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THE
PAROCHIAL AND FAMILY HISTORY
OF THE
DEANERY OF TRIGG MINOR,
CORNWALL.

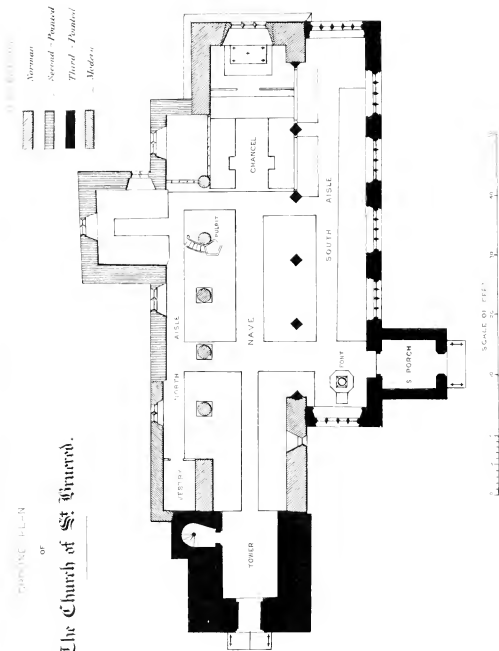
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PLANNING PLAN

OF

The Church of St. Edward.



HISTORY OF ST. BRUERED,

ALIAS ST. BREWARD, *ALIAS* SIMONWARD.

IN our history of this parish we are met by a difficulty at the outset with respect to its name. It is not found in Domesday, the whole district having been taxed under Hamotedi (Hamatethy), of which great manor we have no doubt this parish formed a portion. The earliest mention we find of a church here is in the time of King Richard I. in whose reign, by an undated deed still extant with its seal appendant, printed by Dr. Oliver in *Mon. Dioc. Ewon.* p. 42, the church of St. Brewvered de Hanthethi was granted to the priory of Tywardreth by William Peverell then lord of the manor. It is clear, therefore, that this parish, like St. Mabyn and many others, acquired its name from the saint to whom its church was dedicated; but of the history of St. Bruered himself no record appears to have been preserved, and his name is not found in any calendar known to us. The alias of "Simonward" applied to this parish is of some antiquity—we find it used as early as 1580, and suppose it to be a corruption of St. Breward. The fables published by Hals, Tonkin, Lysons, and others on this subject are not deserving of serious notice.

The benefice is a vicarage in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and a small portion of the rectorial tithes is attached to it.

This parish is of considerable extent. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Advent, from which it is separated by the river Alan. On the east the boundary against St. Clether and Alternun is very irregular, following the water-sheds of Brown Willy, Catshole, and Butters Tor, which are all within the parish. On the south it is bounded by Blisland, from which it is separated by the "de lank" river, which, taking its rise near Lanlavery Rock in St. Clether, and flowing between the two mountains of Roughtor and Brown Willy, on the south of Garrah becomes the parish boundary until its waters are received into the Alan below Keybridge; and on the west by St. Tudy and Michaelstow. On this side the Alan forms the boundary between St. Breward and St. Tudy from the junction of the de lank to Wenfordbridge, at which place the boundary takes the course of a small brook, and, skirting the Barton of Hengar, within about a mile and a half again falls upon the Alan at Gamm-bridge, whence that river becomes the boundary between St. Breward and Michaelstow for nearly a mile, when the river diverges from the boundary, running parallel with it, but wholly within the parish of Michaelstow, as far as that parish extends, when the river again becomes the boundary, to the junction of the Camel.

The parish contains by admeasurement 9,237 acres 3 roods 28 perches subject to the payment of tithes. The quantity cultivated is—

	A.
Arable land	2,413
Garden and orchard	25
Woodland	64
Pasture	3,948
Common and waste	2,780
	9,230

The moduses and customary payments in lieu of tithes other than of corn and grain we shall treat of hereafter.

The following table (A) shows the number of inhabited houses and of the population as enumerated at the several dates at which the census has been taken within the present century; and Table (B) shows other parochial statistics. As similar particulars were omitted in the account given of Blisland and Bodmin they are here added, and we hope to furnish similar details in future :—

TABLE (A).

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Inhabitants	513	506	554	627	724*	627	705
Inhabited Houses	97	93	100	116	129	128	143
Uninhabited Houses	6	12	3	7	11	9	7

TABLE (B).

	Annual value of real property as assessed in 1815 †	Present county assessment.	Land Tax.‡		Assessed Taxes.	Inhabited House Duty.	Property and Income Tax.							
			Amount assessed.	Net sum.			Schedule.							
							A.		B.		D.		E.	
Blisland	3643	3088	£ s. d. 108 16 0	£ s. d. 86 2 7½	£ s. d. 66 15 11	£ s. d. 4 17 6	£ s. d. 74 16 10	£ s. d. 4 5 4	£ s. d. 3 18 0					
Bodmin (Borough).	7784	9248	140 12 0	73 19 3	354 8 2	99 4 0	198 11 4	21 15 8	189 17 0	80 13 5				
Bodmin (Parish)	3077	2304	89 1 0	65 17 1	37 16 3	. . .	53 2 3	9 1 6	1 4 11					
St. Breward	2561	2781	113 2 0	47 7 0	114 8 0	0 15 0	61 13 2	4 13 4	1 17 1	1 0 10				

* We are inclined to think this is a clerical error in the addition. The increase in the number of inhabited houses from 1831 to 1841 will scarcely justify the belief in so large an increase of population, and for the following period, notwithstanding that a diminution of 97 is shown in the population, there is one house fewer, only, occupied.

† Parl. Return, 1832, 130.

‡ The difference between the two columns shows the "amount redeemed and exonerated." It may be of interest

Almost the whole of this parish, except the Lankes and the small portion west of the river Alan, is situated on a granite formation, and is similar in character to the eastern side of Blisland. Within this region are the two loftiest hills in the county, Roughtor 1,296 feet and Brown Willy 1,380 feet * above the level of the sea. Both are surmounted by craggy tors † of a most wild and picturesque character, being surrounded, with the exception of a few patches of cultivated land, which within the last few years have considerably increased in number, by moors of a great extent. These moors are now wholly destitute of trees, but in ancient times were to some extent clothed with wood, as is testified by the occasional discovery of the trunks of oak trees in the bogs. The whole region is very sterile, but the western part of the parish produces good corn and pasture. It rests on a peculiar kind of slate described by Dr. Boase as possessing geological interest. It may be seen at Penrose, Combe, and other places on the Alan. Dr. Boase describes it as a variety of mica slate composed of granular felspar interlaminated with mica. He says it contains beds of dark purple "felspar rock, very similar to that which abounds in the mining districts in the western parts of the county. This micaceous slate gradually passes into a thick lamellar rock, which extensively disintegrates, and becomes argillaceous, exactly resembling the stone quarried for building at Bodmin." ‡

To add a statement of the amounts collected as subsidies of "tenths" and "fifteenths" in the several parishes in the Deanery at the several undermentioned dates. Subsequently to the 8th Edward III. when a taxation was made upon all the towns, cities and boroughs by Royal Commissioners, the "tenth" or "fifteenth" became a sum certain, being a tenth or fifteenth of the then existing value. After these had been granted by the legislature the inhabitants rated themselves. Hence the amount paid in the several parishes in 3rd Rich. II. 4th Hen. V. and 8th Hen. VI. were the same.

Parish.	1 Edw. III.	3 Rich. II. 4 Hen. V. 8 Hen. VI.	16 Hen. VIII.	35 Hen. VIII.	Parish.	1 Edw. III.	3 Rich. II. 4 Hen. V. 8 Hen. VI.	16 Hen. VIII.	35 Hen. VIII.
Blisland	1 2 1	3 16 2	8 9 2	5 19 6	St. Minver	1 10 6	3 10 0		
Bodmin (Parish)	1 5 0	3 12 0	5 5 8		St. Teath	1 14 1	1 19 0		
Bodmin (Borough)		10 0 0	36 11 6	17 6 3	Temple	0 4 0	0 10 0		
St. Breward	1 14 0	3 18 10		2 17 0	Tintagel				
Egloshayle	2 0 2	4 7 4	8 7 4	6 12 0	Trevalga		2 0 0		
Endellion	1 7 6	2 16 0	12 0 2	8 17 10	St. Tudy	1 5 9	3 14 4	6 2 8	4 11 4
Forrabury					Manor of Pen- mayne		0 9 8		
Helland	0 12 0	1 18 0	4 10 10	10 11 2	Burgesses of Castle Botrel		1 4 0		
St. Kew	1 3 10	2 12 0	18 15 10	10 11 2	Manor of Tintagel Burgesses of Tin- tagel		2 16 0		
Lanteglos and Ad- vent	1 9 9	1 10 0			Burgesses of Cam- elford		0 18 0		
Lesnewth	0 6 6	1 8 0							
St. Mabyn	1 5 7	3 1 10	9 5 10	10 13 0					
Michaelstow			1 18 0						
Minster	1 18 10	2 8 4							

Where blanks are left the returns are missing. These assessments were superseded by the "Land Tax."

* Several other of the hills are of considerable altitude, e.g. Tabor-torr, 1122, Garrah, 1060, and Alex-torr 940 feet above the level of the sea.

† Mr. Nicholas Whitley, C.E. has mentioned that the Brown Willy boss is almost surrounded by greenstone (which, in the form of dykes, penetrates into the slate stratification), thus rendering it almost certain that the volcanic rocks were erupted before the elevation of the granite bosses. (30th Annual Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Appendix VI. p. 64.)

‡ Davies Gilbert, Hist. of Cornwall, vol. i. p. 132.

The principal landowners are Sir Henry Onslow, Bart., Lord Robartes, William Morshead and W. H. Pole-Carew, Esquires.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The chief industrial pursuits are the cultivation of the land, or rather the pasturage of cattle and sheep, including the breeding of cattle and the growth of wool.

As is stated above, the geological formation is very similar to that of the mining districts of western Cornwall, granite and "killas,"* forming a junction across the parish, which is considered favourable for a deposit of minerals, and some attempts at mining operations have been made, particularly at Wheal Onslow on the north of the Church-town, but without any successful result.

Clay Works.—The existence of china clay of good quality and in considerable quantity, which has of late years been discovered in this parish and in the adjoining parish of Blisland, promises to open up a new branch of industry of considerable importance. We have alluded to this discovery (*ante*, p. 23); but since our notice was written considerable progress has been made in the development of these works, it may therefore be desirable to record in these pages a brief account of the origin of this industry.

The first practical discovery of china clay in this neighbourhood is due to Andrew Cundy, then of St. Columb, now captain of the Caira Marsh Works on Lord Vivian's estate in Cardinham.† Mr. Cundy's attention was first directed to the probability of its existence in 1860 by the Rev. C. M. Edward-Collins of Trewardale, whilst Cundy was engaged in searching for similar materials in Roche. Shortly afterwards Cundy visited Blisland, and first discovered clay on Durfold, which, on being tested at St. Austell, was pronounced of excellent quality. Subsequently it was found on Carwen in the same parish, where the first works were established in 1862—a "set" having been granted to Mr. Richard Veale of St. Columb by the trustees of the Molesworth Estates. After various vicissitudes, incidental to all mining speculations, the works have passed into the hands of Mr. Radcliffe of London, and now give promise of success. In 1864 Cundy was joined by John Trusecott, and in conjunction with him established the works at Durfold for the Messrs. Parkyn, which appear to be prosperous. In 1864 clay was discovered by Capt. Brabyn at Hawkeston, on the estate of Sir Henry Onslow, by whom a set was granted in March 1865 to Messrs. Hampter, May, and others. These new works employ now (February 1870) eight hands each, with probability of increasing the numbers. Deposits have since been discovered at Stannen Hill in this parish, the property of Sir Henry Onslow, and on Henewarr, the joint property of Sir Henry Onslow and Mr. Thomas Hawken, and works have been opened.

* A Cornish term for a coarse argillaceous schist or clay slate, in which many of the metalliferous veins in this county and Devonshire occur.

† Many years prior to this (1838-9) Sir H. T. de la Beche, in his geological survey, had directed the attention of Mr. Ralph Rogers of Blisland, who accompanied him in his survey of that parish, to the existence of china clay; and subsequently Mr. Rogers observed it in sinking a well at Carwen, and in cutting a trench on the same farm. Persons from St. Austell were invited to inspect the deposits, but without leading to any practical result.

The first return in the Board of Trade Returns of clay exported from this district was 400 tons from Blisland in 1866.

Granite Quarries.—Of still greater importance, however, than the clayworks, both present and prospective, are the Granite Quarries which for some years have been worked at Delank, though as lovers of the picturesque we cannot but regret the destruction of one of the most romantic, wild, and beautiful gorges in the West of England. The granite is of excellent quality, and the chief portion of the stone used in the construction of Blackfriars Bridge, London, opened 1869, was obtained from these quarries, as appears from the following extracts from the "Engineer" of 5th November, 1869. "The greatest part of the granite used in this work was supplied by Charles Goodyear the sole quarrier and merchant of the Delank Quarries near Bodmin, Cornwall. About 150,000 cubic feet have been delivered in blocks of very great size: upwards of eighty of these stones have been of the enormous weight of from 12 to nearly 20 tons each; and about 200 from 6 to 10 tons each, all of the finest grained grey granite, remarkable alike for its evenness of colour. An idea of the capabilities of Mr. Goodyear's quarries for such great engineering works may be formed from the fact that as many as twenty of the larger sizes of from 4 to 20 tons each have been split off one rock, which has been previously removed from the general mass by means of blasting and the powerful machinery he has erected." The granite when prepared in the quarry is removed for exportation at Wadebridge by means of the Bodmin and Wenford Railway, the terminus of which is within a mile of the quarries.

Tin Works.—The streaming of tin is also worked to a trifling extent. This branch of industry has, however, become exhausted, and is now almost relinquished in favour of the clayworks and granite quarries.

PRIMEVAL ANTIQUITIES.

On Garrah, a boulder-strewn tor, near Roughtor, are innumerable remains of primeval antiquities. Here, indeed, are relics of various ages from the ruined cattle-pens of comparatively modern date up to the Celtic hut and its contiguous inclosures. Hut circles of the highest antiquity are found by scores on both sides of the slope of the hill, while very rude stone fences mark out small oblong inclosures apparently coeval with the huts. The hill is ribbed by these old ruined hedges which enclose plots too small for pasturage, and were used, probably, as folds. The ruins of each hut are more extensive than those at Carwen and Kerowe Down, already described (*ante* pp. 23, 24) where the foundations only remain. Garrah would seem to have been the dwelling-place of a large pastoral tribe whose herds ranged the trackless moors around, and were brought hither and safely sheltered from the attack of the wolf or the still more dreaded human freebooter. Near the only existing cottage on Garrah are the remains of rude masonry, though evidently of modern date; but close to it is a modern beehive-hut, which is of great interest, being constructed in the ancient manner, possibly traditionally transmitted from the aboriginal inhabitants of the district, or perhaps indicating the best available method of construc-

tion with such materials as the locality produced, and illustrative of the influences affecting as well the present natives as those of former times. It is a circular building of unhewn blocks of granite rising to about the height of 5 feet, from which springs a dome-shaped roof formed by the overlapping of the stones and so converging to an apex, and covered externally by turves. No wood was used in the construction except a rude door. (See elevation and section, Pl. VIII. figs. 2a and 2b.)

About half a mile from Garrah on the north-east, near the foot of Roughtor, is a circle of stones 43 yards in diameter; there are about fifty stones, many of them not very large.

Arthur's Hall.—About a mile from Garrah on the south-west we find a singular construction on the moors locally designated "Arthur's Hall." It is a quadrangular inclosure, measuring about 50 yards by 20. On the inside is a row of large granite stones, all unhewn, set on their ends with an earthen embankment at the back. The pressure of this embankment upon the stones has forced them inwards, and many of them are consequently prostrate. This embankment is now about 8 or 10 feet above the floor on the inside. In the centre is a pool of water, as there was also in Norden's time. On one side two posts mark the entrance.

It is difficult to conceive for what purpose this work could have been constructed. It could not have been intended for defence, for neither its position nor its character is suitable. Mr. Pattison, who has described it,* mentions a local tradition to the effect that it was in early times a Christian Church, but we can scarcely agree in this suggestion, and should be more ready to believe that it was intended for secular meetings of some kind or other, and this surmise is strengthened by its traditional name of Arthur's Hall. There is a drawing in Norden's "Speculi Britannicæ Pars, page 71."†

About two miles further south, on the common near Bradford, is a flattened circular mound, having the appearance of a denuded barrow. Rising just above the soil in its centre are the edges of two large stones, forming the head and foot stone of a kist-vaen, which appears to be very perfect. A few years ago there were found several feet below the surface near a rock, not far from this spot, three singular stone weapons. They were found arranged in a radiating form, the tapered ends meeting in the centre.‡ It is difficult to say whether these stones were tools or weapons. The finders were led to the search in consequence of a local tradition, that money was there hidden. The stones are now in the possession of William Morshend of Lavethan, Esq.

It is extremely probable that Roughtor was a Druidical station. The rocks in this and most of the other tors exhibit the cavities or basins which have been frequently attributed to that mysterious race, though we have no reason to doubt that they are produced from natural causes.

Ancient Roads.—There are several ancient roads or trackways leading through this parish. The one which chiefly deserves notice is a line of many miles in length, doubtless of primæval antiquity, and now in much the same condition as when trodden by our Celtic forefathers. We have alluded (*ante* p. 25) to the great road which passed through the county, and to the ancient road or track leading from Warleggan to Blisland, which intersected it near "Peverel's Cross."

* 33th Annual Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

† Harl. MS. 6252.

‡ Plate viii. f. 1.



a.



Fig. 1.



b.



Fig. 2^a

Fig. 2^b



c.

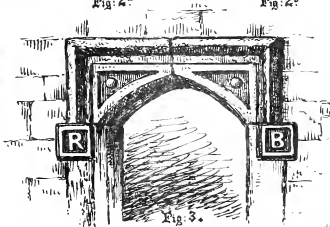


Fig. 3.



d.



e.



Fig. 4.



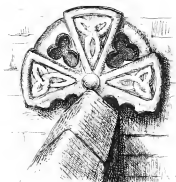
f.

From Blisland Church Town there is a road which leads near to the small British work at Carwen (*ante* p. 23), and the hut circles on Kerrowe Down (*ante* p. 24). At this place a branch, skirting these ancient dwellings, leads to St. Breward Church Town, crossing the Delank river at Delford, whilst the main line crosses the same river at Bradford, and passes in almost a direct line close to "Arthur's Hall," with reference to which Mr. Pattison mentions an old trackway striking across the moor from Garrah Water. From "Arthur's Hall" it passes by the foot of Roughor, and, still continuing its almost direct course, by Trevillian's Gate,* leads to the great British works at Warbstow. This road is in many places very indefinite. Strangers would sometimes find great difficulty in following the track, notwithstanding it is in some parts marked by a continuous line of stone posts, for the purpose of guiding the traveller.

EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS.

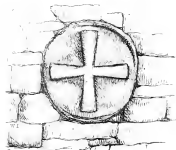
The ancient symbols of Christianity which remain in this parish, though doubtless numerous in bygone days, are now fragmentary, few in number, and likely soon, we regret to add, to decrease. We have been able to discover four ancient crosses only, and of these but one *in situ*, and that thrown down and lying unheeded for.

No. 16. The first we shall notice is a portion of the head of a very fine cross which has been set up on a partition-wall in the enclosure of the new national schools. It is a round-headed cross, about 2 feet 6 inches in diameter; the lower limb has been broken away. It is of the Greek type, the arms being raised and panelled with interlaced loops, three pointed loops in relief; the intervals between the arms are pierced with trefoils. We do not think it is very early. This cross has been well figured by Blight, and is similar to one in the churchyard of St. Columb Major.



No. 16.

No. 17. Is the head of an ancient cross now built into a gable wall of Mr. Collins' house at Great Lank, which was partially altered and rebuilt by the late Mr. Collins, about fifty years ago. The fragment consists of a circular disc with a Greek cross wrought in relief within a surrounding rim.



No. 17.

* Deriving its name from a branch of the Trevelyan family, formerly seated at Basil in St. Clether



No. 18.

of sunk grooves intersecting each other at right angles, a style similar to those preserved at Lavethan, found on Blisland Moors.* Middle-moor Cross measures over 6 feet in height. The width of the head is 1 foot 8 inches, and the thickness 9 inches. Like many, if not most, others it probably served as a guide-post in crossing the moors.



No. 19.

No. 19. This cross stood formerly by the way-side, between Lower Lank and Penpont. The base, with its central socket, still remains in its original position. The cross had been thrown down and broken at the neck, and the head was found a few years ago by the Rev. Charles M. Edward Collins, of Trewardale, on a heap of stones, which were being broken for repairing the roads, who caused it to be removed to his pleasure-grounds at Trewardale for preservation, where it yet remains. It measures 20 inches in diameter and is 8 inches thick. The symbol is rectilinear within a circular rim, which latter is, to a great extent, broken away.

There are two other bases of crosses remaining in the parish. One, a granite block cut square, with the socket in the centre, is on the side of the road leading from Gamm-bridge to Swallock, and the other forms part of a garden fence by the village inn.

MANOR OF HAMATETHY.

We find this ancient manor in the Domesday Survey under the name of "Hamotedi," when it was held by one Richard: "The same Richard holds (of the Earl of Moriton) Hamotedi; Alric held it in the time of King Edward, and it was taxed for half a hide; nevertheless there is one hide. The arable land is six carucates. There are four ploughs, and three bond servants, and four villans, and eight bordars, and two acres of wood, and pasture five miles long and two miles wide; formerly it was worth 40 shillings, now 30 shillings." The same Richard (who was probably Richard de Lacy) held several other manors in the county.

* Nos. 2 and 7. See pages 25, 26, and 27.

The manor of Hamatethy was long a portion of the possessions of the family of Peverell, which family held large estates in Cornwall. It appears, from the "Liber Rubra," one of the earliest records which we possess, that about the time of Richard I. Robert de Peverel held nine knight's fees in the county of the fee of Richard de Laey, of which it is probable this manor formed a portion. In the return, 40th Hen. III. of illustrious men who held lands by military service of 15*l.* a year and upwards, thirteen only in number, we do not find the name of Peverell, but we have "Wille filius Roberti 15 ft." whom we take to be the son of Robert Peverell above mentioned, and identical with William Peverell, who, by charter undated,* gave the church of St. Brewvered to the priory of Tywardreth.

This manor formed also a tithing in 11th Edw. I. (1283), as the tithing of Amathethy was amerced for not fully attending an inquest.†

In the 16th Edw. I. (1288) Henry Cauvel took out a writ of new disseizin against Hugh Peverell and David Wof of common of pasture in Hamadethy, which he claimed as pertaining to his free tenement in Laedon. Henry did not appear, and judgment was given for Hugh and David in default.‡

In 21st Edw. I. (1293) an assize of view of recognizance was obtained to inquire if Hugh Peverell of Hamatethy and Matilda who was the wife of Henry Peverell unjustly disseized Stephen de Treuigo of his free tenement in Treuigo (= Trevigo). Hugh appeared in person and Matilda by her attorney, and alleged that the tenement in view was sometime in the seizin of a certain John de Treuigo who of it enfeoffed a certain Walter Peverell, which same Walter enfeoffed of the same a certain Henry Peverell uncle of the said Hugh, whose heir he is, which same Henry died seized of the said tenement in demesne as of fee, after whose death the said Hugh entered as his nephew and heir.§

In 30th Edw. I. the tithing of Amathethy was again amerced for not fully attending an inquest. ||

In 25th Edw. I. (1297) Sir Hugh Peverell held lands of more than 20*l.* a-year in value.¶

In 7th Edw. II. James Peverell died seized of the hamlet of Tresoder; ten shillings per annum rent in Henderscrubbe** and Penros held of the heirs of Alan Bloyou; of the hamlet of Newlond held of the heirs of Jocous de Dynham; of the hamlet of de la Parke held of the heirs of Walter de Alet by divers services, the whole of the heirs being within age and in the wardship of the King; also of the manor of Hamatethe held of Roger le Jeu by military service,†† and that the lands were in the hands of the King by reason that Hugh Peverell the nearest heir of the said James was a minor, being aged six years only.‡‡

In 20 Edw. III. (1347) when an aid of 40*s.* for each knight's fee was levied for the purpose

* Robert de Cardinan, who was one of the witnesses to this charter, was living in 1224. He was dead 1234. (Pedes Finium 18 Hen. III. Trinity No. 4. See post pp. 365, 366).

† Assize Rolls, 11th Edw. I.

‡ Assize Rolls, 16th Edw. I.

§ Assize Rolls, 22 Edw. I. m. 71.

|| Assize Rolls, 30 Edw. I. m. 57 d.

¶ Harl. MS. 1192, fo. 41, 50.

** In St. Minver.

†† Roger le Jeu was at this time lord of the manor of Trevesquite.

‡‡ Abbrev. Rot. Origin. 7 Edw. II. pp. 205, 206.

of making the King's eldest son a knight, Hugh Peverell was returned as holding one small fee in Hamatethi, which Hugh his grandfather held before. This refers back to the aid which was levied for the marriage of the eldest daughter of King Edward I.*

Three years later (1350) the manors of Hamatethy and Trevevou with the appurtenances, five messuages, three carucates of land and a half, 60 acres of wood, 60 acres of heath, 60 acres of rushes, and 40s. rent, with appurtenances, were part of the possessions of Hugh Peverell, a portion being held by Richard Ceriseux and Margaret his wife, as of the dower of the said Margaret; and the said Hugh, in this year, suffered a fine therein to William Carse, chaplain, who being thus seized granted the same to the said Hugh for the term of his life, and after his death remainder to Thomas son of the same Hugh and Wentheliana his wife, and the heirs male of the said Thomas and Wentheliana, to be held of the chief lords of the fees by the accustomed services, and if it happened that the said Thomas and Wentheliana died without heirs male, remainder to the right heirs of the said Hugh.†

In the 3 Henry IV. (1402) we find that John Tracy and Hugh Peverell held jointly two fees in Trevisoid and Hamatethy, which Hugh we presume to have been the son of the aforesaid Thomas and the father of Thomas who married Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Courtenay, by Muriel daughter and coheir of John Lord Moels. He predeceased his wife, who died 14th August 1422. On the inquisition taken at Launceston on Wednesday next after the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (December 8)‡ after the death of the said Margaret Peverell, it was found that she held no lands *in capite*, but that a certain Roger Helygan was lately seized in the manors of Parke, Hamatethy, Trevygoue, Dennaud, Newelond, and Penhale, with the appurtenances; and also in the moiety of the manor of Ponearrow; and, being so seized, did grant all the said manors to the said Thomas and Margaret for life, and the heirs of their bodies, and in default of such issue to the right heirs of the said Thomas, by virtue of which grant the same Thomas and Margaret were seised, and the same Thomas died of it seised, and after his death the said Margaret held it for life and died of it seised. The jury give an extent of each manor, but it will be sufficient here to refer to the manor of Hamatethy, of which the jury say: there is one capital messuage, which is of no value, beyond reprisals; that in the same manor is one carucate of land, which is of the value per annum of 26s. 8d., one dovecote worth 12d., one cornmill worth 4s., and that in the same manor are six acres of wood, whose pasture is worth 6d., twelve acres of moor, of the value of 8s.; and that there are 54s. rent of assise payable by divers free tenants. And they say further that Alianora wife of William Talbot, Kut., and Katherine wife of Sir Walter Hungerford, Kut., were the daughters and nearest heirs of the said Margaret, and that Alianora is of the age of 40 years and more, and that Katherine is of the age of 28 years and more.

Immediately upon the death of Margaret Peverell her two daughters and their husbands conveyed the estates to Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, Sir John Tiptoft (otherwise Tibetot),§

* Book of Aids, King's Rememb. Office, fo. 24d. Abbrev. Rot. Origin. p. 20.

† Pedes Finium, 23 Edw. III. Easter, No. 4.

‡ Inq. p. m. 1 Henry VI.

§ Summoned to Parl. 4 Hen. VI.

Knt., Sir Thomas Carew, and others, in trust,* the uses of which are set out in the inquisition taken at Lauceston after the death of Alianora Talbot on 20th May, 17 Henry VI. (1439). From this record it appears that the said Edmund and the other feoffees being seized in the manors of Parke, Hamatethy, and Penhale by a certain charter, dated Wednesday next after the feast of St. Martin, 11 Henry VI. (1432), did grant the same to the said Alianora and the heirs of her body, and in default of such issue to Walter Hungerford, Lord of Heytesbury and Homet, and Katherine his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies, and in default of such issue to the right heirs of Thomas Peverell. By virtue of this charter Alianora was found to have died seized of the said manors in fee tail, that she died *sine prole*, and that Robert Hungerford, the son of her sister Katherine who was then dead, was her nearest heir, and that he was of the age of 26 years and more. As to the tenure, the jury say that the manor of Parke is held of Edmund Bishop of Exeter as of his manor of Penearrow (?) by military service, and that the manor of Hamatethy is held of Thomas Cheddar as of his manor of Tresquit, in socage. The "extent" of these manors is described more fully in this record, and somewhat differently from the description given above. As to the manor of Hamatethy, the jury say there is one capital messuage, which, beyond reprisals, is of the value per annum 3*s.* 4*d.*; that there is one water corn mill, worth 6*s.* 8*d.*; one water fuller's mill, worth 2*s.*; 40 acres of arable land in demesne, each acre worth 3*d.*; six acres meadow, each acre worth 4*d.*; 12 acres of wood, each acre worth 2*d.*; and that there are 22 messuages in the tenure of divers tenants, which are worth each messuage 10*d.*; and that there are 16 farms of land in the hands of the same tenants at will, which are each of the value of 5*s.* 8*d.*; that there is a toll of tin worth 6*d.* a-year; that the perquisites of the courts are worth 2*s.* per annum; that there are in the same manor 100 acres of pasture, worth 1*d.* per acre; that there is a certain turbarry of the value of 40*s.* per annum and 12*d.* rent, payable by the free tenants of the manor at the usual feasts.†

Walter Hungerford, the husband of Katherine Peverell, was a man of great celebrity. He was summoned to parliament as Lord of Hungerford, Heytesbury, and Homet, 2 Henry VI. and died in 1449. His son Robert Hungerford, above mentioned, acquired a large accession to his estates by the death of his aunt, which rendered his mother the sole heir of the Peverells, but by his own marriage with another great Cornish heiress, Margaret, daughter and sole heir of William Lord Botreaux, he added greatly to his Cornish possessions, having acquired Botreaux Castle and eighteen other manors in Cornwall, besides six manors in Devon, and manors and lands in Somerset, Hants, and other counties. We shall, however, for the present limit our remarks as much as possible to the descent of the manor of Hamatethy.

Robert Hungerford succeeded his father in his honours and estates, and was summoned to Parliament the 29th, 31st, and 33rd Henry VI. He conveyed to trustees certain lands, *inter alia* the manors of Parke and Hamatethy, and the trustees reconveyed them to himself and his wife and their heirs and assigns for ever. Upon his death, therefore, on 14th May, 1459, his wife, usually styled Margaret Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, became seized of this manor in fee. She was a woman of great ability, strength of character, and piety, of all of which she had need,

* Pedes Finium, 1 Hen. VI.

† Ibid. p. m. 17 Hen. VI.

for her lot fell in troublous times. She lived to see her son and grandson perish on the scaffold, the estates of the family repeatedly confiscated, and the first male line of her house extinguished; but, after expending upwards of 26,000 marks, she had the satisfaction of restoring the name of Hungerford to some degree of its former splendour.

Her son Robert Hungerford married Alianora daughter and heir of William Lord Molines,* and had summons to Parliament *jure uxoris* during his father's lifetime as Lord Molines. Being in the wars of France, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Chastillon, and remained in captivity upwards of seven years. His mother the Lady Margaret was put to great cost for his maintenance there, and finally effected his ransom by paying 7,966*l.*, to raise which she had to sell her plate and mortgage many of her paternal estates. Scarcely, however, had he returned to England when he was suspected of disaffection to the ruling powers, and was sent to the Tower. He however made his escape, and his mother "by gifts and rewards to great lords and others," at an expense of 768*l.* procured him licence to go to Florence; but the suspicion which had fallen upon him extended to the whole family. The lands were seized by the Crown, and were redeemed or compounded for by the Lady Margaret at a cost of 2,160*l.* while she herself was arrested and confined in the abbey of Amesbury.

Robert Lord Molines, however, soon made his peace with the King, and returned to England, and in 38 Henry VI., in consideration of his services and his misfortunes and losses, he was granted a licence to export 1,500 sacks of wool free of duty. We find him fighting for the Lancastrian cause at the fatal battle of Towton field, and he was attainted in Parliament, and his estates forfeited 4th Nov. 1st Edw. IV. (1461) when his lands and manors were granted to John Lord Wenlock. In 1463, the Lancastrians again making some head in the North, he occupied the castle of Alnwick, and was present at the battle of Hexham, where he was made prisoner, and was conveyed to Newcastle and beheaded. By Alianora his wife, who afterwards remarried Sir Oliver Manningham, Knt., he had five children, viz. 1. Sir Thomas who succeeded him; 2. Sir Walter, of whom we shall speak presently; 3. Leonard; 4. Catherine married to Richard West Lord De la Ware; and 5. Frideswide a nun at Sion.

It is not likely that the Cornish manors were granted to Lord Wenlock, as they were not, at the time of the attainder of Lord Molines, in his possession. Lord Wenlock died, however, in 1471 *sine prole*, when probably the estates granted to him reverted to the Crown. However this may have been, we find that by indenture dated 13th May, 9 Edw. IV. (1469), between the Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother, and the Lady Margaret, she ceded to the duke the manor of Farley and other lands quietly to enjoy the same without interruption from her or from the feoffees enfeoffed by her husband Robert late Lord Hungerford; and the duke on his part recognised her right, for the term of her life, to certain manors and lands, with which we are not immediately concerned, and also that she should enjoy the manors of Parke, Hamyeth, and the other Cornish manors, and also all the manors and lordships which were sometime the possessions of Sir Walter Lord Hungerford or Robert Hungerford his son, whereof the said Lady Margaret

* Robert Hungerford and Alianora his wife, daughter and heir of William Molins, Knt. and Margery his wife. Pat. Rolls, 20 Hen. VI. part i. m. 12.

was at that time entitled to the profits.* And it further appears, that, by letters patent dated 5th Aug. 1474, certain manors were granted to the Duke, and, after reciting that the manors of Parke, Hammatethy, Rilleton, and others in Cornwall were the property for life of the Lady Margaret, grants the reversion after her death to the said Duke.†

Thomas son and heir of Lord Molines for a while adhered to the cause of Edw. IV. ; but falling off and endeavouring the restoration of King Henry VI., he was apprehended and tried and executed at Salisbury 8th Edw. IV. (1468). He married Ann daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and had issue one only daughter Mary Hungerford.

It appears, from an inquisition taken at Launceston, 30th Sept. 1474, before William Courteney and others, that Sir Walter Hungerford, Knight, was seized of the manors of Parke, Hameteth, Hylton, and others in Cornwall, and that by a charter dated 5th May, 21st Henry VI. he granted them to Robert Hungerford his son and heir and Margaret his wife and the heirs of the said Robert for ever, which said Robert died seized 18th May, 37th Hen. VI. ; after whose death the said Margaret held the manors in her sole seizin, by virtue of which said gift the reversion belonged to Robert Hungerford, son and heir of the above-mentioned Robert, and he was seized of such reversion on the 4th March, 1st Edw. IV. ; that he was attainted by Act of Parliament 4th Nov. in that year ; and that, consequently, after the death of Margaret, the reversion belonged to the King. The value of the said manors and the services by which they were respectively held are stated in the inquisition as under, *inter alia* :

Manor of Parke, value per annum beyond reprisals 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* and held of the lord of Longewaye by service and 8*s.* 11*d.* rent per annum.

Manor of Hamateth, value per annum beyond reprisals 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and held of the lord of Blisland ‡ by service and rent of 11*s.* 11*d.* §

We must now again return to the Lady Margaret, whom we left possessed, *inter alia*, in fee of the manor of Hamatethy. By her will, dated 8th August, 1476, after reciting that by several deeds she had enfeoffed certain trustees in her manors and estates in Cornwall and Devon to perform her will, as well those which came to her after the death of William Lord Botreaux her father as the manors of Heytesbury and others in Wilts, "which were granted to my lord my husband and me by his feoffees at his request, to have to us and our heirs and assigns for evermore ;" she directs that the said trustees shall receive the profits of all her lands for ten years, for the purpose of paying all the debts of her late husband, all her own debts, and of executing the will of her husband. She makes provision for the maintenance of Mary Hungerford, daughter of Sir Thomas Hungerford her grandson, and for Walter and Leonard Hungerford, sons of her son Robert late Lord Hungerford, during the aforesaid 10 years. She bequeaths to Walter Hungerford, on the condition that he maintains his loyalty to King Edward IV., the manor of Heytesbury and other manors in Wilts, to hold to him and his heirs male for ever ; and, after

* Lansdowne MSS. No. 901, fo. 109.

† Pat. Rolls, 14th Edw. IV. part ii. m. 23.

‡ Hamatethy was not anciently a member of the manor of Blisland, and it is presumed was temporarily annexed to that manor when, after the death of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, at the battle of Barnet, a moiety of the Warwick estates, including the Cornish manors, fell to the Crown. See *ante*, p. 31.

§ Cotton. MSS. Julius, B. xii. fo. 297.

making sundry other provisions, she declares her heir to be the above-mentioned Mary, and bequeaths to her, after the expiration of the said ten years, all the lands and manors not alienated in her lifetime, or otherwise disposed of by her will, that descended to her by her father, as well those that he in demesne, that is to say, *inter alia* the manors of Penchele, Lanaunt, Bottele, Wurtlevale, Botreaux Castle, &c. with all her other lands and tenements in her will not specially expressed, with the appurtenances in the county of Cornwall, &c. &c., and directs that her trustees should make estate thereof, after the said will performed, to the said Mary, and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, in default of such issue remainder to Walter Hungerford, son of Robert aforesaid, late Lord Hungerford and Molyns, and to the heirs male of his body, &c. in default, remainder to Leonard brother of the said Robert, and in default to testator's own daughter Katherine Lady de la Warr and the heirs male of her body, &c. and for default of such issue remainder to the right heirs of William Lord Botreaux.*

The Lady Margaret died 7th February, 1478, and at an inquisition taken at Bradford it was found that Mary Hungerford, daughter of Thomas, son of Robert, son of the said Margaret, was her nearest heir, and was then of the age of eleven years and more.

On the 7th June following the wardship and marriage of the young heiress were granted Sir William Hastings, Knt. Lord Hastings, the King's chamberlain; † and two years afterwards she was married to his eldest son, for in 20 Edward IV. 1480, we find that a licence of entry and seizin was granted for Sir Edward Hastings, Knt. and Mary his wife, cousin (great-granddaughter) and heir of Margaret Lady Hungerford. ‡ She thus became the ancestress of the Earls of Huntingdon of the house of Hastings and of the late Marquis of Hastings and his sister Edith Maud, Countess of Lansdowne in her own right, now (1870) a claimant, as the eldest coheir, of the ancient baronies of Botreaux, Hungerford, de Molyns, and Hastings.

Walter, son of Robert Lord Hungerford, married Jane, widow of Thomas Bulstrode, and, having acquired the manor of Heytesbury, &c. under his grandmother's will, became known as Sir Walter Hungerford of Heytesbury. He did not, however, maintain his fealty to the house of York, as desired by Lady Margaret, for in the second year of Richard III. upon the landing of Henry Earl of Richmond, Sir Walter was suspected of favouring him, and Sir Robert Brakenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower, was sent to bring him to the King. He managed, however, on the journey to elude his guide, and joined Henry on the field of Bosworth at the head of 700 of his tenantry and retainers. During the conflict he and Brakenbury met in single combat, of which encounter Sir Richard Colt Hoare gives a graphic account. The greater youth, vigour, and activity of Hungerford gave him the advantage over his grey-haired opponent, and, though the former behaved with magnanimity, and both with valour, Brakenbury was slain. §

For his zeal and good conduct Sir Walter Hungerford was appointed of the council of King Henry VII., and all the former attainders of his family were reversed. In the second year of Henry's reign, Sir Walter was commissioned to proceed to the Court of Rome by commandment of the King, and before leaving England || he enfeoffed Peter Bishop of Winchester and others

* Hoare's Wills, Heytesbury, p. 95.

† Pat. Rolls, 20 Edw. IV. part ii. m. 12.

|| Close Rolls, 2nd Hen. VII. No. 73.

† Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. IV. part i. m. 10.

§ Hoare's Wills, Heytesbury, p. 103.

in his manors and lands, among which are mentioned the manors of Parke, Hamatethie, Penhale, Trevygo, Newlond, Danout, and Nasryge in Cornwall. By his will, executed a few days afterwards (18 February) and enrolled,* after providing for the payment of his debts, &c. from the profits of his estates, he adds, "Also in especiall I will that all expenses, coste, and charges born, had, sustained, and done for the affirmyng of my title vnto all such man's, londē, and teñtē nowe restyng in variance bytwene Edward Lord Hastyngs and Mary his wife and me, that they be leveyd, contented and payd of and with the reuenucz, issues, and pfitte of the said man's londē and teñtē growyng and comyng."

He would seem to have been partially successful in his suit, for the Cornish manors became divided into moieties, one moiety descending in the line of Hungerford and the other in that of Hastings. We will first attempt to trace the descent of the Hungerford moiety. On 30 May 1516 Sir Edward Hungerford had livery of the lands as son and heir of Sir Walter,† and on 15th July 1523 Walter Hungerford, squire for the body, had livery of lands as son and heir of Sir Edward Hungerford (including those which Agnes ‡ his wife had held in dower), and of those of Sir Walter Hungerford, father of the said Sir Edward.§

In the person of this Walter Hungerford the barony of Hungerford was restored, he being summoned to Parliament 28th Henry VIII. In the 32nd Henry VIII., however, he was accused of various crimes and attainted in Parliament, and on the 28th July beheaded on Tower Hill, when his estates again reverted to the Crown.

Walter Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury was thrice married. By Susan, his first wife, daughter of Sir John Danvers, Knt., he left issue Edward his son who died young, and three daughters: viz. Susan wife of Michael Eruley of Cannings, co. Wilts; Lucy married Sir John St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, Knt.; and Jane who married Sir John Kerne of Glamorganshire, Knt. By Alice his second wife, dau. of William Lord Sandys, he had a son, Walter Hungerford, one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to Queen Elizabeth, and other children. His third wife was Elizabeth daughter of John Lord Hussey of Sleaford, who survived him, and exhibited in the Court of Augmentation an indenture dated 8th Oct. 24th Hen. VIII. (1532) made between the late Lord Hungerford of the one part and the late Lord Hussey her father, also then lately attainted, of the other part, whereby the said Lord Hungerford, in consideration of a certain other indenture made between the same parties, granted the manors of Hamethethie, Newlond, Trevigowe, Rylleton Peverell, Penhall Hungerford, Harmena, Park, Tresodron, and Dawnoth, in co. Cornwall, and other lands and manors elsewhere held to the use of the said Lord Hungerford and his heirs, thenceforth to be vested in the said trustees to the use of the said Lady Elizabeth for her life. The Court, deciding the indenture to be good, did decree that the Lady Elizabeth should have and enjoy the said lands according to the tenour of the said indenture for her life.||

* Claus. Rot. 2 Hen. VII. No. 72.

† Pat. Rolls, 8 Hen. VIII. part. i. m. 22.

‡ Lady Agnes Hungerford was hanged at Tyburn for murder in February, 1523. (State Papers, Hen. VIII.)

§ Pat. Rolls, 15 Hen. VIII. part. ii. m. 5.

|| Calendar of Decrees of the Court of General Surveys, 34 to 38 Hen. VIII. p. 3.

Lady Elizabeth Hungerford died before May 1554, when, by letters patent dated 25th May, all the Hungerford estates were, upon the payment of 5,000*l.* restored to Walter Hungerford, Esq. eldest son of Walter late Lord Hungerford, then a Gentleman Pensioner;* and in consideration of a marriage contemplated between him and Anne Basset, one of the Gentlewomen of the Queen's Privy Chamber, and daughter of Sir John Basset, Knt. deceased, to whom, after the death of the said Walter, was granted a reversion of the manors of Hamatethy, Parke, and all the other Hungerford manors in Cornwall above recited, to hold for the term of her life, with remainder, in the event of failure of heirs of the said Walter, to Edward Hungerford his brother and his heirs, in default remainder to Eleanor wife of William Master, Gent. one of the daughters of the late Lord Hungerford, and to Mary wife of James Baker, Gent. the other daughter of the said Walter Lord Hungerford, and to the heirs of the bodies of the said Eleanor and Mary.

The marriage contemplated with Ann Basset was never solemnized; but before 8th June, 1558, Walter Hungerford had been knighted, and had married Ann, one of the daughters of Sir William Dormer, Knt. By indenture dated on that day he surrendered to the Queen all the lands which, in reversion, had been settled by the last recited letters patent upon Ann Basset, and by letters patent dated 5th July in the same year † the Cornish manors, *inter alia*, were again granted to him and Ann his wife and to the heirs male of the body of the said Walter, with remainder over as before provided.

In 8th Elizabeth ‡ (1566) Sir Walter Hungerford and Edward Hungerford, Esq. his son and heir suffered a fine, *inter alia*, in the manor of Hamatethy to John Kylygrew, Esq. and John Penrose, jun. Gent., and the said Sir Walter Hungerford warranted the lands against Henry Earl of Huntingdon and his heirs for ever; and four years afterwards, John Kylygrew, jun. Esq. and John Penrose, jun. Gent. levied a fine § in the same lands of Sir Robert Throckmorton and Elizabeth his wife.

It appears, from proceedings in the Court of Exchequer in 8th Elizabeth, that, though in the several grants to Walter Hungerford of the manor of Hamatethy the description in the patent extended to the whole manor, the grants, in fact, referred to a moiety only. From the record referred to it appears that in the time of King Henry VIII. the manor of Hamatethy was divided into two separate parts, whereof one moiety came into the hands of George Earl of Huntingdon and the other moiety came to the hands of Walter Lord Hungerford. Hence we have concluded that the variance existing in the 2nd Henry VII. between Walter Hungerford and Edward Lord Hastings resulted in a compromise under which the lands in dispute were divided, and that, in the various records which we have cited subsequent to that date wherein the manor of Hamatethy is mentioned, the moiety of the manor only is intended to be conveyed. These proceedings show that at the time of the attainder of Walter Lord Hungerford, viz. 22nd July, 32nd Hen. VIII., one moiety was held by the said Walter *in capite* and the other moiety was held by George Earl of Huntingdon, son and heir of Edward Lord Hastings by Mary Hungerford above-mentioned, of King Henry VIII. as of his manor of Trevesquite, by fealty and rent of 12*l.* per annum.

* Pat. Rolls, 1 Mary, part iii. m. 16.

† Pedes Finium 8th Elizab. Trinity.

‡ Pat. Rolls, 4th and 5th Ph. and Mary, part ii. m. 9.

§ Pedes Finium 12th Elizab. Trinity.

This moiety descended to Henry Earl of Huntington, grandson of George, who in 1564* alienated it to Richard Roscarrock, William Carnsewe, and John Billing, Esquires, to be held of Leonard Lowys as of his manor of Trevesquite (then recently acquired), viz. the said Richard Roscarrock and John Billing as of free tenements, and the said William Carnsewe in demesne as of fee. It will thus be seen that William Carnsewe held a moiety of the manor in fee, and that Richard Roscarrock and John Billing each a third of the moiety, or one-sixth of the whole manor, as free tenants. Accordingly we find that on the death of Francis Hoblyn on 17th August, 1619, by the Inquis. p. m.† it was found that he died seized of a tenement called Irishes in St. Breward, a part of which he held of William Roscarrock, Richard Carnsew, Esq. and Richard Billing, Esq. as of the manor of Hamatethy, in free socage. And upon the inquisition taken upon the death of Richard Billing,‡ it was found that he held Chapel, Gam, and other lands in St. Breward of Sir Richard Carnsew, Knt. William Roscarrock, Esq. and Edward Lower, Gent. as of the manor of Hamatethy in free socage; and that he himself held one-sixth of the manor of Robert Loveyes as of the manor of Trevesquite in free socage.

In 2nd Charles I. Charles Roscarrock, Esq. suffered a fine in his sixth of the manor to John Escott, Gent.§ and in 1653 Richard Escott and Katherine his wife suffered a fine in the same sixth to Christopher Walker, Esq.|| from whom it passed to the family of Treise by the marriage of John Treise in 1656 with Cecilia Dunkyn, one of the coheirs of the said Christopher Walker. In 1656 John Treise and Cecilia his wife suffered a fine in this sixth, and also in a moiety of this manor, to William Treise, clerk, and Hugh Hobbs, doubtless for purposes of settlement.¶ Upon the death of John Treise his widow Cecilia was remarried to William Thomas, whereupon, on the 5th July, 1653,** a deed was executed for settling the lands of her inheritance, *inter alia*, a moiety and a sixth part of this manor. In 1704 Cecilia Thoms *alias* Thomas, widow, suffered a recovery in a moiety of the manor of Hamatethy, and also common of pasture for all animals, with appurtenances in Foweymoor,†† to Francis Hawkins, Gent. In what manner this moiety descended to Samuel Michell we cannot discover.

Edward Lower of Tremere, in St. Tudy, by his will, dated 16th January, 1690,‡‡ bequeathed, *inter alia*, his manor of Hamatethy to his brother Richard Lower, M.D. and others, in trust for testator's only daughter Elizabeth Lower, with remainder to the said Richard Lower. Richard Lower by his will, dated 5th January, 1690, gives, in the event of his dying without issue male, all his lands and manors to his daughter Loveday Lower to her own separate use, without the interference of any husband, and to her issue in tail, in default remainder to her sister Philippa

* Pedes Finium, 6th Elizabeth. Trinity.

‡ Inq. p. m. 22nd James, bundle 27, No. 26. Exch.

|| Pedes Finium 1653. Trinity.

** Deed at Lavethan.

†† Proved in the Archd. Court of Cornw. 4 May 1691. In Trinity Term 1 James II. William Browne, gent. levied a fine of Edward Lower and Elizabeth his wife of one messuage, also a twelfth part of the manor of Hamatethy. In Hilary Term 2 Wm. and Mary. John Fowler, gent. recovered a twelfth part of the manor of Hamatethy from Edward Lower and Elizabeth his wife. Roll 100. In Easter Term, 7 Anne, Vaughan Kestell, gent. recovered a twelfth part of the manor of Hamatethy from John Kestell, gent. and Elizabeth his wife. Roll 204.

† Inq. p. m. 17th James, bundle 27, No. 26. Exch.

§ Pedes Finium 2nd Charles. Michs.

¶ Pedes Finium, 1656. Easter.

†† Recoveries 2 Anne, Roll 110.

and her issue, and in default to testator's kinsman Richard Lower, second son of John Lower of Michaelstow and his issue.* Loveday Lower inherited this manor and other estates, and married to her first husband Samuel Michell of Notgrove, co. Gloucester, Esq. eldest son of James Michell, clerk, rector of that parish, by whom she had one son Samuel Michell, born 1703, who, upon his mother's death about 1752, succeeded to the estate. He died s. p. and his aunt Philippa having also died s. p. by his will, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 31st October, 1786, he bequeathed all his lands, including five-sixths of his manor of Hamatethy, together with all the rest of the Billing estates, to his cousin Mathew Michell, banker, son of the late Commodore Mathew Michell of Chiltern, co. Wilts, and his heirs male, in default of such issue several remainders over, with ultimate remainder to Mrs. Ann Onslow, sister of the said Mathew Michell. Upon the death of Mrs. Sarel, the widow of Mathew Michell, who died s. p., the ultimate remainder took effect, and the estates devolved upon the said Ann, then Lady Onslow, from whom they are inherited by her son Sir Matthew Onslow of Hengar, Baronet, the present possessor.†

In the beginning of the seventeenth century the other sixth part of the manor of Hamatethy belonged to the family of the Nicholls of Penrose. In 1705 Rebecca Nicholls, widow, and Arthur Nicholls, Esq. suffered a recovery to Peter Kekewich.‡ It was in the beginning of the present century the property of John Trehawke of Liskeard, Esq. from whom it passed to his nephew Mr. Kekewich, who sold it to the late Mrs. Sarel, from whom it passed to Sir Matthew Onslow, who now possesses the entirety of this ancient manor.

MANERIUM } A perfect Rental of the Moyety of the High Rents of the Mannor afores^d, due
DE } unto the Barton of Hametethie, together with the Moors Rent and Relienes
HAMETETHIE. } when they happen, which have been vsuallie and yearely paid as by the parti-
culars following, viz^t :—

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Darrell, Esq. for stepps in Advent	0	1	0
& for Moores	0	0	6
John Vivian, Esq. for Carwether	0	3	4
Barnard flammock for Bocarne	0	0	3
Christopher Coeke, Esq. for Higher fearnacre	0	2	0
Phillip Sprey, Gent. for Church Towne	0	2	8
William Pawle for Hill	0	0	4
Reig. Rogers for the same	0	0	4
John Hoeken for the same	0	0	4

* Probate granted, London, 9 Feb. 1690, Vere 126.

In Hilary Term, 22 and 23 Charles II. Humphry Nicoll suffered a recovery to William Beale of a sixth part of the manor of Hamatethy, and in Hilary 27 and 28 of the same King the same Humphry Nicoll again suffered a recovery of this and other manors to the same William Beale. Roll 130.

† Sir Henry Onslow, before mentioned, died on the 19th Nov. 1870, whilst these sheets were passing through the press, and is succeeded by his brother.

‡ Recoveries 4 Anne, Roll 146.

	£	s.	d.
Anthony Nicoll, Esq. for Pallmers 9 <i>d.</i> and for Arishes 9 <i>d.</i> —In all .	0	1	6
John Mullis for Henny Weare, 2½ <i>d.</i>	}	In all . . .	0 0 9
The heires of Jenken for the same, 4 <i>d.</i>			
The heires of White for the same, 2½ <i>d.</i>			
Thomas Lower, Esq. for Layes	0	0	6
John Lynam for the same	0	0	6
John Lord Roberts for Layes, 6 <i>d.</i>	}	In all . . .	0 0 11
& for Rowden, 5 <i>d.</i>			
M ^{rs} Phill for Keyres Hill	0	0	7½
W ^m Hocken, Gent. for Higher Trewint, 2½ <i>d.</i>	}	In all . . .	0 2 1½
for Lower Trewint, 2½ <i>d.</i>			
for Garross & Tryfullet Downes, 2½ <i>d.</i>			
& for Trewint and Garross Moors, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>			
John Nicoll, Esq. for Hennon, 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	}	In all . . .	0 2 3
& for Starlock, 6 <i>d.</i>			
More for Outer Nemell	0	0	6
Andrew Piper for Torr 6 <i>d.</i> & for Moors 6 <i>d.</i> —In all	0	1	0
Ambrose Manaton, Esq. for Carwether	0	0	4
Christopher Hawken for the same	0	0	2
The heires of Sir Richard Carnsew for Melland	0	0	3
Stephen Tucker for Chaple	0	0	3
Sum tot'	£1	2	5

Indorsed,

A Rent roll of the Manno^r of Hamatethie in Symonward.

NOTE.—This document, which is in the collection of the author, is not dated; but it is shewn by internal evidence to relate to some year between 1634 and 1651.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE VICARAGE AND PARISH CHURCH.

As the parish church was originally founded by a lord of the manor of Hamatethy, and anciently appertained to that manor, we propose to treat of it here.

There is no certain evidence when it was founded. The first record relating to it, so far as we know, is an undated charter printed by Dr. Oliver, which that learned author attributes to the reign of King Stephen or Henry II. or a little later.* Inasmuch, however, as Robert de Cardinan,

* Mon. Dioc. Exon. p. 37, note.

who was one of the attesting witnesses, was alive in 1224,* and Hugh Bardolph, another witness, was Sheriff in 1185 and in 1201, and died in 1203, we must conclude that the charter was not made much earlier than the close of the twelfth century. By the charter alluded to William Peverell granted the church of St. Brewvered to God and the church of S. Andrew of Tywardreth, and the monks there serving God, for the good of the soul of the said William, the souls of his father and mother, and all his ancestors; in consideration of which gift Andrew, then prior, and the convent, granted to William Peverell and his heirs to have service three times a week in his chapel at Hamathethi from the mother Church, whensoever the aforesaid William or his wife should be present there.†

We have no knowledge when this church was transferred to the Bishop of Exeter, but we find that by a charter dated 5th Sept. 1278,‡ Bishop Bronscombe appropriated its rectory to his dean and chapter, as well with the view of celebrating the festival of his patron saint, St. Gabriel, on that day, as for the good of his soul and the souls of his father and mother, and the souls of all his successors Bishops of Exeter; and a few days afterwards, viz. on the Sunday next before the Feast of the Exaltation of Holy Cross, he endowed the vicarage of St. Bruered with the tithes of hay, and with the tithes of sheaf within the township of Lauk Minor, with all the glebe and the buildings thereon, with the exception of two acres English reserved for the dean and chapter.§

At a survey made by the chapter in 1281, the vicarage was estimated at the yearly value of 15 marks (equal to 10*l.*), and the rectory at 30 marks; and at the same survey the chancel was reported to be good and well covered, but indifferently lighted.

At the ecclesiastical valuation of Pope Nicholas (finished 1292), this benefice was taxed under the name of *Ecclesia de Bruered* at 7*l.* ||

At the valuation of King Henry VIII. the profits of the rectory were returned as "nil," because it was appropriated to the Cathedral of Exeter; but the vicarage was valued in great tithes and in small, with the agistment of the glebe, beyond 8*s.* 9½*d.* due for sinodals, 8*l.* This survey was completed by Trinity Term 1535, by virtue of a royal writ dated 30th of the preceding

* *Excerpta Rot. Finium*, vol. i. 116.

† *Mon. Dioc. Exon.* p. 42.

‡ *Vide Appendix I. No. 1.*

§ *Vide Appendix I. No. 2.*

|| In the 14th and 15th Edw. III. statutes were passed granting to the King a subsidy of a ninth and fifteenth for maintaining the safety of the realm in the wars against France, Scotland, &c. It consisted of the ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece, and the ninth lamb, and, in cities and boroughs, the ninth part of all their goods and chattels. Other persons were assessed at a fifteenth, except "poor boralle people and others who live of their bodily travail," who were excused. Assessors and venditors were appointed in every county to assess and sell the ninths and fifteenths. For facilitating the collection it was afterwards arranged that the assessment should be based upon the valuation of benefices in Pope Nicholas's taxation, upon the assumption that the ninth of the corn, wool, and lambs in 1340 was worth as much in a parish as the tenth of corn, wool, and lambs, and other titheable commodities in 1292, when the valuation of Pope Nicholas was finished. The procedure was thus: the parishioners in every parish found upon their oath the true value of the corn, wool, and lambs, then the amount of the ancient tax of the church was stated, and afterwards the causes why the ninth did not equal in value the tax of the church. In some counties and parishes local causes greatly reduced the value of the ninth. In this parish it was sold for the same, as is shown by the following record: "Of the ninth sheaf, fleece, and lamb of the parish church of St. Bruered taxed at 8*l.*, and according to this sold by William David, William Longe, Henry Carwetherhet, and Richard Carwetherhet. Of 15⁰⁰ truly none."—*Nonarum Inquisitiones*, p. 345.

January. There is, however, a later survey of the diocese of Exeter extant, returned to the Crown by Bishop Vesey on 3rd Nov. 1536.*

At present the area of the parish subject to the payment of tithes is 9,230 acres, and the undermentioned annual moduses, or prescriptive or customary payments, are payable instead of all tithes other than those of corn and grain of the following lands:—

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In respect to a tenement called Hennon, containing 79 acres 1 rood 6 perches	0	2	0
" " Coombe, containing 53 acres	}	0	7 1½
" " Coombe Mill, containing 14 perches			
" " Jeffries tenement in Penrose, containing 11 acres			
" " Hengar Woods, containing 20 acres			
" those parts of the Barton of Hengar which are in this parish, containing 80 acres			

In respect to a glebe containing 70 acres, when not in the manurance of the vicar 4 0 0

Two tenements of Lank and Lower Lank, by the grant of Bishop Broneseombe above-mentioned, renders all tithes, great and small, to the vicar of the parish, in respect to which he has to keep in repair the chancel of the church. The gross rent-charge payable to the tithe-owners, including the title of glebe, is—

To the vicar	£294	
To the dean and chapter	154	
	— £448	

LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

- Cir. 1189 to 1299. Osbert was chaplain of the Church of St. Bruered when it was granted to the Priory of Tywardreth.
- Cir. 1230 to 1240. "Thomas, parson of St. Bruered," is witness to a charter without date † by which Odo, son of Walter Treverbyn, granted certain land, &c. to the Priory of Tywardreth. This was probably Thomas de Treverbyn, upon whose resignation in
- 1272 John Julius ‡ was instituted.
1275. . . . Arceneks, sub-deacon, § was instituted.

* The earlier survey appears to have been unsatisfactory in some minor points, and certainly, so far as Cornwall was concerned, omitted the names of the incumbents, notwithstanding that the Commissioners were strictly enjoined to return them everywhere. As regards St. Breward no additional information is afforded except that John Foto is returned as vicar. (See Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 51.)

† Mon. Dioc. Exon. p. 43. Charter xix.; which from internal evidence would seem to have been made cir. 1230-1240.

‡ Broneseombe's Register, fo. 49.

§ Idem, fo. 69.

1278. Sept. . . . Warin de Sancta Tetha * was instituted.
 1297. . . . Drogo was vicar.†
 1329. June 29 . . Sir John Cory,‡ priest, was collated.
 1335. Decr. 29 . . Thomas de Stafforde,§ priest, was collated.
 1363. . . . Walter Solers,||
 1373. April 9 . . Sir John Luna ¶ was collated.
 (Date unknown.) . Thomas Trengoff, upon whose resignation
 1376. Novr. 5 . . John Hankyn ** was instituted.
 (Date unknown.) . John Hokey, upon whose death,
 1419. April 1, . . Reginald Russell †† was instituted, upon whose death,
 1439. July 1, . . Henry Ley ‡‡ was instituted, upon whose resignation,
 1492. June 25, . . Henry Waren §§ was instituted, upon whose resignation,
 1512. April 22. . John Fotte,||| chaplain, was instituted, upon whose resignation.
 1541. Decr. 31. . John Bathe * was instituted, upon whose death,
 1571. July 17, . . Lewis Adams,† clerk, was instituted, upon whose death,
 1607. Sept. 30, . John Pellyton,‡ clerk, was instituted.
 1631. July. 21 . . Thomas Marwood,§ after whose death,
 1669. Oct. 21, . . Nicholas Philips,|| clerk, was collated by the bishop by lapse of time, upon
 whose resignation,

* Bronescombe's Reg. fo. 89, vide Appendix No. 2.

† Drogo occurs as vicar in 1197. A subsidy was levied in Parliament for prosecuting a war with France, and Pope Boniface issued a bull prohibiting the clergy from paying any tallage or imposition levied upon them by any lay prince in obedience to this bull, many of the Cornish clergy in common with others refused to pay the tax. The King seized their goods, and in some cases their persons, and compelled them to enter into recognizances with lay sureties if they had no lay fee of their own, to pay certain fines, and to have writs of protection for their persons, goods, and lands. Among them was Drogo, Vicar of St. Breward, who gave surety, as appears from this record: "Johannes de Bickebury de Londe-ende recog. & oblig. se regi pro Drogone Vicar. Ecclesie S. Brueroli, Exon. Dioc. dimid. mar." We find his name again in the list of those who had paid the fine: "Drogo Vicar. Ecclesie de Sancto Brueredo." Pryme's Records, iii. pp. 702, 717.

‡ Grandison's Register.

§ Idem

|| Upon an Inquisition taken in 1363, on a vacancy in the Church of St. Tudy when Walter Solers was presented, it was found that he was also Rector of Helland and Vicar of St. Breward. Grandison's Reg. 143.

¶ Grandison's Reg.

** Brentyngham's Reg. fo. 43

†† Stafford's Register, fo. 197. 1422. Licence granted to Reginald Russell to celebrate Divine service in the chapels of St. Michael and St. James in this parish. Lucy's Reg. fo. 40.

‡‡ Lucy's Reg. vol. ii. fo. 179.

§§ Booth's Reg. fo. 41

||| Oldham's Reg. fo. 47

* Voysey's Reg. fo. 167. 1571. Johnes Bathe sepul. fait 22 Aprilis. (Par. Reg.)

† Bradbridge's Reg. fo. 2. See Monumental Inscription No. 3.

‡ Cary's Reg. fo. 86. John Peliton matriculated at Exeter Coll. Oxon. 2 July 1582, aged 19, of the county of Devon, "Pleb. fil." He attended an Episcopal Visitation at Bodmin 9 April 1622, and was buried 24 June 1631.

§ Thomas Marwood matriculated at Exeter Coll. Oxon. 8 Feb. 1604-5, aged 19 years, of county of Devon. "Pleb. fil." He was excused for not attending an Episcopal Visitation at Bodmin, 2 Aug. 1668, propter senectutem.

|| Gauden's Reg. fo. 115. One of this name matriculated at Wadham Coll. Oxon. 2 Nov. 1638, aged 16 years, of county Cornwall. "Sacerd. fil."

- 1677, Sept. 25, . William Salmon,* clerk, M.A. was instituted, upon whose death,
 1691, June 29, . Nicholas Downe,† clerk, M.A. was instituted, upon whose death,
 1723, July 2, . William Blake,‡ clerk, A.B. was instituted, upon whose cession,
 1726, Sept. 26, . John Torr,§ clerk, A.B. was instituted, upon whose death,
 1729, Jan. 11, . Philip Hicks,|| clerk, M.A. was admitted, upon whose cession,
 1738, March 19, . William Kelly,¶ clerk, A.B. was admitted, upon whose death,
 1742, Sept. 7, . Thomas Bennett,** clerk, M.A. was admitted, upon whose death,
 1767, Aug. 5 . Ralph Barron,†† clerk, A.B. was admitted, upon whose death,

* Sparrow's Reg. fo. 78.

“1677. Gallielmus Salmon huius Parochie Vicarius et Maria Hill filia Christopheri Hill parochie Micheli-nomenis Rectoris impti fuerunt decimo quarto 9bris.” (Par. Reg.)

1690. William Salmon, Vicar, was buried Feb. 2. (Par. Reg.)

1678. Christopher son of William and Mary Salmon (Vicar) was baptized 11 Sept. (Par. Reg.)

1685. John son of William and Mary Salmon (Vicar) was baptized 6 Feb. (Par. Reg.)

† Lamplugh's Reg. fo. 109. One of this name was B.A. at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1663–1723 Nicholas Downe, Vicar, buried June 23. (Par. Reg.)

‡ Bishops' Reg. New Series, vol. vi. fo. 7.

§ Bishops' Reg. New Series, vol. vi. fo. 48.

John Torre matriculated at Exeter College, Oxon. 15th March, 1715-6, aged 17, son of John Torre “clericus,” of St. John's, Cornwall. He was B.A. 7 March, 1721-2, and a fellow of Exeter College on the Cornish foundation 1718-28. He was also vicar of St. Winnow, where, from the parish books, he appears to have been resident, and he was buried in the chancel of the church there on 11th Sept. 1728.

|| Bishop's Reg. New Series, vol. vi. fo. 67.

Philip Hicckes matriculated at Exeter College, Oxon. 8th April, 1717, aged 17 years, son of Philip Hicckes “clericus,” of Gulwall, co. Cornwall, B.A. 13th Oct. 1720, and M.A. 27th June, 1723.

¶ Bishops' Reg. New Series, vol. vii. fo. 31.

William Kelly. One of this name matriculated at Exeter College, Oxon. 17th March, 1732, aged 18 years, son of William Kelly, of Bideford, co. Devon, gent.

** Bishops' Reg. New Series, vol. vii. fo. 80.

†† Bishops' Reg. New Series, vol. ix. fo. 27.

Ralph Baron matriculated at Exeter College, Oxon. 4th April, 1759, aged 19 years, son of Jonathan Baron of Lostwithiel clerk, son of John Baron of Tyntagel, Cornwall, gent. Mr. Baron was a clever, though somewhat eccentric, man, and an inveterate punster. He was the author of several pieces of poetry both in Latin and English. About 1810 a few Devonians paid a visit to Cornwall as tourists, one of whom, it was said, was the late Lord Fortescue, then Lord Ebrington, who left behind them some lines facetiously derogatory to the county. Mr. Baron replied to them in the same strain. Beside these lines several other pieces of poetry from his pen remain in MS. none of which, so far as we know, have been printed. We may mention the following: “On Bodmin Races,” “Ode to Fancy,” “The Hine and Cry, or England's Revenge,” “An Apology,” addressed to Mrs. Read of Tremere in St. Tudy, “The Pretty Mountaineers, or a Trip to Brown Willy,” “Lines on some Villages on the West Coast of Cornwall,” “In Dominum, ultimo inter fluctus discrimine mirum in modum servatum, Julii die 15, 1791,” “On Restormel Castle near Lostwithiel,” “In Vitam Rusticam,” “De Cane et Lupis (Fábula),” “De Ano et Aucillis,” “Quid tibi vestanto Lignum Jactator huius.” The following are given as specimens:

AN ODE TO FANCY.

Ideal Power, to whom belong
 A thousand beauties, aid my song,
 Shed o'er my verse thy lucid ray,
 And smile propitious on my lay;—

Indulge the bard, the muse inspire,
 And teach her how to tune the lyre.
 Thro' boundless space the active mind
 Excursive ranges unconfin'd,

1814. Feby. 22 . Nicholas Gay,* clerk, M.A. was admitted, upon whose death,
 1815, June 16, . Thomas Jones Landon,† clerk, M.A. was admitted, upon whose death,
 1851, Janv. 27, . George Martin,‡ clerk, D.D. was admitted.

While she, whose motions none control,
 Can waft a thought from pole to pole.
 Behold a sceptre in her hand
 She bears, and waves her magic wand.
 Lo! now 'mid Zembda's snows she stands,
 And now on Afric's burning sands;
 Now on some hoary mountain brow,
 Well pleas'd to view the vale below.
 Descending to the verdant glade
 She flies, or to the sylvan shade.
 But chiefly thou delight'st to dwell
 With maniac in his dreary cell;
 Or else, in some sequestered nook
 Reclining, near the babbling brook.
 Sometimes a King dispensing law,
 Or beggar on a bed of straw.
 Or else a statesman, solemn, grave;
 Or soldier strutting bold and brave.
 Creation's charms are all her own,
 And scenes by Nature's pencil drawn.
 You arch,* where many a colour glows,
 Boasts not such tints as Fancy shews.

Her freaks and frolics oft are seen
 Conspicuous in the "Fairy Queen."†
 While Shakspeare, fav'rite, darling child
 Warbles his native wood-notes wild.
 In dreams and visions of the night,
 Which vanish at th' approach of light;
 Spectres and ghosts (a ghastly train!)
 Are wont to issue from the brain.
 "As birds which mounting from the spray
 Thro' aether wing their devious way;—
 Or ships 'mid swelling waves we find
 Which float and leave no track behind:"‡
 Thus we in vain the phantom trace,
 The fugitive still mocks the chace.
 Yet what avail such transient sights,
 Or what sublimary delights!
 Grant that, when clos'd the shifting scene,
 Replete with labour, care, and pain,—
 O, thou stupendous Deity,—
 Our views may centre still in Thee:
 Where joys, surpassing all below,
 And pleasures from the fountain flow!

IN VITAM RUSTICAM.

Clara splendescat procul inter aedes
 Aula regales: procul absit urbis
 Fastus—aspirat mihi Musa lato
 Ruris alumno.
 Musa, quæ turbæ est inimica prave
 Rure agens, umbras colit alma matris
 Paris intonsas, et amœna querit
 Otia vati.

Inter argutas juvat ire sylvas
 Me, recens ortos ubi ver amictus
 Induit, curis juvat et solutus

Ducere vitam.

Nec sibi laute dapis est paranda
 Cura, libato neque sacra Divo
 Orgia, oblectat nec utroque luxus
 Missus ab Indo.
 Parturit fruges ager: instat anni
 Spes redux: aures avis et canendo
 Mulcet allectas, redoletque dulcis
 Naribus aera.

1814. R. Baron, vicar of this parish, buried Janv. 6, aged 72. (Par. Reg.)

* Bishops' Reg. New Series, vol. x. fo. 63.

Nicholas Gay matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 10th May, 1771, aged 18 years, B.A. 1775, son of Nicholas Gay, clerk of Newton St. Cyres, Devon.

† Bishops' Reg. New Series, vol. x. fo. 78.

Thomas Jones Landon matriculated at Worcester College, Oxford, 3rd July, 1805, aged 19 years, B.A. 1809, M.A.

1811, son of Thomas Landon of Teulston de la Mere, co. Hereford, Gent. Buried at St. Breward, 4th Nov. 1850.

‡ Bishops' Reg. New Series, vol. xiii. fo.

* Rainbow.

† Spenser's.

‡ Wisl. v. 10, 11.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The original Norman structure was probably cruciform, with a narrow aisle on each side of the nave. The present building consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, and a small chapel on the north of the chancel separated therefrom, and from the transept, by well carved oak parclose; a south aisle, extending to the length of the nave and chancel, with the exception of the two westernmost bays; a south porch, and a western tower. The sanctuary rises by three levels of a step each. The fabric is of much interest, exhibiting every style of architecture from Norman to modern work. (See Plan, Plate x.)

The original walls of the chancel and nave remain, and are of Norman work, the pillars of which are very massive, having the usual square bases and radiating fluted capitals, with the other distinctive features of the architecture of the eleventh century. (See Plate xi. fig. 12.) The eastern bays of the north aisle are, however, of a somewhat later character; one has apparently an inscription, or certain peculiar markings, on it. (See Plate xi. figs. 4*a* and 4*b*.)

Great alterations would seem to have been made in the beginning of the fourteenth century. The whole of the walls of the aisle, transept, and chapel were removed and rebuilt, at which time it is probable the transept was enlarged. A perpendicular line of joints in the stonework, seen on the exterior, seems to show that the north wall was pulled down subsequently to the others, and re-erected about two feet further out.

The north aisle, with the exception of the two westernmost bays, which have been recently rebuilt, the chapel and transept are of good Second-Pointed work. The south aisle, with its piers and arches,* the porch, and the tower, are all of Third-Pointed work. There is a small piscina in the north wall of the south aisle under a somewhat plain arch. (See Plate xi. fig. 7.)

The chancel window, a good two-light specimen in Early-Geometric style, was designed by the architect Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, under whose care the church was restored.† It was re-opened for divine service on St. Mathew's Day, 1864. The windows in the north chapel, transept and aisle are two-light windows of a type exceedingly common in work of the Second-Pointed period. The windows in the south aisle are four-light, the eastern one a five-light filled with tracery, in which, as is usual in this style, the vertical lines sub-dividing the lights predominate.

The font is of Norman date and of a peculiar form. A short cylindrical stem rises out of a base of a cushioned character and supports the basin, which has a square plinth diminished to a circular form at the top (see plate xi. fig. 5). Over the south door are placed the arms of William III.:

{ 1700. }
{ W. R. }

* A capital of a column hexagonal in form, of Norman work, which is built into the wall of the school-house, was, perhaps, from the original aisle (see Plate xi. fig. 11.) A similar capital is preserved in the pleasure grounds at Great Lanke.

† We are indebted to Mr. St. Aubyn's courtesy for the accompanying plan of the church.

The tower, which has been struck by lightning twice within the last hundred years,* is the most recent part of the original work. It is of three stages, 54 feet in height, surmounted with an embattled parapet and crocketed pinnacles of a common form, and of questionable beauty as to proportion. (Pl. xi. fig. 1.) It may, however, be noticed that the crockets are of a peculiar type, representing dolphin's heads. The pinnacle on the north-east, which caps the stair turret, is modern and inferior in workmanship. The corbels of the hood-moulding over the east window of the bell-chamber are very singular in their character, representing men holding, apparently, large bottles. There is a similar sculpture in the pleasure-grounds at Great Lanke, with this exception, that in the latter case the figure represents an angel. (Pl. xi. fig. 14.) It is probable that these singular devices, of bottles, or possibly of musical instruments of some kind, commemorated an incident in the life of the saint to whom the church is dedicated.

The tower contains five bells, all recast by Fitz Anthony Pennington in 1758.† They are respectively of the following dimensions, and are inscribed as below:—

1st Bell. Diameter at the mouth 2ft. 7in. "Peace and good neighbourhood and prosperity to this Parish. 1758."

2nd Bell. Diameter 2ft. 7½in. Inscription, "F. A. P. 1758," with coin impressions.

3rd Bell. Diameter 2ft. 11in. Inscription, "Fitz Anthony Pennington east we five in 1758."

4th Bell. Diameter 3ft. Inscription, "Jn^o. Bennett, Vie.; Sam^l. Michell, Esq. W^m. Hoeken, and Walt^r. Symons, C. W. 1758. F. A. P."

5th Bell. This is broken into pieces. Inscription, "I to the Church the living call, and to the grave I summon all." Note of the old tenor, "F."

There are some good bench-ends remaining in this church, though removed from their original uses. They are carved with the emblems of the Passion and other usual devices of the 15th century. (Pl. xi. figs. *a* to *i* and *x*, *y*, *z*.) Some of them bear family arms (plate viii.): *a* a saltier; *b* a saltier cotised; *c* a chev. between three roses (Lower?); *d* two bird-bolts in pale; *e* three pikes naiant to the sinister, probably the arms of the Priory of Bodmin reversed; *f*. . . . three rests? one and two, probably intended for the arms of Grenville. The same arms occur correctly drawn on the bench-ends in the neighbouring church of Saint Endellion. See *post*.

* Notes of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.

† The bells were recast in a small garden just outside the churchyard fence, due east of the church. It was afterwards called the "Bell Garden," and is shewn on the parish map as No. 498. Within the last 20 years, however, considerable alterations have been made in the enclosures near the church, and the "Bell Garden" has been absorbed into the field numbered on the map 497. Fitz Anthony Pennington was drowned in crossing Antony Ferry with a bell in a boat, intended to be set up at Landulph, on 20 April 1768, aged 38. He was buried in the tower of Landulph Church, where a mural tablet is erected to his memory, with, in addition to his name, age, &c. the following lines:

Tho' boisterous winds and billows sore
Hath toss'd me to and fro,
By God's decree, in spite of both,
I rest now here below.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

IN THE CHANCEL.

- (1). GILBERT PARKER, D.D., died March 19th, 1795, aged 74.

To thy reflexion, mortal friend,
Th' advice of Moses I commend ;
Be wise and meditate thy end.—Deut. xxxij. 29.

- (2). Sacred to the memory of Rev
- ^d
- . RALPH BARON, late Vicar of this parish, who died January 1814, aged 72 years. On the plinth below :—

I know that my Redeemer liveth.

- (3). On a broken tablet (a portion of which is lost) is a part of an inscription to the memory of [LEWIS] ADAMS, Vicar of Beward. Deceased and his wife are represented kneeling in prayer. (See Pl. xi. fig. 8.) The border contains the words :

. . . . s lyfe the xxij day of August in Au'o domi 1607 vicar of Beward xxxvj years, and so ended this lyfe.

Within the border is inscribed :

This worke was made at the cost of John Adams his sonne 1609.

- (4). An adjoining slab commemorates probably John, the son of the last-mentioned. At the top is the name I. ADAMS, and on the corner of the slab L. A. (probably his widow's initials). These verses are added :

The godly lyfe hee lyved,
Hee to the worlde dyd shewe,
But here remains his bed
Tyll sounde of Trumpe shall blowe.
Let children learne by this my cost and payne,
Not to let dye ther buried father's fame.

- (5). In the floor of the chapel belonging to the manor of Penrose Burden is a stone with the following inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of Ann the wife of John Billing of Hengar, Esq^r, the Daughter of Francis Trelawny of Venn, in the County of Devon, Esq^r, who departed this Lyfe the First of August Anno Dom. 1687.

ARMS : Or, upon a bend sable three stag's heads, coupéd, of the field (Billing), impaling : Argent, a chevron sable (Trelawny).

- (6). At the east end of the south aisle is a large slate monument with the following inscription beneath the arms of Billing, differenced with a crescent. WILLIAM BILLING of Lanke, gent. was buried the 17th day of February 1654.

A character of the deceas'd shal be
 No subject of this strait epitomie ;
 Expect no large encomiums at al,
 No thing of stern nor panegyricall.
 Charnels and Tombs need only hint but this,
 Survivor, heed thy metamorphosis.

(7). On a low altar-tomb in the south aisle is a slab with figures of a man and his wife each with a large ruff about the neck. Both are kneeling, the former at a faldstool, upon which is an open book. The hands of both are clasped in prayer. The stone is mutilated, and the following is the only part of the inscription which remains :—

the memory of . . . rstpher Rogers, gentillman, who deceassed this lyfe the xvth day of May in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and foure

This worke was made to the cost of Rignald Rogers, gentelman, 1609. (See Pl. xi. fig. 13.)

(8). On the north side a broken tablet attached to a tomb bears the following inscription :—
 Here lieth the body of Nicholas Berrorogh, gentelman, who was byried * th o dom'i 1654.

O LORD, I am not puffed in mind,
 I have no scornful eye,
 I do not exercise myself
 In things that be to hye ;
 But as the child that weaned is,
 Even from his mother's breast ;
 So have I, LORD, behaved myself
 In silence and in rest.—Psalme cxxxii.

The world is like a play where every age concludes his scene [and] so departs [the] stage. Thus playes posti his natur forgetting . . . takes it for

IN THE CHURCHYARD.

(9). On an altar-tomb is a slab inscribed around the margin :

Here lyeth the body of John Borrrough of Penquite, gent., was buried the 21th of July, Anno Dom. 1696. Beatrice his wife was buried 28th of March, anno 1696. John their son was buried the 29th of Novemb. 1712.

In the middle of the slab are these lines :

Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble;
 he cometh fourth like a flower that is cut downe, he fleeth
 also as a shadow and continueth not.
 Death driveth all to its first mother dust,
 Fearfull to the Evil but Joyfull to the Just.

* 1654. Nicholas Borrowe was buried 13 March. Par. Reg.

BEATRICE, the wife of WILLIAM BENNETT, daughter of John Borrough of Penquite, Gente. buried the 27th of March, 1728.

She is gon before and left me here behind, a beter wife I think no man could find.

A shield of arms displays a chevron between three fleurs de lys.

(10). Near the south wall of the church, and just within the churchyard entrance-gates :—

In memory of ELLEN, daughter of GEORGE MARTIN, D.D. Vicar of this parish, and HARRIET his wife. Born 25th April, 1853. Died 30th Jan^r, 1856.

Of such is the kingdom of God. St. Mark, x. 14.

(11). On a high tomb :—

Here lieth the Body of LOUIS SYMONS, who was buried the 26th day of March, 1758, in the 58th year of his age.

PARISH REGISTERS.

The entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials are all contained in one volume from the commencement of the record in 1558 to 1784. The register of baptisms is very imperfect. No entries were made from the year 1584 to 1585 inclusive, though space is left in the book. They are irregular in the years 1588, 1590 to 1604, 1606, 1608 to 1611, after which the record appears to have been pretty well kept, with the exception of from 1647 until 1784. The marriage register is more perfect, and the entries appear to have been regularly made, except from the years 1618 to 1620, for which period there are no entries. From 1621 to 1753 they appear to have been duly recorded.

The record of burials appears to have been kept with tolerable accuracy from the commencement to 1785.

A second volume contains the entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1786 to 1812.

In consequence of a misapprehension no entries of baptisms or burials were made from 1832 to 1850.

The earliest names which occur in the registers are Baker, Hawkin, Chaplen, Karnike, Dawe, Hambly, Hocken, May, Davy, Tome, Shepherd, Pawley, Cocke, Gilbert, Bate, Rogers, Chapman, Bathe, Blewet, Broade, Hoskyn, and Remals, &c.

ANCIENT CHAPELS.

We have already noticed that William Peverell had a domestic chapel at his house at Hamatethy. We find two chapels mentioned in the diocesan registers as having been licensed for divine service. The first was in 1371,* on the 1st Sept. in which year a licence was granted

* Bp. Brentingham's Register, vol. i. fo. 13.

to Sir Hugh Peverell, kn. to have service in the chapel of St. Michael the Archangel "atte Roghtorr" during the pleasure of the bishop. On 12th Oct. 1419* a more general licence was obtained by Sir Reginald Russell, vicar of the parish church of St. Bruard, to celebrate divine service in the chapels of St. Michael and St. James in the same parish; and on 10th Nov. 1435 another licence was granted for the chapel of St. Michael.† We have no means of satisfactorily identifying the site of the chapel of St. James, though we are inclined to think this chapel was situate at a place yet called "Chapel" on the western side of the parish. Tradition still points to the mowhay as the burial ground, in which human remains are said to have been found. Formerly some carved stones were lying about in it, but when the dwellinghouse was rebuilt they were used up in the walls.

There is an ancient well at this place the waters of which were believed to possess special healing qualities. (See pl. xi. fig. 2.) It was visited formerly by the peasantry in considerable numbers who made certain votive offerings. The faith in its virtues has now, however, been almost wholly lost.

There is no difficulty respecting the site of the chapel of St. Michael. It was situated on the most easterly of the two peaks of Roghtorr, where the foundations may still be traced, and some of the materials of the walls yet remain, though most of the ruins, which were of a characteristic nature, have been removed. A stone which formed the arch of the door was carried away by a Mr. H. C. Vosper in 1836, and inserted over the doorway of a small public house called "The Britannia," then being built, on the road leading from Camelford to Alternun, just at the boundary of the parishes of Davidstow and St. Clether. It has a two-centred arch with a moulded edge on the inner surface, out of which arises a fleur-de-lis somewhat rudely incised. (See plate xi. fig. 9.) There is also a small column of a Norman type, which is said to have been brought from the Roghtorr Chapel; but, from its character, we think it more probable that it was obtained at Llancceston. (See plate xi. fig. 10.)

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

A new national school-house was erected in this parish in the year 1853, and a class-room has since been added. These schools are conducted upon the mixed system, boys and girls together, by a certificated master, and will afford accommodation for about 120 children. The average daily attendance is at present about 60. Built into the wall over the doorway of the new house is an ancient sculptured figure of a deacon. (See pl. xi. fig. 3.)

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

The only parochial charity arises from a bequest under the will of the late Robert Skinner of

* Bp. Lacy's Register, Vol. III. fo. 40.

† Bp. Lacy's Register, fo. 135.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

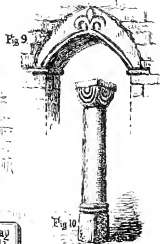


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.



Exeter, Gent. dated 12th March, 1859,* and consists of 10*s.* per annum to be distributed by the minister and churchwardens on Christmas Eve each year for ever to and among the poor people of the parish, whether receiving parochial relief or not, in bread or money, preferring the most needy and the most deserving.

MEETING HOUSES.

There are two meeting-houses of dissenters in this parish. One belonging to the "Bible Christians" is situate at Limehead, in connection with which are 41 registered members. A new Bible Christian meeting-house is now (Sept. 1870) in course of erection near the village of St. Brevard. The other belongs to the United Methodist Free Church Connection, and possesses 32 registered members. The last is at Lower Lank.

MANOR OF PENROSE-BURDON.

We do not find this manor of Penrose in the Domesday Survey. It was doubtless taxed under Blisland, to which lordship it anciently appertained, as is shown by the earliest record relating to it which has fallen under our observation. This is a confirmation by King John on 7th January, in the second year of his reign (1200-1), "Know that we grant, and by this our present charter confirm to Peter Burdon, son of Robert, son of Geoffry, one hundred shillings land, which Reginald† Earl of Cornwall, uncle of King Henry our father, gave to the aforesaid Robert, father to the aforesaid Peter, in his manor of Bloston, viz. Penros, with all its appurtenances, to be held by him and his heirs of the heirs of the aforesaid Earl by the service of half a knight's fee."‡ At the same time was granted a confirmation of lands in Teinton given by King Henry III. To have this confirmation Peter Burdon gave the King 60 marks and one palfry.§

In the 19th Henry III. (1235), upon the collection of the aid granted upon the marriage of Isabel, the King's sister, to Frederic II. Emperor of Germany, Richard Burdon paid *8*s.* 4*d.** for half of a small fee in Penros.||

This manor formed also a tithing, and as such was amerced in 1284, because it had been slack in endeavouring to discover a murderer;¶ and in 1303 it was again fined for not appearing fully at a coroner's inquest.**

In the inquisition taken 29th Edward I. (1301), after the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, among the fees pertaining to the castle of Launceston, it is found that the heir of Richard Burdon held half a fee in Penrosburden, and the value is stated to be 100*s.* per annum.†† This

* Proved at Exeter 30 March 1859.

† Reginald died 1175, so that the original grant was before that date.

‡ Rotuli Chartarum, p. 83

§ Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus, m. 94.

|| Testa de Nevill, p. 201.

¶ Assize Rolls, 12th Edw. I. m. 8. d.

** Assize Rolls, 30th Edw. I. m. 57. d

†† Inq. p. m. Edmund Earl of Cornwall, 28th Edw. I. m. 44.

heir was without doubt Nicholas Burdon, who, upon the aid being levied in the same King's reign for the marriage of the King's eldest daughter, was returned as holding half a fee in Penrosburden. From him it passed to Johanna, wife of William Tremblethou, which William, in right of his wife, held this half-fee in 20th Edward III. when the aid was levied for knighting the King's eldest son,* which it is said was before (referring back to the aid mentioned above) held by Nicholas Burdon. We have no distinct evidence to show that Johanna was the heir of Nicholas Burdon, though it is probable. In 1342,† however, Richard de Reskilliston suffered a fine in this manor to William Tremblethou. It would appear that in 1348 the manor was vested in the family of Peverell, for in that year Thomas Peverell and Wentheliana his wife levied a fine therein of Hugh Peverell.‡ This fine was repeated the following year, when the said Hugh acknowledged the right of the said Thomas and Wentheliana to the said manor, to be held by them and the heirs male of their bodies for ever of the said Hugh and his heirs, by the rent of one red rose annually on the Feast of St. John Baptist. Nevertheless, we find from the inquisition taken after the death of Edward Prince of Wales (1378),§ that he died seized of half a fee in Penros-Burdon, which was then held of him by Joban, who was the wife of William, son of Robert. We have no doubt, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of names, that this William and Johanna are identical with William Tremblethou and Johanna his wife above-mentioned, and identical also with William Fitz-Walter or Fitzwauter, who died, as appears from his inquisition post-mortem taken at Lamerton on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Gregory 9th Rich. II. || seized, *inter alia*, of the manor of Otterham and of this manor. Of whom this manor was held, the jurors say they are ignorant, but they state that after the death of the said William, John were entered upon it, and held it. Thomas Fitzwauter, son of the said William, was found to be his nearest heir, and of the age of 11 years and more. As concerning this manor, an inquisition was taken at "Merwenelirch" on Monday next before the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 21st Rich. II. before Henry Ileombe, escheator, and a jury, who found that William Fitzwauter on the day on which he died held the manor of Penrose-Burdon of the King by military service, as of the Duchy of Cornwall and Castle of Launceston: that after the death of the said William it was seized into the King's hands by John Aston, then escheator, the value being 10 marks per annum, and held for two years and more: that the King granted this manor and all the lands in Cornwall to William Fitzwauter, to William Corby, together with the marriage of Thomas, son and heir of the said William Fitzwauter, to receive to his own use of the profits 20*l.* per annum, and to account for the surplus into the Exchequer; that Edward Earl of Devon, on Tuesday in the vigil of St. Thomas, 12th Rich. II. entered upon the said manor and expelled all those who claimed to hold of the King, and that he occupied the same and took the profits to his own use for five years next following his entry: and that the said Earl held two parts and took the profits for four years following the five years, the other third being held by Margery, who was wife of the said Thomas Fitzwauter, as her dower; and the jury say that the profits of the two parts belonged to the King until Nicholas, son and heir of Thomas Fitzwauter, then in the guardian-

* King's Rememb. Office, Miscel. Books. Book of Aids, fo. 34.

† Pedes Finium, 6th Edw. III. Trinity No. 2.

‡ Pedes Finium, 22nd Edw. III. Mich's. No. 3.

§ Inq. p. m. 2nd Rich. II. No. 57.

|| Inq. p. m. 8th Rich. II. No. 16.

ship of William Drayton, kn^t., his uncle, and aged four years and more, should attain full age. The jury also found that Roger Treffry held lands in Hampill of William Fitzwauter as of this manor, by military service; that the said Roger died and left a son and heir Roger, and that the Earl of Devon took from him 2*5*l. for his marriage, which of right belonged to the King.* Edward Earl of Devon shewed in 1401 that the King had no claim to the property of the manor nor to the marriage of Roger son of Roger Treffry.†

How this dispute was finally settled is not very clear. The young child Nicholas Fitzwauter would appear to have died within age without issue, for in an ancient pedigree in the Heralds' College, Margaret, daughter of William Fitzwater, is shewn as his heir. She married Gilbert Wybbery, and her grandson John Wybbery presented to the rectory of Otterham in 1422.‡ He married Leva, daughter and heir of John Gorges of Dartmouth, which Leva afterwards married Thomas Bonville, and died seized, *inter alia*, of the manor of Penrose-Burdon.§ Thomas Bonville presented to the rectory of Otterham in 1454.|| In 1403, however, when an aid was levied for the marriage of Blanche the King's eldest daughter, it is stated that Nicholas Burdon held in Penros-Burdon half a fee of the fee of Moreton.¶ We are inclined to think, however, that this return is not strictly accurate, for Nicholas Burdon is shown above to have been dead in the reign of Edward III.

The manor, therefore, would appear to have been conveyed in marriage by the heiress of Burdon to William Tremblethou, alias FitzWalter, and by his daughter and eventual heir into the family of Wibbery. John Wibbery left it to his widow, Leva, daughter and heir of John Gorges, who died of it seized 16th December 1491, being then the wife of Thomas Bonville; and Ann, her granddaughter, the wife of Philip Coplestone, was found to be her heir.** On the inquisition taken after her death it is shown that Thomas Dowrish, John More, Richard Bree, and William Cooke, by a writ of right, recovered this manor, together with the manors of Otterham, Porthilligres, and other lands, from Thomas Bonville and Leva his wife, and then, by charter dated 5th March, 37 Hen. VI. (1459) confirmed the same to the said Thomas and Leva for life; and after their decease to the heirs males of their bodies; in default of such issue remainder to Philip Coplestone and Ann his wife, and in default remainder to the right heirs of John Wibbery. From this last limitation it may be inferred that the estate was derived from the family of Wibbery. Thomas Bonville died on Saturday next before the feast of St. Valentine, 1467. In virtue of this settlement the estates descended to the family of Coplestone. Philip Coplestone of Coplestone, co. Devon, who married Ann, daughter and heir of John Bonville, son and heir of the above Thomas, died seized, *inter alia*, of this manor on 16th October 1472,†† and from him it descended to his great-great-grandson John Coplestone, who in 1592 alienated this manor and other lands to William Billing, ats Trelawder, of Hengar.‡‡

* Escheator's Inquisitions 19 Rich. II. to 1 Hen. IV.

† Lord Treas. Rememb. Office, Exch. Trinity. 2nd Hen. IV. m. 3.

‡ Bp. Lacy's Register, fo. 41.

§ Inq. p. m. 1st Edw. IV. No. 24.

|| Bp. Lacy's Register, fo. 286.

¶ Subsidy Rolls, 3d Henry IV. 15. This name was erroneously printed by Carew as "Nicholas Bindon." Survey of Cornwall, p. 42. Ed. 1769.

** Inq. P. M. 1st Edw. IV. No. 24.

†† Inq. P. M. 13th Edw. IV. No. 66.

‡‡ Pedes Finium, 34 et 35 Eliz. Michs.

Since the acquisition of this manor by William Billing it has never passed by sale. It remained in the name of Billing until the death of John Billing of Hengar in 1688. His daughter and heir carried it in marriage to the family of Lower, from which family it passed through the Michells to Sir Matthew Onslow, Bart., in the same manner as the Manor of Hamatethy before described.

MANOR OF BROWNWILLIE.

It appears from the inquisition post mortem of William Fitz Wauter, who died 10th May 1385,* that on the day of his death he was seized, *inter alia*, in two parcels of land in Brownwalyng and Stynkocdda, which he held by military service of Ralph, son and heir of John de Wellington, who was then a minor, and in the wardship of the King, as of his manor of Fowytton, which manor was held of the King in capite of the castle of Launceston, by the eighth part of one knight's fee.† In 1639 William Pearse of Davidstow, gent. died seized, *inter alia*, of two messuages in Blake Meadatorr and St. Brewer, which he held of the Lord of the Manor of Brownwillie in free socage, the value, beyond reprisals, being 20s. per annum.‡ We do not find any other notice of this manor.

MANOR OF STANDEN.

The Manor of Standen in this parish, in the time of James I. belonged to the family of Rogers. Christopher Rogers of Lanke died seized of this manor, with the appurtenances, in 15 James I., which he held of the Lord of the Manor of Carwedritt in free socage, and the payment of one grain of wheat.§

PENQUITE

in this parish, was formerly the residence of the family of Borrough, to whom there are monuments in the church and churchyard. (See pedigree *post*.)

LANKE MAJOR.

“Lanke Major,” “Great Lanke,” or “Miche Lancke,” or “Michel Lancke”|| as in early times it was frequently called, was parcel of the possessions of the family of Hocken. Upon the

* Inq. P. M. 8th Rich. II. No. 16.

† See Pedigree of Wylyngton, *post*.

‡ Inq. P. M. Wards and Liveries.

§ Inq. P. M. 15 James. Bundle 27. Wards and Liveries.

|| Miche or Michel Lanke signifies Great Lanke. Mocheltrewyut or Great Trewyut in Advent is mentioned in 37th Henry VIII. with reference to a stipendiary founded at Camelford by the ancestors of Bodnigate. Chantry Rolls, Cert. 3 and Cert. 9, No. 12. Augmentation Office. See also Oliver's Mon. p. 484. Pedes Finium, 10 Elizab. Hilary.

marriage in 1592 of Reginald Billing, second son of William Billing of Hengar and Ann, daughter and heir of Thomas Hocken, it was conveyed to the Billing family.* In 1627 Reginald Billing rebuilt the house, as is shown by the remains of two arched granite doorways still remaining on the premises. The house was formerly enclosed within a courtyard surrounded by an embattled wall, through which one of these doorways, which is 5ft. 10in. in the opening, formed the entrance. On the drop ends of the square-headed hood-mouldings is the date 1627 before mentioned. The other doorway, which is 3ft. 6in. in the opening, formed, and still forms (for it remains *in situ*) the principal entrance to the house. Upon the drop ends may be seen the initials of the builder R. B. (Reginald Billing). (See plate viii. figs. 3 and 4.)

After this date "Great Lanke" became the residence of the younger branch of the Billing family. William Billing, Gent. died there in 1654, and was buried in St. Breward Church, where his monument still remains (see p. 373). By deed dated 12 Jany. 1813, Lanke was, with other lands, conveyed by Mr. William Billing, of Great Lanke, to John Phillipps Carpenter, of Mountavy, co. Devon, Esq. who immediately afterwards, by deed dated 12 Feby. 1813, sold the Barton of Lanke, together with Oxbringwood, Leamhead, and Longlands to William Collins, of Blisland, Esq. Mr. Collins thereupon altered and, to some extent, rebuilt the old house, and made it his residence until his death, when the property descended to his son and heir, William Collins, the present possessor.

In this village was also anciently seated the family of Rogers, as appears from the Inquisition taken at Bodmin before Richard Billing, Esq. Escheator, on 15 April, 15 James I. (1617).† No portion of the old house can, however, now be discovered.

LANKE MINOR OR LOWER LANKE.

There are here several quaint old houses of the Tudor period with square-headed mullioned windows. The chief of these was anciently the seat of the family of Coek. The front of this old house is enclosed within a courtyard, which had until of late years an embattled wall. It is somewhat irregular in its design. The door is protected by a porch, and on each side is a three-light square-headed window, beside others of the same type, and the chamber windows correspond. These premises, with divers other lands in St. Breward and elsewhere, were in 1755 ‡ sold by John Coek, of Trefreak, Esq. to John Harrison, of whose representatives it has within a few years past been purchased by W. H. Pole-Carew, of Antony, Esq. who has partially rebuilt the house, and has erected excellent farm-buildings and offices.

* Pedes Finium, 34 and 35 Elizab. Michs.

† Inq. P. M. 15 James. Bundle No. 27. Wards and Liveries.

‡ Deed dated 9th Aug. 1755, in the author's collection.

FAMILY HISTORY.

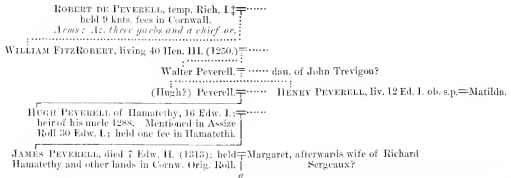
PEVERELL, HUNGERFORD, AND HASTINGS.

THESE families, successively inheritors of the manor of Hamatethy, require a brief notice at our hands—brief only, for we have necessarily treated of them somewhat fully in our account of the manor.

Peverell.—This family, of which there were several branches, dates from the time of the Conquest, and derives its descent from Maud daughter of Ingelric concubine of William the Conqueror, who married Ranulph Peverell; but the issue of Ingelric, both by the King and by Ranulph, are said to have assumed the same name.* The Peverells of Hamatethy and Park were descended from the Peverells of Sanford Peverell, in the county of Devon, seated there early in the reign of Hen. II. being descended from William Peverell, who in the time of Hen. I. was seated at Weston Peverell, in the same county.†

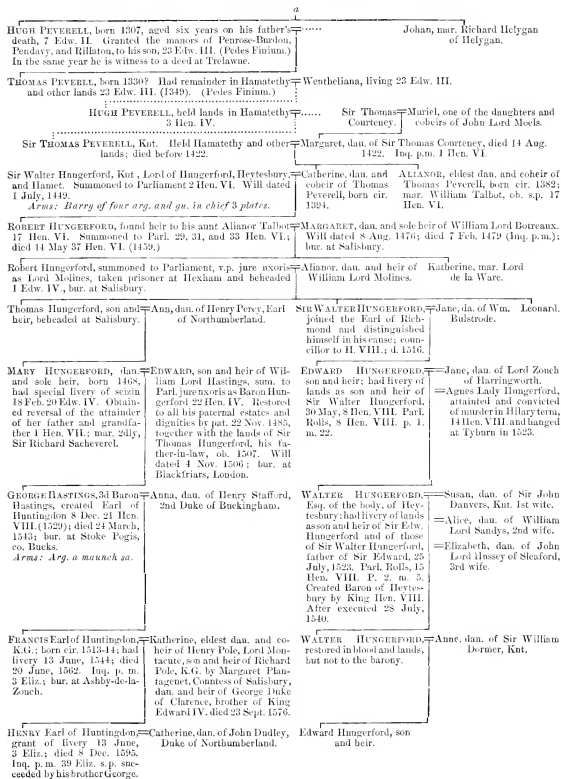
Robert de Peverell, in the reign of Rich. I., held nine knight's fees in Cornwall. From him descended, as shewn in the annexed pedigree, Thomas Peverell, who was living in 1349, and had remainder in Hamatethy and the other Peverell estates in Cornwall. We have failed to find direct evidence of his heir, but Sir Thomas Peverell, Knt., supposed to be his grandson, as Hugh Peverell held lands in Hamatethy in 3rd Hen. IV., held the same lands in the beginning of the fifteenth century. By Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Courteney by Muriel one of the daughters and coheirs of John Lord Moels, he had two daughters, Alianore, who married William Talbot and died s. p., and Catherine, who became the wife of Sir Walter Hungerford, Treasurer of England, who was summoned to Parliament as Lord of Hungerford, Heytesbury, and Hamet, 2nd Hen. VI.

Having written with some fullness of the families of Hungerford and Hastings under the head of *Hamatethy*, we need not add anything further here, but merely refer to the annexed pedigree.



* Nicolas' Synopsis of the Peerage, p. 515.

† Lamb. MS. No. 901. See also: Hoare's Wilts. Heytesbury Hund. p. 91, note, and Pole's Devon. Weston Peverell p. 333. † The names printed in Capitals show those who were successively Lords of the Manor of Hamatethy.



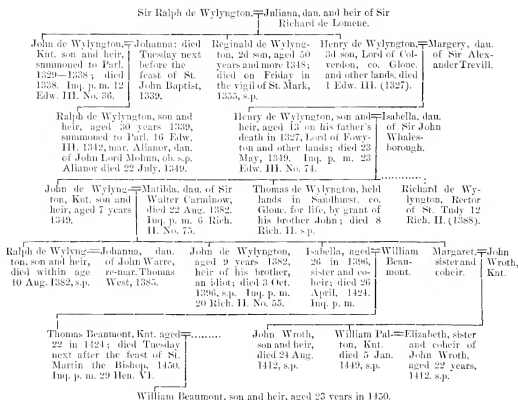
WYLYNGTON, WILINGTON, OR WELINGTON.

This family was of great antiquity, deriving its name from the manor of Wylyngton, in the parish of Sandhurst, co. Glouc. in which county, as in Devon, Cornwall, and other shires, the Wylyngtons held considerable estates. Sir John de Wilington was summoned to Parliament, though unnoticed by Dugdale, from 1329 to 1338, in which year he died, and was succeeded by his only son Ralph, who received summons in 1342, and dying 1348 s.p. the barony became extinct.*

In Cornwall this family held the manors of Fowyton, Lanteglos by Fowey, Trevillas, and others. Of the former manor the manor of Brownwilly seems to have been a member, although, except in the instance mentioned page 380, we do not find it particularised among the Cornish lands of this family. It doubtless passed under Fowyton, which they held for a considerable period until 1396, when the line ended in two coheirs, who married respectively Beaumont and Wroth. The children of the latter died s.p. and the sole representation rested in the Beaumont family.

Arms: Barry bendy indented or and sa. a chief argt.

PEDIGREE OF WYLYNGTON.



* Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage.

BILLING ALIAS TRELAWDER.

This family is of Norman descent. The name is still found in France.* It is of great antiquity in Cornwall under the following and other forms: Byllun, Billon, Billion, Billoun, Bylloun, Bullen, Byllung, and Billing.

In 1282 Paganus de Trelewith petitioned against Ralph Byllon concerning one messuage and one fering of land in Trelewith, to which Paganus alleged Ralph had no entry, except by Richard Billun, who had unjustly disseized the said Paganus, and Paganus recovered his seizin.† In the same year Matilda Joyan petitioned against the same Ralph concerning a tenement in Treverer juxta St. Vuelun (St. Eval), but was nonsuited.‡ In 1291 Roger de Treworgy took out a plea of assize of the death of an ancestor against John Byllon;§ and in 1302 Richard Manguen petitioned against John Byllon concerning one messuage, &c. in Treverer juxta St. Vuelun, which he alleged Alice Beaumoune gave to Michael Belet and Matilda his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and that it descended to him as the son and heir of the aforesaid Michael and Matilda. John appeared in Court, and said that his father Reginald died seized of the said messuage, after whose death he entered as son and heir. He also pleaded that he was within age, and petitioned that the hearing of the case might be deferred until he attained his majority.|| This was granted, but we cannot trace that the case was further pursued.

In 18th Edw. II. John Byloun was burgess in Parliament for Bodmin, and in 20th of the same King's reign he was knight for the shire, as he was also again, or one of the same name, in the 1st, the 24th, and the 30th Edw. III.; while in the 9th of that King John Billon and Henry Billon were burgesses for Bodmin.

In 1327 John Billoun levied a fine of William Mulleborn in certain lands, the names of which are illegible.¶ In 1333 we find John Billon and Robert Lestre plaintiffs in the Sheriff's, or Hundred, Court against John Day and William Avery in a plea of default in account; and in the same Court John Billon of Tregethan was plaintiff against John Melior of Truru March, in a plea of debt.** In 1336 John Bylloun levied a fine of Robert de Lestr and others in Trethywol (Trethewol in St. Eval?), Treverer, Treworgy, Bodruthen, Pontyr, Trenemedr, Trewinhoys, Peuros, Eglosheyel, Nanssent, Moeleure, Trewenyon, Hendremaennuwoles, and Tregyan.†† In the same year John Bylloun was one of the Commissioners for collecting the subsidy for the county of Cornwall. In 1340 John Billon is described as of Tregurthian (probably Tregarthen in St. Eval),‡‡ as he is again two years afterwards.§§ In 1346 John Bilyon of Trethewol was associated with the Sheriff

* Aute, p. 193.

† Assize Roll 12 Edw. I. $\left. \begin{array}{l} M \\ 1 \\ 20 \end{array} \right\} 3$

‡ Assize Roll 12 Edw. I. $\left. \begin{array}{l} M \\ 1 \\ 20 \end{array} \right\} 3$

§ Assize Roll 19 Edw. I. $\left. \begin{array}{l} N \\ 2 \\ 8 \end{array} \right\} 1$

¶ Assize Roll 30 Edw. I. $\left. \begin{array}{l} M \\ 1 \\ 21 \end{array} \right\} 1$

¶ Peles Finium 1 Edw. III. Trinity No. 1.

** Sheriff's Court, Pipe Office, No. 514.

†† Peles Finium 9 Edw. III. Exeter No. 5. John Bylon in 1323 tested a charter now preserved at Prideaux Place, Padstow.

‡‡ Assize Rolls 14 Edw. III. $\left. \begin{array}{l} N \\ 2 \\ 21 \end{array} \right\} 3$

§§ Assize Rolls 24 Edw. III. $\left. \begin{array}{l} N \\ 2 \\ 23 \end{array} \right\} 6$ m. 51. Book of Aids.

in collecting the aid levied upon the Black Prince being made a knight. There were thus two John Billons living at the same time. Both John Billon of Trethewel and John Billon of Tregarthen, appear together as witnesses to a deed, dated 21st Edw. III. (1347), preserved at Trelawne. In 1350 an assize of view of recognizance was granted to enquire if William Jaune and John Billon and John his son had unjustly disseized Johanna Polsoth of her free tenement in Helwyn (Hellwin in Crantock). It was shewn in the pleadings that one John Molys, one of whose heirs the said Johanna was, was seized in fee of this estate, and by charter, dated at Helwyn on Thursday in the Feast of St. Petrock, 23rd Edw. III. he granted the same to the said William Jaune and John de Tregona, chaplain, and their heirs for ever; and by another charter, dated at Carantoc on Friday in the Feast of St. John Baptist, in the same year, the said William Jaune and John de Tregona granted the said lands to the aforesaid John, son of John Billoun, who was then tenant, to hold to him and to the heirs males of his body, in default of such issue remainder to his brothers Thomas, Roger, and Ralph under similar limitation, in default of such issue remainder to Roger son of John Byllioun of Tregarthan and his heirs males, in default remainder to John brother of the same Roger and to his heirs males, in default remainder to Hervie son of Hillary Billoun and his heirs for ever. The jury found that John Billoun was justly seized, and Johanna Polsoth was nonsuited, and remained in mercy for a false claim.*

In 1351 John Billoun levied a fine of John Kellygryn in Wytheram, and the advowson of the church of St. Tudy;* and in 1363 Walter Bullen, son and heir of John Bullen, presented Walter de Sobey to the vicarage of the same church.†

In 1361 Hervie Billion and Mathew Milward were sued for having disseized John de Soby of his free tenement in Bodloweneglos.‡ It was found that a certain Johanna Irakle was seized in the tenement in view as in her demesne as of fee, and by her charter enfeofed a certain Hillary Billyon,§ in order that the said Hillary should re-enfeof the same Johanna and a certain William Loys, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, and if they died without heirs remainder to the right heirs of Johanna. This, however, Hillary was unwilling to do, claiming the land as his own, and of it died seized; and after the death of Hillary a certain Thomas, as son and heir of the said Hillary, entered, and of it died seized, after whose death Johanna entered, and was of it seized during her life, and recently died of it seized, after whose death entered the aforesaid John as cousin and heir of the aforesaid Johanna, viz. as the son of Alice, the daughter of John, son of Alice, sister of the aforesaid Johanna; and the said Hervie, being then within age, claims as brother and heir of the said Thomas, because the said Thomas of the said tenement died seized, and he entered upon the possessions of the aforesaid John de Soby, and removed him. The case was appointed to be further heard at Westminster in Easter Term following, but we have not been able to trace the record.

In 1363 an assize of novel disseizin was obtained to enquire if John, son of John Billioun

* Pedes Finium 25 Edw. III. Trinity No. 2 and 3.

† Bp. Grantison's Register, fo. 153.

‡ Assize Rolls 35 Edw. III. $\frac{N}{25}$ } 1 m. 27. d.

§ Hilaria widow of John Billion of Trethewel is mentioned in the Assize Rolls 40 Edw. III. doubtless the mother of Hillary.

of Tregarthyan,* Alice, who was the wife of John Billioun, Roger Billioun, and John Ganon had unjustly disseized John Inonn of Treuurdre of his free tenement in Treuurdre juxta Pengelly (Trevorder or Treworder in Egloshaile). John Billioun alleged that the said lands had been in the seizin of his father for a long time past, and that a certain Ivo de Treuurdre, father of the said John Inonn, whose heir he is, had by a certain charter remised and for ever quitclaimed for himself and his heirs to the same John, son of John Billioun, the whole of his right, interest, &c. in the said tenement, and obliged his heirs to warrant the same. The charter was proffered in Court, dated at Tregorthan, Saturday next before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, A^o r. r. 17th.

This was probably the first establishment of the family of Billing at Treworder in Egloshaile, where it flourished for several generations. The evidence, however, which we have been able to collect, although sufficient to shew the continuity of the family, does not enable us to construct, upon any satisfactory basis, a table of descent. The elder branch, which we suppose to have been represented by John Billing of Tregarthen, who seems to have had two sons only, in 1350, soon became extinct. The lands he held passed, probably by marriage, into the family of Halep, by which family they were held in bulk in 9th Henry VI. (1430-1). A younger branch appears to have become seated at Trelawder in St. Minver, sometime perhaps in the fifteenth century, from whence they derived the name of Trelawder, frequently used as an alias. We shall, therefore, now proceed to Richard Billing of Treworder, whose name stands at the head of the pedigree recorded in the Heralds' College. He was probably born about 1430, and from this date we shall be treading on firm ground.

Richard Billing of Treworder, or Trevorder, as it is written in the Heralds' Visitation pedigree, was probably the grandson of John Billing mentioned above as having acquired Treuurdre. He had two sons: Richard, who succeeded him at Trevorder, and Thomas. Richard had two daughters, coheirs, Elizabeth, who married George Viell of Wood, co. Devon, and Margaret, who became the wife of John Kestell of Kestell in Egloshayle; in respect to which alliance the arms of Billing are quartered on an old Kestell monument in the church of Egloshayle.†

Thomas, second son of Richard Billing of Treworder, may have been the first who settled at Trelawder,‡ apparently in consequence of marriage with one of three coheirs of that name. He must have died about the year 1500. His son John Bylyng was assessed to the subsidy of St. Minver in 1525,§ at a far higher rate than any other inhabitant. John Bylyng, *alias* Trelawder, son of the last, settled in St. Tudy, having married Margery, daughter and coheir of Thomas

* Assize Rolls 37 Edw. III. $\left. \begin{array}{l} N \\ 2 \\ 27 \end{array} \right\} 1 m. 9.$

† Some members of younger branches would seem to have continued in Egloshaile. Robert Bylyng was collector of the subsidy for that parish 35 Hen. VIII. He was probably the same who was assessed, two years afterwards, in that parish as Robert Trelawder. We also find Robert Treladeder in Egloshaile in 16 Hen. VIII. John Trelodre in Bodmin the same year, as also in the 37th. It is not however unlikely that these may have been scions of the family of Trelawder, whose heiress carried the estate into the family of Billing.

‡ The name still remains in Endellion and neighbouring parishes.

§ Subsidy Rolls, 16th Henry VIII.

Blewet * of that parish, descended from the Blewets of Colan. He was assessed to the subsidy in St. Tudy 1544.† In 1568 he acquired Hengar. William Billing, his son, was the father of two sons: Richard, who succeeded him at Hengar, and Reginald, who married Ann daughter and heir of Thomas Hoeken of St. Breward, and founded the family of Billing of Lanke. Richard Billing of Hengar was for many years Escheator and Feodary of Charles Prince of Wales. He died in 1624,‡ leaving considerable estates in various parishes, and among them two parts of three parts divided in Treleder ats Trelawder in St. Minver, which he had inherited from his ancestors. His son John Billing adhered to the royal cause during the rebellion, and was at Truro at the disbanding of the horse there, and consequently was admitted to compound for his estate.§ He left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who was the last of the Billing name at Hengar, and the grandmother of Sannel Michell of the same place, who died 1786, the last inheritor of the Billing blood of the elder branch.

The descent of the Billings of Lanke is sufficiently shown in the annexed pedigree.

* Omnibus, &c. Margeria Byllynge alias Trelawder de parochia de Sancto Tudy in com. Cornub. vidua una filiarum et heredum Thome Blewet defuncti Salutem, &c. Deed in the possession of the author, dated 6 March, 13 Eliz. (1571).

† Subsidy Rolls 35th Henry VIII.

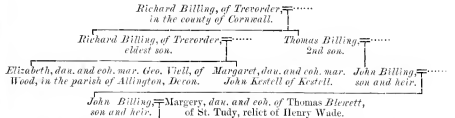
‡ He died 22nd July 1624. John Billing, Esq. was found to be his son and heir, and to be of the age of 15 years 11 months and 24 days at the time of his father's death. (Inq. P. M. 22 James, Wards and Liveries, Bundle 27, memb. 82.) Edward Billing, shewn as the son and heir and said to be aged 22 years at the Visitation in 1620, died in the following year, 1621.

§ Royalist Comp. Papers. Vol. XLIX. p. 1683.

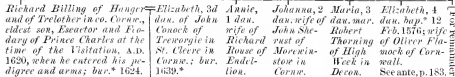
PEDIGREE OF BILLING *ALIAS* TRELAWDER,
OF HENGAR AND LANKE.



Arms as allowed at the Herald's Visitation, 1629.



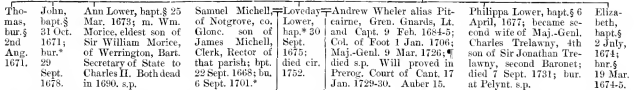
William Billing, of Hanger, in the parish—Elizabeth, dau. of Babb of Tingras, co.
of St. Tudy, in the co. of Cornw. Devon, mar.* in 1563; bur.* 7 Feb. 1578.



<p>Edvard Billing, eldest son and heir, aged 22, a^o 1620; died v.p. 14, a^o 1620; wmar.; buried* bur.* 9 Feb. 1621.</p>	<p>John Billing, 2nd son, aged 14, a^o 1620; buried* bur.* 9 Feb. 1668.</p>	<p>Anne, dau. of Francis Trelo-woyie, aged 1 Aug. 1687; wmar. bur.† M. I. 1620.</p>	<p>Jane, eldest dau. of Francis Trelo-woyie, aged 1596; died 1 Aug. 1687; wmar. co. Cornw.; both lie- ing 1620.</p>	<p>Philadelphina, 2 dau. bapt.* 1598; m.* 1616 to Christopher Worth- erale of Wortherals, co. Cornw.; both lie- ing 1620.</p>	<p>Margaret, 3d dau. wife of John Conoek of Trewoyie in St. Cleire in Cornw.; bur. 1639.*</p>	<p>Grace, 4 dau. m. 1621, bapt.* in Hamley. 1604.</p>	<p>Lorrday, 5 dau. m. 6 Nov. 1639. in to Will. Hamley, Gent.</p>	<p>Philippa, 6 dau. See ante, p. 183.</p>
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Samuel Trelawny, first husband, mar.† 27 Jan. 1651; died s.p. Will proved in Prerog. Court of Canterbury. =Elizabeth Billing, only child and heir, bur.* 1703. Admin. granted in the Prerog. Court of Cant. 3 March, 1703-4, to her daughters, Loveday Mitchell, widow, and Philippa Lower.

Richard Lower, M.D. of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, second husband, mar.* 17 Nov. 1666. Will proved in Prerog. Court of Cant. 9 Feb. 1690-1. Vere 126.



Samuel Michell of Hengar, only child, born 1702; Ensign Gren. Gds. 17 Mar. 1719-20; Lieut. 5 Oct. 1722; Capt.-Lieut. 28 Oct. 1745; Capt. 21 Nov. 1745. Appointed Colonel 38th Foot 12 May 1756, but declined. † Died s.p. 6 Oct. 1785. M. I.* Will proved in Prerog. Court of Cant. 14 Aug. 1786, when this branch became entirely extinct.

Charles Wheler, bapt. || 12 Mar. 1707-8; bur. || 29 Dec. 1720.

Louther Wheler, bapt. || 22 Nov. 1710; bur. || 11 Mar. 1713-4.

Ann Wheler, bapt. || 22 Nov. 1710; bur. || 1 Jan. 1710-14.

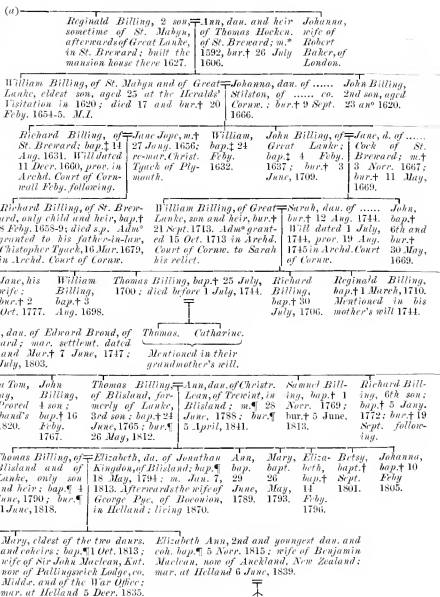
* At St. Tudy. † At St. Breward. ‡ At St. Mabyn. § At St. Paul's, Covent Garden.
|| At St. Margaret's, Westminster. ¶ War Office Records.

† For remainder of this descent see (a) next page.

PEDIGREE OF BILLING *alias* TRELAWDER—continued.

Arms as allowed to William Billing, of Lanke, by Sir John Borough, Quarter Principal King of Arms, 8 March, 1638.

1 and 4. Billing. 2. Eblewet. 3. Hocken.



* At St. Tudy.

† At St. Breward.

‡ At St. Mabyn.

¶ At Blisland.

FAMILY HISTORY—BILLING *alias* TRELAWDER.

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PEDIGREE OF BILLING *alias* TRELAWDER—*continued.*

I certify that the portion of this Pedigree printed in *italics* and the Arms agree with the Pedigree and Arms recorded in this Office as pertaining to the family of Billing of Hengar and Lanke.

Heralds' College,
1 November, 1870.

GEORGE HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

Richard Billing, *only dau.*
died s.p. thick.
3 son; *Hamley of Treble-*
thick.

Reginald Billing, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Grace, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Ann, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Lorday, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Margaret, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Mary, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Sarah, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Johanna, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>
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Joseph Billing, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Elizabeth Billing, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Mary, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Catherine, <i>only surviving daughter</i> ; <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>
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Edward Billing, 2nd son; bapt. 24 April, 1753; bur. 20 June, 1828. Will dated 3 Feb. 1828; proved 18 Oct. in Archd. Court of Cornwall.	Mary, <i>da. of Robert Jane, of Trehadreth, in Blisland</i> ; <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Jane, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Elizabeth, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Jane, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Sarah, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Catherine, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>
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Edward, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Mary, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Robert, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Saint John, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Catherine, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	William, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Philippa, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Mary, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Elizabeth, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>
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Edward John, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Mary Ann, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Robert, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Edward, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	William, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>	Mary, <i>only dau.</i> died s.p. thick. 3 son; <i>Hamley of Treble-</i> <i>thick.</i>
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ROGERS OF LANKE.

We have been unable to trace the origin of this family. The name is so common as to baffle identification. It is not, however, improbable that the Rogerses of Lanke were descended from a family of the same name which we find settled at Bodmin at an early date. In 35th Edw. III. (1361)* we find Stephen Rogger of Bodmin suing William Coulyng to recover from him 3,000 of the tin not coined, of the value of 20*l.*, which he alleged Coulyng had unjustly detained; and in the same year we find him, as executor of the will of Roger Blake of Bodmin, suing Richard Trewynan and Richard his son, Peter de Ralegh, Knt. and John Ferrars, Knt. to recover certain considerable sums of money due to the estate of the deceased. In the same year he is again mentioned with Thomasine his wife in two suits concerning land.† At a later date, viz. 8th Hen. VI. (1430), at the assize at Launceston,‡ an assize of view of recognizance was obtained by Robert Kayle de Hethe, Esq. to enquire if Roger Martyn had desseized him of a certain free tenement in Borestrete, in Bodmin, situate between the lands of the said Roger Martyn on the one part and the highway called Maryotyslane on the other part, together with other lands. It appeared that these lands had been in the possession of William Roger, who, by a certain charter, dated on Sunday next before the Feast of St Thomas the Apostle, 1st Henry V. (1413), had granted a part of the premises to Roger and William Martyn, which Robert Kayle claimed as cousin and heir at law of the said William Roger, who died s. p.:—viz. as the son of Alice, the daughter of Leva, sister of Roger, father of the said William Roger. There can, we think, be little doubt that these last-mentioned Roggers were descended from the before-mentioned Stephen; perhaps Stephen was the father of Roger Rogger and Leva his sister, but it is not so clear that he was the ancestor of the Rogerses of Lanke. Our first introduction, however, to the latter family is in connection with Bodmin. In 1470 John Rogers of Lanke was a contributor to the rebuilding of Bodmin church, as appears from the accounts: § “Item of Joh Rogger of Lanke y rec. yn parte of payment 6*s.* 8*d.*” and again, “John Rogger of Lank, 4*s.* 8*d.*” Richard Roggers, probably a grandson of this John, was assessed to the subsidy in St. Breward the 33rd, and again, 35 Hen. VIII. (1544), at the highest assessment in the parish,|| and we conclude he was the father of John Rogers of Lanke, who died in 1589, and whose name stands at the head of the Visitation pedigree recorded by Reginald Rogers, his grandson, in 1620. The above John had three sons: Christopher, the father of Reginald, his son and heir; 2nd, John, who is believed to have been the ancestor of the Rogerses of Blisland; and 3rd, Thomas, of whom we have no trace. Reginald Rogers died in 1663, s. p. m.; but he left several daughters, one of whom, Margery, married George Mourton, several children, the issue of which marriage, were baptized at St. Breward. (*Vide* annexed Pedigree.) Arms, as allowed in 1620: Arg. a chev. betw. three stags statant sa. differenced with a mullet. The same arms have been borne by the family of Rogers of Penrose for a century and a half.

* De Banco Rolls, 35th Edw. III. Michs.

† Idem

‡ Assize Rolls 8th Hen. VI. Feast of SS. Perpetua et Felicitas (March 7).

§ Original Accounts in the possession of the Town Council, ff. 5, 19.

|| Subsidy Rolls. See Appendix No. II.

ROGERS OF LANKE.

John Rogers of Lanke, contributed to the re-building of Bodmin Church, 1470.

..... Rogers

Richard Rogers, assessed to the subsidy in St. Breward 35 Hen. VIII. (1544.)

John Rogers of Lanke in Cornw. bur. 11 March, 1589.*

Thomasine, dau. and coheir of John Heydon of Heydon in parish of Jacobstow in Cornw. bur. at St. Breward 21 Oct. 1596.

Thomas Rogers, 3rd sonne. of dau. Treva- nas in Cornw.

Christopher Rogers, eldest sonne. M. I.

Mary, dau. of William Langdon in Jacobstow.

John, 2nd sonne.



Reginald Rogers of Lanke; buried April, 1663.*

Richa, dau. of Richard Crossman of Lancaŕ in Cornw.; bu. 7 Jan. 1662.* See ped. ante, p. 298.

Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Wills of Hel-land.

Ann, wife of Robert Robins of Blystrand. See ped. of Robyns, ante p. 85.

Ann, at. 13, 1620; bapt. 29 Nov. 1607.*

Mary, at. 11; bapt. 1609.*

*Richard, bapt. 14 April, 1612;** died in infancy.

Jane, at. 6; bapt. 2 May, 1614.*

Ebbot, at. 3; bapt. 25 Dec. 1616.*

Françisse, at. a yeare and half old; bapt. 16 Mar. 1618.

*Margaret, bapt. 13 Nov. 1622;** m. Walter, son of March Pethercomb, co. Devon, 24 Nov. 1658.

*Margery, bapt. 21 Mar. 1628.**

George, Moun- ton.

*George, bur. 9 July, 1648.**

*George Moun- ton, bapt. 1 July, 1650;** bur.

*Jane, bapt. 2 Feb. 1652;** bur. 25 Nov. 1666.*

*Grace, bapt. 16 Nov. 1659.**

I certify that the portion of this Pedigree which is printed in *italics*, and the Arms, agree with the Pedigree and Arms in this Office as recorded at the Heralds' Visitation in 1620.

GEORGE HARRISON,

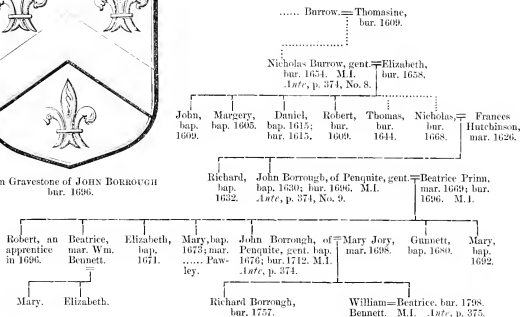
Windsor Herald,

1 November, 1870.

Heralds' College.

* At St. Breward.

PEDIGREE OF BORROUGH OF PENQUITE.

From Gravestone of JOHN BORROUGH
bur. 1696.



Arms of Coplestone, as all

Sir Nicholas Bonville, living 1st John.
 Sir William Bonville, did homage for his lands in Somerset 4 Feb. 1285. Proof of age Inq. 48 Hen. III. No. 37.
 Nicholas Bonville, died 23 Edw. I. (1295.)
 Nicholas Bonville, aged two years on his father's death (1295.)
 Geoffrey Danmarle.
 William Danmarle, died Monday next after the Feast of the Circumcision of our Lord 1335.
 Ellen, dan. of

Hawise, widow of Thomas Pyne, died 23 Edw. I. Inq. p. m. 23 Edw. I. No. 44.
 Johanna, dan. of Henry de Champemou, by Juliana, dan. of Henry Bozrgan.

William Danmarle, born about Easter, 1323.

Ann Bonville, a nun at Wherwell.

Sir John Rodenev.

Alice, relict of Sir John Rodenev, who died Sunday after Christmas, 1300. Inq. p. m. 2 Hen. IV. No. 32. She died Thursday before Easter, 1426. Inq. p. m. 4 Hen. VI. No. 34.

Sir William Bonville, Kn. died 11 Feb. 1408. Inq. p. m. 9 Hen. IV. No. 12. Will proved at Crediton, 1408. Bp. Stafford's Register.

Margaret, dan. and heir; died Trinity Sunday, 22 Rich. II.
 Johanna, mar. Thomas Farleigh.

Christian, mar. sett. 2 Hen. VI. at Pridcanton Place, Padstow.

William Bonville.

Thomas Bonville, died 1412. Inq. p. m. 21 Nov. 14 Hen. IV.

Cecilia, relict of William Cheney.

Elizabeth, dan. and heir of John Fitz-Roger Rodenev, remar. Richard Stucle al's Stynecle; died 16 April, 1422. Inq. p. m. 2 Hen. V. No. 18.

John Bonville, son and heir, died v. p. 21 Oct. 1396. Inq. p. m. 20 Rich. II. No. 11.

Elizabeth, m. Thos. Baron Carew, Will. dated 8 Feb. 1451; proved at Exon.

Katherine, m. John Wyke, also Sir Cobham.

William Bonville, died 28 August, 1412. Inq. p. m. 11 Hen. IV. No. 12.

John Bonville, born 21 May, 1400; heir of his brother. Inq. 14 Hen. IV. No. 12.

Sir William Bonville, Kn. born at Shute 28 Sept. 1390; sum. to Parl. 28 Hen. VI.; died 19 Feb. 1460-1. Inq. p. m. 1 Edw. IV. No. 37.

Margaret, dan. and heir of Meriet.

Johanna, eldest dan. of Hugh de St. John, eldest son of Thos. de Poyntings, Lord St. John of Basing, by Elizabeth, dan. and heir of Martin Ferrers.
 THOMAS Sheriff 11 Hen. VII. Feb. 1460. 6 Edw. 6

William Bonville, Elizabeth, dan. and heir of William Loed Harington.

John Bonville, born at Basing 4 April, 1413. Inq. 12 Hen. VI.; died 25 Aug. 1494. Inq. p. m. 9. Hen. VII. No. 2.

Johanna, dan. and heir, co. Devon; the 2 Hen. VI. Inq.

William Bonville, Lord Harington, jur. matris; died v. avi.

Catherine, dan. of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury. Ann, dan. and heir, by death of her gr. p.

Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, 1st husband; died 17 Hen. VII.

Cecily Bonville, dan. and heir, born 1461; mar. 2ndly, Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire.

RALPH COPLESTONE, born 1453.

Thomas Grey, 2nd Marquis of Dorset; died 1530.

Margaret, dan. of Sir Robert Wotton of Baucton; 2nd wife.

..... dan. of Barth. St. Leger, ob. s. p.

JOHN COPLESTONE of Coplestone, died 29 Aug. 1550. Inq. p. m. 4 Edw. VI.

Henry Grey, ex. Duke of Suffolk 1551 and K.G.; beheaded 1554.

Frances, eldest dan. and coheir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary Queen Dowager of France, sister of Hen. VIII.; 2nd wife.

Jane, dan. of Sir H. Pawlet.

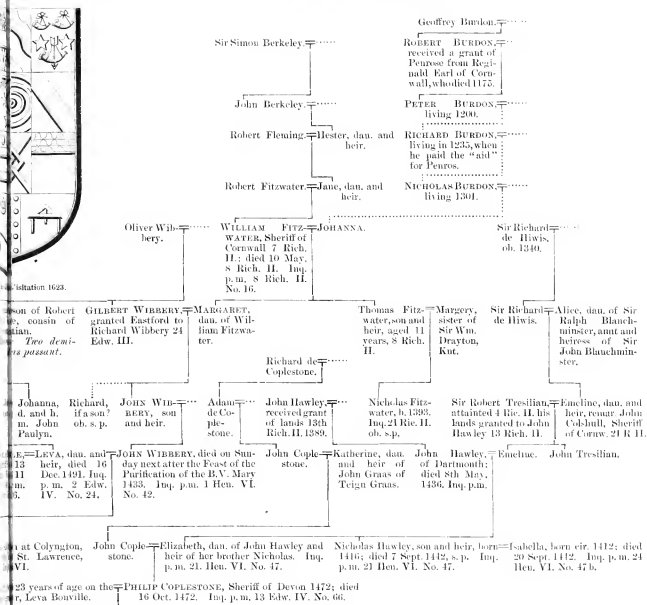
CHRISTOPHER COPLESTONE, Mar. of Coplestone, son and heir; born 1524; Sheriff 1560; died 1589.

LADY JANE GREY.

JOHN COPLESTONE, born 1549; Sheriff 1597; died 1608. Sold Penrose-Burdon to William Billing in 1592.

Note.—The names printed in Capitals, with the exception of that of Lady Jane Grey, show those who were successively Lords of the Manor of Penrose-Burdon.

PEDIGREE OF BURDON, BONVILLE, COPLESTONE, &c.



ARMS:

1. Copplestone. Ar. a chev. engr. gu. betw. 3 leopard's heads az.
2. Raleigh. Or. a bend vaire.
3. Graas. Erm. a fesse betw. 3 cinquefoils gu.
4. Brazer. Gu. 2 bends wavy az.
5. Hawley. Or. 3 eagle horns sn. stringed gu., an arrow in pale through that in base, point downwards, between 2 mullets in fess of the shield, barbed and feathered az.
6. Tresilian. Az. a chev. or betw. 3 fests passant arg.
7. Hiwis. Gu. a fret az., a canton of the last.
8. Bonville. Sa. 6 mullets, 3, 2, and 1 az., a label of 3 points.
9. Gorges. Ar. a whirlpool az.
10. Foliot. Gu. a bend az.
11. St. John. Ar. on a chief gu. 2 mullets surmounted with a label, all of the field.

12. Wibbery. Gu. semee of fleurs de lys or, 3 lions rampant, within a bord. engr. of the last.
13. Miles. Ar. 2 bats gu. in chief 3 torteaux.
14. Blanchminster. Arg. a bet gu.
15. Beauchamp? A chief vaire.
16. Hamville or Lawston? Sa. semee of cross crosses, a lion rampant az.
17. Fitzwater. Ar. a chev. sa. betw. 3 round buckles points upwards gu.
18. Fleming. Vaire, a chief chequy or and gu. within a bord. sable bezantee.
19. Berkeley. Ar. a trivet sa.

CREST: A wolf passant az.

The blazon of the above coats corrected with the Visitation in the College of Arms

APPENDIX No. I.

No. 1.

Collatio Sancti Brueredi.

Universis sanctæ matris Ecclesie filijs presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Walterus miseracione Divinâ Exoniensis Episcopus, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Eo puriori desiderio et ferventiori zelo felici cælestis curie senatui, licet nostro non egeat ministerio, honorem quem possumus pro nostræ infirmitatis modulo impendere nitimur, quo eundem humane fragilitatis custodia credimus et speramus deputatum certis beatis spiritibus angelicis, certis fidelium animabus à summo cœli opifice misericorditer assignatis. Proinde celebrem ejusdem curiæ paranymphæ Sancti, videlicet, Gabrielis memoriam, cujus beneficium, Divinâ volente clemenciâ, frequenter sensimus nobis profuisse, sicut possimus honorare cupientes, Ecclesiam Sancti Brueredi in Cornubiâ, cujus advocatio ex nostrâ canonicâ acquisitione ad nos pertinere dinoscitur, dilectis filiis Decano et Capitulo Exoniensi nostro in proprios usus assignamus, et assignatam presentis attestatione scripture appropriamus in formâ inferius annotatâ perpetuo possidendam, videlicet, quod prefati Decanus et Capitulum et eorum successores, singulis annis primâ die Lune mensis Septembris, in nostrâ majori Ecclesiâ beati Petri Exoniæ ejusdem Sancti Gabrielis memoriam consimili honore in luminaribus et aliis, quæ in die Natalis Domini vel Paschæ fieri consuevit, sollempniter celebrent imperpetuum. Ordinantes quod quilibet canonicus presenciam suam corporalem dictæ sollempnitati exhibens præter cotidianas distributiones ipsâ die duos solidos, quilibet vicarius similiter presens duodecim denarios, quilibet clericus de secundâ formâ in sacris constitutus sex denarios, quilibet puer chori infra debitum numerum existens duos denarios, de bonis Ecclesie memoratæ percipiant annuatim. Ordinamus insuper quod in proximâ sequenti tertîâ feriâ mensis ejusdem, videlicet in crastino festi predicti, fiat in ecclesiâ nostrâ predictâ imperpetuum sollempnis anniversarius dies per prefatos Decanum et Capitulum eorumque successores, pro animâ nostrâ et pro animabus bonæ memoriæ Willielmi et Ricardi prædecessorum nostrorum, et pro animabus successorum nostrorum Episcoporum Exoniensium, et pro animabus patris et matris nostræ, benefactorum nostrorum omniumque fidelium defunctorum. Ita quod quilibet canonicus in hæc sollempni commemoratione presens duos solidos, quilibet vicarius duodecim denarios, quilibet clericus de secundâ formâ in sacris constitutus sex denarios, quilibet puer chori duos denarios, ipso die, in bonis ejusdem ecclesie perpetuo participant annuatim; Statuentes ut quolibet anno tertîâ feriâ predictâ, prefati Decanus et Capitulum et eorum successores, quingentos pauperes debiles pascant annuatim. Ita quod annonæ cujuslibet unum denarium valeat in esculentis et poculentis. Volumus etiam et ordinamus, ut totum residuum proventuum dictæ Ecclesie Sancti Brueredi inter canonicos quos utriusque sollempnitatibus predictis interesse contigerit equaliter dividatur et non in alios usus convertatur. Salvâ competenti vicariâ in dictâ Ecclesiâ Sancti Brueredi; quam in toto atalagio et toto sanctuario, exceptis duabus acris Anglicanis terræ, in quibus dicti Decanus et Capitulum possint ædificare; unâ cum decimis garbarum ville Minoris Lank et totâ decimâ feni consistere ordinamus, per nos et successores nostros honeste persone quæ omni onera ordinaria debita et consuecta sustinebit, perpetuo conferenda. Statuimus quoque et ordinamus quod quilibet Decanus et Canonicus in sui creatione hæc nostram ordinationem unâ cum aliis antiquis et approbatis Ecclesie Exoniensis consuetudinibus juret observare. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus apponendum. Datum in Capitulo nostro Exoniensi, nonis Septembris, anno graciæ M^occ^olxx^o octavo, et consecrationis nostre vicesimo primo.*

* Bronescombe's Register, fo. 88 b.

No. 2.

Universis sancte matris Ecclesie filiis presentes litteras visuris vel auditoris, Walterus miseratione Divina Exoniensis Episcopus, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ad universitatis vestre notitiam tenore presentium volumus pervenire, quos nos vacantem vicariam in Ecclesia Sancti Brueredi in Cornubi dilecto filio domino Warino de Sancta Thetha presbitero conferimus intuitu caritatis, assignantes eidem nomine vicarie totum altagium et totam decimam feni, una cum decimis garbarum villae de Minori Lank et toto sanctuario cum edificiis, exceptis duabus acris Anglicanis in quibus Decanus et Capitulum Ecclesie nostrae Exoniensis possint aedificia construere. Et vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit sustinebit omnia onera ordinaria, debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus apponendum. Datum apud Tavistock die dominica proxima ante festum Exaltationis Sanctae Crucis anno gratiae M^o cc^o lxx^o octavo, et consecrationis nostrae xx primo.*

APPENDIX No. II.

Subsidies, Hundred of Tridge, 35 Henry VIII. $\frac{87}{174}$.

PARISH OF BRUARD.

Richard Roger	in Goods	x£.	Subsidy	vj ^s viij ^d	John Coll	in Goods	xx ^s .	Subsidy	ij ^d
John Karnyk	"	ix£	"	ij ^s	William Baker	"	iiij£	"	viij ^d
Harry Coke, junior	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	Richard Coppyn	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d
Mychell Pawly	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	John Hockyn	"	vij£	"	ij ^s iiij ^d
John Coke	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	Harry Rose	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d
William Chapman	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d	John Coke	"	vij£	"	ij ^s iiij ^d
John Pawly	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	John Howe	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d
Stephen Walke	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	Robert Mone	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d
Thomas Denys	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	Thomas Myll	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d
John Hawkyn	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	John Chaplyn	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d
John Baker	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	John Hockyn	"	vij£	"	ij ^s iiij ^d
John Hanly	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d	William Gylberd	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d
Thomas Chapell	"	vij£	"	ij ^s viij ^d	Phylp Laye	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d
Nycholas Chapell	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	Harry Hockyn	"	x£	"	vj ^s viij ^d
Harry Harrys	"	vij£	"	ij ^s iiij ^d	John Hockyn	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d
John Carnyk, junior	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	John Davy	"	x£	"	vj ^s viij ^d
Thomas Palmer	"	v£	"	xx ^d	Harry Coll	"	iiij£	"	viij ^d
John Palmer	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	John Coll	"	iiij£	"	vj ^d
Thomas Pryer	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d	John Axforth	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d
John Hodge	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d	William Sander	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d
John Rawlyn	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	Thomas Hawkyn	"	x£	"	vj ^s viij ^d
William Mayowe	"	vij£	"	ij ^s iiij ^d	Nicholas Hawkyn	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d
Richard Mayowe	"	iiij£	"	viij ^d	John Brusthe	"	iiij£	"	viij ^d
William Mayowe	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d	Nycholas Coke	"	iiij£	"	vj ^d
William Hawkyn	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d	John Newton	"	xx ^s	"	ij ^d
John Hawkyn	"	xl ^s	"	iiij ^d					

Sum for this Parish for the Subsidies aforesaid, Lvij^s.

* Bishop Bronescombe's Register, fo. 89.

