charles II, still remains.

There are ruins of two old chapels at Hilton and Whalesborough.

WEEK ST. MARY.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 570, Acre-*

age 5824.—Week St. Mary, or St. Mary Week, is called in Domesday Book simply Wick.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and older than the tower, which was built in 1643. There was formerly a chapel at Goscote, dedicated to St. Lawrence.

In a field adjoining the churchyard, still called Castle Hill, the foundations of extensive buildings may yet be traced.

A chantry and grammar-school were founded in Week St. Mary in the reign of Henry VIII, by Dame Thomasine Perceval, provided with lodgings for the masters, scholars, and officers, and endowed with £20 a year. At this school some of the best gentlemen's sons in Cornwall and Devon were virtuously trained up. It was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.

Thomasine Perceval was a native of Week St. Mary, and in her youth kept sheep or geese on a common called Greenamore. A London merchant passing by, was so pleased with the looks and manners of the child, that he took her with him to his home to wait on his wife. On the death of his wife he married her, and left her a rich widow. She married a second and third time, her last husband being Sir John Perceval, Lord Mayor of London. After his death she returned to her native village, and spent her money in repairing churches and highways, founding schools, building bridges, endowing maidens, and feeding the poor.

At Ashbury, in this parish, is a very large earthwork in the form of a parallelogram of about 4 acres. At Swannacott is a smaller oval intrenchment 150 feet by 130 feet; and near Goscote are several tumuli.

JACOBSTOW.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 446, Acreage 4554.*—A small part of this parish is cut off by the junction

of a narrow slip of Week St. Mary and the detached part of Warbstow. The church is dedicated to St. James.

Jacobstow, in the year 1573, gave birth to Diggory Wheare, appointed by Camden first reader in history at Oxford. He wrote a Life of Camden, Lectures on History, and other works, and became Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. He died in 1647.

Berry Court is the name of a barton formerly a seat of the Berry family. The house was formerly surrounded with a moat—the moat still remains, but there are no vestiges of the mansion: it is backed on the east by deep woods, said to have been given by Dame Thomasine Perceval to the poor of St. Mary Week.

The manor of Penhallam—the Penhalm of Domesday is now the property of Sir T. D. Acland.

HUNDRED OF TRIGG.

This lies immediately to the west of Lesnewth Hundred, and is bounded northward by the sea. It contains much roofing slate, and some mines of lead and antimony. In it are the following twelve parishes:

St. Teath.	Helland.	St. Kew.
St. Breward.	Bodmin.	St. Endellion.
Blisland.	St. Mabyn.	St. Minver.
Temple.	St. Tudy.	Egloshayle.

ST. TEATH.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 2245, Acreage 5839.*—The name of this parish has been written at various times, St. Eath, St. Etha, and St. Tetha.

The church comprises chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. The tower was completed in 1630 as appears from the date over the west door.

To the west of the church a new cemetery was consecrated in 1869, by Bishop Trower, acting for the Bishop of Exeter.

The celebrated old family of Carminow lived at Trehanick in St. Teath. William Carminow, the last of the name, died in 1646: he was a devoted loyalist, and suffered severely for his King. In the Archdeacon's registry at Bodmin is a record "of the proper goods of William Carminow, of St. Teath, gent., being not unplundered in the time of the unnatural rebellion," which begins with this entry, "Imprimis, we prize his purse, girdell, and all his waring apparell now left, or can be found unplundered, £5." Trehanick afterwards came into the possession of the Cheneys, and from them the Cheney Downs in this parish are named.

In St. Teath are the celebrated Delabole or Dennyball slate quarries: they are excavated to the depth of 240 feet, and extend over 16 acres. The slate they yield is the best in the kingdom, perhaps in the world. Near the surface for 50 feet it is inferior; for the next 50 feet it improves in quality, and is used for pavestones, never sweating like the cliff-slate. The best slate is called bottom-stone, and lies at a depth of from 25 to 40 fathoms; it is very hard, smooth, and compact, so that when struck it will ring like metal. It is raised from the quarry by a large steam-engine; is then divided into plates of various shapes, size, and thickness, and sent to Port Isaac. The different kinds are named according to their size, Queens, Duchesses, Ladies, Maidens, &c. There

is an adit to carry off the water, and engines to pump it out. The quarries have been worked for more than 280 years, as Carew writing in the year 1600 A.D. speaks of the slate as well-known, and are very profitable, though expensive in operation.

Capt. Bligh, the Commander of the bounty was born in this parish. He was sent by King George III, in 1787, to bring bread-fruit from the South Sea Islands to the West Indies. He collected more than a thousand plants from the island of Tahiti, and had set sail for America, when the crew, led by one of the mates named Christian, mutinied, seized the ship, and put Captain Bligh to sea, with eighteen others, in an open boat. He crossed the Pacific Ocean, in sore suffering and peril, over 1200 leagues of water, and at length safely reached Timor, in the Indian Archipelago. The mutineers settled on Pitcairn's Island, which at this day is peopled by their descendants.

Old Treburgett Mine has yielded a good deal of silver-lead ore and some silver ore, but not to any profit of late years.

ST. BREWARD, or SIMONWARD.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor*, Pop. 815, *Acreage* 9230.—This extensive but barren parish, is bounded on the north by Advent, on the east by Altonon, on the south by Blisland, and on the west by St. Udy, from which it is separated by the Camel.

The district appears under the name of Bruerd about two hundred years after the Conquest.

The Church was dedicated in 1278. It was restored in 1863 under the instructions of Mr. St. Aubyn, at a cost of more than £1000. The tower has been often struck by lightning.

The present name is said to be derived from Wm. Brewer

who was the founder of the church, and was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1224. He was sent by King Henry III on several foreign embassies, and afterwards went into Palestine, where he fought against the infidels at the head of 100,000 men. He founded the Deanery and other offices, and many of the Prebends in Exeter Cathedral. To the chancellorship he assigned the rectories of Newlyn in Cornwall, and Stoke Gabriel in Devon, on condition that the chancellor should preach a sermon once in every week to the canons. This covenant has been punctually observed to this day.

Brownwilly, the highest hill in Cornwall, is in this parish; it is 1368 feet above the level of the sea. Roughtor is 72 feet lower than Brownwilly, it is so near that their bases join. Both these hills command a view of all the moors and the north coast. They are included in the very ancient and extensive manor of Hametethy, which covers a great part of the adjacent parishes, and is the property of the Onslow family.

In a sequestered valley is a Holy Well and ruined Chapel, and crosses are preserved in the wall adjoining the parish school, and near Swallack. There was once a chapel on Roughtor, dedicated to St. Michael.

Several mines of copper have been worked in this parish, and there are also stream-washings for tin.

At Wenford Bridge is the terminus of the North Eastern Extension of the Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway.

BLISLAND.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 611, Acreage 6800.*—This district was anciently called Bliston-juxta-montem, that is, Bliston near the mountain, meaning Roughtor. It was forfeited to the crown in the reign of Henry VII, but is now in private holding.

The church is an ancient structure; it contains a monumental brass bearing the date 1410 A.D.

On the moorlands in the north of the parish stands a large rock, called Pendrift, which was formerly a logan-stone, and so nicely balanced that it was rocked by the wind, but it is now immovable. A native of the parish sculptured a figure of Britannia upon this rock, and engraved on another part of it the royal arms and the arms of Cornwall.

There are several ancient crosses—at the village—in a field near the lane,—at Levethan (removed from the Moors for preservation) and placed over the Holy Well,—another near the village, which formerly stood over St. Pato's Well, —one in the Rectory Grounds,—one in the hedge at Trewardale, which formerly stood near the entrance, and one built into the hedge above Pounds Conse; this latter is called Peverell's Cross. On the Moors is a fine stone circle.

At Carwen are ancient British remains, consisting of several stone circles, the largest of which is about 90 feet diameter, the smallest about 16 feet.

Blisland is separated from St. Breward by the river Lank, which rises at the foot of Roughtor. China clay was discovered in this parish about the year 1860 by the late Rev. C. M. Ed. Collins, of Trewardale. At Pendriff is a good sized vein of Mica, which has been worked on a small scale.

TEMPLE.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 34, Acreage 843.*—This small parish is in the middle of the wild district called the Moors. It is bounded by St. Neot, Warleggan, Cardinham, and Blisland.

The church belonged to the Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers at Trebigh, in St. Ive; it is now in ruins. The ancient font lies within the ruined walls, and a large ash tree has sprung up near it. There is also an ancient cross here,

and not far off a stone which has been supposed to be a mould for casting blocks of tin—also an ancient “Smelting House.” According to local tradition service was performed in this church within the last 100 years. The parson of this parish had the privilege of marrying parties without banns or license, and here (contrary to the rule of the church) were buried in sacred ground those who had slain themselves.

Temple contains fewer people than any other parish in the county. In 1851 the population was 24.

The twelve parishes round Temple form the district called the Moors. They are only partially sterile, many portions being capable of cultivation, and giving good pasture for cattle. They cover about ten square miles. China clay is worked in the parish to a small extent.

HELLAND.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 227, Acreage 2475.*
—Helland, one of the four parishes forming the new borough of Bodmin, is bounded by Bodmin, St. Mabyn, Cardinham, Blisland, and Egloshayle, from which last it is separated by the Camel.

The Bodmin Railway runs along the banks of the river to Wenford Bridge. The earthworks, called “the Castle,” are situated at Penhargard.

The church is dedicated to St. Helena; it is partly built of china stone from St. Stephens.

The manor of Penhargard was, in the reign of Richard II, the property of Sir Robert Tresillian, Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, who was executed at Tyburn in 1388.

BODMIN.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 5141, Acreage 6191.*—Bodmin is the county-town of Cornwall, and lies nearly in the centre of the county. Here are the County Gaol, the Asylum, the Barracks of the 35th Brigade depôt, and the Arch-

deacon's Court and Registry: the Assizes and Sessions are also held here. On the Beacon hill, to the south, is the Gilbert monument, a granite obelisk, 144 feet high, commemorative of Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, a distinguished Indian general, native of the town.

It is a very ancient town, and had a market in Domesday time. It has returned two members to Parliament for nearly six hundred years.

Bodmin has at different times suffered severely from the plague. It was one of the coinage towns, but lost the privilege. It was the head-quarters of Flammock and Joseph, and soon after Perkyn Warbeck drew up his forces near the town; Arundel, in the time of Edward VI, also set up his standard here. The inhabitants paid dear forfeit of life and property for their share in these insurrections.

After the latter revolt was suppressed, Sir Anthony Kingston, the Provost Marshall, in pursuit of the rebels to Bodmin, dined with Nicholas Boyer, the Mayor, and after dinner hung him before his own door.

In the civil wars of Charles I, Bodmin was occupied in turn by both royalists and rebels, and many hard fights took place in its neighbourhood: it finally surrendered to Fairfax in 1646.

The church, now in process of restoration, is the largest and finest in the county: the spire, which was very elegant and lofty, was thrown down by lightning in 1699. A small chapel east of the chancel was destroyed in 1776. There were formerly in the town a priory and thirteen churches, very few remains of which exist.

A spring of water rises out of the churchyard, and flows into a trough through the mouths of two lions, hewn in granite, over which is the date of 1545.

At the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century

a pious recluse, St. Guron, settled here, and had his cell probably near the perennial spring which still wells up near the western end of the church. He was followed by St. Petrock, who enlarged the hermitage, and founded a Benedictine Monastery. Dying here, the relics of the latter saint were enshrined, and held in great reverence. In the year 1177, a thievish brother of the house stole them, and made off with them to the Abbey of St. Mevennius in Brittany. On the powerful intervention of Henry II, the bones of the saint, without diminution, and enclosed in an ivory box, were brought back to Bodmin amid much rejoicing. King Athelstan in his victorious march through Cornwall, was a great benefactor to St. Petrock's Priory and the town.

Bodmin has been said to be the first seat of the Bishops of Cornwall, but it is more than probable that it held the honour conjointly with St. Germans. An interesting vulgate copy of the Gospels, once belonging to Bodmin, but now in the British Museum, contains entries of the manumission of slaves on the altar of St. Petrock, to which the Bishop was witness. Bishop Lyvyng, the last Bishop of Cornwall, was permitted by Knute to join the Cornish see to that of Crediton; the next Bishop removed it to Exeter. There were ordinations in Bodmin church by suffragan Bishops as late as 1538. Thomas Vivian, who was suffragan Bishop at Bodmin for twenty years, lies under a handsome monument in the chancel.

In the churchyard is St. Thomas's Chapel, and some fragments of the Priory. In the church is a remarkable pillared Piscina, the only others in the county being at Morwinstow, and St. Michael Penkevill. Ancient Crosses are preserved or still standing in their original sites at Berry Tower—Carwinow, near the Gaol,—in a meadow, at top of Castle Street, &c.; a fine fragment is in the Church.

Jasper Wood, Vicar of this parish (1679-1716) was demented, and an account of his having lain under "the hellish power of witchcraft" has been printed.

John Pomeroy, Vicar of Bodmin, died in the reading-desk, as he was preparing to say prayers, in 1813.

There is a new cemetery at Berry Tower, on a hill north of the town.

Near the town, and close to the Bodmin and Wadebridge railway, is Scarlet's well, a constant spring of remarkable pure water. Carew said, and it is often repeated after him, that it is "waightier than the ordinary of his kinde"; but at present its specific gravity is nearly that of distilled water.* It is still visited occasionally for its curative virtues, and in old times so great was its miraculous quality that it was resorted to from far and near, until, in consequence probably of superstitious abuse, "the neighbouring justices forbad the resort, sequestered the spring and suppressed the miracle."

There are three ancient camps near Bodmin—Castle Canyke, Dunmeer, and Tregear. In the latter were found coins of Vespasian, and fragments of Samian ware.

In the decayed village of St. Lawrence was a lazaret-house, or hospital of lepers, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and consisting of seven houses, a chapel, a mill, and a prison for offenders; to each house was given a cow. The last inmate died in 1800. The buildings are now in ruins, and the en-

* Mr. T. Q. Couch, of Bodmin, informs the writer that he has on several occasions tested the water with an hydrometer and found its sp. gr. = 1000 which is the specific gravity of distilled water. After heavy rains it is sometimes as high as 1005. A similar tradition as to "heavy water" exists in St. Stephens near St. Austell, with as little justification.

dowment is transferred to the support of the county Infirmary at Truro.

The priory of Bodmin was suppressed at the Reformation: its buildings and lands were granted to Thomas Sternhold, one of the authors of the old version of the singing Psalms. King Henry VIII left a minute in his own handwriting for the restoration of the Cornish see out of the revenues of the priories of Bodmin, Launceston, and St. Germans.

The grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed from the Exchequer: like the grammar schools of Liskeard and Lostwithiel it has sunk to decay.

“Take him before the mayor of Halgaver” is the Cornish proverb, arising from an old custom of the people of Bodmin, who used to assemble in confused multitudes on Halgaver Moor every year in the month of July, and elect a mayor of misrule, and hold a mock trial for the punishment of petty offenders.

ST. MABYN.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 765, Acreage 4067.*
—St. Mabyn is separated from Helland by the river Camel. The wood and rock scenery on the banks of the Camel is very beautiful.

The church is dedicated to St. Mabena; it has a noble tower, standing on a height.

A fine Gothic cross from Lancarfe in Helland, is preserved at Tredethy, and another stands near the Churchtown. There are also crosses on the high road from Wadebridge to Camelford.

The manor of Colquite was the property of the Lords Marney, once a family of great renown: on the death of the late Lord Marney, it descended to George, Earl of Suffolk. Considerable portions of the old mansion still remain.

Tredethy House is the residence of F. T. House, Esq., it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Camel.

There is an alms-house in the church-town, built with a legacy of William Parker, by his will dated 1688, which, having been lost, was recovered by a suit in chancery in 1790.

ST. TUDY.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 579, Acreage 3257.*
—This parish was formerly called St. Udy. The church contains monuments dating from the end of the 16th century. There is a ruined chapel at Kelly Green, and another, dedicated to St. Nicholas, formerly existed at Tinten.

Tremere was the birth-place of Sir William Lower, who, loving his church and King better than his lands or life, perilled the one and lost the other in their defence, and was driven into Holland, where he wrote certain poems. Here also was born Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent physician in the time of Charles II. The property now belongs to the Hext family.

An ancient triple earthwork, called Damelioc Castle, was formerly to be seen in this parish. Here, according to tradition, Goth-Louis fortified himself against Uter-Pendragon. Little remains now but the bare site.

At the junction of the Camelford and Michaelstow roads formerly stood a four-holed cross, of which only the head remains.

ST. KEW.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 1178, Acreage 7514.*
—This large parish, anciently Lanow, is bounded on the north by Endellion and St. Minver; on the east by St. Tudy and St. Mabyn; on the south by Egloshayle; and on the west by the Camel.

The church is much like Bodmin church on a reduced

plan. Its windows are full of stained glass in figures, brought it is supposed, from one of the old churches in Bodmin, about 1469. In one of the windows is the figure of a beast, said to be a wild boar, which infested the neighbourhood of St. Kew, and was slain by a man named Lanow, in Lanow woods in this parish. The church contains monuments dating from 1563.

William of Worcester, *temp.* Ed. IV, speaks of a dilapidated castle called Killy's-bury, near Bokelly, of which little or nothing now remains.

An ancient cross of *Catacleuse* Stone, somewhat like the celebrated Mawgan Cross, was found near Trewane, and removed to Luxulyan Vicarage about 40 years since. Since then it has been again removed to Helston.

ST. ENDELLION.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop.* 1152, *Acreage* 3729.—Endellion, formerly St. Endelien, is a parish of hills and valleys, opening to the sea. It is bounded inland by St. Teath, St. Minver, and St. Kew.

The church is very old, and contains many good relics of ancient church work.

There are three sinecure prebends attached to the church, all three having portions of the tithes, and two of them glebes and houses.

Bones and human skeletons have been dug up in a field near the church, and there is a tradition that it was the scene of a great fight in the rebellion.

In this parish is Port Issyk (that is, the Saxon's Port), or Port izic, (corn port), corrupted into Port Isaac, lying buried in the coast, at the foot of a steep hill. It has a small harbour, with a pier, begun in Henry VIII's reign; it is the place of exportation of the Delabole slate, and the chief seat of the fisheries on this coast. It is accessible to

vessels of a hundred tons burden. Portguin, and Port Gavern are small fishing-coves on the coast. Near Portguin are old lead and antimony mines.

Roscarrock House was a large castellated building amongst the cliffs, long the inheritance of the family of that ancient name, who were very faithful in the rebellion: the family is now extinct; their house replaced by a modern building. In lieu of tithes this manor used to pay a modus of £9, on the morning of Michaelmas-day, at sun-rising, in the church porch.

The Cheney Downs, in this parish and others, are so named from the noble family long resident in the manor-house of Cheney. Digging in the ruins, there was found a flight of moorstone steps, leading to a vaulted chamber, in which was a beautiful porcelain urn, little injured.

ST. MINVER.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 989, Acreage*—7578.—St. Minver is bounded south and west by Padstow Haven and the Camel; on the east by Endellion and St. Kew, and a creek that separates it from Egloshayle; on the north by the Bristol channel.

St. Minver is divided into the Highlands and Lowlands. The Highlands contain the mother church, dedicated to St. Minifreda; the Lowlands are divided into two chapelries, St. Enodock, and Porthilly or St. Michael's. There are burial grounds attached to each of the three churches.

The Holy Well called Jesus' Well, is in the Lowlands, and there are ancient crosses in the churchyard of St. Michael and St. Enodock, and in a field in Treglines farm.

The parish has one rate for the Queen's taxes, two for the poor, and three for the church.

The sea-sand has overwhelmed hundred of acres of land in this parish, with a church and many houses. In the drifting of the sands the buildings may sometimes be seen.

St. Enodock church is completely surrounded by a sandy desert; the sands rise above the level of its roof, and a pathway is often cut through the embankment. It is said that the parson was sometimes obliged to enter by the roof.

Pentire Point, 256 feet sheer out of the sea, is the boldest and most exposed headland on this part of the coast, and beneath are dark caves and savage rocks. A rich lead mine called Pentire Glaze, was formerly worked on Pentire Point, and near by is an ancient camp.

Trewornan bridge is built over a dangerous ford of the Camel.

Portguin Bay runs into the northern coast; off Pentire Point is the islet, the Mouls, and the rocks Newland and Gullard, tenanted by sea-birds.

EGLOSHAYLE, (Church on the river).—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 1521, Acreage 5437.*—This parish is separated on the west from St. Breock by the river Camel, which becomes navigable at Slade's Bridge, on the north by St. Minver and St. Kew, on the east by St. Maby and Helland, and on the south by Bodmin.

The town of Wadebridge is partly in Egloshayle, and partly in St. Breock: it is connected by a bridge of seventeen arches, built in the time of Edward IV. Cromwell's forces secured this pass in 1645, during the civil wars.

The church lies on the banks of the Camel, the tides washing the churchyard. Its fine tower was built by Thomas Lovibond, vicar of Egloshayle about 1490, who was also the chief instrument in building the bridge. In the north aisle is an old stone pulpit. The great tithes belong to the sub-dean of Exeter Cathedral.

Pencarrow, one of the finest seats in the county, is the residence of Lady Molesworth.

Castle Killibury and Kelly Rounds are rude earthworks; the former enclosing a space of six acres with a triple vallum, the latter a somewhat larger area with a double vallum.

Washaway is a village in Egloshayle, where the Monthly Petty Sessions for the hundred of Trigg are held.

There are ancient crosses at Whitecross, in the churchyard and other places in the parish. One near Washaway is ornamented with the fleur-de-lis, it is supposed in honour of the Virgin.

HUNDRED OF LESNEWTH.

This lies between the Hundreds of Stratton and Trigg, and is also bounded northward by the sea. A large part of the district is uncultivated moorland—bleak and bare. There are no mines of importance, although a good deal of stream tin was formerly obtained from Alternun, and some lead ore has been found at Tintagel. It contains the following seventeen parishes:

Poundstock.	St. Clether.	Forrabury.
St. Gennys.	Alternun.	Trevalga.
St. Juliot.	Laneast, (part of)	Tintagel.
Otterham.	Davidstow.	Lanteglos.
Warbstow.	Lesnewth.	Advent.
Trenglos.	Minster.	Michaelstow.

POUNDSTOCK.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 515, Acreage 4624.*—Poundstock seems to have derived its name from an ancient manor mentioned in Domesday Book, and called

Ponpestock. It has Marhamchurch on the north; Week St. Mary on the east; Jacobstow and St. Gennys on the south; and the sea on the west.

The church is dedicated to St. Neot, in the north aisle are the arms of the Penfound family dated 1638.

Woolston, in this parish, pays tithes to the parish of Minster.

ST. GENNYS.—*Deanery of Stratton, Pop. 534, Acreage 5486.*—In Domesday Book no mention is made of this parish. It is bounded west by the sea; north by Poundstock; east by Jacobstow; south by Otterham and St. Juliot. The district is taxed under the name of Otterham. Afterwards it is spoken of under the names of St. Genisey, St. Gennis, and St. Jennis.

The church is dedicated to St. Genesisus. He is that famous saint in the Romish calendar who was beheaded with his two brothers, and is fabled to have walked about, after his execution, with his head under his arm.

There were formerly two chapels in this parish; one called St. Gregory's, and the other St. Julietta's.

The cliffs forming the northern boundary of this parish are very high and bold—High cliff near Crackington haven is 735 feet above the sea level; the Dazard or Dizard Head is 500 feet high; Carnbeak forming the western point of Tremutha haven is about the same height. The coast scenery is consequently very striking; Tresparret Down, a little inland, is a desolate heath 850 feet above the sea level.

The manor of Trewogye, part of the possessions of the priory of Launceston, was annexed to the Duchy by Henry VIII. It was the residence of William Braddon, an officer of the Parliamentary army, and a member of the House of Commons. He was buried in the chancel of the church, and

from this circumstance, and from the allusion in these lines of his epitaph,

“In war and peace I bore command,
Both Gown and Sword I wore.”

it has been supposed he was vicar of St. Gennys. He was probably one of Cromwell's fighting chaplains.

ST. JULIOT.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 220, Acreage 2600.*—This parish commonly called St. Jilt, lies between Otterham and the sea; having St. Gennys north, and Lesnewth south of it. The church is dedicated to St. Julietta, a martyr, of whom very little is known. An ancient cross stands in the church yard. On the disc is a boldly sculptured Maltese cross.

It is probable that St. Juliot's was anciently only a chapelry of St. Gennys, as mention is made of a chapel of St. Julietta in St. Gennys.

The stipend of the incumbent of this parish has been augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty Fund. The sum of £400 was laid out in the purchase of a tenement called Caneer, in the neighbouring parish of Otterham; to this also was added a part of the tenement of Penpoll, in the parish of Lesnewth.

OTTERHAM.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 156, Acreage 3262.*—Otterham has St. Gennys north, Davidstow south, Warbstow east, and St. Juliot west. It is a very thinly peopled parish in proportion to its size, containing more than 3000 acres of land, and not 200 inhabitants.

The church is dedicated to St. Dennis, the tower was rebuilt in 1792. The oldest inscription in the church is dated 1660.

There is a manor mentioned in Domesday Book by the name of Othram, one of the 288 manors given to the Earl of Moreton by William the Conqueror. Probably from this manor the parish is named.

WARBSTOW.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 425, Acreage 4102.*—Warbstow is bounded by Treneglos, Tremaine, Jacobstow, St. Genny's, Otterham, and Davidstow.

A small part of this parish is severed from the main body by Tremaine and Jacobstow.

The true name of the parish is St. Werburghstow, which means the place of St. Werburgh. An abbess who died at Trentham about the end of the Seventh Century. To her the church is dedicated. The cathedral church of Chester is dedicated to this saint; so also is a fine church at Derby. The benefice is joined with that of Treneglos, and included in the same presentation. The tower porch bear the date 1601.

There is a fine old fortification in this parish, called Warbstow Barrows, situated at an altitude of 820 feet above the sea. It includes about four acres of land; It consists of a double vallum with two entrances nearly opposite each other, and in the middle of this area is an oblong tumulus, called the Giant's Grave.

TRENEGLOS.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 168, Acreage —2370.*—Treneglos is a small parish, bounded on the north by Warbstow, east by Tremaine and Tresmere, south by Laneast and St. Clether, and west by Davidstow.

The church is dedicated to St. Gregory and St. George. It was rebuilt 1858 and the tower was taken down for rebuilding in 1871.

The manor of Downeckney belonged soon after the

Conquest to Richard, who was Steward of the King's Household at the time of Domesday survey. He gave the church of Tregelos to the Prior of Tywardreath. It is now in the patronage of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, and forms one benefice with Warbstow.

ST. CLEther.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 240, Acreage 2960.*—Philip Cornwallis, Archdeacon of Winchester, endowed a chapel in the neighbourhood of St. Austell, called Menacuddle, with the church of St. Clether.

The church was dedicated to St. Cleder, one of the 24 children of St. Brechan, a welsh saint and king of the fourth century, Oct. 12, 1259. It was rebuilt in 1865.

The great tithes of this parish are annexed to the church of St. Thomas by Launceston, having been purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty.

In this parish, or partly in Davidstow, is Foys-fenton, the source of the river Fowey. This well in old records is called West-fenton, the West-well, to distinguish it from Markwell in St. Erney, called also Eastwell. These wells are supposed to give their names to the hundreds and Deaneries of East and West, which were formerly called Eastwellshire and Westwellshire.

Basil, or Trebasil, in this parish, was for ages the seat of the honourable family of Trevelyan. In the reign of Edward IV they settled at Nettlecombe, in Somerset. Amongst the ruins of the house is a very large moorstone oven, now used as a pig's-house, and capable of sheltering twelve full-grown pigs. On this barton are four granite crosses all in fair preservation. One on the banks of the Inney is 7 feet high. A good deal of manganese and some iron ore is known to exist in the parish, but it has not been much worked.

The arms of Trevelyan are, A white horse, issuing from the sea: and are said to have been given in memorial of the exploit of an ancestor of the family, who, when his lands in the Lyonnese were suddenly overflowed by the Atlantic, mounted his horse, and swam through the waves in safety.

Of one of the Trevelyans it is told, that when the sheriff of Cornwall surrounded his house with an armed force to make him prisoner, he drove them from their purpose by overturning some hives, and letting loose the swarms of bees upon them.

ALTERNON.—*Deanery of Trigg Major, Pop. 1105, Acreage 15,014.*—Alternon, or Altarnun, is the largest parish in Cornwall. The church lies in a valley, it possesses the highest tower in the county, except Probus; it has at times been greatly injured by lightning, especially in 1791 and 1819.

The parish is named from St. Nun or Nonnet, who is thought to have been born and buried here.

The water of St. Nun's well was long believed to possess remarkable properties in the cure of madness. Carew states that the patient was placed backwards near a pool into which the waters of the well flowed; and then, with a sudden blow, was tumbled headlong into the water, wherein he was plunged again and again, as long as life could endure, or until he was cured. This rough process was called "bowsenning."

The village of Five Lanes is, perhaps, the most important in this parish, besides which, there are the villages of Penpont, (the churchtown) Tredaull, Gunnow, Treveage, West Carne, Trethyn, Treween, and Trewint. At Trewint the porch of a house in which John Wesley preached is still preserved.

Trelawne, in this parish, was the original seat of the Trelawny family, who afterwards resided in Menheniot and Pelynt. It was the residence of Sir John Trelawny, the companion of Henry V, in the French wars.

At Bolventor, in the south of the parish, a chapel was built, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity on the 3rd July, 1848. To this chapelry an ecclesiastical district has been assigned, part of which is in St. Neot.

There are several granite crosses on the high road between the Jamaica Inn and Launceston, and the ruins of one are to be seen in the churchyard..

There is a small Roman encampment on the West Carne Estate, and a Celt mould and melting pan of Polyphant stone were found some years since near the churchtown.

Peter Jowle, clerk of Alternon, lived to the age of 150, and in his 100th year had a new set of teeth, and his hair became again black. Among more recent celebrities may be mentioned Robert Whale, a somewhat celebrated painter, and Neville Burnard, a sculptor of repute. The latter was born in 1818 and died in the Union House, at Redruth, in December 1878.

The river Fowey is a partial boundary between Alternon and St. Neot.

DAVIDSTOW.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 410, Acreage 6756.*—This parish extends from Lesnewth and Otterham southward to the moors near Roughtor.

It is named from David, Archbishop of Menevia, in Wales, and uncle of King Arthur: he is the patron saint of the Welsh, and seems to have been a man of great piety and learning.

The church has been lately restored at the expense of Miss Pearce, of Launceston.

There were once three chapels standing in this parish,

dedicated to St. Augustine, St. Hellen, and St. Michael: but their sites are unknown.

The seat of the large manor of Treglasta is in Davidstow, though the manor itself lies chiefly in Alternon.

LESNEWTH.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 129, Acreage 2028.*—Lesnewth gives its name to the hundred in which it lies.

The church was rebuilt in 1866 at a cost of £700, the characteristics of the old building being, as far as possible, retained. In the churchyard is a tall granite cross the head of which has been restored.

The parish is surrounded by Forrabury, Minster, St. Juliot, and Davidstow.

The manor is called Lisniwen in Domesday Book, it belonged to Brictric in the time of Edward the Confessor and William I. It was afterwards held by the earl of Moreton.

MINSTER.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 479, Acreage 3322.*—Minster is a long straggling parish, just touching the sea at one point, and bounded by Forrabury, Trevalga, Tintagel, Lanteglos, Davidstow, Lesnewth, and St. Juloit.

It takes its name from a house of French monks, established at Tolcarne by William de Bottreaux, in the time of Richard I, which was probably broken up by one of the English Kings when at war with France; for a statute was passed in Richard the Second's reign, which disabled all foreign priests from holding spiritual offices in England.

Minster church has at present a tower, of one stage only; it lies in a deep valley. Near it are some ruins of the monastic buildings, from which it takes its name.

A part of the town of Boscastle is in this parish: the remainder being in Forrabury.

At Worthyvale, in this parish, was fought a battle between King Arthur and his rebellious nephew Mordred, in which King Arthur was mortally wounded. A bridge near the site of the battle, is called Slaughter Bridge. Near this spot Egbert, long afterwards defeated the united forces of Cornish and Danes.

A granite pillar, formerly lying as a foot-bridge over the Camel, but now erect in the grounds of Worthyvale House, bears this inscription, COTIN HIC JACET FILIUS MAGARI.

FORRABURY.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 360, Acreage 508.*—This is one of the four smallest parishes in the county, not containing a square mile.

The greater part of the town of Boscastle, and all the harbour, are in Forrabury. Boscastle took its name from the castle erected here by the lords of Bottreaux, in the days of the first Plantagenets. Not a stone of this famous building remains: its site is probably a grassy mount, called the court. The last lord of Bottreaux was slain in the battle of St. Albans.

The town lies in a ravine, surrounded by mountain heights, rocky and picturesque. The ruined chapel of St. James stood near the market-place. The harbour is confined and unsafe, but there is a small pier, and its trade, from its being the only port for many miles on the coast is considerable. Its chief imports are lime and coals.

The church stands on a hill near the sea: it has no bells, but, according to tradition, bells were bought and brought to Boscastle by sea, but the vessel containing them was lost in sight of shore in consequence of one of the sailors ringing them presumptuously on shipboard.

Willapark point is a rugged headland crowned with the ruins of a tower. Below the cliffs the sea has worn passages

four or five hundred yards in length, into which the fishermen go in boats with torches to kill seals. Goats browse on the rocky heights, and choughs build here.

There is a quarry near the sea, from which slate was formerly drawn up over the cliffs.

Forrabury and Minster form but one parish, in respect of the assessment of taxes.

A cross is built into the churchyard wall to preserve it.

TREVALGA.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 158, Acreage 1299.*—Trevalga is a small parish, between Forrabury, Minster, Tintagel, and the sea. The church is dedicated to St. Petroc or Patrick. Near the porch is an ancient granite cross which was dug up from the path some years since. On each side of the disc is a Greek cross within a niche of 18 inches diameter.

TINTAGEL.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 1001, Acreage 4280.*—This parish has borne at different times, the different names of Dundagel, Dunecheine and Dundiogel.

Tintagel is famous for its "marvellous stronge and notable fortress." Its grand and shattered fragments stand on the top of a high rugged crag, on the coast; it was built of slate, and was probably a Roman fortress: the cement between the stone is harder than the stone itself. Part of the castle was built on a rock, severed from the mainland by a deep chasm, over which was a draw-bridge. On this island of rock are the remains of a chapel, and within lies a sculptured stone. There is a fine spring of water on the rock, and a subterranean passage to the sea.

The castle of Tintagel is the reputed birth-place of the renowned King Arthur; it is thought by some that he died here also. After the Conquest it was the occasional residence of some of our Princes; Richard, King of the Romans,

entertained here his nephew David, Prince of Wales; by Richard II it was made a state-prison, and John Northampton, Lord Mayor of London, was confined here; and afterwards Thomas, Earl of Warwick. After the death of the last Earl of Cornwall, all the ancient castles went to ruin. A yearly sum was allowed by the crown for keeping up Tintagel Castle, but in the reign of Elizabeth, the further payment of it was forbidden by the Lord Treasurer Burleigh.

Bossiney, or Bosithney, is a little fishing-town with a small harbour: with Trevenna it sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward VI, till 1832. Sir Francis Drake once represented it.

In the deep and rocky vale of Trevillet, is a fine fall of water, called St. Knighton's Kieve. Near it are the crumbling walls of a small building, once tenanted by two ancient and unknown ladies, who died there.

This parish is wild and open, ravaged by westerly tempests.

There are three crosses in the neighbourhood of Bossiney—that formerly at Trevillet garden gate is now at the Wharnclyffe Hotel in Trevenna; another is in the hedge of the Vicarage Gardens

LANTEGLOS BY CAMELFORD.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 1718, Acreage 3951.*—This parish is so named to distinguish it from Lanteglos by Fowey. A small portion on the N.W. is severed from the main part by Minster and St. Teath.

The ancient borough of Camelford is in this parish; it was part of the possession of the Earls of Cornwall, and is rendered famous as being near the site of two severe battles, one between Prince Arthur and his nephew Mordred, in 542, and another between the Britons and Saxons, in 823.

Camelford lies in a vale on the banks of the river Camel

or Alan, which rises at the foot of Roughtor, about three miles north of the town, and passing Camelford in a circuitous course, flows southward, and falls into the sea at Wadebridge.

Camelford sent two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward VI till 1832; it was then disfranchised. Sir Charles Scarborough, the celebrated physician, and James Macpherson, the editor of *Ossian*, were among the representatives of this borough.

From its nearness to Roughtor and Brownwilly, the highest hills in Cornwall, it is said that more rain falls at Camelford than in any other town in the county.

The church of Lanteglos is large and handsome; it is a mile and a half from Camelford; there was anciently a chapel of St. Thomas within the borough. In the Rectory Grounds are two crosses, removed there for preservation.

The tenement of Tregarth, valued at £40 a year, was bequeathed in 1679 by Sir James Smith, for the erecting of a school-house, and maintenance of a school.

The manor of Helston, in this parish, (called Helston in Trigg, to distinguish it from Helston in Kirrier), has from time immemorial belonged to the Duchy.

The deer-park of Helsbury, extending into this parish, was disparked by Henry VIII.

The Rev. William Phillips, Rector of Lanteglos, in 1759, cut with his own hands the figures on the granite milestones, now standing on the Camelford road.

ADVENT.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 240, Acreage 4059.*
—Advent is commonly called St. Anne, or St. Tane: it was anciently known by the name of St. Andewin or Athewyn.

It is one of the twelve parishes that surround the small parish of Temple, and form the district called the Moors.

Advent is a daughter church of Lanteglos, both parishes forming one rectory.

Trethyn was a place of note during Cromwell's reign: Sir Henry Rolle took refuge here during the protectorate.

The deer-park of Helsbury extended into this parish; no vestige of its ancient enclosure remains.

An ancient cross stands on Tresinney estate.

MICHAELSTOW.—*Deanery of Trigg Minor, Pop. 146, Acreage 1617.*—Michaelstow is a small parish on the southern side of Advent, in the Deanery of Trigg Minor.

The manor of Helston in Trigg covers a large part of this parish, and includes in it Helsbury park, once full of deer. St. Syth's Beacon is an earthwork, rising to a great height, and may have been the site of Helsbury castle, and the chapel which is recorded to have stood here. At Castle Goff there is also an earthwork.

HUNDRED OF POWDER.

This is the largest Hundred in Cornwall, and it occupies the middle part of the county. The western parts are chiefly mining and china clay districts; the northern is waste and wild; the southern mild and fertile. It contains 37 parishes, in three divisions:

EAST DIVISION.

Lostwithiel.	Roche.	Gorran.
Lanlivery.	St. Blazey.	St. Michael Caer-
St. Sampsons.	St. Austell.	hayes.
Tywardreath.	St. Mewan.	St. Stephens in
Fowey.	St. Ewe.	Brannel.
Luxullian.	Mevagissey.	St. Dennis.

WEST DIVISION.

Part I.

Ladock	St. Marys.	Feock.
St. Erme.	Kenwyn.	St. Michael Pen-
St. Allen.	Kea.	kivel.
St. Clements.		

Part II.

Lamorran.	Cuby.	St. Just in Rose-
Merther.	St. James, Tre-	land.
Cornelly.	goney.	Gerrans.
Probus.	Ruanlanihorne.	St. Anthony in
Creed.	Philleigh.	Roseland.

LOSTWITHIEL.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 922, Acreage 114.*—Lostwithiel, or Lestwithiel, is the second smallest parish in the county. It is enclosed by Lanlivery and St. Winnow, into which parishes the town of Lostwithiel extends.

The Fowey divides the town into two unequal parts. The silver-oar jurisdiction of the borough extends over the river to Pontius Cross, at the mouth of Fowey Harbour.

Lostwithiel has been always closely connected with Restormal Castle. Henry III gave it to his nephew Richard, Earl of Cornwall; Edward III bestowed it on his son Edward, who, dying before his father, left it to his widow; Richard II granted it to his half-brother, Thomas, Earl of Kent; his son, Thomas, Duke of Surrey, was beheaded by Henry IV, who gave Lostwithiel to his brother-in-law, John, Lord Fanhope; since this time it has descended in order to the Dukes of Cornwall. During the Earldom of Edmund,

who lived at Restormel Castle, in 1272, Lostwithiel seems to have been the chief town in the county. He ordained that the coinage and sale of tin should be held at Lostwithiel only, and built handsome halls for public business; here were kept the weights and measures of the whole stannary. The Archdeacon's Court, the Assizes, Sessions, County Elections, Stannary Parliament and Court, were at one time all held at Lostwithiel: all have been removed. It was also deprived of its rights of election in 1832. From 1304 it had sent two members to Parliament; Addison the poet represented it in 1704.

The navigation of the river is much barred with sand: the scenery on its banks from Lostwithiel to Fowey is very beautiful.

In August, 1644, Lostwithiel was the head-quarters of Essex's army; but hemmed in by the King on all sides, on August 31 he was forced to retire towards Fowey, and the next day, deserting his troops, fled by sea to Plymouth. Their horse in the dark night made their way through the King's army on Braddock Downs; the foot surrendered the next day at Fowey. While in Lostwithiel, they turned the church into a stable and blew up part of it with gunpowder; they plundered the Exchequer Hall, and burnt the Stannary records, then in manuscript. It was at Lostwithiel that the King, taking leave of Sir Francis Basset, said, "Mr. Sheriff, I leave the county entirely at peace in your hands."

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and contains a memorial, in alabaster, of the flaying of that saint; the font is large, of freestone, and rudely carved in figures of similar device; the spire is very graceful.

The Shire Hall and Stannary Prison are still standing.

LANLIVERY.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 1493, Acreage 5081.*
—Lanlivery, Lanvorell, or Lanvork lies between Lostwithiel

and Luxulyan, having the Fowey for its eastern boundary. It includes part of the town and borough of Lostwithiel.

The ruins of Restormel Castle covered with ivy, and surrounded with trees, rise from a steep hill on the banks of the Fowey, about a mile north from Lostwithiel. When or by whom it was built there is no record to reveal: the Cardinhams and Traceys were early occupants of it, and Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, resided here before 1300. In the time of Henry VIII it was "unroofed and sore defaced": being repaired and garrisoned by the Parliament, it was stormed and taken for the King by Sir Richard Grenville. Restormel gave the title of Baron to Thomas, Lord Erskine.

The general construction of the castle can still be traced in the ruins. The castle wall is circular, 9 feet thick, and something over 30 feet high—the included space being 105 feet diameter. Three staircases lead to the ramparts within the outer wall and concentric with it is a second wall. Within, and concentric with the outer wall is an inner wall of less height and substance, and the annular space between the two contains the apartments. The open area within is 64 feet diameter—on the right hand of the gate is the kitchen with its wide fireplace, beyond it is the hall with three windows. The chapel is a rectangular appendage projecting from the eastern side into the moat.

Pelyn is the ancient inheritance of the family of Kendall. Castle the modern residence of the Fosters.

The church of Lanlivery has a noble tower of three stages, which is visible from a great distance.

The western side of the parish is wild and open, and covered with masses of granite. On one of the granite hills called the Helmen Tor is a fallen cromlech.

There is an iron mine under Restormel hill, which was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in September,

1846. This mine has been worked for many years, and more than 500,000 tons of ore have been extracted from it above the adit level, which is driven in from the side of the hill for more than half a mile. Lately a steam engine has been put in this level at a point where the surface of the hill is 60 fathoms above it, and this engine pumps water and raises ore from beneath the adit. At present, however, December 1878, all the works are at a stand-still owing to the low price of iron ore.

ST. SAMPSONS.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 295, Acreage 1470*—St. Sampsons is generally called by its more ancient name of Golant. It is bounded by Lanlivery, Tywardreath, and Fowey; it is separated by the Fowey river from St. Winnow and St. Veep.

The Lostwithiel and Fowey Railway passes through this parish, and skirts the side of the beautiful Fowey River.

In the church porch is a well of water; and round the roof of the aisles ancient Latin inscriptions cut in wood.

The river is fordable at low tides from Golant village to St. Veep.

Westward is the old entrenchment of Castle Dore adjoining Mount Dwen.

Penquite, formerly belonging to the Grahams, has recently been purchased by Mr. Wm. West, of St. Blazey.

King Charles I slept in his carriage, near Castle Dore, all Saturday night, August 31, 1654, when he had hemmed in Essex's army, which surrendered to him next day. His handkerchief and clasps were long preserved at Penquite.

TYWARDREATH.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 1747, Acreage 2902*.—Tywardreath lies on the east side of Par Harbour. Its southern Point is the Greben Head, and off it is the Carnnis Rock.

The district of Par comprises part of this parish and of the adjoining parish of St. Blazey.

There was formerly a large priory in Tywardreath, dedicated to St. Andrew, of which there are no remains.

A tradition exists that the last prior of St. Andrew fur- tively shipped a cargo of the sculptured stones for the chief abbey in Normandy, but that the vessel foundered immediately on leaving Fowey. The truth of this tradition is indicated by the fact that during the present century carved capitals and mouldings of Pentewan stone have been dredged up at Pridmouth Cove, some of which are preserved in the grounds of Menabilly.

Lanescot, Fowey Consols, and other rich mines were formerly worked in this parish, but are now 'knacked' *i.e.* stopped. They have yielded ores—chiefly of copper, to the value of several millions.

Menabilly is the seat of the Rashleighs, formerly merchants at Fowey, and now large landowners in the neighbourhood.* It contains a rare and valuable collection of minerals: here also are preserved many old British and Roman relics, as urns and coins, dug out of barrows; and mining tools, found in the stream-works, made of holly, oak, and boxwood; with two links of iron, fished up out of Fowey Harbour, and supposed to be part of the great chain formerly fastened across its mouth to prevent the entrance of the enemy's vessels.

In this parish are the villages of Tregaminion and Polkerris: there is a chapel at Tregaminion, and an ancient cross; another has been removed to Menabilly from the roadside, at the boundary of St. Sampsons and Lanlivery.

* John Rashleigh was Member of Parliament for Fowey early in the 17th century. He died in 1624.

A tower, 80 feet high, stands on the Greben Head, (267 feet), which was erected by the Trinity Board for a landmark in 1832, it has since been struck by lightning.

In this parish is situate *Par Station*, on the main line of the Cornwall Railway, to which a loop line has recently been made, (opened 1st January, 1879), connecting the Cornwall Minerals Railway with the main line of the Great Western system, and thereby supplying direct railway communication from Fowey, Newquay, and all intermediate stations to Bristol and Paddington. *Par Station* thus becomes the "Clapham Junction" of Cornwall, whilst the extensive workshops erected here by the Minerals Railway Company promised at one time to make it the "Cornish Swindon."

FOWEY.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 1394, Acreage 1900.*—This parish is separated from Lanteglos by the river Fowey; but the borough of Fowey extends into the parish of Lanteglos.

In 1340, the ports of Fowey and Looe, sent a representative to a council at Westminster. In 1347, Fowey supplied 47 ships for the service of Edward III, in the siege of Calais, being a larger number than was furnished by any other port in England; these vessels were manned by 770 mariners, being more men than any other place supplied, except Yarmouth. "The shippes of Fowey sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey, about Edward the IIIrd tyme, would vaile no bonnet beyng required, whereupon Rhie and Winchelsey men and they fought, when Fowey men had victorie, and thereupon bare their arms mixt with the arms of Rhie and Winchelsey, and then rose the name of the Gallants of Fowey." The Fowey sailors entering the French ports, kept the coast in constant alarm; in retaliation, a large body of French vessels sailed into Fowey Harbour secretly by night, and sacked and

fired the town, but were repulsed in an attack on Place House. In the reign of Edward IV the Fowey men, grown rich with piracy and trade, in a time of peace, and against the King's commandment, assailed the French at sea; whereupon the captains of the ships of Fowey were sent prisoners to London, one of their burgesses was executed, and the men of Dartmouth, by the King's order, came to their port, and took away their ships, carrying off also the great iron chain which was drawn across the mouth of the haven, and which had been placed there only in that same year.

In the end of August, 1644, the town was taken by Essex, but held only a short time; for on Sunday, September 1, having proposed a parley, he took ship with Lord Robartes and others, and escaped to Plymouth. His general, Shippen, surrendered on the same day with 6000 men. Fowey remained in the King's hands till March, 1646, when it was given up to Fairfax.

Hugh Peters, Cromwell's chaplain, was a native of Fowey; he was hanged for high treason in London, in 1660.

In the reign of Charles II a fleet of merchantmen, chased by eighty Dutch ships of war, took refuge in the harbour, when the Fowey men beat off the Dutchmen with the guns of their little towers.

In September, 1846, Her Majesty Queen Victoria visited Fowey: the visit is commemorated by a granite obelisk on the Albert Quay.

Fowey returned two members to Parliament from the time of Elizabeth, till it was disfranchised in the reign of William IV.

The harbour is safe and commodious; the river is navigable nearly to Lostwithiel Bridge.

The church is a noble structure, with a lofty tower; it

contains record-tables of many generous benefactions to the parish of Fowey. It is said that St. Finbarrus, first Bishop of Cork, to whom the church is dedicated, was buried here. It was restored in 1876 under the direction of Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn.

Place House is the seat of the family of Treffry: it is a majestic building, and contains very fine specimens of Cornish granite and porphyry. In the grounds of Place is an ancient statue of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Treffry, who, in the absence of her husband, headed his men, and beat off the French in an assault on Place House, in July, 1457.

Since the passing of the Education Act, 1870, Fowey, like other parishes in Cornwall, has had to bestir herself upon the most important matter of education, and the result is, the erection of a handsome block of buildings on the site of the old Grammar School, in the side of a hill overlooking the town, from the designs of Mr. Silvanus Trevail, accommodating 250 children.

The old Grammar School too, has since been resuscitated and will shortly be located in a new pile of buildings, by the same architect, situated on a most commanding site overlooking the harbour, and from its healthy position, cannot fail to be appreciated hereafter as a Middle-class School.

The scenery about Fowey is very beautiful, both landwards and seawards, which, together with its ancient historical associations, render it a point of great attraction for tourists, that is likely to be still further appreciated through the opening of the railway for passenger traffic, and the direct communication with London. The harbour closely resembles that of Dartmouth, and being so completely protected from the sea, gives great facilities for boating—whilst in the season large numbers of yachtsmen come here—so that it has by some been termed the yachtsmen's paradise.

The Cornwall Mineral Railway was opened to Fowey in 1874, and for passengers in 1876. The opening of the railway has greatly increased the trade of Fowey.

At the cross road leading from Lostwithiel stands a granite pillar, called the Long-Stone, and bearing a cross with these words, "HIC JACET CIRUSIUS CUNOWORI FILIUS."

LUXULYAN.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 1248, Acreage 5354.*—Luxulyan is a parish of wild and bare land, strewn with huge blocks of granite and porphyry.

One of these blocks of porphyry was worked into the sarcophagus in which now repose the remains of the Duke of Wellington beneath the dome of St. Paul's.

In the tower of Luxulyan church the charter and records of the tanners were formerly kept, until they were removed during the civil wars to Lostwithiel for safety, where they were burnt in 1646.

Prideaux, once belonging to the old family of that name, is now the seat of Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., M.P. for the Eastern Division of the county. About a quarter of a mile from the present mansion is a portion of the old one, of the sixteenth century, which is now used as a stable, and immediately above this is an ancient castle or earthwork, consisting of two concentric rings,* resembling those at Castle-andinas and other places in the county.

There are excellent granite quarries in this parish, and a singularly romantic rocky valley, which, though little known, has justly been considered the most beautiful in the county for the bold grandeur of its scenery; also two logan stones, which are sometimes rocked by the wind.

* Prideaux Warren or *Wur-ring*.

The tin stream-works have been carried on from very distant times, and were among the oldest and most important in the county, but are now almost exhausted.

The railway from Newquay to Par passes through the Luxulyan valley. There is a very beautiful waterfall a little way up the valley, when the stream is not diverted for working the grinding mills, lower down, in which china stone is ground for the potteries. About a mile and half up from the waterfall the valley is crossed by the "Treffry Aqueduct," a beautiful granite structure 650 feet long and about 100 feet high, which was built by Mr. Jos. T. Treffry at a cost of £7000 to carry his railway across the valley, and also as an aqueduct.

The ancient church of S. Julitta and S. Cyricus is at present undergoing restoration, and in 1871 a new Elementary School for about 170 children was opened. Another and smaller school is now (1879) being erected at Locking-gate, both from the designs of Mr. Trevail, architect.

There is a station on the Cornwall Minerals line at Bridges in this parish, about ten minutes walk from the churchtown.

Several ancient crosses are in this parish—one still stands at Medrose, in a hedge—three others have been removed to different places *for preservation (!)*

ROCHE.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 1863, Acreage 6440.*
—Roche was so named probably from its remarkable rock.

Roche Rock is a vast mass of schorl rock, standing alone on the moor. On its summit are the ruins of St. Michael's chapel; and near its foot the Holy Well. The chapel is thought to have been built by the last male heir of Tregarick, (on which manor the rock lies) who, weary of the world and his sins, lived here in solitude and sorrow. In the churchyard is a fine old cross in very fair preservation.

About a mile north of Roche is a holy-well, where was formerly a chapel and a figure of the saint. A little farther north is a pool which may easily be made to flow either to Par, Falmouth, or Padstow.

Part of Hensbarrow, the highest hill in the western division of the county, and called the Arch-beacon of Cornwall, is in the parish of Roche.

Great Beam Mine is in Roche. It is now abandoned, but was formerly very profitable. The shallow workings date at least from the time of Henry VII.

There are many china clay works in this parish, which at present form the principal industry in the locality.

The Cornwall Minerals Railway passes through this parish and has a station about a mile from the village of Roche, at a place called Victoria. A Public Elementary School has recently been erected here in compliance with the Education Act of 1870.

ST. BLAZEY.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 2005, Acreage 2000.*—St. Blaze, anciently Landreath, is bounded by Tywardreath, Luxulyan, and St. Austell.

It is named after St. Blaze; a good bishop, who taught the British the art of wool-combing.

The church, formerly held with St. Austell, is now a distinct benefice. Part of the district of Biscovey is in this parish, with the church of S. Mary's erected from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A.

In the southern part of the parish is Par,* a harbour with

* *Par Harbour*, constructed by the late J. T. Treffry, does perhaps, a larger export trade than any other port in Cornwall, from the fact of the Cornwall and Cornwall Minerals Railways both running

much land recovered from the sea. There is a railway from Newquay on the north coast to Par.

There are three public elementary schools in this parish, one at Biscovey and two in the town of St. Blazey, providing accommodation for about 500 children.

The principal industries upon which the town now depends are the granite quarries in the Luxulyan district, and the iron foundry of the Messrs. West, with the harbour and Railway Works. At one time, however, there were many rich tin and copper mines in the parish and neighbourhood.

Tregrehan is in this parish, belonging to the Carlyon family.

Ralph Allen, the friend of Pope, was the son of a small innkeeper at St. Blazey.

ST. AUSTELL.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 6068, Acreage 4525.*—This large parish extends from Roche southwards to the sea.

Hensbarrow is at the extreme northern boundary, 1034 feet above the level of the sea. At the beacon on this hill the parishes of Roche and St. Austell meet.

The church of St. Blazey was severed from St. Austell in 1845. Treverbyn in the north, Charlestown in the east, and Biscovey, partly in St. Austell and partly in St. Blazey, are new ecclesiastical parishes.

into it, and being the most conveniently situated for the China-clay trade, which passes chiefly through this port, Fowey and Charlestown.

Since the opening of the Cornwall Minerals Railway to Fowey, a portion of the previous trade of Par has been diverted to its more ancient neighbour.

Here are also extensive Lead Smelting Works and a very tall brick chimney celebrated all over the county as "Par Stack."

The town is of modern origin, and owes its existence to the neighbourhood of mines and clay-works. The parish contains many tin and copper mines, and numerous stream-works and china-clay works. Few of the mines, however, are now working, the principal being that known as Wheal Eliza.

The tower of the church is high and handsome; and richly carved. The church has recently undergone a thorough restoration under the direction of Mr. T. P. St. Aubyn. There was formerly a chapel in the churchyard endowed with the church of St. Clether.

At Menacuddle* is a ruined chapel with a well in the floor, and near it a pretty fall of water. The chapel was destroyed in the reign of Henry VIII.

There are public elementary schools in this parish at Bugle, Carthew, Treverbyn, Trethurgy, Charlestown, Mount Charles, and Pentewan, also at Carclase, the latter now in the course of erection, by Mr. Trevail.

Charlestown, formerly called Porthmear, received its present name from Charles Rashleigh, Esq., who formed the harbour.

Penrice has been for several centuries the seat of the Sawles. Duporth is also in this parish.

On St. Austell or Gwallon Downs are many ancient barrows, from one of which a large urn, nine inches in diameter, was dug up. At Trewiddle was found a silver goblet, containing Anglo-Saxon coins. There are tumuli near Charlestown, and earthworks near Castle Gotha. About a quarter of a mile from Charlestown is a granite pillar 12 feet high called the "Long Stone" or Giant's Staff.

* In the grounds of T. Martin, Esq.

The tin mine of Carclaze, which is open to the day, and has been worked for 400 years, is in this parish. It is now worked chiefly for china clay, but some tin is obtained. Tin is also worked in an open quarry in the slate at Minear Downs close by.

Samuel Drew, a native of St. Austell, wrote on the immortality of the soul: he also wrote a history of Cornwall.

In the town-pavement is a flat stone called "Men-gu," on which a witch is said to have been burnt: bargains are frequently made and proclamations read over it.

There was formerly a small worsted manufactory in the town. A railway runs from St. Austell to Pentewan. Near Pentewan are the ancient quarries of an elvan resembling a fine freestone.

"On Hill Head, about a mile from the town of St. Austell, is seen on winter nights a singular phosphoric, or electric light, which hovers over a fixed spot, and is visible at a distance, but cannot be seen by persons standing near."

ST. MEWAN.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 1078, Acreage 2632.*—St. Mewan is bounded by St. Austell, St. Ewe, St. Stephens, Roche, and Creed. The church which possesses a very singular tower, has lately undergone restoration by Mr. G. E. Street, and in 1873, new public elementary schools were built to accommodate 180 children.

The great Polgooth mine is in this parish, which has yielded ores, chiefly of tin, to the value of nearly a million sterling; so is the celebrated tin mine of Hewas, in which gold has been found, with remains of supposed Phœnician workings. There are ancient earthworks on Trelover common.

St. Mewan Beacon is a hill crowned with a picturesque mass of schorl rock. A great deal of china clay is obtained in this parish.

ST. EWE.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 1134, Acreage 5935.*
—Heligan, the seat of the family of Tremayne, is in this parish.

Tregonnon, Lansladron, Trevithick, and Luney, are ancient houses in St. Ewe. “Martin Atwell, parson of St. Ewe, about 1600, was a physician of body as well as soul: now and then he used blood-letting, or bleeding, and administered Marius Christi and other like cordials, yet mostly for all diseases he prescribed milk, and very often milk and apples, and recovered sundry out of desperate and forlorn extremities: his liberality was very great, his affection for religion sound, and he turned out with both hands *in pios usus.*” In the churchyard is preserved the base of a fine gothic cross.

MEVAGISSEY.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 2073, Acreage 1344.*—Mevagissey is a small parish on the south coast, between Gorran and St. Austell.

It was anciently called Lamorrack, and Laverack, and has been for many years famous for its pilchard fisheries.

On the south side is Porth Mellyn, a fishing cove, partly in this parish and Gorran.

The church tower is fallen, and the church in a very dilapidated state.

A handsome block of school buildings to accommodate 380 children, with master's house, was erected here in 1876, from the designs of Mr. Silvanus Treveil, this is situated on the road leading to St. Austell.

There is a scheme for the improvement of the Mevagissey pier and harbour, but at present the matter remains in abeyance.

The town of Mevagissey suffered severely in the cholera of 1849.

Penwarne was the inheritance of the brave John Carew,

called the one-handed Carew, a son of Richard Carew, the historian of Cornwall. He lost his right hand by a cannon shot at the siege of Ostend, in 1601; and returning to his quarters in the evening, held out the shattered limb in his left hand, saying, "There is the hand that cut the pudding in the morning." He afterwards used a wooden hand with joints, which is still preserved.

GORRAN.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 1005, Acreage 4725.*
—Gorran is bounded by Mevagissey, St. Ewe, and St. Michael Carhayes.

The Deadman, the boldest headland in the channel, is in this parish. The rock which forms the point is so perpendicular, and the water near it so deep, that a vessel may sail in safety within a few feet of it.

Gorran Haven, or Porth East, is a fishing town: here are remains of an old chapel.

A new board school is at present being erected in this parish to accommodate 200 children.

Trevenen and Polsue are seats in Gorran. Bodrigan, having been forfeited by the attainder of Sir Henry de Bodrigan, in the reign of Henry VII, has since continued, in uninterrupted succession, with the family of the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe. Bodrigan was the most magnificent mansion in the county.

Near the Deadman is a wastrel called "Woeful Moor," on which, it is said, Sir Henry Bodrigan, driven from his castle by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, made a last stand for his life; being defeated, he fled to the edge of the cliff, at a place still called "Bodrigan's Leap," and sprang desperately down a hundred feet into the sea; but, falling on the sand, received so little harm, that he was able to get into a boat lying near, and reach a vessel, which conveyed him to France.

There are ancient earthworks at Golowras.

ST. MICHAEL CAERHAYES.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop.* 146, *Acreage* 870. St. Michael Caerhayes is a small parish at the head of Veryan Bay, between Veryan and Gorran.

The walls of the church are hung with helmets, swords, and gauntlets, which belonged to the Trevanion family; and amongst these is the sword worn by Sir Hugh Trevanion, at the battle of Bosworth-field, where he was made a knight-banneret by Henry VII. The benefice is both a rectory and vicarage, and includes the churches of St. Stephens in Brannel and St. Dennis.

Caerhayes Castle was formerly the seat of the Trevanions. It was rebuilt at the beginning of the century, under the direction of Mr. Nash, architect; its situation on Portluny Bay, is very beautiful.

At Caerhayes, Master Trevanion's house, which bordereth on the cliff, an old gull, did, (with an extraordinarie charitie) accustom, for divers yeeres together to come and feed the young ones in the court where they were kept." Caerhayes is now in the possession of J. M. Williams, Esq.

ST. STEPHENS IN BRANNEL.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop.* 3110, *Acreage* 9002.—This parish is noted for the production of china-clay and china-stone, much used in the manufacture of porcelain. China-clay is also used in paper-making, bleaching and many chemical manufactures.

A new burial ground has recently been opened at the churchtown, and there are public schools at Coombe, High Street, Churchtown, and Nanpean. At the latter place, a new Mission Church was opened in 1878, from the designs of Mr. Trevail, to the funds of which the late Hon. G. M. Fortescue and the Rev. H. R. Taylor were the principal subscribers. There is also a burial ground in connection with it.

There are mines and stream-works in the parish, but scarcely any are now being worked. Several large houses, at one time occupied by families of consequence, are now occupied as farm-houses.

It is called St. Stephens in Brannel to distinguish it from St. Stephens by Launceston, and St. Stephens by Saltash. There are ancient earthworks at Resugga and several barrows on Watch Hill. The "Long Stone" is probably a monumental pillar.

The long parish of St. Ewe, with the angles of Creed and St. Mewan, severs it from the mother church of St. Michael Carhayes.

ST. DENNIS.—*Deanery of St. Austell, Pop. 1064, Acreage 3100.*—St. Dennis is a daughter church of St. Michael Carhayes. The church stands on a conical hill of granite—an outlier from the main mass of Hensbarrow.

Robert Dunken, incumbent of St. Dennis, was ejected by the Puritans, but lived to be restored. He wrote against Milton.

A great part of this parish has been opened in shallow surface workings in search of the china-clay and china-stone, but there are no deep mines. There is a cross in the churchyard and tumuli and earthworks around it.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Part I.

LADOCK.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 935, Acreage 5691.*—Ladock or Lazzick, a parish of irregular shape, is bounded by Probus, St. Stephens, St. Enoder, Newlyn, and St. Erme.

Trethurffe house has been destroyed. The Rev. St. John

Eliot, rector of this parish and St. Mary's, Truro, founded the exhibitions at the Truro Grammar School, and amongst many other benefactions to various places, left £5 a year to the school of Ladock.

The parish of Ladock includes one of the most beautiful valleys in Cornwall.

The flourishing village of Grampound Road is about midway between Ladock and the village of Grampound. It has arisen from the opening of "Grampound Road Station" on the Cornwall Railway which is now of considerable importance. There are two Hotels, and a cattle fair is held there every month; an omnibus takes the mails and carries passengers between the station and St. Columb, which is distant about 10 miles. Recently a Mission Church and Church of England School have been opened here, chiefly by the energy of the rector, Rev. R. F. Wise, aided by his sister.

ST. ERME.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 560, Acreage 4507.*—A detached part of this parish, near Tresilian Bridge, is severed from the main body of the parish by St. Clements and Probus.

Truthan, and Killigrew, the latter the original seat of the family so named, are in St. Erme.

ST. ALLEN.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 774, Acreage 3501.*—St. Allen is bounded by Perranzabuloe, Newlyn, St. Erme, St. Clements, and Kenwyn.

The manor of Gwarnick extends over the parish, and belongs to C. G. Prideaux-Brune, Esq., of Padstow. The house and chapel were destroyed at the end of the last century. The church has recently been renovated, and a new school built at Zelah. Here are the lead mines of Garras, which

are not now worked, they were formerly very rich. At Pean-nytinney and Gwarnick, are earthworks. In a farm house at Gwarnick, an ancient carving from Gwarnick Castle is built into the wall. In this manor were some old chapels which were pulled down about 150 years since.

ST. CLEMENTS.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 763, Acreage 3471.*—A small portion of this parish, along the river, once formed part of the town and borough of Truro; it was anciently called Moresk, and is now included in the parish of St. Paul's.

Condurra House, on Tresilian Lake, is said to have been the residence of the Saxon Earl Condurra, who submitted to the authority of William the Conqueror.

Pencalenick, Polwhele, Penhellick, and Tregolls, are in this parish.

Near Malpas a large number of coins of Severus, Valerian, and other Roman Emperors were found some years since.

A sepulchral stone served for a gate-post to a field in this parish, having these words cut upon it, "ISNIOCUS VITALIS FILIUS TORRICI." It now stands in St. Clements Churchyard. A cross cut on its surface is thought to be more recent than the inscription.

Ship-building on a small scale is carried on at Sunny Corner and at Malpas; the latter village is most beautifully situated at the head of "Malpas Roads."

ST. PAUL'S.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 2812, Acreage 316.*—This small parish, which forms part of the city of Truro, has been taken out of the adjoining parish of St. Clements.

ST. MARY'S, TRURO.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 3069, Acreage 151.*—This small parish, containing only 190 acres,

is situated in the centre of the city of Truro, surrounded by Kenwyn and St. Clements, and their daughter parishes.

Truro is the largest, most populous, and best built town in the county. It lies at the junction of two valleys, and extends over the whole of the parishes of St. Mary's, St. Paul's, St. John's, St. George's; and parts of Kenwyn and St. Clements. The two little rivers Kenwyn and Allen flow through the town into a creek of the Fal, known as the Truro River: the first separates St. Mary's from St. Paul's, the latter St. Mary's from St. John's. The water of the Kenwyn is partly carried through the streets by open conduits. "The people of this Town dress and live so elegantly that the pride of Truro is become a byword in the county."

Truro was anciently called *Treru*, *Treveru*, and *Triuru*, it was given to Robert, Earl of Cornwall, by William I: in Stephen's reign, it was held by Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England, who lived in the castle, and procured a charter for the townsmen. Reginald Fitzroy, son of Henry I, bestowed on it many valuable privileges. Henry II, Edward I, and John renewed the charter, and Elizabeth confirmed that ancient right which the mayor of Truro had exercised from early times, of levying dues on all goods laden or unladen in any part of the river Fal, from Truro to the Black Rock. Falmouth, as it grew in importance, refused to allow this claim, and in 1709, by trial in law, established a right of jurisdiction over its own waters.

In September, 1642, Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir Beville Grenville, and Sir John Berkeley came to Truro with the King's warrant, and raised a large body of troops for his service. On July 10th, 1644, Sir Richard Grenville, having suffered some loss in conflict with Essex, at Lostwithiel, retreated westward to Truro: but on August 11, again marched east-

ward, and secured Lanhydrock House and Resprin Bridge. In 1645, Prince Charles spent part of the autumn and winter in Truro. In August, 1649, Sir John Berkeley and Colonel Shingsley having come into Cornwall, to induce the county to strike a blow against the Parliament for Charles II, were taken in Colonel Trevanion's house, and sent prisoners to Truro.

There was anciently a religious house of Clares at the bottom of Lemon street; and a Dominican chapel and friary on the north of Kenwyn street. This latter was founded about 1250, in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. Some sculptured stones were found near the western nave, and presented to the Royal Institution of Cornwall by Mr. Spry, in 1840.

Truro has returned two members to Parliament since 1294. The borough was formerly confined to St. Mary's parish and part of Kenwyn; it now includes the whole town and neighbourhood. At the election of the mayor of Truro, the lord of the manor formerly claimed possession of the mace, and held it in his hands, until sixpence was paid to him by every householder in the town. Another old custom in going over the water-bounds of the borough was, that on reaching the extreme limits of its jurisdiction, the mayor, town-clerk, and others, went on shore, and a writ for nine hundred and ninety-nine pounds, nineteen shillings and eleven-pence three farthings was produced, issued against some appointed person of the company, who was immediately arrested by the bailiff of the borough, and not released until two of the party had offered themselves for bail.

The castle of Truro, of which there are no remains existing, stood at the head of Pydar Street; on its site the cattle-market is now held. In 1840, in preparing the ancient site for the cattle-market, the wall of the castle was discovered,

and described to the Royal Institution of Cornwall by Mr. Treloar. It had a diameter of 75 feet and was built of slate.

The church of St. Mary's, now the cathedral, is large, late perpendicular in style; the spire and west front are of debased architecture. The burial-ground of the parish of S. Mary's is outside the town, and partly in the parish of Kenwyn: in the churchyard is a chapel of ease. The church of St. John's is built in the pseudo-Italian or "churchwarden" style; it stands at the head of Lemon Street. The churches of St. George and St. Paul are still more recent than that of St. John. An alms-house in Pydar Street for ten poor widows was founded and endowed with lands by Henry Williams, woollen-draper, in 1631.

The grammar-school for many years held a high position, but is meanly endowed: attached to it are two exhibitions at Exeter College, Oxford, of £30 a year. In 1874, it had almost ceased to exist when Mr. Arnett, M.A., took it and in some degree succeeded in restoring it to its ancient importance. On his removal to Crewkerne school, Mr. Millard was appointed Head Master, and he was succeeded in 1878 by the present Head Master Mr. Lewis Evans. Among those educated partly or entirely at Truro School were Dr. Borlase, Samuel Foote, Polwhele, Edward Pellew (Lord Exmouth), General Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Sir Humphrey Davy, Henry Martyn, Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, C. Spence Bate, F.R.S., and many others of eminence.

Foote the comedian, and Polwhele the historian, were born in Truro: the two Landers, the faithful attendants of Clapperton in his expedition into Africa to discover the source and course of the Niger, were also natives of this town. They pursued the search after Clapperton's death, and a granite column and freestone statue is erected on the hill at the southern end of Lemon street to the memory of Richard, who was killed in Africa. In St. Mary's church is

the monument of Owen Phippen, a brother of one of the rectors, who was taken prisoner by the Turks and kept a slave in Algiers for seven years: he made many attempts for his liberty, and at length, with the aid of ten other Christian captives, Dutch and French, began a cruel fight with sixty-five Turks in their own ship, which lasted three hours, and in which five of his companions were slain. "Yet God made him to conquer, and he brought the ship safely to Spain, where the King, struck with his bravery, offered him riches and honour, if he would turn papist: but he refused to sell the pure faith of his church for gold."

From its position at the head of the main branch of Falmouth Harbour, midway between the north and south seas, and in the centre of the mining district, the trade of Truro was formerly very great, and is still considerable. It was the chief of the coinage towns, and from hence a great part of the tin raised in the county was formerly exported. The old practice of coining tin, continued through many centuries; it has of late years been abolished, and the dues to the Duchy of Cornwall are otherwise levied: but the Court of the Lord-Warden of the Stannaries is still held here.

The newspapers published in the town, are the Royal Cornwall Gazette, and the West Briton.

The town-hall and market house is a fine building: within the market is inserted this distich:

"Who seeks to find eternal treasure,
Must use no guile in weight or measure."

The Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall in Pydar Street, contains many interesting Cornish Antiquities; and fine collections of Minerals, Cornish Birds, Shells, &c. Here too, are some granite heads from the saxon arch of St. Piran's church, which was disinterred (as it had been buried) by the winds. These heads were presented by Mr.

Michell in 1840. The bones of the saint and those of his mother Wincela, were discovered under the altar.

The city contains many chapels belonging to different denominations, the largest being that of St. Mary's (Wesleyan). The Public Buildings, erected in 1870 contain a fine concert room and organ, the Cornwall Library, the Library of the Truro Institution, the Bishop's Library, &c.

Boscawen Bridge erected in 1862 is a fine structure of five arches. Other public buildings worthy of mention are the Cornish Bank in Boscawen Street, the Savings Bank in River Street, &c.

ST. JOHN'S.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 2164, Acreage* (included in Kenwyn).—This parish has been formed from Kenwyn.

ST. GEORGE'S.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 2825, Acreage 235.*—This parish has been formed from Kenwyn.

KENWYN.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 1381, Acreage 8037.*—This large parish formerly contained the largest part of the town of Truro, but the parishes of St. John's and St. George's have been formed from it. The benefice is held with Kea. An aisle in the church is attached to the manor of Tregavethan.

At Blackwater the four hundreds of Penwith, Kirrier, Powder, and Pydar, meet.

This parish abounds in mines, few of which are now profitable, although large quantities of the ores of lead and copper have been obtained from them in former times.

There are ancient earthworks at Halgarras.

TREGAVETHAN.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 40, Acreage 1007.* This is a chapelry connected with Kenwyn parish.

KEA.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 867, Acreage 6513.*—Kea, anciently called Landage, is a large straggling parish abounding in mines.

A new church was built at the beginning of this century in the centre of the parish. The tower of the old church on the Truro river is still standing.

The vicarage of Kea is held with Kenwyn, though formerly it was the mother church.

Killiw, the seat of the Rev. John Daubuz, is in this parish. The Four Barrows situated at the junction of this parish with Kenwyn and Perranzabuloe are tumuli, which contained urns, protected by broad stones. There are ancient earthworks at Guddern.

CHACEWATER.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 3648, Acreage* (included in Kenwyn and Kea).—This parish has been formed out of the parishes of Kenwyn and Kea. The populous village of Chacewater is distinguished by possessing one of the largest and ugliest churches in Cornwall. A matter of greater interest is that James Watt used to stay at Chacewater during the erection of his famous engine at the Chacewater mine, since known as Wheal Busy.

MITHIAN.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 1930, Acreage 4415.*—This parish has been taken principally from the parishes of Kenwyn and Kea.

BALDHU.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 1706, Acreage* (included in Kenwyn and Kea).—This parish has been taken from the parishes of Kenwyn and Kea.

FEOCK.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 800, Acreage 3090.*—Feock is separated from Mylor by the Restronguet or Strangwch Creek; by the Fal from Philleigh and St. Just.

Below the church is the little port of Pill. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, and at Carlyon is an earthwork.

Trelissick, Porthgwidden, and Killiganoon, are seats in this parish. La Feock was the residence of Capt. Penrose.

Devoran is a small trading-place at the head of Restronguet Creek: here also is a nice new church, by Mr. Pearson, and a school-room for some time used as a chapel of ease. Submarine stream works have been carried on under the waters of Devoran Creek at several times, but not with much profit, the expense of working in such a situation being very heavy.

The great county adit has its outlet a little above Bissoe. At King Harry Passage is the ferry over the Fal.

ST. MICHAEL PENKIVEL.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 179, Acreage 1120.*—St. Michael Penkivel forms a tongue of land, stretching south, between two branches of the Fal: it is well wooded.

Tregothnan Mansion, the seat of Viscount Falmouth, is in this parish. It stands on a hill above the Fal, and commands most beautiful views. It is the largest and most handsome building in the county.

The old church, endowed before the conquest, was restored in 1865, it contains many rich monuments of the family of Boscawen. In the tower is a small chapel, with altar and piscina. There is a ferry from Malpas to St. Michael Penkivel. A cross stands on the roadside between the ferry and the village.

Part II.

LAMORRAN.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 96, Acreage 1234.*—Lamorran is separated by a creek of the Fal from Ruan and Philleigh.

The manor of Lamorran, once possessed by the family of De Halep, is now the property of Viscount Falmouth.

MERTHER.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 300, Acreage 1726.*—Merther is bounded by Probus, Lamorran, and St. Michael Penkivel; it is separated by St. Clement's Creek from St. Erme and St. Clements.

Near Tresilian Bridge, in this parish, is the entrance to Tregothnan, the seat of Viscount Falmouth, and close by the lodge entrance a new church has been just erected.

In 1646, Lord Hopton, being beaten by Fairfax at Torrington, in Devon, retired with 3,000 horse to Stratton, and thence through Bodmin to Tresilian Bridge, where he made a treaty with Fairfax, by which his troops were disbanded.

The manor of Tresilian once belonged to the notorious Chief Justice Tresilian, who was hanged at Tyburn. It extends into the parishes of Merther, Probus and St. Erme.

CORNELLY.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 92, Acreage 1348.*—Cornelly is a small parish, carved out of Probus. It lies at the end of Lamorran Creek, and reaches to the town of Tregoney.

Trewarthenick is the seat of the family of Gregor.

PROBUS.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 1296, Acreage 8113.*—Probus is a large and fertile parish, having Ladock on the north, and Cornelly and Lamorran on the south.

A navigable creek of the Fal comes up to Tresilian Bridge, and receives the Ladock, which separates Probus from Merther.

Cornelly and Merther were anciently chapelries of this large parish.

Ancient earthworks are at Caer-fossa and Wolvesdun.

The tower of Probus church is said to be the highest and most noble in the county, it is, however, almost equalled by those of Fowey, St. Austell and St. Burien. It is 125 feet high, built entirely of St. Stephens stone, a partially decomposed granite of considerable durability, and ornamented with a profusion of carving. It was erected by the people of the parish at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The titular saints are Probus and Grace.

The church was held by King Edward the Confessor. In 1537, William, suffragan Bishop of Hippo, was vicar of Probus.

Golden was the property of the Tregians: the chapel is still standing. Here is shewn the cell in which Cuthbert Mayne was concealed: he was a Romish priest, executed in the reign of Elizabeth: his skull is preserved at Lanherne, with a nail driven through it.

At the time of the Norman Survey there was a college in this parish, consisting of a dean and five prebendaries. The vicarage-house is still called the Sanctuary.

Trewithen is the seat of the family of Hawkins. At Trewithen is still to be seen the first portable agricultural engine ever made, one of Richard Trevithick's early works.

The grammar school was founded by John Williams of Treworgy, and endowed with £10 a year. William Williams gave a piece of ground for the master's house; and some plate for the communion service. Richard Tredenham gave lands, worth £22 a year, for the repairs of the church, and for the poor.

CREED.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 634, Acreage 2710.*—Creed was anciently taxed under the name of Tybesta: it is separated from Probus by the main stream of the Fal.

The town of Grampound is chiefly in this parish: it sent

two members to Parliament from the time of Edward VI up to 1824, but was disfranchised for bribery in that year. The chapel of St. Naunter in the town, in which divine service was performed on Sunday afternoons by the vicar of Creed, till 1815, had fallen into ruins, but was rebuilt and opened by Bishop Trower in 1869. There was a small woollen trade carried on here, a considerable manufacture of gloves, and also a tannery. In the Market Place is the shaft of a fine gothic cross. There are earthworks at Nantellan and Pencoyse.

CUBY.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 142, Acreage 2300.*—Cuby contains part of the town of Tregony. It has a detached part, a mill, situate in the body of the little parish of Tregony St. James.

It is separated by the Fal from Probus and Cornelly.

TREGONY ST. JAMES.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 745, Acreage 123.*—This is the smallest parish in Cornwall, containing only 123 acres according to the Exeter Diocesan Calendar of 1877: it is enclosed by Cuby and Cornelly. The old borough of Tregoney, being 20 acres in extent, is comprised within it.

It lies on a hill on the east side of the Fal, which is crossed by an ancient bridge of many arches.

Tregoney was probably a Roman station, under the name of Cenio, and became a place of great trade, the river being formerly navigable up to the town. Its bed is now choked by the sand from the mines and clay-works. An earthwork on the hill near the town is still called "The Castle."

Henry I granted to the inhabitants the privilege of sending two burgesses to Parliament. The Pomeroyes were lords of Tregoney for many generations, and built a large castle, the site of which may still be traced.

The church of St. James, which was situated in a meadow near the river, is entirely destroyed.

An almshouse was founded by the Boscawens, and endowed with an estate in Creed. A new scheme has been sanctioned and trustees appointed by the Charity Commissioners and the old alms-houses are to be taken down and rebuilt forthwith.

The town extends into the four parishes of Cuby, St. James, Cornelly, and Veryan.

A public elementary school for 160 children has just been erected here for the united districts of Tregony, Cuby and Cornelly.

A large stone coffin was dug up near the town many years since, which bore a defaced inscription, and contained a skeleton of gigantic size; one of the teeth was two and a half inches in length, and the coffin measured eleven feet and three inches.

VERYAN.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 1358, Acreage 5592.*—Veryan is so named from St. Phorian, and was formerly called Elerki.

In this parish is a large cairn, known as Veryan beacon, beneath which, it is said, Gerennius, an old British King, was buried. This was opened many years ago by the Rev. J. Adams who found a Kist-vaen in it with bones and ashes.

Port Loe is a small fishing town on Veryan Bay.

Parc Behan is the seat of the family of Gwatkin.

Veryan is the most northerly, and largest of the six parishes of Roseland; it lies between Ruanlanihorne and St. Michael Carhayes, and is washed on the south by the waters of Gerran's Bay.

The Nare Head is the southern point of the parish; off it is the Gull Rock, or the Gray. The village of Carne is

most picturesquely situated on the high land a little west of the Nare Head among a pile of enormous masses of quartzite, the outcrop of a thick bed which traverses the eastern side of the parish for several miles.

RUANLANIHORNE.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 360, Acreage 2250.*—Ruanlanihorne is bounded on the west by the Fal, which separates it from Lamorran, and on the east by Veryan.

Whitaker, the author of the history of St. Germans Cathedral, was rector of this parish.

Near the church are some remains of a castle, which had eight towers, and was held by the Erchdeckne family.

An orchard on the glebe, once called Park Apple, is mentioned as having been very large and ancient.

This parish claims to be considered one of the parishes of Roseland: Whitaker maintained it had no right to that honour.

PHILLEIGH.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 287, Acreage 2377.*—Philleigh, or Filley, is so named from Felix or Felicia, an ancient saint.

It is washed on the north by the Fal, and has Gerrans and St. Just on the south.

Tolverne is a decayed seat in this parish, once the residence of the Arundels of Lanherne; now the property of Lord Falmouth.

There are ferries over the Fal at King Harry Passage to Feock, and at Tolverne to Kea parish, and St. Michael Penkivel.

This parish was anciently called Eglos-Ros, or the church on the Heath; with Ruanlanihorne, Veryan, Philleigh, St. Just, Gerrans, and St. Anthony, it forms the peninsula called Roseland.

Penhallow was the seat of the old family of Penhallow.

ST. JUST IN ROSELAND.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 1491, Acreage 2321.*—This parish is bounded south and west by the Fal, east by Gerrans, and north by Philleigh.

St. Mawes lies at the southern extremity of the parish of St. Just; it is a small fishing port, and was formerly a borough. It returned two members from 1562, but was disfranchised in 1832. It contains a chapel of ease, served by the rector of St. Just. St. Mawes Castle, on the west of the town, was built by Henry VIII, and is still in perfect condition; it was held by Sir Richard Vyvyan for the King during the civil wars, but surrendered to the Parliament in 1646.

St. Just in Roseland is so called to distinguish it from the western St. Just in Penwith.

On the west side of the parish is the excellent anchorage called St. Just Pool, in which foreign ships perform quarantine.

The church lies at the head of a little creek of the Fal: the church-yard rises above it, abundantly and beautifully wooded.

Round St. Mawes and in the neighbouring creeks, a large oyster fishing is carried on.

St. Mawes is so called from Mauditus or Machutus,* an early bishop, whose name is still preserved in the calendar of the English church: St. Maudit's Well, and part of his chair, are still to be seen in the town.

GERRANS.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 954, Acreage 2655.*

* "Dublane, Machem, and Maushnum, according to Matthew of Westminster, forsook Ireland, thrust themselves to sea in a boat made of three ox skins and a half, with seven days victuals, and miraculously returned to Cornwall."

—Gerrans is one of the parishes of Roseland, and is bounded by St. Anthony, Philleigh, and St. Just.

Trewince, Trewithian, and Rosteage, are seats in this parish.

Porthscatha is a fishing village on Gerrans Bay.

Near Trewithian is an ancient earthwork, said to be the remains of the palace of the Cornish King Gerennius, from whom the parish takes its name. His dead body as the tale runs, was taken in a silver boat across the bay to Pendower beach, and then buried with the boat on the hill above, and over it was raised the huge cairn, known as Veryan Beacon, which is still standing in Veryan parish, near the Nare Head.

A narrow neck of land joins this parish to St. Anthony. A custom-house officer of St. Mawes, who had been often baffled in his schemes to seize some of the daring smugglers of Porthscatha, one day brought his boat to this point, and had her carried overland, and launched in Gerrans Bay; he pounced suddenly upon the smugglers, and secured a good prize.

The Barton of Tregear, which is held directly from the Bishop of Exeter, is in this parish.

Near Pen-Van is the Mermaid's Chair and Cavern.

ST. ANTHONY IN ROSELAND.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop.* 115, *Acreage* 1117.—This small parish occupies the most southern point of Roseland; it is connected by a narrow isthmus with Gerrans on the north.

At Place was a priory, founded by King Athelstan, and connected with Plympton priory in Devon; it is the property of the Spry family.

There is a light-house on the Zoze Point, opposite Pen-dennis: there was formerly a small battery on the hill above it.

The views of Falmouth Harbour and the sea, from the high lands in this parish, are extremely lovely.

The church of St. Anthony is very beautiful, it is situated in a deep and wooded glen: in the church-yard is a large stone coffin.

HUNDRED OF PYDAR.

This Hundred is supposed to take its name from the chapel of St. Peter or Pedyr in the Manor of Rialton, in S. Columb Minor, which Manor in old times exercised rights over and gave its name to the Hundred. It is chiefly comprised between the sea, the river Camel, and the Hundreds of Kerrier, Powder, and Trigg.

It contains a few lead mines in its eastern part, and many of tin, lead, iron and copper, in the west and north. It contains twenty-one parishes, divided as follows:

EAST DIVISION.

St. Breock.	St. Eval.	St. Wenn.
St. Issey.	St. Merryn.	St. Columb Major.
Little Petherick.	Padstow.	St. Columb Minor.
(<i>St. Petroc the Lesser</i>).	Lanhydrock.	Mawgan.
St. Ervan.	Lanivet.	Colan.
	Withiel.	St. Enoder.

WEST DIVISION.

St. Newlyn.	St. Cubert.	St. Agnes.
St. Crantock.	Perranzabuloe.	

ST. BREOCK.—*Hundred of Pydar, Pop. 1924, Acreage 6940.*

—St. Breock is bounded to the north and north-east by the Camel, southward by Withiel, and westward by St. Issey.

Wadebridge is chiefly in this parish; part however being on the other side of the river, in Egloshayle. It takes its name from a bridge of seventeen arches, built over the Camel in 1485, by the care of Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, and Thomas Lovibond, the vicar of Egloshayle. The architect of the bridge, John de Harlyn, could find no solid foundation in the bed of the river whereon to lay the basis of the piers: after many fruitless attempts he laid them on wool-packs, and they stand firm to this day. There is an old fig-tree growing amongst the stones of the bridge.

The church lies in a close valley, a brook passing through the churchyard.

Pawton, the residence of the late Mr. Hart Key, was the property of the priors of Bodmin, who had a house and deer-park here; it formerly gave its name to one of the Hundreds of the county. Certain lands of this manor were bequeathed by them for the repairs of the bridge.

In this parish is the cromlech called the Giant's Quoit. On St. Breock Downs are several cromlechs and monumental pillars. In this parish, too, is a somewhat remarkable iron mine, known as Pawton Mine.

For educational purposes the parish has recently been united with that of Egloshayle, and a new elementary school for 170 boys has been built, from the designs of Mr. Trevail, at the higher end of the town.

ST. ISSEY.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 724, Acreage 4720.*—St. Issey was called also Nansant, and Eglosrock. It is separated from St. Minver by the Camel. The church tower was struck by lightning a few years since, necessitating its being rebuilt, which, together with the restoration of the

church, was accomplished from designs by Mr. St. Aubyn, and the church was reopened in 1871.

Four chapels are recorded to have once stood in this parish. Some lead has been raised in this parish, but not very profitably.

There is a church school in the village for 100 children.

LITTLE PETHERICK, (St. Petroc the Lesser).—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 216, Acreage 1215.*—Little Petherick is known also by the name of St. Petrock Minor: it is a long narrow parish, of small extent, lying between St. Ervan and St. Issey, with its church at the northern end, situated in a charming little nook, the quaint church spire nestling among the trees. The approach by the coach road from St. Issey is beautifully picturesque, especially in the spring and autumn. The spire is unique in the county, St. Michael Penkivell approaching nearest to it. Some lead has been found in Little Petherick, but it has not been much worked.

ST. ERVAN.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 449, Acreage 3218.*—St. Ervan is bounded by Padstow, St. Merryn, St. Eval, Mawgan, Higher St. Columb, and Little Petherick.

Trembleth is an ancient property of the Trembleths and Arundels. The house, chapel, and burial-ground are destroyed.

ST. EVAL.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 282, Acreage 2886.*—St. Eval lies on the north coast in a very exposed situation.

A high table-land extends from the neighbourhood of Bodmin to the remarkable cliffs of Bedruthan, in this parish, where an ancient cliff castle is still to be seen on the edge of the cliff.

The church stands high and exposed. The tower is a

well known landmark ; and, on account of its great service to mariners, was rebuilt, early in the last century, by the merchants of Bristol.

In a secluded valley near Porthcothan is a remarkable cove called Fogou, in which it is supposed the ancient inhabitants took shelter in times of war and civil trouble.

A steep cliff on the coast on which are several tumuli is called Park Head. Mawgan Porth runs into the south of the parish.

ST. MERRYIN.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 566, Acreage 3745.*—This parish lies south-west from Padstow.

Treose Head, in St. Merryn, is the highest and boldest cape on this coast: it commands a view from Cape Cornwall to Lundy Isle. A light-house stands on it.

On the south side of the parish are the ruins of a church. This was the church of the ancient parish of Constantine; but church and village having been destroyed in a furious atlantic tempest, and overwhelmed with sand, the site was joined to St. Merryn, forming one parish. The feast of St. Constantine was of late years kept in St. Merryn, and a shepherd's family for many generations held a cottage in Constantine under the lord of Harlyn, by the annual rendering of a Cornish pie, made of limpets, raisins, and sweet herbs.

The Catacleuse Cliffs, in St. Merryn, have supplied a dark and very durable stone for arches, piers, windows, fonts, and monuments. The church of St. Merryn, and many other churches, are built in part with Catacleuse stone.

Harlyn is the property of the family of Peter.

Portleaze, Polventon, and Constantine Bays, extend into this parish: on the coast is Constantine Island. On the cliff between Pepper Cove, and the Warren, are the remains of an ancient Cliff Castle.

A Board School accommodating 105 children, with master's residence, was erected in this parish from designs by Mr. Trevail in 1876.

PADSTOW.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 2345, Acreage 3239.*—Padstow, that is, the place of St. Patrick, is called also St. Petrock Major, and Great Petherick: its British name was Lodenic, and the Saxons called it Adelstowe, after King Athelstan. It lies at the mouth of the Camel, on the west side of the river, which separates it from St. Minver.

The town is old, and irregularly built. Padstow Harbour is the best shelter on the north coast, and of great service to small trading ships. The channel is much blocked up with sand, but there is good anchorage in the middle of the river, and a good pier and quays: the harbour is so completely landlocked that at high water it appears like a lake completely shut in by dark slate cliffs. Padstow carries on a large trade with Bristol, Wales, Ireland, the Baltic, and America. Its chief exports are corn, fish, slate, and iron ore, its imports coal and timber. The town now depends a good deal on shipbuilding and the coasting trade with Wales. A line of steamers plies regularly between Padstow, Bristol and Swansea.

St. Patrick is said to have settled here in earliest times, and taught the Gospel to the heathen Britons. The old monkish historian tells an idle tale about St. Patrick swimming over from Ireland on an altar of stone, landing at Padstow, building a church, and putting his Irish boat in it.

There were once seven small churches in this parish. The font in Padstow church is very large and handsome, with full-length figures of all the Apostles cut in Catacluse stone; the church itself is noble.

“The inhabitants are such remarkable lovers of mirth and

good cheer, that thence comes the byeword, the good fellowship of Padstow."

The Padstow men were Parliamentarians in the Caroline war: they seized three ships in the harbour that were going to Ireland to fetch troops for the King, and killed all the Irishmen on board.

Place, the site of St. Patrick's church, is the seat of the family of Prideaux-Brune, once Prideaux. It is a castellated building, capable of defence from light artillery, and, during the civil wars mounted a battery. A chapel dedicated to St. Sampson, stood in the grounds. At Place was born Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, author of the "Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament." The grounds form one of the few places in the county where deer are still kept.

Near Stephen Point, the western cliff at the entrance of the harbour, are the ruins of St. Saviour's chapel.

The lands of Credis, in this parish, belong to the poor of Lanivet.

The town of Padstow was incorporated by Elizabeth, but the charter was afterwards lost. Padstow *in rure* was a peculiar of the Bishop's, while the town was in the Arch-deacon's visitation.

On the cliffs near the town is a remarkable funnel-shaped hole of large extent, reaching from surface to the level of the beach. This is quite as remarkable in its way as the Cadgwith "Frying Pan," and much less known.

Under a scheme sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners, a group of alms-houses has recently been built in Middle Street, for the accommodation of aged widows.

The National Life Boat Institution has a boat stationed at "Cove" near the mouth of the harbour—where also are a battery a group of pilot's cottages.

On entering the town by the coach road, the attention of the visitor is first taken by the handsome block of buildings recently erected on spacious site, from the designs of Mr. Trevail, at a cost of £2500. They provide accommodation for 400 children, with a teachers residence, and are considered the finest block of educational buildings in that part of the county.

Mines of lead and copper have long been worked in this parish, but not to any great extent.

LANHYDROCK.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 194, Acreage 1755.*—Lanhydrock forms, with Lanivet, Helland, and Bodmin, the parliamentary borough of Bodmin.

The church is close to Lanhydrock House. The incumbent usually holds one of the sinecure prebends of Endellion, which is in the some patronage. A cross is preserved in the church-yard.

Lanhydrock House, the seat of the family of Robartes, was garrisoned for the Parliament in the early part of the civil wars; but being surrendered to the King, it was granted to Sir Richard Grenville, whom the King then created Baron of Lostwithiel. It was restored by the Parliament to Lord Robartes, who was created Viscount Bodmin, and Earl of Radnor. There is a very curious ancient ceiling here in the long gallery entitled "the Creation," and the house itself is perhaps one of the best specimens of the Tudor style in the county.

Respryn is said formerly to have been a large parish, containing the parishes of Lanhydrock and St. Winnow.

LANIVET.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 1196, Acreage 5396.*—Lanivet church tower is said to be situated almost exactly in the geographical centre of the county. The parish is one of those forming the borough of Bodmin.

There are certain lands in this parish, and in others, once belonging to the monastery of St. Benet's, which are vested in twelve feoffees for the good of the poor. In this parish are many ancient crosses. At Fenton Pits, are, or were, two; by the roadside is the fine cross of St. Ingonger, one is at Tremoor and two very fine ones in the church-yard. There is also a holy well and a baptistry.

The church has recently undergone thorough restoration, under the direction of Mr. St. Aubyn. There is an ancient charity school in the village, which is supplemented by new schools recently erected from designs by Mr. Trevail—one at the village, and the other at Nanstallen, each to accommodate 60 children.

At St. Lawrence in this parish are the remains of an ancient hospital. Here also is still held a famous annual cattle and horse fair.

On the south of Lanivet church is a large portion of the old Benedictine monastery, called St. Benet's; the tower of the chapel still stands, covered with ivy, and other parts of the building are in tenantable condition, and occupied by Captain Seargent the present proprietor.

Lanivet hill is covered with masses of slate and quartz, scarcely coated with soil. A great deal of tin and some iron ore have been obtained from the killas of this parish.

WITHIEL.—*Deanery of Bodmin, Pop. 425, Acreage 3005.*
—Withiel is bounded by Bodmin, Lanivet, St. Breock, St. Wenn and Roche.

The church with its handsome tower, and the old parsonage, are supposed to have been built by Prior Vivian. Two crosses are known in this parish one being preserved in the Rectory grounds.

Brynn, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Grenvilles: and here on the 23rd of March, 1595, was born the

celebrated Sir Beville Grenville, who fought for the king in the civil wars. The Withiel Iron Mines are in this parish, but are not now working.

ST. WENN.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 585, Acreage 4546.*—St. Wenn is bounded by Withiel, Roche, St. Columb Major, St. Issey, and St. Breock. The church has recently undergone restoration, and the parish school has been much enlarged.

This is the only parish mentioned in Domesday Book with the prefix of Saint: at this time there are more than 100 parishes that bear it.

On the north downs, called Carenza Wortha, was a small church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which was destroyed in the great rebellion.

Michael de Tregury, of Tregury in this parish, was Archbishop of Dublin in 1471. Henry V made him president of his college at Caen, in Normandy. Hals, the historian, inherited Tregury, and lived there; he wrote a Cornish Dictionary, but his Parochial History was never finished.

Excellent iron ore has been obtained in St. Wenn, but not in large quantities.

ST. COLUMB MAJOR.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 2752, Acreage 12046.*—St. Columb Major, or Higher St. Columb, is one of the largest parishes in the county, its market-town has the same name.

The church has recently been restored from the plans of Mr. St. Aubyn; it is a magnificent building dedicated to St. Columba: it is ancient and spacious, with a nave and two aisles, chancel and two transepts: the stately tower contains eight bells. The eastern part of the south aisle was a chapel of the Arundels, of whom whole generations are mouldering

in the vault beneath. This chapel and other parts of the church were blown up in 1676, by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder, which lay in the rood-loft, and was fired by some mischievous school-boys, three of whom were killed. Some few years after, the old spire, which was much loftier than the present one, was shattered by lightning.

The north transept is called the Trewan aisle. There were formerly many chapels in this parish. There is a fine cross built into the church-yard wall, which bears an inscription which has not been deciphered. Another stands in the church-yard, and a third, by the roadside between Higher and Lower St. Columb.

Trenowith and Trewan were the possessions of John Vivian, one of the worthies of Cornwall in the troubled days of King Charles I. Trewan House is a fine old granite building, erected in 1633.

Nanswhydden was the residence of Richard Hoblyn, Esq., M.P. for Bristol: he built a grand house, and established a noble library, open to all the county: it was burnt down in 1803. It is now the property of Mr. Shilson of Tremough.

Castle-an-dinas, in this parish, is a famous ancient British "treble entrenchment," on a high-table land, enclosing six acres of ground, and some ruins: the waste land around it is called the Goss Moors. On the north side of the parish are the stones called the "Nine Maidens," or in Cornish "Naw Voz," the "Nine Sisters." Around Castle-an-dinas the elvan rocks contain a great deal of tin ore.

"Sir A. Kington, King Henry's Commissioner for punishing the Cornish rebels, seized Master Mayow, of St. Columb, in his own town. Mistress Mayow, intending to plead before the Commissioner for her husband's life, spent so long time in making herself look smart, that before she had

reached the presence of the stern judge, Master Mayow was hanged."

St. Columb Major is the most valuable benefice in the county: the tithes are commuted for £1,500.

New Board Schools were erected in 1873, on the Newquay road, from the designs of Mr. Trevail, comprising accommodation for 300 children with a teacher's residence. There is also a new school building with master's residence, by the same architect, now being erected (1879) at Indian Queens, to accommodate 150 children. A very commodious Wesleyan Chapel has recently been erected as well as a Working Men's Institute and a Temperance Hall.

The well-built workhouse of the St. Columb Union was erected from the designs of Messrs. Scott (afterwards Sir Gilbert Scott) and Moffat.

ST. COLUMB MINOR.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 2314, Acreage 5562.*—St. Columb Minor, or Lower St. Columb, is a large parish on the coast, well watered and wooded; it lies to the west of higher St. Columb.

The church is large and handsome, with a noble tower: the roof of the nave was constructed in costly carved work, painted with gold and vermillion: the benches were of black oak, cut in figures. The communion plate is rich and massive, given "to God and His church" by the Right Honourable Francis, Earl of Godolphin, in 1750.

Newquay is a seaport and summer watering-place, on a beautiful bay, in the south-west of the parish: it carries on a considerable pilchard and herring fishery, and imports coal.

The manor of Rialton, under which name this district went at the conquest, belonged to the priory of Bodmin, and is now vested in the Crown. It possessed royal rights, and claimed jurisdiction over the whole Hundred of Pydar.

Some of the ruined buildings still remain, standing in a beautiful valley, and bearing the arms of Prior Vivian. There is also the holy well still to be seen, a cross about a quarter of a mile from the church, and a cliff castle at Trevelgus.

Watergate Bay extends into this parish, bounded on the south by Towan Point.

ST. MAWGAN IN PYDAR.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 766, Acreage 5468.*—This parish is so called to distinguish it from St. Mawgan in Meneage. It lies between St. Eval and St. Columb Major.

The church contains many brasses and old monuments of the great Arundel family, and an effigy of a Crusader. Their ancient seat, Lanherne, is now a Roman Catholic nunnery, there was a secret chamber in the wall of the old house, in which a priest was hidden for 18 months, during the reign of Elizabeth. It was given by Lord Arundel to a convent of Carmelite nuns, who fled from Antwerp when it was invaded by the French revolutionary armies.

Carnanton was the seat of Attorney General Noye; it now belongs to the family of Willyams; many old coins, chiefly British, have been found here.

The lands in this parish are fertile; the vale of Lanherne is celebrated for its beauty, and is watered by a pleasant stream.

Mary Arundel, of Lanherne, was a great Greek and Latin Scholar.

There is a fine old cross of Catacleuse stone in the churchyard, beautifully sculptured, but much mutilated. In this parish is also a chapel and well, and a cross built into the hedge about half a mile from the church at the four cross roads. At Lanherne is a cross with a Saxon inscription, removed from Roseworthy in Gwinear.

COLAN.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 231, Acreage 1545.*—Colan, or Little Colan, is enclosed by the two St. Columbs, Newlyn, and St. Enoder.

Coswarth was the seat of the family of that name: and is said to have been famous for its woods.

St. Nant's Well is in this parish.

ST. ENODER.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 1122, Acreage 6140.*—This parish, once divided between the Hundreds of Pydar and Powder, is now entirely in Pydar.

The church was nearly destroyed in the time of Charles I, by the falling of the tower.

The old borough of Michell, formerly written Modeshole, is partly in this parish and partly in St. Newlyn. It returned two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward VI to that of William IV; it was then disfranchised. Carew, the historian of Cornwall, was one of its representatives. It once had a chapel of its own, called St. Francis' chapel.

Several large china clay works are now carried on in this parish. It also contains the celebrated "Park of Mines," tin mine, which for several years was one of the richest mines ever discovered for its size. Near the village known as Indian Queens, a very famous rich mine called "Fatwork" was formerly worked.

WEST DIVISION.

NEWLYN.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 1688, Acreage 8019.*—Newlyn, or Newlyn East, lies between St. Enoder and Perranzabuloe, and is bounded south by St. Columb.

The Bishops of Exeter had a palace at Cargol. Humphry Borlase, of Cargol, is said to have been created Baron Michell

by James II, after his abdication: he died here it is said in great poverty.

The now disfranchised borough of Michell is partly in this parish.

Trerice, the inheritance of the Trerices, passed in marriage to the Arundels of Trerice. Part of the old lordly mansion is still standing. It was inherited by John Arundel, who was with Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury; that same stern old warrior, who, at the age of eighty, so bravely defended Pendennis Castle, and who went among the roundheads by the name of "Old Tilbury," and "John for the King."

Here was long worked a rich silver-lead mine, called East Wheal Rose.

CRANTOCK.—*Deanery of Pydar, Pop. 367, Acreage 2480.*—Crantock lies on the coast, and is bounded by St. Columb Minor, Cubert, and Newlyn.

There was formerly a monastery here dedicated to St. Crantocus: the sands from the Gannel have blown over its ruins. St. Crantock's well is in the centre of the village.

In the church is a late Norman font and an alabaster bust of the virgin. There is a cliff castle at Kelsey Head.

The salt water runs up the Gannel Creek to Trevemper Bridge. The western parliamentary division begins at Crantock.

CUBERT.—*Deanery of Pyder, Pop. 411, Acreage 2320.*—Cubert is a contraction for St. Cuthbert. It is bounded by Crantock, Perranzabuloe, Newlyn, and the sea.

The north side of the parish is bounded by high and rugged cliffs; under them in a cave is a spring of fresh water, called Holy Well, from which the part of the sea which washes that coast is called Holy Well Bay: off the northern point is the rock called "The Chick."

PERRANZABULOE.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 3352, Acreage 9730.*—This parish, called also St. Perran Sands, or Piran in the Sands, is bounded by the sea, St. Agnes, Cubert, and Kenwyn.

Its western side is greatly overblown with sand, which extends up the coast for more than two miles. St. Piran's original church was buried by the blown sands and long lost, but early in the present century the winds uncovered it again. A Saxon arch was found with carved granite heads, some of which are now preserved in the Truro Museum. The bones of the saint and of his mother were found buried beneath the altar. A second church was built and similarly destroyed. More recently a third church has been built further inland, at Lambourn, in the centre of the parish.

St. Piran is the patron saint of the tanners, and pilgrims came in large numbers to visit his shrine in the old church.

The village of Perran Porth is much frequented in summer. Here the whole volume of the Atlantic, unbroken by any land between this coast and America, rolls its huge billows in magnificent majesty over the broad sandy plain.

This parish is full of mines, some of which have been very rich in lead, silver, copper, tin and iron. At present West Chiverton is the most productive mine in the parish, producing large quantities of lead and zinc ore. Here also is the great Perran iron lode—the largest lode in the county, but at present it is not been worked. Perranzabuloe and St. Agnes were some years since united, and formed the most extensive cure of souls in Cornwall.

The new vicarage of Mithian includes a small part of this parish.

At Ellenglaze is a small stream only a few feet wide, but this is quite sufficient to protect the soil on the land side from being covered by blown sand.

On Carnkief is Fenton Berran, or St. Perran's Well, enclosed in granite walls. North of the well is Perran Round, the largest and most perfect Plaen-an-guare, or amphitheatre in the county. It is made of turf, is 130 feet in diameter, and rises in seven steps. It was used in olden days for the exhibition of miracle-plays. There are earthworks with tumuli at Carnkief, Lambron and Tresansen. A cross stands on the site of the second church. St. Piran's well is still to be seen.

Near the manor-house of Tywarnhaile is a small island, on which formerly stood a chapel, called Engarder.

ST. AGNES.—*Deanery of Powder, Pop. 3472, Acreage 6054.*—This parish is generally called St. Anne's, that it may not be confounded with St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Isles; it was formerly called Breanick.

The surface of the parish is dreary and waste, and much of it is covered by mine refuse; but it has yielded a vast supply of tin ore, with some copper ore. The high cliffs on the coast are intersected with lodes of metal.

Near Scorrier grounds, at a spot called "Kyvere Ankow," the place of death, (because there they buried in an unhallowed grave, the self-murderer,) the four parishes of Gwenap, Redruth, Kenwyn and St. Agnes, and the four Hundreds of Pydar, Powder, Kirrier, and Penwith, meet.

Trevaunance was the residence of Tonkin, the well-known writer on Cornish parochial history. The Tonkin family, at a very great cost, made many attempts to build a pier in the little cove below the house, but a great storm in a single night swept away, again and again, the work of years. Winstanley, the architect of the second Eddystone lighthouse, completed a good quay and basin, which lasted five years, but were destroyed in a great gale in August, 1705. Tonkin, the historian,

spent a large sum in endeavouring to repair the pier, and left it unfinished. To do this he borrowed £6000 of the Enys family, and had to repay them with a small piece of land at the foot of the beacon, with two other pieces in another part of the parish. The first piece speedily "cut rich" for tin, in miners' language, and this spot of a few acres has been ever since worked at a profit of several hundred pounds per annum. The mine is known as "Old Trevaunance," and the whole "sett" is only 5 acres in extent. It had previously been known as mineral ground for many years. Many other rich mines have been worked in this parish. Wheal Kitty is still a considerable mine. Late in the last century a small jetty was built, which has withstood the sea, and is used by small vessels, carrying coals, &c.

St. Agnes Beacon is a high hill of singular geological character, having on its summit three barrows, and commanding extensive views. In a large entrenchment called the Gorres, a golden coin of Valentinian was ploughed up many years since. The summit of the hill is composed of killas, but this is nearly surrounded by beds of sand and clay, supposed to be of Miocene age. A portion of the hill is, however, composed of granite, which has been extruded through the killas.

The painter Opie was a native of the parish of St. Agnes. He was born at the house known as "Harmony Cot," about half-way between St. Agnes and Perranporth.

The vicarage of Mithian and perpetual curacy of Mount Hawke are formed in part out of this parish.

At Dingle Combe was a sea-side chapel. Near here also is a holy well and cross. Off the coast are the rocks called "The Cow and Calf," or "Man and his Man."

HUNDRED OF KIRRIER.

This Hundred contains twenty-six parishes, which are thus divided:

EAST DIVISION.

Falmouth.	Mabe.	Stythians.
Budock.	Constantine.	Perran-ar-worthal.
Gluvias.	Mawnan.	Gwennap.
Mylor.		

WEST DIVISION.

Wendron.	Mawgan.	Mullion.
Sithney.	St. Martin's.	Ruan Major.
Breage.	Manaccan.	Ruan Minor.
Germoe.	St. Anthony.	Grade.
Cury.	St. Keverne.	Landewednack.
Gunwalloe.		

The twelve parishes last mentioned form the remarkable "Lizard" or "Meneage" peninsula.

The northern and western portions of the Hundred have yielded enormous quantities of tin and copper ores; the southern is chiefly agricultural, and contains much of the best land in the county.

FALMOUTH.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 10471, Acreage 1210.*—The town of Falmouth is of very modern date, and takes its name from its position at the mouth of the Fal. It was founded by the Killigrews, Lords of Arwenack, in the reign of James I, that vessels might have a nearer port than Penryn, which was two miles from the mouth of the harbour, or Truro, which was seven miles up the river. The building of the new town was opposed and hindered by the men of Truro, Penryn, and Helston; but King James, after hear-

ing the arguments for and against the design, directed that the work should proceed; the few houses standing on the spot before the town was built were called Smethick and Penny-come-quick. From its advantageous position, Falmouth speedily became the first port in Cornwall, and during the great French war it was made an important mail-packet station. On the removal of the government packets its trade declined considerably but of late years it has again increased. In 1832 Falmouth was united with Penryn, to form one borough, for the purpose of electing two members of Parliament. The town has an exempt jurisdiction, limited in the harbour by the tide, whether ships be afloat or aground.

From its readiness of access, its great extent, its depth of water, and safe anchorage, Falmouth Harbour is one of the best in Britain: it is the first port that large vessels homeward bound can make; it is sheltered from winds on every quarter except those from the south-south-east, and it is so capacious that it would contain the whole English navy. The mayors of Truro long claimed jurisdiction over the port and harbour of Falmouth, but after Falmouth had received its charter from King Charles II, it opposed this right, and the mayor of Truro having exercised his privilege, in June, 1709, by sailing round the harbour to the Black Rock, the cause came to an issue in law, and Falmouth succeeded in establishing its claim to a free control over all the waters of the harbour.

The entrance of the harbour is from Pendennis Point to St. Anthony Head; midway between these is the Black Rock, but as it is small, and the water on both sides very deep, it is no impediment to navigation. The middle of the harbour is called Carrick Road; the inner part, between Trefusis Point, Pendennis, and the town, is called King's Road. The harbour has five principal branches, one running

up to St. Mawes and Gerrans, another up King Harry's Reach, towards Tregoney, which is the main stream of the true Voluba, or Fal; a third to Truro and Tresillian Bridge; a fourth to Restronguet and Perranarworthal; and a fifth to Penryn; but besides these there are many smaller arms. It was formerly said that 100 vessels might ride in the creeks of Falmouth Harbour in such situation, that no two should be in sight together.

Falmouth gives the title of Viscount to the family of Boscawen-Rose, of Tregothnan, in St. Michael Penkivel.

The parish of Falmouth was carved out of Budock: the church was built by the Killigrews, in 1663, and through the full tide of loyalty then so strongly flowing, was dedicated to God, as the church of Charles, King and Martyr. The chapelry of Penwerris is a distinct ecclesiastical district on the north side of the town. Houses in Falmouth are subject to a rector's rate of 16d. in the £.

Arwenack House, between Falmouth and Pendennis, was the seat of the Killigrews. Sir John Killigrew, in 1646, seeing the affairs of the King to be past all hope of retrieval, and Fairfax advancing to the siege of Pendennis Castle, set fire to his noble house at Arwenack with his own hand, so that the Parliamentarians might not find shelter there. Portions of the old walls are still seen, built into houses, which now occupy its place. A granite pyramid, which once stood in the grounds, has been re-erected on the green hard by.

At Falmouth is the Polytechnic Hall, the home of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. This was the first of all similar Societies in the United Kingdom. It was founded by the Misses Fox, in 1838. The Society holds annual exhibitions, at which liberal prizes are awarded for works in every branch of Science and Art. The mining interests of

the county have been especially benefited by the labours of this Society in past times.

The extension of the Cornwall Railway to Falmouth in 1865, and the construction of the Falmouth Docks has done much for the prosperity of the town, and the energy and public spirit of the inhabitants still more. Among minor improvements may be mentioned the new piers at Market Strand and Fish Strand; and, in 1877, the opening of the new Park in Berkeley Vale, a present to the town from the Earl of Kimberley.

BUDOCK.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 1591, Acreage 3760.*
—Budock is bounded on the south by Falmouth Bay: it encloses the parish of Falmouth. Penwerris, a part of the town of Falmouth, and a small part of Penryn, are in Budock parish.

Pendennis Castle is also in Budock parish. It is built on a high point of land almost surrounded by the sea. The Danes seized it in early times, and raised some rough fortifications upon it: Henry VIII first erected a building of stone on the hill. Queen Elizabeth greatly strengthened and enlarged the castle, and appointed a governor with a garrison of one hundred men. Sir Nicholas Slanning was governor under Charles I, but when he fell at Bristol, the governorship was conferred on John Arundel, of Trerice. Pendennis was defended by this brave old man, then nearly eighty years of age, against the parliamentary forces under Fairfax, besieging it by sea and land: the garrison made gallant sallies, and held out for six months; but having consumed all their provisions, and made pasties of their horses, cats, and dogs, they suffered so grievously from hunger, that they were forced to capitulate: they however received most honourable conditions of surrender, the enemy being deceived by their

bold bearing. Pendennis was the last fortress held for the King on the mainland. It is still a royal garrison strongly fortified.

Glasseny College, near Penryn, was at one time the largest ecclesiastical establishment in the county, its buildings were enclosed by walls strengthened with towers, and defended by cannon. It fell into ruins after the Reformation: and but a small fragment of the old structure remains.

Kergilliack was once a seat of the Bishops of Exeter. Penjerrick, in this parish, was the residence of the late R. W. Fox, F.R.S., a well-known Cornish *Savant*. It is remarkable for its beautiful gardens, in which many successful experiments in acclimatisation have been carried out.

Swan Pool is a lake on the coast, separated from the sea by a sand bank. A lead mine was formerly worked here and another a little to the south west, but neither were very profitable. On the hill above Swan Pool a lead smelting works was built. It is now occupied as arsenic refining works.

GLUVIAS.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 1106, Acreage 2770.*—Gluvias is a small parish, between Mylor and Stythians, at the head of Penryn Creek.

Penryn is a very ancient town, which had a court-leet before the Norman Conquest: it has sent two members to Parliament since 1553, but, by the Reform Act, Falmouth now shares in the election. Penryn was a place of great trade before Falmouth existed: its commerce is still considerable: consisting of granite for the building of piers, quays, railways, bridges, &c.; gunpowder, paper, and artificial manures. Besides the granite works of Messrs. Freeman the town contains a paper mill and a superphosphate factory, while there are powder mills, mills for grinding china-stone, a woollen factory, &c. in the immediate vicinity. The mayor

of Penryn has in his possession a silver cup and cover, given to the borough by Lady Jane Killigrew, bearing this inscription:

“From Maior to Maior
to the town of Penmarin,
when they received me that was in great misery
J. K., 1633.”

Penryn was taken by Fairfax, in 1646.

Enys, at the head of Mylor Creek, is the ancient seat of the family of Enys.

MYLOR.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 1310, Acreage 3562.*
—Mylor lies between Penryn River and Restronguet Creek.

The church stands at the entrance of Mylor Creek. St. Melor was a Christian Duke of Cornwall, martyred by his pagan brother Rinaldus. The vicarage of Mylor is held with Mabe, from which it is separated by Gluvias.

Flushing is a small town, with a population of 1081, founded by Dutch settlers, on the west side of the parish, opposite Falmouth: it was formerly called Nankerry, and was in existence before Falmouth. It is owned by the family of Trefusis, to whom the valuable ferry hence to Falmouth belongs. St. Peter's chapel is in Flushing; it is consecrated but not endowed. A little lead has been worked at Flushing but not profitably.

Trefusis House, the property of Lord Clinton, stands on the hill in a pleasant situation, but it is somewhat gone to decay.

Carclew, one of the noblest mansions in the county, is the residence of Lieut.-Colonel Tremayne, M.P.

There is a ferry over Restronguet Creek to the parish of Feock. At the head of this creek is Perranwharf and Perran Foundry, and beneath its waters is a bed of tin

ground which has been only partially worked out, but is now abandoned, the works having proved unremunerative.

Mylor Bridge is a village in this parish.

MABE.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 714, Acreage 2569.*
—Mabe, anciently Lavabe, or Lavapper, reaches to Penryn, and is bounded by Gluvias, Budock, Constantine, and Stythians.

It is a daughter church of Mylor, though separated from it by Gluvias.

It is a parish of pasture and waste land, and contains numerous quarries of a fine grained granite, which is raised in large masses, cut into cubes and slabs, and exported to London and other large towns by way of Penryn.

MAWNAN.—*Deanery of Kirrier, Pop. 573, Acreage 2058.*
—Mawnan is bounded by the sea, Budock, and Constantine: it is separated by the river Heyl from the peninsula of Meneage.

Rosemullion Point, in this parish, and the Nare Point in St. Keverne, are the outer boundaries of Helford Haven. A fine example of a raised beach extends with short interruptions along the coast from the mouth of the Helford River to Falmouth Harbour.

Penwarne was the residence of the very ancient family of that name. On the barton stood a free chapel and burying place, before Mawnan church was built: and the lord of Penwarne was bailiff of the Hundred of Kirrier by inheritance.

CONSTANTINE.—*Deanery of Kirrier, Pop. 2093, Acreage 8172.*—Constantine is separated from Meneage by the river Heyl or Helford, and is bounded by Budock, Mabe, Stythians, and Wendron.

Carwethenack, Trewordevra, and Merther, are old seats in this parish.

Gweek is a small port, partly situated in Constantine, at the head of Helford Creek.

The church is a large and noble structure of granite, which has been recently restored. The late rector, the Rev. R. B. Rickard lost his life by falling from the roof while assisting in its restoration a few years since.

This parish contains many remarkable relics—the largest was at Mên, called the Tolmen, or Holed Stone. It was a vast egg-shaped mass of granite, 33 feet long, and estimated to weigh about 750 tons. In 1869 it was thrown down and destroyed by the quarrymen.*

* This remarkable monument deserves more than a passing notice. The large mass of rock pointed north and south, and it used to be remarked by the quarrymen that about Midsummer the rays of the rising and setting sun poured straight through the passage under the rock; in reality the mass rested on a single point on the southern side. The apparently northern supports were not in contact with the large mass, as was often shewn by passing a thin cord between it and them. The northern rock on which it apparently partly rested was a long slab resting on other large rock masses piled on each other, but quite detached from the hill. When a crow-bar was inserted under the Tolmên south of its main support, a few persistent efforts would cause the whole mass to vibrate. The northern end being much narrower, the rock projected in that direction, and the equilibrium would be in danger of being destroyed but for the peculiar arrangement above described; for the vibrating mass as it dipped north tilted up the long slab, which was in a line with the longer axis and thus acted as an equipoise. It is impossible to conceive that this arrangement was altogether natural. In all probability a natural confirmation of the rocks was taken advantage of to produce a desired result. The Mên Rock itself and those about it were covered in a remarkable way with deep rock basins. Other large monuments in the vicinity show evident marks of having been artificially shaped.

About one mile from the village of Gweek is the "Tolvan" or holed stone; a large irregular slab of granite about 16 feet long, 8 feet broad, and 2 feet thick. Near the centre is a smooth round perforation, through which, up to recent years, weakly children were sometimes passed to bring about a cure. This stone is probably the largest of the kind in existence. It formerly stood in an inclined position in a croft, but a cottage has recently been erected on the site and the monument now forms part of a garden fence.

There is a fine stone cross at Trevease in this parish.

Carwethenack was the seat of Master Chapman, who one dark night, leading his horse across the country, fell down ninety feet into the shaft of an old mine, twenty fathoms deep, and there lay suspended for seventeen hours, supported by his sword and the sides of the shaft, until he was rescued by his servants.

There are numerous granite quarries and veins of iron, tin, copper, &c. in this parish, some of which contain silver.

Two rivulets from the high lands form the creek of Polwheveril, and fall into the Helford, or Heyl river.

STYTHIANS.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 2174, Acreage 4291.*—Stythians is the mother church of Perranarworthal, and is bounded by that parish, Gluvias, Mabe, Constantine, Wendron, and Gwennap.

This was formerly a mining parish, and it has yielded large quantities of tin in past times—very little is however obtained from the mines at present, indeed very few mines are still at work in the locality. A great deal of grey granite is raised from the quarries of Messrs. Freeman. This is shipped at Penryn where these gentlemen have a factory for cutting and polishing the granite by steam power.

There are ancient crosses in the vicarage grounds, by the

wayside to the north of the church, at Reppar's Mill, and at Trevalis.

PERRANARWORTHAL.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 1493, Acreage 1796.*—Perranarworthal is a daughter church of Stythians.

It is bounded by Feock, Mylor, Kea, Gwennap, Stythians, and Gluvias.

At the head of Restronguet Creek, in a wide barren valley, are the famous Carnon stream-works which are now exhausted. A large portion of the lower end of this valley has been worked under the water the shafts being sunk in artificial islands constructed for the purpose. A considerable quantity of gold was formerly obtained with the tin. Above these is the Great Adit, which extends northward and westward as far as Gwennap and Chacewater, and measures with its branches thirty miles.

Here too is a well dedicated to St. Piran.

In this parish is a celebrated iron foundry belonging to Messrs. Williams and Co., in which some of the finest pumping engines ever designed have been constructed.

GWENNAP.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 3000, Acreage 2577.*—This parish is a scene of desolation and dreariness; the mines are of vast depth, and have been worked for ages. They are now mostly stopped. For long periods together the produce of these mines exceeded in value £1000 per day, and often much more. The value of the whole produce of the parish, in tin and copper, within the present century, cannot be much less than £10,000,000 sterling.

The richest mines were Tresavean and Clifford Amalgamated.

The church has recently been entirely renovated within and without. The tower is a detached building.

At Tregulow is a cross removed from Ponsanooth.

Tregullov, Scorrier, Tredrea and Goonvrea are seats belonging to the family of Williams.

Carn-marth is the highest point of a ridge of hills that runs through this parish, Camborne, and Illogan. On the top is a large stone barrow, and not far off is Gwennap Pit : it was one of John Wesley's preaching places, and is still used for great Methodist gatherings every Whit-Monday. It is either an old British amphitheatre, or a hollow caused by the sinking of earth beneath. Opposite this hill is Trebowl-ling, a large fortification.

The parish of Gwennap is said to have yielded more mineral wealth than any other spot of the same extent in the old world.

ST. DAY.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 3049, Acreage 1317.*—This parish is taken from the parish of Gwennap. It includes the little town of St. Day or St. Dye, and the country in the immediate neighbourhood. It is said originally to have formed a distinct parish from Gwennap, but that its church having fallen down, the south aisle of Gwennap church was added at the cost of the people of St. Day. A new church was built at St. Day about 40 years since. The Rev. John Bannister, LL.D., author of "A Glossary of Cornish names," and a well-known Cornish scholar was vicar of this parish for several years.

LANNARTH.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 2348, Acreage 2671.*—This parish is taken from the parish of Gwennap. A convenient chapel has been built there within the last few years.

WEST DIVISION.

WENDRON.—*Deanery of Kirrier, Pop. 2128, Acreage 3800.*
—Wendron, or Gwendron, signifying in ancient Cornish

“White Hill,” possibly in allusion to the granite hill on which the church stands, is a parish of large extent, stretching in length nine miles, from Redruth to the sea. For the benefit of the ministrations of the church, it has been divided into three new districts, the chapelry of Carnmenellis in the north; Wendron, with the old parish church, in the middle; and Helston on the south. In the old church is a fine brass to the memory of “Waryn de Penalurick.”

This parish has produced much tin, through many ages. It is reported that it was for the drainage of the tin mines of this and the adjacent parish of Breage that the steam engine was first applied to real work. “Balcoath” near Porkellis, is the place where the first engine is said to have been put up, and peat and turf were employed for fuel. The stream works from Porkellis to the Loe Pool have been continuously worked from a very remote date, and the vestiges of ancient workers are still to be seen by the curious. The most important discovery in recent times was in 1869 at East Wheal Lovell. This mine in three or four years produced tin ore to the value of many thousands of pounds, the ground “in sight” at one time having been “valued” at £1000 per fathom.

At Merther-uny are the remains of an ancient church and two fine crosses. A fine cromlech, partly under the surface, may be found on the summit of the Beacon Hill, and rude stone erections at Calvadmack, Tolcarne and Carnmenellis. At Trelill is a holy well with a ruined oratory over it, and at Trenethick a fine old Elizabethan house. In 1586, Norden lamented the destruction of the trees then going on in this parish, which is now remarkably bare of timber.

Near the Church-town under Trenear Hill, is a rudely arched cave said to have anciently formed a portion of the substructure of a hunting seat of the Earls of Cornwall.

In Sithney is the logan stone Mên-Amber, a corruption of "Men-an-bar," the stone on the ridge. In Cromwell's time, the governor of Pendennis Castle caused it to be undermined and thrown off its balance, because it was used as a meeting place for the disaffected by whom it was regarded with superstitious reverence. It was so nicely poised that a child could rock it.

Porthleven is a fishing-town on the coast, with a population of about 1600. It has now a commodious harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. A large number of fishing craft belong to the port. St. Bartholomew's vicarage chapel is in Porthleven, with a district assigned.

The great tithes of Sithney were anciently appropriated to Glasseney college in Penryn.

The Anson frigate, with her captain and a great part of her crew, was lost in 1807 upon the Loe Bar.

The ancient lead mines called Wheal Rose and Wheal Penrose are in this parish near Porthleven. A good deal of tin has also been obtained in the parish.

BREAGE—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 2741, Acreage 4000.*—Breage is the mother church of Germoe, Cury, and Gunwalloe: the two last, separated from Breage by Sithney, now form a distinct cure.

On the northern side of this parish is the manor of Godolphin, which continued in the possession of the great family of that name, from the Norman conquest until the line became extinct in 1785: it is now the property of the Duke of Leeds. Godolphin House was mostly dismantled early in this century: it was the seat of Sidney Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Anne. The remains have recently been restored and are of great interest to an intelligent visitor.

In the Godolphin aisle of Breage church, rests the body of "that perfect pattern of a Christian lady," Mrs. Margaret Godolphin, mother of the first Lord Godolphin. Some ancient helmets and banners are preserved in the church.

The northern part of Breage now constitutes the chapelry and vicarage of Godolphin—population 1709, acreage 3066.

Pengerswick Castle is beautifully situated in a valley, near the sea, in the southern part of the parish: its remains are fragments of walls, and two square towers, which are used as cattle houses: the road leading to the castle is paved for a great distance.

Trewavas Head and Sidney Cove are in this parish. At Trewavas is a small stone circle and a cromlech; here too is a copper mine which has been worked under the sea. The remains of a small cross stand by the roadside a little west of the church-town. At present (1879) only the shaft remains.

Tregoning Hill is a hill of granite traversed by elvan: there are ancient entrenchments on it. China-clay and china-stone have been worked here at intervals for more than one hundred years—it is supposed before they were worked in any other place in Cornwall. Godolphin Hill is rich in metallic ores.

In this parish is the great tin mine called Wheal Vor, once the richest mine in the county, but now entirely stopped. One of Newcomen's engines worked here in 1710. The mine has been exceedingly rich, and attained a depth of 340 fathoms. A smith's shop for the repair of the miners' tools was erected at the 280-fathom level from surface. This is supposed to have been the first mine in which gunpowder was used for blasting.

The parish of Breage contains the Godolphin copper mine, which, from the rich returns of metal it made, was called the Godolphin mint.

GERMOE.—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 953, Acreage 1288.*—This small parish, which is bounded by Breage and St. Hilary, has produced considerable quantities of tin.

In the churchyard is an ancient stone seat, called “King Germoe’s Throne,” and “St. Germoe’s Chair.” The valuable communion plate was the gift of the Lords Godolphin.

The Meneage Peninsula.

The district of Meneage includes all that part of Cornwall which lies south of Helston and of the Helford River. It is a very remarkable district in many respects, and its geological structure is very peculiar. It consists of a moderately elevated table-land, deeply scarfed on the edges by romantic valleys, and richly wooded except at the southern extremity. The table-land itself varies much in aspect in different parts. Goonhilly Downs is remarkable for its extreme barrenness—Crousa Downs is distinguished by the immense number of rough lumps of gabbro rock which cover hundreds of acres of its surface.

The rocks of this coast are remarkably varied in character; in general dark coloured and of fine grain. In many parts they are almost polished by the waves, and everywhere they are worn into most fantastic and beautiful forms. The beautiful Cornish heath (*erica vagans*), the sea-asparagus, the henbane (*hyoscyamus niger*) and many other rare plants grow in the Lizard district—the first hardly occurs elsewhere in Cornwall.

The Meneage district includes the following twelve parishes :

Gunwalloe.	Manaccan.	Grade.
Cury.	St. Anthony.	Ruan Minor.
Mawgan.	St. Keverne.	Ruan Major.
St. Martins.	Mullion.	Landewednack.

GUNWALLOE.—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 244, Acreage 1429.*—This is a small parish, lying between Cury and the sea: it extends northwards along the shore to the Loe Pool, forming the north-west side of the peninsula of Meneage.

The Primrose sloop of war was lost in 1807, with all her crew except one boy, in Gunwalloe Cove.

The church stands at the foot of the sand-hills, close to the sea, being sheltered by a rocky peninsula from its waves.

Gunwalloe at one time formed one benefice with Breage, Germoe, and Cury; it is now united with Cury only.

CURY.—*Deanery of Kirrier, Pop. 517, Acreage 2848.*—Cury lies on the east of Gunwalloe, between Mawgan and Mullion. Its ancient name was Corantyn.

It forms a perpetual curacy with Gunwalloe. There is a fine Norman doorway to the church, and an old cross in the churchyard.

The interesting mansions of Bochym and Bonython, formerly occupied by the families of those names, are situated in this parish. The former is now the property of the Daveys.

MAWGAN IN MENEAGE.—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 853, Acreage 5273.*—Mawgan in Meneage, so called for distinction from Mawgan in Pydar, is bounded northward by the river Helford.

Three noble Cornish families, the Roskymers, Carminowes, and Vyvyans, were once settled in this parish: the latter only remain: their seat is a fine old castellated building with a chapel, called Trelowarren. The family of Vyvyan dates from the time of Edward VI. In the civil wars they attached themselves with most devoted loyalty to the Royal cause, and suffered severely from the parliamentary forces;

in testimony to the eminent services of Sir Rd. Vyvyan, then the head of the family, there hangs in their house a large painting, by Vandyke, of King Charles I on horseback, presented to the family by Charles II.

Another Sir Richard Vyvyan, a lineal descendant of this brave old cavalier, was imprisoned in the Tower by George I, on suspicion of being concerned in favouring the design of the Pretender.

Still another Sir Richard Vyvyan died at Trelowarren on August 15th, 1879. He was a Tory of the old school, and represented Bristol in Parliament after the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832 until the dissolution of 1837. In 1841 he was returned as Member for Helston, which borough he continued to represent up to 1857, when he finally retired from public life.

At Mawgan Cross, in this parish, is a very old stone, with an inscription in Cornish, which has been thus interpreted—"What lieth here is not the soul."

The rectory of Mawgan forms one benefice with St. Martin's.

In the church is a stone effigy of a recumbent crusader, one of the Carminowes: and in the north aisle are hung the helmet and sword used by Sir R. Vyvyan in the Civil Wars.

At Gear, Gweek Wood, and Carvallock, are extensive broken earthworks. On Goonhilly Downs, which extends into this parish, are many barrows, in which have been found coins and weapons of war. A "fougou" or cave exists at Trelowarren; it was probably the entrance to an ancient entrenchment, the remains of which can still be traced.

This parish is for the most part well wooded, and the walks and drives along and about Helford River are scarcely to be equalled for variety and picturesque beauty in the county. Numerous Roman coins have from time to time been found in the parish.

ST. MARTIN'S.—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 424, Acreage 2294.*—This parish lies between Mawgan and Manaccan; it is separated from Constantine by the Helford river.

It is called St. Martin's in Meneage to distinguish it from St. Martin's by Looe. It is a daughter church to Mawgan. The views of the river in this parish are very fine.

Tremayne, in this parish, was the residence of Wallis, the circumnavigator of the globe.

MANACCAN.—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 436, Acreage 1718.*—Manaccan lies on the south of the Helford River, between St. Martin's and St. Anthony. Its ancient name was Minstor.

Richard Polwhele, rector of Manaccan in 1793, wrote largely on the Antiquities and History of Devon and Cornwall.

In this parish is Helford, a small trading village; from here is a ferry across to Passage House in the parish of Mawnan.

The mineral called manaccanite was first discovered in this parish. Gold exists in the black sand which yields manaccanite, but not enough to pay for working.

The vicar of Manaccan one Sunday was reading in church the 27th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, which speaks of St. Paul's shipwreck, and relates that the sailors cast anchors out of the stern of the ship. On hearing this, a sailor, who was in the church, involuntarily cried out, "All wrong—all wrong—bad seamanship!" English seamen cast anchor from the bows.

ST. ANTHONY IN MENEAGE.—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 239, Acreage 1510.*—This parish is so called to distinguish it from St. Anthony in Roseland, and Anthony St. Jacob's.

It lies at the entrance of the Helford River, and is bounded by Manaccan and St. Keverne.

Great Dinas and Little Dinas are two ancient entrenchments, within which have been found many Roman coins. They were occupied by Sir Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, for King Charles during the civil wars, and defended with 26 guns, but after an obstinate resistance were surrendered to General Fairfax. Near here were found some stone coffins.

At Condurra, in this parish, a large heap of Roman brass coins was found, bearing the head of Constantine, or some of his family, and on the reverse an outline of a great city supposed to be Rome or Constantinople. At Trewothack the remains of an ancient chapel have been recently discovered.

ST. KEVERNE.—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 1841, Acreage 10,158.*—St. Keverne is the largest parish in Meneage, it is washed on the south and east by the sea. The Black Head is its southern point; on the north is the Nare Point; and off the east coast are the dangerous rocks called the Manacles. On these rocks many vessels have been wrecked in making or proceeding from Falmouth Harbour. In 1809, Major Cavendish, and sixty-three officers and privates, were drowned in Coverack Cove, near Chynhal's Point, and on May 3rd, 1855, the "John," emigrant ship, came ashore near the same place, when 200 people were lost.

Lanarth House, formerly a seat of the family of Sandys, is now the property of Mr. George Williams.

A few years since a cross was discovered in a trench and re-erected by the Rev. O. Manley.

At Kiltor was born the rebel of that name, who headed the Cornish insurrection in 1549.

A yellow sandy clay is found on Crousa Downs. This

part of the parish is for the most part covered by enormous masses of diallage rock or "gabbro," and there are several patches of quartz gravel mixed with red and yellow sand or sandy clay on the highest part of the downs; which has been used for the casting of silver, brass, and lead.

The church, standing on very high ground, was struck by lightning on Sunday, February, 18, 1770, during the hours of service; the spire was thrown down, the roof rent, and nearly all the congregation struck to the ground; but, by God's blessing, none were killed. The present spire is visible from a great distance.

This parish lies on magnesian rocks, especially that known as diallage rock: it contains some of the most fertile land in England. Sixty Winchester bushels of wheat are sometimes harvested from an acre, and barley is sown and reaped in nine or ten weeks, yielding seventy-five bushels to the acre, for a common crop.

At Trellan, in excavating marl, a number of ancient graves were cut through, containing black earth and numerous bronze articles, consisting of hair pins, beads, &c., and a bronze mirror, fitted with a handle of the same metal—a portion of the face still retained its polish, but after a short exposure became oxidised.

Porthalla (pronounced Pralla), Porthoustock (pronounced Proustock) and Coverack are well-known fishing villages in this parish, all very beautifully and romantically situated. Roscreage beacon is 380 feet high—it was used as a signalling station in the great French war, and affords a very extensive view to the north and east.

The tract of land known as the "Lowlands" consists of several hundred acres of very fertile land lying on the south-eastern border of the parish. It is nearly 200 feet below the general level of the parish.

MULLION.—*Deanery of Kirrier, Pop. 695, Acreage 4786.*—The rocky coast of Mullion extends from Gunwalloe to Landewednack.

Before the lighthouse on the Wolf Rock was erected in 1871 this ironbound coast was the scene of many a wreck. In 1873 writes the Vicar, "In six years and a quarter there have been nine wrecks, with a loss of sixty nine lives, under Mullion cliffs, on a bit of coast line not more than a mile and half in length." The frequency of these occurrences added not a little to the smuggling that was formerly carried on to a great extent on every part of the western coast of Cornwall.

It was on this coast that, on the 4th April, 1786, the "Happy-go-lucky," an armed lugger of 14 guns, commanded by the notorious smuggler, Welland, a Dover man, was surprised at anchor by the revenue cruisers. and captured, after a chase to the westward and a desperate fight, in which Welland was slain.

Of "wrecking" proper, by which is meant, alluring a ship to her destination, many is the day since such villany has been resorted to, but of the more moderate form of wrecking, that of appropriating to oneself whatsoever bit of flotsam or jetsam one comes across, or even chipping off portions of a partially broken hull, this is not so rare now when an opportunity offers itself."

"A century ago," says Cyrus Redding, "in the superstitious days when, according to vulgar belief, the clergyman of the parish had his familiar spirit, the plunder of wrecks might have been made a charge with greater justice; but the very rumour now would expel him from society in Cornwall and from the community itself.

The practice of smuggling has now disappeared, owing to the vigilance of the coast guard.

At Porthmullion or Mullion Cove is the Coast-guard Station and the Life Boat House. It is also the general landing place of the district. The Life Boat, which is the largest on the coast, was the gift of Wesleyan Methodists, in memory of the late Rev. Daniell J. Draper, who lost his life by the foundering of the steam ship London in the Bay of Biscay, in 1866. The whole coast of Cornwall is now studded with life-boat stations, and in the year 1875 more than 800 persons were rescued from great peril by means of these boats.

The serpentine caverns here are notable. Dean Alford writes of the cove, "It is vast in extent and unites in itself almost all the characteristics of Cornish coast scenery." It was here that the "Nautilus," a small American boat, landed in 1878, having made the passage from Boston in 45 days. Immediately opposite the cove lies Mullion Island.

At Claher Garden in this parish are remains of an ancient British chapel, as also at Pradanack, where the interesting stone cross which marked the place for a preaching station, still stands.

The parish church contains some admirably carved benches of 15th century date in good preservation, together with some few remains of a much earlier date. Beyond, several tumuli and the remains of two British villages, one at Penhale and the other at Kynance were discovered in 1877 by Corporal Norgate of the ordnance survey.

About midway between Mullion Cove and Kynance is Gue Greze or the Soapy Cove, the cliffs of which were worked at the end of the last century for steatite or soap rock (a stone of a soft unctuous touch) by Messrs. Chaffers and Thomloe of Worcester, and used for making porcelain.

The beautiful little bay called Kynance Cove is in this parish, it has been called "a palace of rocks," and is well-known to every tourist. Here are the curious rocks known

as "the Bellows" and "the Post-office" as interesting to the Geologist as they are wonderful and fairy like to the child visitor.

RUAN MAJOR.—*Deanery of Kirrier, Pop. 109, Acreage 2470.*—Ruan Major is between Mullion and Grade: this parish and Cury are the only two in Meneage not touched by the sea. It is called Ruan Major, to distinguish it from Ruan Minor, and Ruanlanihorne.

Goonhilly Downs extends over this parish, on which was once reared a native breed of small but very excellent horses.

RUAN MINOR.—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 286, Acreage 1943.*—This is a small narrow parish, lying between Ruan Major and Landewednack.

Cadgwith is a pretty fishing village, near Innis Head; close by is a remarkable, nearly circular depression, communicating by an opening in the rocks with the sea, which is called the Devil's Frying Pan. The "Commercial Travellers" Lifeboat is stationed at Cadgwith.

The parson of Ruan Minor, by ancient custom, rides into a certain field in the parish of Landewednack, whenever it has been sown with wheat, and takes away as many sheaves of corn as his horse can carry on his back.

GRADE.—*Deanery of Kirrier, Pop. 318, Acreage 635.*—This parish is separated by Ruan Major and Ruan Minor into four distinct parts.

Grade and Ruan Minor form one benefice.

Erisey House, built in the shape of the letter **E**, was the seat of the family of Erisey. There was formerly a Holywell and chapel in this parish.

LANDEWEDNACK.—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 460, Acreage 1999.*—*Landewednack* is the most southerly parish in Great

Britain; it is washed on three sides by the sea, and adjoins Mullion, Ruan Minor, and Grade.

The vicar of Landewednack is said to have been the last parson in Cornwall who preached his sermons in the Cornish language.

The church possesses a Norman doorway. Inside is a very old Norman font, which has recently been placed on serpentine columns.

The southern extremity of this parish forms the famous promontory called the Lizard Point: it is in latitude $49^{\circ} 57' 55'' 8''$ north, and longitude $5^{\circ} 11' 17'' 7''$ west. A double lighthouse stands on the extreme point, and serves to distinguish this beacon from the single light at Scilly, and the three lights at Guernsey Point. Formerly fires of wood were kept up on this point to warn mariners off the shore; then for many years coal fires were used, and the flames kept bright with large bellows; next lamps fed with oil were resorted to, 27 in each tower; but now Siemens's electric lights shed their rays across the sea to a distance of 40 miles. A steam fog signal is also placed here, which is sometimes required to be kept in operation for a week together.

Off the coast are dangerous low rocks called "The Stags."

Not far from the Lighthouse is the Lizard Signal Station, erected by the Messrs. Fox of Falmouth for the purpose of signalling homeward and outward-bound vessels.

IX.—HUNDRED OF PENWITH.

This occupies the extreme western extremity of the county; on the land-side it joins the Hundreds of Kirriest

and Pydar, it is washed on three sides by the sea, and it includes the Isles of Scilly. In many parts it is wild, barren, and without a tree; in others it is sheltered and highly cultivated, yielding very large quantities of early vegetables for the London and northern markets. The most interesting antiquities of the county are here. Its fisheries yield immense shoals of fish, and it contains the most ancient, extensive, and valuable mines in the county. The following parishes are in this Hundred, viz:—

EAST DIVISION.

Redruth.	Gwinear.	St. Hilary.
Illogan.	Gwithian.	Perranuthnoe.
Camborne.	Phillack.	Lelant.
Crowan.	St. Erth.	St. Ives.

WEST DIVISION.

Towednack.	Madron.	St. Just.
Zennor.	Gulval.	St. Burian.
Ludgvan.	St. Paul.	St. Levan.
Morvah.	Sancreed.	Sennen.
	St. Mary's, Scilly.	

REDRUTH.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 8579, Acreage 1707.*—Redruth is a large market-town, in the parish of the same name: it lies in the midst of a large and rich mining district, and is bounded by St. Agnes, Illogan, Wendron, and Gwennap.

It was a place of importance in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but towards the end of Elizabeth's reign

the town seems to have almost disappeared, and is not even mentioned by Carew, the historian of that day.

The church, lying at the foot of Carn Brea, is dedicated to St. Uny, or Eunius; the Holy-well is situated near by. There is a chapel of ease in the town, and a new parish, called Treleigh, has recently been formed out of the northern part of the parish.

Redruth has been much improved during the last few years by the erection of the fine block of buildings known as the Druid's Hall, which is used as a Concert and Lecture Hall, and affords much needed accommodation for the Literary Institution and Science Classes. The New Market House is only just completed. It has been built in part on the old site but affords greatly improved accommodation. Several fine chapels have been erected and many minor improvements have also been carried out in the town within the last few years.

Northward from the town is the village of Plengwarry, so named from a *Plaen-en-guare*, which was close to it.

Many of the mines in and near Redruth have been very productive in tin and copper ores. We may especially mention East Basset, Tolgus, West Tolgus, Pedn-an-drea, Wheal Uny, &c.

TRELEIGH.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 2106, Acreage 2200.*—This parish contains Wheal Peavor, and other important tin mines. It has been taken from the parish of Redruth as stated above. The living is in the gift of the Crown and the Bishop of Truro alternately.

ILLOGAN.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 7719, Acreage 7010.*—Illogan is a rich mining district, extending to the coast. The two parishes of Wendron and Illogan stretch from sea to sea.

In the northern part of the parish is Tehidy Park, the seat of the ancient and honourable families of Basset and De Dunstanville.

Portreath is a small port on the North Coast, which is much used for the shipment of copper ore to Swansea, and the importation of coal; it was formerly called Basset's Cove. It now forms a distinct chapelry. A cross stands in the church-yard.

Trevenson chapelry, is situated near the centre of the parish, it was built by Lord De Dunstanville. The new chapelry of Mount Hawke is formed out of Illogan and St. Agnes; that of All Saints, Tuckingmill, out of Illogan and Camborne.

The celebrated hill called Carn Brea is in this parish. It consists of a rugged mass of granite, crowned with huge piles of rocks, and was formerly supposed to have been the grand centre of Druidical worship. It was certainly an ancient military station, and there are remains of entrenchments on its summit, as well as many hut circles. Many of the rocks at the summit exhibit deep depressions, known as rock basins, which at one time were supposed to have been cut out by the Druids for the purpose of receiving the blood of the sacrificial victims—these are now known to be the results of natural processes of partial decomposition. Many old coins, both Roman and British, have been found on the hill: among them some gold coins, worn smooth, without any inscription, but bearing the figure of a horse; a medal of Antoninus in lead; and some socketed bronze celts, spear and arrow heads.

The hill has properly three summits, with the remains of an old castle on the eastern one.

On the central and highest point stands a tall granite cross, erected in 1836 by the county of Cornwall, to the

memory of Francis, Lord De Dunstanville, which is visible from almost every hill in the county.

Among the rich mines in this parish now mostly yielding tin ore, but formerly producing vast quantities of copper, we may mention Wheal Basset, West Basset, Carn Brea, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, North Crofty, South Crofty, East Pool, South Frances, West Frances, East Pool, &c.

CAMBORNE.—*Deanery of Carnmarth, Pop. 8140, Acreage 2838.*—Camborne was anciently called Mariadoci: it is bounded by the sea, Illogan, Crowan, Gwinear, and Gwithian.

Pendarves is the seat of the family of that name.

Tuckingmill chapelry is partly in this parish and partly in Illogan: the chapelries of Penponds and Treslothan are in Camborne only.

Mines have been worked in this parish to a great extent for many years. Camborne is one of the most productive mining parishes in Cornwall. Besides Dolcoath, the largest, deepest, richest, and probably the oldest tin mine in the world, and which formerly yielded immense quantities of copper ore—it contains the mines of Condurrow; Roskear, North South and West; Wheal Seton, West Seton, Stray Park and many others which are or have been very rich and profitable.

A square stone, inscribed "Leniut jusit hec altare pro anima sua", was formerly placed against the wall of Camborne church, it has recently been placed beneath the Holy Table. The church has lately been restored and enlarged at a considerable cost.

The cromlech called Caerwynen is in this parish.

In the churchyard is an ancient cross, and at Trevu is another removed for preservation from near the site of the present Railway Station.

CROWAN.—*Deanery of Kerrier, Pop. 3464, Acreage 7239.*
—Crowan is a large parish which lies between Wendron and Gwinear. It was formerly a very important mining centre, but very little mining is now carried on in the district.

Clowance is the seat of the old family of St. Aubyn: and Binnerton is an ancient seat of the same family, where a ruined chapel is still to be seen. One of this family was the member for Cornwall who so steadfastly opposed the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, in the reign of George II.

There is a cross at Clowance and another between Carnel Green and Clowance.

GWINEAR.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 2026, Acreage 1611.*
—Gwinear is bounded by Camborne, Crowan, St. Erth, Phillack and Gwithian; it was formerly a very important mining parish.

Lanyon is the property of an old family of that name. William Lanyon, a captain in the navy, was with Captain Cook at the time of his death.

An ancient cross stands in the churchyard and another on Connor Downs.

GWITHIAN.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 691, Acreage 2318.*
—The coast of this parish is half-buried in sand, as is the case with several other parishes on this side of Cornwall; the ancient church was buried and lost for many years. Its walls have been recently laid bare by the winds. About a hundred years ago a sudden sandstorm overwhelmed the barton of Upton, and the family in the farm-house only escaped suffocation by making their way through the chamber windows. In 1808 the sands shifted and disclosed the buried house still standing. Two fields, that a few years ago were open, are now buried in sand twelve feet deep;

and the churchtown would have been overwhelmed, but that the people checked the further advance of the sand by planting a kind of rush (*Arundo arenaria*) in it.

Conarton is a very ancient manor; it was held in the time of Edward the confessor by Brictric, a Saxon. The Conqueror gave it to Alan, Earl of Bretagne: afterwards it was held by Queen Maud, then by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, whose son Robert gave it to Richard Pincerna. The ancestor of this last family was William de Albany, who coming over into England with the Conqueror, was rewarded by him with the grant of many lands, to hold by the service of being chief butler to the king on his day of coronation: hence was given the name of Pincerna, and their arms, which were three covered goblets. The manor of Conarton was endowed with extraordinary privileges over the whole hundred of Penwith: its lords had the appointment of a judge and jailor: the patronage of churches, and the royalties of manors, rivers, and mines, wrecks and waifs. The manor of Conarton and the lordship of Penwith descended to the Arundels, who in several successive reigns were obliged to defend their rights in a court of law.

The living of Gwithian is held with Phillack. An ancient cross stands in the churchyard.

Off the coast, near Navax Point, is Godrevy Island with its picturesque and useful lighthouse.

PHILLACK.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 3147, Acreage 2575.*
—This parish is separated by the river Hayle from Lelant.

Hayle is a town situated in this parish and in St. Erth. The entrance of the river is somewhat impeded by a bar of sand, but much trade is carried on from this place, a channel being kept clear by daily sluicing, so that ships of 600 tons burthen can get up to the quay at high water; it is cer-

tainly the best port on this coast, and from hence is exported a great deal of copper ore for the smelting houses in Wales. Here is the large iron foundry, and ship-building yard of Messrs. Harvey and Co. who are the owners of the port.

At the foundry engines of the largest size are constantly manufactured, chiefly for collieries and foreign mines.

At Copperhouse there were formerly extensive works for smelting copper ore—and afterwards an important iron foundry—the works are at present and have been for some years entirely at a stand-still, they are now the property of Messrs. Harvey and Co.

Castle Cayle is a moated farm-house, and the site of a fortified building; Riviere was an ancient castle, it is now buried in the sands.

In the churchyard is an inscribed stone and two crosses.

A causeway over the creek, leads from Hayle to Phillack church; the church is surrounded with sand.

ST. ELWYN.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 1707, Acreage 727.*
—This is one of the newly constructed parishes taken from the parish of Phillack.

ST. EARTH.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 2317, Acreage 4092.*—St. Erth lies between Ludgvan and Crowan. The town of Hayle is partly in this parish.

The Hayle River, a branch of the sea flowing in from St. Ives Bay, extends into the north-west of the parish. It is almost a mile broad, filled with sand, which is dry at low water. Large ships at one time went up to St. Erth Bridge, two miles up the valley.

Trewinnard is an ancient seat of the Lords Mohun and Arundel. An ancient coach, said to be one of the first, if not the first that ran in Cornwall, is still preserved at this place.

There are ancient earthworks at Carn Beggas and at Castle Mennack, a hill castle at Bosence, an inscribed stone at Carnsew; there are ancient crosses in the garden wall of Rolling Mill, at Trevan, at the churchtown, and in the church yard.

Several mines were formerly worked in this parish to great advantage, Mellanear is still an important and profitable copper mine.

ST. HILARY.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 1530, Acreage 2786.*—The parish of St. Hilary lies on the east side of Mount's Bay: Cuddan Point is its southern extremity. The church was burnt down on Good Friday, March 25th, 1803, "the fire having been occasioned by the corroded state of the pipes near the stove. In the course of the following year on digging up the foundation, a slab of granite, about seven feet long and two feet broad was found, with an inscription on the under side. It had been used as a foundation stone in the north wall of the chancel." The inscription having been at length deciphered, it proves to be a Roman milestone, one of the very few now left in the country. It may now be seen built into the wall of the new church. Another inscribed stone of less importance is also to be seen in the churchyard.*

At Bosence, on the east of the parish, are the remains of a rectangular earthwork, which is supposed to have been a Roman camp. Within its enclosure a well was discovered about a century ago in which two Roman vases were found, together with a large jug, a millstone, and two stone weights. Many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood at different times.

* This stone is fully described by Dr. Barham in the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. xix, p. 366, published Nov. 1877.

There are ancient crosses at Trehwela.

At the King of Prussia's Cove in the Bay, a party of smugglers erected a battery for the defence of their ships. In December, 1779, a large cutter, commanded by Luke Ryan, a notorious Irish pirate, chased some coasting vessels into the bay, but the guns of the Mount opening a fire upon her, obliged her to sheer off.

St. Hilary formerly contained some important tin and copper mines, but they are now abandoned.

MARAZION.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 4394, Acreage 681.*
—This is now a parish which has been formed out of St. Hilary. It was formerly a distinct chapelry, dating from 1595. The town of Marazion, formerly called Trematorval, is supposed by some to be the oldest town in the county. It is also called Market-Jew, because, as is reported, a party of Spanish Jews settled here, and carried on a traffic in tin. It was anciently a borough-town, but having been partially destroyed in a tumult in the reign of Edward VI, seems then to have lost its privileges. The townsmen made an ineffectual attempt to recover them during Cromwell's Protectorate.

Opposite Marazion is St. Michael's Mount, which formerly was included in the parish of St. Hilary: it gives its name to the Mount's Bay.

St. Michael's Mount, composed principally of granite, rising in a rudely conical form out of the sea; it is one hundred and ninety feet high, and about a mile in circumference: the side towards the land is a gradual slope; seawards it is almost perpendicular. It lies about a quarter of a mile from the shore, but is connected with the main land by a broad bar of rock, which is left dry at ebb tide. On this bar a stone cross once stood, but was thrown down in a storm. The

Mount is believed to have been occupied by the Phœnicians as a port of shipment for tin in the time of Hiram, king of Tyre, and of Solomon. It was called by Ptolemy, Ocrinum; its British name was "Cara-couz-in-clouze." The orthography of this phrase which has been thought to mean "the hoar rock in the wood:" is very variously given by different authors and is very uncertain. It is said by William of Worcester to have stood at one time six miles from the sea, in the midst of a forest, and surrounded by a country called Lyonesse, which with its towns, churches and lands, was swallowed up by an inundation of the Atlantic. Its Saxon name was Michael's Tor, from a legend that the Archangel Michael appeared on its summit.

Edward the Confessor built a church and monastery on the Mount: William the Conqueror gave it to Robert, Earl of Montaigne, and endowed it with lands in St. Hilary. Richard, King of the Romans, and Edmund Earl of Cornwall, enlarged its revenues, and several of the Popes confirmed its temporal and spiritual privileges. In the reign of Richard I, Henry de la Pomeroy, lord of Tregoney Castle, conspiring with John, Earl of Cornwall, to make him King, while his brother Richard was in Palestine, got possession of the Mount by stratagem, bringing soldiers to the gate, dressed as pilgrims, who, having entered the monastery, drew forth weapons of war from beneath their clothes, and expelled the monks. On his death, the monks were restored, but the Mount henceforth became a military post, "a fortalice to all the country round." It was taken again by a similar device, by John, Earl of Oxford, for Henry VI, and Sir John Arundel of Trerice, assaying to recover it, was slain on the sands below. It was besieged by the rebels in Flammock's commotion, who, first winning the foot of the hill, carried up trusses of hay to deaden the shot, and took the castle by

storm, and found rich plunder among the many great Cornish folks that had fled thither for security. Lady Catherine Gorden, the wife of Perkyn Warbeck, took refuge here, but was soon compelled to deliver herself up to Lord Daubeney; and it was taken and plundered by Arundel's religious rebels in the reign of Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth granted the Mount to Thomas Bellot: by him it was conveyed to Cecil, Earl of Salisbury: he forfeited his rights by joining in the rebellion, and King Charles gave it to the brave and true-hearted Bassets, of Tehidy. Sir Francis Basset much strengthened its fortifications, and long held it for the King: and under his charge the Duke of Hamilton was kept a prisoner here: but in April, 1646, he was compelled to deliver it up to Colonel Hammond, and the garrison retired to Scilly.

The chapel on the Mount is in full preservation, and used for service: it has a peal of six bells. On the tower of the chapel stands a turret, once used as a lighthouse for sailors: in one of the angles of this turret, overhanging the sea, is the magic seat called St. Michael's chair. Many of the rooms of the old monastery are in good repair, and in regular occupation. King Charles II slept here on his way to Scilly. "A ball of fire struck the chapel in July, 1676, and glancing from the wall, passed into the hall, and broke in pieces by the side of Mr. St. Aubyn, doing no further mischief, and leaving only a sulphureous smell and a small mass of cinders."

St. Michael's Mount is now the property of the family of St. Aubyn, who make it their occasional residence. It extends over about seven acres of scanty pasture, with little wood, but with several wells of water: it contains also ores of tin. Human bones has been dug up all over its surface: and spear-heads, axes, and swords. Rabbits breed

abundantly on it; and the chough builds in the crags. At the base of the Mount is the little town and port of St. Michael. Queen Victoria landed here on the 6th of September, 1846. Between Marazion and the Mount is a crag called the chapel rock, on which once stood an oratory.

In the year 1878 the Marazion Water Works were opened. The inhabitants have now a constant supply of excellent water.

The castle on St. Michael's Mount has recently been repaired and much enlarged at a cost of many thousands of pounds by the present owner Sir John St. Aubyn.

PERRANUTHNOE.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 1191, Acreage 1127.*—This parish contains many old and abandoned tin and copper mines; it is situated on the east side of Mount's Bay.

Goldsithney is a large village in this parish.

Perranuthnoe is surrounded on all sides except seawards by St. Hilary. A tradition states that the whole of the two parishes were once in the possession of one lord, and he gave his younger son such a part of his lands as he could walk round in a given time: he walked round that portion now called the parish of Perranuthnoe; and hence it became severed from St. Hilary.

On a common in this parish is a trench about three feet deep, in which are shallow pits, called the Giant's Steps. These, no doubt, are ancient excavations made in searching for metallic ores.

The sea made in early times great encroachment on the lands of this parish. The parish records make mention of fields on the coast belonging to the rector, which have disappeared.

LELANT.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 2178, Acreage 3757.*—Lelant is bounded by the river Hayle, St. Erth, St. Ives,

Towednack, and Ludgvan. It is also called Uny Lelant, and includes with St. Erth and Phillack, the port of Hayle.

With St. Ives and Towednack, it forms the borough of St. Ives. It is the mother-church of Towednack, and is held with it: formerly St. Ives also was incorporated with Lelant.

Lelant was once a large village and port, but has been reduced by the drifting of the sands into the haven. The sands have buried the ancient church: the new St. Ives Railway passes by a cutting through the old churchyard and large numbers of skeletons were exhumed during its construction; the present church stands near the shore, and the burial-ground is much covered with sand: the planting of a kind of rush which grows readily in this sandy soil has served as a valuable barrier.

There are several ancient crosses in the churchyard and a large one exists on the road to St. Ives, at Brunion Cairn. There are also crosses at Trecrobben Hill and Rosejarn.

Trecrobben or Trencrom Hill affords one of the finest views in the county.

Trevethow is the seat of the Praed family.

On the hill behind Trevethow is a monument built in 1811 by John Knill, collector of customs at St. Ives. He bequeathed certain lands to keep up the celebration of games of racing, rowing, and wrestling, which he directed by his will to be held every fifth year, also that a troop of maidens, dressed in white, should make a procession to the monument and dance and sing around it.

This parish furnishes a coarse clay, valuable in the making of brick furnaces and ovens. The famous Providence Mines are in Lelant. They have been abandoned for some years, but were formerly very productive of tin and copper ores, and very profitable. At the present time (March 1880) a company is being formed for re-working them. An im-

portant series of mines now known as Wheal Sisters is at present being worked on a very large scale; they are situated close under Trecrobben Hill. Several other important mines were formerly worked in the parish.

ST. IVES.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 5155, Acreage 1876.*—St. Ives is an ancient market and borough town, and the largest port on the north coast, lying on a spacious and beautiful bay, but much exposed, and encumbered with sands. It is the chief seat of the herring and pilchard fishery.

The church of St. Ives was built in the reign of Henry V, by the people of the town, as a thankoffering to Almighty God, because "it had pleased Him to increase the town-inhabitants, and to send down temporal blessings most plentifully among them." It is built of granite, brought by water from Zennor, and now stands close to the sea, which has swept away certain fields between Court Cockyn Rock and the church. The church-yard wall is 30 feet high, and 7 feet thick, yet the waves have at times broken over this barrier, and destroyed the chancel-roof. A fine granite cross beautifully carved stands in the church-yard, and there is a defaced cross at Penbeagle.

The sea in past ages has made great ravages on this coast, and whole streets have been buried under the sands.

In the reign of Henry VI, four French ships entered the bay, and burnt Porthminster, a small village a mile from St. Ives, which has never since been rebuilt. Lord Brooke, in the reign of Henry VII, established a market and fairs in St. Ives, built a fort on Pednamore Point, and furnished it with guns. In August, 1497, Perkyn Warbeck and his wife, with 150 men, came on shore at St. Ives. In 1635 a Turkish pirate ship was brought into the harbour: she had

captured three small vessels of Looe and Fowey, and seized their crews for slaves: but the captives rising in a body, knocked the captain overboard, drove the Turks below, and sailed for St. Ives, and having a fair wind, reached it in safety, though the Turkish pirates continually fired at them through the timbers of the decks. In February, 1641, there arrived a ship at St. Ives, in great distress, laden with powder for the King's troops in Ireland, which, being repaired, sailed for Dublin. In 1644, the men of St. Ives, Towednack, and Zennor, assembled on Longstone Down in support of the Parliament, but were scattered at the approach of Sir Richard Grenville with a body of Royalists: Sir Richard sent the mayor of St. Ives to jail, and hanged up a constable for example's sake; but the same year they forced Colonel Goring to fall back from the town, by blocking up the roads with pilchard hogsheads, filled with sand. In 1647 a pestilence visited the town; five hundred people died, and the rest would have perished through famine, save that a vessel laden with corn and wine came to their relief. On January 30, 1649, the day that the King was beheaded, a vessel in the bay, having on board the furniture of the royal family, was driven ashore on Godrevy Island in a terrible gale, and out of a crew of sixty, only a man, a boy, and a dog escaped, who lived two days amongst the rocks, subsisting on oreweed and rain water. In 1653, Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed Lord Protector at St. Ives; and to every soldier was given a yard of blue and white ribbon, and a good pot of beer to drink his health.

During the American war, a vessel containing German troops ran foul of another vessel on the coast of North America, and was so disabled that she drifted unmanageably before the wind all across the Atlantic, and arrived safely, with her starving cargo, in St. Ives Bay.

On Pendennis Point is a battery, and the weather-worn chapel of St. Nicholas. In the chapel of St. Leonards, near the quay, the parson used to say prayers with the fishermen before they went to sea.

The pier was built by Smeaton, the architect of the Eddystone Lighthouse.

St. Ives sent two members to Parliament from the time of Mary up to 1832: in conjunction with Lelant and Towednack it now returns one. Sir Francis Basset represented it in 1640, and presented to the corporation a large silver goblet.

The living of St. Ives was formerly united to Lelant: it now forms a separate cure. The new parish of Halse Town is formed out of this parish.

Several important tin and copper mines have been worked in the neighbourhood: the most important was long worked very profitably under the name of "St. Ives Consols." Smelting-works were formerly established in the town.

Jonathan Toup, the learned Rector of St. Martin by Looe, was a native of St. Ives.

HALSETOWN.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 1810, Acreage included in St. Ives.* This is one of the new parishes carved out of and subsidiary to St. Ives.

WEST DIVISION.

TOWEDNACK.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 849, Acreage 2794.*—Towednack lies on the west of St. Ives: the living is held with Lelant. It is included in the borough of St. Ives.

It is a bleak and barren district: the northern side is a ridge of rugged hills chiefly composed of granite.

Thirty small silver coins were found under a stone in this parish, some of Valentinian.

There is an old entrenchment in this parish called Tre-cragan, and another on Lady Downs. Several crosses are known in the parish, and some very ancient carvings are preserved in the church.

ZENNOR.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 807, Acreage 4229.*
—Zennor is west of Towednack, and has the Atlantic on the north and Madron on the south, from which it is separated by a ridge of rocks. It abounds in old, deserted mine-works, but the land is remarkably fertile.

The bold headland on the west is called Treryn Dinas, or Gurnard's Head. The Carrachs are small islands on the coast.

There are large cromlechs in this parish, one is the famous Zennor cromlech, and another is situated at Bosporthennis. At Castle-an-owthan is a hill castle—circular enclosures may be seen at Bosporthennis, circles of large stones at Zennor and Treryn, a barrow at Bosphrennin, a cliff castle and ancient chapel at Gurnard's Head, and two crosses in the vicarage gardens.

LUDGVAN.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 2960, Acreage 4544.*
—Ludgvan lies on the north side of Mount's Bay, between Gulval and St. Hilary: it was formerly a mining parish, but is now chiefly agricultural.

At Bodinas are two circles of stone called the Crellas.

Castle-an-Dinas is an old circular camp-work, consisting of two stone walls. Another hill castle stood on Trecrobben Hill. In the church is a fine old font, and there are crosses in the churchyard and at "Whitecross."

Dr. Borlase died and was buried here, aged 77. He was incumbent of Ludgvan fifty two years.

Barfield was the home of Sir Humphrey Davy.

MORVAH.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 356, Acreage 1226.*
—Morvah is bounded by Madron, Zennor, and St. Just.

It is a daughter church to Madron.

At Pendeen Van is an old military work called Chûn Castle, carefully constructed of stone: southward of it is the Chûn Cromlech, with a stone barrow round it.

There is also a barrow at Portherras Cove and a Monumental Pillar on Kerrow Hill.

MADRON.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 2675, Acreage 5251.*
—Madron, or Madern, is a large parish between Sancreed and Gulval, washed on the south by Mount's Bay.

At Trereife, in a garden close to St. Peter's Church is a cross removed for preservation.

Northwards from Madron church, on a moor, is Madron Well, with the ruins of a chapel near it. Bishop Hall describes a cure wrought by its waters.

In this parish is the pillar called Mên Scryfa, or the "Inscribed Stone," bearing the words, RIALOBRAN. CUNOVAL. FIL. And here also are two large cromlechs: the Mulfra Quoit, and the Lanyon, or Giant's Quoit: the upper stone of the latter is nineteen feet long, and raised so high that a horseman may ride under it: it slipped off its imposts during a violent storm, some years ago, but was replaced by the powerful machinery which restored the Logan Stone to its position. Near Lanyon Quoit is another fallen cromlech.

In the parish there are also the Mên-an-tol or "Holed Stone," reputed to have wondrous powers of healing—perhaps

the most mysterious of all the Cornish antiquities—circular enclosures called the “Bosulow huts”; a monumental pillar at Trewren, and crosses at Tremethick, Parc-an-grove, (defaced) Trengwainton Cairn, Hea, Trembath, Boswharton, and Boscathnoe, hill castles at Chûn, Lescudjack and Lezingey.

A detached part of Madron lies in Gulval.

On the coast of this parish, 720 feet from the shore, the famous Wherry mine was worked, having its shaft in the sea: some tin and cobalt ores were raised, but the adventurous scheme was abandoned, as it did not “pay cost.”

The “Western Green,” between Penzance and Newlyn, which was once a large cricket-field, has been swallowed up by the sea: and the vicars of Madron used to receive tithes from land under the cliff at Penzance, now covered with water. Laregan rocks, near “Wherry town,” once formed part of the mainland.

The very ancient “Ding Dong” tin mine is in Madron. It was formerly very profitable, but has lately been abandoned.

PENZANCE.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 9011, Acreage 326.*
—The town of Penzance was formerly in the parish of Madron, out of which the new parish has been formed: from the beauty of its situation and the character of its buildings, it is sometimes called the Queen of Cornwall: it is sheltered from westerly winds, and is a great resort for invalids and persons requiring a mild climate. Its fruits and flowers are many and early: tender plants grow freely in the open air. Geraniums grow in sheltered places almost to the size of trees; the *Mesembryanthemum* grows freely in the open air, and the *Dracæna* is to be seen in many of the gardens.

Penzance has been supposed to mean the “Saint’s Head,”

and the town takes the head of St. John the Baptist in a charger for its arms. A better derivation is *Pen*, head, and *Sans*, holy.

The chapelry of Penzance, anciently called Burriton, and dependent upon Madron, is now a vicarage in the gift of the Bishop, but with the approval of the Vicar of Madron. The town also extends into the adjoining chapelry and vicarage of St. Paul.

In the Market Place formerly stood an inscribed cross, but this was removed in 1829. In St. Mary's chapel-yard a gothic cross is placed, which stood originally near the Quay, and is supposed to have belonged to the ancient chapel of St. Anthony.

At Penzance is a fine granite building, known as the "Public Buildings," which includes a large Concert Hall, (St. John's Hall,) and Public Library. This latter is certainly the finest Public library west of Exeter. One wing of this building is occupied by the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, where is a very fine collection of Minerals and a growing collection of Fossils—both fairly well arranged. In this building also are the Lecture Hall, used by the Penzance Institute; the Lodge Room of the Freemasons; a room used by the Debating Society; the collections of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, &c., &c.

Besides the mineral collection just referred to, another extensive collection originally made by Mr. Joseph Carne, and since much added to by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Carne, and the present owner, Mr. C. C. Ross, is located in a building specially erected for it in Chapel Street, and now forms the "Carne Museum."

A "Central Hall" for concerts and lectures has just been completed, it is situated near the Parade.

The recently completed terminus of the Great Western

Railway is built of granite, with an iron roof. It is the finest railway station west of Plymouth.

Penzance was incorporated by James I. The corporate funds are large, and well administered. It is often said to be the richest corporation in Cornwall. Its trade is great, especially in tin, copper, and fish: it was for a long period one of the four coinage towns. The excellent tidal harbour is a great convenience to the fishing boats and coasters, and the corporation is now providing good dock accommodation.

An outlying part of the town called Chyandour is in the parish of Gulval. Here are the tanneries and tin-smelting works of Messrs. Bolitho.

Penzance is now, including Newlyn, probably the most populous town in Cornwall.

Sir Humphrey Davy, a celebrated chemist, and inventor of that great blessing for workmen in coal mines, the "Davy Lamp," was a native of Penzance, born in 1719. The Davy Centenary was celebrated in St. John's Hall in 1879 by an exhibition of scientific apparatus.

The family of Kedgwin, or Keigwin, is of ancient note in this town: honourable mention is thus made of one of them by William Batten, the Parliamentary admiral, on board his ship *Andrew*, battering Pendennis Castle:—"A dogger-boat, with four guns, I have taken, whereof one Kedgwin of Penzant, was captain, a notable, active knave against the Parliament, and had the King's commission, but now would fain be a merchantman, and was ballasted with salt, and had divers letters in her for Pendennis Castle."

On Sunday night, January 19, 1817, a furious storm broke over Penzance, shattered the pier, threw down the pillars of a lighthouse unfinished, and dashed the vessels in pieces.

On the 30th January, 1869, another storm washed away 560 feet of the viaduct on which the West Cornwall Railway was carried over the beach, and another 100 feet were carried away by the next tide on the 31st. The viaduct has since been reconstructed somewhat farther inland.

The people of many of the parishes around Penzance, both men and women, have large black eyes, dark hair, and swart complexions: they have been supposed to be of Eastern birth, descended from a colony of Phœnicians from Cadiz who settled in these parts. Hercules is a rather common name in the neighbourhood. Another part of the population is very fair, and thought to be of Danish descent.

ST. PAUL (Penzance).—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 1403, Acreage 48.*—This new parish has been formed out of Madron. The church is a pretty granite building situated in Clowance Street, Penzance. A vicarage is likely to be soon provided.

NEWLYN.—*Pop. 3527, Acreage 386.*—The new district and parish of St. Peter, Newlyn, is formed out of Madron parish and St. Paul.

St. Peter's Church is a pretty "Early English" structure erected at the head of the Coombe under Tolcarne, in a very pleasing situation. It contains a good organ, and has a fine stained glass eastern window. Close by, in the same enclosure, is the Vicarage, completed in 1877.

Newlyn is a very important fishing village on the coast near Penzance; as it was burnt by the Spaniards in 1595 it contains no edifices of an older date. One house on the cliff is dated 1617. Leland speaks of an ancient chapelry (*temp.* Henry VIII) the site of which is now lost. The first historical mention of Newlyn is in the reign of Henry VI. A

piece of gold, in the shape of a crescent, supposed to be a torque, or Roman armlet, was found near this place.

In the village, near Ocean Cottage, is an interesting sundial.

Several paintings of Newlyn have been exhibited at the Royal Academy in London.

GULVAL.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 1668, Acreage 4357.*
—Gulval was anciently called Lanestly. The Church is, architecturally, one of the most interesting in Cornwall, or at least in Penwith. It is early English, with perhaps some still older British walling, the remains of an ancient oratory. All the windows are filled with stained glass, and there is a good organ.

Between the churches of Gulval and Madron a stone serves as a foot bridge, called the Bleu Bridge, bearing this inscription, "Cnegumi Fil Enans." Enans was the first king of Armorica.

In draining land between Marazion and Penzance, there was dug up an earthen pot, containing a thousand Roman coins, of the emperors between A.D. 260 and 350.

In this parish is Gulfwell, or the 'Hebrew Brook,' (?) over which an old witch used to preside, and divine things past present, and future, by incantation of its waters.

Boskednan Circle is the name given to nineteen upright stones in this parish. Another circle is at Tredenack, and a remarkable circular enclosure at Chysauster, which is believed by some archaeologists to be the remains of an ancient British dwelling.

In the vicarage gardens at Gulval is a remarkable assemblage of sub-tropical plants growing in the open air.

There are caves at Chysauster and Rosemorran; and crosses in the churchyard, and at Rosemorran.

ST. PAUL.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 2533, Acreage 3235.*

—This parish forms the western side of Mount's Bay.

Mousehole is a fishing town in the parish of St. Paul, anciently called Port Enys, and once carrying on a great trade. It was destroyed by the Spaniards in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1595) together with Newlyn, and a part of Penzance: a cannon-shot, fired from their ships, is still preserved, by which it is said, Jenkin Keigwin, of Mousehole, was killed. At the southern angle of the coast is St. Clement's Isle, which serves as a breakwater to Mousehole. An ancient hermitage long existed on this isle; its ruins are still occasionally seen beneath the waves by tourists. An ancient chapelry existed in Mousehole during the middle ages.

There are monumental pillars at Chyanhall and Tresvannack; two crosses on Paul Down, and one in the churchyard.

The Church of St. Paul stands on a ridge of high land, overlooking the bay. It was burnt by the Spaniards, as the following inscription in the church records:—"The Spanyer burnt this church in the yeare 1595." Sir Francis Godolphin could not inspire the men of the parish with courage to resist these freebooters, they being panic-struck through faith in an old prophesy, which ran thus:—

" Strangers shall land upon the rock of Merlin,
Who shall burn Paul, Penzance, and Newlyn."

There is a rock called Merlin on the same side of Mount's Bay. In the church hangs some old armour of the Godolphin family, and a sword, thus inscribed.—"Nicholas Godolphin, Arm. sepultus est. Feb. 16, anno 1633." Portions of the former church may still be traced in the north arcade, where

an arch, older than the rest of the church, may be seen. Here too is the only known epitaph in the Cornish language, to Captain Hichens. The tomb to Dolly Pentreath in the churchyard wall was put up by Prince Lucien Buonaparte, nephew of Napoleon the Great, who has taken a great interest in the relics of the old Cornish language.

Kerris Round is an oval enclosure of large loose stones: many of them were used in rebuilding Penzance Pier. Another enclosure is called Castallack Roundago.

On an estate, called Trewoof, situated on the side of a rocky hill, are the remains of a triple entrenchment, in which runs a subterranean passage: here it is recorded a party of Royalists concealed themselves and escaped when pursued by Fairfax. There is a fine chalybeate spring on the estate. The curious Fogou, or cave, at Trewoof, is worthy of mention among the antiquities of this parish.

In the parishes of St. Paul and St. Burian are tin streams, in which wood tin, or woodlike oxide of tin was formerly found in large pieces. The same variety has since been recently found in many of the Cornish mines, as at Wheal Vor in Breage, and Penhalls at St. Agnes.

The great storm of January, 1817, washed away many houses in Mousehole and Newlyn. On the cliff between the two villages a platform was erected, mounting a battery: adjoining it was a furnace for heating shot.

SANCREED.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 1482, Acreage 1471.* Sancreed, Sancreet, or St. Creed, is the only parish in the peninsula of Penwith which is not washed by the sea.

The Church is mainly of 15th century date, grafted upon a much earlier structure, but the east end of the chancel and aisle are faced with granite ashlar work of true "Georgian" appearance. The west window of the south aisle contains a

traceries window of probably 14th century work. The Church has a relationship in its details to those of St. Buryan, Ludgvan and Gwinear. It is at present a good deal out of repair, but there is some prospect of its being restored at no distant date.

Mr. J. D. Sedding, the eminent architect, says of it "This church has been deservedly famous for its one sole surviving relic of ancient days—its rood-screen—which as every one knows has been adapted to form the backs of two long settles in the vestry. The lower portion of the screen alone remains, and this is elaborately carved all over with beautiful foliage, birds, animals and grotesques of all kinds; indeed I know of no finer specimen elsewhere in the county. Attached to this screen I found one of the original benches. This also is elaborately carved with foliage and tracery, and, in the panels, a shield and coat of armour."

This parish is barren and stony. A Holy Well and ruined baptistry, known as Sancreet or St. Uny's Well, may still be seen on Chapel Downs, a short distance from the west of the Church. It was once famous for healing divers diseases: near it are the ruins of St. Uny's Chapel.

Few parishes even in West Cornwall have more antiquities than this—a hill castle exists or formerly existed at Caer-brau; circular enclosures at Bodennan Crellas and Botrea Hill; a cave at Bodinar; barrows at Trannock Downs; monumental pillars at Boswen's Croft, Bosworthian, Drift, and Trenuggo; ancient crosses at Anjarden, Higher Drift and Brane, besides one built into the churchyard wall, another placed in the churchyard, one in the vicarage grounds removed from Sennen, and one much defaced at Trenuggo Hill. The Churchyard cross is of some antiquarian interest, and is larger and more ornate than most of those in the Land's End district.

There is a Logan Stone at Benjowans in this parish.

ST. JUST IN PENWITH.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 5768, Acreage 4983.*—This parish is washed on the north and west by the Atlantic. St. Just Church is a very interesting structure—it has been recently restored. It contains some very ancient inscribed stones.

The tin mines in this parish have been worked for many ages, and are thought to be the oldest in the county. Copper has also been worked in the parish for centuries. Botallack Mine lies on the side of the cliff, and the machinery is erected amongst almost perpendicular rocks. The workings extend for more than half a mile under the most tempestuous sea that beats against the British shores. The sound of the breakers is plainly heard in rough weather, but the mine is one of the driest in Cornwall. Cape Cornwall, Wheal Owles and Levant Mines are also worked under the sea to considerable distances. The ores were formerly carried up the cliffs by mules, afterwards powerful machinery was erected on the cliff. A steam engine was started in the submarine workings of Botallack in 1876. Many rare minerals have been found in these mines and in the adjacent cliffs.

The noble promontory, called Cape Cornwall, is in this parish; southward of it extends Whitesand Bay, so named from the beautiful white sand on its beach, containing rare shells. From this bay Athelstan embarked for his invasion of Scilly. Here King Stephen landed; after him, King John, on his return from Ireland; and Perkyn Warbeck, in his attempt on the Tudor throne. But scarce one day in seven can any one land on this coast in safety, so great is the surf, so rocky is the shore. Off Cape Cornwall are the rocks called The Brisons, on which many wrecks have taken place.

St. Just Round is an amphitheatre, rising in seats or steps, and enclosing a circle, 126 feet in diameter; it was

very much decayed, and had long been a receptacle for the rubbish of the town, but has recently been restored. It is interesting as being one of the few amphitheatres remaining in England. It is called the Plain-an-gware, and was probably of Cornu-British and not of Roman origin. The Cornish Miracle Plays (after the fashion of the Aber-Ammergau Passion play) were acted here during the Middle Ages in the Old Cornish language. There are circles of upright stones at Botallack, and other places, and a cromlech near Chûn Castle. Chapel-Carn-Brea is a tor-capped hill, crowned with a ruined chapel. Another is at Cape Cornwall, called St. Helen's Oratory. There are "holed stones" at Carn-karnedjack and in the vicarage grounds, Barrows at Karnedjack and Chykarn; monumental pillars at Boslon "Longstone," and Brew; circles at Botallack, Carnyorth and Tregaseal; caves at Boscaswell and Pendeen; a "hill castle" at Bartiny; crosses in the Vicarage Grounds and at Pendeen (mutilated). Near the cliffs is an old earthwork, called Karnidjack Castle, and another at Boscajell. On Ballowall cliff the most remarkable burial place ever discovered in Cornwall, was excavated in 1878 by Mr. W. C. Borlase of Laregan.*

PENDEEN.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 3243, Acreage 2408.* This parish is situated immediately to the north of St. Just. Here in 1696 was born Dr. Borlase; he was rector of St. Just, and Ludgvan, and wrote on the Natural History and Antiquities of his native county. Pendeen church is a fine granite building after the model of the Cathedral of Iona. It was built by the parishioners, influenced by the late Vicar

* This is fully described in the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. xxi, 1879.

the Rev. R. Aitkin, the famous mission preacher. Near Pendeen is an artificial cave, called Pendeen Van, formerly used by smugglers. It is probably of great antiquity.

BURIAN.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 1437, Acreage 6964.*—Burian, or St. Buryan, is a large parish in the south of Penwith, between St. Levan and Paul.

King Athelstan, in passing through this parish to Scilly, made a vow that if he should succeed in the conquest of the islands, he would build a church in Burian. He conquered the islands, and fulfilled his vow; built a large church, founded a deanery, and three prebends, and endowed the same with lands. Henry VI seized the deanery, because it was held by an alien, and gave it to King's College, Cambridge. Edward IV transferred both dignity and lands to the dean and chapter of Windsor. The deanery is now held under the Duke of Cornwall; and it includes the parishes of Burian, Sennen, and St. Levan. The three prebends are vested in the dean. It contains a fine old rood-screen, an early tomb and some miserere seats.

The church is old and grand. Near the church-yard are two granite crosses. There are also crosses at Crous-an-wra, near Boskenna, at Nûn Creeg, opposite Boskenna Gate, at Chûn, Vellan-sajer, Tregurno Downs and Trevorgance.

East of the church are the ivy-clad remains of a building, supposed to be the dean's chapel; it was destroyed by Shrubsole, Cromwell's governor of Pendennis Castle.

Burnuhall is an old mansion near the cliffs, once the residence of the family of Noye, afterwards of Davies. It is said that the Pretender was sheltered here; and one of the rooms in it is ornamented with shell-work, arranged by a daughter of the latter family, and under a figure of the Pretender are these works: "This is the heir: come, let us

kill him, that the inheritance may be ours." There is an interesting cave in the cliffs at Bolleit. On the cliff too is St. Eloy's Chapel.

At Bolleit are nineteen upright stones in a circle, called in Cornish, *Dans Mên*, the Stone Dancers, or Merry Maidens, changed, say the folks, into stone for dancing on Sunday. Other circles are Boscawen-un, Borah, and Rose-moddress. Monumental pillars called "the pipers" stand at Bolleit, also at Boscawen-un, Pridden, Tregriffian and Trelen. Holed stones at Bolleit and Rose-moddress.

William Noye was born in this parish. He became member for St. Ives, and for a time sided with the Parliament, but afterwards on joining the Royalists was appointed Attorney General of England under Charles I. He is said to have had a leading share in bringing about the civil war.

ST LEVAN.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 536, Acreage 2328.* St. Levan occupies the most southernly part of the peninsula of Penwith, between Sennen and Burian.

Tol-pedn-penwith is the southern extremity of the parish, a bold headland, crossed with lines of defence, and haunted by choughs. Near it is a perpendicular shaft worn through the granite rocks by the action of the waves. On the headland formerly was a cliff castle. On the coast are landmarks, for keeping vessels clear of a sunken and dreaded rock, called the Runnel or Rundle Stone. There is no finer scenery on the coast of Cornwall than here.

At Porthcurnow was a chapel, the ruins of which are still to be seen. The church is well worthy of a visit—it has been restored and possesses some very fine antique carvings. Crosses are to be seen at Chygwidden and Rosepletha—besides one in the church-yard and another built into the church-yard wall. Here too is the world-famous ocean-telegraph station.

Eastward of Porthcurnow Cove is a headland formed of vast crags, called Castle Treryn, and encompassed by two earthen ramparts and ditches. On one of these rocks is the Logan Stone, a mass of granite weighing sixty-five tons, which may be easily rocked to and fro. In 1824, the crew of a revenue cutter, by their officer's command, heaved this famous stone off its balance; a complaint was made to the Admiralty, and the lieutenant was ordered to replace it; by repeated efforts, with the use of powerful means, he lifted it again into its position, and for many years after it was chained and padlocked.

The chapel and well of St. Levan have been washed away by the waves.

At Porthgwarra, a charming little fishing village and local health resort; a tunnel has been cut through the rock, to give access to the beach for the sand which is largely used in dressing the land.

*SENNEN.—Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 630, Acreage 2185.—*Sennen is the most westernly parish in Cornwall.

The Land's End is the extreme point to the west; the headland is low, and this is one of the few spots in Cornwall where granite comes in contact with the ocean. The Land's End is the ancient Bolerium. Two miles off the point is the Longships Light House, built on a rock sixty feet high, yet its top is often buried in the spray of the mountain surges of the Atlantic, and the glass in the lantern broken.

On the cliff are some ruins called Maen Castle; there is a monumental pillar at Trevear and crosses at Trevilley, The Green, Maen, and Escalls.

The Wolf Rock and Seven Stones are dangerous rocks in the sea between the mainland and Scilly. Off the Seven Stones is a light-ship, moored in 40 fathoms of water; in violent storms it has often been driven from its moorings.

Sennen Cove is the only safe landing-place on this coast.

Near the Land's End is an inn called "The First and Last Inn." At the village of Mayne is Table-mên, a famous flat stone, on which it is said three kings dined, on their journey to the Land's End.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

The Scilly Isles lie at a distance of 25 miles from the Land's End, in a S.W. direction. The whole group consists of 145 islets and rocks, but only 24 are cultivated, and of these only six are inhabited. Many islands formerly peopled are now abandoned. The circuit of all the isles is about 30 miles. The people are called Scillonians.

The inhabited isles are St. Mary's, St. Agnes, St. Martin's, Treско, Bryher, and Samson: their population in 1841 was 2627, in 1871 it had decreased to 2090.

ST. MARY'S.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 1383, Acreage 1640.*—St. Mary's is the largest isle; it is four miles long, and two and a half broad. The chief village is Hugh Town, built on a neck of land between St. Mary's Pool and Port-crassa Bay: it has a small pier. The western side of the island is defended by Star Castle, an old building with low batteries, for many years garrisoned by six invalided artillerymen. The back of the island is covered with furze and heath, stocked with deer and rabbits. On Buzza Hill is a fine barrow, and beneath it the noble bay, three miles wide, which in easternly winds is crowded with ships. The church is in Hugh Town: an old church and burial ground remain at Old Town, and here are buried Sir J. Nar-

borough, Harry Trelawny, son of the famous Bishop Trelawny, and others, who were lost with Sir Cloudeley Shovel. In the east of the island is the Giant's Castle, an earthwork with three circles of entrenchment, and near it a large loganstone. There are many barrows or tumuli on the island, from one of these two bronze armlets were taken about the year 1820. These are now in the Museum of the Royal Institution at Truro. At Holy Vale are the remains of monastic buildings, and on Sallakee Downs are two crosses built into a wall.

TRESCO.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 266, Acreage 800.*—Tresco, anciently Iniscaw and St. Nicholas Island, is separated from Bryher by Grimsey channel. Leland speaks of it as the largest of the group, being in his time nine miles round, and infested with wild boars; it is now the second in size, about six miles in circumference. At low water there is a passage from Tresco to St. Martin's, and hence to St. St. Mary's. Ruins of houses, walls, and paved ways, are seen under the water in Crow Sound.

The modern mansion of Tresco Abbey is the residence of Dorrien Smith, Esq., lord of the Scilly Isles: it is beautifully situated on a lake of fresh water, 50 acres in extent, separated from the sea by a bar of white sand; the gardens are highly cultivated, with hedges formed of geraniums, 14 feet high: the woods abound with pheasants. Of the old monastery there remain only a wall and pointed arch: a few graves lie around. Godolphin Town is the chief village, and here are the church and schools. A new church has been recently built on the site of the old one—it is plainly but substantially built in the Early English style, with lancets, and a Rose Window at the west end.

At the east end are three lancets with very good painted

glass, the centre light has the Crucifixion, with S. Andrew, the Patron Saint of Fishermen, and S. Nicholas, the Patron of the ancient Abbey—this, with the other ornaments of the Church, was the gift of different members of the family, who have united in shewing their respect for the memory of the late Mr. Augustus Smith.

The cost of the building was principally defrayed by Lady Sophia Tower, a very old friend, and a frequent visitor to the Abbey, where her daughter now reigns the admired and beloved mistress of this fairy land. The Bishop preached the opening sermon, which was listened to with rapt attention by a crowded congregation, after which the whole island kept holiday, while the labourers and workmen at the Church were bountifully regaled by the Lord Proprietor.

Cromwell's Castle commands New Grimsey Channel: it is still kept in repair: above it are ruins called Charles's Walls. Piper's Hole is a long deep cavern. The principal garrison of the Royalists was in Tresco: they entrenched and fortified the old abbey of St. Nicholas, and erected batteries along the coast. A fine view of the whole of Scilly is given from a hill in this island.

ST. MARTIN'S.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 158, Acreage 500.*—St. Martin's lies N. E. of St. Mary's, and forms a ridge about two miles and a half long: it contains two hamlets. There is a church in this isle, but no resident clergyman. The Land's End is distinctly seen from the high lands on the east.

BRYHER.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 104, Acreage 300.*—This island lies on the west of Tresco; of the six inhabited isles it is the most wild and rocky. The church was built by the Godolphins: it is served from Tresco.

SAMSON'S ISLE has no church: it is ecclesiastically attached to Bryher: lying exposed to westerly winds, it is much overblown by sand, like a great part of the North Coast of Cornwall.

ST. AGNES.—*Deanery of Penwith, Pop. 179, Acreage 650.*—This is the largest isle in the southernly group; it was formerly called St. Warna; on its western extremity stands a lighthouse, with a revolving beacon. The church was built in 1685, by the people of the island, with money allotted to them for salvage.

On the 3rd of September, 1862, one of the numerous barrows on the tops of the low hills of Samson's was opened by the orders and in the presence of Mr. Augustus Smith. In it was found a carefully constructed stone chamber or "kist-vaen, containing charred human bones, thus indicating a mode of burial (cremation) different from that usually adopted by the ancient inhabitants of Cornwall. Many of the barrows had been previously opened in search of treasure.

ST. HELEN'S is sometimes called the Quarantine Island, because a hospital for diseased sailors was built on it: it is a waste. St. Helen's Pool is a basin in which vessels ride in safety in all weathers.

Other islets are Tean, on which there is a breed of white rabbits with long silky fur: Corregan, Rosevears, and the Eastern Isles; of this last group many are large; Ganilly contains 16 acres: on the Great and Middle Arthurs are many barrows, and here lop-eared rabbits run wild. Little Agnes, or Agnette, has an extent of about 50 acres: on the Gilstone, near this island, the Association or Victory, the flag-ship of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with the Eagle and Romney, ships of the line, was lost with 2000 men. The

body of the Admiral was buried in the sands, but was afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. Off the island of Crebawethan, the most westerly of the large isles, is the Bishop's Rock lighthouse.

The isles of Scilly, with perhaps others now under water, on the west coasts of Cornwall, were called by the Greeks *Hesperides*: Herodotus calls them with Cornwall itself, *Cassiterides*, and says that he understands they lie at the extremity of Europe, and that from them the merchants fetch tin, but acknowledges that he knows nothing of their exact situation. It seems unlikely that the Phœnicians ever occupied Scilly, as no trace of their works has been found: every ancient monument is either British or Danish. The Romans called the islands *Sillinœ* or *Silures*, and used them as a place of exile: Instantius, a heterodox Bishop of Spain, was confined here by the Emperor Maximus. They were often ravaged by the sea-kings, but Olave, King of Sweden, touching at Scilly in one of his marauding expeditions, is said to have been converted to Christianity, by a priest whom he met there.

Athelstan, in the tenth century, invaded and subdued Scilly, and established many religious houses, all subject to the priory of St. Nicholas at Tresco. Henry I. granted to the abbey of Tavistock "all the churches of Sullye"; the civil tenure of the isles he bestowed on Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall.

After the Conquest, Scilly was in the hands of the noble Norman family of Barentin, who also held the Channel Islands. Ralph de Blanchminster held the castle of Ennor in Scilly by the service of finding twelve armed men to keep the peace in those settlements, but complaint is made that he not only failed in this service, but committed the King's coroner, who came to Scilly to hold an assize, to the prison

of La Val. In 1824, John de Allet was Lord of Scilly, and a law of his time runs thus:—When any man is attainted of felony, let him be taken to a certain rock in the sea; and with two barley loaves and one pitcher of water upon the same rock, let him be left until the flowing of the tide swallows him up.”

In so low condition were the islands in the time of Henry VI, that they were valued only at the rent of 50 puffins, or 6s. 8d.: in the time of Richard III, they were estimated, in time of peace, at 40 shillings; in war, at nothing. In the reign of Edward VI, they were held by Lord Admiral Seymour, who was beheaded in 1549, when the civil possession of the islands became confiscated to the crown, the ecclesiastical rights having been already seized as part of the property of the abbey of Tavistock. Queen Elizabeth transferred them to Sir Francis Godolphin, on military tenure, at a yearly rent of £10; and they remained in the hands of the representatives of that noble family until about the year 1800, when they were claimed as part of the Duchy, and the Duke of Leeds declining to renew, King William IV, as Duke of Cornwall, in 1834, granted the isles to the late Augustus Smith, Esq., M.P., on a lease of 99 years. But when, or by what means, the jurisdiction over these islands became vested in the Duchy is unknown: in the ancient grant of the Dukedom to the King's eldest son, no mention whatever is made of the isles of Scilly.

Bastwick was here in 1640, imprisoned in Star Castle. In 1645, Prince Charles spent six weeks in Scilly; where Lord Hopton, Sir Edward Hyde, and other royalists found a temporary shelter. Lady Fanshawe, in her memoirs, gives an account of her miserable sojourn here:—“Having been pillaged, and being extremely sick, I was set on shore almost dead. When we got to our quarters, it was a little house

with two low rooms, and two little lofts with a ladder to go up. I lay down to sleep in a vile bed, which by daylight was near swimming with the sea. With this we were destitute of fuel, clothes, and meat, and truly we thought every meal our last."

Scilly was the last fort in all the British dominions held for King Charles: it was strongly garrisoned, one of the Godolphins being governor under Sir John Grenville. Van Tromp, the Dutch Admiral, appeared before Scilly with a powerful fleet, and tempted Sir J. Grenville with the offer of a large bribe to cede the islands to him; but the noble cavalier stood there to contend against treason, not to imitate it, and he refused to yield up an inch of British soil to a stranger. After a gallant struggle against Blake and Ayscough, the isles were surrendered to the Parliament in May, 1651.

During the last century the islands were in a very depressed condition; St. Agnes was deserted, and the whole population was in great misery and want.

Under the wise rule of Augustus Smith, the condition of the islanders greatly improved, and they are now in a prosperous and thriving condition. The people are mostly employed in fishing and agriculture, besides which many of the best channel pilots are supplied by the islands. There is also ship-building on a small scale.

The land of Scilly is highly cultivated: very early potatoes are raised in great quantities—over 100 tons have already been sent to the London markets in a single season, while large consignments of asparagus, cut flowers, and other productions of the Abbey Gardens have been forwarded, we believe, at remunerative prices. The best result of this energy, however, is to be seen in the happy, contented condition of the islanders—never perhaps more prosperous than

at the present time; the result of the farseeing and benevolent endeavours of the late proprietor, that kind-hearted 'Emperor' whose first object it always was to see his tenants improve and prosper by improvement.

Since the present proprietor, Mr. Algernon Dorrien-Smith came into possession, he has not only endeavoured to carry out the wishes of his late uncle in the general improvement of the Islands and their inhabitants, but has entered with great spirit and good judgment into every scheme for the advancement of the trade and commerce in those productions which are almost peculiar to the Isles of Scilly. Not only has the Telegraph been completed in connexion with the main land, but we understand that at no distant day the Island of St. Mary's will become the meeting point of wires from America, Lisbon, and Brest, by means of which Scilly will become the centre of communication with all the western world.

Sharks are often seen in the open waters; puffins and cormorants breed on the rocks; woodcocks are found in great abundance; there are no hares, snakes, vipers, or toads in Scilly. Tin, lead, and copper lodes have been discovered, but no mines have been worked to any extent.

The sea round Scilly is studded with dangerous rocks, and thousands of fearful wrecks have happened in those waters. The easterly winds sweep over the isles with great violence, yet their range is so limited, that during their prevalence vessels from the Atlantic have a strong westerly breeze till they come quite close to land. These opposing currents of wind probably cause the singular set of the sea round the isles: it sometimes runs in a complete circle, so that wrecks are carried round the land day after day. In 1875, May 7th, the "Schiller" was wrecked on these islands, when about 331 persons perished.

Queen Victoria visited the islands in 1847. In 1831 and 1838 the Bishop of Exeter held visitations and confirmations here.

On the 14th June, 1879, the Bishop of Truro made his first visit to the islands. By the kindness of Admiral Farquhar, His Lordship, accompanied by Mrs. Benson, and his chaplain, the Rev. Canon Phillpotts, arrived in H.M. steam yacht "Vivid," and were most hospitably received by Mr. Dorrien-Smith and his lady at Tresco Abbey. On the following day the Bishop proceeded to St. Mary's where he preached, and on Monday he held a Confirmation, when a large number of candidates, about 100, were admitted to that holy rite, including one venerable man of 84 years. On Tuesday the new Church at Tresco was opened for service by the Bishop, which was an occasion of much interest to the Scillonian world, especially as it was built as a memorial to the late proprietor, Augustus Smith, whose benevolent, and self-denying efforts for the good of the islands are now universally recognised.

This parochial history of Cornwall would hardly be complete without a brief notice of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to Truro on the 20th May, 1880, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Cathedral. Truro and its approaches were *en fete* on that day from dawn to midnight. The Duke of Cornwall reached the city about 11 a.m. from Tregothnan, where he had been entertained the previous night with the

Duchess and his *suite*, and after receiving addresses from the County and City Authorities—the County Societies, &c. &c., proceeded to lay the two foundation stones. This ceremony was followed by a public luncheon and a review—at which their Royal Highnesses were present. The review was followed by a grand promenade concert in the cathedral enclosure. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and the *fete* was closed by a beautiful display of fireworks on the Poltisko slopes.

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