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CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

The Papers marked thus () are illustrated.*

No. V.

Forty-eighth Annual Report, and Report of Forty-seventh Annual General Meeting, November 14, 1865; Mr. Augustus Smith in the Chair. Remarks by the President on the subject of Treasure-trove; and by Mr. Smirke and others on Gold Ornaments found near Padstow.	Page. 1
Inventory of Property of the Alien Priory of St. Michael's Mount	E. SMIRKE, V.W. 1
Proverbs and Rhymes in the Ancient Cornish Language	W. C. BORLASE 7
Sir Cloudesley Shovell	T. Q. COUCH 18
A Royal Wardrobe in the 16th Century	JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. 21
Transactions in Cornwall during the Civil War	W. SANDYS, F.S.A. 27
Church of St. Michael Penkevel .. .. .	..... 38
* Church of St. Clement	H. M. WHITLEY 43
* Ancient Inscribed Stones at Tregoney & Cubert	C. BARHAM, M.D. 47
Words formerly in use in West Cornwall	H. 59
Borough of East Looe	JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. 63
Cornish Marine Shells	A CORRESPONDENT 65
Natural Periodic Phenomena, in 1865	T. Q. COUCH 74
METEOROLOGY:	
Abstract of Journal kept in B&admin, for 1865	COM. J. LIDDELL, R.N. .. 80
Meteorological Tables	C. B. 81
Remarks on the Meteorology of 1865	C. B. 86
Chronological Memoranda, 1865 .. .. .	..... 90
SUPPLEMENT. —Conclusion of “Additions to Borlase’s Natural History of Cornwall.”	

No. VI.

Report of Spring Meeting, May 25, 1866; Mr. Smirke, V.W., in the Chair.—Observations by the President on Gold Lunulæ and Bronze Celt, found near Padstow.	
Ancient Hurling Balls	p. vii
The Golden Oriole, and <i>Rhea Americana</i>	viii

	Page.
Storm Signals	ix
Rock Markings	ix
Antiquities in Brittany	x
Inscribed Stones and Monumental Brasses	xi
Flint-flakes	xiii
Celtic Remains	xv
Nomenclature of Cornwall	xv
Negro Language in West Africa	xvii
The Plague, <i>cir.</i> 1350, and in 1626	xvii
* Antique Ivory Tablet, found at Bodmin	99
Nomenclature	REV. J. BANNISTER, LL.D. 104
Flint Finds	REV. H. L. JONES, M.A. 117
Recent Flint Finds in the South-West of } England	N. WHITLEY 121
* Celtic Remains on Dartmoor	T. KELLY 125
Singular Old Letter	JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. 129
POPULAR ANTIQUITIES.—Tinner Folk Lore	T. Q. COUCH 131
* Gold Gorgets or Lunettes found near Padstow	E. SMIRKE, V.W. 134
* Mural Grave, &c., in Mawgan Church.. .. .	J. J. ROGERS 143
Ornithology	E. HEARLE RODD 150
* Additions to the Fauna of Cornwall :—	
<i>Rhodophyton Couchii.</i>	} .. JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., 154
<i>Ausonia Cuvieri.</i>	} CORP. MEM. Z. S.
* Notes on <i>Ausmia Cocksii</i>	W. K. BULLMORE, M.D. ... 163
Recently discovered Minerals	R. PEARCE, JUN. 167
NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE :	
Preservation of Antiquities .. .. .	..... 170
Inscribed Stone at Welltown, Cardinham	..... 170
Barrows at Gwloweth, Truro	..... 170
Gold Gorgets or Lunettes .. .. .	..... 172
Antiquities in St. Hilary .. .. .	..... 172
The Tortoises at Tregulrow .. .. .	..... 173
Rainfall in September, 1866 .. .. .	..... 174
Flint Flakes on Dartmoor .. .. .	..... 175
Ornithology .. .. .	..... 176
Notice of the late Major-General Jenkins.	

No. VII.

Forty-ninth Annual Report, and Report of Forty-eighth Annual General Meeting, November 15, 1866; Mr. Smirke, V.W., in the Chair.

Observations on the subject of Flint-Flakes	p. xii
An Ancient Document	xvi

	Page.
Ancient Bishopric of Cornwall	xvii
Cornish Botany	xviii
Antiquities in Ireland, and at Perranzabuloe	xix
Destroyed Barrows at Gwloweth	xix
Stonehenge	xx
The Bishopric of Cornwall	REV. JOHN CARNE, M.A. 177
Domesday Manors in Cornwall } Notes and Corrections }	REV. JOHN CARNE, M.A. 219
Flint Flakes of Lyell's First Stone Period ..	J. S. ENYS, F.G.S. .. 223
Ancient Inventory	JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. 226
* Cornish Ecclesiology.—Mabe	H. M. WHITLEY 234
Ancient Bill in Chancery	N. HARE, JUN. 239
Redwory and other Manors	N. HARE, JUN. 243
Rare Plants near Truro	MISS EMILY STACKHOUSE 245
* Twin Storms of January, 1867	N. WHITLEY 251
Natural Periodic Phenomena, in 1866	T. Q. COUCH 260
METEOROLOGY :	
Remarks on the Meteorology of 1866 ..	C. BARHAM, M.D. 263
Meteorological Tables	C. B. 268
Chronological Memoranda, 1866 .. .. .	..... 273
MISCELLANEA :	
Pisky Grinding-stones .. .. .	..... 280
Joachim Becker .. .. .	..... 280
Michael Blaumpayn .. .. .	..... 281

No. VIII.

Report of Spring Meeting, May 14, 1867; Mr. Smirke, V.W., in the Chair.	
Memorial Brasses	p. viii
Silver Ornaments, &c., found at Trewiddle, St. Austell ..	x
Flint Flakes	x
Tin Trade between Britain and Alexandria ..	E. SMIRKE, V.W. 283
Saxon Silver Ornaments and Coins found at } Trewiddle, St. Austell }	J. J. ROGERS 292
* Barrow with Kist-vaen, on Trewavas Head	J. T. BLIGHT 306
Chronicles of Cornish Saints.—S. Cuby ..	REV. J. ADAMS, M.A. .. 314
[A Genealogy of St. Cybi (Cuby) is given in No. V, p. 51].	
“Jews in Cornwall”; and “Marazion” ..	REV. J. BANNISTER, LL.D. 324
Ancient and Modern Tin-works in France ..	S. R. PATTISON 343
Dabernon Chantry, Lansallos	JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. 346
Recent Practice of Alchemy	JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. 350
Ornithology of Cornwall	E. HEARLE RODD 352

	Page.
* New British Naked-eyed Medusæ C. W. PEACH	355
"Echineis Remora" obtained in Cornwall . . JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S.	361
Corr. Mem. Z. S.	
MISCELLANEA :	
Jean Joachim Becker	362
Cornishmen at Winchester	362
Pomeroy	362
DOCUMENTS :—	
An Extent of the Priory of Mount St. Michael, <i>temp.</i> Ed. III	V 4
Institutions to Saint Clement, otherwise Moresk	V 46
Pedigrees of Carminow	VI 148
Consecration of Seven Bishops at Canterbury by Arch- bishop Plegmund	VII 180
King Ethelred's Charter in favour of Bishop Eldred and his Church in Cornwall	VII 205
Inquisition (<i>temp.</i> Ed. III), and Exemplification (<i>temp.</i> Ric. II), concerning the Episcopal See of Cornwall } }	VII 207
Charter of King Edward the Confessor translating the united Sees of Cornwall and Crediton to Exeter . . }	VII 209
Carta Regis Æthelredi de Ecclesiæ Cornubiensis Libertate. A.D. nccccxiiii }	VII 212
Carta Regis Cnuti ad Burhwoldum. A.D. m. xviii	VII 214
Carta Regis Henrici I de Insulis de Sullya	VII 216
Bishops of Cornwall. Saxon Period, 936 to 1050	VII 216

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.*

	No.	Page.
Fresco in St. Clement Church	V	46
* The Cubert Stone	V	56
Inscribed Stone.—Tregony	V	58
Ivory Tablet found at Bodmin	VI	To face 99
Ancient Tin-moulds, &c., on Dartmoor	VI	128
* Bronze Celt, found at Harlyn.. .. .	VI	136
Golden Lunette found near Padstow	} VI	142
Portion of a Golden Lunette from near Padstow. Original size		
Effigy, Stone Coffin, and Grave, of Sir Roger Carminow of Carminow, in Mawgan Church	} VI	146
* Rhodophyton Couchii	VI	154
* Ausonia Cuvieri	VI	155
* Skeleton of Ausonia Cuvieri	VI	161
* Ausonia Cocksii	VI	165
* Mabe Church.—Plan	VII	234
* Sedile, Mabe	VII	235
* Pillar, Mabe	} VII	236
* Opening, Rood-Loft		
* Fragment, Mabe	VII	237
* Stoup, Mabe	VII	238
Wind Chart, Jan. 3rd, 1867	} VII	256
Wind Chart, Jan. 4th, 1867		
Wind Chart, Jan. 5th, 1867		
* Plan of Barrow on Trewavas Head	VIII	306
* The Bishop Rock	VIII	310
* Granite Block, with Basin	VIII	312
Trewavas Head	} VIII	312
Remains of Barrow, Trewavas Head		
New British Naked-eyed Medusæ. Plates I and II ..	VIII	360

* The Illustrations marked thus * are in the letter-press. The others are to follow the pages indicated.

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OF THE

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WITH THE

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No. V.

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CONTENTS.

- I.—THE ALIEN PRIORY OF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.—EDWARD SMIRKE, V.W.
- II.—CORNISH PROVERBS AND RHYMES.—WILLIAM COPELAND BORLASE.
- III.—SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.—T. Q. COUCH.
- IV.—A ROYAL WARDROBE IN THE 16TH CENTURY.—JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &C.
- V.—TRANSACTIONS IN CORNWALL DURING THE CIVIL WAR.—W. SANDYS, F.S.A.
- VI.—THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL PENKEVEL.
- VII.—THE CHURCH OF ST. CLEMENT.—H. MICHELL WHITLEY.
- VIII.—INSCRIBED STONES AT TREGONEY AND CUBERT.—C. BARIAM, M.D.
- IX.—WORDS FORMERLY IN USE IN WEST CORNWALL.
- X.—BOROUGH OF EAST LOOE.—JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &C.
- XI.—CORNISH MARINE SHELLS.
- XII.—NATURAL PERIODIC PHENOMENA, 1865.—T. Q. COUCH.
METEOROLOGY.
CHRONOLOGICAL MEMORANDA, 1865.
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SUPPLEMENT.

ADDITIONS TO BORLASE'S NATURAL HISTORY OF CORNWALL. (CONCLUSION.)

JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

No. V.

APRIL.

1866.

I.—*An Inventory of the Property of the Alien Priory of St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, in the year 1337; with a Notice on Alien Priories in general.*—By EDWARD SMIRKE, *Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, &c.*

THE late visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to this County, and their temporary residence at the Mount of St. Michael, may perhaps dispose the readers of the *Journal* to be amused with an original document relating to that structure, which I had the pleasure of bringing under the notice of the reverend author of the *Exeter Monasticon* some years ago, while he was engaged in collecting materials for that interesting work.

The document forms a small portion of an official Return made to the Crown, dated 24th July, A.D. 1337, of the property, real and personal, of all Alien Priories in Cornwall. The occasion of this inquiry was the war then impending between the Sovereigns of England and France; and the seisure of the Priory took place about four months after the creation of the Duchy and the endowment of the Black Prince under the well-known Charters bearing date, respectively, the 17th and 18th March, A.D. 1337, and 3rd January, 1338.

By way of introductory explanation, it may be interesting to consider the position of those conventual establishments which at that time, and on subsequent occasions of a war between the two countries, were called "Alien Priories."

It is matter of familiar history that upon the conquest or accession of the Norman princes, England and a large section of France had a sovereign common to both England and Normandy, and that the continental adherents of William obtained large possessions in England and displayed their patriotism and their piety by admitting their favourite religious establishments abroad to a participation in their own acquisitions in England. They granted English lands and revenues to foreign monasteries and churches, who sent over persons, in the interest of the foreign proprietors, to manage the property and to collect and remit the profits. If the property was considerable, or circumstances rendered it expedient, they not unfrequently established a small colony of foreign monks in England on the spot for this purpose, who formed what was called "a cell" of the principal house, superintended by a local head called a Prior; all of them being subordinate and owing obedience to the chief house, or Abbot and Convent, abroad.

Among the English lands so granted to the Norman Abbey of St. Michael, in the Diocese of Avranches, was the land now forming part of the Cornish St. Michael's Mount. The first grant was indeed anterior to the Norman Conquest; the earliest charter being a grant purporting to be made by Edward the Confessor, in whose reign we find a strong Norman element exercising considerable influence at the court of the Saxon King. After the accession of William, this grant was confirmed by the great feudatories of the Conqueror, among whom the possessions of the Crown, and the forfeited estates of the ejected Saxon or Danish possessors, had been distributed. One of these was the Count of Mortain, afterwards also Earl of Cornwall.

It should seem that the Priory on the Mount was an offset from the Norman Abbey, and consisted wholly of monks settled here by the Abbot of the Norman House to which it was affiliated. At this time England and Normandy were under the same Sovereign; and the subjects, being the subjects of a common sovereign, were not aliens to each other. But when the two countries became separate in the reign of John, the Priories established in this country in connection with foreign Houses in the French territory, became *alien* priories. The members of these communities were naturally supposed to have foreign interests and predilections; and their revenues were wholly, or in part, at the disposal of the great French conventual establishments. Hence, in the time of the French Wars, the

English government found it necessary, or prudent, to prevent all intercourse, at least of a civil or secular character, between the alien priories and the parent monasteries, and to intercept the transmission of pecuniary supplies from the former to the latter; and, accordingly, commissions were habitually issued for the removal of these dependent communities from the coast to more inland places, and for ascertaining and sequestering all the property, moveable or territorial, belonging to them. The process was called a seizure "in manus regis." The survey returned by the Sheriff, or other commissioner of the Crown, containing an inventory of the goods, &c., was called an "Extent." The seizure did not operate as a confiscation, but as a sequestration *pro tempore*, analogous to the devolution of a Bishop's Temporalities into the custody of the Crown during a vacancy of the see. The process is described, and the various instances in which the prerogative of seizure was exercised during the 13th, 14th, and 15th Centuries, are specified from original records in the Appendix to Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Exoniense*, (Supplement p. 424), supplied, at my request, by the present Deputy Keeper of Records, Mr. T. Duffus Hardy.

Eventually, the Alien Priories were all dissolved by authority of Parliament long before the Reformation; and their possessions were, in part, appropriated to various English ecclesiastical and collegiate establishments; among which were Shene and Sion at Richmond and at Isleworth; King's College, Cambridge; and Eton College; All-Souls, Oxford, &c.

Before the final seizure and appropriation of these Priories, the Priory of Mount St. Michael had, in effect, ceased to be at all dependent on the great Abbey of the Norman Mount, and the appointment of the Prior had become one of the benefices in the patronage of the Duke of Cornwall, and the monks were Englishmen. But as I have no intention of writing a history of the Mount, or of its ecclesiastical and temporal possessors (for it has, from very early times, been occupied as a fortress, as well as an ecclesiastical establishment), I will, without further introduction, bring the document in question before the reader.

The date of the seizure was not long before the preparation by Edward the 3rd for the invasion of France, of which the earliest important event was the Battle of Crecy.

At the wish of some friends here I have translated the document, although, as a general rule, such mediæval records ought to be

printed in their original language, so that learned readers may exercise their own judgment on the interpretation of them; for, in truth, the technical names of ancient objects of household use, furniture, or personal wear, do not always admit of exact identification with any modern articles of the same sort. The simplicity of monastic costume protects us from any nice questions in relation to dress or ornament, nor will culinary research be necessary to explain the sort of eatables or drinkables in which the monks were allowed to indulge. Knives and forks will, of course, not be found in the Inventory; doubtless because the proverbial priority of the use of fingers supplied this modern want. I will insert the original technical terms in the notes. I should add that the number of monks during their connection with the French Abbey, was small. In the 13th century it did not exceed three; but this number is exclusive of the lay servants and dependents who might be on the premises. Nor does the Extent in any way relate to, or include, the military and other lay occupants of those parts of the Mount which constituted the fortress and its appurtenant structures. At the present time the habitable part of the building must be a very imperfect representative of the monastic portion of the Mount in the 14th Century.

An Extent made between William de Hardeshull, (sometimes spelt "Hardreshull") Clerk, and John Hamely, Sheriff of Cornwall, of the lands, houses, benefices, possessions, places, and goods of the religious and secular men within the power and dominion of the King of France in the County of Cornwall, taken and seised into the hands of our Lord the King by the abovenamed William on 24th July, in the 11th year of the reign of Edward 3.

[Then follow Extents of the Priory of Tywardreath and Tolcarn, followed by that of the Priory of Mount St. Michael, viz. :—]

Goods and Chattels found in the Priory of Mount St. Michael :—

In the church, a chalice, weighing 20s. 10d. sterling; a vestment with two silk cloths, worth 16s. 8d.; a missal, worth 12s. 4d.

Also, in the possession of the Prior and Monks, two old garments with six towels worth 30s.; a chalice weighing 16s. 1d.; a portiforium¹ the worse for wear, worth 6s. 8d.; all which have been left for

¹ A breviary, for clerical use only.

safe keeping in the hands of the Prior and Monks, subject to the oversight of the Sheriff.

Also, in the Chamber of the Prior, three basins with an ewer,¹ worth 3s. 6d.; four chests with a coffer,² worth 6s. 8d.; eight silver spoons, weighing 8s. 4d.; two cups of mazer,³ worth 10s.; one silver cup and cover, weighing 20s. 10d.; another silver cup, weighing 18s. 4d.; a silver cup and cover, weighing 31s. 8d.; broken silver,⁴ weighing 4s. 6d.

Also, a certain image of silver weighing 11½d.; a silver buckle weighing 6d.; an image of St. Michael, worth 13s. 4d.; two cups of mazer, old and cracked, worth 5s.; a silver censer, weighing 35s. 8d.; another old one, weighing 21s.; five old, small, tin jugs [or mugs⁵], worth 12d.; four copper [or brass⁶] ones, worth 6s. 8d. also cracked platters,⁷ worth 2s.; fifteen dishes, and fifteen saucers,⁸ worse for wear, worth 15d.; a caldron⁹ with other iron utensils, worth 23d.

Also, in store, three heifers worth 10s., wooden vessels worth 6s. 8d.

Also, the tithes of the church of Moresk valued at £15; the tithes of the church of St. Hilary, with the tithe of the chapel of St. Michael, £23. 5s. 8d. The rents of the Prior in the Vill of Treverabo with the appurtenances, £22; the rents of the Prior in Penwyth, 29s. 7½d.; the tithe of the fishery there, and oblations, which are variable and casual, remain in the custody of the sheriff, to answer for the amount received.¹⁰

Sum total, £82. 3s. 11d.

The dresses actually in wear and in use at the time of the Extent are probably not included. It is not the practice in such Returns to do so.

The weight of silver articles is throughout expressed in the terms of shillings and pence. These really designate Troy Weight, of which the unit was, at this time, the silver penny sterling, 20 of

¹ pelves cum lavatorio. ² cistæ cum forcerio. ³ cipi de mazerō.

⁴ argentum fractum, *i.e.*, silver articles in a cracked or imperfect state.

⁵ ollæ de stagno. ⁶ ollæ æneæ.

⁷ patellæ debiles. I so translate the word "patellæ;" because plates are not elsewhere specified, unless they are included among the "disci," or dishes.

⁸ salsaria, often translated "saltcellars," erroneously.

⁹ crater cum aliis utensilibus ferreis. This was probably an iron cooking kettle, with hooks, &c., for suspension.

¹⁰ There is an obliteration of some words here; but the meaning is plain.

which weighed an ounce. This mode of designation was common. In some inventories both the weight and the pecuniary value were attached to the articles.

The Survey and Return are confined to the property of the Priory in Cornwall. Tithes and other profits and property elsewhere would be the subject of separate writs or commissions issued in other counties.

The church of *Moresk* is the old church now called St. Clement's, in the Duchy manor of Moresk (*de Marisco*), near Truro. In this instance, as in some others in Cornwall, the church is designated by the name of the Manor, and not of the Saint.

St. Hilary is the parish in which the Mount, as well as Marazion, is situate.

Treverabo, called also Trurabo, Tresabo, &c., and traceable in the earliest charters of the Abbey of St. Michael, is in the parish of St. Keverne.

Penwyth must here include other property in that hundred. In the grant of the possessions of the Priory to Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, in the time of James I., these are called lands in "Markesion," "Marghasiou," and "Pensaunce." Probably, too, it included the ancient manor of *Treival*, now called Truthal or Truthwall, one of the earliest donations to the priory. All the names of manors and vills seem, in the early records of the topography of the county, to be undergoing a continual course of orthographic transmutation;—especially Marazion, which is hardly spelt twice alike in two consecutive documents,—a serious obstacle to etymological researches. Besides the various spellings above mentioned, I find that of Merdresem, Marhagon, Marghasiew, Maryasion, &c.—When the *Jew* found his way into the market-town is not clear.

II.—*A Collection of hitherto unpublished Proverbs and Rhymes, in the Ancient Cornish Language; from the Manuscript of Dr. Borlase.*
—By WILLIAM COPELAND BORLASE, *Castle Horneck.*

THE great interest which has of late been evinced in the ancient language of the County of Cornwall has induced me to examine, with some care, a Manuscript Volume, in the hand-writing of Dr. Borlase, entitled “Memorandums of the Cornish Tongue—1748.” From this it appears that Dr. Borlase at that time contemplated the publication of a Cornish Grammar and Vocabulary, for which he made large collections; having in his keeping at the time the MSS. of Tonkin (together with his correspondence with Lhuyd), of Gwavas, of Scawen, of Ustick, vicar of Breage, (from whom he also received some MSS. of Hals), of Keigwin, Boson, and others; from all of which he makes lengthy extracts, adding notes and remarks of his own.

The discovery, lately made by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, of the disingenuousness of Pryce has also led me to compare the Sentences, Proverbs, and Rhymes, contained in the end of his Grammar, with those found in Tonkin’s MS. copied by Dr. Borlase; and I find them to be almost word for word the same, with the exception of a few, apparently erroneous, spellings on the part of Pryce. It is remarkable that although, in the Preface to his Grammar, Pryce mentions that he had access, not only to the MSS. of Tonkin, but also to those of Gwavas, Ustick, and Boson, yet that he should omit several of the most remarkable Proverbs and Rhymes found in their writings. It is possible, however, that the MSS. of these few never fell into his hands at all; for he speaks of them as “detached papers” which he had received from “Mrs. Veal, the daughter of Mr. Gwavas; from Mrs. Mary Ustick, the widow of the Rev. Henry Ustick, of Breage; and the papers of Mr John Boson, of Newlyn.”

The following collection therefore of hitherto, as far as I can ascertain, unpublished Proverbs and Rhymes, may be of some interest as forming a part of those disjointed fragments which are all the ground-work left to us, on which to form any correct idea of the Ancient Language of our County.

It is hoped that this will be a sufficient apology for the following pages, and that their contents may one day occupy a more appropriate position in the pages of some of those interested in the preservation of a Language once so generally spoken, and now so long extinct; and who will be more able than myself to judge of their respective merits.

Throughout this Paper I have been careful to adhere strictly to the MS. of Dr. Borlase; giving [in brackets] his notes, where they occur, and omitting all those portions which, to my certain knowledge, have been published before; so that, as far as I am able, I may keep within the bounds of my subject, namely, the unpublished Proverbs and Rhymes found in the MS. of Dr. Borlase. It is not impossible, however, that these very same MSS. have been previously published, by some Author hitherto unknown to me; and if this be the case, I can only express a hope that the merits of the productions themselves may excuse the inadvertence of the writer.

Since writing the above, Mr. Norris, author of the Cornish Drama, has kindly undertaken to correct my MS., which he has done in the shape of some valuable Notes, which I purpose to insert at the foot of each page where they occur. From him I learn that some five or six of the Proverbs are already contained in Pryce and Lhuyd; but as Mr. Norris has kindly extended his notes to these also, and has in one or two instances corrected the faults occasioned by the ignorance of Pryce, I hope they will not be considered altogether out of place in this Paper.

All the Notes, therefore, with exception of the last four, are those which I have received from Mr. Norris.

PROVERBS,

found in the MSS. of Dr Borlase, from Scawen, Lhuyd, Gwavas, and Ustick; those of Tonkin omitted, for which see Pryce's Grammar.

FROM MR. SCAWEN'S MSS.

1.—*Pobyll abell bew Castilly.* People from far inhabit Castles.

[Alluding to the Danes, who had so many Castles in Cornwall.]

- 2.—*Neb na gare y gwayn, Coll restoua.* He that loves [or minds] not gain, Loss beset him [or, shall surely find him out.]
- 3.—*Neb na gare y gy, an gwra deveeder.* He that loves [heeds] not his dog, will make him a choke-sheep.
- 4.—*Taw, Tavaz.* Be silent, Tongue.
- 5.—*Houl sooth, Tor lean, paravy an gwaynten.* A south sun, full belly, [brings on] pleasures of the spring.
- 6.—*Cows nebas, Cows da ;* | Speak little, speak well ;
Nebas an geveren, an gwella.* | Little of publick matters is best.
- 7.—*Cows nebas, Cows da,* | Speak little, speak well,
Ha da veth Cowsas arta. | And well will be spoken again.
- 8.—*Nyn ges Goon heb lagas, na Kei heb scovorn.* There is no Down without eye, nor Hedge without ear.
 [An excellent caution concerning what we say of our Governours.]
- 9.—*Na reys gara an forth goth, rag an forth noweth.†* [You must not leave the old way, for the new way.]
- 10.—*Reys yw meeras dueth, ken lemmell uneth.* [Need is to look twice, before you leap once.]
- 11.—*Coss, Coss, fon nebas.* Speak, Speak, let it be little.
- 12.—*Cowsa da, ha neba.* Speak well, and little.
- 13.—*Nebas gueriow, yle y guethow.* Few words, they may be best.
- 14.—*Taus, Taus.* [For *Tavaz, Tavaz.*] Tongue, Tongue.
 [A reproach ; doubling y^e word gives force.]
- 15.—*Guel yw gwetha, vel goofen.* Better is it to keep, than ask
 [*i.e.*, beg.]

* "Geveren" is unknown to me. This is in Pryce, under the word "Nebaz." See also Sig: Ff.

† This is from page 251 of *Lhuyd's Archæologia* ; but, for "gara," = to love, read "gasa," = to leave. It is printed wrong in Lhuyd, and the typographical error was followed of course by Pryce, in his ignorance.

- 16.—*Groua da, rag tha hannen te yn gura.* Do good; for thyself thou do'st it.

[*Gwra dha, rag tha honnon te y gwra, is y^e right reading.*] *

FROM LHUYD'S MSS.

- 1.—*Nag o vi bróg, na holan.* I am neither malt, nor salt.
[*i.e.* I don't care a pin for you; you can neither eat nor drink me.]
- 2.—*Na sorren † may tefo gueith ha Losou.* We should not be sorry that trees and herbs may grow.
- 3.—*Po mark ledrez.* When the steed is stolen.
- 4.—*A méan ez a rhyllio.* The stone that rolls.
- 5.—*En Háf peragoh Gwav.* [*rectius* “*Gwaf.*”] In Summer think of Winter. ‡
- [“*Gwavas' motto,*” says Mr. Tonkin.]
- 6.—*Ma Breez dho G'laskor yw.* ‘My mind to me a Kingdom is.’

N.B. In addition to the above, Mr. Lhuyd's MS. contains numerous Sentences in Cornish and English, which cannot be called Proverbs, and were probably intended to illustrate a Grammar.

FROM GWAVAS' MSS.

- 1.—*Gofen ha gwrá gen Skyans da;* | Ask and act with Prudence; ||
Gofen ha gwrá gans Colon da. | Ask and act with a good Heart.
- 2.—*Hithow gwra, gen Skyans da;* | To-day act, [with good sense;]
Ha Dew vedn ry, Peth ew da | And God will do § what's good
rag why. | for you.

[Compare Pryce, who seems to have confused this Proverb with the following:]

* The latter reading is the best.

† “*Na sorren*” means “we may not be displeased.”

‡ This is in Pryce: see Sig: E e. 4. *Paragoh* is a corruption of “*perth coo*”=bear remembrance.

|| For “*prudence*” read “*good knowledge.*”

§ For “*do*” read “*give.*”

- 3.—*An Gwiranath ew an gwella* | The Truth is the best
En pob-tra, Trea, po pella.* | In everything, near, or far.

N.B.—This last Proverb, and several others from Gwavas, have in the MS. the initials “Gw: G. B.” prefixed to them, which probably signified that they were collected by Gwavas, and transcribed by the Mr. George Borlase mentioned by Gwavas in the letter to Tonkin, lately published by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, in his “Observations on the Rev. R. Williams’ Preface to his Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum”; which see.

- 4.—[*E Gol*, vulg: *Egolls*. A Cornish oath—“By the Holy.”
 W. B.] †

FROM USTICK’S MSS.

- 1.—*Ma an Gog an Lâar wartha.* The Cuckow is in the higher Garden.

[i.e. The brain is but indifferently furnished.]

- 2.—*Yw Kanstel dha rag gorras ongel en Zeth?* Is a Basket good to put cabbage in the Pot?

- 3.—*Guare tég yw Guare whég.* Fair play is good play.

[Motto of the hurling balls]

- 4.—*Syngy ’guz tavaz!* Hold your tongue!

- 5.—*Guâveen. Hâve terebah † Goluan,* | Winter in Summer ’till Midsum-
Ha Hâve en Guâve terebah | mer,
Nedelack. | And Summer in Winter ’till
 Christmas.

- 6.—*Ehaz ha sewen || whath* | Health and Prosperity
Dho chee, ha tha Henwath | To thee and thy Posterity.

* I suppose “trea” means “at home.” See also in Mr. Boson’s cure for Pilchards: “devethes trea”=“come home.”

† I think this is provincial English, as “Egad.” The Negroes say “my golly.”

‡ “Terebah.” This is the “treba” of Pryce’s Dictionary.

|| “Sewen” is unknown to me. “Henwath” may be “henath” = “a generation,” found only in the Fourth Commandment.

- 7.—*Franc ha Leal e dho chee*.^{*} Free and Loyal is to thee. [Als. Loyal and free belongs to thee]; or it may be "*Frank ha leal etto ge*"—"Free and Loyal still is he." *Etto* is "still" (See Richards' Welsh Dictionary, *in voce* "etto.")

RHYMES,

found in the MSS. of Dr. Borlase, from Ustick, Boson, &c. Those contained in Pryce are omitted, for which see his Grammar.

FROM MR. USTICK'S MSS.

Proanter nei en Pleu Êst
Grownzebas cara Abostelly Chreest
Maga pell dre eloth hethys
En nêv Deu e vedna viryz.

Let our Parson of the Parish of St. Just
 Act as the Apostle of Christ,
 And, very far off by an Angel conveyed,
 In heaven God he shall behold.

FROM MR. BOSON'S MSS.

On the death of "Mr. John Keigwin, of Mousehole, of the lower house; without any comparison the most skillfull judge of our age in the Cornish Language," (Lhuyd's Preface to his Cornish Grammar). "Mr. Keigwin dyed before February 11, 1711, as by the date of Mr. Gwavas' letter, in which the second epitaph is found."

Mr. John Boson was the author of an old Romance in Cornish, entitled "The Duchess of Cornwall's Progress to the Land's End"; part of which is contained in Dr. Borlase's MS. He was a native of Newlyn, at which place the Cornish Language seems to have been cultivated to a greater extent, and at a later period, than in any other town in Cornwall.

* This is printed in Pryce as the motto of Godolphin. See page at left hand of Sig: Ff. (N.B. The book is not paged). "*Etto ge*" is certainly "ythose"="thou art." See the Drama Pass: Dom: line 1290.

Epitaph on Mr. Keigwin, written y^e 20th of April, 1716.

*En Tavaz Greka, Lathen k'an Hebra
En Frenkock ha Cornoack deskes dha
Gen ol an Gormola Brez ve dotha
Garres eu ni, ha Niadgez e wartha.*

In Tongue Greek, Latin and the Hebrew
In French and Cornish learned well
With all the Glory of Mind [y^t] was to him
Has left us, and fled is he on high.

Another, "by the same Mr. Bason, the same occasion, as recited in a letter of Wm. Gwavas, Esq., to Mr. John Bason, dated February, 1711."

*Dadn an mean, ma Deskes broaz Dean
En Tavaz Kernuak gelles;
Termen vedn doaz, rag an Corfe tha thoras
Mez Tavaz coth Kernow ew Kellys.*

[In double rhymed verse, after the Cornish manner, the words may run thus.]

English translation by Dr. Borlase:—

["Beneath this fair stone, the remains lye of one
In the Cornish Tongue skilled above all;
The day shall arrive, when his bones shall revive,
But the Language is gone past recall."]

W. B.]

By Mr. John Bason of Newlyn; found among his papers, and, after his death, sent to Mr. Gwavas:—

*Kontrevak
Puha vedn kavas an gwel Skians ol
Gwith compas do benegas Egliz Paul
Gazow do gerriow zans gus Arleth Dew
Gen Kolon, brez, ha ena gair es d'ew,
Diskuetha trueth do deez guadn pleu ma,
Ha senzhia ol guz dethiow bownans da.
Della pidzhia.*

J. B.

Neighbour

He that will the chiefest wisdom find,
 Keep right the holy church of Paul in mind,
 To the pure words of God your Lord give ear;
 In heart, in mind, and soul be you sincere;
 Shew mercy to the weak men of this parish,
 And hold all your days a good life.

So prayeth

J. B.

[These two last lines were rent off; but in prose they would run as above.]

A FISHERMAN'S CATCH.

Given by Capt. Noel Cater, of St. Agnes, to T. Tonkin, Esq., 1698.

A m̄ a moaz, a m̄ a moaz, a m̄ a moaze in goon glaze,
 M̄ a clowaz, a clowaz, a clowaz, a Troz, a Troz, a Troz, an Pusgaz
 miniz;*

*Bez m̄ a trowiaz un Pysg brawze, naw Losia,
 Oll a poble en Porthia, ha Maraz-jowan
 Nevra ni 6r dho gan Zingy.*

As I was a walking, was walking, was walking on ye sea,
 I heard, I heard, I heard, a noise, a noise, a noise [as] of small
 fishes;

But I found it to be a great fish with nine tails,
 All the people in St. Ives, and Market-Jew,
 Were not able to draw it in.

ANOTHER FROM MR. BOSON'S MSS.

[In Mr. Boson's own hand-writing: "*Verses in the Cornish Language to cure Pilchards for foreign markets per John Boson of Newlyn in Paul.*"]

*Me canna ve war Hern, gen Cock ha Rûz
 Kymerez en Zanz Garrack glos en Kuz,
 Bo thew an Coocoe devethes Trea
 Durt Moar, Tees-porth, Dega, Dega, creea.*

* "Goon glaze;" lit. "Green plain."

*Ha kenifer Bennen ogaz e Teen
 Gen Kawal, ha tri kanz Hern, war e kein
 Tha gweel Baracadoes en kenifer chy
 Gen gannow leaz Hern, hern, holan muy;
 Pa th'ens salles dah, idden miz warbar
 Prez, en tha Squatchia man ha Tednakar
 Udg' hedda gully glaueth en Dower sal.
 E vedn ri hanno Dah tha Muzzi ol
 Gorra splen en balliar, Pedn ha Teen,
 Gobar ha Tra broaz; enz Vartchants feen.
 Meero why rag gwethan heer farthack trooz
 Gorra war hedda, minow pemp kanz powz
 Try termen en Dyth, meero why dotha
 Rag hanter Meiz durta Saima vedn cotha;
 The'w hemma vor gwir an Hern tha parra;
 En marhaz gwella, Gy vedn guerha:
 Blethan war blethan, gwra gorollion toaz
 Ha gen Hearn lean moaz 'urt Dour Gwavas;
 War dreath gwra gwenz Noor-East whethe pell,
 Rag an Poble Pow-tubn debra ol;
 Ma Peath Hern pokar ol an Bez
 Moy Poble bohodzak po poble broaz.*

I will sing of the Pilchard, by boat and nets
 Taken in y^e bay of the "gray rock in the wood"; (a)
 [Soon as] the Boats are come home
 From the Sea, the Man of the Port, Tyth, Tyth, cries;
 And every woman comes near her husband
 With her Kawal [*i.e.* basket] and three hundred Pilchards on
 her back,
 To make bulks [of fish] in every house,
 With their mouths [*i.e.* crying] "Much Pilchards, Pilchards,
 more Salt."
 When they are well salted for about one month,
 Ready is to break them up the Porter,*
 Afterwards to make them clean in Salt Water;
 And will give a good name to all the maids,
 That putt them shining in the barrell, the Head-man,

* For "porter," read "carrier."

And to reward every good thing, come the handsome Merchants.
 Look you for a tree thirteen foot long;
 Put upon it stones five hundred-weight;
 Three times in a day look you to it,
 For in the middle of y^e month from it the oyl will fall. (*b*)
 This is the true way Pilchards to prepare;
 In the best markets will they sell:
 Year after year let the Ships come,
 And with Pilchards full go out of Gwavas lake; (*c*)
 From the shore let the North East wind blow them far, (*d*)
 For the people of Hot countries to eat em all;
 As is the plenty of Pilchards on all y^e Coast,
 The more the people are impoverished, or enriched.

NOTES.

(*a*) *Garrack glos en Kuz*.—"Grey rock in the wood," here signifies St. Michael's Mount. Carew writes "*Cara Cowz en Clowze*"; Camden and Norden simply "*Careg Cowse*."

(*b*) The process of curing Pilchards is so curious that it may not be amiss, in conclusion, to give a short account of it, without which the above Poem can hardly be understood. The Pilchards, when brought to shore, are placed in layers in cellars built for the purpose; a layer of salt being placed above each layer of fish. This process, which requires great care and nicety, (every fish being placed obliquely on its side, with its head outwards), is called "bulking," and the pile thus erected "a bulk." This "bulk," after about a month, is taken down, the bad and broken fish being thrown away, and the good ones thoroughly cleansed in water. The fish are then packed in a cask placed against the side of a wall; a pole thirteen feet long is procured, one end of which is inserted in a hole in the wall immediately over the cask, while to the other end is attached a heavy weight of stones; the centre of the pole passing over the top of the cask. This top, or lid, (called "the buckler") is false; and thus being heavily pressed by the weight of the lever resting upon it, enters the cask, and in turn presses down its contents. By this means a large quantity of oil is expressed through

small holes in the bottom of the cask into a trench in the wooden floor below. The vacancy caused by the pressure in the upper part of the cask is again filled with fish; and the process is continued until no more can be inserted, when it is headed up, and ready for exportation.

(*c*) "Gwavas-lake." The name given to that part of Mount's Bay lying between Newlyn and Mousehole, in which the fishing-boats are anchored.

(*d*) The principal market for Pilchards is the Mediterranean.

III.—*Sir Cloudesley Shovell*.—From MR. T. Q. СОУСН.

IN his contribution to the *Journal* (No. II.) of two Letters from the Kimbolton Papers, with illustrative remarks, Mr. Pattison has, in one short sentence, made two mistakes which, I am sure, he will be glad to have corrected. He writes :

“The Bishop of Winchester, who lost a son on this occasion, was the Right Revd. Sir John Trelawney, Bart., who had only recently been elevated to the episcopal bench.”

Mr. Pattison has evidently been misled by the book from which he quotes ; for he will readily remember that the prelate referred to was Sir *Jonathan*, one of the Seven Bishops sent to the Tower by James II. The mistake, as to name, which I have taken the liberty to correct, is not an uncommon one. The same error is made in the “Correspondence of the Earls of Clarendon and Rochester,” edited by Singer ; by Bray in the “Diary of Evelyn” (I., p. 608) ; and also in the Index to Macaulay’s History.

The other mistake which I would venture to correct, is that which states that Trelawny, Bishop of Winchester, “had only recently been elevated to the episcopal bench.” Sir Jonathan Trelawny was confirmed Bishop of Bristol, November 8, 1685. In one of his letters he says that the Archbishop opposed his being made a Bishop, and gave the King a bad impression of him ; but that he afterwards expressed his sorrow for having done so. (Dec. 16, 1687). On Lamplugh’s translation from Exeter to the Archbishopric of York, Trelawny had the See of Exeter given him ; his confirmation dating April 13, 1689. Trelawny states, in one of his letters, that William intended to appoint him to the See of Salisbury, but that Burnet was determined to secure that diocese for himself, and so overruled the King’s wishes. He was translated to Winchester in 1707 ; his confirmation took place on June 14th of that year, and on the 23rd of the same month he was sworn Prelate of the Order of the Garter. From this statement, it appears that at the time of Sir Cloudesley Shovel’s death in 1707, Sir *Jonathan* Trelawny had been a Bishop twenty-two years.

The following copy of a letter addressed to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester, will still further illustrate the story of Sir Cloudesley Shovel's wreck. It has been before printed, in the Second Volume of the Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

“St. Hilary, November 16, 1707.

“My Lord,

Your Lordship's commands having been signified to my Brother at Scilly, he immediately made y^e strictest enquirey y^t was possible, all the bodies y^t had been thrown ashore & buried & being told of one buried at Agnes about Mr. Trelawny's age, was resolved to have him taken up in order to view him, whether it was he or no; He had seen the young Gentleman at Torbay, but not willing to depend on his own judgment desir'd the Captⁿ. of y^e Phenix Fire ship that was stranded there who knew Mr. Trelawny intimately well all the voyage to goe wth him. As soon as they had y^e body up, they found it actually to be y^e same, tho somewhat alter'd having been buried 11 days, and in y^e water 4, however y^e Captⁿ. presently knew him, & my Brother took care to have y^e body brought over to St. Mary's, & interd it in y^e chancel of the Church there y^e 8th instant wth all y^e marks of respect and honor, y^e Island could show on such an occasion. Some Captains and y^e best of y^e inhabitants being present, y^e funeral my Brother took of his hair being cut & y^t so very close y^t y^e left lock was not left to send over, & there is no room to doubt, but t'was y^e body of poor Mr. Henry Trelawny. It has not been his good luck as yet to meet with any thing belonging to him, but whatever of y^t nature happens to come to his hand, or knowledge your L^d will be sure to have a faithful account of it. They can say nothing in particular touching Sir Cloudesley's loss, only the man saved out of the Rumney tells that Sir Cloud was to the windward of all the Ships, and fired 3 guns when he struck, and immediately went down, as the Rumney a little after did. Upon hearing y^e guns, y^e rest of the Fleet that were directly bearing on the same rocks changed their course, & stood more to y^e Southward, or else in all probability they had run y^e same fate, as never enough to be admired; how t'was possible men of so much experience could be mistaken in their reckoning, after they had y^e advantage of a great deal of fair weather before hand, & no bad weather wⁿ they were lost. There is a great quantity of timber all round y^e islands & abundance of sails & Rigging just about y^e place where the ships sunk, & a mast, one end a little above water w^{ch} makes 'em conclude an entire ship to be foundered there because all y^e force they can procure is not able to move y^e mast. The Eagle most certainly is lost too, & I wish no other of the Squadron may be wanting, beside those, tho I'm heartily sorry for y^e loss poor England has sustained of so many men, & in a most particular manner for y^e share your L^p has in it.

Mr. Quash by some means or other may convey y^s letter to y^r Lordship's hands before you come to Chelsee for which reason I have enclosed to him, & am with all possible duty, & my hearty wishes for y^e happiness of your Hon^{ble} Family, my Lord

Your Lordship's

most faithful &

Obedient Servant

JOHN BEN."

"The Hound came from Scilly yesterday, & was very near being taken, having 3 Privateers behind, & 2 before her, but she escaped by creeping along y^e shore, where they w^d not adventure."

IV.—*A Royal Wardrobe in the 16th Century.*—From JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &c.

THE following Documents, closely copied from the Originals, contain a list of the articles from the Royal Wardrobe, granted by the first Queen Mary to the “Lady Marquess” of Exeter, and her son the Earl of Devon, in the first year of that Queen’s reign. This Earl, the last of his family in regular succession, fell into a consumption, and for the recovery of his health, went to Italy; where he died: leaving his inheritance to four sisters, who were afterwards married to gentlemen of Cornwall: of all of whom the only male descendant in the male line now existing is Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, of Trelawne, Baronet.

..... *letter sente unto my La. Marques.*

It may lyke yo. good Ladyshepe to understand That examynynge the sev'all warrants of the stuffe geven by the Quenes ma'tie unto yo. La. and to the late Erle of Devon your Sonne whose sowle our LORD p'don, The copyes wherof we send you herew'th we fynde that all the stuffe nowe remaynyng yn our hands / Pte wherof yo^r La. dothe challenge ys comprysyd wythyn the warrants gevyn to hys Lordeshyppe And moche more wch we be ynformyd remainyd yn yo^r possessyon And as we wold be very lothe to deteyne & wyth hold any thyng that of ryghte belongythe unto yo^r La. So we doubt not but the same wyll restore unto us suche stuffe as belongyd unto the seyde Earle yo^r Son to be usyd and employed to suche uses as we stand chargyd to p'forme / Prayenge yo^r La. to take order for the spedy dely^{ve} thereof unto us And to thentente yow may well understand her Maties fre gyfte & dyspocycyon of that stuffe comprysyd wthyn the warrante made unto hys Lo. to be mente by her hyghnes to hymselfe We be assurdyly advysyd that they wer p'curyd & gotten for hym by o^r very good Lord the L prevy Seale that now ys And thus we truste shall satsfyfe yow towchynge the premysse And as for the . . . ales of clothe of gold & tynsell we mynde not yf the gyfte of the' may be dewly pvyd from yo^r Son to yo^r La. to deteyne them any longer from the same / We pray yow thyncke no unkyndenes for that we be so curyows yn kepyng & demaundyng of suche thyngs as p'teynyd to the seyde Earle for that we entend as we be bound to bestowe the same after the satsyfacon of hys debts yn relyffe of hys poor S'vnts & yn suche good & cherytable uses as y^t La. shall have no cause to judge that we mynd to take any benyfytt

therby and so we leave to troble yo^r La. any further but com'ytt the same to our Lord from the Courte at Grenew^{ch} thys 24th of January 1556

Yo^r L. to com'aund

D. ROCHESTER

FRAUNCYS

E WALDGRAVE

ENGLEFYLD

JAMES RUSSELL

WYLLYAM CORDELL

By the Quene

We wyll and com'aunde yow that of suche our Guardrobe stuffe remainyng yn y^r custodye and charge ymedyntly uppon the syghte hereof ye delyver or cause to be delyvy'd unto our dear and ryghte welbelovyd Cosen the Ladye Marques of Exeter by her to be taken of our guyste theyse peces of Stuffe thereafter ensynge That ys to saye

Fyrste eighte peces of hangynges of Tapstrye of hawkyng and huntynge quarter lynyd wyth canvass.

Itm foure peces of hangynge of Tapstrye of the story of brute quarter lyned wth Canvass.

Itm foure Cupborde Carpytts of wynsore makyng.

Itm two wyndowe peces of

Itm one bestede of wynsore makyng wth thapparrell of clothe of gold and crymsyn velvet embrodered wth fagotts & wth curtens of Sarsenett One Bedd one bolster and two pyllowes fylled wth downe

Itm one peyre of fustians

Itm one quylte or mattres of hollaunde clothe fyllyd wth wull.

Itm one Counterpoynte of crymsyn turque sylke quylyd

Itm Fallyotes of fethers wth theyr bolstars three

Itm thre Counterpoyntes

Itm one lowe stowle coveryd wth nedell worke

Itm one old cheyre coveryd wth purpell velvet

Itm two Cusshyons thone of them of nedle worke & thother of cloth of sylver

And thes o^r l^res shalbe yo^r suffycyente warrante & dyschardge yn thys behalfe. Yeven under our Sygnett at o^r Manor of Rychmonte the 12th of September the fyrste yere of o^r Reigne.

To o^r wellbelovyd S^vnte Gryffz keper of our stonyng Guardrobe at our Manor of Rychemonte.

By the Quene.

We wyll and com'aunde yow that ymedyatly uppon the syghte herof ye delyver or cause to be delyvy'd unto our ryghte trusty & welbelovyd Cosen

the Erle of Devonshere by hym to be taken of our quyste theyse p'cells of Guarderober Stuffe remaynyng yn your custody kepynge and chardge hereafter ensuyng That ys to saye

Fyrste six peces of hangynge of tapestrye of hawkyng & huntynge quarterly lyned wyth canvas.

Itm thre cupborde Carpytts of Turque makynge

Itm one wyndowe pece verdors *

Itm one cheyre of crymsyn velvett ymbrodered

Itm two Cusheons thone of crymsyn velvett the other of clothe of sylver and the backe syde of tawney velvett

Itm one bedstede of wysore makynge wth thapparoll of clothe of gould and crymsyn velvett wth fyve curteynes of sarcenett

Itm one bedde of Downe wth a brysyll Tybe and a bolster of the same

Itm two pyllowes of downe

Itm one peyre of Shetes of threbredthes

Itm one Quylte of hollande clothe fyllyd wth wull.

Itm one peyre of fustyans

Itm one Counterpoynte of crymsyn turque sylke quyltyde

Itm two Fallyotts of fethers wth there bolsters

Itm two Counterpoynts to the same

And these our letters wyth our owne hande shalbe your suffycyente warrant and dyschardge yn thys behalfe Yeven under our Sygnet at our Manof of Rychemonte the 12th of September The fyrste yere of our Reigne.

To o^r welbelovyd Svnte Wyllyam Gryffz keper of our standynge Guardrober at our manof of Rychemounte.

By the Quene

We wyll and com'aunde yow ymmedyatly upon the syghte herof & by vertue of the same to delyver or cause to be delyveryd unto our ryghte trusty and ryghte welbelovyd Cosen therle of Devonshere or to the bryngar herof yn hys name all & eny these p'cells of stuffe hereafter p'tyculerly namyd wch were hys late Fathers the marques of Exeter and now remaynyng yn yo^r charge and custodye yn our standynge wardrober at our Manof of Rychemounte, as also all suche other lyke parcells as ar not here mencyonyd w'che may appere by your ptycler booke of chardge and also may be fownd wthyn your seyde offyce to be had and taken of our queste to the use of our seyde Cosen

Fyrste foure peces of hangyngs of the Storye of Jupyter lynyde

Itm two peces of the hystorye of Sphaull † lynede

Itm nyne peces of Tapstrye of the Passyon

Itm one pece of the same sorte shorter

Itm fowretenepeces of hawkyng and huntynge lyned

* Tapestry, *qu.*, of green colour.

† *Qu.* St. Paul.

- Itm two smaller peces of the same makynge
 Itm foure p'ces of tapstrye ymagery lyned
 Itm nyne pec's of ymagery lyned
 Itm thre peces of verdo's lynyd
 Itm one pece of verdo's
 Itm one narrowe pece of verdours
 Itm fyve peces of verdors lyned
 Itm thyrtye and thre peces of verdo's for a gallery
 Itm seven gallery wyndow peces of verdo's
 Itm two peces of verdours lyned
 Itm two chymney peces of verdours
 Itm seventene border peces of verdours
 Itm seven border peces of Tapstrye
 Itm seventene wyndowe peces of ymmagery lyned
 Itm one wyndow pece of verdours vnlined
 Itm one new Carpytt of Turque makynge
 Itm two other Carpytts of the same makynge
 Itm two old Carpytts of lyke sorte
 Itm eyghte cupborde carpytts of Turque makynge
 Itm one Inglyshe Carpytt of Tapstrye
 Itm one cheyre of purple velvett
 Itm one cheyre of blacke velvett embroderyd wth gold
 Itm one old cheyre of blacke velvett
 Itm one old Close Stowle of blacke velvett
 Itm one cheyre of grene clothe of flaunders makynge
 Itm one old Stowle for a womay
 Itm thre Cussheons of clothe of tyssue paned wth purple vellvet upon
 velvet
 Itm two Cussheons of clothe of gowld wyth worcke
 Itm one Cussheone of nedleworke of gould and grene sylke
 Itm one Cussheon of nedleworke wrowghte wth Quhyte blew & grene sylke
 Itm two Cusshyons of nedle worke wrought wth yellow and crymsyn sylke
 Itm one Cusshyon of nedleworke wyth cornacyon yellow and grene sylke
 Itm thre Cusshyons of clothe of tynsell
 Itm two old Cusshyons of purple clothe of gowld
 Itm one Cusshyon of blacke vellet embrodered wth H & S
 Itm one old Cusshyon of grene velvett embrodered wth H & S
 Itm one Cusshyon of blewe vellett
 Itm two old Cussheons of tyssewe
 Itm two old Cussheons of russett velvett
 Itm one old Cussheon of whyte Satten
 Itm twelve Cusshyons verdors
 Itm one Ceeler testour wth syx syngle valaunces of clothe of tyssue ray-
 syd wyth purple vellott of churche worke panyd * wyth crymsyn vellott and a
 bedstede of wynsore makynge to the same. Fyve Curtens of sarcenet to thys bed

* Paned, striped.

Itm Ceeler tester and syx syngle valaunces all sowed together of crymsyn tyncell & grene vellott panyd wyth a bedstede of wynsore makynge. Fyve curtens of sarsenett

Itm one Celer testor wth syngle valaunces of clothe of sylver tyncell and crymsen vellott panyd and sowyd together wyth a bedstede of wynsoure makynge. Fyve curtens s'senet

Itm one ceeler testour wth syngle valaunces all sowed together of blewe clothe of tyssewe and panyd to gether wth crymsen vellott and a bestede of wynsoure makynge. Fyve Curteynes of s'cenett

Itm one Ceeler tester wyth syngle valaunces all sowed to gether of russett velvett and crymsyn satten panyd to gether enbrodered wyth gould and a bedstede of wynsore makynge. fyve curteynes of sarsenett

Itm one celer tester wth syngle valences of whyte and blew satten all sowed to gether enbrodered wyth a yoyned bedstede to the same. Fyve curteynes of sarsenett

Itm one ceeler tester wth syngle valaunces all sowed to gether of crymsyn cloth of gold & clothe of sylver paned to gether wyth a yoyned bedstede. Thre curtens of sarsenett

Itm one ceeler tester wyth syngle valaunces all sowyd to gether of crymsen clothe of gold and whyte velvet paned to gether wyth a yoyned bedstede. Fyve curtens of sarsenett

Itm one ceeler tester & syngle valaunces all sowed to gether of whyt and purple vellott all over enbr' wth harts and oystryges fethers wyth a yoyned bedstede. Fyve curtens of sarsenett

Itm one ceeler tester & syngle valaunces all sowyd to gethers of tawney vellot and whyte damaske paned to gether wyth a yoyned bedstede. Thre curtens of sarsenett

Itm one ceeler tester and syngle valaunces of crymsen vellot and whyte satten paned to gether wth a yoyned bedstede. Fyve curtens of sarsenett

Itm one ceeler tester and syngle valaunces all sowed to gether of tawney vellott and blacke satten panyd to gether wth a yoyned bedstede. Thre curtens of sarsenett

Itm one Celer tester & syngle valaunces all sowyd to gether of purple vellott & crymsyn satten paned to gether wantynge a bedstede. Thre curtens of sarsenett.

Itm one quylte of crymsyn turkey sylke

Itm one of yellow tawney & blew satten of brydges * panyd to gethers

Itm one quylte of rayed satten wth taney, grene, blew & yellowe

Itm one Counterpoynte of yellow whyte & blew satten lozenyd

Itm one of whyte & yellow satten lozengyd

Itm eyght Counterpoyntes of sundry sortes

Itm Tenne fether bedds and so many bolstars

Itm twelve pyllowes of downe

Itm four lynnyn quylts

* Bruges, once the great mart for such textile fabrics.

Itm tenne peyre of fustyans
 Itm fowre peyre of pyllowberes *
 Itm fowre peyre of fyne shetes
 Itm fowre peyre of old shetes
 Itm thre table clothes of Damaske worke
 Itm thre towells of Damaske worke
 Itm thre dosyn of naptkyns of dyaper
 Itm a Coverpayne of Cypers wroughte wth nedleworke of sylke
 Itm seven necke towells where of one ys of netle clothe
 Itm thre hole peeces of dyaper of Damaske worke
 Itm a lytell frunte of clothe of gold & sylver tyssue for an Alter
 { Itm two frutes of grene cloth of sylver paned wyth purple satten en-
 { brodered wyth Jesus. wth a vestymente of lyke stuffe
 { Itm two frunts of whyte cloth of gould panyd wythe crymsyn velvett
 { upon velvett. wth a vestemete of lyke stuffe.
 { Itm two frunts of tyncell panyd wth crymsyn velvett enbr' wth Jesus
 { Maria. wth a vestemete of lyke stuffe

Itm two frunts of blacke vellett lozengyd wth a cordyente of gold wth a vestemete of lyke stuffe

Itm two frunts of purple yellow and whyte satten of brydges wth a vestemete of lyke stuffe

Itm syx Alter clothes of lynnen clothe

Itm 2 old corporas † cases

Itm two old sup. Altares

Itm one old masse boke

Itm one lytell wypynge towell for the Alter

Itm a pecture of nedle worke of Pyrramus & Thysbye

Itm a pecture enbrodered wth the pecture of Jesus Maria & Seynte Elyzabeth

Itm a table of owre Lady gevyng our Lord sucke

Itm a table of a Woman havynge S^t Johns hed yn a dyshe

Itm two newe bases yn quarters and one olde quarter of whyte satten enbroderyd all over wyth red and yellow satten

Itm fowre bases of whyte satten unwroughte

Itm twoo peyre of Regalls ‡

Itm a peyre of vergenalls

Itm nyne vyalls

And theyse our letters sygned wythe our owne hand shalbe yo^r suffycyente warrante and dyscharge at all tymes yn that behalfe Yeven at our Palloyce of Westmynster the 5th Day of December yn the fyrste of our reigne

To our trustye and welbelovyd S^vn^te Wyllyam Gryffyne keper of our standynge warderobe at our Mano^r of Rychemqunte

* Pillow cases.

† The cloth placed beneath the consecrated elements in the sacrament.

‡ A portable musical instrument, like an organ.

V.—*An Account of some of the Transactions in Cornwall during the Civil War.*—By WILLIAM SANDYS, F.S.A.

THE County Histories, in consequence of the many and various subjects of which they have to treat, are generally obliged to give but limited space to a class of transactions which are, nevertheless, of considerable interest. I am therefore induced to offer some particulars of proceedings in Cornwall, during a few years immediately preceding the death of Charles the 1st. They are not quite connected, but have reference, for the most part, to detached passages of Caroline history; and they are taken from pamphlets of the time.

From "A Second but more perfect Relation of the great Victory obtained by Sir Ralph Hopton neare Bodmin in the County of Cornwall on thursday Jan. 19. Ann. Dom. 1642," it appears that on Wednesday the 18th of January, 1642, Sir Ralph Hopton drew out his forces from Bodmin, in order to fall on the enemy at Liskeard. They lay that night in Boconnoc Park, and were proceeding the next morning toward the latter town, when the parliamentary forces, taking advantage of their having to proceed through dangerous, deep, and narrow lanes, opposed them; "they were about 20 foot Colours, "and betweene 4 and 500 horse." The forces met at Hillsborough; the Royalists being planted on a little hill encompassed by a bog. There were but two passages, each of which was only wide enough for ten or twelve men abreast. The Royalists, after prayers, which the Rebels chose to call Mass, (as the prisoners admitted) advanced boldly; and as they approached, the Parliament forces gave them two or three "voices," but did no harm. The Royalists replied with one "voice" only; but this seems to have been much more expressive than those of their adversaries, who fled; and the Royalist officers had much trouble to restrain their troops from pursuing them. It was well they were so restrained, as some of the Parliament horse turned back, but, on finding the Royalist ranks unbroken, they resumed their flight. The Royalists now broke through all restraint, and pursued their enemy for five miles, close to the town's end. Here they were stayed by a "voice" from the rear of some barricades;

but the only damage done was that a horse belonging to Capt. Digbie was shot through the leg. Having delivered their voice, the enemy retreated; and the Royalists entered the town, where they found plenty of ammunition, five excellent brass guns, and one of iron. Two hundred of the Parliament Force were killed in the pursuit; eight colours were taken, and 700 prisoners, including Sir Shilston Colmadee; and this with the loss of only one common soldier among the Royalists. These rested on the Friday at Liskeard, and on the following day they proceeded eastward. In the meantime, the Earl of Stamford had sent to Launceston, under the command of Lt.-Col. Colmadee, a fresh regiment, which, on the approach of the Royalists, fled to Plymouth. On the same evening, half the Royalist troops quartered about Calstocke and Cutteale; and the remainder marched with Sir Ralph Hopton toward Saltash, where the Parliament Forces had rallied. On the Sunday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Sir Ralph assaulted the town. His opponents, under the command of Ruthen, Crocher, Strode, Pyne, and others, with ten pieces of ordnance, held out for three hours, at the end of which time the Royalists, with the loss of only one man, forced the place, seized the artillery, and dispersed the men, but, it being dark, could take no account of the number. One boat, filled with men, sank in the passage to Plymouth; the leaders however escaped. Sir Ralph took 700 prisoners, and arms for 4000 men, and a ship with 16 pieces of ordnance. The pamphlet states: "Neither of these successes did the King's commanders attribute to their owne strength or policy. They gave the glory to him whose worke alone it was, causing a Chaplaine of the army to draw a forme of thanksgiving to goe throughout Cornwall for those great deliverances."

In 1642, a Petition was presented to the King by the County of Cornwall, signed by certain persons whose names are printed, together with seven thousand more—Esquires, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants; beseeching His Majesty, among other things, not to be ruled by an arbitrary government, and heartily praying for a reconcilment between His Majesty and his Parliament, and finishing thus: "Your Petitioners do offer themselves most ready to maintain and defend with their lives and fortunes, Your Majesties Sacred Person, Honour, Estate, and lawfull Prerogative against all persons whatsoever, according to the Oaths of Supremacie and Allegiance." The King, in his Answer, which is dated, "At the Court at York, 26 June, 1642," thanks the County of Cornwall, and assures them of

his good wishes and intentions. The following are the signatures printed at the foot of this Petition; they comprised names of some of the principal families of the County :

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>“ John Grills, High Sheriff ;
 “ Warwick, Lord Mohun ;
 “ Sir John Trelawney, Knight and
 Baronet ;
 “ Sir William Wrey, Knight and
 Baronet ;
 “ John Arundell of Trerise, Esq. ;
 “ Charles Trevanion, Esq. ;
 “ Walter Langdon, Esq. ;
 “ Peter Courtney, Esq. ;
 “ Samuel Cosowarth, Esq. ;
 “ Richard Prideaux, Esq. ;
 “ John Arundell, Esq. ;
 “ Renatus Billot, Esq. ;
 “ Francis Jones, Esq. ;
 “ Robert Rous, Esq. ;
 “ Edward Trelawney, Esq. ;
 “ Nevil Blighe, Esq. ;
 “ William Bastard, Esq. ;
 “ Charles Grills, Esq. ;
 “ Nathaniel Dillon, Esq. ;
 “ William Arundell, Gent. ;
 “ William Courtney, Gent. ;</p> | <p>“ Ed. Courtney, Gent. ;
 “ Walter Glin, Gent. ;
 “ Edward Cook, Gent. ;
 “ Hugh Pomeroy, Esq. ;
 “ Ambrose Billot, Gent. ;
 “ John Samuel, Gent. ;
 “ Nichol Kendall, Major of Lost-
 withyell ;
 “ Obadiah Ghoship, Cler. ;
 “ John Kette, Cler. ;
 “ Thomas Harrison, Cler. ;
 “ Thomas Porter, Cler. ;
 “ Simon Lann, Cler. ;
 “ John Peter, Cler. ;
 “ George Brush, Cler. ;
 “ Barnard Achim, Gent. ;
 “ Theophilus Langherne, Gent. ;
 “ William Guavas, Gent. ;
 “ Nicholas Sawell, Gent. ;
 “ William Robinson, Gent. ;
 “ Thomas Robinson, Gent. ;
 “ Joseph Jolly, Gent. ;
 “ Thomas Trear, Gent.”</p> |
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The Round-Head's Remembrancer, 1643 ; Account of the defeat of the Rebels by Sir Ralph Hopton, May 16, 1643, says that in May, 1643, the Parliament Forces had intrenched themselves near Stratton, in as strong a camp as they ever yet beheld ; and, two days before the battle, had ordained a Solemn Fast at Exeter, for the good success of this great action. One of the Preachers declared that “ God would manifest the justice of the cause by the successe of that day's worke when ever the two Armies came to joyne.” The Parliament Forces were fully provided with men, ordnance, ammunition, arms, &c. ; while Sir Ralph Hopton had but 3000 foot, and not sufficient ammunition for them. “ Yet Sir Ralph and these other noble Gentlemen did not only prepare to meet the Rebels in the field, but (to the perpetuall honour of the County of Cornwall) assaulted this great Rebellious body in their strong workes and trenches, fighting bravely with them for full ten houres, and when these loyall gentlemen had spent their ammunition, and had not

“ powder left for one houre longer, they then (with unexpressible
 “ valour) fell upon the Rebels with their swords and pikes, and
 “ fought it so manfully, that at last they wholly routed the Rebels
 “ Army, killed many hundred of them dead in the place, wounded
 “ many more, tooke 1700 prisoners, whereof above 30 Commanders,
 “ as Chudleigh, Sergeant Major Generall of their Army, Sir Robert
 “ Wingfield, with divers other Sergeant Majors and Captaines; and
 “ of Common Souldiers more than they know what to doe with.”
 Lt. Col. Colmaddy was killed, with many others of quality. The
 Royalists took 11 pieces of brass ordnance, and one brass mortar for
 grenades, besides four iron pieces and one iron mortar, 57 barrels of
 powder, with a proportional quantity of bullet, shot, and match, and
 between 2 and 3000 arms, and £3000 in ready money. On the King’s
 side, no person of rank was killed or hurt, and only 46 soldiers. An
 intercepted letter says of the Parliament Forces: “ Our men went on
 “ resolutely at this last fight at Stratton, being assured that our Horse
 “ would countenance them in the Reare; but when they were
 “ charged with the Horse of the enemy, and ours did not what we
 “ expected, we were discouraged, and so the enemy, by the help of
 “ their Horse, broke in on our Foot and routed us, taking all our
 “ Cannon, and most of our Ammunition ”——“ our confidence on the
 “ arme of fleshe (which was our strong Army) was too great.” Sir
 Ralph Hopton was afterwards made a peer, as Lord Hopton of
 Stratton.

There is an account in 1643, of the strength of the Royalist Army
 in Cornwall, with the names of the principal Officers. It is written
 by one of the Parliament side, and is called “ A True Relation of the
 proceedings of the Cornish Forces under the command of the Lord
 Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton, &c.”—After contradicting the rumour
 of the death of Sir Ralph, it says: “ The Cornish Army lieth upon
 “ the borders of our Shire, and at these places, viz. Liscard, Saltash,
 “ Launceston, Bridgerule, Stratton, and other Parishes neer the
 “ river; and first, the L. Mohun his Regiment, consisting of about
 “ 900, quartereth at Liscard, and the parishes thereabouts towards
 “ his mansion house near Lostithell. At Saltash Sir Nicholas
 “ Slaning his Regiment, consisting of about 1000, are garrisoned,
 “ whereof old Sir William Courtney is governour. At Launceston
 “ M. Trevanian his Regiment is quartered, consisting of about 700
 “ foot. At Bridgerule, in Cornwall, Sir Francis Haley his Troup of
 “ Horse, consisting of 200. At Stratton, Sir Bevil Greenvil with

“the number of 1200, a great strength to defend his House there. “And sixtly the Reformado Captaines, being a company of younger “Brothers, not having meanes to raise men, are quartered in the “out parishes, and feedeth upon the spoile of the Country.”—Against these, the Parliament Forces are stated to be 2000 Foot and 500 Horse in garrison about Plymouth, Plimpton, and Stoke, under the command of “that worthy gentleman Sir George Chudleigh, Knight “and Baronet, and Governour of Plymouth, Mountwise, and other “Castles thereabouts: Secondly, to hinder the Cornish passage from “Salt-ash into Devon, there quartereth Barronet Norcvt, his Regiment “consisting of about 1200, at a place neere Ruberdown.” It appears, however, from this “True Relation,” that the Cornish contrived daily to break the line, and row across the river, and take horses, sheep, and oxen. Some were occasionally taken, and among them, “master Blight,” the “chiefe” among “the theeves,” for whom Sir Shilston Colemady was offered in exchange, but refused, as Blight had been the first and chief agent in preparing the Cornish Petition to His Majesty, “a petition very full of mallice and wickednesse.” However, he contrived to escape, no doubt with some connivance; clad in soldier’s apparel, and his long hair cut off, he passed through Plymouth unnoticed.—A story is told concerning a Captain of Sir Bevil Greenvil’s regiment, who seems not to have been sufficiently on the alert. According to the narrative, he went with his company to plunder, at a farmer’s house, where they were treated with much respect and (enforced?) hospitality, so that Captain and soldiers got drunk together. In the midst of their jollity, a company of the Parliament Train Bands came on them unawares, and took them all prisoners without the loss of a man on either side, “but a Lieutenant’s hand cut, which we much/lament.” The “Relation” finishes by stating that the Trevanians for certain would leave their commands, “but they have so ingaged themselves in this unnaturall war, and “being the two first ring-leaders that raised the rebellion in Corn- “wall, Sir Ralph Hopton by his policy hath so bewitched their good “intentions, that they know not where to turn, lie or go in rest, “wishing that the third part of their estates would reconcile them “to the Parliament.”

The following is “A List of His Majesties Commanders in chiefe, “also the names of the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Serjeant-Majors, “and Captains of his Majesties Forces in Cornwall.” It contains the names of members of many of the leading families in the County.

“Lord Mohun, L. General; Sir Ralph Hopton, Lieutenant General; Colonel Ashburnham, Serjeant Major General.

“Sir Nicholas Slaning, Colonel of one Foote Regiment; Sir John Barkley, Lieutenant Colonel; Serjeant Major Mannington; Captain Weeks; Captain Cooke; Captain Foster; Captain Rich; Captain Smallacombe; Captain Rous; Captain Piper; Captain Poulson.

“M. Basset, Colonel of a Foot Regiment; M. Alexander, Lieutenant Colonel; M. Button, Serjeant Major; Captain Butler; Captain Winter; Captain Fisher; Captain Rose; Captain Frier; Captain Reynolds; Captain Ware.

“Sir Bevill Greenvile, Colonel of one Foot Regiment; Sir Peter Courtney, Lieutenant-Colonel; M. Deroy, Serjeant-Major; Captain Piper; Captain Estcot; Captain Ford; Captain Porter; Captain Smith; Captain Watts; Captain Penvowne.

“M. Trevanian the younger, Colonel; M. Edgecombe, Lieutenant Colonel; M. Carey, Serjeant-Major; Captain Wise; Captain Southcot; Captain Hollyard; (one name mutilated); Captain Stokes; Captain Newton.

“L. Mohune, Colonel of one Foot Regiment; Sir William Courtney, Lieutenant Colonel; M. Parrey, Serjeant Major; Captain Lambert; Captain Glyn; Captain Saul; Captain Williams; Captain Mannington; Captain Cory.

“(Name mutilated), Colonel of a Regiment; Sir Thomas———, Lieutenant Colonel; M. Peters, Serjeant Major; Captain Hill; Captain Mountforke; Captain Salter; Captain Wotton; Captain Furlow; Captain Willis; Captain Upton.

“M. Trevanian, Colonel of one Foot Regiment; M. Arundell, Lieutenant-Colonel; M. Trelawny, Serjeant Major; Captain Grosse; Captain Burlacy; Captain Huswarfe; Captain Boskayne; Captain Ballard; Captain Frost.

“M. Crue, Provost Martiall; M. Fuller, Secretary of the Army; M. Weekley, Captain of the Carriages; M. Cory, Quarter-Master.”

The “Relation” proceeds to state that the Lieut-General’s Horse amounted to about 1400, and that the number of Horse and Foot amounted to about 6000, and no more. It says there were divers Captaine-Reformadoes, and Delinquents of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset following the army, namely, the Sheriffe of Devon, Col. Thomas Fulford of Fulford, Ackland of Ackland Esquire, Gifford of Brightley and Huish Esquires, Yeoman of Upton Esquire, Archdeacon Cotton, one of the Prebends of Exeter, the Clergie-men of

all parts in abundance and of all sects of religion following them.

The Queen, we know, fled into Cornwall, and ultimately escaped from Falmouth on Sunday the 14th of July, 1644, and this not without considerable difficulty, as she was closely watched and pursued. For some time previously, the Parliament Officers had supposed her to be at Exeter; but on the 7th of July all the ships the Lord Admiral had with him were sent to cruise off Falmouth; and on the 14th some of the vessels in the harbour were seen to set sail, and the Parliament Vice-Admiral prepared. The first of the Royalist ships was a Flemish man-of-war, which came within gunshot of the Vice-Admiral, who fired 12 guns at her; of which the Flemish took no notice, but, getting to windward, made all sail. The remainder of the fleet, ten in number, followed, and, having the advantage of the wind, escaped all annoyance from the Parliament ships. These gave chase, however—a fast frigate exchanging some shots—and followed even to Brest, where the Queen landed in safety. In case of emergency, a galley of 16 oars had been provided for her, “which,” according to the “True Relation of the Queene’s departure from Falmouth into the Brest in the west of France,” “the best vessell in the world could never have coopt with.” The Parliament men perhaps were not very anxious to take her, as they do not appear to have been very active.

In September, 1644, the King gave Commission to Sir Richard Grenville to command all the Forces of Devon and Cornwall, and to blockade Plymouth. Sir John Berkeley and others became jealous of him, and sacrificed the interests of their cause to their own private pique,—a mode of selfishness that seems more common in civil wars than at other times. In the following February, Sir Richard was moved eastward, under some pretence; and, having besieged Taunton, he received a dangerous wound whilst endeavouring to take Wellington House; and his troops were then committed to the charge of Sir John Berkeley. In June, 1645, he asked to be restored to his command, and after being employed in some inferior service, he was desired to get together, speedily, all the runaway or scattered soldiers in Devon and Cornwall; but he was counteracted by the contrivances of other people, and thus 3000 old soldiers were kept back from Royalist service, and Sir Richard’s complaints were not attended to. As he was Sheriff of Devon, he was then desired to raise men in that County; and here, though he was again opposed, he raised without delay, above 500 Horse. On the 17th January, 1645, (and we must

bear in mind that at this time the Civil Year commenced in March), he received orders to act as Lieutenant General under Lord Hopton; but here his jealousy came into play, and he declined to take a subordinate command. He was consequently cashiered, deprived of all his commands, committed to prison, and afterwards sent to St. Michael's Mount. A Petition was presented by about 4000 Officers and Men (so that he must have been popular in the army), praying that he might be tried by a Court of War, or restored to his rank; but this was refused, and many disbanded in consequence. The "Narrative of the affares of the West since the defeate of the Earle of Essex at Listithiell, in Cornwall," from which the above account is taken, proceeds to state that the Parliament Forces, after having obtained an advantage at Torrington, proceeded into Cornwall, when Lord Hopton retreated before them to Pendennis. In March, Sir Richard Grenville was removed from the Mount, and went into other countries, as he could not get any reward for his services here.

On Monday, 1st July, 1644, there was an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons appointing certain Commissioners for Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, the Cities of Bristol and Exeter, and the Town and County of Poole, for raising monies for the maintenance of the Army and Garrisons there, and for other purposes. The following are the Commissioners for Cornwall:

John, Lord Roberts;	John Trefusis, junior;
Francis Buller;	Tho: Gewen;
Richard Erysey;	Richard Chiverton;
Tho: Arundell;	Christopher Worthivall;
Francis Godolphin of Treveneage;	Antho: Rowse;
Anthony Nicholl;	Nicholas Wadham;
George Buller;	Henry Wills;
John Moyle, junior;	Robert Bennet;
John Elliot;	Richard Carver;
John Seyntaubyn;	Edward Elliot;
John Trefusis;	John Martin;
John Moyle;	Richard Penwaren;
John Carter;	William Ceely; and
Nicholas Boscawen;	Robert Martin.
George Kekewich;	

In March, 1645, Sir Thomas Fairfax had placed his troops in advantage, in respect of Lord Hopton whose head-quarters were at Truro; and the latter sent a trumpeter to Sir Thomas, proposing that Commissioners should meet at Tresilian Bridge, to treat. An

Agreement was then entered into, of a nature advantageous to the Parliamentarians, who, indeed, were then almost in a position to dictate terms; and many places sent in their adherence; among them, Penryn and St. Ives. The Commissioners on the part of Lord Hopton were: Col. Charles Goring, Col. Marcus Trevor, Col. Thomas Panton, Col. Jordan Bovill, Sir Richard Prideaux, Knt., and Major Goteree. This Agreement, dated March 14th, 1645, was, in fact, a conditional surrender by Lord Hopton; his army was to be disbanded within six days, but to keep their arms, horses, &c., to a certain extent, and to have passes given them. On the 23rd of March, a Thanksgiving-day was ordered, for the Thursday se'ennight following, on account of the success of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

On the 25th of August, 1646, the garrison and island of Scilly were surrendered to Captain Batten, Vice Admiral of the Parliament Navy. About the same time, Pendennis Castle surrendered to the Parliament Forces; and, from a Letter by Mr. John Haslock, a surgeon, printed in "A true and perfect Relation of the Surrender of the strong and impregnable garrison, the Island of Scillie, &c.," it appears there was some rumour of a plot to blow up the Castle, in preference to surrendering. The garrison had been in great distress for provisions, having only a little water left, and a cask of salted horse, although they had plenty of powder and shot. There is a copy of an Order given for Col. Jenens, Lt. General Buchly (Burleigh), and Major Brittain to view the horses within the garrison, and notice such as were fit to be killed for *beef*. John Arundell was the Governor; and the following is "A List of the Officers and Souldiers belonging to Pendennis Castle at the surrender thereof:—

Colonels: John Arundel, Governor; General Digby; Major Gen: Harris; Sir Abraham Shipman; Richard Arundel, Henry Shelley, Walter Slingsby, Matthew Wise, William Slaughter, Charles Jennens, Lewis Tremaine.

Lieutenant Collonels: Dolly Dyer, Anthony Brocket, —Porter, Ralph Coningsby, Grils Hicks, Coswarth.

Majors: Mills, Rustat, Munday, Mugent, Fitzaldelme, Brittain, Polwheele (of Horse).

Captains: Bishop, Rockcliffe, Shelley, Tresaer, Mackland, Arundel, Freeman, Morgan, Joyne, Parry, Blake, Howel, Cannon, Gill.

Reformad. Capt: Corney, Bligh, Bedlake, Burleigh, Lewis.

Captains: Spurway, Whithead, Kellie, Dinham, Courtney, Thurlow, Cottel, Taverner, Spry, Pomerey, Richardson.

Lieutenants: Williams, South, Favors, Courtis, Shelley, Shepton, Carey, Malvin, Johnson, Plunket, Grimes, Rimrow, Morgan, Lower, Eviley, James, Stevens, Sherbrough, Rous, Tramayne, Holder, Hallimore, Lobb, Vosper, Winston, Gullet, Richards, Tresaer, Arundel.

Ensignes: Cullum, Shelley, Stevens, Greene, Mayners, Slowman, Randal, Hailes, Weekes, Gaith, Tippet, Waddon, Smith, Powell, Landry, Tresaer, Wright.

Quarter-Masters: Dalton, Oath, May.

Of Common Souldiers, 732. Of all these there is upwards of three hundred. (This is not clearly expressed.)

Gentlemen that had command in the Castle: Sir Sam: Cosworth, Knight; Sir John Grils, Knight; Walter Langden, Nevill Bligh, Esq., Mr. George Spry, Mr. Thomas Moulton, M. Abraham Biggs, Gentlemen.

Of the Councill of Warre: Sir Henry Killigrew, Joseph Jane, Esq., Nath: Lugar, *Clerke of the Councill of Warre*.

Of the Train of Artillerie: Lieutenant Generall Burleigh; John Burleigh, Controller; Richard Hippisley, Commissary of the Magazine; Robert Hewet, his assistant; Thomas Penraddock, Quartermaster; William Adamson, Marshall of the Garrison; John Matthewes, Ambrose Pile, Conductors.

Gunners: Edward Nichols, Master Gunner; Richard Pain, William Pain, Tho. King, Christopher Warden, Sampson Penleath, John Leatherby, Lawrence Welcot, Th. Standard, William Pow, Nath. Cliver, Rich. Kent, John Rounsewall, Richard Williams, William Williams, Jacob Awson, Powel Johnson, Powel Johnson, Christopher Gowin, Ralph Jackson, Edward Stevens, Henry Geake, Robert Rawlins, Richard Inch, John James, Math. Bell, Waggon-master's Man.

Chaplaines: M. Bagly, Lionel Gatford, Mr. Lewey, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Emmiot.

Chyurgions: Mr. Head, Mr. Penwarden, Mr. Gerish.

Penryn and St. Ives remained on the side of the Parliament, and, on the decease of Oliver Cromwell, they presented Addresses to his son Richard, the Protector for a short time. The Address from Penryn is in "Mercurius Politicus," No. 434, and that from St. Ives in the same paper, No. 549. They adopt the style of the

day, as, for example, the Address, or "Remonstrance," as it is called, from St. Ives, says: "We are thankfully sensible that whereas the "ways of our *Zion* might be mourning, and judgment been turned "backward, we are defended in our Religious and Civil Liberties, "sitting under our Vines and Fig-trees, none making of us afraide," &c.

In number 434 is the following account of the removal of the body of Oliver Cromwell, dated, Whitehall, September 20th, (1658): "This night, the Corps of his late Highness was removed hence in private manner, being attended onely by his own Servants, *viz.*, The Lord Chamberlaine, and the Comptroller of his Highness houshold, the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, the Gentlemen of the Houshold, the Gentlemen of the Life-guard, the Guard of Halberdiers, and many other Officers and Servants of his Highness. Two Heralds or Officers of Armes went next, before the body, which being placed in a Herse drawn by six horses, was conveyed to Sommerset house, where it rests for some daies more private, but afterwards will be exposed in State to public view."

VI.—*The Church of St. Michael Penkevel.*

WE have already* availed ourselves of information given to the Royal Institute of British Architects by Mr. George Edmund Street, F.S.A., for the purpose of submitting to our readers some historical and antiquarian particulars concerning the Church and Parish of St. Michael Penkevel. The restoration of the Church having been at length completed,—it was re-opened for service last Christmas Eve,—and as it is not only singularly beautiful, but also peculiar in some of its structural arrangements, we propose now to give some account of the present building; and for this purpose we again have recourse to Mr. Street's Reprint from the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Plan of the Church is cruciform, with a Western Tower, and South Porch; but, probably, the original Church, consecrated A.D. 1261, had only nave and chancel, and no transepts. The whole remainder of the edifice was, evidently, altered and remodelled shortly before the year 1319, when, on the petition of Sir John Trejagu, patron of the Church, Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, approved and confirmed Sir John's proposal to found a Chantry for four Chaplains. The Bishop, hereupon, erected the Church into a collegiate one, and the head chaplain of the four clergy who served it, into an archpriest, specially charged with the care of the parishioners. In order to provide for the four Chantry Priests, four altars were required. The first existed at the east end; places for two more could be provided by the erection of transepts; and for the fourth, a place was found on the first floor of the tower; where, under a recessed segmental arch in the eastern wall, stood the fourth altar, built of solid masonry, with a piscina by its side. Over this altar, and opening just above the ridge of the roof, is a small vesica-piscis shaped window, enclosed outside within a square panel formed by the label moulding. In the rebuilding of this curious portion of the old tower, Mr. Street had all the stones carefully replaced in their former positions. This Chapel is approached by the Newel

* See No. I.

Staircase at the south-east angle of the Tower; and the same staircase leads, through a door with square, trefoiled head, to another chamber, over the Porch. Mr. Street suggests that this chamber was probably a Sacristy, rather than a Parvise; and, as rebuilt, it is again to serve as the Priest's Vestry. Mr. Street founds his belief that it was originally a Sacristy, on the fact that there was no other place for one, and, with four altars to serve, it would be difficult to dispense with it. It was not a residence for a priest, because the arch-priest and three chaplains lived together in a collegiate house. Hals describes "the convent house in the churchyard for the chanter's residence" as still standing in his time.—There is not, and there seems never to have been, a Chancel Arch. The Tower Arch springs from corbels in the side walls, and being of the same width as the nave, gives to it great increase of length. Mr. Street, however, considers this arrangement to be defective, because so important a feature as a Tower ought to be seen and felt, not only outside, but inside also.—The South Transept is set singularly askew; its total length being about 25 feet, it inclines about two feet toward the east. Mr. Street is unable to suggest any other reason for this peculiarity, than that possibly its builder was hampered by the position of some grave in the grave-yard of the older Church.—The Chancel is unusually small; its length is only one-fourth of the whole length of the Church inside.

The Steeple has been entirely rebuilt; it was in a ruinous condition, and, though heavily buttressed on all sides, was so badly built as to be unsafe. Moreover, there was no proper space in it for the bells; the belfry was very low and mean, and its whole upper stage seemed to have been altered and modernized. It is said there is some record of the Tower having been lowered by Admiral Boscawen, (who died in 1761), in order that it might not present a landmark to the enemy. The belfry window on the north side looked like the lower part of an old window, but the others were very poor and modern looking. The new steeple, therefore, follows the old work up to the level of the bottom of the belfry; and a belfry stage is added, with lofty roofs to the tower and its staircase turret. The Buttresses are rebuilt pretty much in their old form; they are larger than necessary, but give a massive solid character to the work; and Mr. Street remarks: "In these days massiveness and solidity are too seldom attempted; we strive too much to attain the greatest effect at the least expenditure; and the result is, that we fail to give

that sense of grandeur which the simpler, but solider, old work seldom failed to give." The lower stage of the Tower is lighted by a two-light window on either side, and is entered by a doorway with chamfered and moulded jambs, carefully stopped near the ground; over this doorway was a window, which has been restored. The Tower Arch is pointed segmental, springing from corbels supported by two full-length figures. The belfry windows are large, with bold oak luffers; and there is ample room for the peal of six or eight bells which the noble founder proposes to provide.

The Nave proper is short, and had north and south doorways, one window of two lights on each side, and then the arches opening into the transepts. The windows were both destroyed, and that on the north blocked up; the jambs, sills, and inside arch, however, were found by cutting into the wall, but no remains of the tracery; new tracery has consequently been inserted; the old outline, jambs, and inside arch being preserved. The south door has well moulded jambs, and opens into the South Porch. The north door is simpler, and, before the restoration, opened into a modern vestry erected against the north wall of the nave. The transept arches differed: that on the south was a circular segmental arch of two chamfered orders; it looked early, but was partly made up of older work, and it was in so ruinous and decayed a state that it had been thought safer, on the whole, to repeat exactly the arch on the opposite side opening into the north transept. This is richly moulded, and is a pointed segmental arch, with a label on the side towards the transept only.

The two Transepts are the most interesting portion of the whole Church. They are curiously similar in all their arrangements, and these are of a very unusual kind. The South Transept had a three-light window in the south gable, of which the tracery was destroyed, and another in the east wall, which had retained its old rich tracery nearly intact. Below the south window is an arched recess for a monument; and east of this are two sedilia with cinque-foiled heads under segmental arches. The altar stood, no doubt, under the east window, and on its right hand side in the east wall is a very richly moulded piscina. On the left of the window is a most complex arrangement of doors and niches. There is the old door into the rood-staircase turret; and above, to the left, the doorway which opened from the staircase on to the rood-loft. Above the lower door is an arch, recessed about six inches in the wall; it has some-

what the appearance of a doorway, but Mr. Street supposes it was a niche for a figure. Under the upper doorway was a square-headed recess, which was entirely stripped of its old enrichments; but among fragments, found in various places, of modern filling-in of the windows and niches, were pieces of small, delicately moulded tracery, of which Mr. Street managed to put together enough to prove that it came from this recess, and to enable him to effect its restoration. What this triple niche had contained, it was impossible to say; probably three sculptured figures, though the fashion of introducing paintings at this period, makes it possible that these shallow recesses were rather for paintings than for sculpture. The North Transept has all the same arrangements as the South. Here, however, the founder's tomb, and two sedilia in the north wall, were not enough; and a third seat was obtained in the eastern wall, on the left hand of the altar, which, it is possible, may have been provided for the arch-priest. Sedilia in a north wall are extraordinarily rare, if not unique, and in the eastern wall, probably quite so. On the right of the altar was another piscina, very richly moulded; a door leading to a second rood-staircase turret, with a second door above, opening on to the loft, and a recess corresponding with that in the South Transept, through which a hagioscope had been made into the chancel. This recess had tracery of the same kind as the other, but different in its pattern; and this also Mr. Street has been able to reconstruct from fragments. He has also been able to put together another piece of open tracery, with a battlemented cornice, from the same collection of fragments, but he could not say whence it was removed; it seemed to fit none of the openings in the walls, and might, perhaps, have formed part of an arcade over one of the altars.—The gables of both transepts are similar, in having above their windows small openings full of most minute tracery. The buttresses of the South Transept are plain; those of the North Transept are finished with gables, arranged with sockets for finials; and, among other fragments, there was found half of a small cross, which, doubtless, came from this place.—The rood-staircase turrets had been completely destroyed; but when their doors were discovered, there were found heaped together in a hole in the wall behind them, the broken fragments already mentioned.—The Chancel, of earlier date than the rest of the Church, is lighted with two-light windows, with simple and effective cusped heads.—The east end was all modernized; but there were

traces of two niches, one on each side of the altar, and also of what seemed to be the jambs of a door in the south wall.

Among features of architectural detail, Mr. Street mentions that almost all the arches had labels with carved heads introduced, not only as terminations, but also as key-stones.—Under the window-sills inside were generally short stringcourses, the length of the window.—The cusping is generally very slightly ogee in its character; and one of the windows, of which fragments were discovered walled up in the west wall of the north transept, had a later look than the ascertained date of the building; it was really, however, very similar to the tracery opening in the gable of the south transept, which was, beyond doubt, part of Sir John Trejago's work.—The roof, which had been modernized and ciled, contained a good deal of the old carved-oak work so frequently met with in the cradle roofs of Devon and Cornwall. One curious feature is the great carved beam which occurs over the transept arch, cut to a considerable curve, in order to clear the arch.

In the work of rebuilding, the very selfsame stones of arches, windows, doorways, quoins, &c., were carefully preserved and replaced in their old positions, wherever they were not too far decayed; and in these cases, exact counterparts were cut, of the same description of stone. Portland stone seems to have been used to a considerable extent in the more delicate portions of the 14th Century work, but it had decayed every where; and whereas much of the old Pentuan stone was fit for re-use, scarcely a fragment of the Portland admitted of it.

VII.—*The Church of St. Clement.*—By H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

THE Church of Saint Clement is situate about two miles south-east of Truro, on the shore of Tresillian Creek. It is now undergoing a thorough restoration; and an account of the Church, and of its Wall Frescoes, uncovered during the progress of the work, may possibly be interesting.

The plan comprises Chancel, Nave, South Aisle, North Transept, Porch, and Tower; and the internal dimensions are: Chancel, 22 feet by 14 feet 8 inches; Nave, 40 feet by 14 feet 8 inches; South Aisle, 62 feet by 14 feet 2 inches; North Transept, 15 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches.

The architecture of the Tower is of the Decorated period, as is also that of the North Transept and the remaining portions of the original Nave; while the Aisle and Porch are in the Perpendicular style. It is probable that the original Church consisted only of Chancel, Transept, Nave, and Tower; and that when it became insufficient for the accommodation of the parishioners, the South Aisle was added. The Tower is at the west end of the Nave, from which it is separated by a fine Tower Arch of two orders, the outer springing from an abacus moulding, and the inner from a corbel. It has buttresses, of slight projection, extending to two-thirds its height, and terminating in grotesque figures. The Tower Window had been cleared of its mullions and tracery, and their place supplied by a wooden frame. Its Dripstone is ornamented with three carved heads. The Staircase Turret is in the north-west angle.

There are three Bells, two of which are perfect; but, unfortunately, the largest, like many of our old bells, has been cracked. The Inscriptions are as follow: on the largest, "Sancta Trinitas D'nus Deus miserere nobis;" on the second, "Sancta Margareta ora pro nobis;" and on the third, "Soli Deo detur gloria, 1625." Before the inscription on each of the two oldest bells is placed, (as was almost invariably the case about the time they were cast), a floriated cross. The Founder's Mark on the largest bell is a shield having on it a bell and the letters **CTP**. The second bell has on it, besides the cross and the prayer to St. Margaret, two shields; on one of them is a cross and the letters **† t**, (apparently the founder's mark); the

other shield bears three lions passant gardant, in pale. From the form of inscription and character of the lettering, I am inclined to place the date of these two bells about the middle of the 15th century.

On removing the plaster from the north wall, a small doorway, which had been built up many years, was uncovered opposite the present south entrance; it was without a porch.

The doorway and staircase leading to the Rood Loft were also found. They were at the south-east angle of the North Transept. The doorway was about 5 feet 3 inches high, and only 1 foot 3 inches wide. All vestiges of the Rood Screen and Loft had long since disappeared; but their position was marked by the capital of the second pillar from the east end being cut away in order to support the woodwork of the Screen.

In the south wall of the Chancel two small niches were discovered, placed diagonally one above the other. The upper one was about 12 inches high, and of like width; and the lower one was of about half that height and width. The depth of each was about three inches, and each was surmounted by a plain canopy.—Broken remains of stoups for holy water were discovered in the wall on the east side of the South Porch; and also, within the Church, on the east side of the small North Door.

There is nothing in the character of the Aisle to attract particular attention. The windows are of an ordinary Perpendicular form; the east window has four lights, and the remainder three each. The Aisle is separated from the Nave and Chancel by a row of six Perpendicular pillars and semicircular arches.

The Roof was semicircular, of carved oak; every fourth principal being carved, and the remainder left plain; the purlins also were carved; the pattern consisting of a flat band down the centre of the rib, with leaves on each side. The principals were originally painted scarlet and white, and in parts gilded.

Until recently, the Church was paved with large slate flags; but in making some necessary excavations, some of the tiles which formed the original flooring were turned up; they were small, some of a green, and others of a yellow colour, and highly glazed.

On removing the whitewash from the walls, several Frescoes were discovered. They were painted on the north wall, and on the east splay of the Aisle Windows, so as to be clearly visible to a person looking eastward from the west end of the Church.

The Fresco on the north wall represented a figure, probably St. Christopher, lying on the sea-shore, with a palm-branch in his hand; below him was painted the sea, with mermaids and dolphins, whilst a figure was placing a wreath upon his head; above was a church with an open door, and a monk tolling a bell.*

The Paintings on the splays of the Aisle Windows were as follow:—On the first window from the doorway, a woman (*see Plate*) clothed in a yellow dress, over which was a scarlet cloak lined with green spotted with black, and trimmed with ermine; the cloak was fastened at the neck with a gold clasp. She wore a white cap, with green border, and there was a nimbus around the head. She held in her right hand an open book, and in her left a palm branch, and with the index finger of this hand she pointed to the open book. She stood on a pavement, chequered black and white; and above her head was an inscribed scroll, but the characters were illegible, and all but invisible.

The paintings at the other windows were less complete than that which I have been describing. The second in order from the

* The following is from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of November, 1844:

“As Mr. W. Pearce, Statuary, of Truro, was removing a portion of plaster on the north wall of S. Clement's Church, Cornwall, for the erection of a tablet, he came upon a rudely executed painting, but the colours well preserved, about 12 feet by 10 feet, inclosed in a quatrefoil border. It is thus described in the *Western Luminary*:—‘The principal figure is recumbent, and he holds in his right hand a palm branch. By his side stands a female figure in royal ermined robe, and holding a globe and cross. Beneath is an antique ship, with quaint high fore-castle and poop, and around it are sporting a number of mermaids and dolphins. In the upper part of the painting are some rude representations of Churches, and at the open entrance of one of them is shown a man pulling a bell in the steeple, by means of a leverage, something similar to that by which we see our smiths' bellows now worked. The whole painting exhibits a thorough disregard to proportion, grouping, and perspective. It is conjectured that the design of the painting was to commemorate the return of Admiral Hawkins, of Tre-withian, in the adjoining parish of Probus, one of the Commanders of the English fleet, which conquered the “Invincible” Armada, with Queen Elizabeth welcoming him home, and his countrymen also testifying their joy at his return.’ This is an amusing instance of the prevalent inclination in all localities to attach everything to the best remembered persons and events in their history; and also a more uncommon example of an object of antiquity being post-dated instead of ante-dated. The painting was evidently the very prevalent subject of St. Christopher. The upper part of his figure alone seems to have been uncovered, and thus was taken to be recumbent. The supposed ‘female figure’ was the infant Christ, holding as usual the orb and cross. The dolphins and other aquatic accessories are also the conventional features of the subject, and its identity is finally confirmed by the hermit tolling his bell in the background.”

doorway appeared to have represented the Entry into Jerusalem, or the Flight into Egypt; and on the third window was represented the Crucifixion.

The Font is the original one; it is octangular, of decorated work, and the paneled sides bear carvings of quatrefoils and cusped trefoils. It was discovered by the present Vicar, the Rev. C. M. Gibson, in a ditch near the Church, where it had lain for about 60 years. It was then cleaned, and restored to its former use; but it was not until some years afterwards that the shaft was discovered, supporting the stove in the Church.

The date "1326," surmounted by the letters "F. K. I." and by some now illegible remains of a further inscription, which is cut over the entrance to the first landing of the Tower, doubtless indicates the time when the original Church, consisting of Tower, Nave, Chancel, and Transept, was completed. The Aisle and Porch were probably erected at some time between the middle of the 15th and early part of the 16th century. On taking down the roof from the Porch, there was found a copper coin of the reign of Charles II, bearing date "1672"; this corresponds with a date cut on a stone in the north wall of the Chancel, which was rebuilt in 1810, as shown by a date cut on another stone built into the same wall; so that since its first erection, in 1326, the Church has been enlarged, and partly rebuilt, on three occasions previous to the restoration now in progress, viz: about the 15th or 16th century, and in the years 1672 and 1810.

The Vicar, the Rev. C. M. Gibson, has kindly furnished me with the following List of Institutions to Saint Clement, from the year 1261 to the present time; extracted from the Register Books of the See of Exeter.

IN CORNWALL.

DATE	PRESENTOR.
A.D. 1261..	shop.
1273	shop by lapse.
1329..	or of Mount St. Michael.
1344	ag by reason of the temporalities of the Prior of nt Saint Michael in the King's hands.
1350..	ag by the same title.
1362	or and Convent of Mount Saint Michael.
1384..	
1409	or of Mount Saint Michael.
1452..	Wodelarke Principal of the Royal College of St. y and St. Nicholas in Cambridge and the scholars of same College.
1467	ness of the Monastery of Syon.
..	
1489..	ness and Convent of the Monastery of Syon upon a rn of a Jure Patronatus.
1502	ness and Convent of Syon.
1503..	ness and Convent of Syon.
1506	ne.
1529..	ne.
1537	ne.
1538..	ne.
1576	Elizabeth.
1593,	Februame Queen.
1623,	Februames.
1662,	Februararles the Second.
1688,	June 9times the Second.
1730,	June 1seorge.
1730,	Augusteorge the Second.
1748,	Novemlne King.
1755,	March 4ne King.
1756,	Novemlne King.
1789,	March seorge the Third.
1840,	FebruarVictoria (Ld. Chancellor).

INSTITUTIONS TO SAINT CLEMENT, OTHERWISE MORESK, IN CORNWALL.

DATE.	CLERR.	AVOIDANCE.	PRESENTOR.
A.D. 1261..	Richard de Languet .. . . . .	.....	The Bishop.
1273	Richard de Male .. . . . .	.....	The Bishop by lapse.
1329..	Robert de Talvarth .. . . . .	.....	The Prior of Mount St. Michael.
1344	Odo de Windsor .. . . . .	.....	The King by reason of the temporalities of the Prior of Mount Saint Michael in the King's hands.
1350..	Philip Rover .. . . . .	.....	The King by the same title.
1362	Paschasius Martyn .. . . . .	.....	The Prior and Convent of Mount Saint Michael.
1384..	John Lowken..	By exchange with Paschasius Martyn for the Vicarage of Saint Feock to which Martyn is collated by the Bishop Lowken being presented to Saint Clement de Moresk per Seremissimam Dominam Johannam Princissiam Wallie Ducissam Cornubie Comitissam Cestrie et Dominam, &c., Wake	
1409	Walter Francis .. . . . .	.....	The Prior of Mount Saint Michael.
1452..	John Perow	On the death of Walter Francis	Robert Wodelarke Principal of the Royal College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas in Cambridge and the scholars of the same College.
1467	John Epotop	On the resignation of John Perow	The Abbess of the Monastery of Syon.
.....	William Michell		
1489..	John Tregascour	Death of William Michell	The Abbess and Convent of the Monastery of Syon upon a return of a Jure Patronatus.
1502	Richard Lady..	Death of John Tregascour	The Abbess and Convent of Syon.
1503..	William Ford	Death of John Tregascour N.B.—The institution of Lady could not have taken effect.	The Abbess and Convent of Syon.
1506	Philip Harry	Resignation of William Ford	The same.
1529..	Simon Butler	Resignation of Philip Harry	The same.
1537	John Arscott	Death of Simon Butler	The same.
1538..	John Lucke	Resignation of John Arscott	The same.
1576	Gorwyn Conante	Certo Modo vacatem	Queen Elizabeth.
1593, February 23rd ..	William Gatelyffe	Death of Gorwyn Conante	The same Queen.
1623, February 13th ..	William Upcott	Resignation of Gatelyffe	King James.
1662, February 26th ..	James Rossington	Deprivation of Upcott	King Charles the Second.
1688, June 9th	Samuel Ange	Death of Rossington	King James the Second.
1730, June 1st	Samuel Coode	Death of Ange	King George.
1730, August 14th .. .	Charles Harper	Death of Coode	King George the Second.
1748, November 21st ..	Richard Thomas	Death of Harper	The same King.
1755, March 4th	Richard Cranch	Death of Thomas	The same King.
1756, November 24th ..	Jonathan Peters	Death of Cranch	The same King.
1789, March 21st	Francis Jenkins	Death of Peters	King George the Third.
1840, February 7th.. . .	Christopher Mends Gibson ..	Death of Jenkins	Queen Victoria (Ld. Chancellor).





FRESCO IN ST. CLEMENT CHURCH.

Height of Figure about 2 Feet 6 Inches.

VIII.—*The Ancient Inscribed Stones at Tregoney and Cubert.*—By
C. BARHAM, M.D., *Cantab.*; *V.-P. of the Royal Institution of
Cornwall.*

THE purveyors for the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Truro, in 1862, were fortunate in being able to place on the walls of the temporary museum, the rubbings of two newly discovered early Cornish inscriptions of considerable interest.—One of these is at Tregoney, the other at Cubert.—The latter has been well described and figured, together with the stones at Gulval and St. Clement's, in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for October, 1863, by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, to whose pen and pencil we are largely indebted for our knowledge of the inscribed stones of Wales; and I shall presently avail myself of his notice, as we are permitted to transfer the engraving to our pages.—These two stones have some points in common, which may be most conveniently referred to when they have been both described.

The stone at Tregoney is placed at the south-west angle of the Parish Church of Cuby, of which it forms the corner stone, immediately above the string course, which is just above the level of the churchyard; the inscription is on the west end. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and nearly 2 feet wide, a block of hard porphyritic elvan, with a siliceous surface, entirely different from the schistose river-stone of which the rest of the wall is built.—The letters are rudely and not very deeply cut, but there are no indications that they have been much effaced by time or weather. The letter E at the beginning of the fourth line, has been cut on an angular recess, out of the general plane of the surface; owing, probably, to the chipping away under the tool of the piece of stone on which this letter was originally incised. The rubbings shown in the museum, were taken by Mr. A. Paull and myself, and were very satisfactory; but we have more recently repeated the process, and I have also drawn the inscription directly from the stone.

Professor Westwood, of Oxford, whose authority is acknowledged in this branch of archæology, on being consulted, kindly drew out the inscription on this stone from our rubbings, having reduced it by means of the *camera lucida*. It is from this drawing that the

accompanying engraving has been taken; and in respect to the age of the inscription, as inferred from the palæographic character of the letters, the Professor observes:—"The impression on my mind is, "that it is clearly of a date and character of letter such as ought not "to militate against an early Post-Roman origin being assigned to it. "The letters seem to me to be more Roman than is ordinarily the "case on the Cornish stones, which are generally more Anglo-Saxon "in the forms of their letters." Professor Westwood's representation of the inscription, engraved by Mr. Blight, with his accustomed skill and fidelity, and here given, agrees closely with the drawings we had ourselves taken, both from the stone and from our rubbings.

The Rev. H. Longueville Jones has favoured me with the following remarks on the subject of these inscriptions generally, and this one in particular:—"The study of early British inscriptions has hardly, "even yet, made sufficient progress to enable us to arrive at any "clear notions as to the precise dates of primitive inscriptions like "this. Epigraphical writing was very imperfect, irregular, and "capricious, even in the best days of Rome; and if we compare the "rude tracings on the walls of Pompeii with the graven letters on "the great monuments of Rome, we become immediately aware of "the wide limits within which the treatment of such inscriptions "must be allowed to range.—Hence it is dangerous to adventure "upon any specific dates in examining stones of this kind; and "whatever is said should be accepted with some reserve. The inverted A in the first line, if it be a simple A, and not rather a contracted form of A and I,—occurring on the same stone with an "upright A in the third line, would seem to indicate carelessness or "rudeness on the part of the cutter. The peculiar form of N adopted "in the first line, is by no means common during really Roman "times; and contrasted with the last letter but two in the fourth "line, which I am inclined to consider a true H, constitutes another "anomaly.—The fifth character in the second line appears to me to "be a contraction of LI; and the same appears in the same place in "the fourth line. The third letter of the third line I read as G. "The two last characters of the third line I take to be the common "contracted forms of FI and LI, so frequently found on Welsh stones. "The form of R in this inscription is rather more regular than on "some Cornish stones, where the lower part of the curving part of "the letter is often run out as a straight line horizontally,—such as "at St. Cubert's, St. Clement's, &c.; whereas here it curves down-

“wards as on real Roman monuments.—The last letter but one in the
 “second line may be V inverted. It seems too that there is a piece
 “of bad spelling in the third line, where the word TRIS is employed
 “for TRES. It is further to be observed that the letters are not
 “all of the same size,—nor are the lines arranged with much atten-
 “tion to parallelism. Taking these peculiarities into account, it
 “may be concluded, with sufficient probability, that this inscription
 “was cut in the stone in times of barbaric influence, and when the
 “carving of such monuments was confided to rude and unpractised
 “hands rather than to those of professed stone cutters and scholars.
 “Looking at the roughness and the irregularity of the letters, I
 “should at once infer that the inscription came from persons not
 “much accustomed to this kind of work. If we compare the forms
 “of the letters with those of fairly ascertained Roman inscriptions,
 “—such as that at St. Hilary in Cornwall, the distinction will be
 “immediately understood. On the other hand, no ‘minuscule’
 “forms appear in this present case: the letters are all ‘capital’;
 “there is no approach to anything like an ‘uncial’ letter among
 “them: and therefore, if I ventured to assign any limits of date, I
 “should, from the palæographical characters of the letters alone, say
 “that the inscription is not earlier than A.D. 400, nor later than
 “A.D. 700.

“With regard to the interpretation of the words there may be
 “two,—perhaps three ways of reading them: and to make the
 “comparison more clear, I will draw up my own readings in two
 “parallel lines. I conceive then that the words may be taken to
 “run in one of the following formulæ:—

1	/	2
NONNITA		NONNITA
ERCILIAI		ERCILI VI
RIGATI TRIS FILI		RICATI TRIS FILI
ERCILI HCI		ERCILI HCI

“Inclining on the whole to the second of the above readings, I
 “should represent it in a more correct and expanded form, thus:—

NONNITA
 ERCILI
 VIRICATI TRES FILII
 ERCILI HIC CONDITI JACENT

“meaning that three children of a Romanized Briton, Ercilius,

“named Nonnita, Ereilius, and Viricatus, respectively, were all buried under this stone, or near the spot where it was set up.

“Whether any traces of these names can be found in other Cornish inscriptions, or whether any shadows of them have come down to us in Cornish tradition, must be left to the decision of Cornish antiquaries.”

This interpretation seems to require little comment or addition. It may, however, be suspected that the three last letters do not indicate, as initials, so advanced, and in Cornwall unexampled, a style of epigraph as has been here assigned to them, however tempting such a construction may be. We may, perhaps, more safely adopt a suggestion of Professor Westwood, that the third letter from the last is meant for A, making the last word **ERCILACI**. If this reading be accepted, the terminal stroke of the **L** in **ERCIL** must be attributed to splintering from the tool; and the penultimate letter of the second line, which has been transferred to the beginning of the third line, would then be regarded as A, the cross stroke being neglected, a not uncommon omission.—Nonnitæ (or ai) may be the preferable reading, the other names being in the genitive case, as is usual.

It has so rarely happened hitherto that any of the names on our non-Roman inscribed stones could be identified, even approximately, with those of persons in any way known to history, that the occurrence of the word Nonnita, the latinised name of Nun, or Neon, the mother of David, the most eminent of Welsh Saints, could not but excite much interest and the hope of further discovery—the more so because the connection of St. Nun with Cornwall is already established by the name and dedication of the church of Altarnun, where she is even said to have been buried, and by the reputed virtues of the well called by her name, famous for the cure of madness.* Unfortunately, a careful examination of the Genealogies given in *Rees's Welsh Saints*, which seem to merit a fair share of confidence, has not enabled me to identify either of the other names on this stone as in any way related to the mother of St. David, or, indeed, with any

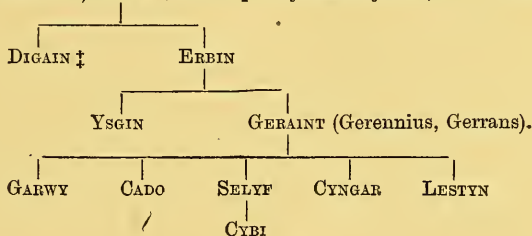
* Carew (p. 123) gives a curious account of this water cure.—The patient having been placed on the brink of a square pool, filled with water from St. Nun's well, was, by a sudden blow on the breast, tumbled into the pool, where he was tossed up and down by some strong hands till his fury forsook him. He was then carried to the church, and certain masses sung over him; if he was not cured at once, the immersion was repeated.—*Borlase's Nat. Hist.*, pp. 302, 303.

one of the long list of his countrymen there particularized.* I am therefore driven to the conclusion, that the Nonnita of the inscription was a different person; but the inquiry has made it every way probable that she was named after St. Nun, and has shown, I think, very fair grounds for the belief, that several members of the family of the Saint were connected specially with those parts of Roseland, † which may also have been visited by her.—It may be worth while to state these grounds distinctly, as some light may thus be thrown on the relations of Wales and Cornwall at a particular period, and incidentally some corrections may be suggested of the statements given in our most accredited books, in regard to persons of some note in early Cornish legends, and the period at which they lived.

It will be seen from the subjoined genealogies that Nonnita (Nun) was rather closely related to Cuby, of whose Church this stone forms a part, and to Geraint, from whom the adjoining parish of Gerrans is supposed to be named.

PATERNAL LINE OF ST. CYBI (CUBY).

CYSTENNYN (Constantine) GORNEU, contemporary with Brychan, A.D. 410--450.



Selyf married Gwen, the sister of Non, and Cybi was their son; his mother's ancestry is given as follows:

* Others may be more fortunate, and, at any rate, the names themselves are valuable, as probably belonging to Cornishmen of note about the 6th century.

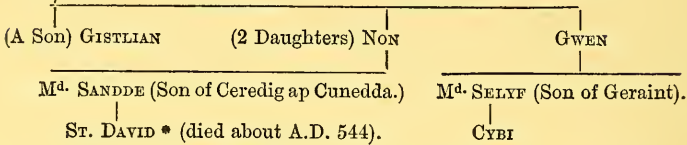
† It may deserve notice, that the Welsh name of the valley of Rosina, where David founded or restored a Monastery, which was afterwards called Menevia, is Rhôs, the same word, meaning moist land, from which Roseland derives its name.

‡ To Digain the foundation of Llangerniw, or "the Church of the Cornishman," in Denbighshire, is attributed.—*Rees' Welsh Saints*, p. 134.

GWRTHEYRN (Vortigern) the British Chief, about A.D. 447.

GWRTHEFYR (Vortimer) Fendigaid.

ANNA, daughter, married to a widower, Gynyr of Caer Gawch.



Assuming the correctness of this statement, St. Cuby was grandson to Geraint, nephew to St. Non, and first cousin to St. David. His father, Selyf, was the person who is called, in the legendary accounts, Solomon, Duke of Cornwall.† According to Usher and others, Solomon was the father of Kebius (Cuby), but the date of the death of the latter is thrown back more than a century, to A.D. 369.—This error is partly attributable to a confusion between the Latin Constantines ‡ and the above Cystennyn Gorneu,—partly to his having been supposed to have been ordained by St. Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers, owing, probably, to the circumstance that one of Cybi's

* Capgrave, the hagiologist of the 15th century, has a story of a casual meeting of the King of the region called Ceretica, with a religious virgin, called Nonnita, of great beauty, on whom, becoming violently enamoured, he laid lustful hands, and the birth of St. David was the consequence,—the mother “persevering in chastity both of mind and body, and sustaining herself only with bread and water.” The name of Xanthus, evidently a merely classical form of Sandde, is given to this King; and Ceretica is clearly the Latin shape of Ceredig, (Cardigan). This tale has probably no better foundation than the circumstance that St. David's mother was called Non; but if Sandde was like his father Ceredig, such an adventure would not have been altogether foreign to his nature, as there is sufficient reason to believe the latter to be the Coroticus inveighed against by St. Patrick as having landed with a party of armed followers, and plundered a large district, where the Saint had, on the very day before, baptized and confirmed a vast number of converts, of whom several were murdered, and many more sold as slaves to the Picts and Scots.—The indignant letter in which Coroticus and his followers are declared to be excommunicated, is the only authentic writing of St. Patrick, besides the Confession, which has come down to us.

† *Rees' Welsh Saints*, p. 232.

‡ The favourite notion that Constantine the Great was born in Britain, is untenable.—He was of full age A.D. 306, when he was proclaimed Emperor, and his father Constantius visited Britain, for the first time, in 296. Helen was divorced ten years before this, and is not therefore likely to have been a Briton.—*Rees*, p. 98.

contemporary saints in the island of Anglesea,* the chief scene of his pastoral labours, was called Elian, a name which the Welsh give also to St. Hilary.†

Besides Altarnun,‡ already referred to, the Churches of Pelynt, in Cornwall, and Bradstone, just across the Tamar, are dedicated to St. Non. There was formerly a Chapel at *Nonnestonys*, in the parish of Altarnun, licensed by Bishop Stafford, 18th September, 1400, and named, without doubt, after her, like the Church. The same connection may, perhaps, be traced for the Chapel of St. Nynnina, existing in Pelynt in the 13th century; and her name, probably, enters into the composition of Trenonna, in Veryan, about two miles from Cuby, and of Plas-nonn|| in Padstow. Several religious edifices in Wales have also been dedicated to her memory, but it appears that Non (Nonna or Nonnita) has only doubtful claim to the title of Saint, although a portion of the special veneration

* Cybi is especially distinguished as the founder of a religious society at Caergybi, now Holyhead, in Anglesea, near to the spot where Caswallon Lawhir had slain Serigi, over whose grave a chapel was afterwards erected. Four churches, all called Llangybi, in different parts of Wales, were dedicated to him.

† *Rees*, p. 267.—Geraint, the grandfather of Cybi, is considered by *Rees* (p. 169) to be the chieftain of Dyfnaint or Devon, more properly Danmonia, who fell at Longborth (Langport), A.D. 540, fighting as a naval commander, under Arthur.—This is not altogether incompatible with the chronology, but he must have been an old man at the time.—Whether the existence can be established of a second Gerennius, who died in his bed, having first received the blessing of St. Teilo, who was returning from Armorica, may admit of doubt.—*Usher* says he was King of Cornwall in 589.

‡ In a letter on Altarnun, published, with the signature *Curiosus*, by the late Dr. Oliver, in the *Exeter Flying Post* for 27th December, 1852, he says:—“The Church derives its name from St. Nonita, or Nounna, or Nunna, the “mother of St. David, the metropolitan and patron of Wales.—From the “survey of the parish in 1281, we discover, that the Service Book of the “Church (Ordinale) was good, and sufficient, *i.e.*, after the Sarum Rite—that “it contained a life of St. Nouna, ‘*Vita Sancte Nounne.*’ William of Worcester, quoting the *Calendar of St. Michael’s Mount*, affirms, that her remains lay within the parochial Church of Altonon, ‘*jacet apud ecclesiam “Altononia.*’ The festival of St. Non was kept on 2nd March, the day “after her son St. David died, about the year 544.”

|| I am indebted to the Rev. John Carne, of Eglos-Merther, for pointing out this place, and the Chapel in Pelynt; respecting the latter, he has supplied the following particulars:—“In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope “Nicholas IV, (1291), under the Deanery of West, we meet with ‘*Capella S’ce “Niemyne al’s Nynnyne.*’ This Chapel of S. Nynnina was in Pelynt, as we “find by *Bishop Stafford’s Register* (1409). In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* “(1342), it is called the Chapel of S. Neomena. The saint is probably the “same with S. Nin, Martyr, commemorated June 15.”

bestowed on her son has attached to her.* Davidstow, near Camel-ford, in the immediate neighbourhood of Altarnun, is the only Church in Cornwall dedicated to him, and it is curious that his Welsh name, Dewi, is preserved in the local pronunciation, Dew-stow. In Devon, he is considered the patron Saint of the two Churches of Thelbridge, R., and Ashprington, R., and of the Chapelry of St. David's, in the City of Exeter. There are only three religious edifices dedicated to St. David in the rest of England, and those were consecrated to his memory long after the conversion of the Saxons. Mr. Rees remarks that "though none of his ancient biographers have noticed that he passed any portion of his life in Devon and Cornwall, the circumstance that he visited these counties, probably in the early part of his life, is intimated in the poetry of Gwynfardd, † who says that he received ill treatment there, at the hands of a female, on account of which the inhabitants suffered his vengeance."

This inscribed stone was, no doubt, originally of greater length,

* Nonna was admitted into the Kalendar of the *British Church*.—*Williams, Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry*, p. 301, &c.

The title of Saint in the early Welsh Church, does not appear to involve the pretensions attached to it in the Romish Kalendar, into which very few Welsh Saints, it is said only six, have been admitted. There are but few notices in the Welsh language of miracles performed by them, and few of them have been dignified with the title of Martyr. The character in which, more especially, their names have been handed down to posterity, is that of Founders of Churches. Many of them had more than ordinary opportunities of conferring this blessing upon their country; for they were related to its Chieftains, and the Churches they founded were often situate within the territory of the head of their tribe. In nearly all cases, the assumption of their names is attributable to local causes. The consecration of a place seems to have been effected by the residence of a person of presumed sanctity, who for a given time performed certain religious exercises upon the spot. Such a founder would be afterwards considered the Saint of the Church which bore his name.—*Rees, Op. cit.*, pp. 61—72.

† Rees, *Welsh Saints*, p. 199. Mr. Rees gives the following translation of Gwynfardd's lines:—

"He endured buffetings, very hard blows,
From the hands of an uncourteous woman, devoid of modesty,
He took vengeance, he endangered the Sceptre of Devon (Diffneint),
And those who were not slain were burned."

The conclusion indicates, no doubt, rather what the poet thought befitting such a Saint, than St. David's will or power, assuming that he really endured the clapperclawing and knocks described, and proved by sad experience, "*furens quid femina possit.*"

and fixed upright in the ground, so as to read from above downwards, in accordance with the rule in regard to such monuments.—The present Church, the Tower excepted, was built about 1828, the body of the older edifice having been almost entirely taken down; but this stone was probably reinstated in its corner.—Where it first stood cannot be ascertained.—There is a tongue of land forming the S.W. portion of Cuby, separated by a brook from Veryan, which is still called “the Sanctuary,” or locally “Centuary” or “Centry.”—This may have been the more sacred spot in very early days; and it must not be forgotten that Tregoney was, like other towns at the head of our tidal rivers, a place of considerable relative importance in those times,—a fit centre for missionary work.

THE CUBERT STONE.

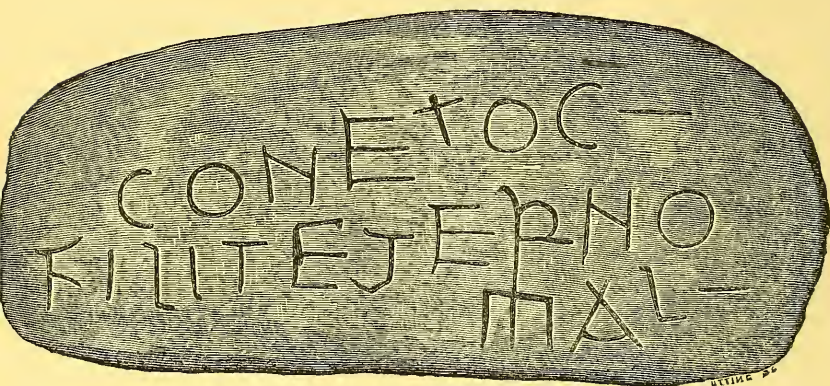
The description of this monument by Mr. Longueville Jones, already referred to, is as follows:—

“In the western side of the tower of St. Cubert’s Church, is embedded this stone, which was found when some repairs and reconstructions were carried on there. The stone is a very hard and unusually fine-grained granite; and the inscription seems to have suffered no injury whatever. It reads off easily:

CONETOCI
F|LI TEGERNO
MALI

“This inscription is not cut so carefully as the one just described,” (that at Gulval); “and yet, from the nature of the stone and the great smoothness of its surface, no manual difficulty ought to have been experienced by the person who incised the characters. The irregularities, therefore, mark a time of declining art, and possibly of trouble; and no doubt the inscription was the work of hands found on the spot where it was first erected. The careless N and T in the first line shew this, and the general want of parallelism is another indication.—The circumstance of the | being placed horizontally at the end of the first and third lines, points to an analogy

“between this inscription and several in Wales.—The form of the
 “A, too, is common to this stone, and to one found near Cwmdu,
 “in Brecknockshire.—The M is found also on Welsh stones; but the
 “R presents the peculiarity of the horizontal bar, observed in the
 “inscription at St. Clement’s.* There appears to be no contraction
 “on this stone, and the most recent of the forms shown by the
 “letters are those of the G and the M.”



THE CUBERT STONE.

On this reading I would only venture to suggest a doubt whether the letter accepted as G, do not rather represent J or Y; the more so, because there is little reason to suspect Saxon influence in this case.

The inscription may be regarded as including the names, either of two, or of three individuals. Under the former interpretation, the stone would be the monument of Conetocus, the son of Teger-nomalus; while, by the latter, Mali would indicate a distinct person.—I owe to the Rev. J. Carne the suggestion, that “the name of Gonetoc, on the Cubert stone, may possibly be recognized as that of S. Gwinedoc or Enodoc, to whose memory there is a Chapel in the

* A valuable service would be rendered by the publication of an alphabet, giving all the forms of the several letters found in early British inscriptions, with references to the stones on which they occur.—The materials for such an epigraphic conspectus are now within easy reach.—C. B.

“Parish of S. Minver.”* Taking the epigraph as including three names, it has appeared to me rather curious, that they may all, without violence, be appropriated to one great Welsh family, that of Cunedda Wledig, to which, both St. David and Carannog, † after whom the adjoining Parish of Crantock is named, were related.

The father of Cunedda, (in Latin, Cunedagius), was called Edeyrn, here represented by Teyern, and the name of one of his sons was Mael, the Saint of two Churches in Wales.—Such conjectures may be excused; ‡ but it is probable that the names incised on these monuments belonged, for the most part, to families of merely local consideration.—Further evidence may, perhaps, tend to show that this particular district, on the northern coasts of Cornwall, was, like Roseland in the south, more especially associated, at one time, with missionaries from Wales.

* Mr. Carne further writes: “In S. Gonnett’s in Roche, and Langunnet “in S. Veep, we trace the name of the hermit Conandus or Gonandus, to “whom Roche Church is dedicated; he may have been the same as Conan, “Bishop of Bodmin and S. Germans, A.D. 936.” Touching S. Gwinedoc, it is curious how the country people have preserved, whilst vulgarizing, the original name, in the pronunciation Sinkin Neddy, evidently debased from San Kennedy—the termination, *oc*, is sunk.—C. B.

† According to the Welsh genealogy, Carannog was a nephew of St. Non, and a first cousin of Dewi, (St. David), both of them being grandsons of Ceredig, the son of Cunedda Wledig.—Carannog appears to have been a saint and missionary of considerable eminence.—A few extracts from the account of him, by John of Teignmouth, as translated by Cressy, may be amusing, as a specimen of the way in which the lives of saints were written in the middle ages. “A certain prince, named Keredic, had many children; “among which, one was called Carantoc. Now, in those days, the Scotts did “grievously vex Brittany (Britain), so that his father, unable to sustain the “weight and troubles of government, would have resigned the province to “Carantoc, but he, who loved the celestial King far more than an earthly “kingdom, fled away; and having bought of a poor man a wallet and a staff, “by God’s conduct was brought to a certain pleasant place, where he, reposing, “built an oratory, and there spent his time in the praises of God.—At last he “passed over into Ireland, invited by his affection to St. Patrick. Whither “being come, by common advice they determined to separate themselves, and “that one of them should travel in preaching the gospel toward the right “hand, the other toward the left. In their company were many ecclesiastical “persons attending them; and they agreed once every year to meet together “at an appointed place.”—*Rees, Op. cit.*, p. 209.

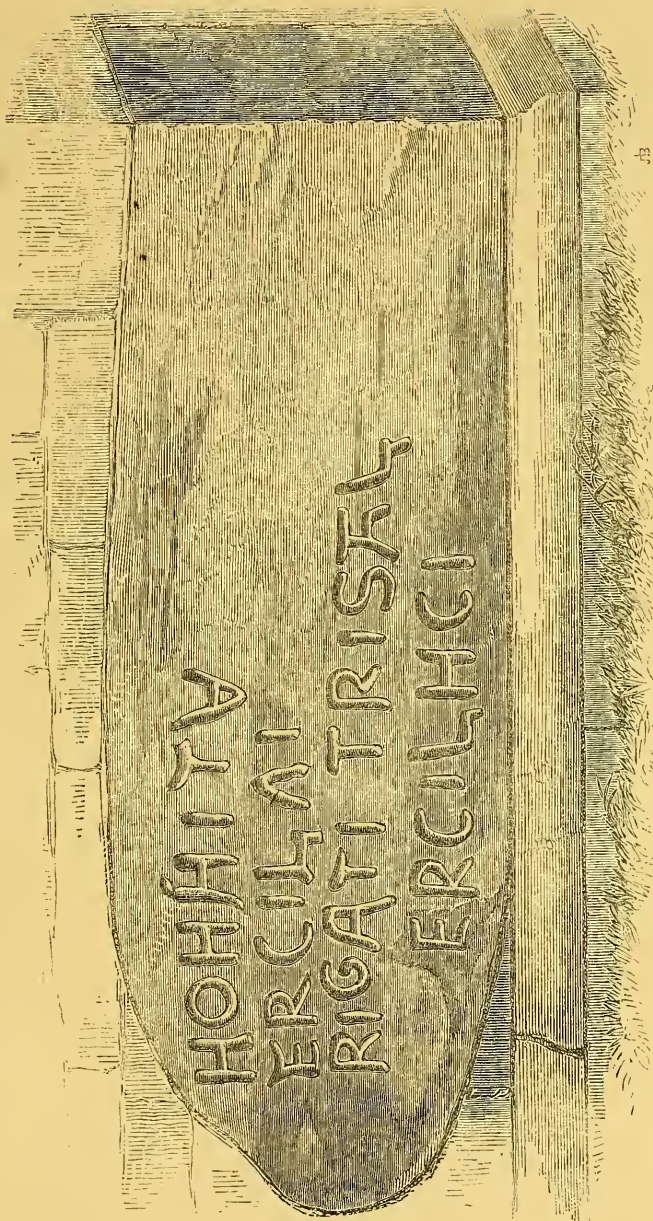
‡ Many such attempts at identification, more or less plausible, might be offered: I will confine myself to one. On the stone at St. Dogmael’s, in Wales, and on the Fardel Stone,—the text of a very able paper by Mr. Smirke, in our Report for 1861,—the name of Saganus (or perhaps *Sasranus*, for the first and third letters are identical in form in both cases), occurs, associated with Irish Oghams.—Is not this S. Saeran, a native of Ireland, and an active missionary in Wales, in the latter half of the 6th Century?

Crantock was the seat of a very early collegiate ecclesiastical establishment, having nine prebends; it is mentioned as such in Domesday; and in the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, it is higher rated, says Hals, to the Pope's annat than any other Church in Cornwall.—It seems to have been an important centre for education also; and it may reasonably be inferred, that the choice of this locality, somewhat difficult of access, as it is, from the body of the County, was determined by the fact that it had been, in much earlier times, the scene of active missionary efforts, and that it had continued for some ages a focus of religious ministrations. The discovery of monuments contemporary with almost the earliest of these apostolic labours, serves to invest their legendary history with a reality, which adds greatly to its interest.

Both these stones have been protected by popular veneration—the best security being afforded to them by making them integral parts of the two Churches. The monument at Cuby is, I believe, the only instance in which several members of a family are included in any early Cornish inscription, or a female name recorded. If there are three names on the Cubert stone, that would be a second similar, but less marked, example.

My remarks have run to greater length than I intended; but these stones, besides the interest they possess in common with those already figured in Cornish works, seemed to open up a line of inquiry into the religious and social connection of this county and Wales, at the most flourishing period of their independent existence, not as yet, so far as I am aware, much explored, but to be followed up, it is to be hoped, hereafter by competent hands.

NOTE.—I beg to tender my best thanks for valuable aid, to our President, Mr. Smirke; to the Rev. R. P. Warren, formerly Vicar of Tregoney, who first called my attention to the Cuby stone; to the present Vicar, the Rev. J. H. C. Borwell; to the Rev. R. H. Tripp, Vicar of Altarnun; to my fellow-labourer in the rubbings, Mr. Alexander Paull; and to the Rev. J. W. Murray, who bestowed much pains on the elaboration of the Genealogies, and by whom the story of S. Gerennius has been pleasingly told in a Letter to the Rev. S. J. Trist, Vicar of Veryan, published in 1855.



HOHHTA
ERCILAI
RIGATI TRISAL
ERCILHCI

INSCRIBED STONE—TREGONY, CORNWALL.

IX.—*Words formerly in use in West Cornwall.*

AS Addenda to the "*List of Words in common use in West Cornwall,*" given by the late Mr. Thomas Garland in No. III of the *Journal*, a Correspondent (H.) furnishes the following words as formerly in use in that district; but he states that some of them have been already given as used in different senses.

BUCCA. A hobgoblin, a spirit.

"The Bucca will have thee!" Mr. Garland's List gives the meaning as "Scarecrow"; in which sense it was also used, in common with "Buggaboo." Mr. Couch, in No. I of the *Journal*, gives the "Buck" in the dairy, turning the milk sour. Shakspeare has "Tush! Tush! fear boys with Bugs."

CORRISY, or CORRIZEE. An old grudge.

Mentioned before (No. II) as possibly derived from *corrodo*; but may it not be traced to the Norman *corroucir*=to be angry?

CROGAN. A large shell.

CHICKCHACKER. The wheatear; from the bird's note.

CHUCKLEHEAD. Dunderhead. Stupid Oaf.

FOOCH.

Mr. Garland's List gives the meaning as "slovenly plight." This is a secondary sense. To "fooch" is to thrust with difficulty—to thrust yourself. To "pock" is to push another. A remonstrant in a crowd says: "Where are ee fooching to? Don't pock me about so!" The late Mr. Tregellas, however, used these words as nearly synonymous in his stoy of a Mine Agent superintending the removal of a beam of wood: "Come, men, fooch un along!" adding, in reply to a question from a by-stander: "What's *fooch*?" "Why, *pock*, to be sure!—Well then, pock un along, men! pock un along!"

FUGGAN. A miner's cake. Dough baked with meat in the middle.

GLAZE. To stare.

"The great eyes of un glazing up at me."

GEEZE-DANCE. Mummers' Dance. Qy. disguise—*déguiser*.

HORNIWINK. A toad.

Mr. Couch gives it as the name of a plover, in East Cornwall. In the West it meant a toad, or slug. Again, an old tumble-down house has been revilingly described as "an old shab-rag horniwink place."

KICKLISH. Ricketty, easily upset.

KEENLY. Having a favourable appearance. "A brave keenly lode." Qy. kindly.

KISKY. The dried stem of the herb *Alexander*. Light and brittle.

An indignant miner, speaking of a gentleman of very diminutive stature, said: "I'll scat the little kisky legs of un."

LERRUP. To beat. "I'll give thee such a lerruping!"

Mr. Couch says "leripping" signifies unusual size, and, curiously enough, he illustrates the sense by the slang term "whopping," which is also used in the sense of a beating.

LIKES. Probability. "There's likes of rain at last."

LEWTH. A sheltered place; in the lee.

Mr. Couch gives the word "lew"=sheltered.

MORES. Roots of a tree, by which it is moored,—fastened as by anchors.

NONES. On purpose. "He did it for the nones."

Shakspeare uses "nonce" in the sense of the present occasion: "I have a case of buckram for the nonce."

NOGGLEHEAD. Same as "chucklehead."

Mr. Garland's List has "Noggy" as "blockhead."

PLEASE-SURE. Assuredly. "Please sure, I will then."

PASS. *Quietus*. "They'll give him his pass some night or other."

Does it refer to the "passing bell"?

PAIR. "A pair of moyles"=mules (usually about 30) used for carrying tin. "A pair of men," any number engaged about the same work.

PENPALEY. The Blue Tit.

PREEDY. Conceited.

**SPUR
SPELL** } "I've done a pure spur (or spell) of work to-day."

SKEET. A Squirt. A skeet pump, spouting water; as distinguished from a draw well.

PAGGYPOW. A newt; land-lizard.

SCAVEL-AN-GOW. A confused noise of scolding, &c.

SUES, or SUEZ. Familiar for companions, or friends. "Come along, sues!" Qy. *cum suis*?

SAWN. A cave at the bottom of a cliff, extending inland and frequented by seals.

SCRUFF. (Verb) To crouch, or shrink together. "He's sitting scruffed up in the corner." (Substantive) Skin; cuticle; "hold a dog by the scruff of his neck." Qy. scarf-skin.

SLOWCRIPPLE. The Blindworm. Mr. Stackhouse (No. II) gives the word as "Long-cripple."

STRAM. "The cart came stram against the wall." "He ran stram up against me."

STRAMMING (Secondary sense of the preceding). "He told me a stramming great lie!"

VEAN. Little. "Cheel vean," a term of endearment=little child.

VIDNANS. Sand Eels.

UPPING-STOCK, (HEPPING-STOCK, *Polwehe*). Stone-steps attached to an outhouse, to enable the goodwife to mount behind her husband in the days when pillions were used.

The late Mr. Le Grice, seeing a clergyman riding, with his wife dressed in black on the pillion, quoted the well-known line in Horace:—

"Post equitem sedet atra cura."

We have received the following additions from another correspondent.

BAKESTER. A Baker.

BULCHED. Tossed or gored by a bullock.

CAB. To handle overmuch, to soil with handling.

CABBY. Sticky.

CARNEY. To wheedle or coax.

CHANTERING. Mumbling or humming to one's self.

CLAIN-OFF. Excellent, perfect.

CROUGING. Shuffling, awkward. "Crouging along."

DEW-SNAIL. A slug.

DUFF. To strike.

FILTH. Full. "He had his filth of broth."

FOATHY. Forward, presumptuous.

GAMMUT. Fun, frolic.

GLIDDER. Any kind of smooth enamel.

GULGE. To drink greedily.

GLAWS. Dried horse or cow-dung.

"We cheldurn was sent to pick glaws," for fuel.

GULK, GULKER. A heavy blow, thud, or fall, synonymous with what is known as a "gutter" in bathing.

"There, overbold, great Hobbes from a ten-foot height descended,
Prone, as a quadruped, prone with hands and feet protending;
'Hobbes's gutter,' the Piper entitles the spot, profanely."

Clough's Poems.

HOOD. Wood, forest.

JOWDS. Pieces. "Scat in jowds."

LOOKING. Asking, demanding. "They was looking 9d. a pound for beef."

MEE-YUR=Measure. **VEE-YUN.** Vision, a ghost.

MURRICK. A sloven. "You baistly murrick!"

NORRY. Neither.

ORRY. Either.

POWERS. A large quantity.

PRINKED. Prim. "She was prinked up."

RANDIGAL. A long protracted affair, spun out. "He was telling a regular randigal."

RACE. To place in a row. "Cups raced along the shelf."

SCAT. A fair quantity. "We've had a braave scat of fine weather."

SIGHT. A large quantity. "A sight of ore." "A sight of fish."

SKER. To graze, or rub against.

SMEECH. An offensive smell. The smoke from a candle.

STEEDED, STEADED. Supplied. "You can have some more tomorrow, if you arn't steded before."

STIRRIDGE. Fuss, bother.

TRAVELLING. Applied to *Walking* only. In contradistinction to riding or driving.

TROIL. A feast.

X.—*Borough of East Looe.*—From JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &c.

THE internal history of the several Cornish Boroughs, at the time when they revelled in their political privileges, cannot be written in full, and many of the particulars are rapidly vanishing from memory; but there occasionally come to hand materials which should not be suffered to perish: the more especially as they serve to illustrate the characters of people who, in their day, occupied a conspicuous place in society; and also tend to show that the people in general of these political institutions were not always the most prosperous and contented of the King's subjects. The writer of the following letter was of an ancient family in the Borough of East Looe. It is obvious that he had drunk deeply of the then fashionable doctrine of passive obedience; but we can scarcely believe that the people of Looe, on the appearance of a foe, would have shewn themselves such cowards as they are here represented to be; and one hundred years later than the date of this letter there was at East Looe a Thomas Bond, whom I suppose to have been the grandson of the writer, and who, in critical times, commanded a gallant corps of Volunteer Artillery; as at the present time does Captain Robert Thomas. The last named Thomas Bond, Esquire, was the author of an interesting History of his native town.

*Letter of the Mayor of East Looe to the Right Reverend Bishop
Trelawny.*

Looe, 29th September, 1703.

My Lord,

The Inhabitants of this Burrough have againe chossen mee for theyr Mayor. My Lord, I shall carefully observe two things whilst I am in this Station: first, to sweare no Man of this Burrough, Magistrate or otherwise, without a possitive command from your Lordship. Secondly,—not to presume to draw up any petition to the Honorable Burgesses of this Burrough, or any others, on any account whatever, without your Lordship's Direction, Instruction, and approbation; let the necessityes of our T. & Burrough be what they will. My Lord,—I hope your Lordship will not be offended,

If I presume humbly, submissively, and all Dutifullness, to aske your Lordship, whither it *b'ant hard* upon every Magistrate in Looe to bee Two Years in foure Mayor (and Justice) of this Towne, which, as we now are, must bee and is.

My Lord,—the antient Magistrates of this Towne having leased out all the Towne Lands, thare remaynes nothing now but a little standing rents, which every year growes less and less, and is only capable of Defraying the Incident charges of it—can afford almost nothing toward reparations.

My Lord,—The Inhabitants in Generall cast their asperitions upon the Mayor and Majest. for not seting in Order the whole Disorder, without enabling them to the doeing of it: If they should suffer an Equall rate to be made, I would goe myself in the Collection, and Lay it out with the utmost frugality to the use Intended; but tis Impossible for the best men in the world to make bricke without straw. My Lord, I crave leave to Speake but one word more, which is this:—did the Enemie but know our circumstances, we should certainly Sure be made the Subjects of their pray, and the Objects of their fury; for If but a boate, with Twenty arm'd men, did but presume to Land heare, the whole Towne must fly before them; and our Circumstances are Deplorable, and call for compassion.

My Lord,—I did this day desire the several Artisses of this Borrough to Notifie to me what it might cost to repayre all things repayrable, and heres what they have signified to mee; but which way to Effectuate it I cannot tell. My Lord, Wee have appointed the Law Court for Munday the ivth day of October; what Commands your Lordship hath to lay upon mee, that day shall bee obeyed. With all the Dutifullness and Zeale Immaginable,

My Lord, I am Your Lordships most dutifull obedient
faithfull humble Servant,

THO. BOND.

These for the Right Reverend
Father in God,
Jonathan Lord Bishop
of Exon, att Trelawne
humbly p^rsent.

XI.—*Cornish Marine Shells.* From A CORRESPONDENT.

THE following List of known Cornish Marine Shells comprises 303 species, besides many varieties. Mr. Jeffreys' interesting and valuable work on British Conchology being completed only so far as the Genera *Lacuna* and *Littorina* of Fam: *Littorinidæ*, the nomenclature of Forbes and Hanley has been generally adopted for the remaining species, some of which were undiscovered in 1853.

The genera *Spirialis Adeorbis* and *Ianthina*, although inserted before *Littorina*, have not yet been described by Mr. Jeffreys.

The letters "R" and "RR" denote the supposed rarity of the particular species as Cornish. Those not so distinguished are more frequent on our coasts.

Where no locality is given, the species has been found in several places.

- ANOMIDÆ *Anomia Ephippium*.
 ————— *aculeata*.
 ————— *patelliformis*.
- OSTREIDÆ *Ostrea edulis*. and vars:
- PECTINIDÆ *Pecten pusio*.
 ————— *varius*. and vars: *purpurea* and *yellow*.
 ————— *opercularis*. and var: *lineata*, Helford.
 ————— *Tigrinus*. and *white* var:
 ————— *testæ*. RR. off Nare Point & Land's End.
 ————— *similis*.
 ————— *maximus*.
Lima subauriculata. Falmouth.
 ————— *Loscombi*. Land's End and Falmouth.
 ————— *Hiaus*. and var: *tenera*, Land's End.
- AVICULIDÆ *Avicula Hirundo*. RR. Falmouth.
Pinna rudis.
- MYTILIDÆ *Mytilus edulis*. and vars: *Galloprovincialis* and
pellucida.
 ————— *modiolus*.
 ————— *barbatus*. R. Falmouth.

- MYTILIDÆ *Mytilus Adriaticus*. and var: *ovalis*.
 ——— *phaseolinus*. R. Falmouth Harbour.
Modiolaria marmorata. Falmouth & Land's End.
 ——— *costulata*. Land's End.
 ——— *discors*. Falmouth.
Crenella rhombea. RR. Land's End.
- ARCIDÆ *Nucula nucleus*. and var: *radiata*, Falmouth.
 ——— *nitida*. R. Land's End.
Pectunculus glycymeris.
Arca lactea. Penzance.
 ——— *tetragona*. Hayle and Helford.
- KELLIIDÆ *Lepton squamosum*. Helford.
 ——— *nitidum*. & var: *convexa*, RR. Fal. Harb.
 ——— *Clarkiæ*. RR. Falmouth Harbour.
Montacuta bidentata. St. Michael's Mount.
 ——— *ferruginosa*. Hayle.
 ——— *substriata*. RR. Penzance.
Lasea rubra.
Kellia suborbicularis.
- LUCINIDÆ *Loripes lacteus*. RR. Falmouth.
 *—— *divaricatus*. RR. Hayle and Falmouth.
Lucina spinifera. Falmouth, 30 fms.
 ——— *borealis*. Hayle.
Axinus flexuosus. Hayle.
Diplodonta rotundata. Hayle.
- CARDITIDÆ *Cyamium minutum*.
- CARDIIDÆ *Cardium echinatum*. Hayle and Helford.
 ——— *tuberculatum*. Hayle.
 ——— *exiguum*. Falmouth Harbour.
 ——— *fasciatum*.
 ——— *nodosum*. and var: *rosea*, Falmouth.
 ——— *edule*.
 ——— *norvegicum*. and var: *pallida*, Hayle.
- CYPRINIDÆ *Isocardia Cor*. RR. Falmouth.
Cyprina Islandica.
Astarte sulcata. R. Falmouth.
 ——— *triangularis*.
Circe minima. Wolf rock.

* Dredged off Falmouth in 1839.—8 or 9 single valves found at Hayle, 1863-5.

- VENERIDÆ *Venus exoleta*.
 — *lincta*.
 — *chione*. Falmouth Harbour and Hayle.
 — *fasciata*. and var: *radiata*, R. Helford.
 — *casina*. R. Wolf rock.
 — *verrucosa*. Falmouth Harbour.
 — *ovata*. Falmouth.
 — *gallina*.
Tapes aureus. and var: *quadrata*, Fal. Harb.
 — *virgineus*.
 — *pullastra*. and var: *perforans*, Helford.
 — *decussatus*. Falmouth Harbour.
Lucinopsis undata. Hayle.
- TELLINIDÆ *Gastrana fragilis*.
Tellina balaustina. RR. Falmouth.
 — *crassa*. Helford and Hayle.
 — *Balthica*.
 — *tenuis*.
 — *fabula*. Hayle.
 — *squalida*. R. Hayle.
 — *donacina*. Falmouth.
 — *pusilla*. Land's End.
Psammobia tellinella. Falmouth and Land's End.
 — *costulata*. R. Falmouth.
 — *Ferroensis*.
 — *vespertina*. R. Falmouth.
Donax vittatus.
 — *politus*. R. Hayle.
- MACTRIDÆ *Amphidesma castaneum*. Land's End.
Mactra solida. and var: *elliptica*, R. Land's End.
 — *subtruncata*. Hayle.
 — *stultorum*. and var: *cinerea*, Hayle.
 — *glauca*. Hayle.*
Lutraria elliptica. Penzance and Hayle.
 — *oblonga*. Falmouth Harbour.
Scrobicularia prismatica. Hayle.

* Single valves not infrequent at Hayle; only found elsewhere at the Channel Islands.

- MACTRIDÆ *Scrobicularia nitida*. Hayle.
 ————— *alba*. Hayle and Falmouth.
 ————— *tenuis*. Hayle.
 ————— *piperata*. Hayle.
- SOLENIDÆ *Solecurtus candidus*. R. Hayle.
 ————— *antiquatus*. R. Falmouth.
Solen pellucidus. Hayle.
 — *ensis*. Helford.
 — *siliqua*. Hayle.
 — *vagina*. Helford.
- PANDORIDÆ *Pandora inæquivalvis*. var: *obtusa*. R. Fal-
 mouth, 30 fms.
Lyonsia Norvegica. RR. Falmouth.
- ANATINIDÆ *Thracia prætenuis*. Hayle.
 — *papyracea*.
 — *pubescens*. R. Falmouth.
 — *convexa*. RR. Falmouth and Hayle.*
 — *distorta*.
- CORBULIDÆ *Nœra cuspidata*. RR. Land's End.
Corbula gibba. and var: *rosea*, Nare Point.
- MYIDÆ *Mya truncata*. Falmouth Harbour.
- SAXICAVIDÆ *Saxicava rugosa*. and var: *arctica*.
Venerupis Irus.
- GASTROCHÆNIDÆ . . . *Gastrochæna dubia*. R. Falmouth.
- PHOLADIDÆ *Pholas dactylus*. R. Mount's Bay.
 — *candida*. R. Falmouth.
 — *parva*. Helford.
 — *crispata*. R. Hayle.
Pholadidea papyracea. RR. Hayle and Fal.
Xylophaga dorsalis. R. Falmouth.
- TEREDINIDÆ *Teredo Norvegica*. R. Land's End.
 — *megotara*. R. Hayle.
 — *malleolus*. R. Falmouth.
 — *bipennata*. R. Hayle.
- DENTALIIDÆ *Dentalium Tarentinum*. †
- PTEROPODA *Spirialis Flemingii*. RR. Falmouth Harbour.

* Fide F. and H., locality not given.

† *Dentalium entalis* has been dredged at Scilly.

- CHITONIDÆ *Chiton fascicularis*. R. Mousehole.
 ——— *discrepans*. RR. Coomb, Lantivet.
 ——— *cinereus*.
 ——— *marginatus*.
 ——— *lævis*. R. Land's End.
- PATELLIDÆ *Patella vulgata*. and var: *depressa*.
Helcion pellucidum.
Tectura virginea.
- FISSURELLIDÆ *Emarginula fissura*.
 ——— *rosea*.
Fissurella Græca.
- CAPULIDÆ *Capulus Hungaricus*. Helford.
- CALYPTRÆIDÆ .. *Calyptraea Chinensis*.
- TROCHIDÆ *Cyclostrema Cutlerianum*. RR. Helford.
 ——— *nitens*. Gwyllynvase.
 ——— *serpuloides*. Falmouth Harbour.
Trochus magus.
 ——— *tumidus*.
 ——— *cinerarius*.
 ——— *umbilicatus*.
 ——— *lineatus*. St. Michael's Mount.
 ——— *Montacuti*.
 ——— *striatus*.
 ——— *exasperatus*. R. Land's End.
 ——— *millegranus*. R. Falmouth. 30 fms.
 ——— *granulatus*. RR. Falmouth.
 ——— *Zizyphinus*. and var: *Lyonsii*, Helford.
Adeorbis subcarinata.
- TURBINIDÆ *Phasianella pulla*.
- IANTHINIDÆ *Ianthina communis*. Hayle.*
 ——— *exigua*. RR. Hayle.
- LITTORINIDÆ *Lacuna crassior*. R. Hayle.
 ——— *divaricata*. and var: *quadrifasciata*,
 ——— *puteolus*. Land's End.
 ——— *pallidula*.
Littorina obtusata.
 ——— *neritoides*.

* Occasionally, but rarely, Hayle beach has been strewed with this species.

- LITTORINIDÆ *Littorina litorea*.
 ——— *rudis*. & vars: *jugosa saxatilis* & *sulcata*
Assimineea littorea. R. Land's End.
Rissoa Beanii. Falmouth and Helford.
 ——— *calathus*. Land's End.
 ——— *cimicoïdes*. RR. Helford.
 ——— *cingillus*. Land's End.
 ——— *costata*.
 ——— *costulata*. Helford.
 ——— *crenulata*. Land's End.
 ——— *fulgida*. and var: Gwyllyngvase.
 ——— *inconspicua*.
 ——— *labiosa*. Helford.
 ——— *parva*. and var: *sublutea* RR. & *interrupta*.
 ——— *proxima*. RR. Helford and Hayle.
 ——— *punctura*. Land's End.
 ——— *rufilabrum*.
 ——— *rubra*.
 ——— *striata*.
 ——— *semistriata*.
 ——— *soluta*. (R. *minutissima*) Helford.
 ——— *striatula*.
 ——— *ulvæ*.
 ——— *ventrosa*. var: R. Land's End.
 ——— *vitrea*. R. Falmouth.
 ——— *Zetlandica*. Hayle.
Jeffreysia diaphana. Gwyllyngvase and Helford.
 ——— *opalina*. Mainporth and Helford.
Skenea planorbis. Land's End.
 ——— *nitidissima*. R. St. Mawes.
- TURRITELLIDÆ .. *Turritella communis*.
Cæcum trachea. Helford.
 ——— *glabrum*. Hayle.
- CERITHIADÆ *Aporrhais pes pelicani*. Helford.
Cerithium reticulatum.
 ——— *adversum*.
- SCALARIADÆ *Scalaria communis*. Penzance and Falmouth.
 ——— *clathratula*. Land's End.
 ——— *Trevelyana*. RR. Hayle.
 ——— *Turtonis*. R. Land's End.

- PYRAMIDELLIDÆ . . . *Odostomia truncatula*. RR. Falmouth Harbour.
 ————— *unidentata*.
 ————— *Warrenii*. R. Land's End & Falmouth.
Otina otis.
- NATICIDÆ *Natica monilifera*. Helford.
 ——— *nitida*. and white var: Helford.
 ——— *Montagu*. RR. (H. and F.)*
- VELUTINIDÆ *Velutina lævigata*. R. Hayle.
Lamellaria tentaculata.
 ————— *perspicua*. R. Falmouth.
- CANCELLARIADÆ . . . *Cerithiopsis metaxa*. RR. Land's End and St.
 Merryn. †
 ————— *pulchella*. R. Land's End.
 ————— *tubercularis*.
- MURICIDÆ *Murex erinaceus*.
Lachesis minima.
Purpura lapillus. and imbricated var: Hayle.
Nassa incrassata. and var: *pygmæa*.
 ——— *reticulata*.
Buccinum undatum.
Fusus Islandicus. RR. Falmouth.
Trophon muricatus. Falmouth.
- CONIDÆ *Mangelia attenuata*. R. Falmouth Harbour.
 ————— *brachystoma*. R. Falmouth Harbour.
 ————— *cancellata*. RR. Falmouth. ‡
 ————— *costata*. banded var: and var: *co-*
arctata, Land's End.
 ————— *gracilis*. R. Falmouth.
 ————— *Guinniana*. RR. Land's End. .
 ————— *lævigata*. Helford.
 ————— *Leufroyii*. R. Falmouth Harbour.
 ————— *linearis*. Falmouth and Land's End.
 ————— *scabra*. Falmouth.
 ————— *nebula*. Helford.
 ————— *purpurea*. R. Land's End.

* *Fide* F. and H., locality not given.

† Described as *Cerithium angustissimum*, from a fragment only, F. and H. app. This species only found elsewhere at the Channel Islands.

‡ *M. purpurea*, var: *asperrima* of F. and H.

- CONIDÆ *Mangelia rugulosa*? St. Merryn, 1865.*
 ————— *rufa*. Land's End.
 ————— *septangularis*. Falmouth and Land's
 End.
 ————— *striolata*. R. Falmouth and Land's
 End.
 ————— *teres*. R. Helford and Wolf Rock.
 ————— *variegata*. R. Falmouth.
- CYPRÆADÆ *Cypræa Europæa*.
Ovula acuminata. R. Nare Point.
 ——— *patula*. Land's End.
Marginella lævis.
- BULLIDÆ *Cylichna cylindracea*. Hayle.
 ————— *mamillata*. R. Land's End.
 ————— *obtusa*. var : R. Hayle.
 ————— *truncata*.
 ————— *umbilicata*. R. Hayle.
Amphisphyræ hyalina. R. Land's End.
Tornatella fasciata. Falmouth and Hayle.
Akera bullata. RR. Falmouth.
Bulla Cranchii. Falmouth.
 ——— *hydatis*. RR. Falmouth Harbour.
Scaphander lignarius.
 ————— *zonatus*. RR. Hayle.
Philine aperta. Falmouth Harbour.
 ————— *catena*. Land's End.
 ————— *punctata*. R. Hayle.
 ————— *scabra*. Hayle and Falmouth.
- APLYSIADÆ *Aplysia hybrida*. Falmouth Harbour and Hel-
 ford.
- PLEUROBRANCHIDÆ *Pleurobranchus membranaceus*. R. Falmouth
 Harbour.
- AURICULIDÆ *Conovulus bidentatus*. Land's End.
 ————— *denticulatus*. Land's End.

* The specimens found being worn, provisionally referred by Mr. Jeffreys to *Pleurotoma rugulosum*, of Philippi.—New as British.

XII.—*A Calendar of Natural Periodic Phenomena; kept at Bodmin, for the year 1865.*—By THOMAS Q. COUCH.

“Il semble, en effet, que les phénomènes périodiques forment, pour les êtres organisés, en dehors de la vie individuelle, une vie commune dont on ne peut saisir les phases qu’en l’étudiant simultanément sur toute la terre.”
—*Quetelet.*

THE year 1865 was, in many respects, a notable one; and our Calendar may well be prefaced by a few general observations, not capable of tabulation, which will help us to a better notion of its character.

A rough, inclement Winter, and a bleak, dank Spring, retarded all the processes of Nature, so that until the third week in March there were scarcely any perceptible signs of life in our fields and hedgerows. The grass was brown and scanty. Sheep, unable to pick up sustenance, died in considerable numbers, and most were dependent on food carried to them in the shape of corn, turnips, and even ivy-bushes. The last week in March gave us some fine, sunny days, in which vegetation made a sudden and long stride; and the winter-migratory birds, which had stayed with us till then, took their departure hastily. April was marked throughout by fine, warm, growing weather, though a little breezy. May was, with exception of a few frosty mornings about the third week, a fine, mild, and moist month. The grass sprouted luxuriantly, but the frost told severely on the apple crop. June gave us a clear month’s drought, and the green crops suffered much from heat and the fly. The hay-harvest was early and fine; but the shred of seed-hay was slight; fully compensated, however, by a fine aftermath. The end of June brought us a few opportune showers. Corn-harvest was generally early; July and August moist and “catching”; barley ripening earlier than wheat. The kerning of the latter was much damaged by rust and midge, so that there was a deficiency in the crop; and there was “a small heap” of barley. Oats were small in grain, and somewhat rusted. September was dry throughout, to the great detriment of green crops. Gastric fever, bilious diarrhœa, and disorder of the digestive organs prevailed; but, strange

to say, in this Registration District (excluding the three public establishments) not a single death occurred during the month. On the 7th of October, after a drought of six weeks and three days, came timely showers. The green crops were nearly ruined by drought and mildew. October was, generally, a fine, moist, growing month; the latter part very rainy. The winter-migratory birds came very early. November was rainy; and, at the end, was marked by hurricanes of unusual violence and destructiveness. With exception of a few slight frosts and hail showers, December was mild, moist, and genial. It is not without value to mark the comparative abundance or rarity of certain species of animals and plants. The Clouded Yellow Butterfly (*Colias edusa*), and the Death's-head Moth (*Acherontia Atropos*), were very abundant; the Common Wasp remarkably scarce. The apple-crop was a deficient one. The fruit of the Holly very scarce. Woodcock and Snipe unusually few.

N.B.—The Names printed in *Italics* indicate plants and animals marked for special observation.

fl. means flowers.
 fol. — foliates.
 defol. — defoliates.

The time of flowering is to be noted when the flower is sufficiently expanded to show the anthers; of foliation, when the leaf-bud is so far open as to show the upper surface of the leaves; of fructification, at the period of dehiscence of the pericarp, in dehiscent fruits; and, in others, when they have evidently arrived at maturity; of defoliation, when the greater part of the leaves of the year have fallen off.

- January 3. *Daphne mezereum*, fl.
 6. *Potentilla fragariastrum*, fl.
 — Thrush (*Turdus musicus*) heard.
 13. *Galanthus nivalis*, fl.
 15. The Little Bat (*Vespertilio pipistrellus*) abroad.
 19. Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) sings.
 — Man. Mumps (*Cynanche parotidœa*) occurs.
 — *Corylus avellana*, fl.
 26. Hedge Sparrow (*Accentor modularis*) sings.

February 2. Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), and Woodlark (*Alauda arborea*), sing.

5. *Yellow Hammer (Emberiza citrinella)* sings.

— *Frog (Rana temporaria)* spawns.

12. *Primula vulgaris*, fl.

16. Man. Scarlatina in Lanhydrock and Lanivet.

20. *Ranunculus ficaria*, fl.

— *Helleborus viridis*, fl.

— *Ribes grossularia*, fol.

22. *Cardamine hirsuta*, fl.

23. *Lonicera Periclymenum*, fl.

— *Rook (Corvus frugilegus)* builds.

25. *Gonopteryx rhamnii*, seen.

— *Tussilago farfara*, fl.

— *Sambucus niger*, fol.

28. *Cochlearia Grœnlandica*, fl.

March 2. *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*, fl.

3. *Veronica hederifolia*, fl.

— *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, fl.

— *Veronica chamœdrys*, fl.

6. *Viola canina*, fl.

First Week. Man. Gastric fever prevalent. Quinsy common.

10. *Tussilago farfara*, fl.

12. *Fragaria vesca*, fl.

— *Rook (Corvus frugilegus)* builds.

15. *Sambucus nigra*, fol.

20. *Snake (Natrix torquata)* seen.

22. *Stellaria holostea*, fl.

26. *Ribes nigrum*, fol.

Man. Scarlatina prevails in Lanivet during this month, and mumps (*Cynanche parotidœa*) in Bodmin, at the latter part of it.

April 3. *Cratægus oxyacantha*, fol.

4. Chiff-chaff (*Sylvia rufa*) sings.

5. *Oxalis acetosella*, fl.

7. *Syringa vulgaris*, fol.

8. *Anemone nemorosa*, fl.

10. *Caltha palustris*, fl.

11. *Æsculus hippocastanum*, fol.

- April 12. *Prunus spinosa*, fl.
 — *Corylus avellana*, fol.
 — *Glechoma hederacea*, fl.
 — *Ligustrum vulgare*, fol.
 — *Acer pseudo-platanus*, fol.
 — Beech (*Fagus sylvaticus*) fol.
 — Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) heard.
 13. *Luzula campestris*, fl.
 — *Allium ursinum*, fl.
 — Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) seen.
 — *Tilia Europæa*, fol.
 15. *Orobus tuberosus*, fl.
 17. *Fraxinus excelsior*, fol.
 — *Erysimum Alliaria*, fl.
 — *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*, fl.
 20. *Anoxanthum odoratum*, fl.
 21. *Alnus glutinosa*, fol.
 — *Sorbus aucuparia*, fol.
 — Swift (*Cypselus apus*) seen.
 22. *Syringa vulgaris*, fl.
 — *Orchis mascula*, fl.
 23. *Cytisus laburnum*, fl.
 24. Corncrake (*Crex pratensis*) heard.
 — *Asperula odorata*, fl.
 25. *Cardamine pratensis*, fl.
 — *Chelidonium majus*, fl.
 — *Ajuga reptans*, fl.
 — *Æsculus hippocastanum*, fl.
 26. *Iris pseudacorus*, fl.
 — *Pedicularis sylvatica*, fl.
 27. *Tormentilla officinalis*.
- May 1. *Cratægus oxyantha*, fl.
 — *Lotus corniculatus*, fl.
 4. *Sanicula Europæa*, fl.
 — *Lysimachia nemorum*, fl.
 9. *Potentilla anserina*, fl.
 10. *Sorbus aucuparia*, fl.
 14. Furze (*Ulex Europæus*) dehisces.
 — *Bunium flexuosum*, fl.
 19. *Hieraceum pilosella*, fl.

- May 21. *Lonicera Periclymenum*, fl.
 — *Rosa canina*, fl.
 22. *Sambucus nigra*, fl.
 26. *Digitalis purpurea*, fl.
 29. *Vanessa atalanta*, seen.
 30. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, fl.
- June 2. *Cicadia spumaria* froths.
 — *Stellaria graminea*, fl.
 — *Viburnum Opulus*, fl.
 3. *Rubus fruticosus*, fl.
 4. *Sedum anglicum*, fl.
 — *Geum urbanum*, fl.
 — *Betonica officinalis*, fl.
 7. *Erica tetralix* and *E. vulgaris*, fl.
 8. *Bees* swarm.
 — *Peal* (*Salmo Trutta*) ascend our rivers.
 — *Hay harvest* begins.
 10. *Ligustrum vulgare*, fl.
 — Horse-fly (*Æstrus equus*) seen.
 11. *Lapsana communis*, fl.
 — *Prunella vulgaris*, fl.
 — *Sedum acre*, fl.
 12. *Hypericum pulcher*, fl.
 14. *Valeriana officinalis*, fl.
 15. *Jasione montana*, fl.
 — *Achillæa millefolium*, fl.
 16. *Hypericum Androsœmum*, fl.
 17. *Centaurea nigra*, fl.
 19. *Thymus serpyllum*, fl.
 23. *Teucrium scorodonea*, fl.
 — *Spirœa ulmaria*, fl.
 30. *Anthemis nobilis*, fl.
- July 6. *Linaria vulgaris*, fl.
 8. *Eupatorium cannabinum*, fl.
 9. *Mentha hirsuta*, fl.
 — *Solidago virgaurea*, fl.
 24. *Rubus fruticosus*, fruits.
 25. *Oats* cut.
 27. *Barley harvest* begins.
 29. *Wheat harvest* begins.

July 30. *Calluna vulgaris*, fl.

August 3. *Serratula tinctoria*, fl.

9. *Corylus avellana*, nuts slip shell.

24. *Scabiosa succisa*, fl.

September First Week. *Acer pseudo-platanus* defol.

5. *Linnets* (*Fringilla cannabina*) congregated in flocks.

8. *Viola canina*, autumnal and second flowering begins.

— Man. Gastric fevers have been rife since the Spring.

Muco-enteric disorders common.

24. *Acorns* (*Quercus pedunculatus*) slip shell.

26. *Hedera helix*, fl.

October 2. *Starlings* (*Sturnus vulgaris*) appear in flocks.

4. Tufted Duck (*Fuligula cristata*) seen.

5. *Woodcock* (*Scolopax rusticola*) seen.

8. *Swallows* (*Hirunda rustica*) still occasionally seen.

Second Week. *Fraxinus excelsior*, defol.

Third Week. *Tilia Europæa*, defol.

11. *Redwing* (*Turdus iliacus*) seen.

November 3. *Thrush* (*Turdus musicus*). Winter migratory flocks appear.

8. *Swallow* (*Hirundo rustica*) seen.

28. *Snake* (*Natrix torquata*) lying in the sun.

December 13. *Frog* (*Rana temporaria*) spawns.

30. *Daphne mezereum*, fl.

An Abstract of a Meteorological Journal kept in Bodmin for 1865.

By COMMANDER J. LIDDELL, R.N.

Height of Rain Gauge above the sea 330 feet; above the ground, 2 feet 6 inches. Lat. 50° 29' N., Long. 4° 40' W.
Barometer reduced to sea level, and corrected for temperature.

Date.	Max. of Bar.	Min. of Bar.	Average Bar.	Max. of Ther.	Min. of Ther.	Average of the mth.	Bodmin average mthly tem.	Days with rain.	Bodmin average of rainy days.	Greatest fall in one day.	Monthly fall of rain.	Bodmin average of rain.	Diff. of wet & dry bulbs	REMARKS.
1865.	ins.	ins.	ins.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.			inches.	ins.	ins.	deg.	
Jan. ..	30.40	28.61	29.56	50	28	40.3	42.0	23	22.1	30th 1.50	6.91	5.18	2.0	A heavy gale on the 14th.
Feb. ..	30.45	28.85	29.84	49	26	40.8	42.0	22	17.0	1st 0.49	4.87	2.64	1.4	
Mar. ..	30.95	28.23	30.00	52	25	40.8	45.3	20	17.9	5th 0.36	2.55	3.47	3.1	
April ..	30.33	29.89	30.11	73	33	56.3	50.2	12	14.8	3rd 1.13	1.52	2.78	3.5	
May ..	30.12	29.51	29.89	65	37	53.8	51.1	20	14.5	11th 0.43	3.05	2.74	2.1	25 days consecutively without rain, being the longest drought recorded here.
June ..	30.53	29.30	30.25	77	43	59.5	57.0	5	15.5	2nd 1.49	1.85	3.46	4.6	
July ..	30.41	29.72	30.03	74	48	60.7	61.3	18	15.8	6th 0.86	3.51	3.08	2.9	
Aug. ..	30.43	29.42	30.02	72	46	60.1	60.5	18	17.1	11th 1.08	5.28	3.27	2.1	
Sep. ..	30.45	29.91	30.26	70	51	60.2	58.7	7	14.8	11th 0.03	0.11	3.20	2.5	By far the smallest rainfall ever recorded here in one month.
Oct. ..	30.15	29.04	29.58	65	38	54.1	53.8	22	20.7	12th 1.37	7.98	5.30	1.9	
Nov. ..	30.44	28.67	29.91	58	36	47.9	45.2	22	19.7	25th 0.91	7.00	4.66	4.0	This month remarkable for two of the heaviest gales, on the 22nd and 25th, ever known here. The barometer much higher in this month than ever recorded here before. Scarcely any rain fell during 20 consecutive days.
Dec. ..	30.87	28.86	30.22	54	31	45.1	44.3	16	21.1	7th 0.75	4.35	4.76	1.1	
			29.97			50.8	50.9	205	211.0	10.30	48.98	44.54	2.6	

Average of 16 Years.—Total rainfall in 1865, 48.98 inches. Bodmin average of rainfall, 44.54 inches. Days with rain (a fall of 0.01 inches being deemed a rainy day), 205. Bodmin average of rainy days, 21.1. Average rainfall per diem, 0.1343 inches. Greatest fall in one day, January 30, 1.50 inches. Extremes of rain-fall since 1849:—Greatest fall in 1853, 59.64 inches; least fall in 1854, 33.15 inches. Average barometer in 1865, 29.97 inches. Average temperature, 1865, 50.8. Bodmin average temperature, 50.9. Average difference between the wet and dry bulbs, 2.6.

Memoranda.—The drought up to the 7th October was as severely felt this year as the last. Except three heavy gales (first, January 14, from W. by N., second, November 22, from S.W., and third, November 23, from S.S.E.), there has been an unusual absence of high winds during the year. The terrific gale of November 25th was undoubtedly the heaviest ever recorded here. December was remarkable for the highest barometer ever registered (30.87 inches), and for its extraordinary average height during the month (30.22 inches). The rainfall in April, June, and September was far below the average, but so great was the excess in January, February, August, October, and November, that the rainfall of the year was no less than 4.44 inches above the Bodmin average of 16 years.

TABLE No. 1.

Summary of Meteorological Observations at Truro, in Lat. 50° 17' N., Long. 5° 4' W., for the year 1865, from Registers kept at the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

MONTHLY MEANS OF THE BAROMETER. Cistern 43 feet above mean sea level.

1865.	Month.	Mean pressure corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.			Mean of monthly means.	Mean diurnal range.	True mean of monthly means.	Mean force of vapour.	Mean pressure of dry air.	Corrected absolute maximum observed.	Day.	Corrected absolute minimum observed.	Day.	Extreme range for the month.	Mean diurnal range.	Greatest range from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.	Day.	Greatest range in any 24 hours.	Between which days it occurred.
		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.															
January .		in. 29.566	in. 29.543	in. 29.373	in. 29.561	in. 29.557	in. 0.235	in. 29.322	in. 30.269	7	in. 28.816	14	in. 1.453	in. .192	in. .48	14	in. .84	11 & 12	
February.		29.849	29.857	29.909	29.872	29.869	0.225	29.644	30.523	10	29.068	1	1.455	.131	.38	19	.71	15 & 16	
March ..		29.897	29.894	29.921	29.904	29.897	0.215	29.682	30.396	3	29.284	6	1.112	.140	.32	13	.59	3 & 4	
April.....		30.045	30.029	30.062	30.045	30.041	0.310	29.731	30.343	5	29.593	3	0.750	.070	.37	3	.56	3 & 4	
May		29.855	29.846	29.892	29.874	29.872	0.322	29.550	30.372	19	29.490	5	0.882	.080	.26	5	.42	5 & 6	
June		30.176	30.168	30.193	30.179	30.178	0.372	29.806	30.460	8	29.266	30	1.194	.055	.29	30	.30	3 & 4	
July		29.923	29.918	29.960	29.934	29.932	0.439	29.495	30.318	26	29.653	19	0.665	.050	.22	1	.32	23 & 24	
August ..		29.836	29.850	29.883	29.856	29.852	0.439	29.413	30.350	30	29.356	23	0.994	.082	.21	23	.37	23 & 24	
Sept.		30.173	30.155	30.190	30.173	30.169	0.474	29.695	30.388	12	29.853	8	0.535	.045	.14	10	.24	19 & 20	
October .		29.532	29.529	29.572	29.544	29.538	0.349	29.189	30.040	3	29.000	27	1.040	.112	.33	16	.77	27 & 28	
Novr.		29.793	29.757	29.941	29.840	29.836	0.285	29.551	30.346	12	28.649	25	1.697	.150	.43	22	.74	25 & 26	
Decr.		30.119	30.096	30.109	30.108	30.105	0.275	29.830	30.762	15	28.863	4	1.899	.110	.34	29	.73	29 & 30	
Means ..		29.897	29.889	29.934	29.907	29.903	0.328	29.575	30.762										

REMARKS.—905 in. should be added to all the readings of the Barometer for its elevation of 43 feet above mean sea level. The Barometer used is a standard, made by Barrow, and compared with the standard Barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, by Mr. Glaisher. The corrections for Index Error (+0.008) and for Capillarity (+0.012) have been applied.

MONTHLY MEANS OF THE THERMOMETER.

1865.	9 A.M.		3 P.M.		9 P.M.		MASON'S HYGROMETER.							SELF REGISTERING.					ABSOLUTE.									
	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Mean of Dry Bulb.	True mean of Dry Bulb.	Mean of Wet Bulb.	Mean correction for diurnal range.	Mean temp. of evaporation.	Wet Therm. below dry.	Mean dew point.	Dew point below Dry Therm.	Mean of all the maxima.	Mean of all the minima.	Approximate mean temp. for the month.	Correction.	Adopted mean.	Mean range.	Maximum.	Days.	Minimum.	Days.	Range.			
January .	39.6	38.4	44.4	42.3	41.2	40.2	0	41.4	40.3	0	40.2	1.2	38.3	31	46.6	35.3	40.9	0.2	40.7	11.3	0	53.0	8	22.0	23	0	31.0	
February	42.8	40.7	45.2	42.5	41.5	40.2	0	42.3	41.1	0.4	40.7	1.6	38.6	37	47.2	37.4	42.3	0.4	41.9	9.8	0	53.0	18	28.0	14	0	25.0	
March ..	41.6	39.0	45.8	41.3	40.1	38.3	1.5	41.0	39.5	0.7	38.8	2.2	34.0	7.0	47.1	34.7	40.9	1.0	39.9	12.4	0	56.0	31	26.0	21	0	30.0	
April	55.5	51.6	61.0	53.5	51.7	49.8	2.2	53.9	51.6	1.4	50.2	3.7	47.4	6.5	64.0	44.3	54.1	1.5	52.6	19.7	0	79.0	27	31.0	2	0	48.0	
May	55.6	51.6	59.3	53.2	52.3	50.4	2.3	53.4	51.7	2.1	49.6	3.8	47.9	5.5	61.8	46.0	53.9	1.7	52.2	15.8	0	73.0	20	34.0	12	0	39.0	
June	63.6	58.2	69.3	59.3	59.2	56.0	3.0	61.7	57.8	2.0	55.8	5.9	52.1	9.6	72.9	50.1	61.5	1.8	59.7	22.8	0	83.0	14	43.0	19	0	40.0	
July	63.6	59.6	67.0	61.6	60.1	58.0	2.2	61.4	59.6	1.3	58.3	3.1	56.3	5.1	69.3	55.2	62.2	1.9	60.3	14.1	0	79.0	26	43.0	2	0	36.0	
August ..	62.5	59.2	65.6	61.0	58.5	57.5	2.1	61.1	59.2	1.4	57.8	3.3	56.7	4.4	68.5	54.5	61.5	1.7	59.8	14.0	0	82.0	27	44.0	5	0	38.0	
Sept.	64.9	61.4	69.3	63.5	60.7	59.3	1.7	63.3	61.4	1.2	60.2	3.1	58.5	4.8	71.6	56.5	61.0	1.3	62.7	15.1	0	76.0	18	45.0	9	0	31.0	
October .	55.8	53.0	59.4	54.5	52.9	51.0	0.8	55.2	53.0	0.7	52.3	2.9	50.0	5.2	62.0	49.1	55.5	1.0	54.5	12.9	0	71.0	2	31.0	20	0	40.0	
Novr.	47.6	45.5	52.3	48.0	46.5	45.0	0.5	48.3	46.2	0.5	45.7	2.6	43.7	4.6	54.3	42.0	48.1	0.4	47.7	12.3	0	58.0	19	31.0	10	0	27.0	
Decr.	45.7	44.0	49.5	46.6	46.8	45.2	0.2	47.1	45.3	0.1	45.2	1.9	42.9	4.2	51.7	42.3	47.0	0.6	46.4	9.4	0	58.0	7	25.0	16	0	33.0	
Means ..	53.4	50.4	57.3	52.3	50.9	49.2	1.5	52.4	50.6	1.0	49.6	2.9	47.2	5.3	59.7	45.6	52.6	1.1	51.5	14.1	0							

The Thermometers are placed on the roof of the Royal Institution in a wooden shed, through which the air passes freely. The Standard Wet and Dry Bulbs are by Negretti and Zambra, and have been corrected by Mr. Glaisher.

TABLE No. 4.

WEATHER.

1865.	Month.	AVERAGE CLOUDINESS.				AMOUNT OF RAIN IN INCHES.			Mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air.	Mean additional weight required for saturation of the air.	Mean humidity of atmosphere.	Mean elastic force of vapour.	Mean weight in grains of a troy of a cubic foot of air.	in.	grs.	Amount of water in a vertical column of air.	SUN.			Wet.	REMARKS.	
		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Turo.	Penarth.	No. of days in which rain fell.									Shine.	Gleam.	Cloud.			Dry.
January	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.40	6.75	22	2.7	0.3	.92	2.35	513.8	3.2	30	2	30	74	19	Frost, 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28. Hall, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Gale, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 29. Remarkable Rain, 29.			
February	7.4	7.7	6.5	7.2	4.28	3.97	23	2.6	0.5	.85	2.25	526.6	3.1	17	9	30	63	21	Frost, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15. Snow, 11, 12. Gale, 1, 13, 24, 28. Lightning seen, Thunder not heard.			
March	7.4	7.2	5.5	6.7	2.79	2.96	17	2.5	0.5	.84	2.15	554.4	2.9	20	14	14	78	15	Frost, 10, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. Snow, 20, 25, 26. Hall, 5, 6, 7, 8, 24.			
April	5.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	1.07	1.23	9	3.5	1.2	.74	3.10	551.9	4.1	36	5	19	82	8	Frost, 2. Cuckoo heard, 16. Swallow seen, 23.			
May	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.7	2.58	2.63	18	3.6	0.9	.80	3.22	543.2	4.3	34	4	24	81	12	Gale, 2.			
June	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.6	1.79	1.72	4	4.1	2.1	.67	3.72	545.9	5.0	41	8	11	86	4	Remarkable Rain, 1.			
July	7.0	6.4	5.8	6.4	4.31	4.19	17	4.9	1.1	.82	4.39	532.5	5.1	37	9	16	83	10	Lunar Halo, 7.			
August	7.1	6.6	5.6	6.4	5.33	4.88	17	4.9	1.1	.82	4.39	531.6	5.1	31	8	23	82	11	Lunar Halo, 11. Thunder Storm, 12. Thunder heard, Lightning not seen, 23. Remarkable Rain, 5.			
Sept.	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.4	0.65	0.74	5	5.2	1.2	.82	4.74	549.0	6.4	36	5	19	86	4	Fog, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18. Frost, 20. Hall, 26, 30, 31. Gale, 5, 6, 7, 24, 25, 26. Thunder Storm, 25, 29. Lightning seen, Thunder not heard, 8, 26. Thunder heard, Lightning not seen, 23. Remarkable Rain, 11.			
October	6.0	5.8	5.0	5.6	9.09	8.83	24	3.9	1.0	.81	3.49	532.0	4.8	39	6	17	81	12	Frost, 5, 27. Hall, 29. Gale, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28. Thunder Storm, 24. Lightning seen, Thunder not heard, 25. Lunar Rainbows, 17, 23, 30.			
Novr.	6.5	6.9	6.0	6.5	4.97	4.85	20	3.3	0.5	.86	2.85	544.3	3.9	30	7	23	75	15	Frost, 13, 16, 27. Hall, 1, 2, 30. Gale, 29. Remarkable Rain, 3. Fog, 16, 17.			
Decr.	7.8	7.6	8.2	7.9	5.00	4.52	14	3.2	0.5	.86	2.75	550.6	3.8	13	7	42	78	15				
Means	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.3	48.26	47.27	190	3.7	0.9	.82	3.28	544.3	4.3	30.3	7.0	22.3	79.0	12.1				

Cloudiness is estimated by dividing the sky into ten parts, and noting how many of these are obscured. The Rain Gauge at Turo is placed on the roof of the Royal Institution, at about 40 feet from the ground. Gleam is recorded when the sun's disk is visible through a film of cloud. The Rain Gauge at Penarth, near Turo, is 190 feet above the mean level of the sea.

TABLE No. 5.

Rain-fall in Cornwall in 1865, with the annual averages for some Stations, distinguishing the several Months.

STATIONS { From extreme West to East of the County. }	Jan. in.	Feb. in.	March in.	April in.	May in.	June in.	July in.	August in.	Sept. in.	October in.	Novr. in.	Decr. in.	Total 1865. in.	Average yearly total.
(a) Scilly, Tresco Abbey, A. Smith, Esq. 1865 Days with rain 1865	6.26 22	4.33 21	3.51 19	1.31 7	2.69 16	0.73 6	2.84 13	4.47 18	0.06 2	5.29 20	4.19 21	3.59 12	39.27 177	
(b) Penzance, Mr. W. H. Richards .. 1865 Average of last seven years	6.90 4.60	5.63 3.10	2.84 3.22	1.03 1.77	3.12 2.08	1.42 2.64	3.29 2.66	4.35 3.15	0.10 3.31	8.21 4.60	5.89 4.81	4.80 5.39	47.58	41.33
(c) Helston, M. P. Moyle, Esq. 1865 Average of last sixteen years	6.02 4.09	4.63 2.38	2.39 2.97	1.44 2.39	2.34 2.37	1.93 2.50	4.09 2.61	5.64 2.76	0.05 2.62	7.75 4.53	4.93 3.61	3.53 3.59	44.74	36.42
(d) Truro, Royal Institution of Corn. 1865 Average of last sixteen years	6.40 4.60	4.28 2.54	2.79 2.99	1.07 2.67	2.58 2.71	1.79 2.65	4.31 2.53	5.33 2.93	0.65 2.99	9.09 5.01	4.97 4.35	5.00 4.56	48.26	40.53
(e) St. Agnes, Mr. J. Opie	6.69 16	3.33 19	2.55 11	0.86 4	2.71 21	1.95 4	3.40 17	4.99 14	0.34 4	6.49 19	5.44 18	3.94 14	42.69 161	191.0
(f) Newquay, Mr. Tregidgo	4.57 0.90	2.79 17	2.00 14	1.00 9	1.70 10	1.65 3	3.93 16	4.81 16	0.58 8	5.59 22	4.88 17	3.65 13	37.15 165	
(g) Bodmin, Com. J. Liddell, R.N. 1865 Average of sixteen years	6.91 5.18	4.87 2.64	2.55 3.47	1.52 2.78	3.05 2.74	1.85 3.46	3.51 3.08	5.28 3.27	0.11 3.20	7.98 5.30	7.00 4.66	4.35 4.76	48.98	44.54
(h) Warleggan, Rev. D. Clements 1865 Average of last sixteen years	7.14	5.82	3.26	1.02	3.18	1.48	5.00	6.25	0.42	8.47	6.94	4.01	52.99	211.0
(i) Altarnun, C. U. Tripp, Esq. 1865 Days with rain	9.31 22	5.31 21	3.94 19	0.98 11	3.51 16	1.76 5	5.16 19	6.39 20	0.26 6	10.21 24	6.62 20	5.62 18	59.07 201	
(j) Greatest fall in 24 hours	1.12	0.78	1.05	0.40	0.70	1.40	0.87	1.26	0.11	1.20	0.90	0.97		

(a) Rain Gauge 1.4 feet above ground, 15 feet above mean sea level.
 (b) ditto 3.0 ditto 86 ditto 115
 (c) ditto 5.0 ditto 56 ditto 300
 (d) ditto 40.0 ditto
 (e) ditto 1.4 ditto

(f) Rain Gauge 1.9 feet above ground, 90 feet above mean sea level.
 (g) ditto 2.6 ditto 330 ditto
 (h) ditto 3.0 ditto 700 ditto
 (i) ditto 0.7 ditto 570 ditto

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF 1865.

The year was remarkable for extremes, except in minimum temperature, which did not fall below 25° at Truro and Bodmin; at Altarnun it fell to 12° on 2nd January. The mean temperature of March was more than 5° below the average; that of April about 6° above it. Two periods of perhaps unprecedented dryness occurred,—in June there was no rain at all from the 2nd to the 28th, and again in September there was *scarcely* any fall until the 27th. On the other hand the rainfall in October was the greatest recorded for that month during the twenty-seven years over which our register extends. It will be seen from the table of comparative rainfall, that in Scilly and at Helston the month of September was still more exceptionally dry, rain having fallen only twice at the former station, and only once at the latter.

In Devonshire, at fifteen stations out of forty-two included in Mr. Symons's record, no rain whatever fell in September, and less than .10 inch at twenty-five other stations.

The rainfall in January, February, July, August, and October so much exceeded the average as to more than counterbalance the relative and strongly marked deficiency of April, June, and September; and the total excess in the year was nearly 8 inches at Helston and Truro, and about 4½ inches at Bodmin. This difference was marked at least as strongly at the stations of least rainfall, Scilly and Newquay.

It may be noticed that the number of days on which rain fell hardly exceeded the average at Helston, and fell below it at Truro and Bodmin, and consequently that the showers must have been more than commonly heavy.

The ultimate supply of water to the land from such heavy floods, especially those of winter, is not, however, at all equivalent to the distribution of a like amount of rain in a gentle and gradual way. In a hilly country, like Cornwall, the *streams* are swollen, rather than the *springs*, by such down-pouring torrents.

The principal elements necessary, in addition to the rainfall, to a complete and accurate estimate of the positive and comparative dryness and fineness of the Summer months of 1865, are given in the following table, which includes those months in the calculation of averages:—

	Wet Bulb Ther. below Dry.		Humidity of atmosphere. Saturation 100.		Obscuration of Sun at 9 a.m. & 3 p.m.						Actual weather at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., & 9 p.m.			
					Sunshine.		Gleam.		Cloud.		Dry.		Wet.	
	16 yrs	1865.	16 yrs	1865.	14 yrs	1865.	14 yrs	1865.	14 yrs	1865.	13 yrs	1865.	13 yrs	1865.
April . .	3·25	3·7	77	74	31·4	36	6·9	5	21·6	19	76·9	82	13·1	8
May . .	3·88	3·8	76	80	32·8	34	8·2	4	20·8	24	81·1	81	11·9	12
June . .	3·22	5·9	78	67	32·5	41	8·9	8	18·8	11	77·9	86	12·1	4
July . .	3·56	3·1	80	82	33·3	37	8·8	9	19·9	16	83·7	83	9·3	10
August	3·49	3·3	80	82	34·9	31	8·5	8	18·6	23	82·4	82	10·6	11
Sept. . .	3·29	3·1	80	82	26·3	36	8·2	5	24·4	19	79·4	86	10·6	4
Means .	3·45	3·82	78·5	77·8	31·9	35·8	8·25	6·50	20·7	18·7	80·2	83·3	11·3	8·2

It will be remarked that the two months of June and September are equally conspicuous for the large excess of sunshine and of dry hours above

the average, as for their small measurement of rain; but there is a marked difference between the two months in the proportion borne by the humidity of each to the average of the series of years, as shown in the first four columns of the table—the dryness of the atmosphere being most unusual in June; whilst in September, although little or no rain fell, the air was only to a very trifling extent less charged with moisture than in ordinary years. To this very important distinction between rainfall and humidity we invited attention in our summary for last year.

An interesting and instructive view of the climate of Cornwall, during the past year, in regard to temperature, may be obtained from a comparison of Scilly, an almost oceanic site, specially influenced by a warm sea;—Helston, so situated as to partake largely of the alternating land winds and genial currents from Mount's Bay;—Truro, a place equidistant from the north and south coasts, and a fair sample of the interior of the county, where the land is not much elevated;—and Bodmin, a spot sufficiently sheltered itself, but distinctly promontane, and liable to partake in that *extreme* quality which belongs to high tracts in regard to heat and cold, as well as rain and snow. Such a comparison is presented in the following Table; and a few notes from observations made at Penzance, a locality presenting strongly the general characteristics of a soft marine air, but not uninfluenced by the adjacent high hills, and at Altarnun, in the centre of elevated moorland, will nearly complete a picture, which includes, on a small scale, most of the elements by whose conflict or accord the peculiar climate of all places and countries is made up.

MAXIMA.								MINIMA.							
MEAN.				ABSOLUTE.				MEAN.				ABSOLUTE.			
1865.	Scilly.	Helston.	Truro.	Scilly.	Helston.	Truro.	Bodmin.	Scilly.	Helston.	Truro.	Scilly.	Helston.	Truro.	Bodmin.	
Jan.	47·3	47·9	46·6	51	53	53	50	39·9	38·1	35·3	30	29	22	28	
Feb.	48·1	48·8	47·2	52	55	53	49	41·7	38·9	37·4	34	31	28	26	
Mar.	47·6	49·1	47·1	59	56	56	52	38·7	36·8	34·7	29	30	26	25	
April	58·6	63·3	64·0	68	77	79	73	45·7	47·5	44·3	34	33	31	33	
May	59·4	62·5	61·8	67	71	73	65	46·6	49·0	46·0	40	39	34	37	
June	68·5	73·9	72·9	77	87	83	77	54·0	52·4	50·1	49	46	43	43	
July	70·1	70·7	69·3	75	78	79	74	55·8	55·5	55·2	53	45	43	48	
Aug.	68·2	69·3	68·5	75	77	82	72	55·4	55·4	54·5	49	45	44	46	
Sep.	69·6	72·8	71·6	76	79	76	70	57·6	57·9	56·5	55	48	45	51	
Oct.	59·6	63·3	62·0	67	74	71	65	50·7	49·3	49·1	41	33	31	38	
Nov.	53·4	54·3	54·3	58	58	58	58	46·0	43·0	42·0	40	35	31	36	
Dec.	51·2	52·5	51·7	55	58	58	54	44·0	43·2	42·3	31	31	25	31	
Annual	58·5	60·7	59·7	77	87	83	77	48·0	47·2	45·6	29	29	22	25	

The mean of the maxima at Penzance was 57·1, lower than that of either of the other localities; and in the hot months of April, June, and September, it was 57·8, 68·1, and 68·2, being less than that of Scilly, and much below that of the other places; and in June, when the highest temperature of the year was reached—no less than 87° at Helston and 83° at Truro—it did not rise above 73° at Penzance. On the other hand, the mean of the minima or average greatest cold at night, was 48·8; so that the temperature was less depressed, taking the whole year into account, than it was even at Scilly; and in a marked degree less than at the other stations. This difference was occasioned by the greater warmth of the nights of all the months from April to October inclusive; the average minimum being 54·1 at Penzance, and 52·3 at Scilly; a difference probably attributable to the protection afforded by the barrier of hills against cold draughts of air from the sea to the north; the well sunned slopes to the bay retaining much of the warmth of day. In the other five months the nights were colder than at Scilly, in the proportion of 41·4 to 42·1; the warm sea around the islands not being counterbalanced during the winter by the effects of the sun's rays on the mainland. The influence of considerable elevation above the sea, and of distance from it on a central plateau, was strongly marked at Altarnun, by the more intense character of meteorological phenomena. Thus, in January, the lowest temperature was 12°, and there was frost on the grass on 24 nights; in February, the minimum was 19°, and there were 15 frosty nights; and it was dry and frosty, with falls of snow, from the 3rd to the 29th of March, the minimum being 23°; there was frost on 25 nights, and the mean temperature of the week ending on the 28th was 36·5°. Then the heat was no less marked than the cold; it reached 82° on the 27th and 28th of April; and in June, the thermometer in the shade stood at 89° on the 21st, and 91° on the 22nd; and the mean temperature of the week ending on the 27th was 63·7°. Again in September, the maximum was above 70° on 27 days, and above 80° on 3 days, reaching 83·5° on the 15th.

The year has been stated to have been remarkable for extremes. This characteristic was borne out in regard to atmospheric pressure, and the violence of wind. Thus, the barometer was very unusually high, at all the stations, in December, and on the 15th rose to an almost unprecedented degree; this was most marked at Bodmin, where it reached 30·87 ins., a higher point than had ever been registered before; and its average height during the month was very extraordinary (30·22 ins.). Most violent gales occurred on the 13th and 14th of January, and from the 21st to the 25th of November, amounting to a hurricane on the latter day, when the barometer fell to the lowest point of the year (28·65 ins.). Capt. Liddell observes in regard to Bodmin:—"The terrific gale of November 25th was undoubtedly the heaviest ever recorded here," and Mr. Richards thus describes the succession of storms at Penzance:—"On the 21st the wind freshened at S.W., followed "by a fearful gale at W., which caused the wreck of a Norwegian brig, at "Marazion, from the Mount Pier. The gale moderated towards night, and "the following day the wind was variable. On the 24th, a gale of equal "force was experienced at S.W., marked by the wreck of the brigantine "Tacao on the Eastern Green. It eased for a few hours till the following day, "with violent rain; and Saturday, 25th, witnessed such a gale at S.E. to S. "as has not been remembered for many years. The sea was lashed into one "mass of foam; trees were uprooted and roofs uncovered; so that it became "dangerous to pass the streets; shops were closed, and business partially "suspended." This description is true, in its general features, of all the county. With these exceptions, there was an unusual absence of high winds during the year.

There was a good deal of electrical disturbance in the Autumnal months;

but amongst our Stations, there is no note of mischief except at Altarnun, where "the Church Tower was struck by lightning, on the 7th of October, and "the 'conductor' much damaged."

As an interesting and instructive complement to the hyetology of Cornwall, we must borrow, as for some former years, the tabulated record of the observations made for 1865, in the basin of the River Plym and its tributaries, just beyond the borders of this County, under the able superintendence of Mr. Treby, of Goodamoor.

Luke Howard's rain gauges. Diameter of the funnels, 5 inches.	Saltram Gardens.	Hill Cottage, Ridgway.	Goodamoor, Plympton.	Lee Moor Clayworks.	Dartmoor Prison.
Above ground ..	3 ins.	6 ins.	2 ins.	2 ins.	3 ins.
Above sea level..	96 ft.	116 ft.	580 ft.	900 ft.	1,400 ft.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January	7.14	7.55	7.58	11.50	10.28
February	3.20	4.91	5.58	6.90	7.11
March	2.45	3.33	3.91	4.34	5.54
April	0.89	0.57	0.98	1.13	0.93
May	2.98	3.78	3.74	4.19	5.44
June	0.37	1.00	1.26	1.45	1.79
July	3.28	3.73	4.46	4.84	6.57
August	5.47	5.96	7.36	8.46	10.14
September.....	nil.	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.62
October	8.81	9.63	10.36	11.50	10.46
November	6.05	6.09	6.80	7.43	9.02
December	4.85	5.67	5.89	7.56	9.64
Totals.....	45.49	52.26	58.00	69.43	77.43

In looking at this table, we notice, as in past years, the beautiful accordance of the ratios of elevation and rainfall; and this was maintained, in 1865, rather exceptionally, in the summer as well as winter months; April alone presenting little difference at the several levels. The total quantity of rain was, however, very small, even at the highest Stations, in the three dry months, April, June, and September. It will also be remarked, that in the very rainy months of January and October, the fall was materially larger at the elevation of 900 feet, than at that of 1400 feet.

C. B.

CHRONOLOGICAL MEMORANDA.

1865.

January 4. The *Cornish Telegraph* publishes "An Abstract of the Weather at Penzance and its neighbourhood, for the year 1864."

January 4. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes an article entitled "Archæologia Cornu-Britannica, extractæ Henrico Cornubiense," in continuation of a series commencing Dec. 21, 1864. The present article treats of the similarity existing between the Cornish and Armoric British languages.

January 4. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes, in continuation from December 28, 1864, "Extracts from the Public Records relating to the County of Cornwall," 1509—1514.—The series was continued in the *Cornish Telegraph* of the following dates:

January 11	....	1515—1554.
„ 18	....	1557—1573.
„ 25	....	1574—1580.
February 1	....	1548—1605.
„ 8	....	1605—1613.
„ 15	....	1613—1623.
„ 22	....	1623—1626.
March 1	....	1626—1628.
„ 8	....	1628—1630.
„ 15	....	1630—1631.
„ 22	....	1631—1632.
„ 29	....	1632—1633.
April 5	....	1633—1660.
„ 12	....	1660—1662.
„ 19	....	1662—1664.
„ 26	....	1664—1666.
May 10	(conclusion)	1666—

January 9. Penzance Public Library. Annual Meeting; Mr. J. J. A. Boase, President, in the Chair.

January 11. Continuation, in *Cornish Telegraph*, of "Archæologia Cornu-Britannica." Subject: Variations in the Cornish Language, by the addition and interchange of consonants, &c.

January 12. *Western Morning News* publishes accounts of the old and new Churches of St. Mary, Bideford; and, in subsequent numbers, corre-

spondence on the date of the old Church; from "F. C. Hingeston," *January 16*; "Antiquarian," *January 24*; and "F. C. Hingeston," *January 28*.

January 18. Penzance Library. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a notice, by Dr. Willan, of recent Additions to the Penzance Library; including gifts from Mr. Halliwell, Mr. Pedler, and others.

January 25. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a Letter signed "Rushlight," on *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*. (Peculiarities of ancient Cornish language.)

January 27. *West Briton* publishes a letter from "N. Hare, jun., Liskeard," on "The Cornish Arms."

February 8. Letter signed "Rushlight," in *Cornish Telegraph*, on *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*. (Cornish and other dialects of Celtic language.)

February 9. Lecture at the Plymouth Institution, by Mr. C. Spence Bate, F.R.S., F.L.S., on Roman-British Antiquities recently discovered near Fort Stamford, Plymouth. The antiquities, since deposited in the Museum of the Plymouth Institution, were found in graves, most of which were about four and a half feet deep, and built of stones, the corpses having been interred in a sitting posture. Letters on the subject, in *Western Morning News*:—February 15, from "A Daily Reader"; and February 23, from "J. Brooking Rowe," and "J. Shelly," Honorary Secretaries of the Plymouth Institution.

February 22. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a Notice of Remains of a Primæval Forest at Fowey.

February 28. Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon. Fifth General Meeting, at Redruth; Mr. T. Garland, of Fairfield, in the Chair. Mr. Williams, of Tregullov, appointed President for the next two years.

March 1. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a Letter signed "N," on the Cornish Language.

March 13. Death of Mr. James Wentworth Buller, of Downes, M.P., a Proprietor of the *Royal Institution of Cornwall*.

March 21. An adult male *Spoonbill*, in splendid plumage, shot at Lower Nansloe, near Helston.

April 1. A large specimen of the Lumpfish, Lump sucker, or Cockpaddle, caught off the Bucks Rock, Penzance.

April 7. *West Briton* contains a notice of an Antiquarian Discovery in the Church of St. Just in Penwith. (See *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. IV, p. 81).

April 11. Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon. Council Meeting at Redruth. Mr. Clement Le Neve Foster appointed Lecturer in place of Mr. Richard Pearce, jun., who had resigned in consequence of his removal to Swansea.

April 11. Cuckoo heard between Madron and Penzance.

April 14. *West Briton* publishes a Letter signed "Inquirer," concerning an Ancient Stone Cross on the farm of Tresvere, in the parish of Constantine.

April 18. Two Swallows seen at Place, Fowey.

April 18. A discovery of Roman Coins at Pennance Farm, Budock. A labourer, removing some earth, found, about two feet below the surface, on a foundation or floor of stone, a quantity of second brass Roman Coins, of the reigns of Constantine, Diocletian, and Maximinus; and also about eight or ten third brass, some of which are attributed to Gallienus.

April 28. Royal Institution of Cornwall. Spring Meeting; Mr. Augustus Smith, M.P., presiding. The following Papers were read: Identification of Domesday Manors in Cornwall; by Rev. John Carne, M.A., Rector of Merther. Ornithology; by Mr. E. Hearle Rodd. An Ancient Place of Sepulture at Hallstatt, Austria; by Dr. C. Barham. Antiquarian Remains in St. Merryn and St. Eval; by Mr. W. Edwards Michell. Castallack Round; by Mr. J. T. Blight. Lanteglos by Camelford; by Rev. J. J. Wilkinson. The Phœnicians and their Trade with Britain; by Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole. (See *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. IV.)

May 1. Plymouth Institution. Annual Meeting; Mr. Rooker, President, in the Chair. A Paper read by Mr. J. B. Rowe, on *Octopus vulgaris*.

May 5. *West Briton* contains a notice of "Ancient Beaches at Penzance."

May 10. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a Notice, from Mr. E. Hearle Rodd, of an appearance of two or three specimens of the Golden Oriole at Scilly.

May 10 and 17. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a narrative, by John Taylor, the Water Poet, of a sea fight off Cornwall, in 1640, between three Turkish Ships, Pirates, or Men-of-War, and the good ship "Elizabeth," of Plymouth.

May 17. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes "The Cornish Cavaliers"—Certain information from Barnstable, in Devon, Monday, 17th October, 1642.

May 17 and 24. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes "New News from Cornwall, being a most true Relation of the strange behaviour of the Cavaliers in that County. 1642."

May 24. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes "A Remonstrance or Declaration of the Names of the Knights and Gentlemen that take part with Sir Ralph Hopton and other delinquents in Devonshire and Cornwall, with the number of their Forces. Also the names of the Knights and Gentlemen that stand well affected to the Parliament. 1642."

June 7. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes, from *Archæologia*, Vol. 3, Daines Barrington's Account of his interview with Dolly Pentreath (then in her 87th year) in 1768.

June 14. A slight shock of earthquake, causing houses to oscillate gently, and accompanied by a noise as of artillery, felt at Teignmouth, Dawlish, Starcross, and the neighbourhood, about 20 minutes to 1 o'clock in the morning.

June 14. A rare fish caught near Mevagissey pier. The *Western Morning News* states that it was three feet in length, and weighed about 120 lbs., and was called by some, a California Gold Fish. Its original colour was bright red, but it changed to the colours of the rainbow. It had a small mouth and no teeth; five fins—two pectoral, two ventral, and one dorsal; and the tail spread like a fan, 15 inches. A scientific gentleman is reported to have said it was a tropical fish, and, he thought, a *Torcena*; but others said it was an *Opah*, of the genus *Doree*, and not unlike the *Sea Bream*. It is stated that only four or five have been captured on the English shores.

June 14. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes "Sheriffs' Rolls (in Cornwall) from 1509 to 1518;" and "Names of Persons who held the Commission of the Peace in Cornwall, from 1509 to 1514."

June 28. Devonshire Association for the advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. Fourth Annual Meeting, at Tiverton; Mr. Charles G. B. Daubeny, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany at the Oxford University, President. Among the Papers read were the following: Submerged Forests of Torbay; Mr. Pengelly, F.R.S., F.G.S. Trap Rocks of Devonshire; Mr. W. Vicary, F.G.S. Artistic Treatment of Devonshire Building Materials; Mr. Appleton. The Flora of Tiverton; Mr. F. Mackenzie. Antiquities of Tiverton; Rev. J. B. Hughes. A Devonshire Kitchen Midden; Mr. Pengelly. Cetacean Remains washed ashore at Babbicombe; Mr. Pengelly. Correlation of the Bovey Tracey Lignite Formation with the Hempstead Beds of the Isle of Wight; Mr. Pengelly. Ancient Pile Dwellings; Rev. R. Gwatkin, B.D. Excursion to the Black Down Hills.

June 29. Re-opening of Lanivet Church, after extensive restoration. (It was in the preparations for this work that the paintings in distemper were discovered, which were afterwards described and lithographed in the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. IV.)

July 3. Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. 32nd Annual Meeting; Mr. R. Were Fox in the Chair. The Chairman read a letter which he had received from General Sabine, enclosing copies of others which had passed between the Board of Trade and the Royal Society, in reference to establishing at Falmouth a Station for Meteorological Observations, in connection with others now at Kew and Greenwich; and the Meeting voted its approval of a Resolution previously adopted in Committee, assuring the President and Council of the Royal Society "of the readiness of this society to endeavour to carry out in this locality any instructions in reference to this interesting and important object."

July 14. Opening of the Devon and Cornwall Working Classes' Industrial Exhibition at Plymouth, by General Lord Templetown.

July 14. *West Briton* publishes a Letter from Mr. J. T. Blight, on the "Destruction of Cornish Antiquities," particularly at St. Madron's Well. The same paper contains a notice of "Cornish Relics" exhibited at a meeting of the *Archæological Society*.

July 17. Exhibition at the Keyham National School Rooms, Devonport, by the Rev. Æneas B. Hutchison, B.D., of Tracings and Drawings, mostly made by himself, of more than 500 Brasses and Monumental Slabs, in England, Scotland, France, and Belgium. These illustrations afforded examples of changes in costume, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, from the 13th to the 18th centuries; and among them were some from Cornwall and Devon.

July 30. Death of Mr. Thomas Garland, of Fairfield, Illogan; a Member of the *Royal Institution of Cornwall*, and a Contributor to its *Journal*.

August 9. *Cornish Telegraph* contains a notice of (supposed) antiquities, ploughed up in an enclosure called "The Hurling Field," on Trevurgans estate, in Buryan. (The objects were a brass ring, and a gold ring with setting for a stone).—In the same number of the *C. T.* is a Paper (quoted from the *Gentleman's Magazine*) by Mr. J. T. Blight, on Cornish Barrows.

August 9. Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Meeting of Committee. The Secretaries reported the purchase of a Gold Ornament, discovered near Chapel Uny Cave, in St. Buryan; also the purchase of two specimens of Coral fished up at the Runnel Stone.

August 11. *Cornwall Gazette* notices the fact that a Paper had been read by Mr. Rogers, M.P., at a meeting of the *Archæological Institute*, and reported in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, concerning a recent discovery of Roman Brass Coins near the shore of Falmouth Harbour.

August 23. Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society. An Excursion, by members and friends of this Society, to Mulfra Quoit; Bosprennis Hut, and remains of an Ancient Barrow and fallen Cromlech; and Gurnard's Head.

August 30. Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. 33rd Annual Exhibition at Falmouth. Papers read: On the probable course of the Ancient Tin Trade, by Rev. Crossley Saunders; and on the Cornish Elm, by Mr. Edward Vivian of Torquay.

August 31. Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon. Annual Meeting at Falmouth; Mr. Rogers, of Penrose, in the Chair. The following Papers read: Mining in Cornwall, two centuries ago, by Professor Hunt. Vital Statistics of Cornish Mining; by Mr. Charles Fox. The Occurrence of Gold in Cornwall and Devon; by Mr. Dean.

September 1. *West Briton* contains a biographical notice of Mr. Hugh Cuming, (brother of the late Mr. John Cuming, of Truro) a distinguished conchologist, and who had been a liberal contributor to the *Royal Institution* and other scientific societies of Cornwall.

September 6. *Cornish Telegraph* contains an account of an Ornithological Ramble, by F. R. R., Trebartha, July 14, over Bodmin Moors to Dosmary Pool.

September 8, and following days. Annual Meeting of the British Association, at Birmingham. A Paper read on the Insulation of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall; by Mr. Pengelly. A Report and Discussion, on the exploration of Kent's Cavern, Torquay.

September 13. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes extracts from Mr. Pengelly's Paper, read at the Birmingham Meeting of the British Association, on the Insulation of St. Michael's Mount.—In the same number of the *C. T.*, a letter signed "Shearwater," states that two very rare English sea-birds, the Manx Shearwater and the Stormy Petrel, breed in some of the further islets of Scilly, that Seals are found there pretty frequently, that Herons breed on the rocks, and that a pair of Peregrine Falcons breed yearly on Menavawr Island.

September 13. Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Meeting of Committee. Secretaries report that Mr. John Ley, of the Coast Guard, stationed at Newlyn, had presented to the Society a stalk-eyed Crustacean, which Professor Bell had pronounced to be the first specimen of *Scyllarus Arctus* (a Mediterranean and West Indian species) captured in Great Britain.

September 19. Exhibition of a fine specimen of the Great American Aloe in flower, at Penmere, Falmouth, the residence of Mr. Alfred Lloyd Fox. Flower nearly 20 feet in height.—The *West Briton* of September 29, records that an American Aloe was in blossom at Holyvale, St. Mary's, Scilly. It was nearly 30 feet in height; the stalk very straight; the flowers large and of a yellow shade.

September 27. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a letter on the etymology of "Carreg Killas."—The same paper records a recent capture, at Scilly, of the Surf Scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*).

September 28 and 29. Woodcocks shot in the neighbourhoods of Hayle and Mount's Bay.

October 2. *Conversazione* of the Plymouth Institution, at the Athenæum; Mr. Rooker presiding. Among interesting objects exhibited, were rubbings of Monumental Brasses, contributed by the Rev. Æ. B. Hutchison and Mr. Brent; those of the former being foreign, and those of the latter chiefly English.

October 2. A Woodcock shot near Truro; and another, on the same day, at Coswarth, Lower St. Columb.

October 5. A new Church at St. Cleather, consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Chapman, late Bishop of Colombo.

October 5. *Portunus arcuatus* and *P. corrugatus* captured in Mount's Bay.

October 11. *Cornish Telegraph* quotes from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a paper by Mr. J. H. Nankivell, on "Local Names."

October 18. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a letter signed "W. Pendrea," from *Notes and Queries*, on "The Noys of Cornwall." Letters concerning Attorney General Noy, and his descendants, appeared in the *Cornish Telegraph* of the following dates:

November 15,	..	from "Nepos."
" 22,	..	" " "Observer."
" 29,	..	" " "Nepos."
December 6,	..	" " "Nepos," and "Rustic."
" 20,	..	" " "Nepos."
" 27,	..	" " "Rusticus."

October 20. *Pirimela denticulata* captured in Mount's Bay.

October 24. Royal Geological Society of Cornwall. Annual Meeting, at Penzance; Mr. Charles Fox, President. The following Papers were read: 'On the Transition and Metamorphosis of Rocks in the Land's End District; Miss E. Carne. Subterranean Temperature at Morro Velho, in Brazil; Mr. Wm. Jory Henwood. Earthquakes and Extraordinary Agitations of the Sea; Mr. R. Edmonds.

October 25. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a Paper by Mr. Richard Edmonds, on Earthquakes and Extraordinary Agitations of the Sea, (read at the Meeting of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall).

November 3. Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Annual Meeting; Rev. M. N. Peters, President. Papers by Mr. E. Hearle Rodd were read, on Rare Birds taken in the District, and on the Occurrence of the Surf Scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*) for the first time in England. Mr. J. T. Blight read a Paper on "Ancient Rock Markings."* Reported acquisitions: Jaws of Hammer-beaded Shark; two specimens of the Lump sucker; specimens of the Opah, or King Fish; Angler, or Fishing Frog; and *Scyllarus arctus*.

November 14. Royal Institution of Cornwall. Annual Meeting; Mr. Augustus Smith, President, in the Chair.

November 14. Oxford Local Examinations. Presentation of Prizes at Truro, by Mr. John St. Aubyn, M.P.

November 18 and 19. Swallows playing about Newlyn, near Penzance, "as if it was summer."—Swallows again visited Newlyn, on the 23rd December.

* Mr. Blight has since found an example of these markings, or "cup-carvings" on a rock near a group of strangely fortified hut-circles, in the Land's End District; and we hope that when he shall have had an opportunity of again examining the spot, in favourable weather, we may be favoured by him with an illustrated account of this interesting discovery.

November 22. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a communication on "The Market of Pensans."

December 5. Death of Mr. Gordon William Francis Gregor, of Trewarthenick; a Proprietor of the *Royal Institution of Cornwall*.

December 6. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes a letter signed "E. C. W.," concerning a translation of the Bible, about 1327, by John de Trevisa, a native of Cornwall. Letters on the same subject; December 20, signed "Nepos," and December 27, signed "Penwith."

December 15. *West Briton* states that a recent storm having made a clean sweep of the beach at Ready-Money Cove, Fowey, had disclosed a singular geological formation. The lower stratum exposed being blue clay, the next above it was an alluvial deposit about a foot thick, on which once grew a coppice; and over this was another stratum of blue clay; the three layers belonging to different periods, and the middle, a vegetation streak, being totally different from the epochs which produced the upper and lower crusts.

December 27. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes Elihu Burritt's Impressions of West Cornwall.

December 29. *West Briton* publishes an account of "The District of Meneage," signed "TRE."

In the course of the year, the *Western Morning News* published descriptions of the following places and objects of interest:—

January 23. Wadebridge. /

January 31. The Air in Cornish Mines; with results of experiments by Dr. Angus Smith.

February 2. The Town of Bideford.

March 14. Fowey.

April 3. The Granite of Cornwall and Devon.

August 22, and September 11. The Town and Trade of Launceston.

September 29 and 30, and October 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Devonport: its Sanitary State and Government.

October 10. Lizard Serpentine Works.

October 16. The Town of Helston.

October 17. St. Ives.

October 23. The Lizard.

- November 20.* The Town of Dawlish.
December 26. The Town of Truro.
December 27. Town and Trade of Truro.
December 28. The Institutions of Truro.

In the same Paper was published a Series of Articles, by Wm. Tayler, L.C.R.P., F.R.C.S., on the "Social Condition of Cornish Miners":

- January 10.* Religion and Education. (Continued from December 29, 1864).
January 28. Education and Leading Characteristics.
February 20. Domestic habits, &c.
April 6, and June 16. Superstition.
August 10. Amusements.
August 23. Language. Diseases.
September 20. Diseases. Death. Conclusion.

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JOURNAL

OF THE

Royal Institution of Cornwall.

No. VI.

OCTOBER, 1866.

TRURO:

JAMES R. NETHERTON, 7, LEMON STREET.

1866.

CONTENTS.

- I.—AN ANTIQUE IVORY TABLET FOUND AT BODMIN.—ALBERT WAY, M.A., F.S.A., &c.
- II.—NOMENCLATURE.—REV. JOHN BANNISTER, LL.D.
- III.—FLINT FINDS.—REV. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES, M.A.
- IV.—RECENT FLINT FINDS IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—N. WHITLEY.
- V.—CELTIC REMAINS ON DARTMOOR.—THOMAS KELLY.
- VI.—A SINGULAR OLD LETTER.—JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &c.
- VII.—POPULAR ANTIQUITIES.
Tinner Folk Lore.—THOMAS Q. COUCH.
- VIII.—GOLD GORGETS OR LUNETTES FOUND NEAR PADSTOW.—EDWARD SMIRKE, V.W.
- IX.—MURAL GRAVE, STONE COFFIN, AND EFFIGIES OF THE FAMILY OF CARMINOW, IN MAWGAN CHURCH.—J. J. ROGERS.
- X.—NATURAL HISTORY.
Notes on the Ornithology of Cornwall.—E. HEARLE RODD.
- XI.—ADDITIONS TO THE FAUNA OF CORNWALL.—JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &c.
Remarks on the Skeleton of *Ausonia Cuvieri*.—ALBERT GÜNTHER, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.Z.S.
- XII.—NOTES ON AUSONIA COCKSII.—W. K. BULLMORE, M.D.
- XIII.—SCIENTIFIC SUMMARY.
Recently discovered Minerals.—RICHARD PEARCE, JUN.
-

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Preservation of Antiquities.
Gold Gorgets or Lunettes.
Discovery of Antiquities in St. Hilary.
The Tortoises at Tregullow.
Rainfall in September, 1866.
Flint Flakes.
Ornithology.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

SPRING MEETING,

1866.

THE Spring Meeting of the Institution was held on Friday, the 25th of May, in the Council Chamber of the Truro Town Hall; and there was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Smirke, V.W., the President of the Institution, occupied the Chair; and there were also present:—Dr. Barham and the Rev. T. Phillpotts, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Tweedy, Treasurer; Dr. Jago, Secretary; Messrs. H. Andrew, John James, A. Paull, and G. F. Remfry, members of the Council; Rev. W. Rogers, Rev. J. Bannister, Rev. J. Carne, Rev. C. R. Sowell, Mr. Willyams, Mr. Charles Fox, Mr. Carus-Wilson, Mr. P. P. Smith, Mr. H. Remfry, Mr. N. H. Lloyd, Mr. S. Pascoe, Mr. R. Hosken, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Tannahill, Mr. H. M. Whitley, Mr. D. G. Whitley, Mr. Hughan, and Mr. Snell.

The PRESIDENT said he believed it was, ordinarily, the duty of any person in the position he then occupied, to make a regular address upon general matters connected with the Institution; but he was sorry to say he was disqualified for delivering any such address, in consequence of utter want of time for its preparation. Unfortunately, he had been pressed lately to such an extent as really to occupy all his time and attention; and he wholly disclaimed any such qualification as was possessed by a very eminent personage and very great general—the being able to read, write, and dictate at one and the same time, on half-a-dozen subjects to as many different persons. He must therefore plead this practical difficulty in excuse for what might otherwise appear disrespect in not making any formal address.

Among the objects on the table before him were the gold lunulæ and bronze celt found at Harlyn, near Padstow. It had been his impression that, as this was the principal meeting in the year for the reading of Papers, it would be desirable to make some observations upon these lunulæ; but it had since occurred to Dr.

Barham and others, that it would be better if he were to write a more elaborate Paper and reserve it for the *Journal* of the Institution; and he undertook to say that within a short period of time he should be able to supply in that form, matter more worthy of perusal than any extemporaneous observations he could make. These lunulæ were, to his mind, objects of very great interest; for they were very rare indeed. They were found in the northern part of the county, and about six feet underground. Their value was overlooked at first; but, on examination, they were found to be of exceedingly pure gold. They were of sufficient value to attract the notice of those persons who looked after Crown rights, and they were treated as an escheat of the Crown; but it was afterwards found that, by charter, they belonged to the Prince of Wales; proper steps were taken to reward the persons who found them, and His Royal Highness desired that they should remain in the Museum of this Institution. They were highly interesting; for objects of precisely their character had not been found in any other part of England, nor in Scotland; but, singularly, they were abundant in Ireland. It was suggested that these gold lunulæ should be forwarded to the British Museum; but this was thought needless, because, it was said, the British Museum possessed a superabundance of such articles. They had, however, only one, and that was found in this county; and, so far from their being rich in them, he believed they would have given any money—he had no doubt they would have given £100—for those in the possession of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. It was, therefore, matter of congratulation to this Institution that it had possession of these two articles in its Museum. He would not enter into further details at that time; because he hoped to do so hereafter, not only with regard to these particular objects, but also as to similar ones found in other parts of Europe. By means of the Ogham Stone found in Devonshire,* it had been established that there had formerly existed a connection between this county and Ireland,—as had previously been shown by the dedications of some of our Cornish Churches, and by many of our Saints' Days. Tradition also affirmed that there had been considerable communication between Cornwall and Ireland in the matter of our common Christianity. Hence it was to him a matter of great interest when he found in the Dublin Museum 15 of these objects; and he had been told that also in the Cork and other Irish Museums there were objects of this kind. Such facts opened up inquiries, for what purpose and in what manner they were used. They were executed with

* See 43rd Annual Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

considerable neatness ; nothing very skilful about them, but by no means of commonplace workmanship ; and it would be a subject for inquiry hereafter, whether they were of native execution, or imported from some distant parts where there were more skilful workmen.

In connection with these lunulæ, which, it had been supposed, were worn as ornaments by Druids, DR. BARHAM mentioned that Mr. Rashleigh of Menabilly had in his possession a (so-called) golden Knife, which, it was supposed, had been used by Druids in cutting the sacred mistletoe ; and concerning which, Mr. Rashleigh had written, stating the opinion that it was a *crook*, supposed to have been used by Druids to pull down the mistletoe. Mr. Rashleigh adds that a good drawing of it is given in *Archæologia*, Vol. 12, p. 408, fig. 8 ; and that its material was believed to be a mixed metal, containing, he imagined, some gold. It was, he believed, the only antiquity of the kind in existence ; and, from its small size, he surmised that it was worn as an ornament, attached by means of a perforated hole, to some part of the druidical dress. —DR. BARHAM stated that a Paper on the subject of this piece of antiquity, had been contributed by an ancestor of Mr. Rashleigh, to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and that its mineral constituents were there given, from chemical analysis. Concerning the *lunulæ* themselves, DR. BARHAM mentioned that previous to their discovery, the only similar articles found in Cornwall were, one in the British Museum, and figured in *Lysons*, originally in the possession of Mr. Price, father of the late Sir Rose Price, of Trengwainton, and which was also mentioned by Polwhele, and another found in the parish of St. Julyot, the present possessor of which is unknown.

DR. JAGO read the following Lists of Presents :—

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Gold Lunulæ, and Bronze Celt, found at Harlyn, near Padstow, in 1863.	Presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, by whom the value of the gold was paid to the finder.—A considerable further charge was defrayed by Viscount Falmouth, Mrs. Mary Prideaux Brune, Mr. F. M. Williams, M.P., Mr. Augustus Smith, Mr. J. T. H. Peter, Mr. Prideaux Brune, Mr. Tremayne, Mr. Enys, and Mr. Smirke.
Four Ancient Tin Shovels.....	From F. J. Hext, Esq., Tredethy.

A Jasper, or Chert, Celt, found in a Barrow, in the parish of Hartland, Devon	From F. J. Hext, Esq., Tredethy.
A Four-horned Trunk-Fish	J. Couch, Esq., Polperro.
A young Land Tortoise, hatched at Tregullov	Mrs. W. Williams, Tregullov.
A Death's-head Moth	Miss Davis, Cubert.
Impressions of Ancient Seals, in Gutta Percha	Mrs. Hoare, Ladock.
Pitcher Plant, from North America	Ditto.
Shells, from the Cape of Good Hope	Ditto.
Sea-Weeds, Do.....	Ditto.
Collection of Mosses	Miss Emily Stackhouse.
Three Mexican Birds.....	Mr. N. Hare, Liskeard.
Two Specimens of the Golden Oriole.....	Augustus Smith, Esq.
A Young Ostrich	Ditto.
Nests of a large species of Spider, from Corrientes.....	Charles Fox, Esq.
Specimen of the Bulbul, the Oriental Nightingale	Ditto.
Collection of Birds' Eggs	Master Lamerton, Truro.
Copper Coins	Mr. C. Chorley, Truro.
Fossil Wood, from Egypt	Capt. Lester, Truro.
Lycopodium, from Australia.....	T. J. Nankivell, Esq.
Rude Pottery, dug up in the parish of Mawnan	Rev. W. Rogers.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Christmas-Tide, its History, Festivities, and Carols	From W. Sandys, F.S.A., London.
The History of the Violin and other Instru- ments played on with the Bow; by William Sandys, F.S.A., and Simon Andrew Forster.	Ditto.
The In-Play, or the Cornish-Hugg Wrestler; by Sir Tho. Parkyns, of Bunny, Baronet, 1727	Ditto.
Political Tracts, by Lord De Dunstanville	Ditto.
Thoughts on Equal Representation, 1783.	
Observations on the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France, 1787.	
Thoughts on the Theory and Practice of the French Constitution, 1794.	
The Crimes of Democracy, 1798.	
A Speech made at the County Meeting, at Bodmin, May 15, 1809.	
Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect, 1846	Ditto.
Specimens of Macaronic Poetry	Ditto.
Fifty-six Plates, Maps, &c.	Ditto.
Proceedings of the Zoological Society	From the Society.
The Annual Report of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, for 1864-65.	Ditto.

Report of the Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1864-65.....	From the Society.
Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, 1864-65	From the Association.
Report of the Plymouth Institution, 1864-65..	From the Institution.
Anthropological Review, Nos. 9, 10, and 11 ..	From the Anthropological Society.
Archæologia Cambrensis	From the Cambrian Archæological Association.
Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, 1863 and 1864	From the Association.
Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, 1864	From the Society.
Quarterly Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society	Ditto.
Journal of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland	Ditto.
Journal of the Liverpool Polytechnic Society .	Ditto.
Photograph of Celtic Relics, in the Museum at Vannes, Morbilian	S. R. Pattison, Esq.
Photographs of Skull found in Pentuan Valley	W. J. Henwood, F.R.S.

DR. JAGO added that Mr. Jonathan Couch had forwarded, for exhibition at this meeting, a drawing of a very rare fish, *Ausonia Cuvieri*, which had been thrown ashore alive, on a beach near Dodman Point, in the vicinity of Mevagissey. (Accompanying the Drawing, was a description of the fish, which will be found in subsequent pages of this *Journal*).

DR. JAGO next directed attention to a silver Hurling-Ball, which he had been requested, by members of the Council, to exhibit at this meeting. It was an heirloom in the family of the late Mr. Richard Pearce of Penzance, and now belonged to his daughter, Mrs. Jago. It bore the date "1704," preceded by the following inscription: "Paul Tuz whék Gware tek heb ate buz Henwis." In Vol. I of *Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, Mr. Richard Edmonds gave the following *verbatim* translation of the motto: "Paul Men (*i.e.*, men of the parish of Paul)—sweet—play—fair—without—hate—to be—called;" or perhaps its last seven words might be rendered: Fair play without malice (or, in good temper) is called good play. In No. V of the *Journal* of this Institution, Mr. Copeland Borlase quoted, from Dr. Borlase's MSS., an ancient Hurling-Ball Motto: "Guare tég yv guare whêg;" which was translated "Fair play is good play."—Another silver hurling-ball, with the date "1743," in the possession of Mrs. Couch of Penzance, also a daughter of the late Mr. Pearce, bore an inscription in English, as follows: "The married men against the young. The gift of John Sickler to the parish of

Gwinyar, June 11th, 1743.”—In the Paper by Mr. Edmonds to which he had referred, there was a description of the game of hurling, from which it appeared to have been carried on in various ways, but most frequently by parish against parish, and not seldom with much violence; as would be seen also from the following account given by Carew in his Survey:—

“The ball in this play may bee compared to an infernall spirit: for whoeuer catcheth it, fareth straightwayes like a madde man, strugling and fighting with those that goe about to holde him: and no sooner is the ball gone from him, but hee resigneth this fury to the next receyuer, and himselfe becommeth peaceable as before. I cannot well resolue, whether I should more commend this game, for the manhood and exercise, or condemne it for the boysterousnes and harmes which it begetteth: for as on the one side it makes their bodies strong, hard, and nimble, and puts a courage into their hearts, to meete an enemie in the face: so on the other part, it is accompanied with many dangers, some of which doe euer fall to the players share. For prooffe whereof, when the hurling is ended, you shall see them retyring home, as from a pitched battaile, with bloody pates, bones broken, and out of ioynt, and such bruises as serue to shorten their daies; yet al is good play, & neuer Attourney nor Crowner troubled for the matter.”

DR. BARHAM read the following from a letter which had been received from Mr. Augustus Smith:—

“The two specimens of the Golden Oriole were taken in my garden last year. The one is a male of the first year; the other is a male of the second year. I hope I may at some time be able to furnish you with a male of the third year, when the bird attains its full brilliancy of plumage.”—“The Oriole invariably appears every Spring, at Scilly, and has been reported twice as having been recently seen, as usual, in my gardens. It appears, however, only as a migrant visitor, and has never been known to breed here.”

“The young Ostrich, *Rhea Americana*, is one of a brood of seven which were hatched at Tresco, a few years back, but of which only two arrived at full maturity. The specimen sent is about one-third grown, and may be worth your acceptance, as having been hatched in this country.”

DR. BARHAM added that Scilly was the only place in England where Ostriches had bred, with exception perhaps of the Zoological Gardens. But at Scilly they ranged freely over the country; and, as he remembered well, the old Ostrich was one of the first of beings to welcome visitors to Tresco.—And, speaking of rare creatures hatched only in this county, DR. BARHAM directed attention to the Land Tortoise on the table, which was one of a few that had first seen the light at Tregullow, in this County.*

There was no specimen of the Golden Oriole from this country, in the Institution Museum; but it contained some foreign specimens, one of which was in its maturity of plumage, which was of a much more brilliant yellow than was seen on either of the specimens sent by Mr. Smith.

* See *Journal*, No. I.

Mr. Smith had also sent a Report which had recently been issued by the Commission appointed to consider the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. The Report was interesting, as the Commissioners had taken into consideration the somewhat popular subject of Storm Signals, and of prognostications as to probable changes in weather. The Commission had come to the decision that the Storm Signals were very valuable, and that they should be preserved, and that the Department should be more efficiently worked in relation to them; but, with regard to ordinary Weather Prophecies, the number of incorrect prophecies was so great that it was advised not to attempt any such predictions. DR. BARHAM had no doubt the country was very much indebted to Admiral Fitzroy, for having started such a scheme; but it could be determined only by experience how far particular branches of it were susceptible of being applied to really useful purposes.

DR. BARHAM next directed attention to some interesting Drawings by Mr. Blight, illustrative of a discovery which that gentleman had recently made in this County—the first discovery of the kind in Cornwall—of Rock Markings similar to those which, within the last few years, had been found in Scotland, in the North of England, in Ireland, and the Isle of Man; and respecting which, communications had been received from Sir James Simpson, and from the Secretary of the Archæological Society of Ireland. Wood Cuts, representative of some of these Markings, had already been published in the *Journal**; and it might be remarked that in all cases, these markings had been found in connection with other antiquarian remains.—Mr. Blight, who was in South Wales making sketches for the Cambrian Archæological Society, had been unable to furnish a Paper on the subject; but he had written as follows:—

“PENZANCE, MAY 16, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,

Herewith I have the pleasure to send you a drawing of the Rock-Markings at Sancreed. They occur on a rock beside an ancient roadway leading to a group of strongly fortified Hut Circles on the tenement of Gold-herring, part of the Tregonebris estate, and within about a hundred yards of the site of a walled grave, which, on being opened some years ago, was found to contain an urn. I have no doubt that these marks are the genuine Cup-Carvings, such as have been found elsewhere, especially in the North of England, and have been described by Sir J. Simpson, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, and others. There are five cups, varying from two to three inches in diameter, and with a curved linear incision over them. The rock is a fine-grained granite. My drawing is half the actual size.”

* See *Journal*, No. IV.

The following note had been received from Mr. W. J. Henwood:—

3, CLARENCE PLACE, PENZANCE,
1866, MAY 21ST.

MY DEAR SIR,

By this evening's or to-morrow's book-post, I beg permission to trouble you with three separate photographs of the Human Skull which, you may recollect, the late Mr. J. W. Colenso presented to the Geological Society of Cornwall, from Pentuan. They may, perhaps, be worth a place in the Sketch Book of the Royal Institution. Mr. Huxley believes the original to be of British type; and Professor Owen thinks it may have been that of some brave, but unfortunate, seaman.

I cannot help believing that there is some analogy between the "Cup-Markings" of which Mr. Blight has sent you a sketch, and on which Professor Simpson has had much to say elsewhere, and those at Devi Dhooora, in Upper India, which I described in your Report for (I believe) 1855 or 6."

It was in the Report of this Institution for 1855 that Mr. Henwood stated that, near the Temple of Devi Dhooora are a great number of Cromlechs, which are now used as Altars; and that each of several large granite rocks exhibited a group of five basons, about six or eight inches in diameter, and evidently of artificial origin. There could be no question that the markings represented in Mr. Blight's drawings were of artificial formation, nor that they belonged to the same class of antiquities that had attracted the attention of Sir J. Simpson and other Antiquaries. The resemblance is very striking between these markings and some found on a slab in a sepulchral chamber at St. Michael's Mount, Carnac, described and figured by Mr. Barnwell, in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Ser., Vol. X, p. 49.

Mr. Pattison, to whom this Institution had often been indebted for communications, had now presented a very beautiful set of Photographs of British Antiquities, found near Vannes, in the Department of Morbihan, Brittany. The excellent plan had there been adopted, of photographing all existing antiquarian remains; placing them in separate pictures, according to the localities in which they were found. Among those now presented by Mr. Pattison, was a very interesting one from Mont St. Michel, Carnac.

Mr. Fuller of Camelford had presented a Drawing of a Barrow, opened about a year ago, and in which were found human bones said to be of gigantic size; and Mr. Thomas Nankivell, who had recently returned to Truro from Australia, had presented a portion of a curious plant of the family *Lycopodium*, which the colonists believe to have existed from before the Flood, but which, at all events, was said to have exhibited no change during the time that Australia had been an English Colony.—A lady member of this Institution—an excellent botanist—had informed him that similar plants are found in Sumatra and other islands of the Indian Ocean.

MR. ALEXANDER PAULL, Local Secretary for Truro, described some Rubbings of ancient Inscribed Stones and of Monumental Brasses, which, he said, he had exhibited in order that it might be seen to what a large extent the Collections in the Institution were at present incomplete, and in the hope that the deficiencies would be supplied. He believed there were 17 ancient Inscribed Stones in Cornwall; but the Rubbings at present belonging to the Institution did not nearly approach that number. Those now exhibited, he had endeavoured to place in chronological order, beginning with those that were Roman, and passing on to Roman-British, and Saxon. The Stones described by Mr. Paull were:—

1. The "Constantine," of porphyry, oblong in form, and squared, with an incised border, and the surface smoothed for reception of the letters; in these respects similar to other Roman stones found in the county, and differing from those of a later period which are of ruder character. The letters of the inscription are distinctly Roman, and in lines across the stone; the A's have not the transverse line. This stone was described by the late Canon Rogers, and is figured in Blight's "Ancient Crosses in East and West Cornwall." The stone is now placed, erect, in St. Hilary Churchyard. Previous to the destruction of the late Church at St. Hilary, by fire, its position was beneath the north-west angle of the Church-wall.
2. A stone, of rough granite, which was found beneath the north wall of the chancel of St. Hilary Church, and is now erected in the Churchyard. The inscription is in two lines, in each of which occurs the word NOTI; and these two words are all that has been as yet decyphered. Preceding the inscription is an ornamental design and some singular markings, which it has been supposed were designed to represent trade-symbols.
3. The "Men Seryfa," in the parish of Madron. It is inscribed: "RIALO-BRAN—CUNOVAL—FIL."
4. The stone at Bleu Bridge, in Gulval, inscribed: "QUENATAV—ICDINUI FILIUS."
5. The St. Clement stone, inscribed: ISNIOC VITAL. FIL. TORRICI; concerning which it may be remarked that Mr. Longueville Jones is of opinion that the letters of the first word, which he interprets differently, are of *minuscule* character, and, as well as the Cross which forms the head of the stone, probably of later date than the rest of the inscription.
6. The Tregony stone. }
7. The Cubert stone. } Illustrated descriptions of these stones, the first name on the former of which is "NONNITA," on the latter, "CONETOCUS," are given in *No. V* of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*; and therefore it may here suffice to remark that in the Cubert stone are one or two letters of Saxon character.
8. The well-known Doniert monument, in the parish of St. Cleer; the inscription on which is in letters of rude Saxon character.

9. An Altar Stone, attached to the porch of Camborne Church. This is a slab of smoothened porphyry, bearing, on one of its surfaces, five incised crosses, and on the other side, within a handsome border, a Greek Cross, and the following inscription: "LEUIUT JUSIT HEC ALTARE PRO ANIMA SUA."
10. A stone found at Carnsew, near Hayle, and described by Mr. Richard Edmonds, in the Twelfth Annual Report (1844) of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.
11. A stone found in Phillack Churchyard. Its inscription has not as yet been decyphered; but its letters are of Saxon character, and very similar to those on the Altar Stone in Camborne Church.
12. The Dedication Stone of St. Michael Penkevel Church. This was described and figured in *No. I* of our *Journal*; but we may add that, instead of W. A. R., Mr. Paull reads W. L. R.

The following Rubbings of Memorial Brasses were exhibited and described by Mr. Paull.

From Crowan Church: Galfridus St. Aubyn and his wife Alice, daughter of John Tremure de launevet, Armiger, 1400. Geoffrey St. Aubyn, 1490. Thomas Seint Abbyn and his wife Matilda, daughter of John Trenowyth, 1512.

Lostwithiel: Tristramus Curteys, Armiger, 1423.

St. Michael Penkevel: John Trenoweth, Squeyer, 1497. Maister John Trembras, Maist. of Arte & late p'son of this churche, 1515. Edward Boscawen of Nancarrow, and Jane his wife, daughter of William White of St. Agnes, 1619. Mary, 4th daughter of Hugh Boscawen, and widow of Peter Coffin, 1622. John Boscawen, 1640.

Fowey: Two Civilians; one headless, and the other a Lady, probably of the Treffry family, 1450. Alice, wife of John Rashleigh, and daughter of Wm. Lanyon, 1602. Two Civilians (without date or inscription). Robert Rashleigh (also without date), and Agnes his wyffe.

Grade: James Erisey and Margaret his wife, with 5 sons and 5 daughters, 1522.

St. Just in Roseland: A Priest, 1520.

Wendron: Magister Warinnis Penhallynyk, rector; "in decretis baccalarius," Prebendary of Glasney College,* Rector of St. Just, Vicar of Wendron and Stithians, 1535. A Civilian and wife, 1580.

East Antony: Margaret Arundell, daughter of Sir Warin Erchedekn.

Probus: John Wolveden and Cecilie his wife, 1514.

* See in *No. III* of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, a Paper on "The Collegiate Church of St. Thomas of Glasney, by the Rev. C. R. Sowell."

St Mary's, Truro: "In Memoriam Thomæ Hasselli," 1567. Geo. Fitzpen, alias Phippen, 1628. "Cuthbert Sydenham, Woollen Draper, Mayor of this town, 1630."

These, said Mr. Paull, were but a small proportion of the Memorial Brasses in this county, among which were tributes to the memory of members of some of the most distinguished families in Cornwall, such as the Arundels, the Bassets, the Killigrews, &c., &c. On behalf of this Institution and its Museum, he should be glad to receive numerous additions to its present stock of rubbings.—There was also an inscribed stone near Fowey, of which he should be thankful for a rubbing.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it would be well to look after a monument, of Roman character, at the back of Rialton house, and in the inscription on which, he believed, a "tribunus" was mentioned.—With regard to certain inverted letters in some of these ancient inscriptions, Mr. Smirke remarked that this was attributable—not to the literary persons of the time who composed the inscriptions, but to the workmen, who, ignorant of the value of letters, and making their cuttings from a sort of cartoon before them, took it upon them to place the letters as might suit their convenience.

MR. H. M. WHITLEY, in the absence of his father, read a Paper by the latter, on Flint-flakes found in the south-west of England. In this Paper Mr. Whitley supported the opinion which he had previously expressed—namely, that the flint-flakes which he had found scattered along the coast line of Croyde Bay, and which had been assumed to be "arrow heads and flint knives" of a præ-Adamite race of men, had been produced by natural causes. Since that Paper was written, he had found large deposits of these flint-flakes scattered over two hundred square miles of country; and he stated that the bulb of percussion, which was relied upon as the almost exclusive evidence that the flakes were formed by man, was found as perfectly developed on the rough split flints—so indefinite in form as to bear no mark of human skill—as the most perfect of flakes. In conclusion, he remarked:—"The ground and polished celts of the second stone period of Lyell are so obviously the work of man, and are so often found with other indications of his presence, that there can be no doubt that they belong to the domain of the antiquary. But the flint-flakes, so far as they are now included in the first or præ-Adamite stone period, are within the province of the geologist, being formed and deposited by natural causes. And thus the boundary line between antiquarian records and geological facts must, in my opinion, be drawn between the first and second period of Lyell."

The PRESIDENT remarked that he had seen a great number of these flints in this and other counties, and there could be no doubt that some of them were the productions of a rude people living in an age anterior to that in which the use of metals was introduced. But, on the other hand, there was a very large class which might easily have been produced by natural means. Perhaps it was not generally known, that at Brandon, in Suffolk, there was formerly an immense manufactory of gun flints. These had now gone out of use, but any one who witnessed the operation of making the flints, would find that it was of the simplest character possible, and that by two or three well-directed blows, the flint was chipped into the proper shape for the gun. It was evident to him that while there could be no doubt many of the flints which had been found were used by the people in a rude age, there were others, with regard to which every one must agree with Mr. Whitley, that there was no *primâ facie* ground for calling them artificial. On the Continent, as well as in this country, these flake-flints were found in large quantities—whole strata; and it was extremely difficult to come to the conclusion that they were artificial. If they were artificial, the conclusion must be that there had been immense præ-Adamite manufactories. In the absence of positive information, he should say that some of these were mere congeries of natural productions; and that that was the case with many which had been supposed by persons of rather large credulity to be the remains of some very extensive manufactory. At the same time there was a large class of such objects which appeared to fluctuate intermediately between the science of Geology and that of History, or of Antiquity, which was, to a certain extent, the same thing as History.

DR. JAGO remarked that there were on the table several flints that were really from the Valley of the Somme. They had been brought from France by Mr. Whitley himself, but were not alluded to in his Paper. This was the first time he had had an opportunity of seeing any of these flints: and he could not refrain from calling attention to the fact that they were very different in their characters from those which had been produced from Dosmary Pool and from Crousa Downs. They were of vastly greater size, and of singularly angular shape, shewing a multitude of chippings, being very unlike the small fragments produced by Mr. Whitley from our pools and raised beaches. The latter were the result of one, two, or at most, a very few fractures, and could never be regarded, by the most cursory observer, as other than accidental productions, like pieces of spar, or any other sort of stone fragment. He did not pretend to decide whether the former were unquestion-

ably artificial; but he protested against their being regarded as similar to, or of like origin with, the latter.—He would remark, too, that at the last meeting of the Royal Society, their Royal Medal—one of their highest compliments—was awarded to Mr. Prestwich, among other reasons, for his Memoirs on Flint Implements as found associated with the remains of Animals of extinct species, both in England and France. Under these circumstances, he thought that this Institution ought to be chary of committing itself to an opinion that so many eminent men, possessing great powers of observation, had been grossly mistaken with regard to the objects they undertook to examine. At the same time, he thought it was an open question—*how* these objects came where they were found; and that this question should be kept apart from the more general one—whether or not they were artificial.

DR. BARHAM stated that one of the members of this Institution—Mr. Pattison, a very able geologist, adopted the opinion that many of those flints were artificial, but that the geological stratum, near Amiens, in which they were found, was not of an age so remote as to discredit generally received opinions concerning the antiquity of mankind. It was the opinion also of M. Elie de Beaumont that there was no proof of extreme antiquity in the geological formation referred to. Dr. Barham quite agreed with Dr. Jago that many of the flints on the table, from France, could not be placed in the same category as those from this county—such as had been sent by Mr. Hext, from Dosmary Pool. Of many of the flints before them, as of the arrowheads, it would be as unreasonable to say that they were made by natural causes, as it would be to affirm the same of a watch picked up casually.—In the east of this County, a very beautiful specimen might be seen of what could be done with stone implements, in a stool of hard wood, in one piece, in the possession of Mr. Furneaux, the Vicar of St. Germans; it was brought home by his relation, the Commander of the ship which accompanied Captain Cook; and its beautiful form and exquisite finish showed that it did not much matter what sort of tools a good workman had.

DR. BARHAM proceeded to read a Paper by Mr. Kelly, of Yealmpton, on “Celtic Remains on Dartmoor.” It gave an account of some very interesting discoveries which had been made near the higher part of the river Yealm, and especially of some excavated pieces of granite, which evidently had been used, in early times, as moulds for blocks of tin.—In 1850, Mr. Rodd, of Trebartha, furnished this Institution with an account of a similar discovery in that neighbourhood; and sent to the Museum, a Stone

Ladle which had no doubt been used in the process of casting. There was in the Museum, the very interesting block of tin, in the form in which tin was exported from this part of the world in the time of Diodorus Siculus; this was somewhat in the shape of the old die, or tessera. Then, of later date, there was the Jews-house tin, in the shape of one third of a sugar-loaf cut through vertically. And at a later period still were used the moulds to which Mr. Kelly's Paper referred.—Among these were two longitudinal moulds for making small bars of tin, similar to such as were cast now.—In all the places where such moulds were found, there had formerly been an abundance of stream tin, and also of wood; and there was no doubt that the smelting was effected by means of charcoal. The houses described by Mr. Kelly were doubtless the original smelting-houses; and it was remarkable that the discoveries referred to had all been made on the borders of Cornwall and Devon. It would be remembered that in a Paper by Mr. Hunt, read at our Cambrian Meeting, with reference to the Islands mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, as, like St. Michael's Mount, only separated from the shore by the rise of the tide, he specified three such instances on the southern coast of Cornwall and Devon which might have been thus designated; and to these was added an Island in the Estuary of the Yealm. It was interesting to obtain evidence now that, at an early period, the smelting of stream tin had been carried on high up those tidal streams which Mr. Hunt had inferred, from their geographical character, to have been included in the localities referred to by Diodorus Siculus.

The following other Papers were then read:—

Ornithology of Cornwall. By Mr. E. Hearle Rodd.

Mineralogy. By Mr. R. Pearce, Junr.

The REV. J. BANNISTER said that he had prepared a Paper on a subject in which he felt great interest—that of the Nomenclature of Cornwall. At that late period of the meeting, however, he would not occupy their time by reading it, but would only briefly refer to it, and then leave it with the Institution to be afterwards published in their *Journal*, if it was thought worthy of a place there. As showing the amount of research which Mr. Bannister has applied to the science of Cornish nomenclature, it may be stated, from his Paper, that in one department alone—the names derived from geographical and topographical characteristics and peculiarities—he has collected from histories, maps, surveys, registers, &c., some 2,400 names beginning with Tre and its variations Trem, Tret, Tres, Tref, &c.; 500 with Pen; 400 with

Ros and its variations; 350 with Bo, Bos, Bod, &c.; 300 with Lan, Lam, La; 200 with Pol; and 200 with Car, Caer, &c.

The PRESIDENT mentioned, as in some degree pertinent to the remarks made by Mr. Bannister, the great attention which had been bestowed on names of Cornish places and persons, by the Rev. J. Carne, who had done more than any other person in Cornwall towards identifying the names of places recorded in Domesday. The PRESIDENT added that it was really worth while for any gentleman, of antiquarian propensities, to make search among the Records, which had lately been rendered accessible gratuitously, by Lord Romilly, to all literary inquirers. His Lordship had lately opened a magnificent circular building, in which the same facilities were afforded as at the British Museum for consulting works and making notes and extracts; and, as such access was thus afforded for the first time, to materials of most authentic character, it would seem almost as if the time was come for re-writing history.—Incidentally, in connection with these observations, Mr. SMIRKE spoke of the interest attaching to the records of proceedings by Judges-Itinerant in past times, when, it appears, they sometimes remained six or seven years on circuit, and had established places of residence in the country.

DR. BARHAM, after mentioning the present that day by Mr. Charles Fox, of a specimen of the *Bul-bul*, stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Edwin Norris, in which that gentleman offered to make available for the *Journal* some curious information with which he had been furnished concerning a negro language in West Africa, in which he possessed the manuscript of a Tale which bore a striking analogy to a Cornish story published by Lhuys and reprinted by Pryce.

MR. CHARLES FOX stated that in a recent number of the *Fortnightly Review* a return was given from the ecclesiastical registries in Yorkshire of the number of clergymen who died about the year 1350 from the plague known as the Black Death. He considered it would be very interesting to know whether in the diocese of Exeter any similar return could be obtained; for he understood that in Norfolk, and some other counties of England, the number of churches before that period was much larger than at the present day.

DR. BARHAM observed that, in 1626, the mortality in the West was as great in proportion as in the parts referred to by Mr. Fox. Some years ago he made an abstract from the parish registries of Tavistock, and the townfolk there migrated to Dartmoor

on the occasion ; he thought that nearly one quarter of the population, as far as could be estimated, was cut off by that plague.

The following propositions of thanks were agreed to :—

On motion by the REV. T. PHILLPOTTS, seconded by MR. CHARLES FOX, to the contributors of Papers or other communications, and to the donors to the Library and Museum.

On motion by MR. TWEEDY, seconded by the REV. W. ROGERS, to the Mayor of Truro, for the use of the Council Chamber.

On motion by MR. WILLYAMS, seconded by MR. SMITH, to the President, for the ability and zeal with which he had conducted the business of the meeting.—MR. WILLYAMS, in moving this resolution, took occasion to express his opinion that the Council of the Institution had adopted a very judicious step in the publication of the *Journal* ; and he hoped that funds would not be wanting for its gradual enlargement.

The following drawings are to be added to the Museum Portfolio :—The Cross at East-Bourne, East Sussex, removed from Cornwall in 1817, supplied by Mr. H. M. Whitley ; Cross in the grounds of Trelissick, by Rev. C. R. Sowell ; Norman Doorway of Mylor Church, by Mr. H. M. Whitley ; coloured drawing of Font at Mevagissey, by Miss Edith Dunn ; two pen and ink sketches of Carn Brea ; and series of Ancient Views of Places in Cornwall, from Mr. W. Sandys, F.S.A., London.



J.T. BLIGHT

IVORY TABLET FOUND AT BODMIN.

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I.—*Notice of an Antique Ivory Tablet found at Bodmin, with remarks on its use.*

THE curious ivory here figured was found in a dry stone hedge in the town of Bodmin; and soon after its discovery, it came into the possession of Mr. Thomas Q. Couch. It was exhibited in the temporary Museum of *The Royal Institution of Cornwall* at the Truro Meeting of the *Cambrian Archaeological Association*; and since then it has been in the hands of several learned antiquaries, among whom it has excited admiration by the beauty of its workmanship, and discussion as to its use and the meaning of its strange sculptures. From the style of the canopied heading it may be set down as, probably, a work of the latter part of the 14th Century. The accompanying engraving will render unnecessary any description, which would certainly fail to give a notion of the original, and might possibly mislead; and it will also give our readers an opportunity for exercising their learned ingenuity on the interpretation of its story, or stories.

We are indebted to Mr. Albert Way, M.A., F.S.A., &c., Honorary Secretary of the *Archaeological Institute*, for an explanation of its use, and for many suggestions as to the subjects represented on it. These will be best given in the following Letters, which we have his permission to print:—

WONHAM MANOR, REIGATE,
APRIL 24TH, 1865.

DEAR SIR,

The curious little Tablet of Ivory found at Bodmin, and now in your possession, is an interesting example of the sculptures in that material, executed, I am disposed to think, in France, towards the later part of the 14th Century. I have, however, only seen a photograph; and reproductions by the new Art, which is of so much value for our archæological purposes, are never quite satisfactory in regard to details, and to the peculiar handling which supplies evidence of date. I hope that you will favor me with a sight of the original; and I may thus be enabled to offer you some more decided notion as regards the Art, and the subject.

The invaluable illustrations which are presented to the student of Art in the series of sculptured Ivories, which commences from the Classical Age, chiefly consist of sacred subjects; but there are not wanting some of these charming productions of Middle-Age Art, which display scenes of daily life, subjects of social manners, of gallantry, and of chivalry, and more particularly of scenes taken from the popular literature of the times, the Mediæval Romances, the *chansons de geste*, and the stories of Arthur and the Heroes of the Round Table. The tastefully decorated objects of secular use upon which such objects occur, are chiefly Caskets of Ivory, nuptial gifts probably, destined to contain jewels or the like, Mirror Cases, Combs, and the Covers of Tablets, or Table-Books, of which the ivory leaves were, I believe, usually coated with wax, and thereon the writing was traced with a pointed style.

To an object of this last kind I believe that your Tablet belonged. I imagine it to be one of a "pair of tables," as such mediæval memorandum-books were termed; and although I have not had occasion to assure myself of the fact by inspection, there is, I think, near the lower corner on the left hand, a perforation, through which the lace was passed by which the leaves, with the two covers, were so held together as to admit conveniently of unfolding the book, and turning to any leaf of ivory within it. It is scarcely needful to remind you of Mr. Douce's observations on such table-books of ivory, (which he regards as having been originated by those in use amongst the Romans), and to the re-

marks which he gives in his *Illustrations of Shakspeare*; and I doubt not that you will recall the description of the Friar in Chaucer's Tales, who was provided with

“A pair of tables all of Ivory,
And a pointel polished fetisly;”

serving to record on the spot the name of any benefactor to the fraternity. Perfect specimens of ivory tables, or waxed memorandum-books, of the 13th and 14th Centuries, are comparatively uncommon; but they exist in several collections. The leaves are worked with a slight raised margin on each of their sides, so as to form a shallow casement or hollow to receive the wax, and to protect the writing from being readily effaced. There was also usually such a casement on the inner side of each of the two sculptured covers; and I should expect to find it on the reverse of the curious Tablet in your possession.

I regret that I am unable at present to offer you any decided opinion as regards the subjects sculptured upon this interesting relic of Art. There can be no doubt that they are taken from some tale of Romance, probably of the history of Arthur and his Knights. I have, however, been unable to satisfy myself in regard to the conjectures which I have formed; and the illness of a friend well versed in these interesting subjects has prevented my obtaining the information which, I had hoped, might ere this have enabled me to offer you some satisfactory explanation. Certain subjects, of similar nature, occur on other Ivories known to me. The representation of the persons plunged in the fountain may be seen on an Ivory Casket in the late Sir Samuel Meyrick's Collection at Goodrich Court, and on another in the British Museum; in each instance associated with subjects from the tale of King Alexander, and the Lay of Aristotle, and from the popular romance of Lancelot and Arthur's frail consort Guenevra. You will perceive that at the lower part of your Tablet a singular subject is introduced: a person is conveyed in a wheelbarrow to the Gate of a Castle, where the Porter seems to deny entrance, and repels the unwelcome visitor. I know no incident in mediæval romance which so nearly accords with this, as that related in the Tale of Amis and Amiloun, in which the leprous Knight is brought to his brother's gate in a “croud wain,” or wheelbarrow; but I am not satisfied

that the entire subject of the sculpture can be explained by that singular Tale. It must be observed that those Romances vary considerably in the incidents and details, in the numerous versions, or texts, of this popular literature; and the interpretation of the subjects sculptured or delineated is, in many instances, full of difficulty.—I hope, however, before long to offer you some explanation which may deserve your consideration, and regret my inability to supply it at the present moment.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ALBERT WAY.

Thomas Q. Couch, Esq.,
Bodmin.

WONHAM MANOR, REIGATE,
AUGUST 11, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR,

You will be desirous to know what has become of your curious Ivory Tablet. I sent it, about a fortnight since, to Mr. C. Tucker, from whom I had received it. He was about to join in our Congress at Dorchester, having undertaken the charge of our Temporary Museum, in which we usually have many mediæval works of art, sculptures in ivory, &c. I hoped that amongst the learned in such relics who resort to our Annual Meetings, Mr. Tucker might find some one more able than myself to explain the subjects; and, with such a purpose, I ventured, in reliance on your kind approval, to place it in his care. I have not yet heard from him; but as all concludes to-morrow, he will probably return to Exeter, and convey back with him this interesting Ivory. If you would have the goodness to give him one line (Marlands, Exeter), or to myself, your wishes shall be attended to in regard to its being restored to you.

Montfaucon, in his great work on Antiquities, has given engravings of a complete set of Ivory Tablets, such as that of which yours was one of the covers,—it may be, rather earlier in date. The subjects are, as on yours, of Romance; two, if not all, being from the Lay of Aristotle. These Tablets were united by two laces, top and bottom, in the angle of the covers, and consisted of four leaves, forming, with the two covers, ten waxed surfaces or

pages. The dimensions are $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 2 in. (*Montfaucon Antiqu. Expl.* iii, pl. 194).

I am doubtful whether I before mentioned this. The Plate gives the best Illustration I know, to shew what the complete object was, of which you have a portion.

I am sorry that my endeavours have been in vain to ascertain the precise subjects of the sculpture. Sir Frederick Madden, very learned in such matters, is unable to determine, and has in vain examined the drawings in certain Romances in the British Museum, where I expected that the subjects would have been found. He suggests that the fountain and bathers represent the "Fontaine de la Jouvence," in which old gentlemen were supposed to be refreshed into youth again. I am not satisfied that it is so; but of the various fountain-scenes in Romances, I have failed to find one to fit the case. The curious subject of the Knight in the wheelbarrow at the Castle-gate must be, as I mentioned before, either from the Romance of Lancelot, or that of Amis and Amiloun; and a fountain-scene occurs, with that of Lancelot, in the "Disgraceful Cart," on a casket in the British Museum.

If it should be quite agreeable to you, I should be pleased to have permission to mention this Ivory in our Journal. I hope that it will reach you quite safely, and I remain,

Yours faithfully,

ALBERT WAY.

II.—*Nomenclature.*—By the REV. JOHN BANNISTER, LL.D., *St. Day.*

Presented at the Spring Meeting, May 25, 1866.

THE science of Nomenclature must, in some degree, be interesting to all curious and enquiring minds. Every one has a name for himself; all persons and places around him bear names,—proper names, names peculiar to the individual, not common to others, but given for the sake of identifying each, distinguishing one person or place from all others. Whence are these names derived? Have they a meaning in themselves? Or, are they mere arbitrary sounds—a conjunction of certain letters or syllables, conveying in themselves no idea to the mind, excepting as connected with the individual object on which each has been, or may be, imposed? We know they are commonly treated in this way, being imposed without reference to any meaning they themselves may have, and transferred from one person or place to another, merely because they please the fancy, are pretty, high sounding, or fashionable; and so are often in truth “*misfits*”;* for, it is a fundamental principle ever to be borne in mind, that all names, at their first imposition, were significant words, and were intended to be descriptive of some quality or characteristic of the individual objects on which they were severally imposed, or in some way or other were appropriate to them.

To begin at the beginning: Adam was so called because he was made out of אֲדָמָה, the ground (*red earth*); or, because he was formed in the image דְמוּת (similitude) of GOD.† Eve was so called by Adam because she was the mother of all living; חַוָּה,

* As Miss Milroy said to Allan Armadale, in reference to her own name.

† Adam, we are told, was so named by GOD. No reason is assigned for the imposition of his name. Hence the uncertainty about the derivation, and the twofold conjecture.

living=חַי.* Her first-born son was named by her קַיִן, a *possession*; because, on giving birth to him, she said קָנִיתִי, *I have gotten a man*, אֵת יְהוָה, even JEHOVAH, supposing that he was the MESSIAH, the promised seed. This might be considered a very early *misfit*, only the name actually expressed Eve's wishes, and was an embodiment of the first words she uttered after Cain's birth. Noah, נֹחַ, was not a *misfit* in any respect; his name means rest, consolation; and he was such, as his father hoped he would be. Abram means "high, or exalted father," אֲבִרָם. In his case we have an illustration of persons having their names varied, to accommodate them to altered circumstances; he was afterwards called Abraham, אַבְרָהָם, because he was to be the father of a multitude. אָב is father, as before, but רַבִּים, *multitude*, is not extant as a Hebrew word; but if we go (as we must in all such cases, in elucidating the meaning of names, where they are not significant in the language of the country to which they belong) to the cognate dialects, we shall find in Arabic, رَهَاءَم, a *multitude*. Jacob is another name which shews that the meaning was attended to. He was called יַעֲקֹב, *heeler*, from עֲקַב, *the heel*, on account of a circumstance connected with his birth. When he acted fraudulently towards his brother, Esau said "Is he not rightly called 'the supplanter'?" *i.e.*, he that metaphorically, as well as actually at his birth, took him by the heel and tripped him up. I will give only one other instance from Genesis, the oldest book in the world, *viz.*, that of "Melchizedek, king of Salem"; in the original מֶלֶכ־צֶדֶק מְלִיכָא שְׁלָם. This is of interest as shewing that the inspired writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, whether S. Paul or Barnabas, had a penchant for etymological studies, he translating Melchizedek "King of righteousness," and the name of the city of which he was King, "Peace."—Heb., vii, 2. "Melchizedek" is further interesting as a connecting link between the names I have already

* In Eve's case there is a difference between the sound of her name and the word from which the sacred historian derives it; the former sounds in the original as *chav*, the latter as *chai*. The difference between *v*, ך, and *i*, י, however, is that the former has a downward stroke which may or may not be a mistake by some copyist; or, the difference may have arisen from there having formerly been a word *char*, meaning "life;" as in Abraham's case there must have been a "*raham*" corresponding with the Arabic "*roham*."

given, and some which are connected with our own country. Kenrick and others hold that the Phœnician Hercules was the same as Melcarth, whose name has been found in inscriptions. Little is known of him, in consequence of the records of Tyre and Sidon having long been lost. But it is probable that the deeds of this semi-mythical person were transferred to, and heaped together upon, the Greek Hercules; and, if we attempt to extract the simple truth from the mythical stories related of him, we may see reason to accept the theory so ably worked out by Dr. Smith in his "Cassiterides," that this Melcarth was the original discoverer of Britain, and the first exporter of tin from our country; and that he was deified by his grateful countrymen for the benefits he conferred on them. His name analyzed gives us מֶלֶךְ קָרַת (King of the City), the former part agreeing with the first part of Melchizedek; and the latter part, not only with Carthage in Africa, and Carteia in Spain, but also with the several Kirjaths of Hebrew Geography, and possibly with the many names in Cornwall having Caer, Car, in their composition.

Cornish names have a particular interest, not only to those connected with the county, but also to all interested in philological studies; because that in them is preserved, not indeed living, but in a fossilized state, much of what remains of the old Cornish Language, one of the three dialects that are classed under the Cymric branch of the Celtic tongue.

The Celts are generally regarded as the great nomenclators of Europe. They have left names, imposed by them, indelibly stamped on places where they have been located; and the tracks of their various tribes, in their migrations from the East to the remotest corners of the West, have been traced on the map, by names, dropped as it were by the way. The Celts were followed, at a considerable interval, by the Teutons; they retreated before, or succumbed to, and were absorbed by, these more energetic tribes; and Teutonic took the place of Celtic languages. But while words used in intercourse or conversation were thus changed, the words used in naming the great distinguishing features of the country remained, not as significant words however, but as distinguishing designations; and they are now monuments of a people and a language that have passed away. River names especially, and names of mountains, everywhere, with few exceptions, may be re-

ferred to Celtic roots, and have a reasonable explanation given to them from the Celtic language; and so with many towns, villages, hamlets, &c., though the names of many of these are so disguised, by the changes that have been made by persons ignorant of the language whence they were derived, from a wish to adapt them and make them significant in a living tongue, that it is often next to, if not altogether, impossible to get at the original word, and so determine the original meaning; and further, they may be referred to so many possible roots, and have had so many meanings affixed to them by different etymologists, that topical nomenclature has become a byword. It was only the other day that a dignitary of the Church in this neighbourhood said to me: "You can make a name mean anything you choose." Much of this objection is groundless with regard to names of places in this county—the first, the last, and, in the opinion of all good Cornishmen, the best, in England. But even here, some names have been so changed that it is impossible to fix their meaning positively. "Truro" is an example in point: it may be "The Town on the River," as Polwhele makes it; "Three Streets," as Carew and Camden have it; "The Town on the Roads," as Borlase gives; or "The Town on the Slope," as Norris prefers, and I am inclined to agree with him.* But it is otherwise with regard to hundreds—I may say, thousands,—of Cornish names, which are genuine Celtic words, admitting of

* Possibly it may be "The *high* town on the slope," though the present town lies low. The manor is called Truro and Treyew; and there is a farm called Treyew, not far from the village of "Higher Town." "Treyew" is "High-town," the same as "Hugh-town" in Scilly, (though this latter also lies low, but takes its name from being situated near a *high* promontory); and *Truru* may be a corruption of *Tre-u* (= *uch*)-*a-ru*. We must not, however, make too much of the *u*. It is true the first Charter to the town reads *Triueru*; but the *u* between two vowels might be pronounced *v*, and then the first element of the name would be *Triv*=*Trev*, a *dwelling*, instead of *Tre-u*=*Tre-uch*, (the guttural *ch* being dropped), *High town*. Another conjecture occurs to me, and I think it offers the simplest and best derivation. The name was doubtless given before the town was built. "*Eru*" is "*a field, an acre*." There might have been a house above a particular field, and so the name would come from *Tre* (the dwelling) *u* (above) *eru* (the field). Polwhele would have us suppose it possible that the name is very ancient. In Tacitus we have "*Trutulensem portum*," which is unknown; some would correct this, and read "*Rutupensem*," and so identify it with Richborough; but, says Polwhele, a less violent emendation, merely changing *t* into *r*, which letters are very much alike in old manuscripts, would give us *Trurulensem*, and so the reference would be to Falmouth or the "*Truro-lake-harbour*," as the words may be rendered.

easy, simple renderings, which suggest themselves at once to those acquainted with the language, that did not altogether cease to be spoken till the middle of the last century,—that is, in fact, till the various estates, farms, hills, moors, fields, lanes, houses, springs, &c., had received names in the vernacular, and these names, significant and descriptive words for the most part, had been recorded in books, maps, surveys, conveyances, and other documents; which names, to preserve the identity of the places mentioned, are themselves maintained, though seemingly, for want of acquaintance with the old language, insignificant and uncouth.*

Previous to the Saxon invasion, as every one knows, the mass of people in Britain was Celtic and spoke the Celtic language. As the Celts, who wished to preserve their independence, receded before the Teuton invader, their language was confined within ever-narrowing limits. We know they betook themselves to the mountain fastnesses, the retired nooks and corners, and the more inaccessible parts of the island; the Gaels to the highlands of Scotland; the Cymri, chiefly, to the mountains of Wales, and to these remote western parts, where they were called by their Saxon neighbours “The Wealas” (Welsh or foreigners) “in the Corner,” and their country “Cornwealas.” In consequence of this *Corn-Wales* being more accessible than that other Wales, she did not retain her independence so long, and the purely Celtic character of her language was sooner corrupted by the admission and intermixture of Teutonic words and roots.

* They are not, however, always preserved unchanged. I give, further on, examples from another county, of ordinary names being altered, in all probability because of altered circumstances. Here I would give an instance or two of old names being changed, mostly because they were not understood. Looking through the old Rate-book for the parish of Gwennap, I found *Cusgarne Wartha* and *Cusgarne Wollas* gradually giving way to *Higher Cusgarne* and *Lower Cusgarne*. (At a Lecture to the Institute at Carharrack, on Cornish Names, no one present could tell me which was *Cusgarne Wartha* and which *Cusgarne Wollas*). In the same document I found that what is now called *Croft handy* was, one hundred years ago, *Croft-an-gwith*—the *Croft with a tree in it*. Actually I found it once written “*Croft & with*.” *Treskerby*, which one might fancy contained both the Celtic præfix *tre* and the Danish suffix *by*, was *Tolskerbit*. In the same way *Trezouian*, pronounced *Trezobian* (little town), *street*, *Truro*, has been supplanted by *Goodwives-lane*; and I have been told that *Cambridge*, in Illogan, was formerly called *Carnbroze*. Hence it is plain that to get at the genuine original meaning of a name, it is necessary to know the archaic mode of spelling. *Cambridge* is “*Crooked-bridge*,” or “*the bridge over the crooked river*”; but *Carnbroze* is “*the great rock*.”

For a length of time after the Heptarchy was established, independent Cornwall embraced part of Somersetshire, as well as the whole of Devonshire. Exeter was the capital of Cornwall, and probably, as Whitaker argues, the seat of her ancient Bishopric.* After the Saxons had subdued most of Devon, Exeter continued for a time to be inhabited jointly by Saxons and Cornish. Then the latter were driven beyond the Tamar, and it was death for a Cornishman to be found east of its banks. And now, according to Whitaker, the seat of temporal authority and the Court were probably fixed at Liskeard, and the seat of the Bishop at St. Germans. The Saxons gradually gained influence and power in the county. We read of Alfred hunting at St. Neots, and visiting there his kinsman Neot, who gave his name to the parish formerly known as S. Guerir. The county was overrun by both Egbert and Athelstan. In the eastern part the Saxons must have early gained a firm footing; we there find Teutonic names almost as common as Celtic. The Celtic inhabitants retreated westward, and, it would appear, southward also, as we are told that so late as the reign of Edward I, Cornish was spoken in the South Hams. Domesday Book would show that, in the time of Edward the Confessor, most, if not all the proprietors of Cornwall were Saxons; and some of these, we learn from that record, left their names to the manors they held; so that much of the local nomenclature of the county may be more safely referred to their names and similar ones, than to other sources.† The names found in the Manumis-

* Dr. Oliver scouts the idea of these ancient Bishops. But though no order or succession can be made out, yet those named as probable Bishops of Cornwall, were called Bishops in the old Calendars. I think it not improbable that some of them may have been consecrated, and exercised episcopal functions here, as Missionary Bishops, or Bishops "without any fixed place of episcopal jurisdiction"; as Archbishop Anselm complained was the case with the sister Celtic Church in Ireland, equally regarded with that of Cornwall, as schismatic, by Rome; who, on this account, may have ordinarily ignored these Bishops. The same reason may account for our many strange Cornish Saints: they were holy men and women, and Churches and Chapels were called after them, though they were not canonized by Rome, and admitted into the Calendar. Some of the names of our Saints, however, may be only sobriquets, thus: S. Gwennap may be "the white faced" Saint; S. Roche, the rock Saint, &c. (*Vide* Hingston, Davies Gilbert, IV, 312.)

† *Boyton* may be from the priest *Boia* mentioned in Domesday, or some one else of that name. *Alverton* may be from *Alward*, tenant at the time of the Confessor. These are pure Saxon names, with the Saxon suffix *ton*. But in some cases it would seem as if the Saxon name had, in the Cornish

sions recorded in the Bodmin Gospels, may also for the most part be better referred to Saxon than to Celtic roots. I think all the manumitters', most of the witnesses', and some of the serfs' names, are plainly Teutonic.

Many of the Celtic names of places, in Domesday, are hard to be identified. This arises not only from changes that have taken place in the lapse of time, but also, in part, from the Inquisitors being ignorant of the Celtic tongue; they would, therefore, find it very difficult to catch and express correctly the sound of the name they heard; and, in consequence of ignorance of writing and spelling on the part of those examined, if they asked "How do you spell the name?" they would perhaps receive such an answer as was given in the Peak of Derbyshire, "It never was spelt;" and when they had got accustomed to Tre, Pol, and Pen, and, wishing to be accurate, inquired which it was, they would perhaps be told it did not signify.* Errors too, doubtless, arose (as I think may be seen by comparison of the Exchequer † with the Exeter Domesday, which latter is fuller and more accurate) from the scribes, who copied from the rough original notes, mistaking

fashion, been suffixed to the Celtic *Tre*, &c. Thus we have *Trebarfut*, rendered in Pryce "*The town over the vault.*" But *Barfoot* is an Old Norse name; it was the surname of a King of Norway, given either because he went barefooted, or because he had a foot like a bear; and it is now common in Scandinavia. *Tretharrup*, which is repeated several times in the County, with various orthography, puzzled me till I met with the Danish name *Tharrup=Thorp*. *Trewoof* may be *Wolf's-town*, rather than "*the blackbirds-town*;" and *Trefreock* may be *Freock's-town*. (This is a Domesday name).

* On second thoughts, this answer would scarcely be given in the Conqueror's time, when Cornish was the vernacular, and the inhabitants would, as a matter of course, name places correctly; but in later times, this has been the cause of many errors and misfits. Entries in parish registers are not to be trusted, as very commonly the clergyman is not a native of the county, and can make little of the strange names, when he hears them for the first time. One, I know, wrote *Chynhale* (the house on the moor) "*Shenail.*" Little help is to be got from many of the people themselves. Asking an old woman whether her name was *Avis Trenberth* or *Penberth*, she said: "Either; which your honour pleases, it does not signify"; though one means, or may mean, "*the dwelling by the cove,*" and the other "*the headland by the cove*"; all the old woman cared for was to get her share of the charity I had to distribute.

† See the admirable Paper by the Rev. J. Carne, of Merther, in No. IV of this *Journal*. I think some help may be got in the attempt to identify the places named in this record, by the study of the meaning of the names; thus, *Cudawoid* may be rendered "*Woden's wood*"; as also may *Cosawis*, in *Gluias*, and so *Cosawes* may be *Cudawoid*.

letters—confounding, for instance, *c* and *t*, *e* and *o*, *b* and *v*, *u* and *n*; and from the different modes of expressing the guttural, with a *c* or *ch*, a *g* or a *gh*, or leaving it out altogether; and also from confusion with regard to the literal mutations.

Few surnames are found in Domesday; none in connexion with Cornwall; but we find they came into common use shortly after the date of that book. Some of these were mere personal sobriquets taken from some peculiarity of the individual, or from his country or office, and were not originally intended to be hereditary, but became so by accident; among these may be reckoned the old name *L'Erchdekne*, which, as being a clerical office, one would not have expected to become an hereditary name. Other surnames were patronymics. The father's name was put after the son's, at first preceded by *Filius*, which was corrupted into *Fitz*. This corresponds with the Welsh *Ap*, of which we have some remnant in the Cornish names, *Price*, *Prisk*, *Bevan*, &c., the first letter being a corruption of *Ap*. Afterwards the connection between father and son was expressed by the father's name being put in the possessive case; thus we have: *Williams*, *William's son*; *Johns* (*Jones* is more common in Wales) *John's son*; and so *Richards*, *Rickards*, *Rogers*; though some of these may have arisen directly from the Latin forms, *Rogerus*, *Ricardus*, &c.*

But the great source of surnames, especially here in Cornwall, are *localities*.† Some names are at once seen to be from this source; and many more than are generally supposed have been thus derived, both here and in other parts of England. A lady, the other day, could not understand how *Chynoweth* could be *Newhouse*, seeing it

* In Carew's time, he tells us, it was "customary to surname a person by his father's Christian name, and to conclude with his residence; thus *John the son of Thomas dwelling at Pendarves* is called *John Thomas Pendarves*"; and he says that a family changing its abode would change its name; thus, *Trengove* was changed to *Nance*, *Bonithon* to *Carclew*. Tonkin says, in his time "the meaner sort, especially in the west, continue to call the son by the father's Christian name;" and though he says it was beginning to fall off, I have been told of some recent instances in S. Agnes, from which parish Tonkin takes his illustration. "I remember," says he, "one of the Tregeas of S. Agnes having three sons; himself was called Leonard Rawe" (the vulgar pronunciation of Ralph, his father's name), "his eldest son was William Leonard, the second John a'n Bans, from the name of the place he lived in, and the third Leonard Tregea."

† So much so, that Borlase, in his Vocabulary, giving "Leeshann, a surname," adds "*i.e.*, a name from a place."

was not the name of a house, but of a family. Territorial names were at first preceded by *de*. The lord of a manor named himself as *of* his manor; but this *de* was gradually dropped, and the territorial name became a surname. Others however, besides lords of manors and owners of estates, had their names from localities. The tenant of a farm, the occupier of a house, the labourer in his cottage, took their names from their residences. A person living near some well-known object would be called after it, to distinguish him from some other person of the same Christian name; thus we might have *George by the Church*, *Thomas at the River*, *John on the Hill*, *William in the Street*; and so the words *Church*, *River*, *Hill*, *Street*, would become, and are, surnames. So also strangers, coming from another village or place, would be called after the place whence they came. Thus, several years ago, I found in a county infirmary, that the patients, as a rule, called each other not by their respective surnames, but by the name of the town or place whence each came.

Most names of places were originally common names used as appellatives. When there was little communication with other parts of the country, and their own valley was almost the whole world to its inhabitants, it would be enough to speak of the river (*avon*), the hill (*bre*), the summit (*pen*), the well (*fenton*), the Church (*eglos*), the town or dwelling (*tre*), the house (*bod*), the mill (*melin*), the field (*parc*), &c. But this state of things could not last long. Where there was ever so little communication with other places, or where there were two wells, mills, &c., it would be necessary to add something to distinguish one from the other; hence would come such common names, found broadcast over the county, some of them repeated again and again in various parishes, (with or without some dialectic difference in the old language), as Higher-town (*Trewartha*), Lower-town (*Trewollas*), the Dwelling by the Tree (*Trewithen*), The House on the Downs (*Choon*), The Mill by the Wood (*Mellingoose*), Little-field (*Parc-bean*), Great-field (*Parc-veor*), The Field with a Well (*Parc Venton*), and so on. The number of names thus formed is more than any one would suppose. I have on my Lists, collected from histories, maps, surveys, old deeds, registers, &c., some 2400 names beginning with *Tre* and its variations, *Trem*, *Tret*, *Tres*, *Trev*; 500 with *Pen*; 400 with *Ros* and its variations; 350 with *Bod*, *Bos*, *Bo*, &c.; 300 with *Lan*,

Lam, La, &c. ; 200 with *Pol* ; 200 with *Car, Caer*. Some of these of course differ but little in the spelling, though referring to different places ; and some are only variations in the orthography of the same place. Many of these, especially those of boundary marks, fields, and enclosures, were doubtless affixed at the time of making a survey or valuation of a property, when it would be necessary to distinguish one place from another, by an appropriate name. Striking natural objects, of a permanent character, would, we may suppose, first be selected ; and, failing these, some temporary feature ; and thus, in *Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus*, *Oliver's Monasticon*, and similar works, in the boundaries of properties described, we frequently find a particular tree (*treow*, Sax.) mentioned. Possibly this "tree" may have given rise to some of our *Tres*, and to most of the final *trys*, *tres*, in other parts of the country. Sometimes a fence, a cross, a house, a hut or barn even, is given as on the boundary line ; and this having been removed, it becomes difficult to account for the name, which has been preserved ; while in other cases, identification of place has been rendered difficult by change of name, some feature of distinction having been selected, other than that which was originally adopted. Such a circumstance may happen within a generation or two, even now. I have a little property in Derbyshire ; a survey of it was made in 1806 ; the different enclosures were named, partly perhaps as they were known to the tenant, and partly as the surveyor thought best ; there are in the inventory then taken, among other names, Nether Fallow, Barn Close, Close above Barn, Close before the Door, Nether Meadow, Bushy Piece, Long Close, Road Piece, Thorntree Close, Nether Gorse Hill, Lamb Piece, Knoll Piece, Pingle, Rushy Close, Thistley Close, Hacking Piece, Wren Park, Hill Side, Far Croft, &c., &c.* In 1854 I had the property re-surveyed ; and though the same family had been continuously, and are

* Just such names occur in the old Cornish vernacular, especially in the Western parts, and are easily explained ; and if we could only know what the words really were which were given by tenants and labourers to the scribes who entered in conveyances such jaw-breaking, untranslatable names as *Crucaresken*, *Ponesdu*, *Ponsdonfili*, *Grelenbesels*, *Grudgdrahenot*, *Grugkennywol*, &c., we should very likely find that they admit of as easy explanation. But the things named being of equally temporary character with those given in English, both they and the names derived from them have passed away, and the places cannot be identified.

still tenants, as the old map which should have accompanied the inventory was lost, it was impossible to identify each field, many of the names having been changed. The same thing happens everywhere. Hence the importance of preserving old names,—not changing them because they may seem uncouth, for others which are thought prettier and more in accordance with the style of nomenclature in vogue.

Looking through Maps and Surveys here, I have found some curious English as well as Cornish names. I will mention only two, taken from the Plan of Gwennap Glebe: there was “Hook Meadow,” which I found was formerly of very irregular shape, and had a *hook*, or bend, in its fence; and “Homer-way Field,” which I at first was disposed to think owed its name to the classical taste of some Vicar; but as there is also a “Further-way Field,” Homer must be the comparative degree of the noun *home*, made into an adjective; just as it is common to say “shut home the door.” I found a field in S. Breock with a similar name; and in Talland there is a place called “Homerwell.”

In attempting to explain names of places, we often find names of animals used, it would seem, as distinctive designations: thus we have Trelowarren (Fox town), Trembleath (Wolf town). With regard to the latter, I was once asked if I believed that there were ever wolves in Cornwall, or that they had existed here, since it was found necessary to name the place, and that they had actually given name to the place. I answered, that it does not follow that the name was given from the *animal*; it is customary, we all know, to name persons after animals, birds, trees, gods and goddesses, human passions bad and good, and in fact every thing in creation; and, further, it is customary to name places after persons; so that all sorts of strange things may indirectly enter into the composition of local names, and “Trembleath” may be, not *the Wolf town* but *Wolf's-town*, having been the residence of a man called Blight=*Bleidh*, a wolf; as “Trelowarren” may have been of some one called Lewarn, a common family name=*Lowern*, *i.e.*, Fox; though, with regard to the latter, I should prefer rendering it *the dwelling* (tre) by the *fortification* (warren) *near the tumulus* (low). It is true we have thus a mixture of Teutonic and Celtic, a “*hybrida compositio*” as Baxter calls it; but such compounds are not unusual in this county. Nor are they to be wondered at,

when we remember the invasions to which Cornwall has been subjected, and the commercial intercourse she had in very ancient times, with foreign nations. Some persons find Phœnician and Hebrew names here; as, for instance, "Marazion," rendered *Bitter Zion*,* in "*Cornwall and its Coasts*," by Alphonse Esquiros, who confirms this rendering by his discovery of "Trejewas" (*the Village of the Jews*), and "Bojewan" (*the Abode of the Jews*). The same writer gives "Lostwithiel" as meaning *Lost within the hill*. Carew renders it *Lion's Tail*; and ridiculous as this seems (he was led by the sound of the word in Cornish, as was Esquiros by that in English), *lost* does mean tail, and *withell* is given by Borlase as *lion*. I am inclined however to take the name in connexion with the neighbouring parish of Withiel, and thus to render it *the palace, or court, of Withiel*, who, as Whitaker supposes, may have been the first Earl of Cornwall after the Saxons had taken possession of Liskeard.

Lhuyd held that most of the suffixes to *Tre* were corruptions of personal names; and he advised the making a collection of all the Christian names that could be found in the oldest Cornish pedigrees, and supplementing them from the Welsh. Without going quite so far as he, I think many of the suffixes to *Tre*, *Ros*, *Pol*, *Lan*, *Caer*, *Pen*, &c., may have thus originated; just as per-

* M. Esquiros seems doubtful whether to derive the *bitterness* from the Hebrew word *marah*, or from the Latin *amara*; but whatever may be the meaning of the latter part of the name, *Maraz* is plainly the old Cornish *marchaz*, (a market); the guttural *ch* being dropped. There is considerable uncertainty as to the latter part; *ion* may be only the plural termination, and so the name may be "*markets*"; or the *ion* may be the remnant of a diminutive termination, and so it would be "*little market*"; or it may have got this form from mistaking *u* for *n*, which would make it "*Thursday market*," corresponding with "*Market Jew*"; or, lastly, we may take *Zion* as the latter part of the name, and render "*The Market on the Strand*," (*sian*). Isaac Taylor, in his most valuable work on "*Words and Places*," makes the name Phœnician, and renders it "*The hill by the sea*." I cannot agree with him in this, nor in his rendering of Brown Willy, which he interprets *Bryn-Huel*="The tin mine ridge." I would rather make it "*The conspicuous hill*," from *Bron*, a breast, protuberance, hill; and *gwelas*, to see. The Rev. S. Lysons, in his interesting work on "*Our British Ancestors*," questions whether *Bal-dhu* and other *Bals* may not be derived from the Phœnician God, *Baal*; he would show some connexion between *Bal-dhu* and *Balli-dagh*, the Turkish name for the site of *Troy*. I prefer the simplest rendering, "*Black mine*."—Another surmise is that the present name comes from *Bal-Dewi*=*David's Mine*; and in support of this conjecture, reference is made to "*Dewstow*," the local pronunciation of *Davidstow*, the name of a parish in North Cornwall.

sonal names were prefixed to the Saxon *ton* and to the Danish *by*; e. g., *Trejago* (James-town), *Trejowan* (John's-town), *Tresadarn*, in Gwennap, Redruth, and S. Columb Major, (Saturn's-town), and *Nansadarn* (Saturn's-valley); this name, however, not being necessarily derived directly from the god, but indirectly through some person who, perhaps unconsciously, bore that heathen name; just as *Llansadwrnen* and *Llansadwrn*, in Wales, are called after S. Saturninus, not the god Saturn.

In conclusion, I feel that some apology is due from me, both for the length of this Paper, and for my having been presumptuous enough to undertake to treat on this subject and to propose the publication of "A Glossary of Cornish Names."* This has long been the amusement of my leisure hours; but, until I began actually to prepare for the press, I had no idea of the labour and research which the work involved. The number of Cornish names that have presented themselves is immense, and the various renderings, which some of them admit of, are extremely puzzling. Doubtless in many cases I shall expose myself to adverse criticisms. But, in reference to these, and to what I have brought forward in this Paper, I would say, with Horace:

"Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum."

* A Prospectus of this work is appended to the present No. of the *Journal*.

III.—*Flint Finds.*—By the REV. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES, M.A.

CONSIDERABLE controversy is going on in the geological and archæological sections of the scientific world, on the date and nature of Flint Finds. As was the case some 50 or 60 years ago, men of eminence in each of these sections have been hasty to theorize, instead of patient to examine; and the rashness of cosmological speculations on the subject has been equalled only by the credulity of archæological ones. By the geologists, all archæological data have been rudely treated, or set aside as contradictory to fact; and by archæologists the most palpable fabrications of fanciful discoveries have been accepted, in compliance with the supposed exigencies of physical science. Thus geologists have seen archæological objects, and specimens of human fabrication, in formations which, they gravely assure us, must have taken many myriads of years—perhaps of centuries—to produce. Archæologists, accepting their dicta upon the date and nature of the supposed objects of human workmanship, have immediately assigned positive characters to objects found in tumuli, caves, &c., and have carried back the formation of such receptacles to periods corresponding to predetermined geological epochs. Thus, in the gravels of the district of the Somme, and other parts of France, and in similar formations in England, because geologists have pronounced such gravels, &c., to require immense periods of time for their formation, and because certain portions of flint have been found to lie in these gravels in very great numbers, and such flints have been conjectured to shew signs of the hand of man having been employed upon them, therefore archæologists have been hasty to admit that the so-called manufactured flints and the gravels have been contemporaneous. They have allowed the geologists to assign dates to the gravel, and they have accepted these dates as at least posterior to the manufacturing of the flints. From this they have also been hasty to accept these dates as applying to manufactured flints found under less ambiguous circumstances; and then they have at once carried back the dates of the monuments in which the flints have been found—not indeed to the same periods as the gravels—but to far remoter periods than they

would have assigned them from any other independent facts and circumstances.

Hence there has arisen a spirit of antedating early remains, among many archæologists, from a desire to make their own conjectures synchronize with those of the geologists; and this spirit, depending upon the results of another independent science, threatens to be fatal to the exact method of deduction which ought to be observed by all those who enquire into the nature and value of objects of antiquity. Hence it is that very crude ideas have been entertained as to the dates of tumuli, kistvaens, dolmens, or cromlechs, fortified camps, crannoges, or phahlbauters, &c.; and hence the strange speculations as to the supposed cannibalism of the early inhabitants of the northern isles of Scotland; and so forth. Hence; too, the support given to the theory of periods—stone, bronze, and iron, especially by the northern antiquaries, but by no means based on sound archæological deductions.

Another consequence of this spirit of accommodation is, the yielding up of men's better judgment and good sense to the influence of great names. Because certain geological magnates have pronounced, *ex cathedrâ*, as to the remote ages of certain geological formations; and because certain archæologists have fancied that they have seen implements of human make in these formations; therefore down comes the former class with thundering *dicta* as to the immensely remote period when such and such a river scooped its way through such and such a bed of gravel or other detritus; and, finding the latter class ready to declare that certain portions of these gravels contain human instruments, enunciates astounding theories as to the age of the human species, and the place of man in the scheme of creation. At the same time, the archæologist, partly flattered, and partly scared, at finding his researches noticed by the great man of science, yields up his own humble judgment, and submits to the inferences of the geological professor. The latter class is more in fault than the former; the geologist may, or may not, be correct as to his estimates of periods; but the archæologist, who knows very little about the action of cosmological causes, by trying to link the operations of man to the unknown operations of nature, and by asserting that he sees evidence of contrivance in what, really, is only the result of inorganic action, yields up his right of independent judgment, and

follows submissively in the wake of others not competent to judge for him.

Thus, the geologist may be allowed to lay down certain theories as to the origin and date of the gravel beds of the Somme; but, had not M. Boucher de Perthes fancied that some of the flints found in them were fashioned by man, no one would ever have seen in other widely dissimilar stones approximations to instruments. Some of the flints found in these beds have an appearance, more or less fanciful, of symmetrical contrivance; hence it is inferred that an immense number of others, having a resemblance to them, are also to be considered as having been handled by man; and hence again, that all flints found anywhere, whether in undisturbed formations, or on the surface of the ground, if they in the slightest degree resemble the original finds, are all of similar origin,—all of similar date.

But these observers do not stop to examine:

(1). Whether the gravel beds, &c., really are susceptible of the remote dates assigned to them;—

(2). Whether the objects supposed to be fashioned by man are not found in those beds so lying as to preclude the possibility of any other than general geological causes;—

(3). Whether they really are of human fabric, or whether they have not their antitypes among the most ordinary gravel beds, now forming by tidal action, or by agricultural operations.

The two former points may very well be left in the hands of such an observer as Mr. Whitley, whose researches have gone far to disprove the illusions entertained by the “flint finders.” The third has not been fully worked out as yet, but may be commended to the diligent observation of those who may find themselves in the proximity of gravel beds, and of chalk districts where flints lie on the surface, and are used freely for road-making or other country purposes. In short, it may be entrusted to the care of those who have to handle flints, and who are practically acquainted with the strange forms, which stones of the kind are found to assume from any other causes rather than the hand of man.

As a trifling contribution to this class of observations, I beg leave to lay before the Royal Institution of Cornwall the accompanying specimens picked up by myself, during the winter of 1865, from gravel in the immediate neighbourhood of Arundel, on

the southern slope of the great chalk formation of the South Downs of Sussex.* They were derived from a small gravel-pit used for the walks of a garden, and most assuredly had never had any other application of the hand of man than the primary digging by the gardener, and the casual picking up by the collector. Among them will be found "flint flakes," "flint chips," "bulbs of percussion," "knives," and other fashionable denominations of flint finds. One knife in particular, if labelled "Abbeville," or "Menche-court," would pass muster amongst the most select of the class.

My observations were exceedingly limited, not extending over a space more than 100 feet square; but enough was found within these limits to show that the proofs of human fabrication must be much stronger before we can safely admit all the inferences of modern flint-finders.

It is commonly known among the Sussex Downs that flints, when first dug out of the earth, are so soft and liable to split that they are not fit to be used for road-making, but have to be exposed for months to the wind, and especially to the sun, before they become hardened enough to resist the wear and tear of vehicles and traffic. When a layer of flints is first dug up, the "chips" and "flakes," the "cores," "knives," &c., &c., would rather puzzle the cockney savant; and he might make up a choice tray of "implements," of any calculable, or incalculable date, without fatiguing himself by extensive researches. If he could be supposed to go to Caernarvonshire, and undertake the trouble of climbing up Snowdon from the Capel Curig side, by the gorges above Llyn Llydaw;—if he could attain the summit of the Glydr, with its hone quarry;—or if he could clamber over the gigantic heaps of débris, and the old moraines round the gloomy shores of Llyn Idwal, he might pick up "axes," "mauls," "hammers," &c., enough to prove anything,—except the fact of their having been made by the hand of man; and he might, in point of *date*, knock the Abbeville and the Metropolitan collectors all to shivers!

* These specimens are now deposited in the Museum of the *Royal Institution of Cornwall*, labelled: "Flint-flakes and Knives, from near Arundel. Presented by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, M.A."

IV.—*On recent Flint Finds in the South-West of England.*—By
NICHOLAS WHITLEY, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the
Royal Institution of Cornwall.

Read at the Spring Meeting, May 25, 1866.

IN a Paper inserted in No. II of our *Journal*, I described the Flint-flakes which are so numerous in the soil along the coast-line of Croyde Bay, and which have been assumed to be the “arrow-heads” and “flint knives” of a præ-Adamite race of men. I had formed a contrary opinion. From their number, position, gradation in size, and gradation in form, I inferred that they were formed by natural causes, and not by the hand of man. I was, however, not then aware how abundantly these flakes are found scattered over the surface of the surrounding country; and my present Paper must be considered as a record of further discoveries of what have been called Flint Finds.

At Croyde, the flakes are found at the base of the soil, which rests upon a bed of Drift,—a so-called “Raised Beach.” They may also be traced on the surface of the ground for half a mile along the hill-side towards Baggy Point, and to a height of 200 feet above the sea; and on the exposed side of the hill, where the soil has been wasted by weathering, a large number of flakes was found on the surface. These exposed flakes were covered with a white coating, the result of atmospheric action; but the shattered flints dug from under the soil, have their colour as fresh and their fracture and edges as sharp as if recently broken.

About a mile inland, at Putsburrow, precisely similar split flints and well formed flakes were found on the surface of the soil.

Along the shore line, I traced them from Morte Point on the north, to Northam on the south, a distance of full ten miles.

On the outside of Northam Pebble-ridge there is a Submarine Forest, which is exposed at low-water. The bed of decayed trees and roots rests on a stratum of blue clay; and shattered flints,

with marks of chipping on their surface, are scattered through this clay. If the surface soil on which this ancient forest grew is of the same age as the soil over the drift-beds (and I think this very probable), then we have these flints in the same geological position as those at Croyde,—an inference which is supported by apparent traces of boulder-clay under both the drift and the submarine forest; and, assuming that these split flints had a geological origin, their age might be fixed approximately, at the latter end, or close of the Drift Period.

Inside the estuary of the Taw, I have dug up flakes from the soil of Horsey Island, from Braunton Greatfield, and in the valley near Wrafton.

Twelve miles up the valley of the Taw, I found very perfect flakes on the surface of a ploughed field at Bartridge Farm, and in forming a road through a Wood, in land which had never been cultivated, the workmen dug out several; and I traced the flakes on the surface, up the hill-side, to 300 feet above the river.—On this one farm about four hundred shattered flints were found, of which one hundred were flakes.

Eight miles further up the valley of the Taw, at Colleton Barton, where I am breaking up ancient wood-land, my men picked up a considerable number of flakes, many of them more than a mile apart.

These flints have been found on lands under my care, where only I had opportunity of discovering them; and there is little doubt that they are scattered over the intervening lands which I have not inspected.

Thus, in North Devon, over an extent of country 20 miles long and 10 miles wide, these peculiar flakes are found. I have been told, and it is insisted on, by some leading philosophers, that I have made the important discovery of an ancient manufactory of præ-Adamite implements. But, independently of other considerations, 200 square miles of country forms so large a workshop for a few scattered savages, that I cannot concur in such an opinion.

I am indebted to Mr. Francis Hext for the information that flint-flakes are very numerous around Dozmare Pool, 890 feet above the sea. More than one hundred very perfect flakes have been picked up there, and I dug some out of the soil.

In the valley under Bishop's Wood, near Truro, I picked up two flakes; and, scattered through the soil of the Lowlands at St. Keverne, are many split flints.

But I have now to describe a most notable Find of arrow-headed flakes. In passing over that part of the Lizard table-land which is called Crousa Downs, I observed that the earthy part of the soil was washed away in patches, and that angular fragments of stone were exposed; and a few minutes' search produced more than 20 fractured flints, some of them perfect thin flakes of the arrow-head type. They were scattered between blocks of hornblende rock, over a barren surface which had never been cultivated, 300 feet above the sea. These flakes have lancet points, marks of chipping on their surface, and the bulb of percussion at the large end, said to indicate the direction of the blow by which they were severed; and which is assumed to be a proof of design, and, of course, of a designer.

This bulb of percussion is relied on as the almost exclusive evidence that the flakes were formed by man. It appears to be the result of a blow by impact; or it might have been caused by rolling pressure, or by expansion from unequal temperature. But, however produced, this appears certain,—that the rough split flints, so indefinite in form as to bear no marks of human skill, have this bulb as perfectly developed as the most perfect flakes. On inspecting the Chalk country covered with Drift gravel, around Henley on Thames, I found the arable land, for miles, loaded with split and shattered flints; so coarse was the fracture, so abundant the flints, so indefinite their form, that it was impossible to infer that they were broken by the hand of man, to be manufactured into tools; and yet in many of them, this bulb of percussion was most perfectly developed. Impressed by the weight of this evidence, I determined to examine the Chalk of the Isle of Wight, where the flints (as described by Mantell) are shattered *in situ*. I there found, in the soil on the north side of Bembridge Down, these flints *known to be split by natural causes*; and the roughest pieces showed the bulb of percussion as perfectly formed as those near Henley.

I do not, therefore, see how it is possible to avoid the conclusion that this bulb, said to be evidence of design, has in fact been produced by natural causes, and not by the skill of man.

The ground and polished Celts of the Second Stone Period of Lyell, are so obviously the work of man, and are so often found with other indications of his presence, that there can be no doubt they belong to the domain of the Antiquary. But the flint-flakes, so far as they are now included in the First, or Præ-Adamite, Stone Period, are within the province of the geologist, being formed and deposited by natural causes; and thus the boundary line between antiquarian records and geological facts must, in my opinion, be drawn between the First and Second Stone Periods of Lyell.

V.—*Celtic Remains on Dartmoor.*—By THOMAS KELLY, *Yealmpton.*

Read at the Spring Meeting, May 25, 1866.

ON the western borders of Dartmoor, verging upon the districts now cultivated, are numerous vestiges of the ancient inhabitants of the country, consisting of Hut Circles, Sacred Circles, Barrows, Kistvaens, Cromlechs, and Cairns. Immediately above, and within a furlong of the River Yealm, near Yealm Head, is a large Aboriginal Village; the basements of the Huts, which are from 40 to 50 in number, being still in good preservation.

Below this Village, and close to the banks of the river, are two oblong, rectangular buildings. One of them, on the eastern bank, is 26 feet in length, and 16 feet in breadth; and the remains of parts of the walls are about 6 feet in height. In this Hut is a Granite Stone (*See Fig. 1*), on which, at right angles to each other, are two rectangular hollows, which have evidently been sunk with a metal tool. The stone, or slab, is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and from a foot to 15 inches in thickness. Each of the two excavations is of the following dimensions: 16 inches long, 11 inches wide, and 8 inches deep. The sides of the hollows on this stone, as well as of those on two others to be presently referred to, are bevelled, so as to admit of any castings (if they were used for such a purpose) being easily removed. In the eastern wall of the Hut, just within the entrance, which is from the north, and marked by a stone post about 6 feet high (perhaps one of the original jambs), is a Niche, composed of four rough slabs, 21 inches high, 18 inches wide, and 14 inches deep; for what purpose does not appear.

At a short distance above this Hut, on the opposite side of the river, is another of the same description, 30 feet long, and 10 feet wide. (*See Fig. 2*). In this also is an excavated stone (*See Fig. 3*), similar to the one already described, excepting that it has

only one hollow. The stone is 2 feet 6 inches square ; the excavation is 15 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 5 inches deep. Outside the Hut is another stone, with only one excavation of about the same dimensions as the one inside. Probably it has been removed from within, at a comparatively recent period. Each of these two stones is nearly 18 inches thick, and would weigh about 300 lbs. —At the southern end of this Hut is a small division, as shewn in the accompanying sketch, and there are also several solid oblong stones, each about 2 feet long, and from 10 to 14 inches square in thickness ; they have evidently been worked, and in one or two is a shallow channel, 2 inches wide, and about half an inch deep.

It should be stated, in connection with these objects, as well as with all the others of similar character, that there are abundant evidences of all the valleys in the neighbourhood having been streambed for Tin.

As supplementary to the above, Mr. Kelly wrote on the 21st of May, as follows :

“I was on the Moor on Friday, and discovered another of the Rectangular Huts, with a Stone (*See Fig. 4*) similar to those described in my former letter, except that the excavations were upon a smaller scale. The stone was about three feet long, and very massive ; I should think its weight was 5 cwt. The excavations were not cut in the centre of the stone, but one at each corner. There does not appear to be much regularity in the size of the excavations, either in this or the others formerly noticed. The broken one was larger than the perfect one, but not so large as those in the other stones. I have thought it as well to give you a description of this last find, and I believe that similar stones are, or have been, in all these rectangular huts, though I have not succeeded in finding them in all, being unable to move the fallen-in ruins in the others. The Stream-works appear to have been in sets ; with a Hut attached to each set of works.”

Mr. Kelly has favoured us with an account of the other relics of primitive antiquity in this district. These have been, for the most part, mentioned in Rowe's "Perambulation of Dartmoor";

and we must content ourselves with giving a few extracts on points not noticed in that excellent work.

Mr. Kelly says :

“There are some ‘Beehives,’ but they are not numerous, and are composed entirely of stones overlapping each other, and forming a flattened cone. They are intermingled with the other Huts, but are so small—only seven or eight feet in diameter—that they do not seem to be well adapted for habitation, and were probably Store-houses or something of that kind.”

“The Hut Circles have been supposed to be Druidical ; it is however to be observed of those in this neighbourhood, that ancient Tin Stream Works are their invariable accompaniment ; though this does not necessarily take from their antiquity, and the persons working them may have been observers of the Druidical form of worship. Along the banks of every stream there is undeniable evidence that the ground has been worked for Tin ; and in every instance, these Hut Circles are in close approximation.”

Mr. Kelly notices two Sacred Circles in addition to the three already known in this neighbourhood. One “has lately been found near Sun Tor, by Harford Bridge, about 100 yards on the west side of the Tor. It is rather concealed by furze, thorns, &c., and is not so perfect as the one on Stalt Moor, which is by far the finest in this part of the Moor.—There is another near to, and S.S.W. of, Hangers-hill Rock, between it and Butterton Hill.—These Sacred Circles are stated by Rowe to be places set apart for the performance of Druidical religious ceremonies ; but in the explorations of the Castle Howard Tumuli in Northumberland, by the Rev. W. Greenwell of Durham, among which similar Circles occur, sunk Kistvaens were discovered in the enclosure, containing human remains, beads, urns, flints, &c. ; and it is not improbable that those in this neighbourhood were also places of sepulture and contain similar relics.”

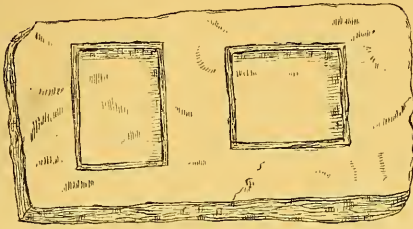
The following extracts from Mr. Greenwell’s letter above referred to, will serve to illustrate the general character of the dwellings of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country :—

“You are quite right in your view as to the object of the

small Circles ; they are the bases of Huts. In Yorkshire, together with similar Raised Circles, I have seen another mode of making the dwellings, by sinking a circular hollow five or six feet deep, and in some cases lining it with stones ; and it is possible that the roof was flat. However, the two are only different modes of constructing the same shaped and sized dwelling-places. I think it probable that similar places of habitation formerly existed upon the lower grounds, cultivation having destroyed all traces of them, as I have known it to destroy all evidences of larger Camps, with Mounds eight or nine feet high.—In Northumberland, those left are on the higher ground, because the plough has never touched it ; but I have no doubt that at one time they existed over the whole country. I take them to have been the habitations of the early tribes, who might, on Dartmoor, have been employed in working Tin, but who, no doubt, also lived on the higher ground, where game abounded, and where they were able to find more suitable places for defence against an enemy. In Northumberland they have no connexion with any mining operations. Cultivation explains their absence in the fertile parts ; its never having been used on the hills accounts for their being found there.”

Fig. 1.

PLAN.

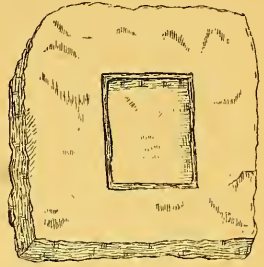


SECTION.



Fig. 3.

PLAN.



SECTION.



Fig. 2.

PLAN.



Fig. 4.

PLAN.



H. Mitchell Whitley del.

LAKE LITH. TAURO.

VI.—*A Singular Old Letter.*—From JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &c.

MR. Jonathan Couch prefaces the Letter with which he has favoured us, with the following observations:—

In what have been termed the Middle Ages of our history, the practice of Medicine was almost entirely in the hands of the Clergy; and even in our own days the privilege remains with a Bishop, of conferring the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, by which the bearer is entitled to practise the profession, independently of the claims of any other Body. But, it is to be inferred from the following letter that, at no very distant date, the Bishops laid claim to the further right of preventing from exercising the profession in England, any person who had taken his medical degree in a foreign University. This letter affords probably the only authentic instance of the enforcement of such a prohibition.

May it please your Lord^{sh}.

After most humble Duty presented to your Lord^{sh}, & a due Acknowledgm^t of your Lord^{sh}'s Favor to let me know by m^r ffances Cook the Information given against Me; I Presume to lay before your Lords^{sh}

That 'tis about thirty years since, that I was honour'd with the Title of Doctor of Physick. In a Forreign University indeed; but after a Performance of all the Exercises Requir'd there, & after many years standing in One of Our Own. I do Confess too, that I haue often been in Consultation with D^r Bidgood & D^r Davy, & some times with D^r Thruston, in this County; & with D^r Polwhele & D^r Stephens of Truroe, in that of Cornwall. And I beleive I did Nothing then, or since, that brought me within the Penalty of any Law, in the true Intention & Meaning of it.

But for these several years last past I haue Confin'd my selfe; being willing to Intend matters of another Nature, less Burthensom unto my Thoughts. For that Reason I haue Excus'd my self to all Persons of Quality inviting my Assistance, except one or two of my Relations & Old Acquaintance. Nor haue I lain one

Night, or but one, out of my own house on *that* Account, for about these ten Years.

However, I am in your Lord^{ps} Judgement whither I shall Offend in giving Advice, Freely, to the Poor; Or in giving my Opinion unto Others who, in their Extremity, Request it, Or, till they can procure Other Helpe, which I haue ever Encourag'd to, & held my Selfe Relev'd by. If your Lordsh^p in your great Wisdom think Fit to Refuse Me your Permission in such Circumstances, (for I haue long agoe withdrawn my Selfe from general Practice;) I shall certainly Conform to your Lords^{ps} Pleasure, as soon as it shall be signified to me.

But I beseech your Lord^p to do me the Justice Not to take my Character from Rumors, which are alwayes Uncertain, & most times, Worse; Or from Men who, perhaps, may Envy me the Shadow I haue, my whole life, Affected to keep in, & who, for that Reason, haue never had the Opportunity (if they had the Will) of Understanding me Truely.

I am sensible I Need your Lordsh^{ps} Pardon for this Boldnes & Freedom; but am sensible too, that I Commit it to a Noble Breast, which euer Loues Cleerness, & puts the best Construction upon things that they will bear. And therefore I am in no Pain least any Advantage shall be made to my Prejudice, of Any thing I haue now Written; who am, with all Duty,

Right Reverend & Right Hon^{ble}

Your Lordship's

most Humble

& most Obedient

Servant

Totnes

Sept. 17. 1689.

RICH: BURTHOGGE

The outer address of the Letter is:—

These

For the Right Reverend Father

in God Jonathan Lord Bishop of

Exon

att his Trelawne

Cornwall

VII.—POPULAR ANTIQUITIES.—*Tinner Folk Lore.*—By THOMAS Q. COUCH.

THE Tinner, dressed in “blanketing coat,” and slouching in huge pachydermatous boots, is a being as strange as he is picturesque. At home and by his fire of piled-up turves, he is no less interesting for the peculiar manner of his life, unchanged from ancient times, and for the stores of wild tradition with which he will unreservedly entertain you if long acquaintance have entitled you to his confidence. I have long known the tanners of the ancient district of Blackmoor, and here put on record a few of the special observances, with their meaning, which have been perpetuated from remote ages to our own times by those engaged in this old branch of Cornish industry.

The first red-letter day in the tinner’s calendar is *Paul’s Pitcher-day*, or the eve of Paul’s Tide (January 24th). It is marked by a very curious and inexplicable custom, not only among tin-streamers, but also in the mixed mining and agricultural town and neighbourhood of Bodmin, and among the sea-faring population of Padstow. The tinner’s mode of observing it is as follows:—On the day before the Feast of St. Paul, a water-pitcher is set up at a convenient distance, and pelted with stones until entirely demolished. The men then leave their work, and adjourn unto a neighbouring ale-house, where a new pitcher, bought to replace the old one, is successively filled and emptied, and the evening is given up to merriment and misrule.

On enquiry whether some dim notion of the origin and meaning of this custom remained among those who still keep it up, I find it generally held to be an ancient festival intended to celebrate the day when tin was first turned into metal,—in fact, the discovery of smelting. It is the occasion of a revel, in which, as an old streamer observes, there is an open rebellion against the water-drinking system which is enforced upon them whilst at work. This custom is not quite peculiar to tanners, but is, as has been said, observed elsewhere—with variations.

At Bodmin, the boys of the town are accustomed, on Paul’s

Eve, to slink along the streets, and hurl a pitcher, commonly stolen, and filled with unsavoury contents, into any house the door of which may have been incautiously left open. Often, on entering a house, I have stumbled over the fragments of a Paul's Pitcher. In "Notes and Queries" (1st Series, v. III, p. 239), is a description, by the late esteemed Sir Hugh Molesworth, of the custom as kept at Padstow. Whilst asking for an explanation, he ventures one of his own, which seems to me far-fetched and improbable. He supposes it to have reference to an expression in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans (ch. ix, v. 21) as to the power of the potter to make one vessel unto honour and another unto dishonour.

This has none of the claims for continuance that many of our old customs present to our sympathies; and in a short time, its observance, which is now a mere drunken frolic, or a piece of boyish mischief, will have disappeared from among us, except in this record.

Friday in Lide is the name given to the first Friday in March, from *lide*, an Anglo-Saxon name for this month. I have heard this archaism only among tanners, where it exists in such sayings as this: "Ducks wān't lay till they've a drink'd *lide* water." Friday in Lide is marked by a serio-comic custom of sending a young lad on the highest *bound*, or hillock, of the work, and allowing him to sleep there as long as he can; the length of his *siesta* being the measure of the afternoon nap for the tanners throughout the ensuing twelvemonth. The weather which commonly characterizes Friday in Lide is, it need scarcely be said, not conducive to prolonged sleep.

In Saxon times, labourers were usually allowed their mid-day sleep; and I have observed that it is even now permitted to husbandmen in some parts of East Cornwall, during a stated portion of the year. Tusser speaks of it in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry":

"From May to mid August, an hōur or two,
Let Patch sleep a snatch, howsoever ye do:
Though sleeping one hōur refresheth his song,
Yet trust not Hob Grouthead, for sleeping too long."

Midsummer-day, the feast of the Summer Solstice, is marked

only by the elevation of a bush or a tall pole, on the highest eminence of the stream work.

The second Thursday before Christmas-day is *Picrou's Day*, still kept, but with no other distinctive ceremonies than a supper and much merry-making. The owner of the tin-stream contributes towards this festivity a shilling for each man. I would ask particular attention to the tradition which says that this feast is intended to commemorate the discovery of tin by a man named "Picrou's." It would be interesting to know, from other correspondents, whether such a belief is held by tanners in other districts. My first impression was that the day might take its name from the circumstance of a *pie* forming the *pièce de résistance* of the supper; but this explanation is not allowed by tanners, nor sanctioned by the usages of the feast. What truth there may be in this tradition of the first tanner Picrou's, it is now too late to discover; but the notion is worth recording. It has occurred to me, whether, from some similarity between the names, (not a close one, I admit), the honour of Picrou's may not have been transferred to St. Piran, usually reputed to be the patron-saint of tanners. Many more violent transformations than this mark the adaptation of heathen customs to Christian times. Polwhele says: "The tanners of the county hold some holidays peculiar to themselves, which may be traced up to the days of saintly superstition. The *Jew-whydn*, or White Thursday before Christmas, and St. Piran's Day, are deemed sacred in the mining districts." (*Hist. of C.*, v. I, p. 132, note). In the Blackmoor district, I have never seen the slightest recognition of St. Piran, who seems to have been, like St. Keyne, "no over holy saint"; and his connection with tanning, as given by Polwhele, has always been received here as a novel piece of information. The Feast of St. Piran is on the 5th of March; to which the nearest of our holidays is *Friday in Lide*.

A record of the customs of other tin districts would be very acceptable, as helping to elucidate those strange but very interesting antiquities.

VIII.—*Observations on the Gold Gorgets or Lunettes found near Padstow, and now in the Museum at Truro.*—By EDWARD SMIRKE, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, &c.

THE circumstances under which the golden ornaments, on which I propose to make some observations, were discovered on the estate of Harlyn, near Padstow, on the north coast of Cornwall, have been already recorded in the proceedings of this Society.* It has also been, on the same occasion, stated that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, by whom the articles were claimed under the franchise of Treasure-trove, had been pleased to direct that they should be deposited in the Museum of the Royal Institution of this County. It has also been already stated that we owe it to Mr. C. G. Prideaux Brune that the attention of the members of this society was first called to this discovery, and that steps were taken to secure so valuable an object of archæological interest for the permanent gratification of public curiosity.

In submitting to the readers of this Journal some further notice of these remarkable ornaments, I wish it to be understood that I do not claim any special qualification for this task, or more familiarity with this class of antiquities than many others besides myself possess. But I have thought that it might be acceptable to our readers, who now have the advantage of ready access to the articles themselves and great facilities for close inspection, that they should be informed of the views which are entertained by antiquaries respecting such personal ornaments, and of the discovery of the same or very similar objects, on former occasions, in this or in other countries.

It has already been stated that, on two former occasions, such ornaments as the present have been already found in this county. Of these, one has been engraved by Lysons in the Cornwall volume of his *Magna Britannia*, which, at first sight, looks like a *fac simile* of the larger one of those now before us; but, in fact,

* See 48th Annual Report (1866) of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

the patterns slightly vary from each other. This is now in the strong room of the British Museum.

Another has been brought under my notice by my friend Mr. Albert Way, from whom I have obtained an outline. It was found some years ago in some part of the parish of St. Juliot, also in the north part of this county. The surface decoration of this is also very similar to that of the larger of the two now in our Museum at Truro. Like that figured by Lysons, it is indeed almost a *fac simile*. This Juliot treasure is believed to be still in existence. It has been seen by living persons not long ago; but its present place of deposit is unknown to me.

I find in a valuable Paper by Mr. Birch, contained in Vol. III of the *Archæological Journal* (A.D. 1846), p. 37, mention of another like golden lunette, found in the western part of this County, "at Penwith." But, as the name *Penwith* applies only to a large *Hundred* of this county and to no precise locality, and as the place of discovery of the one engraved by Lysons is certainly in that *Hundred*, I rather think the *two* referred to must be one and the same, and not two different ones.

All four of these articles were therefore found in Cornwall, at places not far distant from our North Coast.

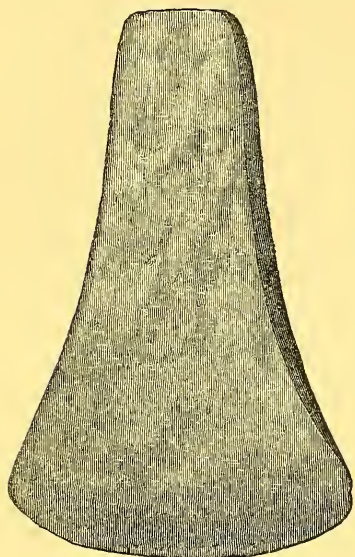
I cannot find that any ornaments of their precise character or form have been yet found in any other part of England, or in Wales, or in Scotland.

In Ireland, and in Ireland alone, this form of personal decoration (if such it be), of the same precious metal, is of comparatively familiar occurrence underground. There are several of these in the British Museum in company with the Cornish find before referred to. In the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, at Dublin, I found fifteen specimens in July, 1865. They are figured or described in Sir W. R. Wilde's valuable Catalogue, Part III. In all, the linear form of surface ornamentation, with zig-zag, or vandyked, or diamond and lozenge-shaped, lines only, without any curvilinear variation of frieze or form, is predominant, as in the examples now in our Museum. One of the most remarkable was brought over for exhibition in the Loan Museum, in London, in 1862.

I am informed that the Museums of some other places in Ireland contain like examples; but I have not seen them.

There is great variety of size, and some of form, in all that I have seen; some in the British Museum are very small—only three or four inches in diameter.

It will be seen that the surface ornamentation is produced partly by graving, and partly by punching; the fainter lines being by the former process. Illustrative engravings of the Padstow lunettes, part of the larger one being of the original size, accom-



Bronze Celt, found at Harlyn.

pany this Paper; and also a wood-cut of a bronze celt found with them.* The weight of the larger is 4 oz. 9 dwts.; of the smaller, 2 oz. 2 dwts. With them, or on the same spot, was found the celt here figured. This will be allowed to be *some* evidence of the contemporaneous use of these different classes of objects. Taking this into consideration, and also the total want of any resemblance to Roman or Saxon workmanship, we may safely presume the lunettes to be of very early, if not of prehistoric date, now commonly called Keltic or British.

For many years past, local Societies, and museums of local antiquities, have existed in

this and other countries; and I have taken some pains to ascertain whether any relics, of the character and type of these lunettes, have been found, or recorded to be found, out of the United Kingdom.

The examples most nearly resembling them have been found in France. If I rightly understand Mr. Birch's references and

* The engravings of these objects were made at the joint expense of Mr. Albert Way and Mr. Smirke, for the use of the Archæological Institute and of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

engraving (*Archæological Journal*, Vol. III, pp. 36, 37), one found at St. Ayr, in Normandy, very closely resembles the Cornish lunettes in respect both of form and surface enrichment. It is figured, with others, in the *Memoirs of the Norman Society of Antiquaries* (1827, 1828).

We are indebted to Mr. Bathurst Deane for a very detailed notice of a like discovery in the ancient Bretagne, near Quentin, in 1832. A peasant, in search of buried treasure on the site of one of those monumental lithic remains, which remind the visitor of that district so strongly of the western moors and granite wastes of Cornwall, disinterred no fewer than twelve such articles of gold, valued at £1000 and upwards, and weighing, on the whole, 21 lbs. Of these, ten are engraved in the plates illustrating Mr. Bathurst Deane's *Memoir* in Vol. 27 of *Archæologia*, read to the Society of Antiquaries in February, 1836; and seven of these bear a strong general resemblance to the Irish and Cornish types. Numbers 1 and 12 in the engraving have rather the character of solid necklets or collars, to which the name of *torc* is more commonly assigned. The others seem also of a more solid and less flexible kind than the thin and broad laminae which form the Irish type of lunettes; but the mode of ornament strictly resembles the zig-zag and linear character of those now before us. Engravings of some of them will be found also in Mr. Akerman's *Archæological Index*, Plate VII, in which Nos. 111 to 115 exemplify my observation.

Some near approach to these ornaments will be also found in the Museum of Antiquities at Copenhagen; of which the reader will find copious illustrations in the volume by the learned Worsaae—*Nordiske Oldsager*, &c., (1859), and in Lord Ellesmere's *Guide to Northern Archæology*,* (published in 1848), compiled from Danish authorities. They are, by northern antiquaries, classed among hair ornaments or *Diadems*; to the purposes of which some are certainly applicable, and were probably intended to be so applied. The zig-zag line ornament, though occasionally occurring both in the bronze and gold examples, is not so predominant as in our Irish and Cornish types. Indeed, I cannot say that the Scandinavian examples can be strictly regarded as clearly belonging to the same type.

As to the use of these lunettes, or the precise mode of wearing

them, we are left only to conjecture; and as conjectures are various, we find various names assigned to them. They have been called gorgets, diadems, collars, torcs, according as they have been thought designed for wear round the throat, on the head, or round the neck. The mode of attachment, or connexion, of the two ends (for they generally have bulbous extremities or hooks) is also open to question. Like the pen-annular armlets and bracelets of our Keltic predecessors, they must have been kept in their place either by mere pressure, or by hooks, or by external means of connexion which have been made of perishable or fragile materials. In the absence of correct information, the name *lunette* has been adopted, as pledging us to no theory on this point.

So also we are left to conjecture whether these frail lunettes of Cornwall and Ireland were designed for male or female use. We know, however, that among nations as well Asiatic as European, such articles were and are in use in common by both sexes, whether designed for mere decoration, or as insignia of state, or of official distinction, or of eminent merit. Joseph was invested with his gold chain by Pharaoh, and Daniel by Belshazzar, the Chaldæan King, in token of vice-regal authority (Dan. ch. 5, v. 29); and it is remarkable that the word called "chain" in our version is, in the latter instance, called by the Chaldæan name "manek," or "meneka," in the Hebrew Bible,—the very name assigned to the Gallic torques by one of the best of Roman historians, Polybius.* The Panchæan Arabians, both male and female, priests and warriors, wore torques, armlets, and ear-rings, according to Diodorus of Sicily (Lib. V, cc. 45, 46); and (if the indifferent authority of Dion Cassius, or rather of his abridger, Xiphilinus, the monk, is to be trusted) Boadicea wore a golden chain or torc (*στρεπτὸν*) when she addressed her very apocryphal allocution to her army;

* The word in the Greek is *μανιάκης*. (Polyb., Lib. II, cc. 29 and 30), to which Bochart and Gesenius confidently refer as the synonym and derivative of the Chaldæan word. I cannot, however, agree in opinion with Mr. Bathurst Deane, who fancies that this *μανιάκης* exactly characterizes the Breton lunettes or circles, as distinguished from torques. Polybius plainly refers to the Gallic torque or military collar, which has little in common with the Irish lunettes or gorgets, though possibly the use and object may have been the same.

Those who desire to know all that is to be found in written records about torques, must resort to Scheffer's treatise in the *Thesaurus* of Grævius, Vol. 12, and to Mr. Birch's paper, already quoted.

as, I doubt not, our Queen Elizabeth did when she reviewed her troops at Tilbury on the occurrence of a later invasion.

It is very probable that golden relics, of this type, have before been found in Cornwall, but at a time when Prideaux Brunes were scarce in the county, and the melting-pot supplied the deficiency. Mr. Davies Gilbert tells us in his *Parochial History*, under *Talland* (Vol. 4, p. 33), of the disinterment of a "gold chain" and "brass instruments like hatchets," (probably celts), near Little Larnick, and not far from a mound on Looe Down. The chain had been afterwards used as a whip, 18 inches long, to drive cows, and was eventually sold for £3 to a jeweller at Dock, who called it "Corsican gold." I hope that those examples of successful researches may not be lost in this generation, and that liberal remuneration may help to intercept our relics and rescue them from the crucible.

In our inquiry respecting the native country of the lunar ornaments, several questions present themselves to us.

Are they of foreign manufacture and imported? or, are they of home workmanship—that is, the veritable production of the earlier inhabitants of these Islands? If of British or aboriginal produce, are the Scoti of Ireland to have the credit of them? or, was the goldsmith a native of parts on this side the Irish Channel?

If we attribute the work to foreign art, imported through the medium of foreign commerce, we shall not be destitute of plausible grounds for our conjecture. We all know, from data beginning with Cæsar's earliest notice of us down to the present day, that Britain must have been from early times in some sort dependent on foreign commerce. In truth, it has never ceased to be so. There are no strong grounds for ascribing to the peoples and tribes of this country anything like commercial activity or the refinements of art, before the Roman settlement in it. Boadicea need not have purchased her golden collar from any British Storr and Mortimer, or any Keltic Emanuel. Our own Birmingham factories are to this day engaged in making, for export, beads, showy rings, bracelets, and trinkets, to conciliate the good will and good offices of many an unskilled native of another hemisphere and of islands as distant as our antipodes.

The Tyrian and Sidonian traders were largely so engaged with Europe. The glyptic and plastic arts, the manufacture of

metal, of glass, of precious gems, of exquisite dyes, and of princely and consular robes, were familiar to them; and their productions were eagerly sought after by kindred, as well as by distant, nations. The proofs of this are too well known to need reference. Those who require authorities will find them in Kenrick's *Phœnicia*, chapters VI—VIII, where they will find reference to the magnificent language of prophetic lamentation addressed to Tyre (Ezekiel, ch. 27), which that author has rightly deemed to be "the most valuable document for its commercial history that has come down to us."—"Directly, or indirectly, its commerce in the 6th century before CHRIST embraced the whole world."

Nor has the instructive incident related in the *Odysseia* escaped his observation. Mythology itself may teach us history; and we may fairly accept Homer's account of the commercial dealings of the Phœnician navigators and merchants, even though interwoven in the texture of the fictitious wanderings of Ulysses. He tells how Phœnician sailors brought a cargo of innumerable trinkets to the Island home of Eumæus's royal father, and succeeded, through the treachery of a Sidonian female servant, in kidnapping young Eumæus, while the ladies of the household were engaged in admiring the beautiful and tempting necklace of gold and amber* which the crafty trader was displaying to their view.

Shall we not be justified in surmising that Sidonian or Tyrian artificers were the real authors of the "round tiaras like the moon," "the neckchains and bracelets," "the crescents and pendants," which the daughters of Zion are denounced for wearing,† as they certainly were of the gorgeous decorations of the Temple of Solomon?

Perhaps the above sketch of Phœnician arts and commerce would suffice to indicate the quarter which might possibly have supplied such precious relics of ancient art as are now before us. I well know the favour which this tradition of Phœnician intercourse finds in the Cornubian mind. It is treated as a sort of Palladium or idol, any attempt to displace which by sceptical

* "Χρύσειον ὄρμον ἔχων, μετὰ δ' ἠλέκτροισιν ἔεργτο."

Odysseia, Lib. O, v. 459.

† Isaiah, ch. iii, v. 18 to 23; Ezekiel, ch. xvi; with the corrections contained in the Annotated Paragraph Bible, Ed. 1857; and in Kenrick's *Phœn.* p. 254.

heretics will be received with marked resentment. But we must not forget that the interest in this question is not to be limited to Cornwall, or to Ireland; for I have shown that other, even Scandinavian, regions can shew ornaments of a like general character, where the influence of Phœnician traffic is not so satisfactorily established as (we flatter ourselves) it has been in South Damnonia.

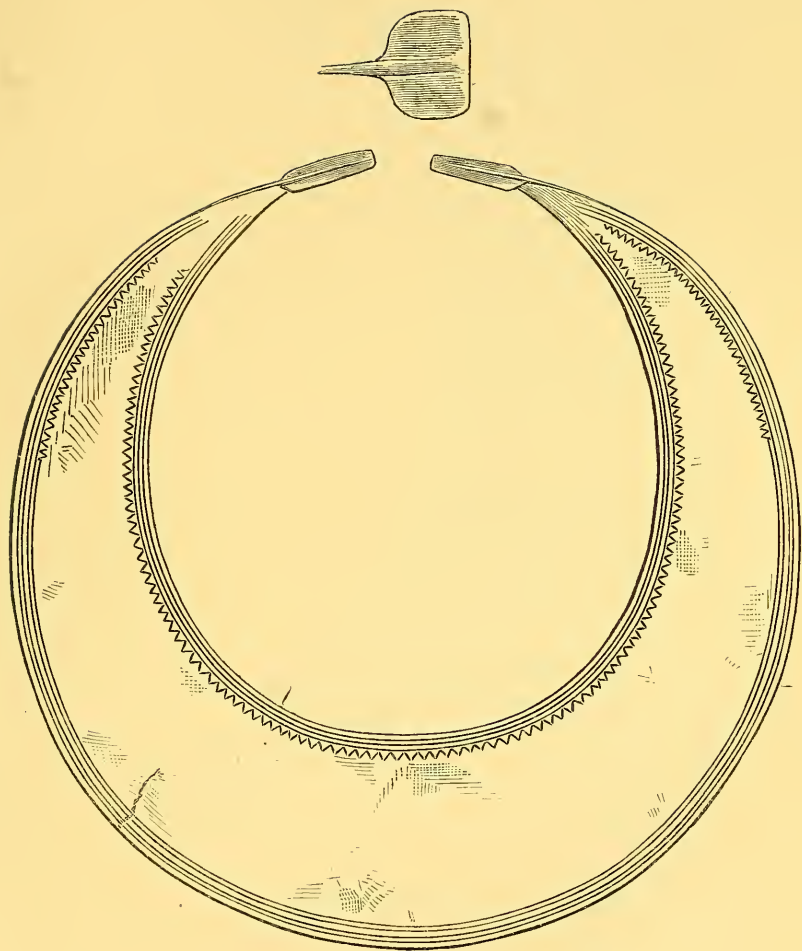
Nor must other considerations be overlooked. It is to be regretted that, at present, we are in possession of so few vestiges of indubitable Phœnician metallic workmanship that it is not easy to obtain any clear conception of the favourite style of ornamentation current among the artificers of that race. We have still no decisive tests of Tyrian handiwork, such as we possess of Greek and Roman work;—no ideal type wherewith to compare the disinterred relics of suspected Sidonian treasure, notwithstanding the late labours of Mr. Charles Newton in that behalf. Among those which I have had an opportunity of examining (they are neither many nor important), I have perceived nothing of the character of that surface ornament which evidently prevailed in these Irish or Cornish gorgets.

We shall not be warranted in bestowing on these golden relics the praise of any great skill or of any distinguished æsthetic genius. The graved lines and simple forms are of a class likely to be adopted by rather rude, unimaginative artificers, and such as were in fact adopted almost universally in early pottery, before the more elegant forms and beautiful creations of ancient Greek art prevailed. A zig-zag moulding, broken and angular straight lines, and lozenge-shaped gravings or impressions, seem to be among the earliest and easiest efforts of ornamentation or enrichment. They require the smallest resort to the powers of invention or execution. I believe the prevalence of this simple style of ornament must be known to all, who have had occasion to inspect any collection of so-called Keltic pottery in almost any part of Europe. I would point out, among late printed works, Sir John Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, and its illustrations; and the Urns depicted in the plates of Davis and Thurnam's *Crania Britannica*, Decad I, 2; Decad II, 15, 16; Decad III, 22; Decad V, 41, 42; Decad VI, 53, 58. A sepulchral vessel found near Penzance in 1839, and carefully copied in Plate III of Edmonds's "Land's End District," is a very good example. Nor are instances

of such ornament wanting in metallic workmanship. There is a bronze celt and a small hatchet in the Copenhagen Museum, Worsaae's *Catalogue*, pl. 37; a gold and bronze vase or flask, *ibid.*, p. 61; and another urn, p. 63. Indeed it would be endless to specify examples.

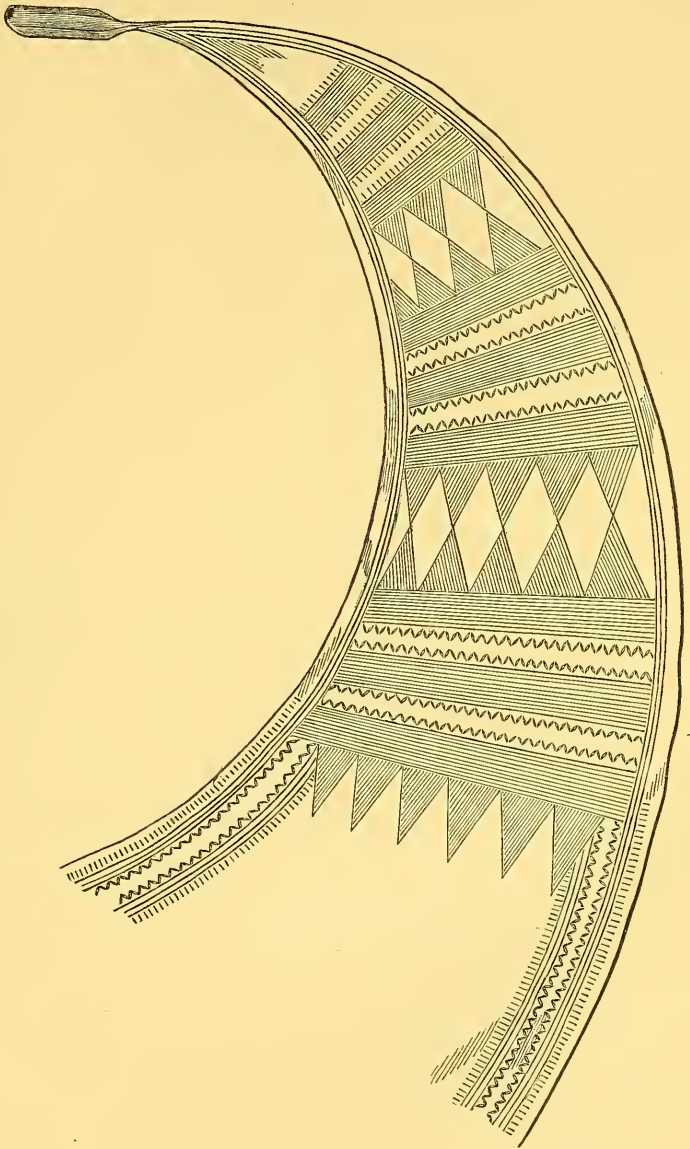
I must therefore avow my present impression to be, that these golden spoils from Padstow, Penwith, and St. Juliot, are the work of early British or Irish art. I can see nothing in them to put in requisition the higher artistic skill or genius of either classic or Semitic art. The only difficulty is to account for the supply of their raw material—gold. But this enigma involves no more difficulty here than in some other countries where gold takes an early part in Keltic, Scandinavian, and other primæval art, and seems to have been contemporary with bronze and iron implements. Man in search of the precious metals seems, at no time, to have found much difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of them, especially of gold; and, in many cases, he may have found it where the supplies have now been long exhausted, or have ceased to be worth the search in competition with the richly auriferous regions of modern discovery; just as the Streamworks of Cornwall have ceased to invite the enterprize of modern mining companies. I would refer my readers, on this subject, to the Paper by my valued friend, Mr. Albert Way, in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. VI, on the Recent Gold-finds in Great Britain; and to further notices in Vol. XVI, p. 209, and Vol. VII, pp. 64, 65 of that work.

In making this suggestion of the probable Irish origin of some of these lunettes, I would refer to those considerations which I had the pleasure of submitting to the members of this Society in 1861, when I attempted to illustrate the remarkable Ogham Stone from Fardel in Devonshire, near Ivybridge, (which is about to occupy a conspicuous place in our National Collection), and pointed out the ancient and subsisting memorials of the former intimate connexion and intercourse of this County with the Sister Island.



Golden Lunette found near Padstow.

Scale, half original size; weight 4 oz. 9 dwts.



Portion of a Golden Lunette found near Padstow.
Original size.

IX.—*Notice of a Mural Grave, Stone Coffin, and Two Effigies of the Family of Carminow, of Carminow, in Mawgan Church, near Helston.*—By JOHN JOPE ROGERS, Penrose.

EARLY in 1865, the south wall of the south transept of the Church of Mawgan in Meneage became dilapidated, and it has since been rebuilt from the foundation. This transept has always been called "the Carminow aisle," and was probably erected, as the window tracery seems to indicate, about the end of the 14th or early in the 15th century. The south wall contained a low arched recess, which had long sheltered a cross-legged effigy of a Knight, in freestone, much defaced by time, but bearing on the shield distinct traces of the simple armorial bearing of the Carminows: Azure, a bend or. A female effigy, in the same material, and rather more mutilated, and reported to represent the Knight's lady, lay on a ledge of the wall, near his. The recess was much too shallow to admit both effigies; indeed it had scanty room for one.

During the removal of the old walls in June, 1865, it was discovered that a carefully built grave, four feet deep, and of the usual form of a brick grave (*see Plate*), formed part of the south wall of the transept, and was carried down to the foundation, from the floor line. The grave contained a perfect skeleton, laid out as if in burial, with the arms extended on either side of the body, but without any remains of a coffin, except a few small fragments of metal, ornamented. The wood, if there had been any, had crumbled to dust.

This grave was covered by a stone coffin, which was built into the wall, having its base line level with the transept floor; but there was no evidence, externally, of the presence either of grave or coffin, until the removal of the wall; nor does it appear that their existence was known to any one in the parish. The stone coffin was of the form in use until the 13th century (*See Plate*). It had been split across, and repaired. Parts of what appeared to have been the original stone cover were used to support the effigy, by being placed transversely under it at each end, and over

the coffin. The coffin was filled with rubbish, which contained three skulls, a quantity of human bones, some small fragments of alabaster and of stained glass, the iron part of a hammer, and part of a rake with remains of its wooden handle, which had survived the wooden coffin in the moister grave beneath. Two Nuremberg counters were found in that part of the wall which contained the stone coffin. These have been submitted to Mr. Albert Way, who pronounces them to be of not very uncommon types; and as they were, most probably, not older than 1500—1550, they must have found their way into a crevice in the wall long after the date of the grave.

The family of Carminow was one of the most ancient in Cornwall, and was reputed to have resided at Carminow, in Mawgan parish, before the Norman Invasion. They were lords of the ancient Manor of Winnianton, of which Carminow was parcel, together with other manors in Meneage. Winnianton is identical with "Winetone" in Domesday, and it gave name to one of the seven divisions of the county at that date.

Davies Gilbert (*Parochial History of Cornwall*, 1838, III, 129), quotes old Hals as recording a trial in the Earl Marshal's Court in the reign of Edward III, in which Lord Scrope complained that Carminow had assumed his arms: Azure, a bend or. Carminow pleaded the antiquity of his arms and family, saying that his ancestor was ambassador from Edward the Confessor to the French King, who gave him the arms. Scrope being Lord Chancellor, the Cornish squire had to consent to "difference" his coat in future with a label of three points gules; but the antiquity of the family does not appear to have been disputed, though the foreign origin of the armorial coat may have been deemed objectionable.*

The elder branch of the family of Carminow became extinct in the male line in the person of Sir Thomas Carminow, who died about 1370,† leaving three co-heiresses, the eldest of whom, Jane, married Arundell of Lanherne, who was one of the largest land-

* See *Lysons' Cornwall*, cxx, cxxv, and a Pedigree in *Polwhele's Cornwall*, Bk. II, 43.

Some Deeds in possession of Mr. Rogers of Penrose (who now has the Carminow and Winnianton Manors) have perfect seals attached, A.D. 1339—1361. The label of three points does not occur on any of them.

† The Penrose deeds show that Sir Thomas was living in 1361.

owners in Cornwall ; he was commonly called "the great Arundell," and was ancestor of the Arundells of Wardour. He took the Carminow and Winnianton estates ; whilst Merthen, Kenel, and other manors went with the two other co-heiresses.

We learn also from the Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Exeter, that the Rectory of Mawgan was held about this time by one of the Carminows ; for the first Rector of whom there is any record, was Thomas de Carminow, who was admitted August 6, 1349, and remained Rector till 1361.

Hals continues (*Davies Gilbert's Cornwall*, III, 132) : "In this local place of Carminow those gentlemen had their ancient domestic chapel and burying place, the walls and windows whereof are still to be seen ; in which place also formerly stood the tombs and funeral monuments of divers once notable persons of this family ; of which sort, in the beginning of King James the First's reign, when this chapel was left to run to ruin and decay, the inhabitants of this parish of Mawgan, out of respect to the memory of those gentlemen, brought from thence two funeral monuments in human shape, at full length, made of alabaster, *freestone*, or marble, man and woman I take it, curiously wrought and cross-legged, with two lions couchant under their feet, and deposited or lodged them in this parish Church of St. Mawgan, where they are yet to be seen, though the inscriptions and coat of armour thereof are now obliterated and defaced by time."

The architecture of the original transept had every appearance of the style prevalent at the close of the reign of Edward III, and the commencement of that of Richard II ; and it seems to me most probable that the grave was that of the last heir male, Sir Thomas Carminow, in whose memory the transept may have been erected, either by funds left by himself for the purpose, or by "the great Arundell," his son-in-law, out of respect for the ancient race represented in the person of his wife. This seems more probable than that the grave should have been the burial-place of the Rector, Thomas Carminow, whose death must have occurred some years earlier than the date indicated by the architecture.

The niche, which, as has been already noticed, was too small to contain the two effigies mentioned by Hals, may have been intended originally to contain an effigy of Sir Thomas ; but, be this

as it may, I venture to suggest that the effigy found there in 1865 was that of Sir Roger, who in 1270 accompanied Edward I (then Prince) in the last Crusade to the Holy Land.

It does not, however, appear quite plain whether the Crusader was *Roger* or *Robert*. Hals assumes it was the latter, taking no notice of Roger. But it might have been either; for we learn from Carew* that Robert de Carminow held a Knight's fee in 1256, though he was not yet a Knight; he *might*, therefore, have been summoned to take up his Knighthood before the last Crusade, in 1270. This is not stated by Carew, though assumed by Hals; whereas we learn from the former historian,† that in 1297, twenty-seven years after that Crusade, "Dominus Rogerus de Carminow" was summoned as a Knight to attend on Edward I; and one of the Cornish deeds speaks, in 1285, of Joanna as widow of one Roger de Carminow, who must have filled up the gap between his namesake Roger and the Robert of Hals.

The armour of the effigy cannot be expected to *settle* the question of identity of the Crusader, for it was of the kind which was in use throughout the Crusades; but, on a careful comparison of the male effigy with the representations‡ of those in the Temple Church, London, the Carminow effigy is found most nearly to resemble that of Gilbert Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke. It is clothed in ring mail, from head to foot, except the knees, which appear to be close-covered with leather or cloth rather than steel; the right leg is crossed over the left; the right hand grasps the sword-hilt, whilst the left holds the sword-belt, as if the sword had just been *sheathed*, not as if in the act of being *drawn*; a long hauberk, belted at the waist, reaches nearly to the ankles; the head rests upon a large helmet, and the feet upon a lion couchant; the heels are spurred; and a cushion, or some ornament, projects at each shoulder. The shield is shorter than Lord Pembroke's; and there is no fillet round the brow. The "bend" of the Carminow coat is distinctly visible upon the shield.

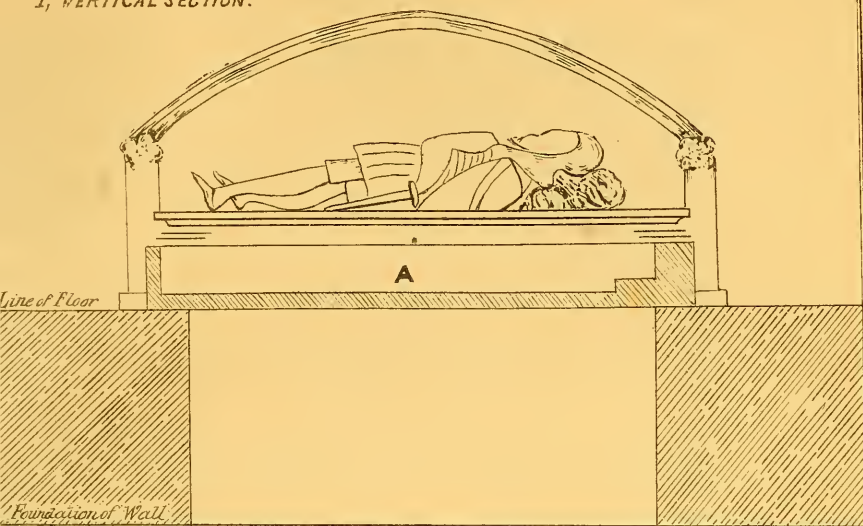
This armour might have been worn by either of the three worthies above-mentioned; but, as Sir Roger, who was son of

* *History of Cornwall*, Ed. 1811, fol. 137.

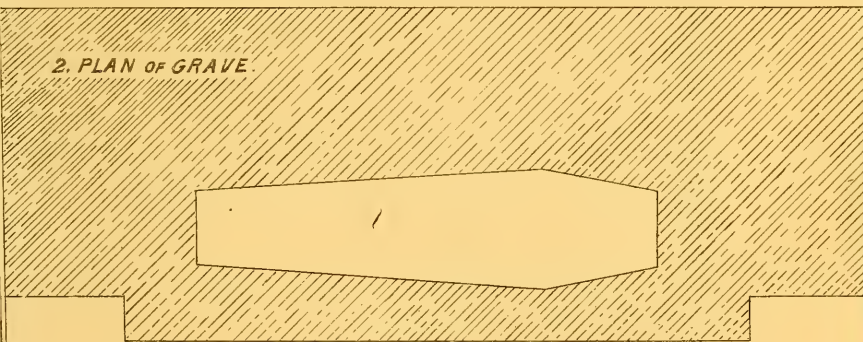
† *Ibid.*, 139.

‡ By Ed. Richardson, sculptor, 4to., 1843.

1, VERTICAL SECTION.



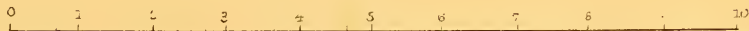
2. PLAN OF GRAVE.



3, STONE COFFIN at A in Vertical Section.



Scale of Feet.



Joanna, is shown on other grounds to have the preference, I conclude that it was *his* effigy which, with that of his wife, was removed from Carminow to Mawgan, as related by Hals; whilst the stone coffin, glass, alabaster, and mortal remains, recently found in the transept, were removed thither, on the occasion of the burial of Sir Thomas, from the chapel and burying place at Carminow.

It only needs to be added that all the mortal remains, both those found in the coffin, and those in the grave beneath, were carefully interred in the grave when the wall was rebuilt and the coffin restored to its place. The niche has now been made deep enough to contain the two effigies, in their original state, side by side.

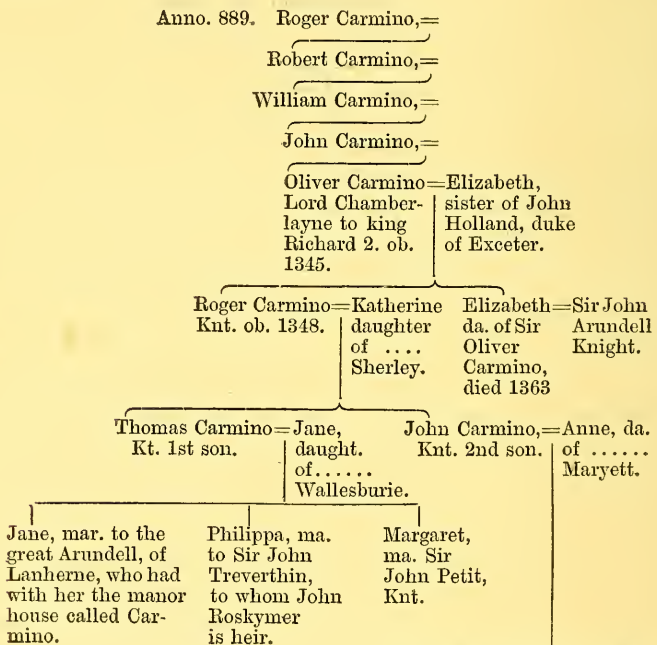
To those who feel an interest in this Cornish family, it may be useful to notice the inaccuracies which appear in the Pedigree given by Polwhele; so far as relates to the elder branch of the family, now under review. Polwhele's pedigree appears to be a copy of the Herald's Visitation of 1620, with addition of the last descent. Now, however early the date may have been at which they were settled at Carminow, it is quite plain that the first Roger named by him could not have lived at the alleged date, which allows for only four descents in as many centuries; whereas there should have been at least twelve descents in that period, according to the usual calculation of three descents to a century. Again, if Polwhele's Oliver were chamberlain to Richard II, he could not have died in 1345, which was thirty-two years before that monarch came to the throne; nor, again, if Edward II was the King he served, as given in another Pedigree, in MS., could he have married Elizabeth, sister of the Duke of Holland, whose dukedom was not created until 1397, long after Edward's death. However accurate, therefore, the Herald's Visitations may generally be, this particular Pedigree is not to be trusted.

An attempt is now made to construct from the title-deeds of the Carminow Manor, which remain at Penrose, and from other original documents, a more accurate Pedigree of some of the earlier descents. It is far from being complete; but it is believed to be accurate as far as it goes, and is supported, in most of its points of difference from that of Polwhele, by the independent testimony of a MS. Volume of Cornish and Devon Pedigrees,

temp. Hen. VII or VIII, in the possession of Mr. Northmore Lawrence, to whom I am indebted for a copy, and from which it will be seen that some points are taken which the deeds fail to give.

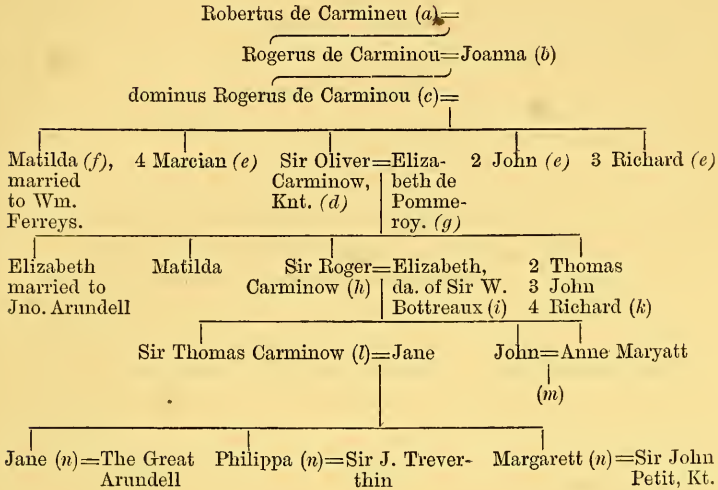
No attempt has been made to correct the descents of the Boconnoc and Fentongollan branches of the Carminow family, because it is assumed that Polwhele's account of them is accurate, and because they do not concern the immediate object of the present notice.

EXTRACT FROM POLWHELE'S PEDIGREE.—*Hist. Cornwall*, Bk. II, 43, *sqq.*



[This branch is traced through Sir Wm. Carmino, Knt., to Carmino of Fentongollan, &c.—J. J. R.]

EARLY PEDIGREE OF CARMINOW, OF CARMINOW. (CORRECTED).



- (a). Robertus held a Knight's fee of £16 per annum, 40 Hen. III, (1256).—See *Carew's Hist. of Cornwall*, Ed. Lord de Dunstanville, fo. 137.
- (b). Johanna, mentioned as widow of Roger in Deed of 1285.
- (c). Dom. Rogerus held a Knight's fee of £20, 25 Ed. I, (1297).—*Carew*, 139. This Rogerus was most probably the Crusader, who is effigied at Mawgan Church.
- (d). 'Sir Oliver.'—Deed of 1343, at Penrose.
- (e). Oliver and his three brothers are named in the Deed of 1285. Oliver and John are also named as '*Milites et Homines apud arma*,' A.D. 1324.—*Carew*, 138. From this Sir John also the Boconnoe branch of the family descended.
- (f). Matilda.—From MS. Pedigree in possession of Mr. Northmore H. P. Lawrence.
- (g). Elizabeth.—From the same MS.
- (h). Sir Roger.—So named in Deed of 1348-9, at Penrose. He is also named as "Roger, son of Sir Oliver," in a Deed of 1344, at Penrose. 'Rogerus de Carminou' held a Knight's fee at Wynnenton, 3 Hen. IV, (1402).—*Carew*, fo. 128.
- (i). Elizabeth Bottreaux.—MS. Pedigree of Mr. Lawrence.
- (k). Thomas, John, Richard, Elizabeth, and Matilda are given in Mr. Lawrence's MS. C. S. Gilbert, I, 471, gives the marriage with John Arundell, who was M.P. for Cornwall, 14 Ed. III. Thomas may have been the Rector of Mawgan, 1349-61, as found in the Episcopal Register.—Both date and name are consistent with the supposition.
- (l). Sir Thomas.—So named in Deed of 1361, at Penrose. He is called "Thomas, son of Sir Roger," in a Deed of 1358, at Penrose. C. S. Gilbert says he was M.P. for the County of Cornwall in 1339.
- (m). *Potwhele's Pedigree*, Book II, 42, traces the Fentongollan branch from John and Anne.
- (n). (n). (n). All authorities agree in the marriage of the three co-heiresses.

X.—NATURAL HISTORY.—*Notes on the Ornithology of Cornwall for the year 1865-6.*—By E. HEARLE RODD.

Read at the Spring Meeting, May 25, 1866.

WE have had some interesting occurrences, in the past year, of rare British Birds, worthy of notice in your Society's records in this department of the Zoology of the County.

Shortly after your last anniversary, I received information that the gardens of Trescoe Abbey, Scilly, held more than one specimen of that beautiful bird, "The Golden Oriole," which had on several occasions been seen singly in the same locality during the last few years. No fewer than three specimens were obtained within a few days of each other, and each specimen shewed a different state of plumage. The first specimen sent over was a male bird in nearly adult plumage; that is, with a deeper and less bright tint of yellow than in a perfectly adult bird, on which the yellow is of an unsullied brightness. The female has, as a substitute for this bright-yellow portion of plumage, a greenish brown, with a slight mixture of yellow on the tail coverts. The other specimen, a male, and of more immature plumage, had a stronger mixture of greenish yellow, but without any attractive intensesness. Comparing then these specimens with the one which I had, some years since, from St. Buryan, which exhibits an unsullied, uniform blaze of yellow, we may conclude that this species possesses at least four gradations of the dominant colour.

There was another Oriole in the Abbey Garden, in fine plumage; but it escaped.

A few weeks since, the Reverend G. Hadow informed me that he had observed a lovely specimen of this bird, in apparently perfect plumage, flying about his Vicarage Garden, at St. Just in Penwith; but it disappeared after having been buffeted by a magpie.

There are, therefore, grounds for hoping that this attractive and rare British bird may annually adorn our gardens and woods, provided it be allowed to escape that persecution from the hands of man which appears to be directed towards every visitor of rarity and beauty, whether the objects of science be satisfied or not.—The shrubberies at Trescoe Abbey would afford every facility and attraction for the nidification of this bird.*

In the autumn of last year, our county was favoured with a visit from one of our rarest Sandpipers, and which was not recognized as a British Bird until after Mr. Yarrell had completed his "History of British Birds." A very good Figure of the bird, which is called "Bertram's Sandpiper," may be seen in Mr. Yarrell's Supplement of his Birds. It bears a close resemblance to the example which was captured in Mullion, I believe on Goonhilly Downs, and which passed into the hands of Dr. Bullmore, of Falmouth, who sent a detailed description of it to "The Zoologist."—The first capture of this species was made in Cambridgeshire, on the 12th of December, 1854. This, and another in Warwickshire, formed the only two instances of its occurrence in Great Britain, and which entitled it to be included in the British Fauna. Its true habitat appears to be the northern portions of North America, and from Canada, throughout the United States, to Mexico, where it is very common. One characteristic of the bird is the unusual length of the tail, for a Sandpiper; this feature gives the aspect of the bird a great peculiarity, as it entirely alters the Sandpiper contour.

About the first week in November last, another specimen of the "Red-breasted Flycatcher" was captured at Scilly, making two occurrences of this rare little bird at that place, and the third instance of its appearance in the county; and I am not aware that any other county can claim this new addition to the British Fauna. It will be unnecessary to give any detailed description of its economy, dimensions, or plumage, as full particulars of the bird were published after the first discovery of a specimen, at Constantine.* It may, however, be well to mention that the red breast is entirely a *seasonal* assumption, in the same way as the carmine red is put on, in spring and summer, by our common Linnet.

* See 45th Annual Report of The Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1863.

Hoopoes have been observed at Scilly, and also in the Land's End district, this spring; and, amongst our rarer visitors, a female "Roller" was captured in the parish of St. Levan a short time since.

In April last, at the parish of St. Michael Carhayes, a specimen of the "Squacco Heron" was procured, which, for its minuteness and its elegance of form and plumage, is sure to attract attention and, I fear, as a matter of course, powder and shot. Nothing can exceed the graceful elegance of this little Heron in its full adult summer plumage, when adorned with occipital and dorsal plumes; but it is not easy, at least in our southern counties, to find specimens in this state of plumage.

The next rare bird that Cornwall can claim as deserving of notice, is one which is seldom seen out of the Arctic Seas, viz: the "Surf Scoter." It was obtained last autumn at Scilly, where a boy had found it in an exhausted state and greatly emaciated. The following Note of it was made by me on seeing the bird in the flesh, when sent over from the Islands:—"The body was much "emaciated, and I examined it before the brilliant hues of its "curiously constructed bill had apparently in the least faded. "From the intense black of its plumage, its strongly developed "tubercular enlargements on each side of the posterior part of the "upper mandible, the clearly defined division of white between "these and the brilliant Seville-orange-coloured anterior portion "of the upper mandible, ending in a pearly-grey nail, I should "think it was a very adult bird." There are three British Scoters, all of which have been captured on our coasts, viz: the Black Scoter, Velvet Scoter, and Surf Scoter; but the last is an extremely rare British bird, and is well worthy of being recorded in your *Journal* as forming one of the long list of Cornish birds.

After the tremendous tempests which visited our shores during the past winter, a very general distribution took place of Leach's Fork-tailed Petrel, a species which has occurred at distant intervals in Cornwall. It is rather larger than our well known Storm Petrel, and may always be distinguished by its well defined fork-tail.

I have only to remark further on the occurrence, during the winter months, of the Stone or Norfolk Plover, and also of the Black Redstart; both of which appear almost every year in vary-

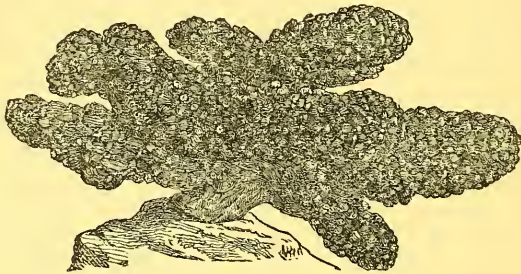
ing numbers in this district. The only way in which I can account for these birds being winter visitors here, instead of summer migrants as they are in the more northern counties, is that the southern limit of their northern summer residence is above the line of the most southern parts of the British Isles ; whilst the northern limit of their southern retreat is the lower latitude of our southern coasts.

XI.—*Additions to the Fauna of Cornwall.*—By JONATHAN COUCH,
F.L.S., &c.

Read at the Spring Meeting, May 25, 1866.

AS the Spring Meeting of the Institution affords a proper opportunity for communicating such matters of interest as have occurred during the year, in connection with the Natural History of the County, I will proceed to specify some new acquisitions to our known native Fauna; no one of which has hitherto found a place in our published Catalogues.

Rhodophyton Couchii is a species of Coral, of the family *Alcyonidæ*, and nearly allied to the sub-family *Lobularia*. This example, which is the only one known, was drawn up, by a fisherman of Polperro, from deep water, attached to a shell. It was submitted

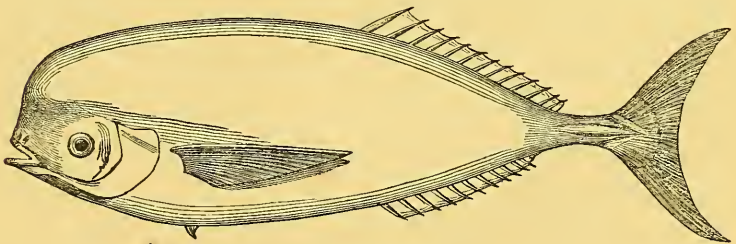


Rhodophyton Couchii.

to Dr. John E. Gray, of the British Museum; who has given an account of it, in comparison with other recognized species of this family, with a figure, in the last published portion of the *Journal of the Zoological Society*; and he has done me the honour to attach to it my name.

I have also obtained two species of Shells which hitherto have not found a place in our Fauna. They are: *Trochus granulatus* (two examples), and *Pilidium fulvum*, which was attached to a dead shell of *Pinna ingens*; it is, probably, not rare, but, being of small size, it is generally overlooked.

But the most interesting addition to our own and the British catalogues is a Fish, of which there is not another known example in England, nor, I believe, in Paris; and which is regarded by Naturalists as being everywhere of the highest degree of rarity; it having been seen only in Madeira and the Mediterranean Sea, and that only in very few instances. It was thrown on shore alive, in a boisterous east wind, on a beach in the neighbourhood of Dodman Point, and at first was in danger of being consigned, as a sturgeon had formerly been near the same place, to the crab-pot as bait; but from this fate it was rescued by the interference of Mr. Matthias Dunn, of Mevagissey, who bought it for my inspection. It was in vain that I sought either its figure, or a description of its remarkable characteristics, in the ordinary Works on Natural History; but I have found it described, in a manner not to be mistaken, under the name *Ausonia Cuvieri*, in the 2nd Volume of Dr. Günther's *Catalogue of Fishes*, published by the Trustees of the British Museum. That description was contributed by the Reverend Mr. Lowe, who had seen it at Madeira; although it is not comprised in that gentleman's work on the Fishes of that Island. Mr. Lowe's account is in some particulars defective, and in others scarcely accurate; and therefore it is with much satisfaction that I have been able to obtain a correct coloured likeness of



Ausonia Cuvieri.

a fish whose silvery body and bright scarlet fins appeared so brilliant, under the sun's beams, as, according to Mr. Dunn's

statement, to dazzle the eyes of spectators. Unfortunately it was injured in handling; but its specific characters remain, and this rare example of a little known native of Ocean's depths, is in course of being preserved by Mr. William Laughrin, A.L.S., whose skill in that department of science, and whose fine collection of preserved fishes and crustaceans, are well known.

By courteous permission from the Committee of Publications of The Zoological Society of London, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars communicated by Mr. Jonathan Couch to that Society's Journal; and also some remarks, by Dr. Albert Günther, on the skeleton of *Ausonia Cuvieri*, together with the illustrative engraving.

Mr. Couch's description of this remarkable fish is as follows:—

Ausonia Cuvieri, Günther's Catalogue of Fishes in the British Museum, ii, p. 414.

Luarus imperialis, Rafinesque, Caratteri di alcuni Nuovi Generi e Specie di Animali della Sicilia, p. 22.

Proctostegus, Nardo, Inaugural Dissertation in Prodrum Observationum Ichthyologiæ, Patavii, 1827.

The length of this example was, in a straight line to the fork of the tail, 3 feet 9 inches, which may be regarded as about the usual length of this fish, since, while the specimen described by Rafinesque is said to have measured 5 feet, that which is described by Nardo did not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a weight of 20 pounds, and that of Rafinesque 110 rotoli. Of our fish, the depth where greatest was 14 inches; the body and head much compressed, smooth, without the slightest appearance of scales; and where portions of the surface have been described as rough, as if sprinkled with bran, nothing like it appeared, except slightly on the under-side near the tail; but the absence of this may have been produced by the rough usage it had received when thrown on shore by the waves. No mark of a lateral line; the gape restricted, but for its size the mouth capacious within; the jaws injured by violence, the lower a little protruded; mystache short and wide; teeth none, either in the jaws or palate. Eye large, round, low on the side of the head, in a line with the opening of the mouth; nostrils close to the front, near the upper jaw, and above them a falling in of

the outline ; a shallow depression running backward from it along the border of the gill-covers, and continuous with it a depression on the side, in which the pectoral fin may be received. Gill-covers smooth, firm, shutting close, the hindmost border elliptical, and not reaching to the root of the pectoral fin. Above the falling in of the front the outline rises steeply in a circular form, and is carried back in a moderately thin ridge to the dorsal fin, which is behind the middle of the body, and opposite the anal. The line of the belly is also firm and thin ; the vent far forward from the anal fin and under the pectoral, where it is covered with a valve which moves on a hinge. Behind the dorsal and anal fins the body becomes narrow and broader ; and on each side of this, near the root of the tail, is a prominent carination, and slightly beyond this a lower elevation on each side of it, resembling what is found on the tail of the Mackerel. The termination of the body is a little expanded, and at the insertion of the caudal fin slightly crenated. The dorsal and anal fins have each thirteen stout rays ; the pectoral, whose origin is at a foot from the front, measures 10 inches in length, narrow towards the end, with twenty rays, of which the lower are short and slight ; caudal fin forked, with twelve rays above and below, and between these portions a pair widely apart and more fan-shaped.

Colour along the upper line of the head and body dark, with a cast of blue ; all besides bright silvery ; and I was informed that when first obtained, as the sun shone upon it, the brilliancy was such as to dazzle the eyes. Pectoral fins, caudal, and for the most part the anal, brilliant red, the first ray with its membrane of the latter thicker than the others ; the dorsal also a brilliant red, but the first three rays of this fin, with their membrane, firmer and redder than the others ; the membrane between the other rays of this fin bordered with dark. The upper pharyngeal bones were numerous, hooked, slender, sharp, projecting, in, as usual, two pair of beds. Air-bladder large. Nothing in the stomach ; but its inner surface studded over with projecting fleshy processes. I was not able to ascertain the weight of this fish ; but while, by the fisherman who obtained it, it was judged to be about forty pounds, by others it was believed to be at the least double that weight.

In the account which Rafinesque gives of his example of this

fish he makes the absence of a lateral line to be a character of the genus, with the vent situated under the pectoral fin, and having on its anterior border a valve to cover it. His specimen was obtained in the middle of June, in the year 1808, near Solanto, in Sicily; and in describing it he especially notices the absence of teeth and the limited extent of the mouth; the branchial rays four; rays of the dorsal and anal fins fourteen, of the pectoral twelve, in which probably he did not count such as were of small size, or they might have been lost. And he adds that it was called by the people "Luvaru Imperiale," from the resemblance of colour in some particulars to that of the fish Luvaro, which is the local name of the *Sparus pagellus*; but whether this name was imposed on it at the moment or from long usage he does not say.

Dr. Gulia, in his enumeration of the fish of his native island, Malta, says nothing of this species, except in a MS. note written in a copy of the work kindly presented to me by himself (*Tentamen Ichthyologiae Melitensis*); but in another work (*Repertorio di Storia Naturale*, 1864) he mentions it on the authority of Professor Terafa, who appears to have seen even more than one example in that island.

But it is to Nardo, in his Inaugural Thesis, that we are indebted for a more extended account of this fish, as well of its external as of its internal structure, together with a figure, which, if not in the best style of art, is sufficiently exact to assure us of the form of the species. It appears, however, to have been drawn after the specimen had passed under the hands of the preserving artist; but in referring to his description I shall notice only those prominent particulars which throw some light on my own description and observations. It was in September 1826 that his example was caught, by some boys with their hands as it wandered among some rocks close to the shore in the harbour of Palestrina; and at the time when he wrote, it was preserved in a private museum at that place. As it was entirely unknown (as far as he could learn) to all naturalists, he assigned to it the generic and specific name of *Proctostegus*, from Greek words which are expressive of the remarkable valve that covers and conceals the vent—a character which seems to be singular in this family of fishes. It was observed that this valve or covering was raised or let down by a voluntary action of the fish. The shape of the fish he compares

in some degree to that of the *Coryphæna*, which is the Dolphin of sailors: the body without scales, but with some roughness on the surface; the mouth small and half circular, and without teeth; branchial rays three or four. He assigns to it, both in his description and figure, a lateral line, which became more distinct when the skin was dry; and he notices a rosy tinge on the lower surface of the body. The anal fin had fourteen rays, pectoral sixteen, and the vertebræ were counted as twenty. The inner surface of the stomach was studded with fleshy processes such as I have described; and in its cavity was found seaweed mingled with slime, a circumstance which explains the nature of its food. The substance of this fish is said to resemble beef, and to be of delicious flavour.

In Dr. Günther's 'Catalogue,' already referred to, there is a lengthened description of a species of this genus, which is supposed to be the same as that described by the Italian naturalists, and consequently as the Cornish example; but between the latter and that which had come under the observation of Mr. Lowe there are some important differences, which appear to point to a difference of species. Thus, in the fish of Madeira, in front of the dorsal fin a separate spine was seated in a groove, into which it could be received, and there is also mention of a spine in front of the anal; but neither separate spine nor groove existed in our fish. Also, instead of a single and somewhat thickened cover, which, perhaps, in its ordinary condition lay flat on the vent (which portion of its body, from its apparent tenderness, seemed to require protection), in Mr. Lowe's fish this covering was double, being formed of "two short bony triangular prismatic spines, covering the vent like a pair of folding-doors." There were also "perfectly distinct" teeth in a single row in both jaws, and the hindmost rays of the dorsal fin were feebly branched.

Variation of colour is less to be regarded when occurring in fishes from different regions; but in this case the specimen is described as of a uniform iridescent pale steel or lead, reflecting rosy, lilac, or purple tints towards the back, silvery towards the belly and about the head; the dorsal and anal fins black in the membrane, with vermilion rays; pectoral fin 7 inches long, bright vermilion, as also the caudal; ventrals, as they are termed, flesh-coloured; the spine in front of the dorsal and anal fins whitish.

The patches of the crust of the body were of a pale pink or dirty white tint; inside of the mouth purplish or dark mulberry-red. In none of these particulars did it resemble our fish.

*Remarks on the Skeleton of *Ausonia Cuvieri*.—By ALBERT GÜNTHER, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.Z.S.*

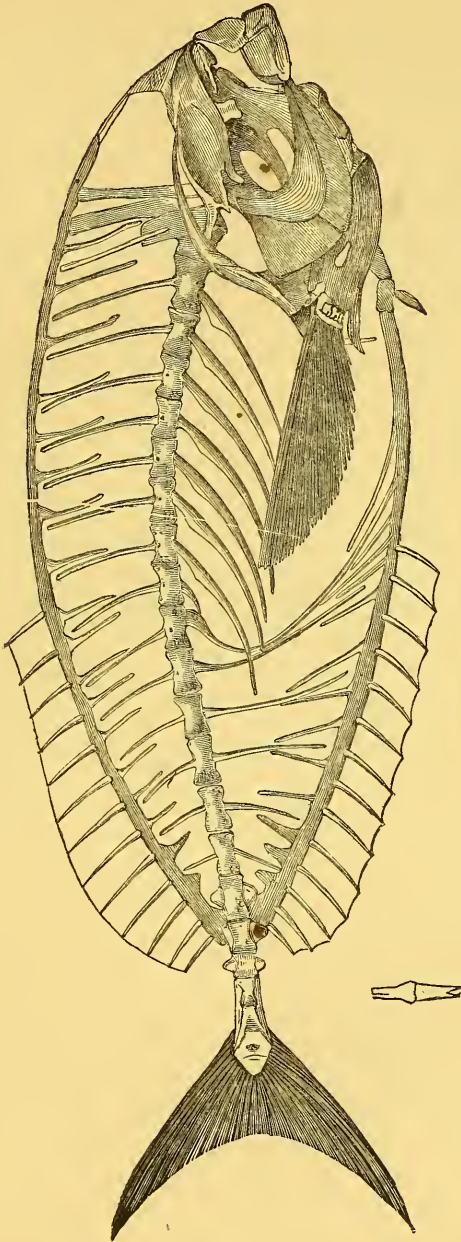
Several years ago, when on a visit at Frankfort to examine typical specimens of the Senckenbergian Museum, my attention was directed to a skeleton of *Ausonia Cuvieri*, perhaps the only osteological example of this fish existing in a Museum of Natural History, for which, as for most of its zoological treasures, Frankfort is indebted to the indefatigable zeal of Rüppell. Not only did Dr. Rüppell allow me to make notes from the specimen, but gave me, besides, a drawing of the skeleton, which is reproduced in the accompanying woodcut, and his notes on the splanchnology. The latter, however, do not contain anything not previously observed in Nardo's memoir "De Proctostego."

As I am not aware that any notice of the osteology of this unexpected visitor to the British seas has been published, I think it right not to pass by this occasion of appending my notes to the preceding paper of Mr. Couch.

I infer, from the feeble development of the whole osseous structure, and particularly from the relatively small quantity of inorganic substance, that *Ausonia* is a deep-sea fish, inhabiting not that deeper zone in which *Plagyodus* (Steller, = *Alepidosaurus*, Lowe) and other carnivorous fishes live, and where a vegetable-eater, such as *Ausonia* evidently is, could not subsist, but a zone at a depth of perhaps a hundred fathoms, perhaps in company with *Centrolophus* and *Pomatomus*.*

The configuration of the bones of the skull will be seen from the accompanying figure. The prefrontal is elongate, straight, extending from the upper margin of the orbit to the extremity of the snout, where it terminates in a slight swelling which is the

* Dr. Rüppell has also presented to the Senckenbergian Museum a skeleton of *Pomatomus telescopium*; it has 13/13 vertebrae.



Skeleton of *Ausonia Cuvieri*.

union with that of the other side. The fronto-parietal crest is subtriangular, and commences immediately behind that swelling; it is slightly thickened. Maxillary extremely feeble. Vertebræ 11/11. The first interneural spine is very strong, much longer and stronger than the others (which are thin and styliform), flat, sabre-shaped, and descends to above the occipital foramen, in front of the first neural spine, which is still stronger than the bone just described. The second neural spine has a broad basal portion which passes abruptly into the upper thin and styliform portion. One interneural generally corresponds to a neural. All the interneurals are so much dilated above that their upper extremities appear to be united by one semio ossified ligament, which extends from the parietal crest to the end of the dorsal. The first rib is attached to the third vertebra, the tenth vertebra is without rib; all the ribs are anchylosed with the centra of the vertebræ, opposite to the base of the neural spines. The hæmal of the eleventh vertebra is extremely long and slender, arched forward, and passing into a semio ossified ligament which, similarly to that on the dorsal outline of the skeleton, unites the extremities of the interhæmals, extending from the end of the anal to the pubic bones, and forming a complete but feeble ring round and supporting the abdominal cavity. The pubic bones are very short and coalesced, but slightly divergent behind, so as to leave a narrow opening for the vent, which can be entirely closed by the rudimentary and coalesced but ossified ventral fins, which serve in this fish as a sphincter ani.

The formula of fin-rays of this specimen are :—D. 13. A. 14. C. 7+16+6. P. 15.

XII.—Notes on *Ausonia Cocksii*.—By W. K. BULLMORE, M.D.,
Falmouth.

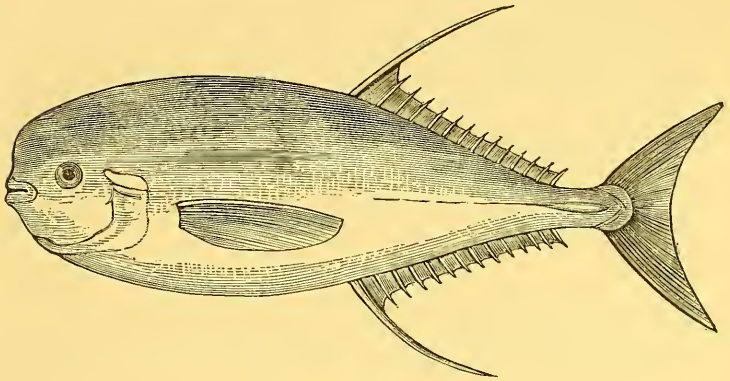
IN the month of May, 1866, a strange fish was observed on the beach near Gorran Haven; and, apparently, it had been dead some time. It was bought by Mr. Dunn of that place, and by him presented to Mr. Jonathan Couch of Polperro, under whose superintendence it was preserved, and sent to the British Museum. It proved to be "*Ausonia Cuvieri*," a species with a Mediterranean habitat, and one that had never before been known to disport itself in British seas.

Strange visitors, like troubles, seldom come singly; and, singularly enough, on Sunday the 1st of October, as some Falmouth fishermen were scanning the Bay with their glasses, carefully watching for the approach of Pilchards, their attention was attracted to a strange commotion, about low-water mark, between Gyllyngvase and the Castle Point. They immediately proceeded to the spot, and, to their astonishment, they found there a large fish, in about four feet of water, making most desperate efforts to effect its escape. After a sharp resistance, during which one of the men was severely wounded in the hand by the elongated dorsal spine, the creature was secured, and was conveyed with all possible dispatch to the Falmouth Fish-market. At a glance I was satisfied that it belonged to the genus *Ausonia*, though of what species I was ignorant.

During the remainder of the week this strange visitor was exhibited in various parts of the County, and was examined by thousands of persons, and, as might have been readily conjectured, numerous opinions were offered as to its name, habitat, and peculiarities generally. Through the kindness of Mr. Couch, I have been favoured with a sketch of his example, and from the comparisons I have instituted, I am led to the conclusion that the two specimens are specifically distinct from each other. Under these circumstances, I would suggest for the Falmouth example the name of *Ausonia Cocksii*, in honour of my esteemed friend W. P. Cocks, Esq., to whose genius and untiring energy the completeness of the English Fauna is greatly attributable.

In order to establish the differences existing between these two solitary examples, it will be only necessary for me to furnish a brief summary of the measurements and markings of my example, and then to contrast them with some few of those which strike me as peculiar in Mr. Couch's. They run as follows:—length, 4 feet, circumference 3 feet, depth 14 inches, thickness $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 128 lbs. Sex male. Shape acutely ovate, thickest across the pectoral fins, gradually tapering thence towards the tail. Surface of the body of a rich metallic silvery hue, pervaded throughout by a coating of the richest scarlet, most brilliant above the lateral line, and gradually becoming fainter towards the belly and anal fins. Head large and of most peculiar shape, the frontal portions of the cranium having a completely hydrocephalic appearance. Mouth small and situated about midway between the vertex and the lowermost point of the gill coverts. Lips firm, fleshy, and equal. Gill coverts of intense brilliancy and very firm, posterior reaching to within two inches of the insertion of the pectoral fin. Eye situated about 4 inches from the gape, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ from the outer margin of the gill covert; measuring in diameter one inch and three quarters, margin of orbit narrow, having the appearance of a dark circle. Iris divided by concentric rings; the first silver-grey, second scarlet, third silver-grey, fourth deep blackish grey, and the fifth narrow silvery white. Pupil moderately large, circular, and black. Lateral line very faint, disappearing entirely before reaching the pectoral fins. Back broad, firm, and fleshy. Pectorals deep scarlet, having 17 stout fin rays, and measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; bluntly triangular in shape. Dorsal fin measuring 11 inches; first spine 9 inches in length, strong, curved, and sharp pointed; the others 13 in number, only about an inch in length, and, like the first, of a bright scarlet colour; membrane cobalt blue. From first spine to gape 27 inches; from same spine to centre of outer margin of caudal fin 23 inches. Anal fin 11 inches; first spine scarlet, similar in shape to that in dorsal, and 8 inches in length; the remainder 13 in number, all stout, an inch in length, and similar in colour; membrane cobalt blue. At the termination of the dorsal and anal fins the extremity of the body becomes rounded to the insertion of the caudal fin, and is armed with three cartilaginous ridges on either side, arranged in an arrow-headed shape; the centre one four inches in length, with a

breadth of an inch ; the two outer ones only about an inch. Insertion of caudal fin crescentic, from which proceed 23 stout fin rays ; fin itself lineate, from point to point $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width 4 inches ; colour bright scarlet, with an external margin of blue, which gradually becomes less distinct as it merges inwards. On the under surface of the belly, at about 13 inches from the chin, is the anal orifice, which is entirely protected by a single triangular bony valve, which can be opened or closed at pleasure by means of a cartilaginous disc which fulfils the purpose of a hinge.



Ausonia Cocksii.

From these external appearances alone, when contrasted with those of Mr. Couch's *Ausonia*, it will be seen that the specific differences are at once numerous and important. They may, I consider, be thus briefly epitomized :—

1. The heads are, I maintain, wholly dissimilar, whether viewed from before, backwards, or in profile.

2. The mouth, in the one case, is situated as in most of the species ; in the other midway between the vertex and the lowermost point of the gill coverts.

3. The pectorals, in the one lanceolate ; in the other bluntly triangular, with rounded margins.

4. The spines and membranes on the dorsal and anal fins. In my example the first spines in both are respectively 9 and 8 inches in length, just nine times as long as the others ; whereas,

in Mr. Couch's example, they are all of the same length and stoutness ; besides which there is great disparity in their numbers, and also in the colouring of the fin.

5. The weights.

6. The colours. The two fish were wholly unlike in this respect ; for while Mr. Couch's was blue all over (like the Tunny family generally), with exception of the fins, which were scarlet, mine was scarlet throughout, on a rich grounding of silver ; the only portions possessing a particle of that colour which was predominant in the other fish, being the fin membranes and the outermost portion of the tail.

In the face of these discrepancies I am forced to the conclusion that these two fish are essentially distinct. In fact, so patent was the difference, even to the men to whom the Falmouth example belonged, that they were able, on being shown the two sketches side by side, at once to select their own from Mr. Couch's example. I have taken the liberty of enclosing a sketch of Mr. Couch's wood engraving, a glance at which will suffice to establish the assertions I have made.

[*The specimen of Ausonia, described by Dr. Bullmore, has been deposited in the Museum of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.*]

SCIENTIFIC SUMMARY.

XIII.—*Recently discovered Minerals.*—By RICHARD PEARCE, JUN.,
Swansea.

DURING the last three years, the science of Mineralogy has been greatly enriched by the discovery of a number of very interesting Minerals; and by far the greater number of these have been found in Cornwall.

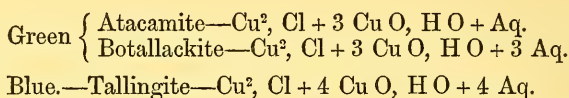
Some time ago, Professor Maskelyne, of the British Museum, discovered, associated with the Arseniates of Copper of Cornwall, two new minerals; and they have been named Langite and Warringtonite. Both these minerals are basic sulphates of copper, and are allied in composition to Brochantite.

Not long after the discovery of the latter minerals, Professor Maskelyne noticed another mineral on the Langite, which he named Lyellite. M. Pisani, a French chemist, was, however, the first to make known its chemical composition and characters; and he has called it Devilline, in honour of Deville, the distinguished French chemist. Its composition is, according to M. Pisani, the following: Cu O , Ca O , Fe O , $3 \text{S O}^3 + 3 \text{Aq.}$,—a sulphate of Copper, Iron, and Lime. According to Professor Church, the Oxide of Iron is an accidental impurity, and does not enter into the chemical composition of this mineral.

Langite occurs in beautiful blue crystals, with the Arseniates and other Copper minerals. Mr. Talling, of Lostwithiel, has told me that it is not confined to one locality in Cornwall.

Last year, Mr. Talling found the mineral Atacamite at St. Just. It is an Oxychloride of Copper; and, until recently, it was thought to occur only in Chili, and in the craters of volcanoes. Professor Church, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, was, I believe, the first to examine chemically the mineral which came from Cornwall. He found that there were two varieties of

Atacamite—the *green* and the *blue*. They differ slightly in their chemical composition. The green variety he has named Botallackite; and the blue, Tallingite. The following formulæ will indicate the relative compositions of Atacamite, Botallackite, and Tallingite:—



These minerals have evidently been formed by the alteration of the cupreous compounds which occur in the lodes, through the agency of the Chlorides of Sodium and Magnesium of the seawater in its passage through the natural joints of the rock. I should suppose that the varieties are one and the same mineral, in the different stages of its formation.

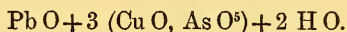
This Atacamite group, as well as that which I had previously mentioned, are undoubtedly minerals of comparatively recent origin. They are definite chemical products, resulting from slow decomposition of the more stable Copper Minerals, which occur so abundantly in our lodes.

Some years ago, Mr. Talling found a Mineral which, from Mr. Church's analysis, consists of a Hydrated Phosphate of Lime and Alumina; its formula being: $3 (\text{Ca O, P O}^5) \text{ Al}^2, \text{O}^3 + 3 \text{ H O}$. It was found in the neighbourhood of Tavistock, associated with Iron and Copper Pyrites and Childrenite. It is said to resemble Wavellite in its physical characters.

The mineral perhaps of greatest interest among those recently discovered, is Churchite, named after the discoverer, Professor Church. Its composition is a Hydrated Phosphate of Cerium. It is found in a copper lode, on quartz and killas. The colour of the mineral, according to Professor Church, is a pale smoky grey, with a tinge of flesh red. It is an extremely rare mineral, and is, I believe, the first Cerium compound that has ever been found of British origin.

Bayldonite is also a new mineral. It was found by Mr. Talling among a lot of minerals which formerly belonged to the late Dr. Potts, and was supposed to be Arseniate of Copper. Professor Church has, however, proved the presence of Lead and

Copper together, combined with Arsenic Acid. The following is the formula which Mr. Church has given it :



The Minerals which I have in this Paper very briefly noticed, have been fully described, both chemically and physically, by Professor Church, in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. The specimens were found in Cornwall by Mr. Talling, who has been very energetic in collecting the various species ; it is to him that we mainly owe these discoveries.

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES.

A VERY important function of our Institution is to keep jealous watch over the Antiquities of the County, and to interpose when the hand of carelessness, ignorance, or greed, is lifted to destroy them. Members of the Institution and others who become aware of threatened spoliation of any of our Cornish Antiquities are earnestly requested to make early communication of the danger, to either of our Secretaries, unless their private influence be sufficient to avert it. It is to be feared that the improvements consequent upon the administration of the New Highway Act are leading to the demolition of many of our Wayside Crosses. A small fund should be provided for erecting them as close to their old position as may be consistent with modern requirements.

We are glad to be able to record the careful preservation of an imperilled monument, by one of the most influential of Cornish landowners. Some short time since, the ancient Inscribed Stone at Welltown, in the parish of Cardinham (figured by Mr. Blight in his *Ancient Crosses &c. in the East of Cornwall*) was removed from its place to make room for some new farm buildings. Through the mediation of Mr. T. Q. Couch, Mr. Robartes was made acquainted with its danger; and at his expense it has been restored as near as possible to its original position, and carefully guarded by iron rails.

Less fortunate were some Truro members of the Institution, who endeavoured to secure preservation of Antiquities on Beacon Down, at Gwloweth, about two miles west of Truro. Of eight Barrows that had for ages marked that site, four remained, in more or less perfect condition, until August last; when, with the landowner's cognizance and sanction, they were demolished by the tenant, who was about to enclose and cultivate a portion of the

Down. Appeals were made, in vain, by members of the Institution, to secure permanence for at least one or two of these Barrows; and all that could be done under the circumstances, was to have a trench driven through the centre of one of the mounds, and its material carefully examined as it was in course of removal. For this operation every facility was afforded by Capt. Teague, the landlord; and it was performed in the presence and under the supervision of Mr. Smirke, President of the Institution; Dr. Barham, a Vice-President; Mr. Tweedy, Mr. Alexander Paull, and other members; but no deposits of any kind were found. This mound consisted throughout of clay; an adjoining one, which was also opened up, had a central cairn of not very massive spar stones, which was covered with mould; but no evidences of incineration or of urn-burial were discovered.

A notice of these antiquities, by Mr. Mc. Lauchlan, in his valuable series of *Observations on Ancient Camps and Tumuli*, was published in the 29th Annual Report of this Institution (1847); and, for our readers' convenience, we here reprint it:—

“GWLWETH.—About two miles from Truro, on the right or north side of the Redruth road, there is a waste piece of ground on which are the remains of several burrows. It is called Beacon Down, probably from one of the burrows having been used for such a purpose at some former period. The ancient name of the spot was Goon-loweth, probably, from Goon, a down, and loweth, or loeau, the Anglo-Saxon plural for burrows, or heaps of earth. The word Goon, when used as a prefix, is often spelled Gw' only, and where used as an affix, 'on or 'un, as may be seen in the neighbourhood of St. Austell and other places.

“The farm on the opposite side of the road for some distance, still goes by the name of Gwloweth, and there can be little doubt that the Anglo-Saxon *loe*, so common in England at one time, was adopted to designate burrows in Cornwall.

“There had at some time been eight burrows on this gently rising ground, and from their being situated towards the western declivity, it may be conjectured (if they were placed over the bodies of those who had fallen in battle, as has been supposed of those recorded at St. Austell, between Pentewan and Charlestown,) that the attacking party came from that direction. The burrows lie in a gentle curve, in a direction north and south, the chord lying on the eastern side. Four of the burrows are in tolerable preservation, but the other four are much reduced, and, in two instances, only the outer rim of them remains.

“About half a mile further to the westward, on the south of the road, is

a round, having the usual appearance of a place of defence, with a single ditch, and of an oval form, the longest diameter being, as usual, north and south. Neither the round nor the spot appears to have any particular name. This camp has been enclosed and preserved from further destruction by the antiquarian care of the Earl of Falmouth."

GOLD GORGETS OR LUNETTES.

IN relation to a paragraph in Mr. Smirke's Paper on the Gold Gorgets or Lunettes found near Padstow,* the following Extract from a Letter, signed "Curiosus," in the *West Briton* of October 12th, will be read with interest:—

"Some four or five years back, a workman cutting or clearing a drain on the estate of Hennet, in the parish of St. Juliot, near Boscastle, came, at about the depth of 5 feet from the surface, on a flat piece of metal, somewhat crescent or half-mooned shape, the ends being rounded off, and having on each a trefoil button or patera by which it could be fastened, and thus form a necklet, band, corona, or fillet for the head. A small, narrow, indented pattern or ornament ran round the outer edge. It caused but little notice at the time it was found, being generally looked on as a bit of old brass, and the finder was very glad to let his employer have it in exchange for a few shillings. Within the last few weeks, the old ornament has again turned up, and created some little curiosity by the price it has fetched in its three transition periods. Its possessor No. 1 parted with it for a few shillings; possessor No. 2 for its weight in gold, some eight sovereigns, with one over for luck; possessor 3 for about six times its weight of gold coin, and two over for luck. And here this matter at present rests."

The writer adds:—

"It will also be found that Lysons has figured a very similar ornament, found among urns, bones, &c., in the neighbourhood of Penzance. Query: what became of that ornament? what museum or private collection is it in? or, is this the same that has now turned up at St. Juliot?"

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES IN ST. HILARY.

A RECENT number of the *Cornish Telegraph* records that Mr. Blight, Mr. T. Cornish, and Mr. Drew, of Penzance, had discovered, and partly opened, at Treveneage, in St. Hilary, one of

* See page 135 of this number of the *Journal*.

the artificial caverns known in this neighbourhood as 'Fogous.' All trace of it had been buried time out of mind deep beneath the soil of a cultivated field, and all recollection of it would have been lost had not the owner of the farm, Mr. Robert Osborne, fortunately broken a ploughshare against one of the shallower covering-stones some thirty years ago. On that occasion the offending stone was removed, and, in removing it, a cavity was observed below, which impressed itself on Mr. Osborne's memory. Recent archæological activity in the district made him desire that Treveneage should rival, if not excel, Trove, Chapel Uni, and Castallack. So he put four stout horses into a plough and drove his furrows deeper and deeper until another covering stone was struck and the Fogou discovered. It has, thus far, been traced from its commencement—unroofed for about 28 feet, and then roofed for six feet more. The excavation at present terminates at one of the little doorways or lintelled openings which are found in every Fogou yet known. On the left-hand side, close by this door, a very small, narrow passage, through which it is as much as a middle-sized man can do to creep, leads into a low, arched chamber, cut out of the country, and which was never either faced or roofed. This chamber was about 15 feet long, 12 broad, circular (or rather elliptic) and perhaps $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high. There is every appearance of the continuation of the Cave beyond the doorway. A spear-head and some pottery, found in the excavations, have been secured. There seems little doubt that the Fogou was either within, or immediately outside, the old British Fort at Treveneage Bekkan, which formerly protected the tin-works and smelting-houses, of which traces exist in the valley below, but which fort some ruthless improver of his estate destroyed long before the present enlightened era.

THE TORTOISES AT TREGULLOW.

A NOTICE of the Land Tortoise breeding at Tregullow, in October, 1862—probably the first recorded instance of that animal's eggs proving productive in Great Britain—appeared in the 45th Annual Report of this Institution (1863); and in the following Report, it was recorded that another specimen—a male—was

hatched in September, 1863. We have now been favoured by Lady Williams with the following intelligence, dated October 25, concerning her Tortoise nursery :—

“The hatching of Tortoise Eggs at Tregulow this year has been attended with more than usual success ; six eggs out of eight having been hatched in August last, and all the young Tortoises flourishing up to the present period. Two of them were presented to the Zoological Gardens in Regent’s Park, and the bulletins of their health continue satisfactory. It is much to be regretted that of the previous broods none of the young ones survived their second birthday ; so that, especially in comparison with the age of their parents (the mother being over 60 years old), their deaths were unusually premature. But, as the Secretary of the Zoological Society has taken great interest in the little pair now in the Gardens, no doubt the difficulty of rearing young Tortoises in this country when the critical time arrives, will soon be overcome.”

RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER, 1866.

THE peculiar wetness of the month of September, so important in its bearing on the harvest, deserves a brief notice, in anticipation of our usual yearly summary. The total quantity of rain which fell at Truro, as measured by Mr. Newcombe, at the Royal Institution, was 7·78 inches ; an amount strongly contrasted with that in September, 1865, which was only ·65 inch, and considerably more than double the average for the month during 26 years, being only exceeded, and that not largely, in 1841 and 1849. This fall was spread very equably over the month ; rain having been collected in the gauge on every one of the first twenty-eight days, except the 2nd, 5th, and 8th. The very large quantity of 1·40 inch was measured on the 6th ; ·85 inch having fallen on the 4th. This raininess was very general throughout the country, and it also prevailed on the continent—in France especially. The excess of rainfall was generally most remarkable in the southern districts of Great Britain, and it was *relatively* greater in many places where the *average* fall is not particularly large ; thus at Taunton, where the mean is only 1·66 inch, 6·88 inches fell in September,

being more than four times the ordinary quantity; whilst Seathwaite, in Borrowdale, about the wettest station in England, had only about half as much again as usual, although the whole quantity was 21·35 inches. Goodamoor, on the borders of Dartmoor, kept up its repute both relatively and absolutely, having had three times its ordinary rainfall, with the heavy monthly total of 14·40 inches.

C. B.

FLINT FLAKES.

To the Editor.

SIR,

A valuable contribution to the series of Flint Flakes found in parts of the western counties to which flints are geologically foreign, has been made by Mr. G. L. Aborn, of Prince Town, Dartmoor. He has favoured me with several specimens, "found," as he states in an accompanying letter, "in the course of reclaiming some of the bog land near the Prison.—They were found, with others of the same type, together with many chips and shapeless fragments scattered widely about, under, in some cases, three feet of peat, and mostly embedded in gravelly clay, as though they had been thrown there previously to the growth of the moss of which the peat bog was formed. Peat had, of course, been cut from the bog, so that it was formerly much deeper than when the process of cultivation was commenced."

These specimens present much stronger indications of having been fashioned by the hand of man than any other flakes found in our primitive or transition districts which have come under my notice. They have all a smooth surface on one side, and three or four cleanly cut facettes on the other, with a chisel-shaped cutting edge. They also show the so called "bulb of percussion" very clearly, and are quite adapted for many uses of savage life. In acknowledging the receipt of a specimen which I sent to Sir John Lubbock, together with some I had picked up at Scilly, he says:—"Many thanks for the Dartmoor flake. It is unmistakably worked, while, as you say, the Scilly ones shew no evidence of human interference."

Mr. Aborn informs me that, as far as he knows, few, if any, pieces of flint have been found scattered on the surface of Dartmoor.

I am, &c.,

C. BARHAM.

Truro, October 22nd, 1866.

ORNITHOLOGY.

To the Editor.

SIR,

Knowing that there is a convenient corner of the *Journal* for little scraps of observation in Natural History, Antiquities, and the other matters embraced by the Cornwall Institution, I trouble you with the following memorandum of the bird life of the now closing summer.

On the 3rd of July last, a brood of five fully fledged blackbirds left a nest in my garden, from which the parent birds had already sent into the wide world two families, each of four young ones, this season. I did not make a note of the date of the first exodus, but I did note that there was a fresh laid egg in the nest within two days after the cradle was clear of its first inmates. I feared this second brood would come to grief, finding one morning a male blackbird, with bright yellow bill, lying stretched on the grass, victimised, no doubt, by our capital mouser—perhaps slain as an interloper, for such he proved to be.

My fondness for these epitomes of concentrated muscular energy, and of life, joy, and song, is very great; but it was all needed to bear, with any good humour, the inroads made on our fruit by these successive generations; which seemed—the whole baker's dozen, I believe—to have a most abiding attachment to their birthplace.

Such prolific doings may not be very unusual, but they are new to the experience of,

Yours, &c.,

AN OLD BIRDNESTER.

Truro, October 22nd, 1866.

The Late Major-General Jenkins.



THE printing of the present Number of the *Journal* was just completed, when intelligence was received of the decease of one of the oldest and firmest friends of the Royal Institution of Cornwall—Major-General Francis Jenkins. He died of fever, at Gowhatty, in Assam, on the 28th of August last, at the age of 74. Having gone to India a boy, fourteen years old, and having never once left it, a term of sixty years of full work in that climate must make us regard his life as a long one; but his vigorous constitution, and the longevity of his parents, encouraged the hope that he might have attained an age yet more advanced. He was born at the picturesque village of St. Clement, where his father was long located as Vicar, and he retained to the last the warmest regard for his native parish, and for the town of Truro, therein situated, or adjacent. This may be called the centre of his home affections, but they expanded freely over the whole of Cornwall, of whose peculiar interests he was through life an active and liberal promoter. He rose steadily through the usual grades of military rank, and attained that of Major-General; but to his administrative ability was chiefly owing his marked success in life, and the consequent powers of usefulness which he employed so well. He was appointed, in the vigour of manhood, to the office of Commissioner of Assam, and that extensive territory has been greatly indebted to his sound judgment, energy, and fostering care, for its rapid advance in material prosperity; the cultivation of the vegetable productions adapted to the soil and climate—that of the tea plant especially—was sedulously promoted by him.

General Jenkins abounded in charity and benevolence in every form in which they can be exercised; but his experienced judgment led him to regard education in its widest scope—religious, moral, intellectual—as the best boon which can be conferred on mankind; and to its diffusion, whether among the foreign race under his control, or in his native county, he lent his most liberal and strenuous aid. This is not the place for any minute record of his contributions to this cause; it will be sufficient to specify his donation of more than £700 to the Training School for Female Teachers in St. Clement's; but his constant support of the scientific societies of the county, and of this Institution in particular, sprung from his intelligent sense of their value as instruments for mental cultivation, no less than for the furtherance of material weal. Our Museum is very largely indebted to him, especially for the very fine specimens it contains from the animal kingdom of the East; and the vegetable nature of the same regions is amply illustrated by the *Hortus Siccus*, presented by him to the Horticultural Society, and now in our keeping. The series of our *Reports* records—for many years uninterruptedly—his various donations in these departments, and also in money; whilst from time to time he transmitted, chiefly through correspondence with the late Mr. W. Mansel Tweedy, interesting notices of facts observed by him; for though not strictly a man of science, he saw the phenomena around him with an open and well informed eye, as is exemplified in his remarks on the formation of coal or lignite in the mud and sandbanks of the Burhampooter, in the *Report* for 1843.



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JAMES R. NETHERTON, 7, LEMON STREET.

1867.

CONTENTS.

The Papers marked thus () are illustrated.*

- I.—THE BISHOPRIC OF CORNWALL.—SAXON PERIOD.—REV. JOHN CARNE, M.A.
- II.—NOTES AND CORRECTIONS TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF DOMESDAY MANORS IN CORNWALL.—REV. JOHN CARNE, M.A.
- III.—THE FLINT FLAKES OF LYELL'S FIRST STONE PERIOD.—J. S. ENYS, F.G.S.
- IV.—INVENTORY OF A NOBLEMAN'S PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE 16TH CENTURY.—JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &c.
- V.—* CORNISH ECCLESIOLOGY.—MABE.—H. M. WHITLEY.
- VI.—AN ANCIENT BILL IN CHANCERY.—N. HARE, JUN.
- VII.—EXTRACTS FROM DOCUMENTS RELATING TO REDWORY, &c., AND TO THE FAMILY OF POMERAY.—N. HARE, JUN.
- VIII.—RARE PLANTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF TRURO.—MISS EMILY STACKHOUSE.
- IX.—* THE TWIN STORMS OF JANUARY, 1867.—N. WHITLEY.
- X.—NATURAL PERIODIC PHENOMENA, 1866.—T. Q. COUCH.
METEOROLOGY.
CHRONOLOGICAL MEMORANDA, 1866.
MISCELLANEA.

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Boase, H. S., M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., <i>Claverhouse.</i>	Rogers, F., <i>Plymouth.</i>
Buller, James W., M.P., <i>Downes.</i>	Rogers, Rev. St. Aubyn.
Carlyon, Clement, M.D.	Rogers, Rev. R. Basset, <i>Gunwalloe.</i>
Carlyon, E. T.	Rogers, J. Jope, <i>Penrose.</i>
Carpenter, John.	Rogers, Rev. W., <i>Mawnan.</i>
Carthew, Mrs.	Rogers, Reginald, <i>Carwinion.</i>
Chilcott, J. G.	Sambell, Philip, junr., <i>Falmouth.</i>
Clyma, W. J.	Spry, E. G.
Daniell, Thomas, <i>Boulogne.</i>	Spry, Mrs.
Edwards, Miss, <i>Newquay.</i>	Stokes, H. S., <i>Bodmin.</i>
Enys, J. S., F.G.S., <i>Enys.</i>	Tweedy, Robert, <i>Tregolls.</i>
Fox, Charles, <i>Trebah.</i>	Tweedy, E. B., <i>Falmouth.</i>
Fox, R. W., F.R.S., <i>Falmouth.</i>	Tweedy, W.
Gregor, G. W. F., <i>Trewarthenick.</i>	Tweedy, R. M., <i>Falmouth.</i>
Gregor, F. G., <i>Trewarthenick.</i>	Tweedy, Charles.
Hartley, W. H. H., <i>Rosewarne.</i>	Tweedy, Miss.
Hawkins, J. H., F.R.S., F.G.S., <i>Bignor</i> <i>Park.</i>	Tweedy, Miss C.
Hawkins, C. H. T., <i>Trewithen.</i>	Vivian, John Ennis.
Hendy, James, <i>Trethurffe.</i>	Whitford, Miss.
Hogg, John, M.D., <i>London.</i>	Wightman, Lieut.-Col. George.
Hogg, Mrs.	Williams, R. H.
	Willyams, H., <i>Carnanton.</i>
	Willyams, A. C.

Life Members.

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Coulson, W., <i>Kenegie.</i>	Rogers, Capt. F., R.N., <i>Plymouth.</i>
James, John.	

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Henwood, W. J., <i>Penzance</i>	1	1	0	Snell, J.	0	5	0
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<i>Wern</i>				Wrench, Rev. P. E.	0	10	6
Venn, C. H.	0	5	0				
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*Those marked with * are Proprietors; with † are Life Members.*

The MUSEUM is open to Members and their families every day, except Sundays, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock during the Winter, and between Nine and Six o'clock in the Summer.

The Museum is open to the public, free of charge, on the Afternoons of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, from Noon until dusk during the Winter months, and until Six o'clock in the Summer months. On other days, and previous to Twelve o'clock on the above days, an admission fee of Sixpence is required.

An Annual Subscription of Five Shillings entitles the subscriber to admission to the Museum on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and to attend all the meetings of the Society.

A Subscription of Ten Shillings further entitles the subscriber to introduce to the Museum and meetings all the *bonâ fide* resident members of his family.

A Subscription of One Guinea entitles the subscriber to all the publications issued by the Institution, to admission to the Museum, for himself and family, on every day in the week, and to the meetings of the Society; and to ten transferable tickets of admission to the Museum whenever open.

The "JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL," published half-yearly, will be forwarded free of charge to the members subscribing One Guinea Annually. To others it will be supplied on payment, in advance, of Four Shillings a year; or the several numbers may be obtained from the Curator, or from a Bookseller, at the price of Three Shillings each.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL,
Held on Thursday, November 15th, 1866.

The Chair having been taken by the President, Mr. Smirke, V.W., and the Council's Report having been read,

It was resolved unanimously,

1.—That the Report now read be received, adopted, and printed.

2.—That the thanks of the Society be given to the Officers and Council for their services during the past year; and that the following gentlemen form the Council for the ensuing year:—

MR. SMIRKE, V.W., *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

MR. AUGUSTUS SMITH,
MR. ROGERS,
C. BARHAM, M.D.,

MR. JOHN ST. AUBYN, M.P.,
REV. T. PHILLPOTTS.

MR. TWEEDY, *Treasurer.*

JAMES JAGO, M.D., and MR. WHITLEY, *Secretaries.*

Other Members.

MR. H. ANDREW,
REV. JOHN CARNE,
MR. WILLIAMS HOCKIN,
MR. JOHN JAMES,
MR. A. P. NIX,

MR. ALEXANDER PAULL,
MR. G. F. REMFRY,
MR. J. ROBERTS,
MR. W. TWEEDY,
MR. S. T. WILLIAMS.

3.—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to those gentlemen who have favoured the Society with Papers or other Communications in the course of the year, and also to the Donors to the Library and Museum.

4.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Smirke, for the ability with which he has presided over the proceedings of this day.

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

THE history of the Institution during the past year does not call for any lengthened remarks.

The Treasurer's Statement shows a credit balance of £29. 14s. 4d. At our last anniversary it was £113. 18s. 7d. The difference is accounted for by the discharge of £50 of the Mortgage Debt, and by the fact that the printing of three numbers of the *Journal* has been charged to the present account. Repairs have also contributed a rather heavy item. The ordinary income and expenditure do not differ much; but it is very desirable that there should be a larger disposable fund, for the purposes of the Museum especially. An attempt to effect the liquidation of the remainder of the debt, now reduced to £300, was authorized by you last year; and a letter soliciting contributions for that purpose is now in course of circulation.*

The *Journal*, by the publication of which a very large part of the outlay has been incurred, has been hitherto maintained with efficiency; and it has, beyond all doubt, been the means of adding materially to the usefulness of the Institution in regard to the diffusion of knowledge on our subjects, and increasing the interest felt in them in this county, and to some extent beyond it. It may be fairly hoped that the cost will not prove too heavy. The Numbers issued during the present year are, in the opinion of

* The following reply to this appeal was read to the Meeting by Dr. Barham:—

“Dear Dr. Barham,

I regret extremely that I am prevented by indisposition from attending your interesting Meeting to-day, of which I had promised myself the pleasure. But chiefly I write with reference to your appeal to the friends of science and the Institution, for contributions towards the liquidation of your present debt. I beg to say that I shall be ready to be one of any twenty individuals who will engage to subscribe either £10 or £15 each; the list to be filled up by the 1st of January next.

I am,

Dear Dr. Barham,

Yours very faithfully,

H. WILLYAMS.

Carnanton,

15th November, 1866.”

your Council, quite equal to their predecessors in interest; and the convenience of such an organ for giving to the public many valuable articles which would not have been communicated to our meetings, has been abundantly shown. Antiquities have hitherto occupied considerably more space in the *Journal* than the other departments of inquiry proper to this Society, and this may be expected to be generally the case; but Natural History has been fairly represented, and we gladly welcome some new cultivators of that field. In Natural Philosophy, Meteorology has almost stood alone.—It is not necessary to pass the several Papers in review here; but you will agree that our best thanks are due to all who have lent a helping hand.

The Museum has been visited, as usual, by a large number of persons, to whom its interesting and instructive contents have been opened without charge; affording them, for the most part, probably the only opportunity within their reach, of ever seeing a large portion of the productions of the animal and mineral kingdoms, as well as many illustrations of various conditions of human life in by-gone days. The number of free visitors was 7596.

The Meteorological Observations have been made and recorded by Mr. Newcombe, with his habitual assiduity; and they have been regularly forwarded to Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, who has turned them to account for the public benefit, as heretofore.

Your Council would mention, with a hope that the attempt may be followed up, that monthly meetings were held in our Rooms, during the Summer, for mutual recreation and improvement in the use of the microscope. We are chiefly indebted to Mr. Hudson for conducting these pleasant musters. The study of Natural History cannot but be promoted by familiarity with this instrument.

The Library and Herbarium of the Horticultural Society of Cornwall having been placed in the keeping of this Institution, an arrangement has been made for union with the Royal Horticultural Society, under which our members will enjoy many of the advantages derived from private subscription to that body,—such as access to their publications, and a supply of seeds and plants.

Several of your Officers and Members represented this Institution at a pleasant Antiquarian Excursion conducted by the kindred Penzance Society. The time would seem to be at hand for some similar muster to be planned under our own arrangement and responsibility.

We have to regret the decease of six of our members during the past year. Mr. Thomas Daniell and Mr. Gordon W. F. Gregor had been Proprietors of very long standing; Mr. R. M. Hodge

and Mr. Joseph Pryor had subscribed to our funds for many years; and Mr. John Rule had also contributed donations to the Museum. Major-General Jenkins, the intelligence of whose death reached England only a short time ago, had been for a long series of years one of the warmest and most liberal friends of this Institution; and the office he long held, of Superintendent of Assam, furnished him with ample means for carrying out his kind intentions. His name appears as a donor to our funds and Museum, in a large proportion of the Annual Reports. As among the more conspicuous instances of his bounty may be noted:—his guarantee, in 1844, of a salary to the Curator for assisting in collecting materials for the Parochial History and Statistics of Cornwall; his Premium of £10, in 1846, for a Collection of Coleopterous Insects; his contribution, in 1848, to the salary of the Assistant Secretary; and his present, in 1849, of a Collection of Coleopterous Insects from India. A somewhat fuller notice of his life and character has been inserted in the *Journal* of this Institution, in testimony of our obligations to him.

It will be in your recollection that, on his acceptance of the office of President last year, Mr. Smirke expressly stipulated that he should be released from his duties at this time. He has, however, kindly consented to be nominated for the Chair to-day; and your Council are fully satisfied that you will gladly avail yourselves of that permission.

DR. BARHAM stated that several communications had been received for this Meeting, and the Council had considered it desirable that they should be now read. For many years it was the practice of the Institution to have, but one meeting in the year—that in the Autumn, for reception of Papers. When the Spring Meeting was established, invitations to persons having communications to make, were confined to that Meeting; but still, there was never any rule for the exclusion of communications from the Autumn Meeting; though its main purpose was the transaction of the Society's business. Communications for the Institution had however increased; and it was believed that there would be abundant material for the two meetings; and, consequently, they would be invited for the Autumn, as well as for the Spring Meeting; and it was hoped that at each of those meetings, the Institution would be honoured by the presence of Ladies. On this occasion, Ladies had absented themselves, under the misapprehension that their presence was not desired at what they supposed would be a meeting for merely business purposes.

The following Papers were read :

On the Flint Flakes of Lyell's First Stone Period.—By Mr. Enys.
Antiquities of the Parish of Lanivet.—From Mr. N. Hare, junr.,

Liskeard.

The Ancient Bishopric of Cornwall.—By the Rev. J. Carne, M.A.,
Eglos Merther.

Botanical Memoranda of the Parish of St. Clement.—By Mr. T.
Cragoe.

FLINT FLAKES, &c.—In regard to Mr. Enys's Paper—the object in which was to show that Flint Flakes of Lyell's First Stone Period were natural products, and not made by the hand of man—the PRESIDENT spoke of the national collection recently opened in Victoria Street, London, and which had excited considerable attention among Antiquaries. It was a remarkable collection, and it comprised the valuable contribution made by Mr. Christie, in the course of this year, of what were called præ-historic remains, particularly those which had been found in the South of France. These had all been collected by Mr. Christie himself, and they were to be kept apart from the other similar collections. It was a most remarkable collection, and shewed that at an early period there must have existed in this country a people whose habits and practices were very much those of the most uncultivated races at the present day. There were not only flint articles, but remarkable specimens of sculpture on stone, ivory, and bone. Any persons who had not seen this collection would do well to visit it, as an examination of its contents would amply repay them. It occupied five or six rooms, and the whole of the articles were of præ-historic, or supposed præ-historic date.

The PRESIDENT said further that he quite understood Mr. Enys to say that, without entering on any question as to the date of those apparently artificial vestiges of flint or other natural material, he confined himself simply to instances in which he had observed that many flints in the form of flakes, such as had been frequently ascribed to human agency, might have been produced by natural causes. But of course it did not follow that human agency might not have been employed in making certain flint implements. He thought it was impossible to carry the case much further than that. There were in the Museum of this Institution, and to a greater extent in the Christie Museum, numerous flakes which, set apart from others, could hardly be said to be of human agency; there was nothing in them which might not be ascribed to nature—to so-called accidental causes; if they had stood alone, they could not have been said to be of human production, and the only reason why they were entitled to be so placed in collections

of this kind was that, in many instances, they were found in close proximity with works of undoubted human manufacture—such as works of carving or sculpture. When thus found, there was good reason for supposing that those flakes might have been wrought by artificial means; but, in themselves, they certainly carried no conviction with them. For his own part, however, he confessed that he could not feel the same amount of interest in such objects as in those relics of antiquity which came within the historic period. He did not much care to know with what tools the Esquimaux or Patagonians worked; and though he was glad to see occasional contributions of that kind, to show what man is in his uncultivated state, he could not feel the same amount of interest he did in those objects, the production of which showed the existence of some degree of culture and education in the producers. Such objects were entitled to the same attention as history itself. When, however, we got into that dim uncertain period—the præ-historic—and did not know whether the objects they were talking about were formed by natural means, or were works of art, he must repeat that he could not feel any great interest in them. It was true that inferences of a startling character were drawn from such objects; but he was not much afraid of them.

DR. BARHAM produced some few flint flakes out of a great many he had found on the Scilly Islands, in situations which, he thought, proved conclusively that man could have had nothing to do with them. On all the larger islands, in the small hollows that lie between the crests of the granite hills, were profusely scattered over the surface pieces of flint, in places to which, geologically, flint was foreign; and with those flints were also specimens of green-sand and other rock foreign to the geology of the islands. Other flints were found in the sections of sea-side cliffs, or imbedded in the detritus which covers the rocks to a depth of from two to eight feet. Many of them were regular flint-pebbles, broken in various ways, but much less comminuted than were those scattered on the surface. In many instances the strata were contorted, as if they had been subjected to violent currents. But all the flints were in situations in which he thought there was not the slightest probability of human agency in their production; though similar fragments might have been used as tools. But, from the great extent of ground over which they were scattered, and from their being found on all the islands, there could be no doubt they were deposited by natural causes. Any person, however, who had been in the habit of looking at flint flakes assumed to be of human manufacture, would see a very close resemblance in the mode of fracture, and the readiness with which many of these, which were unquestionably natural, might

have been converted into tools more or less serviceable for purposes of savage life. DR. BARHAM next exhibited some flint flakes which had been sent to him by Mr. Aborn, a gentleman resident at Prince Town, Dartmoor, and remarked that, to his eye, they presented a much stronger appearance of human agency than those which he had found on the Scilly Islands. They were in fact among the best specimens he had ever seen of the smaller class of flint flakes; but were very different from the larger specimens in the Museum to which the President had alluded, and which bore marks such as might be said to be almost conclusive of human manufacture. He had thought it worth while to send a specimen of them, together with some from the Scilly Islands, to Sir John Lubbock, who had written so ably concerning the præ-historic ages; and in reply, Sir John said the one from Dartmoor was unmistakeably worked, while those from Scilly shewed no evidence of human interference. Sir John further stated that he could not agree with Mr. Whitley's views about the flakes; and that some of those exhibited by Mr. Whitley, at the Archæological Congress, this year, were evidently worked.—The account given by Mr. Aborn of his discovery was as follows:—"The enclosed flints were found in the course of reclaiming some of the bog land near the Prison. They were found with others of the same type, together with many chips and shapeless fragments scattered widely about, under, in some cases, three feet of peat, and mostly embedded in gravelly clay, as though they had been thrown there previously to the growth of the moss of which the peat bog was formed. Peat had of course been cut from the bog, so that it was formerly much deeper than when the process of cultivation was commenced." Supposing that these Dartmoor flints were of human manufacture, the question as to the age when they were made and used was open to discussion. Peat, it was well known, accumulated very rapidly in some situations; and therefore, assuming that the flints were of human manufacture, it did not follow that they were manufactured prior to the period commonly assigned to the first existence of the human race on earth, or to what was called the early historic period. The position in which these flints were found—beneath a stratum of peat—certainly differed from the circumstances in which flints had been discovered in the Valley of the Somme and other districts, of debateable age; but, still, it would probably carry back the date of man's existence to a more distant period than that usually assigned to it, though not to anything like so remote a time as was assigned by some geologists.—With regard to such flints generally, there were two questions: one, whether they were of human manufacture; and it was known

that in some instances they were found, in considerable numbers, associated with relics of undoubted human workmanship. It was known too that they were readily formed into serviceable shapes—either by natural causes, or by a few well-directed blows, or by pressure; and therefore it was not to be wondered at that they were extensively used in aid of human necessities. They had even been found affixed to handles. The facility with which such tools are formed is shown at this day in parts of South America, where flakes of obsidian are split off by pressure and used as knives and razors. Then came the question as to the period in past times when they had been so made and used; and this carried them back to a period of great antiquity, but not necessarily to præ-historic ages.—With regard to many of the flints which had been exhibited here, he should say that although there was great difficulty in attributing their forms to natural causes, yet he should prefer doing so if they were found in such positions and under such circumstances as made the supposition of human interference extremely improbable. As to certain specimens in this Museum—barbed arrow-heads, for instance—no person could hesitate in attributing their present form to human agency; but many other specimens of suitable form for tools might have been due to natural causes. There were thus two things to be looked at in the consideration of this matter,—one, the character of the flints, and the other the situation in which they had been found; and, at present, he would say we ought to hold ourselves aloof from very definite or positive conclusions. Meanwhile, it was interesting to hear, as they had heard from Mr. Enys, what natural causes might be assigned for the production of those apparently artificial forms. Mr. Whitley, however, attributed more to natural causes than himself was disposed to do; and, certainly, he should say that those flints found on Dartmoor presented strong indications of having been tooled by human hands; but that human handling might have taken place within the time usually assigned to man's existence upon earth. Certainly their position beneath the peat did not make it necessary to assume the duration of man's existence through such immense series of ages as some persons had supposed to be required in other localities.

ANTIQUITIES OF LANIVET. A communication was read, from Mr. N. Hare, jun., Liskeard, the purport of which had been extracted from documents in the Record Office of the Diocese of Exeter; and it included a copy of a bill filed, about 1460-1, by John Gody, rector of Lanivet, against Thomas Harry, a tinner, for various injuries done to him as parson of the Church at Lanivet, and for which he had no remedy at common law.

The PRESIDENT remarked that documents of this kind ought not, certainly, to be neglected or overlooked, as matters of considerable interest to the county might be found in them. The present one was of the date of Henry VI, and it shewed what was the course resorted to in those days by the clergy when they felt themselves wronged. There was in the Record Office of the Court of Chancery—in the new room which had recently been opened gratuitously—a book called “The Prince’s Council Book”; and in this were documents that had been addressed to the Prince of Wales for the time being, or the Lord Warden, complaining of great injuries done to Church property in the Duchy. He believed that, to this day, there was an admitted bound through the church-yard at Helston. There need not be any alarm henceforth; for things were now placed on a different footing. Many of the documents, however, to which he had referred, threw much light on the subject of bounds; and if any persons wanted to ascertain what was the state of things a few years after the creation of the Duchy, they would do well to search them, as they contained numerous complaints as to alleged breaches of bounds by miners; and this Institution ought very much to encourage communications on such subjects.—Then again these documents showed the early growth of the Court of Chancery, and the existence of a period when it was not very clear what was the nature of proceedings in that Court. In the document which had been read, there was an application by the rector of a parish to the Lord Chancellor, complaining that this Harry and other people were doing just as they pleased, and that unless the rector had the authority of the High Court of Chancery, he should never be able to restrain them. This was among the earliest instances of such application to the Court of Chancery. Recently a volume of early records of that Court, compiled by a friend of his, had been published by the Society of Antiquaries; and they showed that the foundation of a vast number of the applications to the Lord Chancellor was that the applicant wanted to restrain the aggressions of some powerful man in his neighbourhood, and he applied to the Lord Chancellor, not because there was no common-law remedy, but because at that time there was no person like the Lord Chancellor, strong enough to give protection against a powerful neighbour.—As to Mr. Hare’s suggestion that the records of the Stannary Court might possibly throw light on the result of the proceedings taken against Harry, that was out of the question, as the records of that Court did not extend further back than the reign of Queen Anne. There were, however, the archives of the Record Office, in which such documents would be found fully recorded.

THE ANCIENT BISHOPRIC OF CORNWALL. REV. JOHN CARNE, M.A., read an Abstract of his Paper on the early Cornish Bishopric; remarking that the subject was becoming more and more interesting, as there was a hope that the bishopric might ere long be restored.—The conclusions deduced by Mr. Carne were thus summed up by him:—The weight of evidence, in my opinion, proves that the Saxon see was founded in 936 by King Athelstan; that the see was occupied by ten bishops in succession; that the seat of the bishopric was first at Bodmin, and that, after the destruction of Bodmin in 981, it was at St. Germans, where it continued until its extinction in 1050, having lasted for a period of 114 years.

REV. DR. BANNISTER asked if there was not some evidence adduced by Mr. Pedler in favour of the see having been at Padstow previous to its establishment at Bodmin. Padstow was a modern name, a corruption of Petrockstowe, the place of St. Petrock. Formerly, Bodmin was called Petrockstowe, the Church there being dedicated to that Saint; while Padstow was called Aldestow, the old *stow*, or place, (apparently, of St. Petrock). And if the old *stow* was at Padstow, it must have been more ancient than the *stow* then existing at Bodmin.

REV. J. CARNE was not aware of the existence of any evidence which would justify such a conclusion; the assumption in favour of Padstow appeared to be mere conjecture.

THE PRESIDENT:—There is nothing beyond an inference derivable from the name. There is no evidence on the spot, I believe.

REV. J. CARNE:—None whatever. There may have been a Church at Padstow dependent on that at Bodmin.

THE PRESIDENT:—There may have been an early Church of St. Petrock there; there are several Petrocks in Cornwall.

REV. DR. BANNISTER:—There is one mentioned in the Bodmin Manumissions.

REV. J. CARNE:—We know where that was; it was certainly at Bodmin.

THE PRESIDENT was very glad that Mr. Carne had devoted his attention and research to this important subject, and that he had laid the result of his enquiries and readings before the members of the Institution. He also hoped they should hereafter have many contributions of a similar nature from that gentleman, to whom he thought they were greatly indebted, for Mr. Carne was very accurate in all the Papers which he laid before them, and the utmost weight might be attached to any conjecture or information which he presented to them.

CORNISH BOTANY. MR. ALEXANDER PAULL read extracts from the Paper contributed by Mr. Thomas Cragoe, containing descriptions of interesting plants which that gentleman had found growing in the parish of St. Clement. *Asplenium trichomanes*, Mr. Paull said he had himself also found abundant in a lane in St. Clements; but, usually, it was found, with *Ruta muraria*, on old church-walls and similar spots, as at St. Michael Penkevil and St. Just in Roseland. Though comparatively rare in this part of Cornwall, these plants were abundant in the eastern part of the county.—*Lastræa spinulosa* was mentioned by Mr. Cragoe as having been found at Bishop's Wood; and in the same neighbourhood Mr. Rickard had found *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgensis*. Mr. Cragoe also mentioned his finding the Cornish Money-Wort, (*Sibthorpia Europæa*), at Tresemple; and, in a bog under Polwhele, the Lancashire Asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*). Another species of *Erica* (*E. ciliaris*), rare out of Cornwall, was found near Short Lane End, and at various other places in the vicinity of Truro. Altogether, Mr. Cragoe's was an interesting contribution, and was valuable, not only as a list of plants more or less rare, but also because with regard to many of them it recorded their time of flowering.

MR. PAULL added that, some six years since, he found in the parish of Feock, a variety of Lady Fern, previously, he believed, unknown to botanists; and, having kept it some years, he found that it was not a mere spurt, but that it retained its characteristics permanently. He gave specimens of it to several persons, and one of them was sent by Mrs. Grant, of Collumpton, to Mr. Thomas Moore, F.L.S., who pronounced it to be a new variety of the Lady Fern, and thus described it in the *Phytologist*, of March, 1861:—

“ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA, v. GRANTIÆ.—Fronds dwarf, six to eight inches high, broadly oval-lanceolate, crispy, the rachis sometimes branched, and the apex slightly multifid; pinnæ oblong, imbricated, slightly narrowed to a short bluntish point, somewhat irregular; pinnules crowded, overlapping, bluntly ovate-oblong, wavy, pinnatifid with shallow lobes, which are divided into two or three remarkably obtuse rounded teeth or crenatures, connected at the base by a distinct wing to the rachis; stipites and rachides stout; sori not developed.

A very distinct and elegant dwarf form of Lady Fern, communicated by Mrs. Grant, of Collumpton. The plant was found in the neighbourhood of Truro, Cornwall, by Mr. Paull, and given to Mrs. Grant. The short broad fronds with the parts very densely imbricated and the surface crispy, the rounded teeth of its pinnules, and the occasionally multifid and ramose condition of the rachides, are features quite unlike what are found in other described forms, and render this a welcome addition to the already numerous varieties of Lady Ferns.”

Another specimen was sent to Mr. Simms, the florist, who said he

should make £50 of it. In that case he would make a far more profitable affair of it than he (Mr. Paull) who had discovered it, had done.

ANTIQUITIES IN IRELAND. REV. DR. BANNISTER stated that when he was in Ireland, a few months since, he saw, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin, more than a dozen of those ancient Gold Ornaments referred to in the Paper, written by the President, in the Number of this Society's *Journal* just issued. One of them was like the projecting rim or front part of an old-fashioned Leghorn bonnet.—But what he particularly wished to mention was, that in that Museum at Dublin were several hideous, naked, obscene female figures rudely carved in stone. He was told by the Curator that they were very common, and were called “Shela na gigs,” and that they were placed in religious buildings to keep away evil spirits. The Curator further stated that one was found in the “Lost Church of Perranzabuloe,” and expressed surprise that a gentleman coming from Cornwall had not heard of it. Mr. Bannister now wished to know if there was any truth in this statement; as, according to the wood-cuts in Haslam's book, the building, when first uncovered, had certain Irish peculiarities, such as jambs wider apart at the bottom than at the top; and human or other heads at the springings and crown of the arch over the doorways; though in Collins's book, published some years before Haslam's, there was some difference as to the details.

DR. BARHAM said there were in the Museum of this Institution three rude heads found at the old Church at Perranzabuloe, and he was not aware that any other objects in sculpture had been found there.

REV. JOHN CARNE had always understood that there was nothing found there but those three heads, and some carved mouldings around the door.

THE DESTROYED BARROWS AT GWLOWETH. DR. BANNISTER having made mention of these barrows and expressed regret that they had been destroyed, the PRESIDENT said every facility for examining them was afforded to members of this Institution; but they were most unproductive. They were of almost unmixed mould, and whatever they might formerly have contained, had long ago disappeared. He should say they had been very much lowered, and nothing appeared on the surface but earth of ordinary character. In one or two of the mounds were stones in considerable number; and he remembered that that was the character of those barrows which were examined by members of the Institution

at St. Winnow; and in the near neighbourhood of these barrows had been found gold ornaments. He was desirous to mention this, in order that persons might not be discouraged by the want of immediate success in the examination of these barrows near Truro.

STONEHENGE. There was exhibited, from Mr. Whitley (one of the Secretaries of the Institution), a plan of Stonehenge, with its encircling bank and ditch, and its avenue. In the explanation accompanying the plan, Mr. Whitley stated that it was made by him for the purpose of testing the statement that a line from the altar-stone over the "Friar's Heel," through the middle of the Avenue, was in the direction of the sun at its rising on the longest day. The bearing or angle of this line with the True North was determined with great exactness; and the Sun's true amplitude, when he is about one of his diameters above the horizon, was shown to be, on the 21st of June, very nearly in the direction of a line from the altar over the Friar's Heel; so that, looking from the altar-stone, a line through the entrance to the Temple, over the "Slaughtering-stone" and the "Friar's Heel," would be *exactly* in the direction of the Sun when *on* the horizon on the longest day. It was therefore probable that this Temple had some relation to worship of the Sun.—Mr. Whitley added, that the outer circle of the Temple had consisted of 30 stones, placed upright. The inner circle is of unhewn stones—some of granite, probably from Dartmoor; but many of hornblende rock, like that of the Lizard. The large stones are of tertiary sandstone, the "Sarsen Stones" of the Chalk Downs. Many of the barrows have a ditch around each, from which the earth was taken for their formation; and in some places there are twin barrows, the ditch surrounding the two. All the barrows, and also the adjacent camps, were formed in the same manner, by removal of soil from a surrounding ditch; indicating that they were made by the same people. The Hill-Castles in Cornwall shew the same mode of construction.

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I.—*The Bishopric of Cornwall.—Saxon Period.*

By the REV. JOHN CARNE, M.A., Vicar of Merther.

Presented at the Autumn Meeting, November 15, 1866.

THE origin of the ancient Bishopric of Cornwall is involved in much obscurity. There seems little doubt that the province formed a separate See in very early times in communion with the ancient British Church; but it is only after the subjugation of Cornwall by King Athelstan that some light begins to dawn upon the history of the Bishopric. And even then we have little more to guide us than a few brief notices and occasional allusions, which may be found preserved in contemporary records, or scattered over the pages of ancient chroniclers. Passages or facts relating to the See are to be met with in the Welsh Records, in the Manumissions written upon the Bodmin Gospels, in the Saxon Chronicle, in the Charters of Sir W. Dugdale's Monasticon, of Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, and of Thorpe's Diplomatarium Anglicum, and in the works of Florence of Worcester, William of Malmesbury, Roger de Hoveden, Roger of Wendover, Matthew of Westminster, and William of Worcester. The more modern authorities are Leland, Sir Henry Spelman, Bishop Godwin, Archbishop Usher,

Camden, Carew, Norden, Dr. Heylin, Cressy, Bishop Tanner, Dr. Browne Willis, Dr. Borlase, Dr. Whitaker, Polwhele, Dr. Oliver, and the more recent historians of Cornwall; and in particular, the subject has been ably handled by the late Mr. Pedler, of Liskeard, in his "Anglo-Saxon Episcopate of Cornwall."—The authorities are numerous; but the amount of information which most of them convey is very meagre, and the conclusions they arrive at are various. On the Charters of Dugdale, Kemble, and Thorpe, the chief reliance is to be placed, and from them the facts here presented are chiefly drawn.

The subject naturally divides itself into two parts; first, the Names of the Bishops, and secondly, the Place of the See.

1. In investigating the *Names of the Cornish Bishops* in Saxon Times, we at once meet with the difficulty, that no early historian gives any list of them. William of Malmesbury says plainly, "Of the Cornish Pontiffs I do not know and cannot produce a regular list:—"*—which is rather singular, seeing that he was born only 45 years after the extinction of the Cornish See.†

Leland mentions that he saw in the Priory Church of S. German's, "a tomb in the wall, beside it's high Altar, with an image "of a Bishop, and over the tomb eleven Bishops painted with their "names and verses, as token of so many Bishops buried there, or "that there had been so many Bishops of Cornwall that had their "seat there."‡ We do not attach much weight to these conjectures of Leland, and agree with Dr. Oliver in thinking that the names and verses probably referred to the eleven Bishops who sat at *Exeter* previous to Bishop Walter Bronescombe, who consecrated the existing Church of S. Germans on the 28th of August, 1261.

In 1601 Bishop Godwin, then Subdean of Exeter, published a complete list of the Cornish Prelates, giving "Master John Hooker" as his authority. The following are the names:—
1. Athelstan, A.D. 905; 2. Conanus; 3. Ruydocus; 4. Aldredus; 5. Britwyn; 6. Athelstan 2, A.D. 966; 7. Wolfi; 8. Woronus;

* Cornubiensium sanè Pontificum succiduum ordinem nec scio nec appono.—*Gul. Malms. de Gest. Pontificum Angl., lib. II.*

† William of Malmesbury is supposed to have been born in 1095.

‡ *Leland's Itinerary.*

9. Wolocus; 10. Stidio; 11. Adelredus; 12. Burwoldus. This list is adopted by Dr. Borlase in its entirety.*

Dr. Heylin gives the names of thirteen Bishops:—"1. S. Patroc; he lived circa an. 850;† 2. Athelstan; 3. Conanus; "4. Ruidocus; 5. Aldredus; 6. Britwinus; 7. Athelstan II; 8. "Wolfi; 9. Woronus; 10. Wolocus; 11. Stidio; 12. Aldredus; "13. Burwoldus, or Brithwoldus, the last Bishop of Cornwall."‡

Cressy exhibits only a part of the list, saying:—"The first "Bishop was Athelstan, and after him Conan, Ruydoc, Aldred, "and Brithwin."||

In a Calendar Book belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, p. 59, the names of eleven Bishops of Cornwall are thus given:—"1. Athelstanus; 2. Conanus; 3. Ruydocus; 4. Adelredus; "5. Britwyunus; 6. Wolsi; 7. Woronus; 8. Wolocus; 9. Stidio; "10. Adelredus; 11. Burwoldus."§

Subsequent writers appear to have adopted one or other of these lists without further inquiry. We are at a loss to conjecture upon what documentary evidence the greater part of the names rest; and in the absence of such testimony, most persons will agree with us in thinking that they are not entitled to any serious consideration.

The names conjecturally furnished by Dr. Whitaker, in his "Cathedral of Cornwall,"¶ refer to the British period of Cornish History, upon which at present we do not propose to enter. Suffice it to say, that some of the names produced by him are, as *Cornish* Bishops, quite as dubious as the list of Bishop Godwin.

We cannot therefore accept the lists given by any of these writers. Indeed nothing reliable seems to have been written on the subject, until the publication in 1856 of "Pedler's Anglo-Saxon Episcopate of Cornwall,"—undoubtedly a most valuable and trustworthy work, and one to which the writer feels himself deeply indebted.

* *Antiquities of Cornwall*, Book iv, Chap. x, Sect. 4.

† An error of more than three centuries.

‡ *Heylin's Help to English History*, pp. 71, 72.

|| *Cressy's Church History of Brittany*, p. 832.

§ *Oliver's Monasticon*, Add. Suppl., page 1.

¶ They are, Rumon, Piran, Germoe, Carantoc, Herygh, Elidius, Mancus, Barnic or Barric, Hyldren, and Conoglasus.—Chap. v, Sect. 4.

The Saxon See of Cornwall is generally asserted to have been founded by King Edward the Elder in 909, with Athelstan for its first Prelate; but we think on insufficient grounds. The opinion appears to have been derived from an erroneous statement of William of Malmesbury, who, in copying from an ancient Manuscript, substituted the name of Cornwall for that of another See. Let us see how this can be shown.*

A very ancient Manuscript,† said to have been given to Exeter Cathedral by Leofric, the first Bishop of that See, (1050–1073), gives the following account of the consecration of seven Bishops at Canterbury, on the same day, by Archbishop Plegmund, in the reign of King Edward the Elder:—

“Plegmundus Archiepiscopus, rediens ad patriam, in urbe Doroberniâ VII Episcopos VII Ecclesiis in uno die ordinavit: Frythestanum ad Ecclesiam Wentaniensem, Æthelstanum ad Ecclesiam *Corvinensem*, Wærstanum ad Ecclesiam Sciraburnensem, Æthilhelmum ad Ecclesiam Fontaniensem, Eadulfum ad Ecclesiam Cridionensem. Insuper addiderunt illi tres villas in *Cornubiâ*, quorum nomina Polltun, Cælling, Landwithan, ut inde singulis annis visitaret gentem *Cornubiensem* ad exprimendos eorum errores: nam antea, in quantum potuerant, veritati resistebant, et non decretis apostolicis obediabant. Sed et aliis provinciis constituit duos; Australibus-Saxonibus virum idoneum Beorneh ordinavit, et Mercionibus Cœnuulfum ad civitatem quæ dicitur Dorceceaster.” ‡

* The argument is fully given by Pedler:—*Anglo-Saxon Episcopate of Cornwall*, Chap. I.

† Now in the Bodleian Library (Bodley, 579), and printed in *Dugdale's Monasticon*.

‡ “Archbishop Plegmund returning to his country, ordained in the city of Canterbury seven Bishops to seven Churches in one day:—Frithestan to the Church of Winchester, Athelstan to the *Corvinensian* Church, Werstan to the Church of Sherborne, Aldhelm to the Church of Wells, Eadulf to the Church of Crediton. Moreover they added to him three Manors in *Cornwall*, the names of which are, Polltun, Cælling, Landwithan, that from thence he might every year visit the *Cornish* race to extirpate their errors; for they had previously to the utmost of their power resisted the truth, and had not obeyed the Apostolic decrees. He also appointed two Bishops to other provinces; to the South Saxons he ordained Beorneh, a fit person, and to the Mercians Kenwulf, at the city which is called Dorchester”—*i.e.*, Dorchester in the County of Oxford.

Now William of Malmesbury, according to Mr. Hardy, copies from this Bodleian Manuscript almost word for word; but instead of the words “Æthelstanum ad Ecclesiam *Corvinensem*,” he writes “Adelstanum ad *Cornubiensem*.”*

The earlier Chronicler, Florence of Worcester, does not fall into this error: he has, with the Bodleian Manuscript, “ad *Ecclesiam Corvinensem*.”

Sir H. Spelman, in his *Concilia*,† giving another account of the same transaction from a Manuscript, which, he informs us, he found among the archives of the Church of Canterbury, has “ad *Corwiensem*.”

That the two Sees were distinct, is proved first, by the mention of Cornwall expressly in the Bodleian Manuscript immediately after, and also by a Charter of King Ethelred, A.D. 993, relating to the Monastery of Abingdon,‡ to which are appended the signatures of the Bishops of *both* these Sees, as follow:—

“✠ Ego Ælfric, Corvinensis parrochie Episcopus, quæ præfatum adjacet Monasterium, huic dono sanctam Crucem impressi.”

“Ego Ealdred, Cornubiensis Ecclesie Episcopus, hoc decretum consentiendo laudavi.”

And there are extant signatures of several other Bishops of the Corvinensian Church, who were certainly not Bishops of Cornwall.

The See in question was undoubtedly that of Wilton or Wiltshire, first established probably at Ramsbury in Wiltshire,|| according to Mr. Kemble; which Bishopric was afterwards joined to Sherborne, and finally established at Salisbury.

Of this See of Ramsbury, Athelstan was the first Bishop, A.D. 909. Other Prelates of the same Diocese are described in their signatures as Bishops of the Corvinensian or Wilton See indifferently. §

* *Gul. Malms. Gest. Reg. Angl.*, lib. II, c. 5.

† Vol. I, p. 387.

‡ *Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 684.

|| Some say, at Sunningwell in Berkshire, probably the *Sunningnensis Ecclesia* of Florence of Worcester.

§ Compare Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, Nos. 684 and 686, and Thorpe, *Dip. Ang.*, p. 290; also Kemble, Nos. 737, 1324, and 753, 761, 763, 771, 774, 775, 916, 1310.

The error is therefore due to William of Malmesbury, who has mistaken *Corvinensem* for *Cornubiensem*, and this notwithstanding that in the very next sentence the words *Cornubia* and *Cornubiensem* are used.

Immediately after the mention of the appointment of Eadulf to the See of Crediton, both the Bodleian and the Canterbury Manuscripts inform us, that there were also conferred upon Eadulf three Manors in *Cornwall*, namely, Polltun, Cælling, and Landwithan,* “that from thence he might every year visit the *Cornish* “race to extirpate their errors; for they had previously to the “utmost of their power resisted the truth, and had not obeyed “the Apostolic decrees.” Is it conceivable that a separate Bishop should have been appointed for *Cornwall*, whilst at the same time an additional endowment was conferred upon the Bishop of *Crediton*, in order that he might visit the province of Cornwall, and perform Episcopal functions therein? It is possible that the Bishop of Crediton might have had charge of that small portion of Cornwall which was then subject to the Saxons: but until the conquest of the whole province by the Saxon King, the appointment of a Bishop for Cornwall alone would have been useless, and in the highest degree improbable.

On these grounds we agree with Mr. Pedler in rejecting the authority of William of Malmesbury for the supposed creation of the Cornish See by King Edward the Elder, and for the appointment of Athelstan as it's first Bishop. Athelstan was in reality the first Bishop of Ramsbury, and has a place in all the lists of the early Wiltshire Bishops.

The words relating to Bishop Eadulf, already quoted from the Bodleian Manuscript, point in our opinion to *an independent British Church then existing in Cornwall, and refusing obedience to the Roman See*. Whilst Cornwall was still under British Government, it's Church was ruled by native Bishops: but when King Athelstan had overrun the whole County,† and had received the submission of Howel, it's last native King,‡ it was very natural that steps

* The present Pawton, Callington, and Lawhitton; the last is still the property of the See of Exeter.

† A.D. 927.

‡ A.D. 928.

should have been taken for incorporating the County into the province of Canterbury, and for appointing a Bishop in communion with the Saxon Church.—And this appears to have been done.

The name of CONAN is given by Leland as a Bishop of Cornwall in the time of King Athelstan, and he states that he was appointed Bishop by that King, 5 Dec. 936.* The existence of this Bishop is further attested by his name being affixed to nine Charters of King Athelstan,† dating from 930 to 940, one of which is the foundation deed of the Collegiate Church of S. Buryan.‡ In these Charters his name is variously spelt, Conan, Cunan, Cuman, and Caynan. His most usual signature is:—

“✠ Ego Conan Episcopus consensi et subscripsi.”

Now although the title of Bishop Conan's See is nowhere added to his signature, yet, as we believe no such name occurs as Bishop of any other See at that period, we may reasonably conclude that this was the Bishop of Cornwall mentioned by Leland. But we observe his name affixed to Charters several years before the date which Leland gives. We infer from hence that he was Bishop of Cornwall before King Athelstan's recognition of him in 936. If so, he must have been a Bishop of the British Church in Cornwall, and therefore the last of that ancient line. It is very probable that it was on his submission to the Primatial See of Canterbury after the conquest of Cornwall by the Saxons, that Conan was recognised by King Athelstan as a Bishop of the Church, and was formally nominated by him to the Cornish See. His name would seem to show that he was a Briton. Possibly S. Conandus, the patron Saint of Roche Church, may have been the same person; and a trace of his name may yet survive at S. Gonnet's in that Parish, and at Langunnet in S. Veep.

On the whole, we are of opinion that the Cornish See was not

* Ex charta donat Æthelstani. Eredit in Ecclesiam S. Germani quendam Conanum Episcopum anno D. 936, nonis Decembris.—*Leland's Collectanea*, tom. I, 75.

† Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, Nos. 352, A.D. 930; 353, A.D. 931; 1102, A.D. 931; 1103, A.D. 931; 1107, A.D. 932; 364, A.D. 934; 367, A.D. 935; 1143, A.D. 936 (?) 375 and 1119, A.D. 939.

‡ Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 1143.

actually founded by King Athelstan, but was rather recognised and refounded by him at the date given by Leland, and then first incorporated into the province of Canterbury. It is to be regretted that the Charter of King Athelstan, mentioned by Leland* in connection with Bishop Conan, is no longer extant, and therefore his precise position is a matter of doubt, and the nature of King Athelstan's recognition of him cannot be ascertained.

It is worthy of notice, that Bishop Conan several times signs Charters in company with "Howel, Regulus," or, "Subregulus," the last native King of Cornwall. This Prince submitted to King Athelstan in 928, and died in 950. His name is found appended to Charters from 928 to 949 inclusive.

After Conan we should find a blank in our list of Bishops, but for the recent discovery of a document of very great interest, which has brought a considerable accession of information. We allude to a valuable manuscript copy of the Four Gospels, supposed to have been written in the ninth century, and commonly styled the Bodmin Gospels, from its having been once the property of Bodmin Priory. The volume is a quarto, of oblong form, and very neatly written. It was purchased by Mr. Rodd, the London Bookseller, at the sale of the Wheatley Park Library, near Uxbridge, in 18—, and was disposed of by him to the British Museum for thirty guineas. † On the margins and vacant spaces are entered forty-six copies of manumissions of slaves. The ornaments of the initial letters, and of a page immediately before the Gospel of S. John, are rude and curious, and strongly resemble those which are to be met with in very ancient manuscripts executed in Ireland. ‡ This document will be referred to in more detail, when we come to consider the Site of the Bishopric.

The Manumissions supply us with the names of four other Bishops,—Ethelgar, Wulfsie, Comoéré, and Burhwold, of whom Burhwold is the only one certainly mentioned in any other document.

ETHELGAR is the earliest Bishop whose name appears in the

* See note in preceding page.

† *Quatuor Evangelia*. Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 9381.

‡ *Oliver's Monasticon*.

Bodmin Manumissions. The Saxon entry may be thus translated:—

“Wuenmon and her progeny, Morvith her sister, and her progeny, and Wurgustel and his progeny, were freed here in town for King Edred and for Bishop *Ethelgar*, in witness of the Convent which is here in town.”*

The date of this entry must be of the reign of King Edred, A.D. 946–955.

There was an Ethelgar Bishop of Crediton about this time, namely, from 934 to 953; but there seems to be no ground for thinking that the Devonshire Bishop would be found manumitting slaves at Bodmin. We therefore conclude that this was a Cornish Bishop, contemporary with King Edred, and that he succeeded Conan. His name cannot be pointed out with certainty in any known Charter. The Ethelgar, whose name is so often met with in Charters of this period, was probably the Crediton Bishop, and on one occasion he is described as such.†

ÆTHELSTAN probably succeeded Ethelgar. His signature as Bishop of Cornwall is appended to a Charter of Archbishop Dunstan and other Prelates to Croyland Abbey, dated 966, as follows:—

“✠ Ego Æthelstanus, Episcopus Cornubiensis, consilium dedi.”‡

Among the signatures is that of Ordgar, Duke of Damnonia, father of Duke Ordulf and of Elfrida, Queen of King Edgar, and founder of Tavistock Abbey, who died in 971.||

Bishop Athelstan's name does not occur in any other Charter.

The Bodmin Manumissions also furnish the names of Bishops Wulfsie and Comoeré.

* Wuenmon and hire team, Moruiw hire swuster and hire team, and Wurgustel and his team, wuarun gefreod her on tune, for Eadryde Cyninge and for Æthelgar Biscop, an thas hirsdes gewitnesse the her on tune syndun.—*Bodmin Manumissions*, No. 23, according to Dr. Oliver's notation in his *Monasticon*, pp. 431-436.

† Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 1112, A.D. 935.

‡ Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 528.

|| Florence of Worcester. *Palgrave's English Commonwealth*, Vol. 2, p. 265.

The name of WULFSIE occurs in six entries, as himself manumitting slaves at the Altar of S. Petrock at Bodmin. Translations of these entries are appended.

“Budic, Glowmæth,—whom Bishop *Wulfsie* freed upon the Altar of S. Petrock.” *

“Bishop *Wulfsige* freed Inaprost with his sons, for the soul of King Edgar, and for his own soul, before these witnesses : Byrhsige, Priest ; Electus, Priest ; Abel, Priest ; Morhatho, Deacon ; Canretho, Deacon ; Riol, Deacon.” †

☒ These are the names of the women whom Bishop *Wulfsie* and the Clerks of S. Petrock freed : Proscen, Wuencen, Onncum, Illicum ; upon the Altar of S. Petrock, before these witnesses : Byrhsie, Priest ; Riol, Deacon ; Morhatho, Deacon ; Wuathrit, Clerk.” ‡

☒ Bishop *Wulfsie* freed Aedoc, the daughter of Catgustel, for his soul and King Edgar’s, upon the Altar of S. Petrock.” ||

“Cyngelt, and Magnus, and Sulmeuth, and Justus, and Rumun, and Wengor, and Luncen, and Fuandrec, and Wendeern, and Wurthylic, and Cengar, and Inisian, and Brenci, and Onwean, and Rinduran, and Lywei. These are the names of the men and women whom Bishop *Wulfsige* freed upon the Altar of S. Petrock, for his soul and for the soul of King Edgar.” §

* Budic, Glowmæth,—quos liberavit Wulfsie Episcopus super Altare Sancti Petroci.—*Bodmin Manumissions*, No. 3.

† Wulfsige Episcopus liberavit Inaprost cum filiis ejus, pro animâ Eadgar Rex, et pro animâ suâ, coram istis testibus : Byrhsige, Presbiter ; Electus, Presbiter ; Abel, Presbiter ; Morhatho, Diaconus ; Canretheo, Diaconus ; Riol, Diaconus.—*B. M.*, No. 6.

‡ ☒ Hec sunt nomina mulierum quas liberavit Wulfsie Episcopus et Clerici Sancti Petroci : Proscen, Wuencen, Onneum, Illeum ; super Altare Sancti Petroci, coram istis testibus : Byrhsie, Presbiter ; Riol, Diaconus ; Morhatho, Diaconus ; Wuathrit, Clericus.—*B. M.*, No. 14.

|| ☒ Wulfsiè Episcopus liberavit Aedoc filiam Catgustel, pro animâ suâ et Edgari Regis, super Altare Sancti Petroci.—*B. M.*, No. 36.

§ Cyngelt, et Magnus, et Sulmeuth, et Justus, et Rumun, et Wengor, et Luncen, et Fuandrec, et Wendeern, et Wurthylic, et Cengar, et Inisian, et Brenci, et Onwean, et Rinduran, et Lywei. Hæc sunt nomina illorum hominum illarumque quos liberavit Wulfsige Episcopus super Altare Sancti Petroci, pro animâ suâ et pro animâ Eadgari Regis.—*B. M.*, No. 37.

“✠ These are the men whom Bishop *Wulfsige* freed for King Edgar and for himself at Petrock's Altar: Leubelec, Welet, . . . nwalt, Beli, Joseph, Dengel, Proswitel, Tancwestel: in the witness of Byrhsige, Mass-Priest; Mermen, Mass-Priest. Mar, Catuutic, Wenwui, the boy Methwustel, Joseph: these are the names of the men whom Bishop *Wulfsige* freed at Petrock's Altar, for Edgar and for himself; and Byrhsi, Mass-Priest, is witness, and Mermen, Mass-Priest, and Morhith.”*

In one of the above entries the Bishop is joined with the Clerks of S. Petrock in manumitting slaves, and at least four of them are of the reign of King Edgar, A.D. 959-975.

The same Bishop's name also occurs once as witness to a manumission at the same place by Duke Ordgar, as follows:—

“✠ This is the name of the woman, Wencuethel, whom Duke Ordgar freed, for his soul, upon the Altar of S. Petrock, before these witnesses: *Wulfsige*, Bishop; Leumarh, Priest; Grifiuth, Priest; Morhaitho, Deacon.” †

Hence Wulfsie was contemporary with the Duke, and therefore must have succeeded to the Bishopric before 971, the year of Ordgar's death.

A Priest of this name, probably the same person, occurs twice as a witness to the manumission of slaves by Kings Edmund ‡ and Edgar in person at Bodmin, as follows:—

“These are the names of the men whom King Edmund freed, for his soul, upon the Altar of S. Petrock: Tancwoystel, Weneriet; before these witnesses: *Wulfsie*, Priest; Adayre; Milian, Clerk;

* ✠ Thes sint tha menn tha Wulfsige Biscop gefreode for Eadgar Cing and for hyne sylfne æt Petrocys Wefode: Leubelec, Welet, . . . nwalt, Beli, Iosep, Dengel, Proswitel, Tancwestel: an thas gewitnese, Byrhsige, Mæsse-Prost; Mermen, Masse-Prost. Mar, Catuutic, Wenwui, pner Methwustel, Iosep: thys syndun thara manna namana the Wulfsige Biscop gefreode æt Petrocys Wefode, for Eadgar and for hyne sylfne; and Byrhsi ys gewitnese Masse-Prost, and Mermen Masse-Prost, and Morhith.—*B. M.*, No. 43.

† ✠ Hoc est nomen illius mulieris, Wencenethel, quam liberavit Ordgar Dux pro animâ suâ, super Altare Petroci Sancti, coram istis testibus: Wulfsige, Episcopus; Leumarh, Presbiter; Grifiuth, Presbiter; Morhaitho, Diaconus.—*B. M.*, No. 15.

‡ A.D. 941-946.

and on the same day he sent away free the woman Arganteilin, before the same witnesses."*

"This is the name of the (woman?) Anaguistl, whom King Edgar freed, for his soul, upon the Altar of S. Petrock, in the sight of these witnesses: *Wulfsige*, Priest; and Grifiuth, Priest; and Conretheu, Deacon; and Byrehtsig, Clerk; and Elia, layman."†

Bishop COMOERÉ'S name occurs three times as witness to Manumissions at the Altar of S. Petrock, two of them at least of the time of King Edgar. The entries may be thus translated:—

"✠ This is the name of the man whom Osferd freed, for the soul of King Edgar: Gurheter; upon the Altar of S. Petrock, before these witnesses: *Comoéré*, Bishop; Agustinus, Reader; Byrhsie, Priest."‡

"✠ These are the names of the men whom Anaoc freed, for his soul: Oteer, Rannoou, Muel, Patrec, Joseph; upon the Altar of S. Petrock, in the sight of these witnesses: *Cemoéré*, Bishop; Osian, Priest; Leucum, Clerk; Guadret, Clerk."||

"✠ These are the names of the sons: Wurcon, Æthan, Judn . . . , Wurfwothu, Guruaret; whose children and grandchildren and all their posterity defended themselves on oath, by permission of King Edgar, because by the accusation of a wicked person their fathers were said to have been coloni of the King: *Comoéré*, Bishop, witness; Aelfsie, President, witness; Doengand,

* *Hec sunt nomina hominum quos liberavit Eadmund Rex, pro animâ suâ, super Altare Sancti Petroci; Tancwoystel, Weneriet; coram istis testibus: Wulfsie, Presbiter; Adoyre; Milian, Clericus; atque in eâdem die mandavit hanc feminam, Arganteilin, eisdem testibus.—B. M., No. 11.*

† *Hoc est nomen illius, Anaguistl, quem Eadgar Rex liberavit pro animâ suâ, super Altare Sancti Petroci, coram istis testibus videntibus: Wulfsige, Presbiter; et Grifiuth, Presbiter; et Conretheu, Diaconus; et Byrehtsig, Clericus; et Elia, laicus.—B. M., No. 22.*

‡ ✠ *Hoc est nomen illius hominis quém liberavit Osferd, pro animâ Eatgari Regis; Gurheter; super Altare Sancti Petroci, coram istis testibus: Comoéré, Episcopus; Agustinus, Lector; Byrhsie, Sacerdos.—B. M., No. 39.*

|| ✠ *Hæc sunt nomina illorum hominum quos liberavit Anaoc, pro animâ suâ: Oteer, Rannoou, Muel, Patrec, Iosep; super Altare Sancti Petroci, coram istis testibus videntibus: Cemoéré, Episcopus; Osian, Sacerdos; Leucum, Clericus; Guadret, Clericus.—B. M., No. 41.*

witness; March, witness; Elfnoth, witness; Byrhtsie, Priest, witness; Macurth, Priest; Abel, Priest, witness.”*

And once a Priest of this name signs first among the witnesses to Manumissions by the Clerks of S. Petrock, in the reign of King Edred.† The entry is thus translated:—

“This is the name of the woman, namely, Medguistil, with her progeny, namely, Bleidiud, Ylcerthon, Byrchtylym, whom the Clerks of S. Petrock freed upon the Altar of S. Petrock himself, for the soul’s-health of King Edred, and for their souls, before these witnesses: *Comuyré*, Priest; Grifiud, Priest; Oysian, Priest; Loumurch, Deacon; Wudrit, Clerk; Loucum, Clerk; Tithert, Clerk.”‡

These testimonies from the Bodmin Manumissions are, we believe, amply sufficient to establish the fact that Wulfsie and Comoeré were Bishops of Cornwall in the reign of King Edgar. A close scrutiny of the entries quoted, and a comparison with other entries of about the same period, also show that Wulfsie preceded Comoeré. ||

On referring to the Charters, we do not find any mention of Comoeré’s name, nor can we point with certainty to a signature of Bishop Wulfsie. The name indeed of a Bishop Wulfsie very frequently occurs, but without mention of the See. In one instance only do we think it probable that the signature is that of the Bishop of Cornwall. To a Charter of King Edgar, of the

* ✠ Hæc sunt nomina filiorum: Wurcon, Æthan, Judn . . . , Wurfwothu, Guruaret; quorum filii et nepotes posteritasque omnis defenderunt se per juramentum, Eadgari Regis permisum, quoniam accusatione malefici dicebantur patres eorum fuisse coloni Regis: Comoeré, Episcopo, teste; Ælfsie, Præside, teste; Doengand, teste; March, teste; Elfnoth, teste; Byrhtsie, Prespitero, teste; Macurth, Prespitero, teste; Abel, Prespitero, teste.—*B. M.*, No. 45.

† A.D. 946-955.

‡ Hoc est nomen illius mulieris, i. Medguistil, cum progenie suâ, i. Bleidiud, Ylcerthon, Byrchtylym, quos liberaverunt Cleri Sancti Petroci, super Altare illius Petroci, pro remedio Eadryd Rex, et pro animabus illorum, coram istis testibus: *Comuyré*, Prespiter; Grifiud, Prespiter; Oysian, Prespiter; Loumurch, Diaconus; Wudrit, Clericus; Loucum, Clericus; Tithert, Clericus.—*B. M.*, No. 33.

|| This is the only instance of our differing from Mr. Pedler’s order of the Bishops. He places Comoeré before both Bp. Athelstan and Wulfsie.—*Anglo-Saxon Episcopate*, pp. 27, 28.

date of 967, being a grant of lands in Cornwall, and apparently in Kirrier, we find, among the signatures, the following:—

“✠ Ego Wulfsie Episcopus hanc chartulam, dictante Rege suisque præcipientibus, perscribere jussi.”*

The peculiar style of this signature, implying that the Charter was written under the immediate direction of Bishop Wulfsie, coupled with the fact that it relates to lands in Cornwall, seems to furnish a strong probability that this is the signature of the Cornish Bishop.

Continuing our examination of the Saxon Charters, we find clear evidence that ELDRED, or Ealdred, was Bishop of Cornwall in the reign of King Ethelred. His name, with that of his See, is appended to four Charters from 993 to 997, as follows:—

A Charter of King Ethelred to Abingdon Abbey, dated 993:—

“Ego Ealdred, Cornubiensis Ecclesiæ Episcopus, hoc decretum consentiendo laudavi”;

together with the signatures of

“Ælfric Corvinensis Parrochie Episcopus,” (the Wilton See),
and of

“Alfwold, Cridiensis Ecclesiæ Episcopus,” (Crediton),
and many others.†

A Charter of King Ethelred to Bishop Ealdred, relating to the See of Cornwall, and to S. Petrock's, Bodmin, dated 994:—

“✠ Ego Ealdred, plebis Dei famulus, jubente Rege signum Sanctæ Crucis plaudens impressi.”

Here also are the signatures of Bishop Alfwold, and of

“Ælfrich, Episcopus Wiltanæ Civitatis.”‡

* Grant of Lesmanaoc and Pennarth to Wulfnod.—Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, 534.

† Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 684.

‡ Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 686.

A Charter of the same King to the See of Rochester, dated 995 :—

“ ✠ Ego Ealdred, Cornubiensis *Æcclesiæ* Episcopus, conclusi.”

Here again is found the signature of

“ *Ælfwold*, Cridiensis *Æcclesiæ* Episcopus.” *

A Charter of the same King to the See of Winton, dated 997 :—

“ ✠ Ego Ealdred, Cornubiensis *Æcclesiæ* Episcopus, nil apposui” ;

accompanied by the signatures of Bishop *Ælfwold*, and many others. †

It is also probably this Bishop whose name is affixed to three other Charters of the same period, without mention of his See. ‡

There is therefore no doubt of Bishop Eldred's name and place in the roll of Cornish Prelates.

Appended to all the Charters above-quoted is found the name of Duke Ethelwerd, who, in the Charter of King Ethelred, dated 997, is more fully described thus :—

“ ✠ Ego *Æthelweard*, Occidentalium Provinciarum Dux.” ||

This “ Duke of the Western Provinces ” was the son of Duke Ailmer, and probably the author of the *Chronicle of Ethelwerd*, written about this time. He is thought to be the “ Ealdorman *Æthelweard*,” to whom the learned Bishop *Ælfric* addressed some of his translations from the Old Testament, and other works. § In the Preface to his *Chronicle* he describes himself as of Royal lineage, being the great-great-grandson of King Ethelred, the brother of King Alfred. ¶

He possessed property in Cornwall, as appears from a Charter

* Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 688.

† Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 698.

‡ Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 696, A.D. 996; No. 1291, A.D. 996; No. 700, A.D. 998.

|| Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 698.

§ *Pedler's Anglo-Saxon Episcopate*, p. 41.

¶ See Preface to *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, p. 83.

preserved at Exeter, dated 977,* wherein King Edward the Martyr grants him the four Manors of Trefwurabo, (Trerabo or Traboc in Kirrier?), and Trefualoc, (Trevallack in Kirrier?), Trefgrued and Trefdewig. The same Manors were granted in 1059 to Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, who became Archbishop of York in the following year.

Duke Ethelwerd was outlawed by Canute in 1020.† His name occurs in the Bodmin Manumissions, as witness to a manumission by King Ethelred at S. Petrock's, ‡ and again, together with his wife Ethelfled, as himself manumitting a slave at Liskeard and at S. Petrock's. ||

Eldred seems to have been succeeded by Bishop ETHELRED, if we may trust a Charter of King Ethelred to Shaftesbury Abbey, dated 1001, to which is appended the following signature:—

“Ego Æthelred, Cornubiensis Æcclesiæ Episcopus ☩.” §

Nothing more is known of this Prelate.

The names of the remaining Bishops are free from all doubt.

The next Bishop of Cornwall, and the last resident in the County, was BURHWOLD. His name occurs in one of the Bodmin Manumissions as “Burhwold Biseop,” in company with Germanus, probably Abbot of Cholsey, ¶ and others, witnessing a

* *Pedler's Anglo-Saxon Episcopate*, Appendix xii.

† *Saxon Chronicle*.

‡ The following is the entry:—

“Hoc est nomen illius hominis Iliuth, cum semine suo, quem liberavit Æthelræd Rex, super Altare Sancti, coram istis testibus: Æthelwerd, Dux, testis; Osof, Prepositus; . . . Mermen, Prespiter; Riol, Prespiter; . . . Clericus; Lecem, Clericus; Blethros, Clericus.”—*Bodmin Manumissions*, No. 16.

|| *B. M.*, No. 20. Given at p. 193.

§ *Kemble, Cod. Dip.*, No. 706.

¶ Germanus, Abbot of Cholsey, (Ceolesigensis Æcclesiæ Abbas), appends his name to a Charter of King Ethelred, already quoted, dated 997, (*Kemble, Cod. Dip.*, 698), in company with Eldred Bishop of Cornwall, Alfwold Bishop of Crediton, Ethelwerd Duke of the Western Provinces, and many others. The Abbey of Cholsey, near Wallingford in Berkshire, was founded by King Ethelred in 986. It existed only twenty years, being destroyed by the Danes, on their irruption into Berkshire in 1006, at the same time with Reading Abbey and Wallingford.

Pedler speaks of a Germanus, who is supposed to have been Abbot of

manumission by Duke Ethelwerd at the Monastery of S. Petrock's, Bodmin. *

A Charter of King Ethelred, and two of Canute, bear Burhwold's signature.

The first of these, dated 1016, and purporting to be a grant by King Ethelred to the Abbey of Evesham, is signed, among others, by Eadnod, Bishop of Crediton, and by Burhwold, as follows:—

“✠ Ego Buruhwoldus Episcopus consensi.” †

One of the Charters of Canute, dated 1019, is a grant of land to one Agemund, with the following among other signatures:—

“Ego Buruhwold Episcopus non renui ✠.” ‡

By another Charter, dated 1018, || Canute grants to his “most

Ramsey (Huntingdonshire), in 993, on the authority of a Charter of that date, with the following signature, “Ego Germanus Ram. Abb.”—(*Cod. Dip.*, No. 684). Dugdale gives no such name among the Abbots of Ramsey, and on the contrary affirms that Ednod was Abbot from 992 to 1008, and Wulsius after him.

* The following is the entry referred to:—

“✠ Hoc est nomen illius mulieris Ælfgyth, quam liberavit Æthelflæd, pro animâ suâ, et pro animâ domini sui Æthelwerd Dux, super cimbalum Sancti Petroci, in villâ que nominatur Lyscerryt, coram istis testibus videntibus: Æthæstan, Presbiter; Wine, Presbiter; Dunstan, Presbiter; Goda, Minister; Ælfwerd Scylocc; Æthelwine muf; Ealdred fratre ejus; Eadsige, Scriptor: et hii sunt testes ex cleri. Sancti Petroci: Prudens, Presbiter; Boia, . . . frice, Diaconus; Bryhsige, Clericus; ut libertatem

Et postea venit Æthelwærd Dux ad Monasterium Sancti Petroci, et liberavit eam, pro animâ suâ, super Altare Sancti Petroci, coram istis testibus videntibus: *Buruhwold*, Biseop; Germanus, Abbas; Tittherd, Presbiter; Wulsige, Diaconus; Wurgent, filius Samuel; Ylcærthon, Præpositus; Tethion, Consul; . . . filius Mor. Et ipse adfirmavit, ut quicumque custodierit hanc libertatem, benedictus sit, et quicumque fregerit, anathema sit a Domino Deo celi et ab angelis Ejus. Amen.”—*B. M.*, No. 20.

There was a double Manumission, first at Liskeard, and then at Bodmin; showing that the manumission of a slave was not complete without the confirmation of the lord (dominus) of the enfranchising person.

† Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 723.

‡ Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 730.

|| Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 728.

faithful Bishop Burhwold," the Manors of Landerhtun,* (Landrake), and Tinieltun,† (Tiniel in Landulph); the former to pass to S. Germans after Burhwold's decease, ‡ the latter to be at Burhwold's absolute disposal. || The Bishop seems to have demised Tiniel to S. Germans also; at all events, these Manors were for a very long period the property of S. Germans Priory, and continued to be so at its dissolution, 2 March, 1539. § Burhwold's signature stands thus:—

“✠ Ego Burhwold Episcopus conclusi.”

There are also appended the signatures of Eadnod, Bishop of Crediton, and of Duke Ethelwerd,—the last signature of this nobleman that we have met with.

This grant of Canute is adverted to in an Inquisition taken in the 32nd year of King Edward III, (A.D. 1358), in the following terms:—

“A certain King of England, Knout by name, gave to God and the Church of Saint Germans, and to those there serving God, lands and tenements, in the writ of our same ancestor contained; and then the Episcopal See of Cornwall was at that place, and a Bishop, by name Brithwold, and secular Canons.” ¶

Burhwold, Buruhwold, Brithwold, Brithwald, and Burgald, are varying forms of the same Saxon name.

Burhwold was the last separate Bishop of Cornwall. After his death, which probably took place in 1042, the See was held with that of Crediton, until the extinction of the united Sees and their removal to Exeter in 1050.

LYVING, nephew of Burhwold, succeeded him in the Bishopric.

* The Lander of Domesday Book.

† Kemble conjectures Tinieltun to be Tincteton in Dorsetshire.—See Index to *Cod. Dip.*

‡ “Post obitum ejus terram Landerhtun commendat pro animâ ejus et Regis Sancto Germano in perpetuam libertatem.”

|| “Et Tinieltun faciat Episcopus quod sibi visum fuerit.”

§ Computus 31 Henry VIII.—Printed in *Oliver's Monasticon*, Supplement A.

¶ The Inquisition is given at length in the second part of this Paper.

Originally a monk of S. Swithin's Monastery at Winchester, he became the second Abbot of Tavistock. His benefactions and services to that Abbey entitle him to the name of its second founder.* "Per Ordgarum surgendi exordium; per Livingum Episcopum crescendi accepit auspicium."† Lyving was distinguished for his eloquence, tact, and judgement. King Canute held him in the highest esteem and friendship. He accompanied that Sovereign to Rome, and was the bearer of the royal dispatch to England, announcing the result of his peregrination.‡ In 1032 Canute advanced him to the See of Crediton; and he further authorized him to join to it the See of Cornwall on the decease of his uncle, Bishop Burhwold.¶

The Inquisition of the 32nd year of King Edward III, already quoted, thus mentions the union of the Sees:—

"At length, in the reign of the aforesaid King Knout, one Lyving, Bishop of Crediton, obtained the Bishopric of Cornwall after the death of the aforesaid Brithwold, who was the last Bishop of Cornwall, to be united with the Bishopric of Crediton."§

Burhwold appears to have survived until the time of King Edward the Confessor; but he must have died so early in that reign, that we have little hesitation in assigning 1042 as the probable date of his decease, and of the union of the Sees of Cornwall and Crediton under Lyving. That Burhwold survived until King Edward's reign is evident from the wording of a Charter of King Henry I, confirming to the Abbey of Tavistock, and to Turol, one of the monks of Scilly (probably Prior of S. Nicholas), all the Churches and land of Scilly as they had held them "in the

* *Oliver's Monasticon*, p. 90.

† William of Malmesbury.

‡ *Lingard's History of England*.

¶ "Livingus, ex monacho Wintoniensi, Abbas Tavistokensis, et Episcopus Cridiensi, maximæ familiaritatis et potentie apud Cnutonem Regem habitus est.—Eo apud eum gratie processit, ut defuncto avunculo suo Brithwoldo, qui erat Cornubiensis Episcopus, ambos arbitrato suo uniret episcopatus."—William of Malmesbury, *De Gestis Pontificum*, lib. 2.

§ The Inquisition is given at length in the second part of this Paper.

time of *King Edward* and Burgald Bishop of Cornwall." * Again, Florence of Worcester tells us of Bishop Lyving, that "on the death of Brithwald his uncle, he united, *by permission of King Edward*, the presidency of Cornwall to the Episcopate of Devon." † Hence it appears, that the design of Canute for uniting the Sees of Cornwall and Devon did not take effect until the time of King Edward, though probably at the very beginning of his reign.

In 1038 Lyving had been appointed by King Harold to the Bishopric of Worcester; and he continued to hold the three Sees of Crediton, Cornwall, and Worcester, until his death on Sunday, 23 March, 1046. He was buried at Tavistock. ‡

His death is thus noticed by Florence of Worcester:—

"1046. Clement, 143rd Pope. Lyving, Bishop of Worcester, Devon, and Cornwall, died on Sunday, the 10th before the Kalends of April. After whose decease the Bishopric of Crediton and Cornwall was presently given to the King's Chancellor, Leofric, a Breton; and Aldred, who was first a monk of Winchester, and then Abbot of Tavistock, undertook the Pontificate of Worcester." ||

To the same effect write Matthew of Westminster, § Roger de Hoveden, ¶ and Roger of Wendover.

The Saxon Chronicle gives the date of 1047, and adds:—

"In this year died Lyving, the eloquent Bishop, on the tenth before the Kalends of April: and he had three Bishoprics, one in Devonshire, one in Cornwall, and one in Worcester. Then suc-

* "Tempore Regis Edwardi et Burgaldi Episcopi Cornegalliæ."—Carta Regis Henrici de Insulis de Sullya, printed in *Oliver's Monasticon*, p. 73.

† "Hic defuncto Brihtwaldo suo avunculo, Cornubiensem præsulatum, Rege Edwardo permittente, Domniansi coadunavit episcopatu."—Florence of Worcester, *Appendix*.

‡ William of Malmesbury, *De Gest. Pont.*

|| "MXLVI. Clemens Papa CXLIII. Livingus, Wicciorum, Domnaniæ, et Cornubiæ Præsul, decimo Kal. Aprilis die Dominicâ obiit. Cujus post decessum Regis Cancellario Leofrico, Britonico, mox Cridiatunensis et Cornubiensis datus est præsulatus; et Aldredus, qui primo monachus Wintoniensis, post Abbas Tavistokensis extitit, Wicciorum pontificatum accepit."—*Florence of Worcester's Chronicle*, lib. v, 29.

§ *Chronicles*, lib. v, 33.

¶ *Annals*, lib. v, 1.

ceded Leofric to Devonshire and Cornwall, and Bishop Aldred to Worcester."

These extracts serve to show that the See of Cornwall was not extinguished by its union with that of Crediton, and therefore that Lyving and Leofric are properly included in the list of Cornish Prelates.

We think it unnecessary to quote the numerous Charters signed by Bishop Lyving from the year 1032 to 1046.

LEOFRIC, nominated by King Edward the Confessor in 1046 to succeed Lyving in the Bishopric of the Church of Crediton and of the province of Cornwall,* was by birth a Breton, and had previously acquired the reputation of a great and learned man among the people of Lorraine.† At the time of his elevation to the Episcopate he was High Chancellor, and Chaplain to the King.‡ In the Bodleian Manuscript he is described as "a venerable man, of modest life and conversation, who, having received the honour of the Pontificate, going about his Diocese, diligently preached the word of God to the people committed to him, instructed the Clergy in doctrine, built not a few Churches, and vigorously administered the other duties of his office."||

His name is appended to numerous Charters.

The removal of the united Sees of Crediton and Cornwall to Exeter was effected by King Edward during his Episcopate in 1050, and thus Leofric became the first Bishop of EXETER. §

Such is the evidence we have been able to collect respecting the names of the Bishops who held the spiritual government of

* "Dedit Episcopatum Cridionensis Ecclesiæ, atque Cornubiensis provincie, capellano suo Leofrico."—*Bodleian MS.*, 579.

† William of Malmesbury.

‡ *Bodleian MS.*, 579. *Saxon Chronicle*. Florence of Worcester. Matthew of Westminster. Roger de Hoveden. Roger of Wendover.

|| "Leofrico, vita moribusque modesto; qui vir venerabilis, accepto Pontificatus honore, diocesim suam perlustrans, populo sibi commisso verbum Dei studiosè prædicabat, clericos doctrinâ informabat, ecclesias non paucas construebat, et cetera quæ officii sui erant strenuè administrabat."—*Bodleian MS.*, 579.

§ *Bodleian MS.*, 579. William of Malmesbury.

the See of Cornwall from the time of King Athelstan's foundation in 936 to its final extinction in 1050.

We place them before our readers at one view:—

1. Conan.	6. Eldred.
2. Ethelgar.	7. Ethelred.
3. Athelstan.	8. Burhwold.
4. Wulfsie.	9. Lyving.
5. Comoéré.	10. Leofric.

An enlarged Table is appended to this Paper, with a summary of the authorities for the insertion of each name.

2. The next point to be considered is *the place of the Saxon See*, a subject which has given rise to some controversy.

Although the Cornish Bishopric is frequently referred to in ancient documents, it is somewhat remarkable that nowhere do we find it designated by the name of its See. It appears to have been usually called the Bishopric of Cornwall, "Episcopatus Cornubiæ," without regard to the canonical usage of describing it by the name of the city or seat of the Cathedral Church. The Bishops sign themselves either "Episcopus" simply, or "Episcopus Cornubiensis Ecclesiæ."

We must therefore turn to other sources of information; and first let us examine the evidence of the Bodmin Manumissions.

The entries of Manumissions are forty-six in number. Dr. Oliver in his *Monasticon* makes the following remarks upon them: *—

"There is nothing in the entries repugnant to the opinion that they were contemporaneous with the events commemorated. In general, each entry seems to have been made at a different time, or, at least, in a different hand."

"As there is nothing in the Gospels themselves, or in the title-page of the work, (which has been partially effaced for the purpose of recording the Manumissions), to indicate the ownership of the Book, and nothing is known respecting the pedigree of the volume, these entries are the only authority for ascribing

* *Oliver's Monasticon*, Supplement, pp. 435, 436.

it to the Canons of S. Petrock at Bodmin. They however afford amply sufficient evidence of the property. It appears from them :

1. That the Manumissions were at the Altar of Saint Petrock.
2. That the Altar was in a Conventual Minster or Church. No. 20, 26, 44, &c.
3. That the relics of the Saint were preserved there. No. 26.
4. That the Clerks of Saint Petrock were dwelling there, who not only attested the Manumissions by others, but were themselves the donors of freedom on several occasions. No. 12, 14, 20, 33, &c.
5. That the Church or Convent was at *Bodmin*. No. 27, 30.
6. And that Petrockstow was synonymous with the site of the Monastery, that is, with Bodmin. No. 9, 34, 44."

The names of five Kings occur :—

Edmund [A.D. 941 to 946], occurs in No. 10, 11.

Edred [A.D. 946 to 955], occurs in No. 23, 33.

Edwy [A.D. 955 to 959], occurs in No. 26.

Edgar [A.D. 959 to 975], in No. 6, 12, 22, 29, 31, 36, 37, 39, 43, 44, 45.

Ethelred [A.D. 978–1016] in No. 16.

Hence we conclude that the entries extend over a period of at least eighty years, from A.D. 940 to 1020.

During this period four Bishops are mentioned as enfranchising slaves, or being witnesses to their enfranchisement, at Bodmin, namely, Ethelgar, Wulfsie, Comoeré, and Burhwold, as already described in detail under their several names.

On the question of the Seat of the Cornish Bishopric, we find it difficult to believe that the Bishops so often named in these Manumissions as present at Bodmin exercising the rights of land-owners, and most probably in respect of lands connected with the See, were not resident there. Wulfsie, for instance, whose enfranchisements are numerous, and who was therefore possessed of considerable property in the County, must have been intimately connected with the Church whose patron Saint was selected by him to be the witness of his beneficence. From one of the entries we learn that the Bishop's steward also was present at Bodmin.*

* "Gestin thes Biscoepes stiwerd."—*Bodmin Manumissions*, No. 30.

One thing at least is certain.—The evidence of the Manumissions sets decisively at rest the disputed question as to the situation of the ancient Petrockstow. No doubt remains that the Minster, the Altar, and the Clerks of S. Petrock, as well as the Shrine and Relics of the Saint, were located at BODMIN,* and not at Padstow as some have maintained. It is indeed surprising that Padstow should ever be thought to have been the ancient Petrockstow. Padstow does not appear to have had any existence at the early period to which we refer. In Domesday Book we have a description of the lands of the Priory of S. Petrock at Bodmin, but no mention of Padstow under that or any other name. It was then simply a dependency of the Manor of Bodmin,† just as Penmayne in S. Minver was of the Duchy Manor of Helston in Trigg. The Prior and Canons of S. Petrock had probably a Chapel at Padstow, which afterwards became parochial, and was known by the name of *Aldestow*. It occurs under this name in the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV (1291),‡ in “Placita Quo Warranto” 30 Edward I (1302),|| and again in the “Ordinacio Prioratûs Bodmine,” dated 20 April, 1347. § The earliest mention of the place by the name of Petrockstow or Padstow which we have met with, is in an Inquisition concerning S. Petrock’s Priory at Bodmin, taken at Lostwithiel, 18 March, 1349, before John Dabernoun, keeper of the fees of Edward, Prince of Wales, by virtue of a writ addressed by the Prince to the said keeper. The jury found, among other things, that the Prior of Bodmin and his Convent held “the whole of the Manor of Realton,¶ and the Bailiwick of the Hundred of Pydreshire, belonging to the same Manor, and the Manors of Pendevy,** Raunledek,†† and Kels,‡‡ with the

* *Bodmin Manumissions*, passim.

† In the *Manumission*, No. 27, we meet with the name of Æilsige *Port-reeve*, at Bodmin.

‡ *Oliver’s Monasticon*, p. 462.

|| *Oliver’s Monasticon*, p. 412, No. iv.

§ *Oliver’s Monasticon*, p. 19.

¶ Rialton in S. Columb Minor.

** Pendavy in Egloshayle.

†† Possibly the Lanwenhoc of Domesday Book. Query, S. Enodock?

‡‡ Probably Callestock in Perranzabuloe.

town of Bodmin, and the town of *Petrockstow*, and all other their lands and tenements in free, pure, and perpetual almoigne.”* In Bishop Stafford’s Register, A.D. 1415, the Parish is called “*Parochia Sancti Petroci de Padistow*.” And henceforward it retained this name.

Keeping in mind then that *Petrockstow* was anciently the same as *Bodmin*, we shall have less difficulty in interpreting aright the passages of the old Chroniclers to which we will next refer.

William of Malmesbury has the following passage:—

“The seat of the Episcopate was at *Saint Petrock’s the Confessor*. The place is among the northern Britons, upon the sea, near a river which is called *Hegelmithe*.” And he adds, “Some say that it was at *Saint Germans*, near the river *Liner*, upon the sea, in the southern part.” †

Similarly Roger of Wendover:—

“The Cornish Pontiffs had their See at *S. Petrock’s*, among the northern Welsh, upon the river *Heilemuthe*.” ‡

Now *Bodmin*, or *S. Petrock’s*, is on the northern side of the County; and the *Padstow* estuary, coming up from *Heyle Bay*, approaches within six miles of it. Moreover the river *Heyle* or *Alan*, which falls into the *Padstow* estuary, flows within one mile of *Bodmin*; and over the waters of this river the Priors of *Saint Petrock’s* had immemorial jurisdiction. || The description is sufficiently clear, though inexact; and it can point to no other place than *BODMIN*. When *William* of Malmesbury uses the expression

* *Oliver’s Monasticon*, p. 15.

† *Cornubiensium sané Pontificum succiduum ordinem nec scio nec appono nisi quod apud Sanctum Petrocum Confessorem fuerit Episcopatus sedes. Locus est apud aquilonales Brittones supra mare juxta flumen quod dicitur Hegelmithe. Quidam dicunt fuisse ad Sanctum Germanum juxta flumen Liner supra mare in australi parte.*—*William of Malmesbury, De Gestis Pontificum*, lib. 2.

‡ “*Cornubienses sané Pontifices apud Sanctum Petrocum juxta Wallenses aquilonales super flumen Heilemuthe sedes habuerant.*”—*Roger of Wendover*. It is observable that he calls the people of Cornwall “*Wallenses*,” that is, the *Cornu-Welsh*.

|| See *Placita Quo Warranto*, 30 Edward I (1302), printed in *Oliver’s Monasticon*, p. 412, No. iv.

“upon the sea,” we must not omit to observe that he describes in the same terms the position of *S. Germans*, which, as well as Bodmin, is some miles inland.

For he adds, “Some say that it was at *S. Germans*, near the river Limer, upon the sea, in the southern part.”

The meaning of this passage will be illustrated and explained by the following quotations.

The Welsh Chronicles, cited by the Revd. John Williams of Nerquis, in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry*, are stated to contain the following passage under the date 981 :—

“The Danes overran and pillaged Devon and Cornwall, burned the town of Bodmin, and the Cathedral of *S. Petrock*, with the Bishop’s house ; *which occasioned the Bishop’s See to be removed to S. Germans.*” *

The destruction of Bodmin is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle under the same date :—

“In this year Saint Petrockstow was ravaged, and that same year was much harm done everywhere by the sea-coast, as well among the men of Devon, as among the Welsh,” † that is, the Cornu-Welsh.

So Florence of Worcester :—

“A.D. 981.—The Monastery of *S. Petrock the Confessor* in Cornwall was devastated by the pirates, who in the preceding year had devastated Southampton, and afterwards in Devon, and even in Cornwall, they made frequent spoil along the sea-coasts.” ‡

And Matthew of Westminster :—

“A.D. 981.—This year also the Monastery of Saint Petrock

* *The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry*, by the Revd. John Williams, chapter vii.

† *Saxon Chronicle*.

‡ DCCCCLXXXI.—Sancti Petroci Confessoris Monasterium in Cornubiâ devastatum est a piratis, qui anno præterito Suthamptoniam devastarunt, qui deinde in Domnaniâ, et in ipsâ Cornubiâ, circa ripas maris frequentes prædas agebant.”—*Florence of Worcester’s Chronicle*.

in Cornwall was plundered by Danish pirates, who committed many ravages in Devonshire and Cornwall." *

Also, Roger de Hoveden :—

“In the year 981 the Monastery of Saint Petrock the Confessor in Cornwall was ravaged by the pirates, who the year before had laid waste Southampton, and were then committing frequent ravages in Devonshire and in Cornwall, near the sea-shore.†

From the evidence we have thus adduced from the Bodmin Manumissions, from the Welsh Records, and from the ancient Chroniclers, we can come to no other conclusion than that the Cornish See was at BODMIN, the ancient Petrockstow, until the destruction of that place by the Danes in 981, when it was removed to S. Germans.

The remark of William of Malmesbury, that some said the See was at S. Germans, evidently refers to the undoubted fact that the See *was* at S. Germans during the latter half of its existence. We believe that the somewhat unreliable traditionary accounts given by Leland in his *Collectanea* may be explained in the same way. Another passage of Florence of Worcester must not be unnoticed :—

“In Damnonia, which is called Devonshire, and in Cornubia, which is now called Cornwall, there were then two Bishoprics, one at Crediton, the other at S. Germans : now there is one, and its See is at Exeter.” ‡

We have no difficulty in reconciling this, and similar passages, with William of Malmesbury's clear statement, that “the Seat of the Episcopate was at Saint Petrock's the Confessor,” in the way we have explained,—confirmed, as his statement is, by the evidence of the Bodmin Manumissions and Welsh Records, as well as by Roger of Wendover.

* *Matthew of Westminster's Chronicles.*

† *Roger de Hoveden's Annals.*

‡ “In Domnaniâ quæ Deveneschire dicitur, et in Cornubiâ quæ nunc Cornu-Gallia dicitur, erantque tunc duo Episcopatus, unus in Credinton, alter apud Sanctum Germanum : nunc est unus, et est sedes ejus Exoniæ.”
—Florence of Worcester, Appendix.

In the conclusion we have arrived at, we are supported by the opinions of Carew, Norden, Camden, Bishop Tanner, Browne Willis, and Dr. Borlase. Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Pedler, on the contrary, maintain that the See was at S. Germans from the very first: and Dr. Whitaker does not hesitate to put back the creation of the S. Germans' See to the early date of 614. This is mere wild conjecture, unsupported by a tittle of evidence.

The opinion of Carew is clear:—

“The Bishop's See was formerly at S. Petrocks in Bodmyn; but by reason the Danes burned there his Church and Palace, the same removed to S. Germans.” *

“In former times the Bishop of Cornwall held his See at S. Petrocks in this town, (Bodmin), until the Danish pirates, firing their Palace, forced them to remove the same, with their residence, unto S. Germans.” †

Similarly Camden:—

“The Cathedral Church was S. Petrocks, the chief Monastery among the Cornish Britons. Here the See continued till 981, when the Danes burnt the town, and it was removed to S. Germans.” ‡

So Bishop Godwin:—

“The See of Cornwall was for a while S. Petrocks in Bodmyn, and afterwards S. Germans.” ||

And Sir W. Dugdale:—

“S. Petrocks at Bodmin and S. Germans appear both to have been seats of the Bishopric of Cornwall.” §

And lastly Dr. Borlase:—

“The Cornish See was fixed at Bodman, and the Cathedral Church was that of St. Petrock, at that time the chief Monastery

* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*—Ed. 1811, p. 208.

† *Carew*, p. 292.

‡ *Camden's Britannia.*

|| Bp. Godwin, *Rerum Anglicarum.*

§ *Dugdale's Monasticon*, sub voce Exeter.

among the Cornish Britans." "The Bishop's See continued at Bodman till the year 981, when, that town and monastery being burnt down by the Danes, the Bishop removed his See to St. German's."*

The Priory of Saint Petrock at Bodmin, thus destroyed by the Danes, seems to have speedily risen from it's ruins; for it is mentioned thirteen years afterwards, in a Charter of King Ethelred in favour of Bishop Eldred and his Church in Cornwall, dated 994. The King, moved by the love of S. German and S. Petrock, enfranchises the Bishopric of Cornwall from all Royal tributes and compulsory burdens, and makes Bodmin Priory subject to Bishop Eldred and his successors. This Bishop was probably the first who sat at S. Germans; and in consequence of the removal of the See thither, and the rebuilding of S. Petrock's Priory after its destruction in 981, the relations of the Bishopric to that Priory doubtless required to be readjusted and finally settled. The following is the most important part of the instrument:—

"Wherefore I (Ethelred) now make known to all Catholics, that with the advice and permission of the Bishops and Princes, and of all my Nobles, for the love of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the *holy Confessor German*, as well as the *blessed excellent Petrock*, for the redemption of my soul, and for the absolution of my sins, I have granted the Bishopric of Bishop Ealdred, that is, in the Province of Cornwall, that it may be free, and subject to him and all his successors; that he may govern and rule his Diocese as other Bishops who are under my authority; and that *the place and rule of Saint Petrock* may be always in the power of him and his successors: and thus that it may be free from all Royal tributes, and released from the obligation of compulsory works and penal liabilities, (but with the apprehension of thieves), and from every secular burden, except only military service, and that free it may perpetually remain."†

* *Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall*.—Ed. 1769, p. 378.

† "Quâ de re, nunc patefacio omnibus Catholicis, quod cum consilio et licentiâ Episcoporum ac Principum, et omnium Optimatum meorum, pro amore Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, atque *Sancti Confessoris Germani*, necnon et *Beati Eximii Petroci*, pro redemptione animæ meæ, et pro absolutione criminum meorum, donavi Episcopium Ealdredi Episcopi, id est, in

The Cornish See continued to be at S. Germans until its extinction in 1050.

That Bishop Burhwold sat there is quite certain. His name occurs once only in the Bodmin Manumissions, and then he seems to have gone thither from Liskeard, accompanied by Duke Ethelward, Abbot Germanus, and others.* It might reasonably be concluded that his See was at S. Germans, from the contents of the Charter of Canute, dated 1018, already quoted, by which that King grants to the Bishop the Manors of Landerhtun and Tinieltun, of which the former was to pass to S. Germans after Burhwold's decease.† But the Inquisition of the 32nd year of Edward III, (1358), puts the matter beyond a doubt.

The following is a translation of the words of this Inquisition:—

“A certain King of England, Knout by name, gave to God and the Church of Saint Germans, and to those there serving God, lands and tenements, in the writ of our same ancestor contained; and *then the Episcopal See of Cornwall was at that place*, and a Bishop by name Brithwold, and secular Canons. At length, in the reign of the aforesaid King Knout, one Lyving, Bishop of Crediton, obtained the Bishopric of Cornwall, after the death of the aforesaid Brithwold, who was the last Bishop of Cornwall, to be united with the Bishopric of Crediton. To which Lyving succeeded Leofric, who obtained those two Bishoprics so united, until the time of the blessed Edward, King and Confessor. Which Edward, by the direction and with the assent of Pope Leo, transferred the See of Crediton to the City of Exeter; and afterwards the same Bishop Leofric founded at Saint Germans a Priory of regular Canons, the secular Canons being removed. And that so

Provinciâ Cornubiæ, ut libera sit, eique subjecta omnibusque posteris ejus, ut ipse gubernet atque regat suam Parochiam sicuti alii Episcopi qui sunt in meâ ditione, *locusque atque regimen Sancti Petroci* semper in potestate ejus sit successorumque illius. Itaque omnium Regalium tributorum libera sit, atque laxata vi exactorum operum, pœnaliũque causarum, necnon et furum comprehensione, cunctaque sæculi gravedine, absque sola expeditione, atque libera perpetualiter permaneat.”—Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 686. “Locus S. Petroci” is a literal translation of the Saxon Petrockstow, that is, Bodmin.

* *Bodmin Manumissions*, No. 20.

† Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 728.

the said Priory, on the foundation and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter, hath continued unto the day of the aforesaid inquisition; and the Bishop of Exeter for the time being has the vacations of the aforesaid Priory, when they occur, and has had them from the time whereof memory exists not to the contrary." *

We have here a clear statement of the further changes which the Cornish See underwent. The union of the Bishoprics of Cornwall and Crediton took effect, as described, at the death of Burhwold, early in the reign of Edward the Confessor, (about 1042), when Lyving became Bishop of both Sees. And it was in the time of his successor Leofric, that the extinction of the Sees of Cornwall and Crediton took place, and the See of Exeter was created in their stead.

* We append the original of the whole Exemplification, from the Patent Rolls of 7 Richard II, (1384).

“Rex (Ricardus II,) dilectis sibi in Christo, Priori et Canonicis Ecclesie Sancti Germani in Cornubiâ, salutem. Compertum fuit nuper per quandam Inquisitionem coram Johanne Skyrbek, Escaetore Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis Anglie, avi nostri, anno regni sui tricesimo secundo, de mandato ejusdem avi nostri captam, et in cancellariam suam retornatam, quod— ‘quidam Rex Anglie, nomine Knout, dedit Deo, et Ecclesie Sancti Germani, et ibidem Deo servientibus, terras et tenementa, in brevi ipsius avi nostri contenta, et tunc fuit ibidem sedes episcopalis Cornubie, et Episcopus nomine Brithwoldus, ac Canonici seculares. Demum, regnante Knout Rege predicto, quidam Lyvyngus, Episcopus Crydton, obtinuit Episcopatum Cornubie, post mortem predicti Brithwoldi, qui ultimus fuit Cornubie Episcopus, uniri cum Episcopatu Crydton. Cui Lyvyngo successit Leofricus, qui obtinuit illos duos Episcopatus, sic unitos, usque tempus beati Edwardi Regis et Confessoris. Qui quidem Edwardus, de precepto et assensu Pape Leonis, transtulit sedem Crydton in civitatem Exonie; et postea idem Leofricus Episcopus fundavit apud Sanctum Germanum Prioratum Canonicorum regularium, Canonicis secularibus ammotis. Et quod sic est dictus Prioratus de fundatione et patronatu Episcopi Exonie continuatus usque ad diem Inquisitionis predictæ; et Episcopus Exonie, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat vacaciones Prioratûs predicti, cum contigerint, et habuit a tempore ejus contrarii memoria non existit.’—Ac prefatus avus noster, octavo die Octobris, dicto anno regni sui tricesimo secundo, tenorem Inquisitionis predictæ, per literas suas patentes exemplificari fecit, et Nos, quinto decimo die Octobris ultimo jam preterito, dictas literas patentes ipsius avi nostri, ad requisicionem venerabilis Patris Thome de Brantyngham, Episcopi Exonie, per literas nostras patentes, duximus exemplificandas, et hoc sub tenore presencium significamus, ut super hiis que jus ipsius Episcopi concernunt, in hac parte melius et evidentius possitis informari, ad effectum quod idem Episcopus, in premissis per vos nullatenus injuriatur. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, decimo die Novembris anno regni nostri septimo.”—*Oliver's Monasticon*, p. 4, No. II.

The reasons assigned for this change were, the impropriety of the See being in a village like Crediton, contrary to the Canons of the Church, and the better security which Exeter afforded against the attacks of pirates, to which the Cornish and Crediton Churches had been subjected. Exeter being a well-fortified city, King Edward determined, with the approbation of the Pope, Leo IX, to transfer the united Sees from the village of Crediton, “a Cridiensi villulâ,” to this important place. Leofric, who had filled the office of Chaplain to the King, as well as of High Chancellor, had for four years occupied the Sees of Cornwall and Crediton, and had felt the expediency of such removal. To do the Prelate greater honour, the King, with his accomplished Queen Edith, with both the Archbishops, several Bishops, and an immense concourse of the nobility and dignified Clergy, graced his installation with their presence. In the Royal Charter, bearing date A.D. 1050, the King announces his having placed the endowment of the new Bishopric of Exeter on the Altar of S. Peter; that he then conducted the Prelate by the right arm, whilst the Queen supported the left arm, to instal him in the Episcopal Chair.* The whole instrument is of much interest and importance. Omitting the formal parts of it, the following is a translation :—

“Wherefore I, Edward, by the grace of God, King of the English, actuated by motives of good will, inasmuch as I have ordained, in accordance with what is commanded in the Divine decrees, to consolidate a Pontifical Chair at the city of Exeter, in the Monastery of Saint Peter, Prince of the Apostles, which is situated within the walls of the same city, by the authority of the Heavenly King, by my own, and by that of my Consort Edith, and of all my Bishops and Dukes, by virtue of this special grant and the assurance of this hand-writing for all time to come, do constitute Leofric, that he be Pontiff there, and those who shall come after him, to the praise and glory of the holy and indivisible Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and in honour of Saint Peter the Apostle. I give also all possessions to the same place belonging, whatsoever they may be, as well in lands, as in pastures, meadows, woods, waters, freemen, slaves, bondwomen, laws, tax,

* *Dr. Oliver's History of Exeter*, pp. 27, 28.

districts, to God and Saint Peter, and to the brethren the Canons there serving; that they may always have plentiful support for the body, whereby they may be strong as soldiers of Christ without any trouble of mind. This, however, I make known to the Lord Pope Leo first of all, and confirm by his own attestation; then to all the English nobles, that *the Diocese of Cornwall, which formerly, in memory of Saint German and in veneration of Saint Petrock, had been assigned to an Episcopal Throne,** the same, with all the parishes, lands, manors, property, benefices, thereto belonging, I deliver to Saint Peter in the city of Exeter, to wit, that there may be one Episcopal See, and one Pontificate, and one ecclesiastical rule, on account of the paucity and devastation of goods and people, inasmuch as pirates have been able to devastate the Cornish and Crediton Churches; and on this account it has seemed good to have a more secure protection against enemies within the city of Exeter, and so *there I will the See to be.* That is, that Cornwall with its Churches, and Devon with its, may be united into one Episcopate, and be ruled by one Bishop. Therefore, this special grant, I King Edward lay with my own hand upon the Altar of Saint Peter, and the Prelate Leofric by the right arm leading, and my Queen Edith by the left, I place in the Episcopal Chair, in the presence of my Dukes and kinsmen, nobles and chaplains, and with the assent and approval of the Archbishops Eadsine and Elfric, and all the others whose names are mentioned at the end of this instrument." †

* Here, as well as in the Charter to Bishop Eldred, it seems to be implied that the Episcopal Throne had been both at S. Petrocks and at S. Germans.

† We subjoin the original of this important Charter of King Edward the Confessor.

"Translatio Sedis Cathedralis de Cridetun in Exoniam. A.D. ML.

"✠ Igitur cum universa in sapientiâ a Deo bene condita sunt, videlicet, cœlum, arvum, et quæ in eis continentur, dignum quippe æquumque dinoscitur fore quamquam impossibilitas ægræ humanitatis humanos actus pluris calamitatibus conturbet, quo nos qui Rectores hominum a Deo constituti dicimur instinctu supernæ elementiæ, juxta modulum nostræ censuræ prudenter æquitatem civilis exquirere studeamus scientiæ, et præcipuè res ecclesiasticæ denique discutendo tractare ea quæ cernuntur nostris non æqua optutibus rectius constituere, sicque sancita ad profectum innocentia, sive utriusque vice corroborando gubernare. Equidem gloriosum est nimiumque laudabile destructas ædes sanctorum locorum ad Divinum adminiculum

The Charter is signed by the King, the two Archbishops, five Bishops, Dukes Godwin, Leofric, Siwerd, Harold, and Radulf, and nineteen other witnesses of inferior rank.

exposcendum reædificare, sacraque Altaria venustis velis cum nitore pii cordis velare, et unamquamque nocturnam sive diurnam sinaxim armoniacis modulis resonare. Quapropter ego Edwardus, Dei gratiâ Anglorum Rex, consilio imbutus bonæ voluntatis, quoniam provisum est mihi, secundum quod præcipitur in Divinis decretis, Cathedram Pontificalem consolidare Exoniæ civitatis, in Monasterio Beati Petri Apostolorum Principis, quod est situm infra mœnia ejusdem urbis, auctoritate Superni Regis, meaque, meaque conjugis Eadgythæ, universorum Episcoporum Ducumque meorum, per hoc privilegium testamenti atque cautionem cyrographi in perpetuo tempore constituto Leofricum, ut sit ibi Pontifex, et post illum cæteri affuturi, ad laudem et gloriam Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritûs Sancti, et ad honorem Sancti Petri Apostoli. Dono etiam possessiones omnes ad eundem locum pertinentes quæcumque sint, tam in ruribus, quam in pascuis, pratis, silvis, aquis, liberis, servis, ancillis, legibus, censu, pagis, Deo Sanctoque Petro fratribusque canonicis ibi famulantibus, ut habeant jugiter subsidium lubeum corporis, quo valeant Christo militare sine ullâ molestiâ animi. Hoc tamen notum Papæ Domino inprimis Leoni facio, ipsiusque attestatione confirmo, deincepsque cunctis Anglorum magnatibus, quod *Cornubiensem Diocesim, quæ olim in Beati Germani memoriâ atque Petroci veneratione Episcopali Solio assignata fuerat*, ipsam cum omnibus sibi adjacentibus parochiis, terris, villis, opibus, beneficiis, Sancto Petro in Exoniâ civitate trado, scilicet, ut una sit sedes Episcopalis, unumque pontificium, et una ecclesiastica regula, propter paucitatem atque devastationem bonorum et populorum, quoniam pyratice Cornubiensem ac Crydtonensem ecclesias devastare poterant; ac per hoc in civitate Exoniæ tutiorem munitionem adversus hostes habere visum est, et ideo *ibi Sedem esse volo*. Hoc est, ut Cornubia cum suis ecclesiis et Devoniam cum suis simul in uno Episcopatu sint, et ab uno Episcopo regantur. Itaque hoc privilegium ego Edwardus Rex manu meâ super Altare Sancti Petri pono, et Præsulem Leofricum per dexterum brachium ducens, meaque regina Eadgytha per sinistrum, in Cathedrâ Episcopali consisto, præsentibus meis Ducibus et consanguineis, nobilibus necnon capellanis, et affirmantibus Archiepiscopis Eadsino et Ælfrico, cum cæteris aliis, quorum nomina describuntur in metâ hujus cautionis. Enimvero si quis hoc testamentum privilegii affirmare post meum vitæ transitum, et bona Ecclesiæ augere tuendo voluerit, adaugeat Omnipotens Deus dies vitæ ejus, atque centuplo fructu non decimo coronet eum aeterno præmio in gaudio æthereo. Si autem, quod absit, aliquis compilator fraudis, vel cavillator fautoris, nævo fomitatis iniquæ cupidinis, hanc cautionem seu decretum hujus Episcopi destituere aut permutare contempnendo presumpserit, vel ejusdem minuere et subtrahere substantiam temptaverit, æternis mancipatus habeatis cum diabolo ejusque ministris, sit separatus a Christo ipsiusque Sanctis, dissegregatione perpetuæ anathematis fiat. Anno igitur Incarnationis Dominicæ ML^{mo}, Indictione tertiâ, Epactæque xxv, et Concurrentes vii, hæc cautio scripta est edictione solida kareceterata karecteribus, testium jubente piissimo Rege Anglorum Eadwardo gubernante eodem feliciter totius monarchiam Majoris Britanniæ.

✠ Ego Eadwardus Rex hoc donum cautione hâc affirmo.

✠ Ego Eadsinus Archiepiscopus Christi Æcclesiæ manu meâ subscripsi.

Domesday Book sets forth the munificent endowment of the See of Exeter by this pious Monarch. Thirty-five Manors, of which eleven were in Cornwall, amply sustained the dignity of the Pontiffs. "How" exclaims Dr. Oliver, "must Exeter have exulted at the contrast, of seeing their conventual Church converted into a Cathedral! and instead of the Services being performed by eight Monks, to witness their celebration by a Bishop, twenty-four Canons, twenty-four Vicars, fourteen choristers, besides a considerable number of clerks and officers!" *

- ✠ Ego Elericus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis *Æcclesiæ confirmavi.*
- ✠ Ego Stigandus Episcopus signum duxi (Winton).
- ✠ Ego Herimanus Episcopus corroboravi (Wilton).
- ✠ Ego Rodbertus Episcopus testis fui (London).
- ✠ Ego Ealdredus consolidavi (Worcester).
- ✠ Ego Doduca Episcopus consensi (Wells).
- ✠ Ego Godwinus Dux.
- ✠ Ego Leofricus Dux.
- ✠ Ego Siwerdus Dux.
- ✠ Ego Haraldus Dux.
- ✠ Ego Radulfus Dux.
- ✠ Ego Tosti Nobilis.
- ✠ Ego *Ægelwerdus* Abbas adjuvi.
- ✠ Ego *Ælfwinus* Abbas consensi.
- ✠ Ego *Ræinbaldus* Presbyter commendavi.
- ✠ Ego Godwinus Presbyter aspiravi.
- ✠ Ego Godmannus Presbyter interfui.
- ✠ Ego Petrus Presbyter laudavi.
- ✠ Ego Odda Nobilis.
- ✠ Ego Rymhtricus Nobilis.
- ✠ Ego Ordsanus Minister.
- ✠ Ego Celericus Minister.
- ✠ Ego Tovinus Minister.
- ✠ Ego Radulphus Minister.
- ✠ Ego Dodda Minister.
- ✠ Ego Eadulfus Minister.
- ✠ Ego Ordulfus Minister.
- ✠ Ego Ecgulfus Minister.
- ✠ Ego Eabpisus Minister.
- ✠ Ego Celfpendus Minister."

Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 791.

* Dr. Oliver's *History of Exeter*, p. 28.

But while Exeter has been blessed with the presence of a succession of venerable Prelates watching over her temporal and eternal welfare, Cornwall,—once the abode of Saint Cury and Saint Perran, of Saint Cuby and Saint Petrock, and many another holy Man of God, once too the refuge and resting place of the British Church in the day of her persecution,—has for eight hundred years and more been deprived of her ancient See. The need of more Episcopal aid was not long in making itself felt, for the expedient of Suffragan Bishops was adopted as early as the thirteenth century, and between the years 1275 and 1559 there were no less than twenty-eight Suffragans to the Bishops of Exeter. The last two, who sat at Bodmin, were Thomas Vivian, Bishop of Megara, 1517–1533, and William, Bishop of Hippo, 1533–1559. Since that time the population has vastly increased, Cornwall alone now containing more people than the whole Diocese 150 years ago. Hence has arisen the earnest and reiterated petition for the restoration of her ancient See of Bodmin, a boon which we feel confident cannot now long be deferred. There is urgent need of a holy, zealous, and learned spiritual Father, living and labouring among us, who shall lead and direct the Priests and Deacons under his rule, that by their united efforts they may prevail to convince the gainsayers, and to bring back the masses of the people into the true fold of Christ's Church from which they have strayed, that they may be saved through Christ for ever. God grant it in our time!

We append at length three additional Documents, which have been quoted in the preceding Paper.

I.

CARTA REGIS ÆTHELREDI DE ECCLESIE CORNUBIENSIS LIBERTATE.
A.D. DCCCXCIII.

(Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 686).

✠ Rector altipolorum culminis, atque Architector summæ fabricæ æthereæ aulæ, ex nihilo quidem cuncta creavit, cælum, scilicet, et terram,

et omnia quæ in eis sunt, candida quidem angelica agmina, solem, lunam, lucidaque astra, et cætera quæ super firmamento sunt; mundi autem fabricam inenarrabili disponens ordine, ut Genesis testatur, 'Et hominem sexto die formavit ad similitudinem Suam,' Adam videlicet quadriformi plasmatum materiâ, unde nunc constat genus humanum, quæ in terris moratur, et imâ terrâ larvarica latibula, ubi et lucifer cum decimo ordine per superbiam de cælo ruit. Sed et hoc invidet pestifer chelidrus protoplastum a Deo conditum, intellexerat ut hoc impleret, a quo ipse miser, et satelliti illius de cælo projecti sunt. Heu! quidem boni creati sunt, sed miserabiliter decepti. Ideo invidus zabalus totis viribus homini invidet, suadet mulieri, mulier viro, per suasionem atque per inobedientiam ambo decepti sunt fraudulentè per gustum pomi ligni vetiti, atque amænitate paradisi dejecti sunt in hoc ærumnoso sæculo, et lætum sibi ac posteris suis promeruerunt, atque in tetrum abyssi demersi sunt. Sed hoc misericors et piissimus Pater indoluit perire tandiu nobilem creaturam Sui imaginem; misertus est generi humano; misit nobis in tempore, id est, post quinque millia annorum, proprium Filium Suum, ut mundum perditum iterum renovaret; ut sicut mulier genuit mortem in mundo, ita per mulierem enixa est nobis vita in mundo; et sicut per delictum Adæ omnes corruimus, ita per obedientiam Christi omnes surreximus; et sicut mors per lignum introivit, ita et vita per lignum sanctæ Crucis venit, et antiquum inimicum superavit; et Fortis fortem alligavit, et in imo barathro retrusit. Juste periit qui injuste deceptus, atque omnes antiquas turmas a fauce pessimi leonis eripuit, et ovem perditam in humeris posuit, et ad antiquam patriam reduxit, et decimum ordinem implevit. Unde Ego Ethelredus, compunctus Dei misericordiâ, totius Albionis cæterarumque gentium triviatum persistentium Basileus, dum plerumque cogitarem de hujus sæculi caduci rebus transitoriis, quomodo superni Arbitris examine, cuncta quæ videntur vana sunt, et quæ non videntur æterna, et cum transitoriis rebus perpetua præmia adquirantur. Quâ de re, nunc patefacio omnibus Catholicis, quod cum consilio et licentiâ Episcoporum ac Principum, et omnium Optimatum meorum, pro amore Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, atque Sancti Confessoris Germani, necnon et Beati Eximii Petroci, pro redemptione animæ meæ, et pro absolutione criminum meorum, donavi Episcopum Ealdredi Episcopi, id est, in Provinciâ Cornubiæ, ut libera sit, eique subjecta omnibusque posteris ejus, ut ipse gubernet atque regat suam Parochiam sicuti alii Episcopi qui sunt in meâ ditone, locusque atque regimen Sancti Petroci semper in potestate ejus sit successorumque illius. Itaque omnium Regalium tributorum libera sit, atque laxati vi exactorum operum, pœnali-umque causarum, necnon et furum comprehensione, cunctaque sæculi gravitudine, absque solâ expeditione, atque libera perpetualiter permaneat. Quicumque ergo hoc augere atque multiplicare voluerit, amplifiet Deus bona illius in regione viventium, paceque nostrâ conglutinatâ vicens et florens, atque inter agmina beatitudinis tripudia succedat qui nostræ donationis muneris consentiat. Si quis vero tam epilepticus philarguriæ seductus amentia, quod non optamus, hanc nostræ elemosynæ dapsilitatem ausu temerario infringere temptaverit, sit ipse alienatus a consortio Sanctæ Dei Æcclesiæ, necnon et a participatione Sacrosancti Corporis et Sanguinis Jhesu Christi Filii Dei, per Quem totus terrarum orbis ab antiquo humani generis inimico liberatus est, et cum Judâ Christi proditore sinistrâ in parte deputatus, nisi prius hic dignâ satisfactione humilis pœnituerit, quod contra Sanctam Dei Æcclesiam rebellis agere præsumpsit, nec in vitâ hæc practicâ veniam, nec in theoricâ requiem apostata obtineat ullam, sed æternis barathri incendiis trusus jugiter miserrimus crucietur. Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis DCCCXCIII, Indictione VII, scripta est hæc cartula a venerabili Archiepiscopo Sigerico Dorobernensis Æcclesiæ hujus munificentie chirographa:

hiis testibus consentientibus, quorum inferius nomina decusatim Domino disponente caraxantur.

✠ Ego Æthelredus, Britanniae totius Anglorum Monarchus, hoc Agiae Crucis taumate roboravi.

✠ Ego Sigeric, Dorobernensis Æcclesiae Archiepiscopus, præfati Regis benevolentiae lætus consensi. (Canterbury).

✠ Ego Ælfheah Præsul, canonicâ subscriptione, manu propriâ, hilaris et triumphans subscripsi. (Winton).

✠ Ego Ealdred, plebis Dei famulus, jubente Rege, signum Sanctæ Crucis plaudens impressi. (Cornwall).

✠ Ego Ælfwold Pontifex, Agiae Crucis testudine intepidus hoc donum lepidissime roboravi. (Crediton).

✠ Ego Ordbricht, legis Dei Catascopus, hoc eulogium propria chira denotus consolidavi. (Selsey).

✠ Ego Ælfrich, Episcopus Wiltanæ civitatis, consensi et subscripsi. (Wilton).

✠ Ego Wulfsye, Episcopus Shyreburnensis Æcclesiae, consensi et subscripsi. (Sherborne).

✠ Ego Ethelwerd Dux. (Duke of the Western Provinces).

✠ Ego Ælfric Dux.

✠ Ego Leofric Dux.

✠ Ego Leofwyne Dux.

✠ Ego Leofric Abbas.

✠ Ego Ælfred Abbas.

✠ Ego Ælfric Abbas.

✠ Ego Brichtelm Abbas.

✠ Ego Æthelmar Minister.

✠ Ego Ordulf Minister.

✠ Ego Beorhtwold Minister.

✠ Ego Æthelmar Minister.

✠ Ego Ælfric Minister.

✠ Ego Ælfwine Minister.

✠ Ego Leofwyne Minister.

✠ Ego Osulf Minister.

II.

CARTA REGIS CNUTI AD BURHWOLDUM.

A.D. M. XVIII.

(Kemble, *Cod. Dip.*, No. 728).

✠ In Nomine Sanctæ Trinitatis! Cum mundi cursus vario, et cotidie cernimus, incertoque discrimine tendat ad calcem, cuique mortalium opus est, ut sic caducam peragat vitam, ut quandoque possit Dei adjutus (beneficio) possidere perpetuam, et quamdiu vitæ istius utitur aura cuncta quæ justo statuuntur examine certis apicum lineis inserere, ne forte subsequentibus veniant in oblivionem, et sic a junioribus parvipendatur institutio seniorum. Quapropter Ego Cnut, Rex subthronizatus Angligenum, cuidam meo fidelis-

simo Episcopo, qui noto vocitamine nuncupatur Burhwold, condono in æternæ jus hæreditatis quandam telluris particulam, cassatas scilicet quatuor, in duobus locis divisas, ubi ab incolis dicitur Landerhtun, et terra aliud Tinieltun: ut habeat quamdiu vitalis spiritus in hâc ærumnosâ vitâ fragile corpus aluerit: et post obitum ejus terram Landerhtun commendat pro animâ ejus et Regis Sancto Germano in perpetuam libertatem; et Tinieltun faciat Episcopus quod sibi visum fuerit. Maneatque, prout jam prædixeram, donum istud ab omni sæculari servitio exinanitum, cum omnibus ad se rite pertinentibus, campis, silvis, pascuis, pratis, exceptâ expeditione tantum si necessitas coegerit, et captio furum, libertatem teneat ut superius titulatur. Hanc vero meam donationem, quod opto absit a fidelium mentibus, minuentibus atque frangentibus, fiat pars illorum cum illis de quibus e contra fatur, 'Discedite a me maledicti in ignem æternum,' et cætera; nisi hic prius satisfaciant ante mortem. Istis terminis ista terra hinc inde gyratur, etc. Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis Millesimo Octodecimo scripta est hujus munificentia syngrapha, his testibus consentientibus quorum nomina inferius caraxata esse videntur.

✠ Ego Cnut, totius Britannia Monarchus, meæ largitatis donum Agia Crucis taumate roboravi.

✠ Ego Livingus, Dorobernensis Æcclesie Episcopus, consensi et subscripsi. (Canterbury).

✠ Ego Wlfstan, Eboracensis Æcclesie Archiepiscopus, signo Sanctæ Crucis subscripsi. (York).

✠ Ego Ælfgya Regina humillima adjuvi.

✠ Ego Ælfsinus Episcopus non renui. (Winton).

✠ Ego Brihtwold Episcopus adqueivi. (Wilton).

✠ Ego Æthelwine Episcopus confirmavi. (Wells).

✠ Ego Brihtwine Episcopus consilium dedi. (Sherborne).

✠ Ego Eadnod Episcopus consolidavi. (Crediton).

✠ Ego Burhwold Episcopus conclusi. (Cornwall).

✠ Thurcil Dux.

✠ Yrric Dux.

✠ Egillaf Dux.

✠ Ranig Dux.

✠ Æthelweard Dux. (Duke of the Western Provinces).

✠ Godwine Dux.

✠ Brihtrig Abbas.

✠ Æthelsige Abbas.

✠ Brihtmær Abbas.

✠ Ælfsige Abbas.

✠ Æluere Abbas.

✠ Æthelwold Abbas. (Exeter).

✠ Thored Minister.

✠ Aslac Minister.

✠ Tobi Minister.

✠ Ælfgar Minister.

✠ Odda Minister.

✠ Ælfgar Minister

III.

CARTA REGIS HENRICI I DE INSULIS DE SULLYA.

(Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon*, page 73).

Henricus, Rex Anglorum, Willielmo Episcopo Excestrie et Ricardo filio Baldwini, et justiciæ suæ de Devenesira et Cornegallia, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse in perpetuam elemosinam Osberto Abbati et Ecclesie de Tavystok, et Tuoldo monacho suo, omnes Ecclesias de Sullye cum pertinentiis suis, et terram, sicut unquam monachi aut heremite melius eam tenerant tempore Regis Edwardi et Burgaldi Episcopi Cornegalliæ. Et volo et præcipio quod ipse Tuoldus et omnes monachi de Sully, sicut proprii præbendarii mei, habeant firmam pacem cum omnibus que ad eos pertinent. Et prohibeo ne aliquis ullo modo eis noceat aut ullam injuriam faciat. Quod si quis presumpserit, corporis sui membrorumque suorum dampnum sustineat. Testibus, Radulpho Archiepiscopo Cantuarie, et Turstano Archiepiscopo Eboraci, et Willielmo Episcopo Wintonie, et Roberto Episcopo Lincolnie, et Ricardo Episcopo Londonii, et Ranulpho Cancellario, et Roberto Comite de Mellent, et Nigello de Albineio. Apud Bornam in transitu.

BISHOPS OF CORNWALL. SAXON PERIOD, 936 to 1050.

"Cornubiensis Ecclesiæ Episcopi."

<i>Bishops.</i>	<i>Kings.</i>	<i>Authorities.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1. CONAN, 5 Dec. 936.	Athelstan, 925-941.	Charters of King Athelstan. Leland.	Howel, last King of Cornwall, subdued 928, died 950
		The See at Bodmin: Welsh Records. Bodmin Manumissions. William of Malmesbury. Roger of Wendover. Norden. Camden. Carew. Bishop Godwin. Sir W. Dugdale. Bishop Tanner. Browne Willis. Borlase.	The name of Bishop Conan (without mention of his see) occurs in Charters as early as 930. King Athelstan refounds the Cornish See, & places Conan at St. Petrock's, <i>Bodmin</i> , 5 Dec. 936. King Athelstan refounds Bodmin Priory, 936. He further grants Newton S. Petrock to the Priory, 938.
	Edmund the Elder, 941-946.	.....	The earliest mention of Bodmin Priory in the Bodmin Manumissions is in the reign of King Edmund (B. M. 10, 11).

BISHOPS OF CORNWALL. (Continued).

<i>Bishops.</i>	<i>Kings.</i>	<i>Authorities.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
2. ETHELGAR.	Edred, 946-955. Edwy, 955-959.	Bodmin Manumissions, 23.	King Edred confirms Newton S. Petrock to Bodmin Priory.
3. ATHELSTAN.	Edgar, 959-975.	A Charter of Abp. Dunstan, dated 966	Contemporary with Duke Ordgar.
4. WULFSIE.	ditto	Probably a Charter of King Edgar, dated 967. Bodmin Manumissions; as Priest, 11, 22; as Bishop, 3, 6, 14, 15, 36, 37, 43.	Contemporary with Duke Ordgar, founder of Tavistock Abbey, who died 971.
5. COMOERE.	ditto Edward the Martyr, 975-978.	Bodmin Manumissions: as Priest 33; as Bishop, 39, 41, 45.	A close scrutiny of the Bodmin Manumissions shows that Comoeré was junior to Wulfsie.
6. ELDRED.	Ethelred, (the Unready), 978-1016.	Four Charters, dated 993 to 997. Bodmin burned by the Danes: Welsh Records. Saxon Chronicle. Florence of Worcester. Roger de Hoveden. Matthew of Westminster. Norden. Camden. Carew. Bishop Tanner. Borlase. Oliver. The See removed to S. Germans:— Welsh Records. Norden. Camden. Carew. Bishop Godwin. Sir W. Dugdale. Bishop Tanner. Browne Willis. Borlase.	A.D. 981. "The Danes overran & pillaged Devon and Cornwall, burned the town of Bodmin, and the Cathedral of S. Petrock, with the Bishop's House; which occasioned the Episcopal See to be removed to <i>S. Germans.</i> " <i>Welsh Records.</i> A.D. 994. King Ethelred makes Bodmin Priory (now lately restored), subject to Eldred, Bishop of Cornwall. Eldred contemporary with Duke Ethelwerd, Germanus Abbot of Ramsay, and Germanus Abbot of Chelsey. Duke Ethelwerd (B.M. 16), had property in Cornwall, as appears from a grant of four manors to him in 977 by King Edward the Martyr. He was son of Duke Ailmer, and was outlawed by Canute in 1020.

BISHOPS OF CORNWALL. (Continued).

<i>Bishops.</i>	<i>Kings.</i>	<i>Authorities.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
7. ETHELRED.	Ethelred.	A Charter of King Ethelred, dated 1001.	Contemporary with Duke Ethelwerd, and Germanus Abbot of Cholsey.
8. BURHWOLD, died about 1042.	ditto. Edmund Ironside, 1016. Canute, 1016-1035. Harold Harefoot, 1035-1039. Hardicanute, 1039-1041. Edward the Confessor, 1041-1066.	A Charter of King Ethelred, dated 1016. Two Charters of Canute, dated 1018 and 1019. Bodmin Manumissions, 20. Saxon Chronicle. Florence of Worcester. William of Malmesbury. Inquisition 32 Edward III.	Contemporary with Duke Ethelwerd, and Germanus Abbot of Cholsey. Canute gives Landerhtun and Tinieltun to Bishop Burhwold in 1018. The Inquisition 32 Edward III states that Bishop Burhwold's See was at S. Germans.
9. LYVING, Bishop of Crediton & Cornwall, 1032; of Worcester, 1038; and of Cornwall, 1042. Died 23 March 1046.	ditto.	Several Charters. Saxon Chronicle. Florence of Worcester. William of Malmesbury. Matthew of Westminster. Roger de Hoveden. Roger of Wendover. Inquisition 32 Edward III.	An intimate companion of King Canute, and celebrated for his eloquence. Lyving, a monk of Winchester, and nephew of Bishop Burhwold, became second Abbot of Tavistock, and Bishop of Crediton, Cornwall, and Worcester. He was buried at Tavistock. <i>The Sees of Crediton and Cornwall united in 1042.</i>
10. LEOFRIC, Bishop of Crediton & Cornwall, 1046-1050; first Bishop of Exeter, 1050-1073. Died 10 February, 1073, & buried at Exeter.	ditto Harold, 1066. William the Conqueror, 1066-1087.	Several Charters. Saxon Chronicle. Bodleian MS. 579. Domesday Book. Florence of Worcester. William of Malmesbury. Matthew of Westminster. Roger de Hoveden. Roger of Wendover. Inquisition 32 Edward III.	Leofric, a Breton, was the King's Priest, and High Chancellor. <i>The united Sees of Crediton and Cornwall were translated to Exeter in 1050, by King Edward the Confessor.</i>

II.—*Some Notes and Corrections to the Identification of the Domesday Manors in Cornwall, printed in No. IV of this Journal.*—By the REV. JOHN CARNE, M.A., *Vicar of Merther.*

NOTES.

Page 18. The Bishop of Exeter also held twenty-four Manors in Devonshire.

Page 20. The Manors in Bodmin are thus identified :—

Bodmine=The Honour of S. Petrock, three Manors called Bodmin, and the Manors of Bodmin-and-Boscarne, Bodmin-Fran-
cis, and Bodmin-and-Kirland.

Lancharet or Nanchert=Lancarfe.

Odenol=Bodinniel.

Lantien or Lanthien may possibly be Nantallan.

Padstow was a parcel of the Domesday Manor of Bodmine.

The Church of S. Petrock also held two Manors in Devon-
shire, namely :—

Holecoma=Hollacombe in Black Torrington, and

Nietona=Newton-S. Petrock.

Page 30. Macretone.—This Manor was divided into two parts, one part in Cornwall held by Rainald, the other part in Devonshire held by King William. This division between the two Counties still continues. They were not separated in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who himself held both parts together, as they are held now.

Page 32. Lander was doubtless the Landerhtun of Canute's Charter, (Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 728), granted by him, A.D. 1018, to Burhwold, Bishop of Cornwall, together with the Manor of Tinieltun, now Tiniel in Landulph. The Manor in question was Landrake, the property of the Earl of Mount Ed-
cumbe.

Cudawoid, (now Cossawis in Gluvias and Mylor), the property of Richard, Steward of the Household.—This Richard was the Ricardus filius Tuoldi, who founded Tywardreath Priory shortly

after the Conquest: his son was William Fitz-Richard; and his grandson Robert Fitz-William, (Temp. Steph. et Hen. II); whose daughter and heiress was probably married to Robert de Cardinham.

Page 34. Treland.—Turstin's son, Baldwin, was a donor of Tithes and land (Lanlivery and Bodardle) to Tywardreath Priory in the life time of his Father. See *Oliver's Monasticon*, p. 38.

Page 42. Roschel was in all probability the Manor of Roschelin or Roscelyn, one of the earliest possessions of Tywardreath Priory, and believed to be identified with the Manor of Roselyon in S. Blazey.

Pochebelle.—The Lord was William Capra or Chievre, who held forty-four Manors in Devonshire.

Page 52. Judhel possessed a hundred and seven Manors in Devonshire, including the Barony of Totnes.

Goscelm possessed twenty-seven Manors in Devonshire.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

No. of
Manor.

13. Bodeworwei is more probably Bosworgy in S. Erth, the property of Gilbert of Trelissick.
15. The owner of Trewarveneth is Le Grice of Trefeiffe.
Erase note 13.
38. Brictric held Gudiford under S. Petrock.
40. Melledham is probably Medlane in Laneast.
42. Trewel or Trelivel probably represents the Bishop's Penryn Manors, which have been in the possession of the See of Exeter from a very remote period.
55. *Seven* of the Manors of Bodmin Priory had been taken away by the Earl, and one by the King.
57. Rialton is now the property of the Duke of Cornwall, having been purchased of the Crown in 1862.
59. Tywarnhayle belongs to Davey of Bochym.
65. Botcinnii.—The name of the owner was Elwi, not Elwin.
72. Tretdeno is represented by Trecknow or Trenow in Tintagel.

- No. of
Manor.
73. Erase the identification, and substitute Tregoning in Breage, the property of the Duke of Leeds. The Manor is now called Godolphin.
81. Lanpiran is now known as Lamberran. It probably included the present Manor of Halwyn in Perranzabuloe.
90. The owner of Tolgarrick is Fortescue of Boconnock.
91. Elent is probably Ellenglaze in Cubert.
118. Erase the identification. Lanher may perhaps be Lanner in S. Allen.
129. The owner of Macretone was King Edward himself.
134. Brismar held Tremor under S. Petrock.
138. Erase the conjectural identification.
140. The owner of Appledorford or Appledore is Horndon of Pencrebor.
144. Erase the identification.
Lander is the Manor of Landrake.
145. Erase the identification.
Richan may possibly be Gaverigan in S. Columb.
150. Polescat is Polscoath in S. Winnow, the property of Robertes of Lanhydrock.
Erase the notes 144, 145, 150.
161. Polduh is not Polsue, but more probably Poldew in Lannivery, now the property of the Corporation of Lostwithiel.
167. Penhalun is Penhallam in Jacobstow, not Penlyne.
179. Chenowen is probably Trenoweth in Probus, not Chenoweth in Cubert, which seems never to have been a Manor.
Erase the notes 161, 167, 179.
182. Erase the conjectural identification.
183. Wilsworthy was formerly a Manor, now probably extinct.
The owner is Sibbald.
188. The Lords of Arrallas are Sir R. R. Vyvyan and Rashleigh of Menabilly.
211. Tregoin, is not Tregony, but Tregion in S. Ewe, the property of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and now extinct as a Manor.

No. of
Manor.

238. This should be printed Trevret.
It is not Truro, but most probably Trefrys in Linkinhorne,
the property of Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.
Erase the note 238.
241. Tredawl is not the property of Sir C. B. G. Sawle, Bart.
245. Roschel is most probably Roselyon in S. Blazey, which be-
longs to the representatives of Rogers of Roselyon.
262. Erase the identification.
278. Tregrill was formerly a Manor.
291. Chenmerch is not likely to be Kilmenorth, but more prob-
ably Carnmarth in Gwennap, a tract which may have
comprised the present Manors of Tolcarne, Trevethan,
Carharrack, Trevarth, and possibly Pensignance also.
299. Erase the note.
315. Widewot.—Can this be Wringworthy in Morval?
327. Erase the identification.
Query, whether Polscat be for the Duchy Manor of Tolscat
or Tolskedy in S. Columb.
333. Erase the note.
340. Pigsdon is in Week-S. Mary.

The Domesday Manors of Treverim (138), Sanguiland (182), and Borge (262), remain wholly unaccounted for, even by conjecture; and the identifications of Garverot (5), Richan (145), Woderon (162), Trewallen (204), Clunewic (212), Bret (266), Trefitent (288), Trelamar (300), Widewot (315), Polscat (327), and Riguen (330), are matters of very vague conjecture. The writer will be thankful for any suggestions respecting them.

III.—*The Flint Flakes of Lyell's First Stone Period.*—By JOHN SAMUEL ENYS, F.G.S.

Read at the Autumn Meeting, November 15, 1866.

I PROPOSE, at this Meeting of the Institution, to express my conviction, that Flint Flakes of Lyell's First Stone Period are natural products, and that they have not been made by the hand of man.

This conviction respecting their production by natural forces was arrived at during the year 1844, while I was engaged in a comparison of the conditions of the crushing of quartz in the subsoil of Mylor Downs, with that of the flint breakage which prevails in the neighbourhood of Eastbourne.

The Cornish portion of the subject of the deposition of subsoils seems connected with the formation of tin ground on the bared rocks of the valleys below; while the flint flakes found in the subsoil of the Wealden, and in similar positions elsewhere, have been said to be the work of man because, it is asserted, no natural causes are known to exist capable of producing flakes of their specific form.

It is to this assumption I object; and I would recommend the parties who hold it to try and break flints by any of the following modes:—

1. By striking one against another.
2. By crushing them in the ruts of a farm road by the rolling pressure of the wheels of a loaded manure cart.
3. By the slower crushing force of a blacksmith's vice.

I think they will come to the same conclusion as I did in 1844—That the upheaval of the Wealden was accompanied by a compression of the chalk, not unlike that which is found near Freshwater Bay in the Isle of Wight, where chalk flints have been found shattered into sand by a general compression of the beds. Possibly a less degree of force would be found necessary to break flints with their usual conchoidal fracture; but I would advise

Mr. Whitley to extend his scale of flint flakes to those of smaller size—such as would require a microscope for their examination, and then contrast the results with the quartz sand from Exmouth, which cuts and polishes granite better than the flint sand from Eastbourne or Ramsgate. From what I have seen, I am of opinion the microscope will shew that the difference between the fracture of flints and that of quartz will be appreciable in particles of the smallest size into which they can be broken or crushed.

Where, when, and how subsoils were formed, is a question in which the farmer is more interested than the miner; subsoils being the connecting link between the soil on which wheat and turnips are grown, and the bare geological rock in depth. Perhaps it will be scarcely admitted that the subsoil of Mylor Downs, containing a bed of quartz, is closely connected with the half-rolled quartz found in the lower ground, from amongst the detrital of which I have seen traces of tin produced by vanning in a shovel. The adjoining, and larger, valley of Carnon has produced a large quantity of tin stuff, and the tin ground extends into Restronguet Creek.

This question seems intimately mixed up with what has been called “false bedding”—meaning, by that term, true deposits from water in motion, which, on meeting with resistance or interference with its rate of motion, drops the materials which it carries into irregular beds, in a mode different from sedimentary deposit in still water, whether of the sea or of lakes. The deposit on a sea beach differs from that resulting from currents of the ocean or of rivers.

Under these circumstances, we may expect to find the flattened tops or crests of chalk hills to be covered with patches of tertiary rocks containing broken and angular flints, in a mode like that by which, in Cornwall, Mylor and Crousa Downs have been covered with a detrital of crushed quartz. In both cases the steeper sides of the hills would be bare, and in Cornwall they are found crushed downwards; while the bottoms of the valleys would be filled with flints in the chalk districts, and with half-worn quartz in Cornwall, under somewhat similar and analogous conditions. There is but one layer of tin-ground on the bare rock, while the valley is filled up with a series of different strata of common atmospheric deposit of detrital, thrown down by water action at different times. In

reference to the question *where*, I allude to the locality of the South of England from the Lizard to Bedford Well in the Eastbourne Marshes, considered as part of Pevensey level. The time when these subsoils were deposited will be assumed to have been when glacial conditions prevailed over the British Isles, and during the period when the South of England was rising above the water,—perhaps, geologically, soon after the chalk hills had been subjected to the action of iceberg ploughs. This latter view of the action of icebergs is taken from Campbell's visit to Labrador to see their action and to track their spoor, or traces, across the continent of North America,—views which have recently been extended to the British Isles, in his work entitled "Frost and Fire."

The rolling of flints beneath an iceberg plough, furrowing the chalk bottom of the ocean, would supply, in much better manner than any which I have referred to, machinery for the conchoidal breakage of flints into conical forms, from which chips have been split off. It is another variety of natural force for the production of Flint Flakes of Lyell's First Stone Period. These remarks refer to the question, *how* they might have been made.

The flints from Croyde Bay, found by Mr. Whitley, and those from other sea-beaches, are probably secondary conditions of removal of the deposit of subsoils, like those of Mylor Downs on killas, or of Crousa Downs on the diallage and serpentine of the Lizard. The subsoil of Cranborne Chace and the South Downs found as patches, probably of tertiary rocks, forms the subsoil of the highest part of the hills towards the Wealden. The flints on Haldon and the adjoining hills to the eastward will be included, as the remains of shattered rocks deposited by water in motion, during the geological epoch commonly called the Glacial Period.

It has been, however, my chief object to express my conviction in favour of the view that the Flint Flakes of Lyell's First Stone Period were made by natural causes; either by the general compression occasioned by the relations of subsidence and upheaval, or by the action of an iceberg plough; and I consider this opinion to be perfectly consistent with the view that Man may have used these flints as implements before he learned the art of fashioning them to suit his purposes, either by means of heat obtained by rubbing, or by blows from any kind of hammer not made of metal.

IV.—*An Inventory of a Nobleman's Personal Property in the 16th Century.*—From JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &C.

AN INVENTORYE OF ALL MY LORD OF DEVON IS STUFF
BEYNG & REMAYNYNG AT KEWE THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST
ANNO REGNOR PHI & MARIE DEI GRA REGIS & REGINÆ
TERTIO & QUARTO.

Videlit.

IN THE HALL

In pmis too long bordes & too long formys to the same ..	vs
Itm an old square chest of London makyn	xijd
Itm ij greate staffs to ron at the ryng wtall.. .. .	iijs

IN THE BUTTRE AT THE HALL YEND

In pmis on square bed stede playne wrought	xijd
Itm a bare hyde to wi a cartt wtall	xxs

IN THE PANTRE AT THE HALL YEND

In pmis one square bed stede playne wrought	xijd
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IN THE DRYE LARDER

In pmis a Cubbord of here & a bord	xijd
--	------

IN THE METE LARDER

In pmis a heryng barrell & a bord to lie mete on	ijd
--	-----

IN THE SEWING PLACE BY THE KECHYN

In pmis a presse of wenskott not Jonyd to gether but stondyng at large	xd
---	----

IN THE KECHYNG

In pmis foure bordes for the fornyture of the house	ijs
Itm too old brasse potts & iij newe brasse potts wherof to of them have ooterells to hang them by and a pele pan of brasse.. .. .	lijs
Itm foure brasse pannys very newe	xxvvs iiijd
Itm xxv platers of Tyn xxviiij Dysshes one other grete plater & xx sawsers	ls
Itm too payre of greate raobs of Iron & a long pott hangvid	
Itm xij brochys of all sorts & a greate gredyerne of Iron	xxvvs viijd
Itm thre drypyn pannys of Iron	iijs
Itm a chafyn dysshe of brasse a fylling ladell of lattyn a small ladell & a skomer of lattyn	vs

Itm a fryen pan too greate clybyng Knyffs & too choppyn Knyvys	
Itm a beoffe prang of Iron an Iron pyle & too bred graters	
Itm fyve tubbys for necessars	xxd
Itm too Iron sylubes a lytell tryvett an Iren plate & a payre of belowes	

IN THE BOYLYNG HOUSE

In pmis a brasse to boyle beoff theryn an ymplemt of the house	
---	--

IN THE PASTRE

In pmis too bords for the furnytur of the house	ijd
---	-----

IN THE BAKEHOUSE

In pmis an emptye hoggysshed & a bultyng tubbe necessar of the house	
---	--

IN THE BUTTRE

In pmis xvij trencher plats of tyn.. .. .	xviiiid
Itm thre Jacks of Lether	
Itm too Drynkyn cuppys & too juggs of stone	
Itm xij lattyn candell stycks of brasse	xviijs
Itm vj bord clothys for the hall	xvis
Itm iij square bord clothys for square tables	vs
Itm iij cubbord clothys iij hand towels & iij dosyn & halff of napkyns	

IN THE GREATE PLER

In pmis a square Jenyd table of wenskott	xiijs iiijd
Itm too dosyn of Jenyd stolys & a chest of vyolls	iiijlb iis viijd

IN THE LYTELL PLER

In pmis a small square Jenyd table of wenskott	xiijs iiijd
Item a payre of / of Lattyn	xxxijs iiijd
Item a payre of vergynalls yn the lytell closett	liijs iiijd

IN THE CHAPELL

In pmis thre pyctures sett yn tables upon the aulter.. ..	xs viijd
Itm two aulter clothes panyd wth crymsyn velvet & wrought clothe of gold	iiijlb
Itm a payre of vestments of crymsyn velvet & clothe of gold	xls
Itm a corporas case ymbroderyd withe sylke	xijd
Itm an aulter clothe of lynnyn & a supaltare.. .. .	ijs iiijd
Itm ten pecs of verdlers wrought w th flowers & leafes ..	xijlb ixs ijd

IN THE GREATE CHAMBER

In pmis a long bord of walnut tree	lxs
Itm a chayre of blake velvet with braunchis of gold & a chayre of clothe of gold	xvis viijd

Itm vj quylthyngs of tapstry & an old quylthyng of russet velvet lynyd with russet sattyn	xxijs iiijd
Itm a small payre of Regalls	xls
Itm a greate payre of Regalls very fayre	viib xiijs iiijd
In—Gilland in Warwell lane	
Itm a payre of Andyerns of lattyn	xls
Itm a square Jenyd cubbord of wenskott.. .. .	vis viijd

IN MY LADS CHAMBER

In pmis a bedstede wrought w th the fawood & faggott ..	xxs
Itm a fetherbed & a bolsteir too pyllowys too white quylts & a payre of fustyans	iiijlb xs
Itm a counterpoynt of white & yelowe sattyn chekeryd	xls
Itm fyve curtayns of white & yelowe sarcenet	xxijs iiijd
Itm a testor of clothe of gold & white velvett.. .. .	xijlb
Itm vj pees of tapstry of Imagery & pycturs	xijlb xijs vjd
Itm too turkey carpitts	vis viijd
Itm a fetherbed & a bolster for a pallett	xxxiijs iiijd
Itm a counterpoynt of tapstry of the salutacon of o ^r Lady	xvis
Itm a chayre of clothe of gold & tynsell sattyn	vjs viijd
Itm a quysshyn of clothe of sylv, lynyd wth sad tawny velvet	vis viijd
Itm a cubbord of wenskott	vis viijd
Itm a payre of andyerns of Lattyn	xls

IN THE GALLERYE

In pmis foure wyndowe carpytts of tapstry callyd bordes pees	vijs iiijd
Itm a dexe coveryd withe grene velvett	xiijs iiijd

IN MY LORDS CHAMBER

In pmis a bedstede of wynsore makyng	xxs
Itm a testor of clothe of sylv ^r & crymsyn velvet ymbroidered wth sylv ^r	viiijlb
Itm fyve courteyns of white & red sarcenet paynted ..	xxxiijs iiijd
Itm a fetherbed & bolster a pillowe & a payre of fustyans	iiijlb xis iiijd
Itm fyve pees of hangyns of tapstry wth pycturs a wyndowe pece & a chymney pece	xijlb iijs ix d
Itm a cothe * bed with the matters for the same	xxs
Itm a fetherbed & a bolster for a pellet bed & a counterpoynt of tapstrey for the same of flowers.. .. .	ls viijd
Itm a square Jenyd bord of wenskott & a fyer pan	vis

IN THE CHAMBER NEXT MY LORDS CHAMBER

In pmis a turnyd bedstede a testor of sylke & gold ymbroderyd wth water potts & other letters of gold & velvet.. .. .	viijlb xiijs iiijd
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* Cothe is A. S. for a disease. A sheep with rot is still said to be cawed or cotlied. *Qu*: cothe-bed, a bed for sickness.

Itm thre courteyns of red yelow & white sarcenet ..	xiijs iiijd
Itm a quylytt of blue redd & yelow sattyne	xxvis viij <i>d</i>
Itm a fetherbed & a bolster	xliijs iiijd
Itm foure pees of tapstry of hawkyn & huntyn & a chymney pece for the same	xlb xvijs
Itm a payre of andyerns of lattyn	xlvjs viij <i>d</i>

IN THE PALET CHAMBER NEXTE THE SAME

In pmis fyve pees of Tapstry of wilde beasts byrds & flowers } Id too wyndo pees for the same }	vjlb xiijs iiijd
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IN WILLIAM DAWBENEYS CHAMBER

In pmis a bedstede of wynsore makyn	xxs
Itm a testor of clothe of tussue & crynsyn velvet	} lxvis viij <i>d</i>
Itm fyve courteyns of blue & red sarcenet	
Itm a fetherbed & a bolster	lxvis viij <i>d</i>
Itm a pyllowe of dowine	ijs viij <i>d</i>
Itm a payre of old fustians	vis viij <i>d</i>
Itm a counterpoynt of tapstry of packeworke	xxis
Itm fyve pees of Tapstry of pycturs a chymney pece & wyndo pece and a border pece to lye yn a windowe ..	ixlb xviijs viij <i>d</i>

IN THE CHAMBER NEXTE THE WARDROPE

In pmis a bedstede of wynsore makyn	xxs
Itm a fetherbed & a bolster	lxs
Itm a counterpoynt of tapstry of the Assumpeon of o ^r Lady	xvis
Itm foure pees of tapstry w ^t pycturs of hawkyn & huntyn	viiijlb xs

IN THE CHAMBER ON THE KECHYN

In pmis a wrought bedstede of wenskott	
---	--

IN THE WARDROPE

In pmis a Cote of blake velvet ymbroderyd w ^t gold lase ..	vjlb xiijs iiijd
Itm a cote of Clothe of sylv ^r raysyd w ^t gold & sylke ..	viiijlb
Itm a cote of clothe of sylv ^r lynyd w ^t taffetay	viiib
Itm a Cote of purple clothe of tynsell	lxvis viij <i>d</i>
Itm a quysshyn of crymsyn wrought velvet lynyd w ^t crymsyn sattyne with there tassels of sylke & gold	xiijs iiijd
Itm too wyndowe quylythyngs of old clothe of gold lynyd w ^t white sattyne	viijs
Itm a quysshyn of gold & greene sylke of nyld worke ..	xs
Itm a quysshyn of blake velvet ymbroderyd w ^t gold letters H & B *	viijs
Itm a quysshyn of white sattyne w ^t flower de lucis ym- broderyd—lyne	viijs
Itm too quysshyns of greene velvet & old clothe of gold	viijs

* No doubt, Henry and Bullen.

Itm too quysshyngs of nyld worke the on lynyd w th white sattyn & the other with tawny velvet	xs
Itm too aulter clothes of white russet & yellowe sattyn panyd	xiijs iiijd
Itm a payre of vestments of crymsyn velvet ymbroderyd w ^t angells & braunchis of gold	xxvis viijd
Itm a large white quyltt for a bed	xls
Itm a testor for a bed of tawny velvet ymbroderyd w ^t gold w ^t frenge of sylke & gold.. .. .	vjlb
Itm a valence of clothe of gold w ^t courteyns of crymsyn sarcenet	xxxli
Itm a valence of tawny velvet w ^t maydens hells & clothe of fyne tynsell w ^t courteyns of yelowe & red sarcenet ..	xli
Itm a stole coveryd w ^t crymsyn velvet ymbrodered w ^t letters of clothe of gold	iiijs
Itm foure pecs of tapstry of verders vnlynyd	xvli vs vid
Itm thre pecs of tapstry w ^t pycturs lynyd	vijlb
Itm vij pecs of tapstry verders some quarterly lynyd & some hole lynyd	xvvs ijd
Itm one other pece of tapstry vnlynyd w ^t pycturs	xxxvs
Itm iij narrowe border pecs vnlynyd	ijlb
Itm a fyld bedstede pfytt & the bedstedes vnpfitt wherof one is coloryd withe grene	xvis
Itm an old chayre widys w ^t blake velvet & an old stole widys withe blake velvet also	iiijs
Itm a square Jenyd table of wenscott & a frame w ^t a chayre	vs
Itm a staffe with ryngs to ryde at the ryng.. .. .	
Itm a stole saddell widys with crymsyn velvet & eggyd w ^t sylv ^t lase & crymsyn sylke frenge & the harneys for the same.. .. .	vli
Itm a rydyng saddell widys w ^t grene velvet & ymbroderyd w ^t sylv ^t lase a headstall & raynes for the same ..	xls
Itm too greate buffe Saddels for great horsys	xiijs iiijd
Itm a harneys of blake velvet w ^t long studds copper & gyltt	} Cs
Itm a harneys of blake velvet w ^t studds of copper & gyltt leke	
Itm a blake velvet harneys ymbroderyd w ^t flowers very fayre	
Itm a blake velvet harneys bound a boutte w ^t white lase	
Itm an old blake velvet harneys.. .. .	
Itm certeyn hedstalls & patrell of lether	ijs
Itm a newe hedstall for a greate horse & a musse role * of Iron	ijs

* Mussroll, the nose band of a bridle.

Itm an old male *	iiis iiij <i>d</i>
Itm a copsin for a horse of grene velvet ymbroderyd with sylv ^r lase	Lxs

FROM MR. DOCTOR MARTYN

In pmis a chayre of crymsyn velvet ymbroderyd w ^t gold ..	lxvis viij <i>d</i>
Itm a nother chayre widys w ^t yelowe velvet	xxvis viij <i>d</i>
Itm on large quyllt of turkey sattyn	vjlb xiijs iiij <i>d</i>
Itm an old quyllt of turkey sattyn	xs
Itm too quysshyngs of clothe of gold lynyd w ^t yelowe sattyn w ^t tassells of sylke	xxs
Itm thre other quysshyngs of clothe of tussue w ^o ut tassels	lxs
Itm a small carpytt w ^t my Lords armys	xiijs
Itm a long turkey carpytt	liijs iiij <i>d</i>
Itm a border pece for a wyndowe	ijs
Itm iij large pees hangyns of tapstry w ^t pyctures	xli vis viij <i>d</i>
Itm fyve pees of tapstry of hawkyn & huntynge	xli xxd
Itm a chymney pece for the same	vis viij <i>d</i>

RECEUYD OF SHARIFF JACSON CLERKE MASTER OF THE SAVOYE THE FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY ANNO REGNOR PHI & MRE DEI GRA REG & REGINÆ TERTIO & QUARTO

In pmis v Turkey carpytts	lxxvis viij <i>d</i>
Itm a foteclothe of blake velvet.. .. .	xxvis viij <i>d</i>
Itm Dyidse loks to the number of xviiij.. .. .	

STUFF GEVYN TO THE ERLL OF DEVON BY THE QUEENYS HIGHNESS BY TOW SEVRALL WARRANTS REMAYNYNG

In pmis yn hangyns counterpoyns wyndow pees chymney	
pees & small border pees.. .. .	clv
Sellers & Testers.. .. .	xiiij
Bedes of all sorts ..	xij
Bolsters of all sorts ..	xij
Pyllowes	xiiij
Bedstedes	xiiij
Quylyts of sylke ..	iiij
Counterpoyns of sulke	iiij
Lynnyng Quylyts ..	v
Fustyans	xij paire
Quysshyngs of sylke	xxvi
Chayres	vij
Courtayns.. .. .	lxij
Carpytts greate & small	xvi
Aulter fronnts	xj
Aulter clothes	vj
Vestymnts	v
Pycturs in tables for the Aulter	iiij
Corporas Cases	ij
Supaltaries	ij
Regalls	ij paire
Virginalls	j
Vyollys	ix
Quysshyngs of tapstry	xij
Basser of white sattyn	vj
Pyllows beares	iiij paire
Shets fyne	iiij paire
Shets olde	v paire
Table clothes of Damaske worke	iiij

* Male means a bag.

Towells of the same	ij
Napkyns of Dyap ..	ij dosyn
Coverpayne of Sypres	i
Necke Towells	vj
Hole pecs of Dyap ..	ij

STUFF GEVYN TO THE LATE ERL OF
DEVON & BUYGHT BY HYM OF THE
QUENYS H OF THE AT-
TAYNTYD GOODS

Cloths of wygte felts ..	ij
Dexis of Walnuttre	ij
Mappes	iiij
Flaskes for a gun ..	ij
Dagges	ij
Standyssshes of lether gyltt	ij
Shalynclothes fyne ..	ij
Shyrts fyne of all sorts	vj
Sleyues & slapyers ..	ij
Phistulats	ij
Hangyins of Tapstry	xvj
Woll bedds	iiij
Bedds of Downe ..	ij
Bolsters of Downe ..	ij
Chayres of all sorts	ix
Stoles	ij
Quysshyngs	vj
Andyerns	ij payr
Fyershulles	ij
Bedds of fethers ..	ij
Bolsters of fethers ..	iiij
Counterpoynts	
Qyylts of lynnyn clothe	ij
Pylloves	ij
Qyylts of sylke ..	iiij
Qyylts of saye	ij
Remanents of clothe	iiij
Canapyes	ij
Carpytts of Omley makyn	ij
Chymney pecs	ij
Cellers & Testers ..	ij
Globys	ij pair
Cappys w ^t aggeletts ..	ij
Parlyament Robys ..	ij

THE SOM OF THE HOLE PCELLS OF
STUFF AS WELL GEVYN BY WARRANT
AS BOUGHT

In pmis yin hangyns counterpoynts wyn- dowe pecs chymney pecs & small border pecs	clxxvij
Sellers & Testers ..	xvij
Bedds of Downe ..	ij
Bolsters of Downe ..	ij
Bedds of all sorts of fethers	xiiij
Bolsters of fethers ..	xvi
Pyllo wys	xv
Bedsteds	xiiij
Qyylts of sylke ..	vj
Counterpoynts of sylke	ij
Qyylts of lynnyn clothe	vj
Fustyans	xi pair
Quysshyngs of silke ..	xxxij
Chayres	xvj
Courtayns	lxij
Carpytts greate & small	xix
Aulter fronnts	xi
Aulter clothes	vj
Vestments	v
Pycturs yin tables for the Aulter	iiij
Corporas Cases	ij
Supaltaries	ij
Regalls	ij pair
Virginalls	ij
Vyolls	ix
Quysshyngs of tapstry	xij
Cassez of white sattyn	vj
Pylloves beares ..	iiij pair
Shets fyne	iiij pair
Shets old	v pair
Table clothes of damaske worke	ij
Towells for the same ..	ij
Napkyns of Dyap ..	ij dosyn
Coverpayne of Sypres ..	j
Necke Towells	vj
Hole pecs of dyap ..	ij

Cloks of white felts	ij	Woll Bedds	iiij
Dexis of Walnuttre ..	j	Stoles	ij
Mappes	iiij	Andyerns	ij pair
Flaskes for a gun.. ..	ij	Fyer shulles	j
Daggs	ij	Quylys of say	j
Standysshes of lether		Remanents of Clothe	iiij
gyltt	ij	Canapyes	j
Shalynclothes fyne ..	ij	Globys	ij pair
Shyrtys fyne of all sorts	vj	Cappys with aggeletts	j
Skeynes & Rapyers ..	ij	Parlyament robys ..	j
Phistulats.. .. .	j		

PECELLS OF STUFF DELXVVE TO MY LADY MY LORD

Hangyns & Counterpoynts	xlix	..	xlix
Wyndowe pees & chymney pees.. .. .	xij	..	xij
Small border pees	x	..	xj
Sellers & Testers	vj	..	vj
Bedds	v	..	v
Bolsters	v	..	v
Pyllowes	vj	..	v
Bedsteds.. .. .	iiij	..	v
Quylys of sylke	ij	..	ij
Counterpoynts of sylke	i	..	i
Lymyn Quylys	ij	..	ij
Fustyans	v pair	..	iiij pair
Quysshyngs long of silke	xij	..	xij
Chayres	ij	..	ij
Courteyns	xxiiij	..	xxvj
Greate Carpitts	iiij	..	ij
Small Carpitts	v	..	iiij
Aulter fronnts	ij	..	ij
Vestyments	ij	..	ij
Corporas Casez	i	..	i
Supaltaries	i	..	i
Quysshyngs of tapstry	v	..	vj
Casses of whyte sattyn.. .. .	xxiiij		

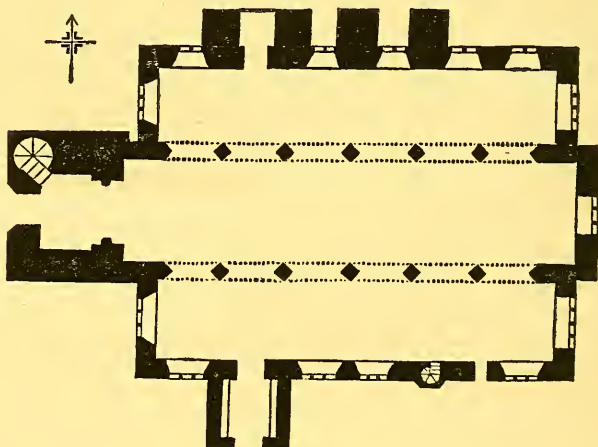
Externally this is marked :

“The first Inventory that John Laydon gentyman made of my Lord of Devons goods beying at Kewe.”

V.—*Cornish Ecclesiology*.—By H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

I. MABE.

MABE Church is situated in the hundred of Kerrier, about two miles south-west of Penryn; about a year and a half ago, during a violent thunder-storm, it was unfortunately struck by lightning, and much injured. Some doubt exists as to the origin and meaning of the name of the parish: Hals says that the name Mab or Mabe is Cornish, meaning a son; and he considers that it refers, either to our LORD, in whose honour the Church may have been erected as a pledge of orthodoxy; or to Milorus (son of Melianus, King or Duke of Cornwall), who either was lord of this place or had some jurisdiction over it. He also states that “at the time of the Norman Conquest the district was taxed



Mabe Church.—Plan.

Scale, 25 feet to an inch.

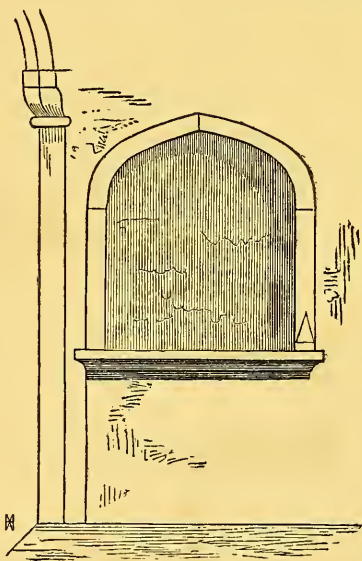
under the jurisdiction of Tremiloret, *i.e.*, Milor's Town." In some old records the name is written Lavabe, and Lan-Mabe—the Church of Mabe; and in *Wolsey's Inquisition*, in 1521, Milor la Vabe, or Mabe. The parish is annexed to that of Mylor, with which it forms a consolidated vicarage. It was formerly appropriated to Glasney College at Penryn.

The Church consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, western tower, and porch, and is built throughout of granite; but the masonry of the tower, south aisle, and porch, is of a much superior description to that of either chancel, nave, or north aisle,—the three former being built with good ashlar work, whilst rough rubble with cut quoins has been used in the erection of the rest of the Church.

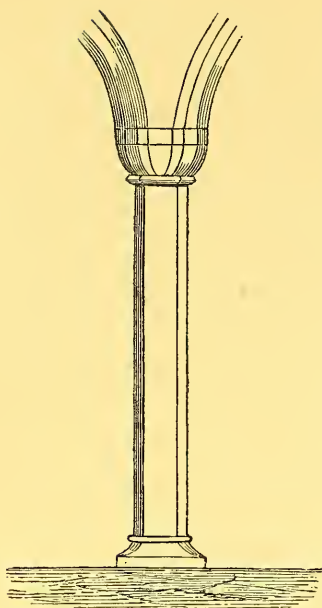
The east window of the chancel is small, of three lights; the tracery consists of cusped quatrefoils with ornamented points, and the dripstone terminates in carved heads. In the north wall, under a four-centred arch, is the stone sedile shown in the annexed sketch; and the outline of a piscina, which has been built up and plastered over, can still be traced in the south wall.

The chancel and nave are separated from each aisle by an arcade of six pointed arches, with plain mouldings consisting of alternate cavettos and angles, carried on plain octangular pillars of granite.

The whole of the wood-work of the rood-screen and loft has been completely swept away; but the staircase turret still remains in the wall of the south aisle, the entrance doorway below and the opening on to the loft above, as well as the steps



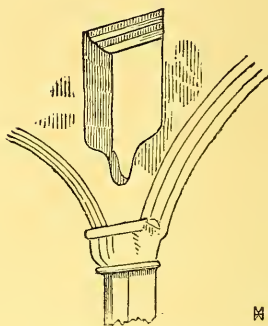
Sedile, Mabe. 1-36th.



M

Pillar, Mabe. 1-48th.

connecting them, being perfect ; but the two apertures are partially concealed by some modern wood-work. Between the second and third arches from the east end of the south arcade is a peculiarly shaped opening for the purpose



M

Opening, Rood Loft.

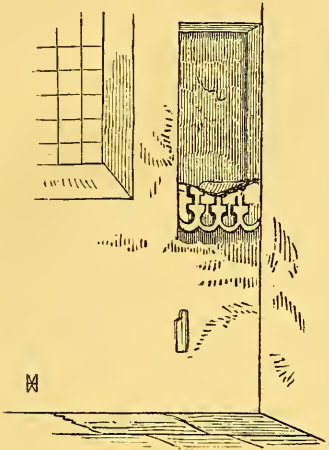
of giving access from the south aisle to that portion of the loft which is above the entrance to the chancel ; no such opening existed over the corresponding pier in the north arcade ; but the bracket in the north wall on which the end of the screen rested, still remains.

The whole of the Church is floored with large granite slabs ; a portion at the east end, for about eight feet from the wall, being raised six inches above the general level.

The font stands at the east end of the south aisle ; it consists of an octangular basin gathered into an octangular shaft ; each face is ornamented with an ogee quatrefoil, and the panels of the shaft are also finished with ogee-headed quatrefoils.

The east window of the south aisle is of ordinary perpendicular form, of four lights ; and the four windows in the south wall, as well as the west window, which has been built up, have each three lights with cusped quatrefoils in the head. There is a small, plain, priest's-doorway in the wall, a little to the east of the rood-loft

staircase. The east window of the north aisle is of a common perpendicular character, and of four lights; this aisle is also lit by five two-light windows in the north wall, and by a west window of three lights, which is of perpendicular workmanship. The north wall is heavily buttressed, as may be seen from the plan; and between two of the buttresses which have been roofed over to form a porch, is a plain door, with a descent of three steps inside. In



Fragment, Mabe.

the east wall of this aisle, between the window and the south wall, is a mutilated fragment, consisting of a shallow, square-headed niche, about six inches deep, above the remains of a projecting canopy; and a little lower, in a line with the north edge, is a broken portion of a shaft.

The original roof, though much dilapidated, still remains over the whole Church; it is of oak, and of the semicircular form common in Cornwall, with principals placed so close together as to resemble the ribs of a ship. Over the chan-

cel, nave, and north aisle, it is plainly cut, without any attempt at ornamentation; but every third rib over the south aisle, as well as the purlins and wall-plates, is well carved with bands of leaves and flowers.

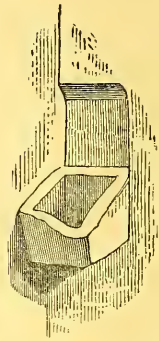
The former seating has been long removed, to make way for the deal pews with which the Church is now furnished.

The tower is placed at the west end of the nave; it is unbuttressed, and of three stages, each stage slightly receding; a bold string-course runs round the base, and is continued round the porch and south aisle; the tower-arch is carried on slender shafts terminating in carved heads; its mouldings are similar to those of the arches in the body of the Church.

The western doorway, which is now built up, consists of a four-centred arch ornamented with foliage, under the usual square

label of the perpendicular style, which is finished with carved heads; the spandrels being filled with sprigs, and the mouldings enriched with squarely-cut knobs. Above this door is the tower-window, of four lights, of ordinary perpendicular form; it has been half built up; one of its mullions is missing, and a wooden frame supplies its place. The belfry lights are plain, of three lights each, with quatrefoils in the head. The newel is built in the thickness of the wall in the north-west angle. The pinnacles are good; each of them consists of four clustered shafts springing from grotesques, terminating in a group of five pinnacles; they were much injured by the lightning. The bells are four in number, but only one is whole; they were all cast in the year 1744, and bear, in addition to that date, the churchwardens' names.

The outer arch of the porch is four-centred, under a square recess, and is ornamented on the outside with cable mouldings, and on the inside with carved sprigs. The inner doorway arch is segmental, with cable and foliage mouldings; one of its spandrels bearing the sacred monogram *ihc*; the other a Greek cross within a circle: over the doorway is a bracket for an image, and on the right hand in entering, a quaint little stoup in its recess in the wall.



Stoup, Mabe.

VI.—*An Ancient Bill in Chancery.*—From N. HARE, JUN.

Read at the Autumn Meeting, November 15, 1866.

IN Mr. T. Q. Couch's interesting paper on Lanivet,* allusion is made to the sufferings of Thomas Harrison and Henry Flamank. That they were not the only rectors of that parish who endured "grete wronges" will appear from the following Bill filed about 1460-1 by John Gody, against his parishioner Thomas Harry, a tinner, complaining of various injuries done to him as parson of the Church of Lanivet, for which he had no remedy at common law.† The Bill is addressed to George Nevill, Bishop of Exeter, made Chancellor the 25th July, 38 Hen. VI.

The result of the application is not given in the Proceedings; but it is not unlikely that the records of the Stannary Court, if searched, might throw some light on the matter, as the Plaintiff alleges that defendant had brought several actions against him in that Court, in consequence of his having sued the defendant for certain Church fees, in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Exeter.

It would seem that the Harrys were a mischief-making race; for we find that, some few years before, one John Harry, priest, and servant of Aleyn, Prior of Bodmin, was sued by Henry Hoigges, an attorney of that place, for using towards him "sotill craftys of enchaument wycchecraft and socerye," by which his leg was broken and his neck threatened to be.‡

Although Thomas Harry is described as only a tinner, it is evident he must have been a person of some influence and weight in Lanivet. Not only was he able to carry with him his parish-

* *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. IV.

† *Proceedings in Chancery*, vol. i, p. lviii.

‡ *Proceedings in Chancery*, vol. i, p. xxiv.

ioners against the power and authority of the Church, but he was strong enough to threaten to arrest any person of any other parish who should come to buy the tithes which he and his "affynyte" would not purchase.

About fifteen guineas per ton appears to have been the price paid for tin in those days.

COPY OF BILL.

To the right rev^{ent} Fader in GOD and my full gracious Lord the Bisshop of Excestre, Chaunceller of Englonde.

Mekely bisecheth unto your gracious Lordship your pore oratour John Gody, p[']son of the p[']iss church of Lannyvet in the counte of Cornewaile, in your diocyse of Excestre, that where oon Thomas Harry of the said p[']iss tynner, of his wikked and malicious disposicion ayenst GOD and holy chirche, w[']outen eny cause or mater of right, erronyously hath doon divers grete wronges riottes offences and trespasses to your seid oratour and his seid chirche, as in the articles followyng hit apperith :

First, where your seid oratour asked of the seid Thomas the due-tees of his seid chirche, the same Thomas with other of his affynyte made a confedracy and ordonance that no p[']sone of the seid p[']iss shuld bye no maner of tithing of the same your oratour, nor receyve theime into their hous, upon payn of lesyng of xls. to be paid to the comon store of the seid chirche ; and also ordeyned that if eny p[']sone of eny other p[']iss come into the seid p[']iss to bye eny of the seid tithes, than he to be put under arrest, &c.

Also the seid Thomas by the covyne of his affinite ordeyned and did proclayme in the seid chirche oponly upon a Sunday that no p[']sone shuld offer with eny dede cors there but onely oon p[']sone ; and that p[']sone to offer but oon masse peny, where ev[']y p[']sone there after their devocion used to offer.

Also where your seid oratour was arrayed and disposed upon a Sunday to goo to masse the seid Thomas and the other evil disposed of his affinite put your seid oratour in such drede of his lif by manasse and thretenyng, for fere whereof he put of his clothe and went from thens to Bodmyn and there seid masse.

Also because your seid oratour asked the right and duete of his seid chirche, the seid Thomas and the malicious disposed

p'sones of his affinite upon Ester day after evesonge lay in wayte to have taken and mordered your seid oratour, for fear wherof he avoided his seid chirche and yit dooith, to his importable hurt.

Also where your seid oratour sued the seid Thomas in your Court of Consystorye at Excestre for certeyn duetees to him due as in the right of his seid chirche, the seid Thomas of his malicious disposicion hath feyned div's accions ayenst your seid oratour in the Court of Steynerye in the seid counte of Cornewayle surmitting by oon of the seid accions that your seid oratour shuld owe to the seid Thomas fyve marc for half a thousand tynne : where your seid oratour nev' bought nor solde with the same Thomas, as hit shall be proved.

Please it your rev'ent faderhode and gracious Lordship these wronges hurtes and oppressions doon to your seid oratour, without many other injuries and wronges to him doon by the seid Thomas as hit is wele knowen and openly may be proved, tenderly to consider, and how also your seid oratour is not of power nor dar sue the comon lawe ayenst the seid Thomas and his affinite for the seid hurtes wronges and offences, and therupon of yo^r gode grace to graunte a writte sub pena to be direct unto the seid Thomas to appere afore our liege lorde the Kyng in his court of the Chaunc'ye at a certayn day by you to be lymyed, there to be examined of these p'misses w^t the circumstances, and upon his examination that he may be ruled as the seid high court shall awarde, for the love of GOD and in wey of rightwisnesse and charite.

Gody's complaint of threats held out against his person would seem to have been no idle tale ; for the Act, I Rich. II, c. xv, was passed to prevent "people of Holy Church beneficed" from being arrested and drawn out from "churches and their church-yards, and sometimes whiles they be attending on divine service, "and also in other places, although they be bearing the body of our "LORD JESUS CHRIST to sick persons, and being so arrested be "bound and carried to prison against the liberty of Holy Church." And by a previous Act of the same reign, ch. xiii, it would appear that the clergy greatly complained that, while pursuing in the spiritual court for their tithes, they were "maliciously and unduly

“for this cause indicted, imprisoned, and by secular power horribly oppressed, and also enforced with violence by oaths and grievous obligations, and by many other means unduly compelled, to desist and cease utterly in the things aforesaid, against the liberties and franchises of Holy Church. Wherefore it is asserted that all such obligations made or to be made by duress or violence, shall be of no value,” &c., &c.

VII.—*Extracts from Documents relating to Redwory and other Manors, and also relating to the family of Pomeray.*—From N. HARE, JUN.

I. “*Testa de Nevill sive Liber feodorum in Curia Scaccarii,*”
temp. Hy. 3 & Ed. 1.

Page 204. Libe. tenentes ejusdem man’ii qui tenet. p’ serviciu’
militare.

Thom. le Arcedek. ten. xij acs. in Reswori’ cu’ p’tin’ et’ xij
caruc’ cornub’ & r’ ijs. ad festu’ Sci. Mich’is & fac’ secta.

II. “*Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem sive escaetarum.*”
Vol. 4.

Page 41. Escaet’ de anno septimo Henrici quinti.
Joh’es St. Aubyn.
Reswyn maner’ Cornub’.

Page 209. Escaet’ de anno viginti Henrici sexti.
Will’us Bodrugan, miles.
Resugo maner’ extent’ Cornub’.

Page 216. Escaet’ de anno vicesimo primo Henrici sexti.
Thomas Arundell, miles.
Redwory maner’ extent’ ut de manerio } Cornub’.
de Tregony.

III. “*Placitorum in domo capitulari Westmonasteriensi asserva-
torum abbreviatio.*”

CORNUB.

Temp. “John.”

Page 26. “Assisa inter Johe. Russell & Rohes. Uxore sua’ &
Henricu. de Pomero p’ t’ris in Oppotori &c. Jurat. dicut. q^d con-

cordati fuer'ut p' sic q^d Ascumbe & Stokelin reman'ent Johi. & Rohes. & Uppotori Hen'co de Pomeröi. Ita q^d Johes. deven. affidat. ej." rot. 2.

DEVON & CORNUB'.

Page 27. "Jurator' dicunt q^d concordatu' est int' Henricu de Pumerai & Johe. Russell & Rohesia. uxem ej. q^d reman'et ipis. Johi. & uxori sue Uppotori & Aiscumb & ipe. Johes. inde devenit affidat. Henrico & ipe. quiet. clam. Henrico Stokel." rot. 4.

DEVON.

Page 90. "Assisa ultime p'sentacois ad eccl'iam de Stockleg. qua. Johes. Russell & Roheis. uxor ej. clamant vsus. abbem. de Valle qui ven. & dixit q^d assisa no. debet inde fieri & p'fert carta. Henr. de Pomeya. junioris in qua continetur q^d ipse ratas habet & concedit donacones. quas Gollinus de Pomereia avus su. & Henr. pater su. fecerant & cartis suis confirmavant. ecclie. Sce. Marie de Valle de eccl'is in quib. jus habuerut & noiat. plures ecclias. inter quas ecclia. de Stockleg. nominatur. Profert etia confirmac. Barth. Exon. epi. &c. Et Johes. & Roheis. dic. q^d post cartas p'dictas Roheis. mater p'dicti Henr. p'sentavit &c que t'ram illa. tenuit ubi ecclia. sita est in dotem &c. Rot. 17.

CORNUB.

Page 206. Hillarii anno decimo tertio Edw^d I.

Emicus. de Pounz. & Matild. ux. ejus pet. vers. Odonem de Arcedekne p' uno mess. uno molendino iii car. terre & i acr. bosci in Ruddery & Ryvs. Et vers' Alic que fuit ux. Thome de Arcedekene p' iiij lib. xiiij solid. redd. in Ruddery que voc. ad. war. p'fatum Odonem que ven. & ei warr. p'dicta Matilda prius levavit finem de premiss. quem vellet revertere judiciu. redditum p' deff in hec verba inter al. Et eciam quia non videtur q^d finis in cur. Dni. Reg. rite levatus debeat anichillari p' verificacoem. epo. maxime cum epi adeo bene cognoscunt & approbant clandestinu. matrimonium quam matrimonium ad ostium ecclie. solempnizatum consideratu. est q^d p'dict. Odo sine die. Rot. 3.

VIII.—*Rare Plants in the neighbourhood of Truro.*—By MISS EMILY STACKHOUSE, *Truro.*

IN the absence of a “Flora of Cornwall,” which would be a boon to the lovers of Botany, perhaps a few stray notes about the rarer plants in this neighbourhood may not be unacceptable to the readers of our *Journal*.

At the last meeting of the *Royal Institution of Cornwall*, Mr. Cragoe mentioned some rare plants growing in the parish of St. Clement. On the outskirts of the same parish, where it adjoins that of St. Erme, lies the small hamlet of Frogmore; and in that locality occur some of the smaller bog-plants in which Cornwall is notoriously rich. In approaching it from the south, first in beauty as well as in situation is the little Ivy-leaved Bellflower (*Campanula hederacea*, L.), which grows by the side of the stream near Woodlands, and also, unless eaten by the miller’s donkey, on a little grassy knoll by the side of the road. In the latter place also occurs the Lesser Skull-cap (*Scutellaria minor*, L.), a plant with a flower of pale lilac hue, and not remarkable for anything but the curious form of its seed-vessels. In the coppice wood adjoining, in the parish of St. Erme, grow the Marsh Violet (*Viola palustris*, L.), the Pale Butterwort (*Pinguicula Lusitanica*, L.), and the Thyme-leaved Flax-seed (*Radiola millegrana*, Sm.). The Pale Butterwort resembles two of its congeners in its greasy feeling leaves, never wet in the most marshy places; but it is unlike them in its flower, which is of a very pale lilac colour, with a slight tinge of yellow, and springs from the middle of the bunch of leaves on a straight stalk of about three inches in height. The *Radiola* is not properly an inhabitant of a marsh, since it prefers drier places; and it is not easy to recognize, being, in its mature age, not more than an inch or two high,—a miniature specimen of vegetation, which in a Wardian case would probably flourish luxuriantly in the half of a walnut shell. This Wood also contains many Mosses: *Aulacomnium palustre*, Schwyn.; *Hypnum splendens*, Dill., in fine fruit; *Hypnum brevirostre*, Ehrh., in abundance; *Hypnum Schreberi*, Dill., rather sparingly; *Hypnum purum*,

Dill, in fruit; and many of the commoner kinds. In the stream may be found *Fontinalis antipyretica*, L.

Pursuing the road towards Probus, a practised eye may detect: *Entosthodon Templetoni*, Schwaeg; *Bryum Tozeri*, Greville; and *Bryum carneum*, L. There are several species of *Veronica* growing about this place; some, preferring dry ground, are found on the banks; and others, flourishing best in water, may be looked for in the streams. The *Veronica Buxbaumii*, Ten., is an annual, and therefore can never be depended on as occurring on exactly the same spot in two consecutive years; but it will be found in the vicinity. It is one of those plants which are not truly indigenous, but which become so plentiful in a short time that they cannot be distinguished from true natives; like the little Ivy-leaved Snapdragon imported from Italy, which doubtless some of your readers remember having cherished in a garden, and which now covers some of the walls in the neighbourhood of Truro.

At Candor, where the road crosses the stream, or, to speak more correctly, where the stream crosses the road, grows the pretty little Marsh Speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*, L.), a plant which, though not strictly a climber, has so weak a stem that it can support itself only by the help of the surrounding foliage. Its flower is described in the books as being of a flesh colour; but near this stream it has always been found of a pure white. The leaves are tinged with brownish purple; and the pedicels, when in fruit, are remarkably reversed, which gives the whole plant a straggling appearance.

Further on in the same road grows, or grew a short time since, a white variety of the *Viola canina*, L. The Dog Violet is rarely met with without some tinge of blue on its petals; but in this variety the only colour, if colour it could be called, was the palest yellow.

In a marsh nearer Probus was once found the rare Lesser Water Plantain (*Alisma ranunculoides*, L.). Whether there is any left is doubtful, as cattle are constantly grazing on the spot. It is distinguished from the common species by its smaller size, and its larger flowers, and by its bearing the latter in umbels. By the stream which percolates through this marsh grows an inconspicuous plant of the *Potentilla* tribe—the Purple Marsh Cinquefoil (*Comarum palustre*, L.). Its petals have a very uncommon dark-

brownish hue, and it has nothing in its entire appearance to recommend it to notice. In the larger trout stream, and a little more to the north, might be found *Fontinalis squamosa*; but the clay works in the parish of St. Enoder having of late years changed the pure water into a vehicle of decomposed granite, it has probably vanished.

To return to Frogmore, Mr. Cragoe mentions a field near that place in which grows the Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*, L.). Probably it was in the same place, that grew, a few years ago, a fine specimen of the plant. The height of the whole plant was not recorded; but that of the flowering stem alone was 2 ft. 3 in.; and there were about sixty minor flower-stalks, each terminated by pink buds and curled racemes of calices. The lower blooms stood out well from the main stalk, and the whole formed a mass of brilliant blue; the very light green of its stem, and its deep purple spots, adding much to its appearance. It was a beautiful sight. There were some more in the same hedge; but not one equalled this. The plant does not appear to be very common in this county; but on the Surrey hills it occurs plentifully, with paler florets. In a field belonging to the same estate of Bodrean grew, a few years ago, a plant of humble nature, but which, in its humility, has caused discussions among the dons of botanical science. Mr. Bentham is inclined to believe that this plant—the Cream-coloured Violet (*Viola lactea*, Sm.), is not a distinct species; still it has points which distinguish it from the common *Viola canina*, from which it differs in its whole aspect, though it were difficult to define that difference in words. The sepals are narrower and longer; and the spur is longer and more club-shaped, not tapering as in the Dog Violet. The Cream-coloured Violet also flowers later in the season. These peculiarities, as well as the lance-shaped leaves, seem to point it out as distinct; and the late Sir W. J. Hooker, in the 8th Edition of his *British Flora*, calls it *Viola stagnina*. It loves a strong soil; and, in the locality above mentioned, the plough, that great enemy of botanists, has long since uprooted it. If any now remain, it must be in a snug corner of the field, retired from observation. It is not, however, a very rare plant in the county.

On the hedge near Frogmore may be found a rough bristly sort of Bramble, with narrow petals of a pinky white, a very leafy

panicle of flowers, and leaflets rather more lance-shaped than those usually met with. Among the 36 species into which Mr. Babington divides the *Rubus* tribe, it is very difficult to assign to each its right place; still this one may be *Rubus radula*, Weihe. A second variety, with handsome leaves and a glaucous hue on its dark purple stems, grows in the road leading from Frogmore to Tresillian; this one has a great resemblance to *Rubus corylifolius*, a species abundant near the sea, but not so common in inland places. It is not, however, identical in all points, and may be *Rubus Balfourianus*, Blox. An attentive examination of the fruit would determine the question.—A third kind grows on banks of streams and in damp places about Tresillian, and has large dark-green shining leaves, and few and small prickles. Its petals are round and pale-pink, and its flowers handsome. This is possibly *Rubus pampinosus*, Lees. But these names are merely proposed, and are open to correction.

In one of the fields adjoining this road was once found a single plant of common Star Thistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*, L.). It is the only instance in which it has been recorded as growing in the county of Cornwall, and of course it was not truly indigenous, having been probably imported with some agricultural seeds from a distance.

Of Monocotyledonous Plants there are not many to enumerate. *Alisma ranunculoides* has been mentioned above. In the woods at Trehane occurs sparingly Common Tway Blade (*Listera ovata*, Br.); and on some of the high grounds of the same estate may be found fragrant Ladies' Tresses (*Spiranthes autumnalis*, Rich.) The former has nothing particularly attractive about it—two handsome leaves and a spike of brownish-green flowers; but the latter is always an interesting plant, from the peculiar style of its inflorescence. It is well known that many plants produce their buds in a spiral manner; but this closely set row of cream-coloured flowers winding round the stem appears to be unique in the flora of this kingdom. What can be the advantage to the plant of this arrangement, is a question more easily asked than answered. It prefers the neighbourhood of the sea, and abounds on the north coast of Cornwall and in the Isles of Scilly.—The Little Quaking Grass (*Briza minor*), so very rare in other counties, grows in many scattered corners about; and so does another grass, *Gastridium lendigerum*.

Every one must admire the latter. When seen in bright sunshine, with its feathery glossy flowrets all expanded, and a sort of sparkling appearance occasioned by the peculiar formation of its calices, it is indeed very beautiful; but when once gathered and carried home, though even carefully arranged in a tin box, it shuts up, and its beauty is gone. *Carex hirta*, L., grows in the grounds at Trehane; and in the salt marsh near Tresillian Bridge, *C. vulpina*, L., and another carex—either *C. punctata*, Gund., or *C. distans*. There are so few distinctive characters between these two that it is not decided to which species to refer the one mentioned; but as the former more rare kind has been found west of Charlestown, it is probable that this also belongs to that species. Any person having the opportunity and curiosity to compare the two might be enabled easily to settle the point. Other and more common kinds abound in the marshy places in the neighbourhood.

Of Ferns there are none rare; but *Lastrea Feniseeii*, or *Nephrodium spinulosum*, var. γ *œmulum*, as the late Sir W. J. Hooker called it, forms large and elegant groups on some of those hedge banks which have a northern aspect.

The Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*) grows on the hedge beyond Daniell-street.

The Kidney Vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*) is very abundant about Newquay.

It is to be hoped that this disclosure of the haunts of some of our rarities, will not lead to their extirpation. It is hard to lose our favourites; and it should be recollected that flowers are

“Relics . . . of Eden’s bowers,”*

given us, not to be wasted, but to be studied and enjoyed.

Mr. Cragoe’s List referred to in the preceding Paper, comprises:—

Orchis mascula, *O. latifolia*, *O. maculata*, *O. bifolia*; *Veronica chamædris*, *V. hederæfolia*, *V. officinalis*, *V. agrestis*, *V. pratensis*

* *Keble’s Christian Year*; 15th Sunday after Trinity.

minor, *V. arvensis*; *Geranium Robertianum*; *Iris fetidissima*; *Lysimachia nemorum*, L.; *Osmunda regalis*; *Asplenium trichomanes*, A., *A. adiantum nigrum*, L., *A. filix fœmina*, Bern.; *A. aculeatum*, L.; *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sm.; *Nephrodium filix mas*, Rich.; *Myosotis arvensis*, *M. versicolor*, *M. palustris*; *Silene inflata*; *Geum urbanum*; *Agrostis vulgaris*; *Phleum pratense*; *Rosa canina*; *Lathyrus pratensis*; *Vicia cracca*; *Prunella vulgaris*; *Trifolium pratense luteum capitulis lupuli*; *Euphrasia officinalis*; *Sibthorpia Europœa*; *Chrysanthemum segetum*; *Salvia verbenacea*; *Drosera rotundifolia*; *Narthecium ossifragum*; *Erica tetralix*; *Hypericum elodes*; *Anagallis fœmina*; *Verbena officinalis*; *Echium vulgare*; *Canyza squarrosa*; *Morsus Diaboli*, seu *Scabiosa succisa*; *Anchusa sempervirens*.

Of these, Mr. Cragoe mentions as more or less rare: *Orchis bifolia*, *Iris fetidissima*, (found near Mitchell-hill turnpike-gate, on information from Mr. Allan Ferris), *Narthecium ossifragum*, and *Anagallis fœmina*, Raii; and he adds that, in the eastern part of the county, he found *Asplenium trichomanes* abundant in the north wall of St. Cleer churchyard; *Vaccinium Myrtillus* abundant on the Common near the Trethevy Stone; *Viola palustris*, (not generally found so far south), near the Cheese Wring; *Hieracium pilosella*; *Anthyllis vulneraria*, on the coast at Lansallos; *Allium ursinum*, abundant near St. Germans; and *Anchusa sempervirens*.

IX.—*The Twin Storms of January, 1867.*—By NICHOLAS WHITLEY,
one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

THE two Storms which fell with such severity on the western part of the English Channel in January last, had so many points in common, displayed such peculiar variations in the direction and force of the wind, and were accompanied by such extreme gradations of cold and heat; and each of these separate features was so fully developed; that they appear to offer, in unusual completeness, an important subject for investigation. I have undertaken this task, in the hope that thereby some knowledge may be obtained concerning the origin of such Storms, and some inferences drawn which may tend to give us earlier intimation of their approach than has hitherto been attainable, and may also, perhaps, enable us somewhat to guard against their lamentable effects.

The History. The new year dawned in perfect calm; on the 1st of January, about noon, a little snow fell; on the 2nd, during a north wind, it descended in large flakes; and on the 3rd the whole country was covered with snow, to an average depth of about six inches. The air in general was still, the weather clear and fine, and the frost intense. The minimum of the thermometer in London was 5° , and at many places in the eastern counties it fell below zero. But the cold was less severe in Cornwall: the lowest which I registered for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, being 26° , 26° , and 28° , respectively. The north wind of the 2nd shifted on the 3rd to E.N.E.; which on the 4th veered to East, and towards night freshened into a strong gale with sudden squalls, which continued to increase in force until early morning, when it was intensified into a furious storm from south-east. This storm of terrific wind and heavy rain raged throughout the whole of the 5th until about 11 p.m., when there was a rapid lull in the wind, and in a few hours it fell nearly calm.

At Portland the gale was accompanied by a tremendous sea, the like of which had not been experienced for many years. The force of the wind was equally great at Weymouth; and Penzance,

from the form of its bay, was exposed to the full fury of the storm; the waves made a clear breach over the pier from end to end, and the spray rose, in one vast cloud of water, to twice the height of the Pier Lighthouse. The loss of life and shipping along the coast and at sea was very great.

One very remarkable feature of the Storm was the accompanying flood of rain, which, on the storm day, amounted by my gauge to 2·18 inches—the largest quantity I ever registered in 24 hours. The snow melted under the higher temperature of the rain, and before evening had all disappeared; and thus more than three inches of rainfall passed in one day into the valleys, and flooded all the rivers.

During the night of the 5th the wind further shifted to S. and S.W.; and the morning of the 6th was calm and clear, and as mild and balmy as May. The thermometer at 9 a.m. stood at 50°; and so powerful was the influence of the westerly wind in driving back the invasion of cold that the average of several days was 55°, and of the nights 45°, and the genial warmth penetrated the whole country.

Such was the First Storm, and the calms by which it was preceded and followed.

The Second Storm was born of the same parents, and nursed in the same cradle. On the 10th the north wind again set in; gently and uniformly it broadly swept over the whole country, bringing the arctic cold over the western coasts of Europe, and covering the land with a mantle of snow. In the east of England the thermometer fell to zero; and the long continuation of winds from N. and N.E. penetrated the western counties, producing there an unusual degree of cold. On the night of the 14th my thermometer fell to 11°, and in the valley at Truro it registered 8°; whilst on the high land in the middle of the county, at Altarnun Vicarage, the temperature was as low as 4°. But the air was dry, the sky clear, and, with a gentle wind, the weather was enjoyable. Again the wind passed ominously with the sun, first to the East on the 19th, when clouds above and gusts of wind below gave indications of the gathering storm. On the 20th the wind further veered to E.S.E.; and then the storm burst on the Channel in its full power, and with a force equal to that of the 5th. It reached its maximum of intensity at 4 p.m., and died out at

night. The exhausted wind, still following the course of the sun, fell to S.W.; the country became suffused with warmth and loaded with humidity, and the cold chilled walls of houses, precipitating the moisture, ran with water. On the morning of the 23rd the temperature of rooms without fire in my house was 44°; but in the open air at 9 a.m. it was 53°. On going out to read the thermometers, I felt as if passing into a heated room; the air was hot, and filled with fragrance exuding from the wounded trees; the scent from a Cupressus, especially, was very powerful, and extended to fully 50 feet around it.

The Meteorology. In order more clearly to comprehend the direction and force of the wind during the Storm of the 5th, I have constructed WIND CHARTS for that and the two previous days, compiled from the daily meteorological observations issued by the Board of Trade, and which accompany this Paper. The course of the wind is shown on the Charts by the direction of the arrows. The figures denote the force of the wind, from 1 to 12; and the dotted lines are (approximately) lines of equal barometric pressure. I propose to trace the rise and progress of the Storm by means of these Charts, which show at a glance the general course and power of the wind. They were compiled from the accompanying Tables.

The Chart for the 3rd shows how equably the wind from N. and N.E. pervaded the British Isles. It was a general movement of northern cold to southern latitudes, commencing on the 1st and continuing during three days. The cold wind penetrated the whole country, but appeared to cling to the warmer coast-lines. It fell with great severity on the east and on the middle of England; it came with unimpeded course down the North Sea, and where the sea narrows, funnel-like, between Norfolk and Holland, it blew half a gale, and pressed its concentrated cold on the northern slopes of the Belgian hills and on the plains of northern France. At the English Channel it bent westward, and passed to S.W. over the Irish Sea, direct for the open Atlantic. In all parts of its course the cold wind appeared to have a liking for the warm waters of the sea.

It is observable that the barometer was very uniform, and very little below the average; and a general view of the whole face of the Chart indicates tranquillity rather than tempest. But beneath

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1867, 8 A.M.

	B.	T.	Wind.	F. 1 to 12.	Extreme.		W.	R.	Sea 1 to 9.
					F.	Direction.			
Nairn	29.78	24	S.S.W.	1	1	S.S.W.	b.	—	2
Aberdeen	29.70	28	N.W.	3	5	W.	s.	—	1
Leith	29.79	26	W.S.W.	1	4	N.N.E.	s. b.	—	1
Ardrossan	29.81	27	E.N.E.	2	3	N.N.E.	b.	—	2
Valentia	29.80	30	E.N.E.	1	2	N.E.	b.	—	1
Liverpool	29.73	29	N.N.E.	1	4	N.N.W.	s. c. b.	—	2
Holyhead	29.72	38	N.N.E.	3	8	N.N.E.	c.	0.07	3
Penzance	29.74	36	N.E.	2	8	N.N.E.	s. b.	—	3
Brest	—	34	N.	4	4	N.E.	c.	—	5
Lorient	29.69	28	N.W.	3	4	N.W.	b.	—	3
Rochefort	29.73	34	E.N.E.	2	4	N.W.	h. b.	0.20	4
Plymouth	29.73	32	N.E.	1	1	N.N.E.	s. b.	0.02	1
Weymouth	29.73	28	N.E.	3	4	N.E.	c.	—	3
Portsmouth ..	29.73	25	N.N.E.	3	8	N.N.E.	m.	—	3
London	29.71	18	N.	1	8	N.	s. b. m.	0.09	—
Yarmouth	29.64	33	E.	6	6	N.E.	—	—	6
Scarborough ..	29.68	32	N.W.	2	4	W.N.W.	s. o.	0.24	3
Shields	29.77	30	N.N.W.	2	3	N.E.	c.	—	5
Helder	29.51	36	N.	6	—	—	c. b.	—	5
Skuddesnes ..	29.48	19	N.E.	2	2	W.	b.	—	1

EXPLANATION.

B.—Barometer, corrected and reduced to 32° at sea level. T.—Thermometer exposed in shade. Weather:—b., blue sky; c., clouds (detached); f., fog; h., hail; l., lightning; m., misty (hazy); o., overcast (dull); r., rain; s., snow; t., thunder; R.—Rainfall, snow or hail (melted), since last report.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 8 A.M.

	B.	T.	Wind.	F. 1 to 12.	Extreme.		W.	R.	Sea 1 to 9.
					F.	Direction.			
Nairn	29.94	30	N.W.	1	3	S.S.W.	b. c.	—	1
Aberdeen	29.89	28	N.W.	3	3	N.W.	s.	(?)	1
Leith	29.94	30	W.S.W.	1	1	W.S.W.	b.	—	1
Ardrossan	29.95	28	E.	2	2	E.	b.	—	1
Greencastle ..	29.97	27	N.N.W.	1	2	W.	f. c.	—	1
Valentia	29.82	36	E.	4	1	E.N.E.	b.	—	2
Liverpool	29.97	24	S.	1	2	N.N.E.	b. f.	—	1
Holyhead	29.90	32	S.E.	1	2	N.N.E.	c.	—	1
Penzance	29.87	37	E.S.E.	8	8	N.E.	c.	0.03	4
Brest	29.80	34	E.S.E.	5	4	E.N.E.	c.	—	4
Lorient	29.76	30	N.E.	3	5	N.E.	c.	—	2
Rochefort	29.73	34	E.N.E.	4	4	N.E.	s.	0.16	4
Corunna	29.75	49	W.	4	4	S.W.	r. o.	—	1
Plymouth	29.86	31	E.N.E.	1	2	E.	b. m.	—	1
Weymouth	29.96	27	N.E.	4	3	E.N.E.	b.	—	3
Portsmouth ..	29.95	24	E.N.E.	3	3	N.	c. m.	—	2
London	29.96	9	W.	1	4	N.	c. f. m.	—	—
Yarmouth	29.89	21	N.W.	2	6	E.	—	—	2
Scarborough ..	29.88	27	N.W.	2	2	N.N.W.	b.	—	2
Shields	29.92	23	N.W.	3	2	N.	c. o.	—	3
Helder	29.78	39	N.W.	6	—	—	o.	—	5
Skuddesnoes ..	29.67	21	N.E.	2	2	N.E.	c.	—	1

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 8 A.M.

	B.	T.	Wind.	F.		Extreme.		W.	R.	Sea 1 to 9.
				1 to 12.	F.	Direction.	Direction.			
Nairn	30·14	11	S.W.	1	1	S.W.	b.	—	2	
Aberdeen	30·14	14	W.	1	2	N.W.	b. m.	—	1	
Leith	30·12	31	S.	1	1	N.	f.	—	1	
Ardrossan	30·04	26	E.N.E.	3	3	E.	f.	—	2	
Greencastle ..	29·95	35	S.E.	4	5	W.	s. c.	0·01	3	
Valentia	29·29	41	S.E.	8	5	E.	b. o.	—	4	
Holyhead	29·92	31	E.S.E.	2	1	E.S.E.	c. b.	—	2	
Penzance	29·69	45	S.E.	10	9	E.S.E.	c. r.	—	8	
Brest	29·65	36	S.E.	7	6	E.S.E.	r. s.	0·12	5	
Lorient	29·73	36	E.	5	7	E.N.E.	c. h.	0·47	5	
Rochefort	29·80	39	E.S.E.	4	4	E.	r.	0·47	3	
Plymouth	29·82	37	E.	8	2	E.N.E.	c. o.	—	5	
Weymouth	29·94	39	S.E.	9	4	N.E.	c. o.	—	7	
Portsmouth ..	30·00	30	E.S.E.	3	2	E.N.E.	c. m.	—	2	
London	30·09	19	S.E.	1	3	W.	f. c. m.	—	—	
Yarmouth	30·12	34	S.E.	7	8	N.W.	o.	—	5	
Scarborough ..	30·12	32	S.	1	2	N.N.W.	s. c.	0·11	2	
Shields	30·13	21	S.W.	2	3	N.W.	o.	—	—	
Helder	30·17	33	E.N.E.	4	—	—	b.	—	3	

WIND CHART.

JAN. 3RD 1867. 8 A.M.



*The invasion of
Cold and Snow.*

WIND CHART.

JAN. 4TH 1867. 8, A.M.



*Barometer and
Wind confused
The day before the Storm*

WIND CHART. ♂

JAN: 5TH 1867. 8. A.M.



this specious aspect there was one treacherous element of discord;—*the barometer was higher over the warm water of the western sea than over the cold frozen land*; and, as warm air is light, and cold air heavy, this condition of the atmosphere could not continue; it must be reversed, and that perhaps with violence; the following day shows the progress of the change.

The Chart for the 4th shows that the wind, though still gentle, was greatly confused in its course. It was N.W. over the whole of North Britain and Holland; but E. and S.E. in the South of England and Ireland; and over the middle of England it was curved in all directions. The barometer was equally confused, and no lines of equal pressure could be traced. The whole aspect of the elements conveys the impression that they are in a state of rapid change.

Saturday the 5th was the Storm-day. The Chart shews that the barometric curves had now again become well defined; but the pressure was the reverse of that on the 3rd. The N.E.—the *coldest* region—presents the highest barometer; and in the S.W., over the warm water of the sea, the mercury stands nearly an inch lower. The pressure of the air had adjusted itself to the altered temperature of land and sea; an engine of mighty power was now called into activity, and nearly along the line of lowest pressure, from Brest across Cornwall to the south-west of Ireland, the Storm burst with great fury, while at the same hour, in the east of England, where the barometer stood above 30 inches, it was nearly calm.

The Storm gradually extended itself eastward; it reached London at midnight on Saturday, when a strong and biting wind set in, accompanied by a fall of snow for about half an hour; and this was followed by a hurricane of wind, hail, and sleet, which continued until an early hour on Sunday morning.

It is observable that both storms were accompanied by heavy rain; on the 5th the amount was 2·18 inches, and on the 22nd ·82 parts of an inch. And the days following the rain were calm and fair, and very warm, the mean temperature being 50°. The power of the S.W. wind in repelling cold is truly astonishing. Northerly winds must blow many days to produce any considerable amount of cold in Cornwall; but let the brave west wind set in, and often in a few hours the whole character of the climate is

changed, and the air is suffused with warmth and loaded with moisture.

In endeavouring to ascertain the origin of these Storms, we must take into consideration that each was preceded by a period of intense cold, and that the North wind shifted to E. and S.E., and then the storm commenced. It is therefore probable that the contrast between the cold and heavy air on the western coast of Europe with the warm lighter air on the Atlantic Ocean was the disturbing element which created these winter storms. It is found that extensive regions of equable temperature, whether of cold or heat, are usually free from storms. A Canadian winter is intensely cold; but the air over the wide-spread coating of snow is usually still. The broad expanse of the Pacific Ocean has perhaps a larger extent of equable temperature than any other portion of the world; and it has obtained its name, because it is seldom ruffled by storms. On the contrary, where the cold air of snow-clad hills approaches the warm waters of the sea, there the most violent storms are localized. At the top of the Gulf of Venice the dreaded storm wind, the Bora, comes down in winter, from the snow-clad Alps on the N.E. to the warmer sea, with terrible thunder and rain; and Venice prohibited her vessels, under heavy penalties, from attempting to return home between the 15th of November and the 20th of January. The storm which shattered our fleet on the coast of the Crimea, was accompanied with snow and severe cold. The warm water of the Gulf Stream passing through a colder sea, is throughout its route subject to gusty weather and storms; and the West Indian hurricanes sweep along its path like a race-horse in its course. The cause is obvious: the warm air over the hot sea is expanded and rises, and the cold and heavier air of the adjoining space rushes in to fill up the partial vacuum. The snow which falls on the hills bordering the warm waters of the Atlantic must therefore be a storm-breeder; and during the Storm of the 5th of January the contrast between the temperature of the air on land and that at sea, was very great. The invasion of northern cold had chilled the air of western Europe to as low as 20°. At Falmouth the temperature of the sea was 49°; and on the western coast of Ireland, from north to south, in January month it is seldom below 50°. The same heated water extends 2000 miles westward from the Irish coast; and an inspection of the log-books of

Cunard's steamers shows that the air very closely approximates in temperature to that of the sea. Here then we have a difference of fully 30° between the air over the land and that on the sea; with a sharply defined line of division on the west coast of Ireland. And when we further consider the large extent of heated air over the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes evident that a general upward movement must leave a large space to be filled with the denser air from the land, creating first the easterly wind and then the south-eastern storm.

It is observable also that the greatest force of the S.E. wind passed along the line of the lowest barometer; and this corresponded very nearly with the longest line of open sea in that direction.

All the Wind Charts appear to show that cold winds, in winter at least, cling to coast lines, and have a tendency to sweep towards the open sea rather than be entangled with the hills and colder air of the land; and from this cause the entrances to the English Channel and the Irish Sea will in winter be most exposed to S.E. gales.

Deductions:—

1. Cold, especially when accompanied by snow and continued frost, is in the South-west of England a storm-breeder.

2. After severe cold, of many days standing, in winter, heavy gales may be expected; and when, at such a time, northerly winds shift to E. and S.E., a storm is near.

3. Other things being equal, the force of the storm will be in proportion to the amount of difference in temperature between the cold air of the land and the warm air of the sea.

These deductions, however, must be considered as only the result of a first attempt to investigate a proverbially difficult subject, which future observations may either modify or confirm; but the frequency of such storms of late years, and the lamentable loss of life which accompanied them—(we might especially refer to the storm of January, 1866, when 40 vessels were wrecked in Torbay alone)—will justify the attempt to discover their origin, in the hope that we may in some measure be enabled to anticipate their coming, and to guard against their effects.

X.—*A Calendar of Natural Periodic Phenomena: kept at Bodmin, for the year 1866.*—By THOMAS Q. COUCH.

“Il semble, en effet, que les phénomènes périodiques forment, pour les êtres organisés, en dehors de la vie individuelle, une vie commune dont on ne peut saisir les phases qu'en l'étudiant simultanément sur toute la terre.”
—*Quetelet.*

N.B.—The Names printed in *Italics* indicate plants and animals marked for special observation.

fl. means flowers; fol., foliates; defol., defoliated.

The time of flowering is to be noted when the flower is sufficiently expanded to show the anthers; of foliation, when the leaf-bud is so far open as to show the upper surface of the leaves; of fructification, at the period of dehiscence of the pericarp, in dehiscent fruits; and, in others, when they have evidently arrived at maturity; of defoliation, when the greater part of the leaves of the year have fallen off.

January 10. *Frog (Rana temporaria)*, spawns.

— *Galanthus nivalis*, fl.

15. *Potentilla fragariastrum*, fl. *Corylus avellana*, fl.

17. *Lonicera periclymenum*, fol.

25. *Primula vulgaris*, fl.

27. Cattle Plague made its appearance among us.

February 7. *Ribes grossularia*, fol.

9. *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*, fl.

12. *Lamium album*, fl.

18. *Ranunculus ficaria*, fl.

19. *Veronica chamædrys*, fl.

20. *Sambucus nigra*, fol.

March 1. *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, fl.

— Cattle Plague continues.

24. *Gonopteryx rhamni*, seen.

26. *Syringa vulgaris*, fol.

28. *Ligustrum vulgare*, fol. *Viola canina*, fl.

- April 3. *Prunus spinosa*, fl.
 5. *Cratægus oxycantha*, fol.
 — Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), seen.
 7. *Stellaria holostea*, fl.
 9. *Æsculus hippocastanum*, fol.
 — *Glechoma hederacea*, fl.
 12. *Luzula campestris*, fl. *Allium ursinum*, fl.
 13. *Sorbus aucuparia*, fol. *Oxalis acetosella*, fl.
 15. *Lysimachia nemorum*, fl.
 16. *Corylus avellana*, fol.
 18. *Cardamine pratensis*, fl.
 20. Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), heard.
 21. *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, fl.
 23. *Tilia Europæa*, fol.
 25. Corn-crake (*Crex pratensis*), heard.
 — *Orobus tuberosus*, fl.
 26. *Orchis mascula*, fl. *Erisimum alliaria*, fl.
 29. *Syringa vulgaris*, fl.
 — Cattle Plague abated.
- May 8. Peal caught ascending the Camel River.
 9. *Ajuga reptans*, fl.
 10. *Cytisus laburnum*, fl.
 11. *Fraxinus excelsior*, fol.
 16. *Lotus corniculatus*, fl.
 20. Bees (*Apis mellifica*), swarm.
 21. *Cratægus oxycantha*, fol. (Very late).
 24. *Sorbus aucuparia*, fl. *Hieracium pilosella*, fl.
 28. *Sambucus nigra*, fl.
- June 1. *Digitalis purpurea*, fl.
 5. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, fl.
 9. *Stellaria graminea*, fl.
 13. *Prunella vulgaris*, fl. *Sedum Anglicum*, fl.
 14. Hay harvest begun.
 15. *Rubus fruticosus*, fl.
 — *Cicadia spumaria*, froths.
 17. *Lonicera periclymenum*, fl.
 18. *Valeriana officinalis*, fl.
 20. Wheat in ear.
 22. *Jasione montana*, fl.

- June 22. *Rosa canina*, fl.
 24. Horse-fly (*Estrus equus*), seen.
 25. *Papaver Rhœas*, fl.
- July 1. *Ligustrum vulgare*, fl.
 6. *Thymus serpyllum*, fl. *Achillæa millefolium*, fl.
 7. *Betonica officinalis*, fl.
 11. *Scabiosa arvensis*, fl.
 16. *Eupatorium cannabinum*, fl. *Linaria vulgaris*, fl.
 20. *Solidago virgaurea*, fl.
 21. *Hypericum Androsæmum*, fl.
 23. Barley harvest begun.
- August 15. *Rubus fruticosus*, ripens fruit.
 18. *Calluna vulgaris*, fl.
 23. *Scabiosa succisa*, fl.
 — Swallows (*Hirunda rustica*), congregate.
 24. *Sambucus nigra*, ripens fruit.
 25. *Lonicera periclymenum*, ripens fruit.
- September 4. *Acer pseudo-platanus*, defol.
 — *Fraxinus excelsior*, defol.
 — Man. Gastric Fever prevails about this time.
 Third Week. *Sambucus nigra*, defol.
- October 4. Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*), seen.
 20. Widgeon (*Anas Penelope*), seen.
- November First Week. *Ulmus campestris*, defol.
 13, 14. Meteors abundant.
- December. Whooping-cough prevails.

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF 1866.

It will be seen from the Table (No. 5) of comparative Rainfall, that 1866 was a decidedly wet year. At Truro, the total quantity measured was 50·77 inches, or one fifth more than the average of 17 years, which is 41·13 inches, and a larger total than that of any year of the series, except 1852, which was 52·65 inches. The difference was still more strongly marked in the first four months of the year, and in August and September. This last month was conspicuously wet, considerably more than twice as much so as its average. In this it stood in marked contrast with the year preceding, when it was dry beyond precedent. The only months at all unusually dry, were August, which had less than an inch, only about one third the average fall, and October, which was little more than half as rainy as it commonly is. There was a pretty close general correspondence on these points between Truro and Helston and Bodmin, the other Stations in regard to which we are in possession of mean results for the same seventeen years; but a few interesting differences may be noticed. The excess of total rainfall during the year, at Helston, was only about one seventh beyond the average, which is 36·80 inches, nearly one sixth less than that for Truro. Among the months, the greater dryness of Helston last year was marked in May and June, and yet more in November. At Bodmin, the proportion above the average was much the same as at Truro, the total being, as usual, about one eleventh more. This excess was more than accounted for by the larger fall in January, July, August, and September; the months of April and June having been a good deal more rainy at Truro than at Bodmin. It is stated by Capt. Liddell that 1·58 inches of rain and snow fell at the latter place early on the 11th of January, being the heaviest fall ever recorded there up to that time; but this was exceeded on the 28th of August, when no less than 3·16 inches were registered; the quantity at Truro, on the same day, having been 1·05 inch. Three gauges are kept near the surface, and one on Bodmin Tower, 65 feet above the ground. The rainfall on the Tower was 49·66 inches, or 5·51 inches less than near the surface, being only about half the difference given as the average in Beardmore's Tables. The number of days on which rain fell in the year 1866, was not nearly as much above the average of 17 years at either of these three places, as was the quantity of water measured, being only about one tenth more than usual at Helston and Truro, and not much above a twentieth at Bodmin; so that the rain must have been more than commonly heavy. Among the other Stations included in the Table (No. 5) nearly the usual relation is maintained. It is worthy remark, although the number of years during which the comparison has been instituted is not sufficient for safe conclusions, that, in the four years for which we have recorded a comparative statement in this *Journal*, the excess of rainfall at the eastern Stations, Bodmin and Altarnun, over those in the west, has chiefly occurred in the autumnal and winter months; whilst it has been generally

little remarkable in those of spring and summer. Thus, in the year 1866, if we compare Penzance and Bodmin, we find that in April, May, June, July, and August, the total of rain was 14·53 inches at the former place, and 15·63 inches at the latter, whilst for the remaining seven months, the quantities were 23·97 inches, and 39·54 inches, respectively. In the four years from 1863 to 1866, hitherto compared, there has even been a preponderance of the rain scale at Penzance, for the months of April, May, and June, as will appear from the following tabular statement of the totals at each of the two Stations:—

	Penzance.		Bodmin.	
April	8·22 inches.	.....	6·82 inches.
May	8·71 „	.....	8·93 „
June	9·92 „	.....	10·82 „
Totals	26·85	.....	26·57

I have dwelt more on this difference of the ratios of rainfall at these western and eastern Stations in the several seasons—a difference to which I have before called attention, in regard to the progressive increase of rainfall with elevation at the five successive heights, from Plymouth to the top of Dartmoor, published for several years from the record of the late Mr. Treby, of Goodamoor—because of its very important bearing on the agriculture of the districts concerned, and on whatever other interests are involved in the quantity of rain at certain seasons. What has been said of Bodmin applies with yet greater force to Altarnun, a moorland site, where the gauge is 570 feet above the sea. Although the total rainfall last year was no less than 72·54, the excess over that at Bodmin, in the months above mentioned, was only ·66 inch.

For the sake of giving the data for a truer estimate of the character of the half year during which the processes of vegetable growth and maturation chiefly take place, I have, as in former years, drawn up the following table:—

	Wet Bulb Ther. below Dry.		Humidity of atmosphere. Saturation 100.		Obscuration of Sun at 9 a.m. & 3 p.m.						Actual weather at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., & 9 p.m.			
					Sunshine.		Gleam.		Cloud.		Dry.		Wet.	
	17 yrs.	1866.	17 yrs.	1866.	15 yrs.	1866.	15 yrs.	1866.	15 yrs.	1866.	14 yrs.	1866.	14 yrs.	1866.
April	3·19	2·3	77	79	31·6	34	6·9	7	21·5	19	76·7	74	13·3	16
May	3·96	5·3	75	64	33·9	49	7·8	2	20·3	11	81·1	81	11·9	12
June	3·18	2·7	78	81	32·8	37	8·8	7	18·4	16	77·8	77	12·2	13
July	3·55	3·4	80	77	33·8	41	8·7	8	19·5	13	83·8	85	9·2	8
August	3·43	2·4	80	88	34·8	33	8·6	9	18·6	20	82·0	77	11·0	16
September	3·24	2·4	80	81	26·7	32	7·9	3	25·4	25	78·4	65	11·6	25
Means	3·42	3·08	78·3	78·3	32·3	37·7	8·1	6·0	20·6	17·3	79·9	76·5	11·5	15·0

The facts recorded in this tabular summary are of great moment in estimating the season, and one section may serve to correct the inferences

drawn from another, and from the above statements of rainfall. The last division, showing the actual weather at three fixed hours daily, probably furnishes materials for a close approximate estimate of how much dry weather there is in each month, and how much wet; and it may prove consolatory to be assured, that in the ordinary run of years, and during these six months, it does not rain so much as three hours out of the twenty-four; not much more than one day in nine. Last summer, the rainy hours were nearly one sixth of the whole; but if we turn to the middle section of the table, we find some compensation in the amount of sunshine, which was a good deal more than usual, that of cloud being proportionally less,—about 17 minutes in the hour. Turning to the first section of the table, we find only a moderate difference in the means for the half year, but a very decided contrast between the months of May and August; the former marked by extreme dryness, the latter by extreme humidity. May is, as a rule, the driest month of the year; but through the intensity of this quality, associated with strong and cold winds, it proved a very prejudicial, as well as disagreeable, season; and the unusual dampness of August, usually a rather damp summer month, followed by the floods of September, placed the harvest everywhere in great jeopardy, and ruined it in many places. The west of England suffered less than many other parts of the country, in the saving both of hay and cereals. It is remarked by Capt. Liddell, that with the exception of two heavy gales on the 11th January, and the 23rd March, the year was very remarkable for the absence of high winds.

After the above summary for the year 1866, as a whole, it will be interesting to take a cursory review of the several months, with some reference to the simultaneous condition of other parts of England, in regard to which ample information has been provided by Mr. Glaisher's quarterly remarks, and Mr. Symons's "British Rainfall."

January. The weather at the beginning of the year was stormy. The temperature was high for the season, giving a mean of $46^{\circ}\cdot 2$ at Truro, and $45^{\circ}\cdot 3$ at Bodmin, nearly 3° above the average of the last 17 years; and the greatest cold was 33° at Helston, 24° at Truro, and 28° at Bodmin. At Altarnun, the coldest Station, the thermometer on the grass fell to 32° on only 9 nights. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean temperature was $42^{\circ}\cdot 6$, being warmer than any January since that of 1851, and $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ above its average value from 50 years' observation. There was a fall of snow on the 10th, heavy in the eastern districts only, with drifts from 5 to 10 feet deep, in which large numbers of sheep were smothered. This fall of snow extended from the east to the west of England—most heavily along a line from London through Exeter. There was a very heavy fall of rain and rapid thaw on the 12th, which Mr. Tripp reports to have caused the river Inny to rise higher than it has done since December, 1860. This effect was still more marked eastwards. The gale, which commenced on the 10th, from S.E., and increased as it retrograded to E. and N.E., was very violent and destructive. The wrecks in Torbay were unprecedentedly numerous, and prostrate trees might be counted by thousands in Devon and Cornwall. In the west, the storm varied from N.W. to N.E., causing the stranding of the

Bessie at Lelant sands. It was in this gale the London foundered in the Bay of Biscay. The weather was afterwards very mild until the middle of February, throughout the country.

February. The temperature continued a good deal above the average for the month, and that by night as well as day, as in January, and nearly equally so in Cornwall as at Greenwich; but this arose from the warmth of the first half of the month. The weather became afterwards much colder, with sharp frost, on six nights at Truro, and on 15 at Altarnun, and the mean fell below the average. The minimum at Helston was 29° ; at Truro, 24° ; at Altarnun, 23° ; at Greenwich, 24° . The rainfall was more than twice its usual quantity. The most remarkable incident of the month was a violent thunder storm, about 11 a.m., on the 3rd, and extending to South Devon. In this neighbourhood, the parish Churches of Chacewater and St. Mabe were struck, and seriously damaged. The castle on St. Michael's Mount was struck about 10 a.m.; and off the Land's End, the Austrian barque, Fortunata, was struck, and six of the men were thrown from the fore yard to the deck; they were all more or less burnt, but their clothing was uninjured. A like storm visited almost all other parts of the country, from Yorkshire to North Devon, on the following day.

March. The early days of this month, which were snowy, were the coldest of the year in Cornwall. The thermometer in my garden fell to $22^{\circ}\cdot5$, and there was frost on nine nights: At Altarnun, 22 nights were frosty, and the minimum was 19° . There was a heavy equinoctial gale on the 23rd, from S.E. to S.W., general throughout the country; it was chiefly destructive to trees, though some wrecks occurred. The temperature, both day and night, was below the average, giving a not unwholesome check to the too forward vegetation.

April. This month did not present any very unusual conditions. It was rather cold for the first ten days, afterwards warmer than usual. The cuckoo was heard on the 16th, near Truro, and swallows seen about Helston on the 14th, both early.

May. This was from first to last a very ungenial month throughout England, and gave its character to the season. The mean temperature, both by day and night, was considerably below the average, and the cold was intensified by strong winds, mostly E. or S.E. On the 4th, the minimum was 28° at Truro, and 27° at Altarnun, where 15 nights were frosty, and the ground was white with snow on the first two days. This weather seriously affected all the crops, and cut off much of the blossom from fruit trees.

June. The first ten days were fair, the second cool, the third hot, speaking generally. The highest temperature of the year was reached at the end of the month, viz., 88° at Truro, and 89° at Altarnun, where the mean temperature of the last eight days was $66^{\circ}\cdot7$. The maximum at Penzance was only 76° ; that of Greenwich was $86^{\circ}\cdot5$. Thunder storms were very prevalent; but fewer accidents were occasioned by them in this county than elsewhere.

July. The first week was cold and rather damp; then came a hot spell till the 19th, afterwards the temperature was equable, but rather low, so as

to bring the mean of the month below its average. There was very little rainfall in the west of Cornwall, considerably less than in the east, and than in other parts of England usually drier.

August was an unfavourable month for harvest operations. Much rain fell, and on a great many days, particularly in the eastern parts of the county. Both days and nights were colder than their average.

September was very wet everywhere. At Truro 25 days, and at Altarnun 30 days, were more or less rainy, and there was little or no difference along the western side of England, rain having fallen almost every day at Barnstaple, Clifton, Bath, and Liverpool. At Greenwich only 19 days were rainy. At Altarnun 9.54 inches of rain fell on the 15 days ending September 11th. The temperature was below the average for the month generally: at Bodmin this was the case to the extent of 5°.6.

During this season the cholera matter was diffused all over the kingdom; in every county, except Herefordshire and Rutlandshire, deaths from cholera were registered, and in some places they were numerous; about 5000 in London, for instance. In Cornwall they did not exceed half a score, and those were distributed widely. The adjoining county suffered more, but not very severely. In the three preceding visitations of cholera, there was great atmospheric pressure, high temperature, narrow diurnal range, owing chiefly to warm nights, defect of rain, wind, and electricity. In nearly all these particulars the present season was different; and it was probably less favourable to the spread of the disease.

October was generally fine for the season, easterly winds prevailing for the first 18 days. The mean temperature was something above the average, owing to the warmth of the nights, the days being rather cold.

November was still more mild relatively, the temperature being decidedly above its average both by day and night. The only decided frost was on the night of the 9th: the minimum at Truro was 29°, and at Altarnun 28°. There were no very heavy gales. The north of England suffered much from floods.

The Meteoric Shower of the night of November 13-14, was seen at many places in Cornwall. Mr. Nash, of the Greenwich Observatory, reports that from 11 p.m. to midnight 168 meteors were noted; from midnight to 1 a.m., 2032; from 1 a.m. to 2 a.m., 4860; from 2 a.m. to 3 a.m., 995; from 3 a.m. to 4 a.m., 541; from 4 a.m. to 5 a.m., 165. The maximum was from 1h. 20m. a.m., to 1h. 25m. a.m. The total number must have been at least 10,000.

December had the same general character, both days and nights being warmer than the average. Colder weather began at the very end of the year. The prevailing westerly winds were often strong, but no disastrous gale occurred.

The observations recorded in the Tables (No. 1 to 4) were made and registered by Mr. Newcombe, with his accustomed accuracy.

C. BARHAM.

TABLE No. 1.

Summary of Meteorological Observations at Truro, in Lat. 50° 17' N., Long. 5° 4' W., for the year 1866, from Registers kept at the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

1866.	MONTHLY MEANS OF THE BAROMETER. Cistern 43 feet above mean sea level.													Between which days it occurred.					
	Month.	Mean pressure corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.			Mean of monthly means.	Mean diurnal range.	True mean of monthly means.	Mean force of vapour.	Mean pressure of dry air.	Corrected absolute maximum observed.	Day.	Corrected absolute minimum observed.	Day.		Extreme range for the month.	Mean diurnal range.	Greatest range from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.	Day.	Greatest range in any 24 hours.
		9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.															
January.	29.839	29.849	29.879	29.856	.004	29.852	.275	29.577	30.639	25	28.791	11	1.848	.194	.83	11	.61	11 & 12	
February.	29.701	29.719	29.869	29.763	.003	29.760	.224	29.536	30.369	21	28.537	11	1.812	.146	.57	11	.85	11 & 12	
March ..	29.637	29.642	29.672	29.650	.007	29.643	.234	29.309	30.422	10	28.873	16	1.549	.136	.54	23	.56	5 & 6	
April	29.815	29.810	29.850	29.825	.004	29.821	.276	29.545	30.302	22	29.060	11	1.242	.092	.41	11	.60	11 & 12	
May	29.927	29.932	29.932	29.930	.002	29.928	.246	29.682	30.335	15	29.492	31	0.843	.077	.31	12	.35	29 & 30	
June	29.878	29.873	29.906	29.886	.001	29.885	.393	29.495	30.236	8	29.492	1	0.744	.081	.25	16	.54	11 & 12	
July	29.963	29.956	29.950	29.956	.002	29.954	.427	29.527	30.328	10	29.308	3	1.020	.051	.19	6	.23	5 & 6	
August ..	29.808	29.816	29.836	29.820	.004	29.816	.436	29.380	30.136	11	29.424	28	0.712	.086	.28	10	.39	5 & 6	
Sept.	29.699	29.694	29.736	29.710	.004	29.706	.365	29.341	30.042	20	29.249	6	0.793	.149	.32	9	.48	23 & 24	
October .	30.025	30.012	30.055	30.031	.006	30.025	.375	29.650	30.426	6	29.577	18	0.849	.075	.24	28	.47	29 & 30	
Nov.	29.985	29.973	30.015	29.991	.004	29.987	.309	29.678	30.295	17	29.490	16	0.805	.107	.37	10	.57	15 & 16	
Dec.	29.951	29.941	29.971	29.954	.003	29.951	.298	29.653	30.451	19	29.206	31	1.245	.098	.32	7	.61	7 & 8	
Means ..	29.852	29.851	29.889	29.864	.004	29.860	.321	29.539											

REMARKS.—0.05 in. should be added to all the readings of the Barometer for its elevation of 43 feet above mean sea level. The Barometer used is a standard, made by Barrow, and compared with the standard Barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, by Mr. Glaisher. The corrections for Index Error (+0.008) and for Capillarity (+0.013) have been applied.

TABLE No. 2.

MONTHLY MEANS OF THE THERMOMETER.

1866.	9 A.M.				3 P.M.				9 P.M.				MASON'S HYGROMETER.								SELF REGISTERING.						ABSOLUTE.			
	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Mean of Dry Bulb.	Mean of Wet Bulb.	Mean correction for diurnal range.	Mean temp. of evaporation.	Wet Therm. below dry.	Mean dew point.	New point below Dry Therm.	Mean of all the maxima.	Mean of all the minima.	Approximate mean temp.	Correction for the month.	Adopted mean temp.	Mean range.	Maximum.	Days.	Minimum.	Days.	Range.				
January .	0	45.6	43.9	49.3	0	45.9	46.2	44.7	0	46.6	44.8	0.1	44.7	0	42.8	3.8	0	46.4	0.2	46.2	0	56.0	21	24.0	6	0	32.0			
February	43.6	41.7	46.9	43.5	42.3	40.6	44.3	41.9	0.6	43.7	41.9	0.4	41.5	2.2	37.5	6.2	0	44.1	0.4	43.7	10.9	56.0	6	24.0	19	0	32.0			
March ..	43.0	40.6	47.6	43.4	42.4	40.5	44.3	41.5	1.5	42.8	41.5	0.7	40.8	2.0	38.6	4.2	0	43.6	1.0	42.6	11.8	58.0	27	24.0	3	0	34.0			
April	50.5	47.3	54.0	49.4	48.2	46.6	50.9	47.8	2.2	48.7	47.8	1.4	46.4	2.3	42.8	5.9	0	50.3	1.5	48.8	12.6	66.0	28	31.0	2	0	35.0			
May	54.9	49.0	57.5	50.0	49.4	46.1	53.9	48.4	2.3	51.6	48.4	2.1	46.3	5.3	39.9	11.7	0	51.2	1.7	49.5	17.8	71.0	28	28.0	4	0	43.0			
June	61.5	57.0	66.1	59.0	58.0	55.7	61.9	57.2	3.0	58.9	57.2	2.0	55.2	2.7	52.3	6.6	0	59.9	1.8	58.1	16.1	86.0	28	45.0	24	0	41.0			
July	63.8	59.6	67.6	61.0	60.1	58.0	63.8	59.5	2.2	61.6	59.5	1.3	58.2	3.4	54.6	7.0	0	62.6	1.9	60.7	16.3	84.0	10	47.0	6	0	37.0			
August ..	61.2	58.1	64.0	59.3	58.8	57.3	61.3	58.2	2.1	59.2	58.2	1.4	56.8	2.4	55.2	4.0	0	60.7	1.7	59.0	12.2	73.0	24	43.0	31	0	30.0			
Sept.	57.1	54.4	60.7	56.3	54.9	53.3	57.6	54.7	1.7	55.9	54.7	1.2	53.5	2.4	50.2	5.7	0	56.5	1.3	55.2	12.7	69.0	1	35.0	23	0	34.0			
October .	54.6	52.9	58.6	55.0	53.0	51.6	55.4	53.2	0.8	54.6	53.2	0.7	52.5	2.1	51.1	3.5	0	54.6	1.0	53.6	11.6	66.0	4	37.0	25	0	29.0			
Nov.	49.9	48.0	52.8	49.8	49.7	48.3	50.8	48.7	0.5	50.3	48.7	0.5	48.2	2.1	45.9	4.4	0	50.0	0.4	49.6	10.0	61.0	2	29.0	10	0	32.0			
Dec.	48.0	46.6	51.3	49.0	48.5	47.0	49.3	47.5	0.2	49.1	47.5	0.1	47.4	1.7	44.8	4.3	0	49.0	0.6	48.4	8.9	58.0	6	32.0	20	0	26.0			
Means ...	52.8	49.9	56.4	51.8	51.0	49.1	53.4	50.3	1.5	51.9	50.3	1.0	49.3	2.5	46.3	5.6	0	52.4	1.1	51.3	12.6	68.8	46.1	52.4	1.1	51.3	12.6			

The Thermometers are placed on the roof of the Royal Institution in a wooden shed, through which the air passes freely. The Standard Wet and Dry Bulbs are by Negretti and Zambra, and have been corrected by Mr. Glaisher.

TABLE No. 5.

STATIONS, FROM WEST TO EAST.		Jan. in.	Feb. in.	March in.	April in.	May in.	June in.	July in.	August in.	Sept. in.	Oct. in.	Nov. in.	Dec. in.	Total 1866. in.	Average yearly total.
(a)	Penzance, Mr. W. H. Richards ..1866 Average of last eight years	7.05 4.91	5.65 3.42	3.76 3.29	4.22 2.08	2.10 2.08	2.45 2.62	.96 2.45	4.80 3.36	7.15 3.79	2.00 4.28	3.36 4.63	5.00 5.34	48.50	42.23
(b)	Helston, M. P. Moyle, Esq. ....1866 Average of last seventeen years .. Days with rain	6.30 4.22 24	4.02 2.48 19	4.15 3.04 21	3.91 2.48 16	1.64 2.33 11	2.20 2.48 16	.97 2.51 10	4.57 2.87 14	7.67 2.92 25	2.01 4.32 10	1.40 3.48 19	4.01 3.61 21	42.95	36.80
	Days with rain	20.5	14.2	16.0	11.4	11.8	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.5	17.7	17.3	19.0	182.5	
(c)	Truro, Royal Institution of Corn. 1866 Average of last seventeen years .. Days with rain	6.92 4.97 23	5.41 2.71 21	4.63 3.07 18	3.94 2.74 19	2.45 2.69 12	3.27 2.69 15	.85 2.43 9	4.69 3.03 17	7.88 3.22 25	2.63 4.87 14	3.06 4.27 19	5.04 4.59 26	50.77	41.13
	Days with rain	21.2	14.8	16.0	13.4	13.1	13.6	13.0	13.8	15.4	18.9	18.9	19.7	218	192.6
(d)	St. Agnes, Mr. J. Opie	5.94	4.70	3.84	3.52	2.55	3.26	1.96	4.69	6.60	2.33	3.14	4.90	47.43	
	Days with rain	21	20	15	19	12	14	10	15	18	10	16	23	193	
	Greatest fall in 24 hours .....	..	..	1.00	1.08	.73	.88	.50	.98	1.17	.75	.80	.86		
(e)	Newquay, Mr. Tregidgo	5.69	4.67	4.45	1.62	1.83	3.07	1.40	4.53	7.16	2.25	2.98	4.25	43.90	
	Days with rain	23	21	17	13	10	11	8	16	21	10	16	21	187	
(f)	St. Austell, Pond-dhu, A. Coode, Esq. 1866 Days with rain	6.92 23	4.97 24	4.61 20	3.17 19	3.24 13	2.88 15	1.34 10	5.98 20	8.56 29	3.05 15	3.88 22	5.42 24	54.02	
	Days with rain	1.20	.71	.96	.74	.71	.60	.27	1.33	1.16	1.19	1.19	.77	234	
	Greatest fall in 24 hours .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g)	Bodmin, Com. J. Liddell, R.N. ..1866 Average of last seventeen years .. Days with rain	9.27 5.42 26	4.75 2.77 23	4.40 3.52 22	2.21 2.75 18	2.44 2.72 12	3.49 3.43 16	2.00 3.07 10	6.49 3.43 20	9.05 3.52 27	3.10 5.17 11	3.75 4.61 20	5.22 4.78 23	55.17	45.20
	Days with rain	22.4	17.4	18.1	14.6	14.4	15.5	15.7	17.3	18.0	20.1	19.7	21.2	228	214.4
(h)	Altarnun Vicarage, C. U. Tripp, Esq. 1866 Days with rain	10.0	6.95	6.40	2.95	3.07	3.32	2.42	8.25	12.69	3.00	5.33	8.16	72.54	
	Days with rain	26	23	19	19	13	19	12	26	30	20	25	26	258	
	Greatest fall in 24 hours	1.30	1.07	1.77	.63	.96	.80	.46	3.09	1.67	1.28	1.15	1.06		

Rain Gauge 1.9 feet above ground, 50 feet above mean sea level.
 (e) ditto 150
 (f) ditto 330
 (g) ditto 370
 (h) ditto

Rain Gauge 3.0 feet above ground, 86 feet above mean sea level.
 (a) ditto 5.0
 (b) ditto 40.0
 (c) ditto 16 inches
 (d) ditto 300

Rain-fall in Cornwall in 1866, with the annual averages for some Stations, distinguishing the several Months.

CHRONOLOGICAL MEMORANDA.

1866.

January 3. The *Cornish Telegraph* publishes "An Abstract of the Weather at Penzance and its neighbourhood, for the year 1865"; from Mr. W. Hoskin Richards.

January 3 and 10. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes Articles on Freemasonry in the Middle Ages.

January 4. Annual Conversazione of the Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. Among objects exhibited, was, on loan from Mr. Spence Bate, a collection of Flint Implements found at Dosmary Pool and in Barnstaple Bay.

January 8. The *Western Morning News* mentions that in the previous week, a live turtle was washed ashore on the beach at Hemmick, in the parish of Gorran.

January 11 and 12. A most violent and destructive hurricane; 40 vessels wrecked in Torbay, with much loss of life. Disastrous accidents to shipping at Plymouth, Penzance, St. Ives, and other ports in the western counties; and great damage at many places inland.

January 15. *Western Morning News* records that, in the previous week, a fine specimen of the *Loxia coccothraustes*, or Grosbeak, or Hawfinch, was shot at Ham, the residence of the Rev. C. Trelawny.

January 19. Seventh Annual Conversazione of the Plymouth Literary Association; Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons, President.

February 1. *Cornwall Gazette* publishes notices of the weather in West Cornwall, in 1865, as recorded at Helston by Mr. W. P. Moyle.

February 3 and 4. Violent and destructive thunder-storms in various parts of Cornwall. The Castle on St. Michael's Mount, and the Churches at Chacewater and Mabe, much injured by lightning.

February 5. A specimen of the Brimstone Butterfly (*Papilio Rhamni*) caught at Lanner Moor, in the parish of Gwennap.

February 6. *Western Morning News* publishes a Statement, from Mr. Henry H. Treby, Goodamoor, of the Rainfall, during the year 1865, in the basin or water-shed of the River Plym and its tributaries.

February 10. Between 9 p.m. of Saturday, February 10, and 9 a.m. of the following day, there was a fall in the barometer at the Royal Institution of Cornwall, of 0.93 inch, viz., from 29.52 inches to 28.59. From 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on the Saturday there had been but little variation.

February 14. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes various documents—*temp.* 1733 to 1762—concerning a sale of Tin-bounds in Perranzabuloe and St. Agnes; the parties being, John Argall of Perranzabuloe of the one part, and Joseph Jane, of the Borough of Truro, clerk, of the other part.

February 22. Mr. J. T. Blight, of Penzance, elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

March 8. Mr. Thomas Daniell, formerly of Trelissick and Truro, died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 79 years. (A biographical memoir of him and his ancestors in the *West Briton* of March 23).

March 9. *Western Morning News* publishes an abstract of Mr. Pengelly's Lecture at the Royal Institution, on the exploration of Kent's Cavern, Torquay.

March 11. Sudden death, at Truro, of Mr. Richard Michell Hodge, of Menhay, Budock.

April 3. Re-opening of the Church of St. Clement, Truro, after renovation and improvement.

April 5. *Cornwall Gazette* publishes Extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine* concerning the Tin Mines of Cornwall, the Stannary Court, Tin-bounding, &c.

April 10. General Meeting of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon; Mr. Basset of Tehidy presiding.

April 10. Death of Lord Clinton, at his seat, Heanton Satchville, Devon.

April 11. An Exhibition of works of Ecclesiastical Art, for the counties of Devon and Cornwall, at Plymouth. The Exhibition comprised: examples of Church furniture, ornaments, and decorations; pictures, drawings, prints, photographs, rubbings from monumental brasses; books, manuscripts, and miscellaneous articles. Rev. W. Wray, M.A., read on behalf of Mr. Edmund Sedding, a Paper on "Ecclesiastical Embroidery."

April 11 and 18. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes Articles by Mr. J. H. Nankivell of Penzance, on "Cornish Words and Places."

April 13. About 8.15 p.m. a magnificent meteor passed from south-east to north-west over Penzance, about 50 degrees above the horizon. When first observed, it was already in full flame, and then travelled over about 12 or 15 degrees, when it burst in a great number of large and small particles of light. Its appearance is described as resembling that of a rocket travelling with great swiftness.

April 18. *Cornish Telegraph* quotes from *Mining Journal* observations in a letter from M. Simonin to M. Elie de Beaumont, on ancient tin-works in Brittany; with a suggestion that the Cassiterides might have been the islands near the embouchure of the Loire.

May 10. *Cornwall Gazette* records, that at a recent meeting of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the Secretaries reported the receipt from Mr. Curnow, of *Addenda* to his List of Mosses of the District, previously published by the Society.

May 25. Royal Institution of Cornwall. Spring Meeting; Mr. Smirke presiding. The following Papers were read: Recent Flint-finds in the South-west of England; by Mr. Whitley. Celtic remains on Dartmoor; by Mr. Thomas Kelly, Yealmpton. Ornithology of Cornwall; by Mr. E. Hearle Rodd. Additions to the Fauna of Cornwall; by Mr. Jonathan Couch. Mineralogy; by Mr. R. Pearce, jun. Nomenclature; by the Rev. J. Bannister.—Observations were made by the President on the gold lunulæ and bronze celt found at Harlyn; and, in the course of the proceedings, the following other subjects were referred to:—A drawing of a rare fish, *Ausonia Cuvieri*; an ancient silver hurling-ball, with inscription in Cornish; capture of the *Golden Oriole* at Scilly; a Report on the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade; Mr. J. T. Blight's discovery of rock-markings in West Cornwall; photographs of a human skull from Pentuan; photographs of British Antiquities near Vannes, Brittany; rubbings of ancient inscribed stones and monumental brasses in Cornwall. (See *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. VI).

June 15. Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon. Presentation to Dr. Le Neve Foster, of *Agricola de Re Metallicâ*, from the Camborne Class, as a mark of respect, and as a token of their appreciation of his ability as their teacher.

June 16. Death of Colonel Scobell, at his seat, Nancealverne, near Penzance.

June 21. Mr. Jonathan Couch, of Polperro, F.L.S., &c., elected a Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London.

July 11. *Western Morning News* records that during a restoration of Barnstaple Church there had been discovered a mural painting, in black outline, over the north arch of the tower, behind some boarding and under two coats of plaster. Owing to its mouldering state, only portions of three figures could be preserved; two of which represent a king and queen crowned—the king bearing a hawk on his left hand. When this discovery was first made, portions of other figures were visible—two or three on the left, and a so-called negro on the right. Partly from the dress, and the long pointed shoe on one of the figures, the painting was supposed to date from the 14th century. It may be noted here, that in the "Diary of Philip Wyot, Town-Clerk of Barnstaple," published with Chanter's "Sketches of the Literary History of Barnstaple," occurs the following entry, under date of

1592:—"In September October and November was the church thoroughly painted within and divers texts of scripture wroten on the pillars, and the juylds began to be painted."

July 16. *Western Morning News* publishes an account of "A Trip to the Scilly Islands," by a correspondent, "H."

July 17. Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, in London; the Marquis Camden, President.

July 28. Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. 33rd Annual Meeting; Mr. W. H. Bond presiding. A portrait of the late Mr. Davies Gilbert presented to the Society by his daughter, Mrs. Enys, of Enys.

July 28. A young whale, 16 feet long and 13 in girth, shot in shallow water two or three miles above Dartmouth.

August 1. *Western Morning News* publishes a letter signed "V," on the "History and Statistics of Cornwall," and especially on the holding of Assizes in Cornwall.

August 8. A communication on the Lizard District, signed "H," in the *Western Morning News*.

August 8, 9. Devon Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art. Fifth Annual Meeting, at Tavistock; Earl Russell, president.—The following Papers were read:—Language, with special reference to the Devonian Dialects; Sir J. Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.—The Poor Laws, with the effects of Union Rating in Devon; Mr. E. Vivian, M.A.—Archæological Notes on Tavistock and its neighbourhood; Mr. E. Appleton, F.I.B.A.—The Principles of Rhythm, as applied to English Verse; Mr. T. F. Barham, M.D.—Photographic Portraiture; Dr. Scott.—St. Michael's Church, Brentor; Mr. J. Hine, C.E.—Celtic Remains on Dartmoor; Mr. T. Kelly.—Traces of Tin Streaming in the vicinity of Chagford; Mr. G. W. Ormerod, M.A., F.C.S.—Raised Beaches; Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.—Two Species of Fresh-water Polyzoa new to science; Mr. E. Parfitt.—A Flint-find in a Submerged Forest-Bed of Barnstaple Bay; Mr. H. S. Ellis, F.R.A.S.—An Attempt to approximate the date of the Flint Flakes of Devon; Mr. Spence Bate, F.A.S., &c. Dependence of the amount of Ozone on the direction of the wind; Professor C. Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S.—Lithodomous Perforations above the Sea Level in South Eastern Devonshire; Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S., &c.—The rate of Magnetic Development in Iron whilst under the action of electrical currents; Mr. J. N. Hearder.—A recently discovered Submerged Forest in Bigbury Bay; Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S., &c.—Results of Experiments on hybridizing certain varieties of Pear; Dr. W. R. Scott.—The Triassic Outliers of Devonshire; Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S., &c.

August 9. *Cornwall Gazette* publishes a letter signed "Christopher Cooke," concerning Cromlechs near Liskeard, at Lanyon, and at Chûn, and other antiquities.

August 10. Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society. An

Excursion, by members and friends of this Society, to the ancient mansion of Godolphin; Tregoning Hill and its remains of a Celtic Fortification (Caer Conan); the Church and Chair of St. Germoe; and Pengersick Castle.

August 14. Examination of Barrows at Gwloweth, near Truro. (See *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. VI, p. 170).

August 20. *Western Morning News* publishes a letter, from C. R. S., concerning the family of "Pellew."

August 22, and following days. Annual Meeting of the British Association, at Nottingham; Mr. Grove, President.—Among the Papers read, were the following: On the supposed human jaw recently found near Dinant, in Belgium; Dr. Carter Blake.—The Geological Distribution of Petroleum in America; Professor Hitchcock.—Raised Beaches; Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S.—The Report of the Committee for exploring Kent's Cavern, Torquay; Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S.—An attempt to approximate the date of the Flint Flakes of Devon and Cornwall; Mr. Spence Bate.—A curious lode, or mineral vein, at New Rosewarne Mine, Gwinear, Cornwall; Dr. Le Neve Foster. The peculiarity of this lode is that it consists of breccia containing rounded pebbles. A crack appears to have opened underneath a bed of gravel or shingle; pebbles and fragments of rock fell into the crack, and were cemented by chlorite, tinstone, and other minerals.

September 11. Some workmen engaged in laying down water-pipes at the back of the Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth, discovered at the depth of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a stag's horn, and a considerable number of bones—all of which appeared to have belonged to herbivorous animals, and some of them were larger than those of the Red Deer.

September 12 and 19. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes Articles from the *Spectator*, on "The West Country before the Romans."

September 14. Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. 34th Annual Exhibition; Mr. Rogers, of Penrose, presiding.

September 17. Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon. Annual Meeting at Falmouth; Sir William Williams, Bart., President, in the Chair. The following Papers were read: Observations on Mining; Mr. Charles Fox. The Tin-producing districts of Asia; Dr. Le Neve Foster. The Mines of the Gonnessa Mining Company, Sardinia; Mr. F. Gordon Davis. Notes on New Rosewarne Mine; Dr. Le Neve Foster. The Dislocation of Lodes and Strata; Mr. Samuel Bawden.

September 20. *Cornwall Gazette* publishes a letter signed "Curiosus," on the destruction of Barrows near Truro.

September 28. Oxford Local Examinations. Presentation of Prizes at Truro by Mr. Peter, of Chyverton.

October 1. Capture of a rare fish, *Ausonia Cocksii*, at Falmouth. (See *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. VI, p. 163).

October 3. *Cornish Telegraph* records that a specimen of the "Gull-billed Tern" had recently been shot in Cornwall.

October 4. Opening of the 1866-7 Session of the Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society; Mr. A. P. Prowse, President.

October 4 and 18. *Cornwall Gazette* publishes letters on "Roche Rock," from "Christopher Cooke," London.

October 5. Royal Geological Society of Cornwall. Annual Meeting at Penzance; Mr. Charles Fox, President. The following Papers were read: On the Berehaven Mines near Cork; by Mr. W. Jory Henwood, F.R.S. On the contorted strata of Hartland; by Mr. Whitley.

October 10. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes, from the *Spectator*, an Article on "The West Country, from the Saxon to the Norman Conquest."

October 12. *West Briton* publishes a letter, signed "Curiosus," on "Treasure Trove in Cornwall," with reference mainly to a gold lunette found, some years since, in the parish of St. Juliott.

October 12. Mr. J. T. Blight, Mr. T. Cornish, and Mr. Drew, of Penzance, discovered and partly opened a Fogou, at Treveneage, in the parish of St. Hilary.

October 26. Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society. 27th Annual Meeting; Mr. Le Grice, President. The following Papers were read: On rare birds which had appeared in the neighbourhood during the year; by Mr. E. Hearle Rodd.—On Subterranean Chambers and Antiquarian Relics; by Mr. J. T. Blight.

October 26. *West Briton* records the occurrence of a rare British Bird—the Glossy Ibis, at Scilly.

October 26. At a meeting of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Mr. J. T. Blight read a Paper on the recently discovered Fogou at Treveneage.—At a monthly meeting of the Society's Council, in November, a flint arrow-head found in course of the excavation at Treveneage Cave, was produced; with a muller (or topstone of a handmill), the understone of a similar mill, a celt, fragments of three distinct sorts of pottery, and a quantity of bones and charcoal found at the same place.

October 30. Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. Dr. Le Neve Foster appointed Secretary, in place of Mr. Sydney Hodges, resigned.

October 30. A Tunny shot in the river near St. German's Quay, by Mr. Spencer. The fish measured 7 feet 8 inches in length, by 4 feet 8 inches in girth, and weighed 316 pounds.

October 31. *Cornish Telegraph* publishes, from Mr. E. Hearle Rodd, an account of the recent capture, at Scilly, of the Honey Buzzard (*Buteo api-vorus*).

November 1. *Cornwall Gazette* records the recent capture of a Pilot Fish at Padstow.

November 2. *West Briton* publishes a letter from "Curiosus," on "Wall Pictures in Churches," containing hints for copying or transferring them.

November 13. An extraordinary and magnificent display of Aërolites.

November 15. Royal Institution of Cornwall. Annual Meeting; Mr. Smirke, President, in the chair. The following Papers read: On the Flint Flakes of Lyell's First Stone Period; by Mr. Enys. Antiquities of the parish of Lanivet; from Mr. N. Hare, jun. The Ancient Bishopric of Cornwall; by Rev. J. Carne, M.A. Botanical Memoranda of the parish of St. Clement; by Mr. T. Cragoe. (See *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. VII).

November 15. A Lecture delivered at the Plymouth Institution, by Rev. F. E. Anthony, M.A., on "The History of the Celtic element of our mother tongue."

November 16. *West Briton* publishes from "Curiosus," "A Hint to Antiquaries." The writer points out a few of the most simple and reliable methods that may suit the purposes of illustration and multiplication of copies.

November 30. *West Briton* publishes a letter from "Curiosus," on "Antiquities in Scotland and Cornwall," with relation to ancient Caves or Fogous, and to the opening of a barrow between Camelford and Stratton; in it was found a human skeleton of gigantic proportions in a stone chest, some three or four feet long, two feet six inches wide, and about a foot deep; with a clay bottom, and a rough slab on the top.

December 6. Death of the Rev. John Wallis, M.A., Vicar of Bodmin, aged 77 years.

December 7. *Western Morning News* records that Mr. Jonathan Couch, F.L.S., &c., had recently been awarded a gold medal for his contributions to the *Exposition* held at Arcachon, near Bordeaux, illustrative of fish and fish culture.

December 12. At a Council Meeting of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the Secretary reported the presentation to the Society, by Mr. W. Michell, of two specimens of the Great Northern Diver, shot in Mount's Bay.

December 13. *Cornwall Gazette* publishes a Letter from "Christopher Cooke," on the Cassiterides.

December 14. *West Briton* publishes a letter from "Curiosus," on "Photography and the Magic Lantern; from an antiquarian and educational point of view."

MISCELLANEA.

PISKY GRINDING-STONES. Certain curious relics, aptly described by the peasantry as "pisky grinding-stones," are occasionally turned up by the plough and pick-axe in Cornwall. I have seen three specimens: two in the possession of the Rev. C. M. Edward Collins, of Trewardale, obtained from the parish of Blisland, in which his residence is situated; and another belonging to John Jope Rogers, Esq. A fourth is figured in Blight's "Churches of West Cornwall." They resemble each other in all but size and material. The Blisland specimens are, one of sandstone and the other of a sort of dunstone; they measure, respectively, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, and are each about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch in thickness. They are round, with a central hole of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. They were both found in the neighbourhood of a tin-stream.—I am not aware of the circumstances under which Mr. Rogers's was obtained.—The specimen figured by Mr. Blight was discovered during the exploration of the Chapel Uny Cave in Sancreed.—It is very certain that these curiosities are of extreme age; and, as to their use, the Antiquary may be harmlessly allowed to indulge in his speculations. The fact that the Blisland specimens were found near a stream-work seemed to indicate that they might have something to do with the tinner's occupation; but, on enquiry, I found that such relics are unknown in the Blackmoor tin-district. The stone in the possession of Mr. Rogers, and that found at Chapel Uny, are against such a supposition. They have been conjectured by some persons to be amulets; and by others to be rude counters, or tallies. The fact that they are never found in numbers is, to me, conclusive against the latter supposition. On my showing the Blisland ones to Professor Simpson, on the occasion of the Cambrian Meeting at Truro, he immediately pronounced each to be part of a rustic spindle, and said that such might still be seen in use in some parts of Scotland. This conjecture appears the most plausible of any. More specimens, and further particulars respecting the places and conditions under which such relics are found, are desired.—T. Q. C.

Our *Journal* will perform a useful and agreeable function if it can be made a medium of communication, in the way of inquiry and reply, on subjects of antiquarian interest. We submit to our readers an enquiry which we have just received, for information concerning "a Bavarian refugee, called Jean Joachim Becker, who visited the Cornish mines about the year 1682," and who is said to have written and published a work entitled "Alphabetium Minerale."

Concerning "Michael Blaumpayn," the mention of whom in Sandys and Forster's "History of the Violin," has led to recent inquiry, we cite the following from Lord de Dunstanville's edition of "Carew's Survey of Cornwall."

"In King Henry the Third's time lived Michael of Cornwall, admirable (as those days gave) for his variety of Latin rhymes, who maintained the reputation of his country against Henry de Abrincis, the King's arch poet, but somewhat angrily, as it seemeth by these verses against the said de Abrincis :

Est tibi gamba capri, crus passeris, et latus apri,
Os leporis, catuli nasus, dens et gena muli,
Frons vetulæ, tauri caput, et color undique mauri.
His argumentis, quibus est argutia mentis,
Quod non a monstro differs, satis hoc tibi monstro.

"Thus translated by Dr. Fuller, who calls him Michael Blaunpaim :

Gamb'd like a goat, sparrow-thigh'd, side as boar,
Hare-month'd, dog-nos'd, like mule thy teeth and chin,
Brow'd as old wife, bull-headed, black as Moor.
If such without, then what are you within?
By these my signs the wise will easily conster,
How little thou didst differ from a monster.

"Mr. Camden terms this Michael by much the most eminent poet of his age, and mentions some other verses of the same poem in praise of his country against the said libeller; which I shall here insert, with Fuller's translation :

Non opus est ut opes numerem quibus est opulenta,
Et per quos inopes sustentat non ope lenta,
Piscibus et stanno nusquam tam fertilis ora.

We need not number up her wealthy store,
Wherewith this helpful land relieves her poor,
No sea so full of fish, of tin no shore.

'And then,' saith Camden, 'after a long harangue made upon his countrymen, telling us in his tingling verse, how Arthur always set them in the front of the battle, at last boldly concludes :

Quid nos deterret, si firmiter in pede stemus?
Fraus ni nos superet, nihil est quod non superimus.

What should us fright, if firmly we do stand?
Bar fraud, and then no force can us command.'

"He flourished An. Dom. 1250 (and not 1350, as Fuller has said by mistake), though the certain time and place of his death is unknown."

CORRECTIONS OF THE REV. J. CARNE'S PAPER ON THE
BISHOPRIC OF CORNWALL.

- Page 184. Line 22.
The Wheatley Park Sale was in 1833.
- Page 189. Line 2.
After the words "Macurth, Priest," add the word "witness."
- Page 190. Line 6 from bottom.
For Ealdred read Eldred.
- Page 196. Notes at bottom.
Erase the references "lib. v., 33," and "lib. v., 1."
- Page 199. Line 11.
Place inverted commas at the end of this line.
Line 12. Prefix inverted commas to this line.
- Page 213. Line 12.
For amænitate, read amcænitate.
Line 38. For laxati, read laxata.

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TRURO:

JAMES R. NETHERTON, 7, LEMON STREET.

1867.

CONTENTS.

The Papers marked thus () are illustrated.*

- I.—TIN TRADE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND ALEXANDRIA IN THE SEVENTH CENTURY.—EDWARD SMIRKE, V.W.
- II.—SAXON SILVER ORNAMENTS AND COINS FOUND AT TREWHIDDLE.—JOHN JOPE ROGERS.
- III.—* BARROW WITH KIST-VAEN ON TREWAVAS HEAD.—J. T. BLIGHT.
- IV.—CHRONICLES OF CORNISH SAINTS.—S. CUBY.—REV. JOHN ADAMS, M.A.
- V.—“JEWS IN CORNWALL”; AND “MARAZION.”—REV. JOHN BANNISTER, LL.D.
- VI.—ANCIENT AND MODERN TIN-WORKS IN FRANCE.—S. R. PATTISON.
- VII.—DABERNON CHANTRY, IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF LANSALLOS.—JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &c.
- VIII.—RECENT PRACTICE OF ALCHEMY.—JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &c.
- IX.—ORNITHOLOGY OF CORNWALL, 1866-7.—E. HEARLE RODD.
- X.—* NEW BRITISH NAKED-EYED MEDUSÆ.—C. W. PEACH.
- XI.—“ECHINEIS REMORA,” OBTAINED IN CORNWALL.—JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S.; &c.

MISCELLANEA.

Jean Joachim Becker.
Cornishmen at Winchester.
Pomeroy.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

SPRING MEETING,

1867.

THE Spring Meeting of the Institution was held on Tuesday, the 14th of May, in the Council Chamber of the Truro Town Hall. Mr. Smirke, V.W., the President of the Institution, occupied the Chair; and there were also present, besides many ladies:—Mr. Rogers of Penrose, and Dr. Barham, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Tweedy, Treasurer; Dr. Jago, Secretary; Rev. John Carne, Rev. Dr. Bannister, Rev. H. S. Slight, Mr. Solomon, (Mayor of Truro), Mr. Chilcott, Mr. J. T. Blight, Mr. N. H. Lloyd, Mr. W. G. Dix, Mr. H. M. Whitley, Mr. Snell, &c.

The PRESIDENT, adverting to the numerous objects of interest on the table, said that this large display was, in great measure, owing to donations which had recently been received from Mr. Rashleigh of Menabilly, and which comprised various interesting objects collected by that gentleman in different quarters of the world in which he had formerly travelled. Most of these were of such a character that it would be found difficult to arrange them in the Museum of this Institution. They were similar to those which used to be placed in the large room at the entrance of the British Museum, and which were called the Ethnological Collection; and, as they were characteristic of countries which Mr. Rashleigh had visited, he was desirous they should be permanently preserved in this Society's Museum.—There had also been presented to this Institution a magnificent work—the 2nd Volume of the “Sculptured Stones of Scotland,” the numerous plates in which were of remarkable beauty as works of lithographic art. The stones, crosses, and so on, were of various dates; and the earlier ones were of very remarkable character, much more nearly approaching to Irish antiquities of the same kind than those we were in the habit of meeting with in this county. There were several sculptured stones in Cornwall, and he hoped that search would not

cease until more were found. Mr. Paull was a diligent inquirer after such antiquities ; and if that gentleman had been present on this occasion, he would have told him that if he would go to Rialton, he would there find a sculptured stone which he (the President) had repeatedly inquired about. He found it the other day when on a visit to Newquay. The stone had been removed from its ancient site, and was now built into the wall of a farm building, about half a mile from the old manor-house at Rialton.—The President next referred to the contribution, from Mr. Mac Lauchlan, of a fine series of engravings illustrative of ancient Roman roads. It was well known that Mr. Mac Lauchlan had been most extensively employed not only as a professional surveyor of eminence, but also in tracing and describing Roman remains in the North of England for the late Duke of Northumberland. For all records of such remains in that part of the country, we were indebted to Mr. Mac Lauchlan and Mr. Bruce, and it was gratifying to find that a gentleman, whose duty brought him into this county about thirty years ago on business connected with the Duchy, so well remembered his friends here that, from time to time, he transmitted to Dr. Barham both Papers and objects of interest as contributions to the Museum of this Institution.—Referring to the *Journal* just issued (No. VII) as being very interesting, the PRESIDENT pointed out the first Paper in it as one of which he felt called on to speak with very great approbation. It contained by far the best list of Cornish bishops that he had ever seen. An attempt in this direction had been made by a late member of this Society, who had a very competent knowledge of ancient documents ; but he must say that Mr. Carne, in this Paper, had furnished a more detailed, methodical, and complete account of the Cornish Bishops, with the authorities in every instance, than had previously been given. It ought to be stated, however, that Mr. Carne was in a better position than he (the President) was to form a judgment on the matter, and Mr. Carne spoke extremely favourably of Mr. Pedler's work. One defect with regard to Mr. Pedler's work was that, in certain old MSS. called the Bodmin Gospels, he took it for granted that every name he found mentioned in connection with Bodmin was, as a matter of course, that of a Cornish Bishop. At the utmost, it would only amount to a possibility ; but Mr. Pedler would seem to have assumed that such Bishop could have belonged to no other Bishopric ; although in certain diplomata and early charters unconnected with Cornwall, Burhwold, an undoubted Bishop of Cornwall, was mentioned as "Bishop," without mention of his See. Persons acquainted with such ancient documents must know that the signature of a Bishop as an attesting

witness could not be relied on as proof that he was Bishop of that particular See in which the attestation took place. But if, as in the Bodmin Manumissions, it was found that a Bishop was named as manumitting a serf at Bodmin, it was highly probable that he was Bishop of that particular diocese in which his manumission took place. And that probability might be said to be converted into a certainty by Mr. Carne. Mr. Carne's Memoir presented as perfect a List as we were ever likely to obtain, of the Bishops who held this See of Cornwall before it was thrown into the Bishopric of Exeter. The Cornish Bishopric was a very ancient one; and probably, as Mr. Carne said, Conan was a Cornish Bishop before the establishment of the Saxons here.—The PRESIDENT next mentioned that, at the request of Dr. Barham, he had brought with him a contribution which he proposed to make to the next Number of the *Journal*, but which, probably, as there were many other Papers, he should scarcely have time to read to this meeting. It was a very ancient document; * showing that as early as the 7th Century voyages were made from Alexandria to Cornwall, or at least West Britain, and that tin was then an object of commerce between those places. There was no reason to doubt that such was the case; but still there had been no reliable authority in proof that such voyages were made between the Roman period and the beginning of the reign of the Plantagenets. After that time there were numerous authorities on the subject; but between the departure of the Romans from Britain and the first of the Plantagenet sovereigns there was a wide chasm; and he flattered himself that he had found an authority in an unexpected quarter to show that during that interval voyages in quest of tin were made from Alexandria to this country.

DR. JAGO then read the Lists of Presents :

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Flint Flakes and Knives, from near Arundel..	From the Rev. R. H. Longueville Jones, M.A.
Four Flint Flakes, from the Land's End District	Mr. J. T. Blight.
Pebbles containing Fossils, from Budleigh Salterton	Mr. Whitley.

* This Document will be found included in a Paper, in this Number of the *Journal*, by Mr. Smirke, on the *Tin Trade between Britain and Alexandria in the Seventh Century*.

Organic Remains, from the Pilton Beds, Braunton	Mr. Whitley.
Indian Corn, from North America	Rev. J. T. Pryor.
Iron Shavings, from Perran Foundry	F. M. Williams, Esq., M.P.
A Collection of Insects	Miss Tregelles, Falmouth.
Box Prong found in Trevenen and Tremen- heere Mines, November, 1866	Mr. Rogers, Penrose.

*The whole of the following articles were presented by W. RASHLEIGH, Esq.,
of Menabilly.*

(BRITISH GUIANA).

Specimens of Indian workmanship.	Two Calabashes.
A Pack, of basket-work, and a Sieve for domestic purposes, made of Indian Palm.	A Basket made by Wacowoio Indians.
Palm Rope made by Arawak Indians.	An Indian Blow-pipe, 9½ feet long, made of a rare species of Palm.
A Kamai or Tube Strainer, of Indian Palm, for pressing the juice of the Cassada Root.	A Quaid with poisoned arrows, for blow-pipe.
	A Pouch containing Wild Cotton, used with pipe.

(ESSEQUIBO, BRITISH GUIANA).

Specimen of the Coconushi, or Bush Master.	Three sets of Bows and Arrows made by the Arawak and Carabis Indians.
Three rare Lianas, or lofty Creepers.	A Water Snake.
A Bundle of Sticks, from various parts of Upper Essequibo.	A Labraria, or poisonous Snake.
A Head of Contabac Fish.	Two Turtle Eggs, from Sand-beds in the Essequibo River.

(SOUTH AMERICA).

A Palm Crate.	Head-bone of Saw-fish.
Two Water-Gourds from Calabash tree.	Eight Skins of Wild Animals; among them, a rare species of brown beaver.

(BRAZIL).

A Lasso.	Two Chinese Parasols.
A Saddle, stamped with the Arms of Brazil.	Halter and Head-piece, of raw hide, for swimming horses through rivers.
A Bit.	

(BUENOS AYRES).

Fan, of Ostrich feathers.

(TRINIDAD).

Two Calabashes, or Water-Gourds.	A Flying Fish.
A Palm Basket, containing Wild Cotton.	A Sprig of Mangrove.
A large split Bamboo.	Reptiles captured in a room.
	Shell of Land Crab.

(MADEIRA).

Two Palm-branches.

(CAPE VERD ISLANDS).

Specimens of Shells.

(RUSSIAN LAPLAND).

A Whip from Tornea.	|	Rein-deer Harness and Hand Staff
A Painted Milk-Keg.		with rings; and Bone Marks for
A Pulk, or Lapland Sledge.		testing depth of snow.
A Pair of Deer-skin Boots from Tornea.		A Reindeer Skin.

(DALECARLIA).

A Woman's Cap.	A pair of Women's Shoes.
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ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Ordnance Survey, Comparisons of Standards of Length	From Sir Henry James.
Notice of the Golden Ornaments found near Padstow	E. Smirke, Esq.
Map of the Eastern Branch of the Watling-street, in the county of Northumberland ..	Henry Mac Lauchlan, Esq.
Memoir written during a Survey of the Watling-street	Ditto.
Sculptured Stones of Scotland, Vol. II	John Stuart, Esq., Edinburgh.
Baillière's New South Wales Gazetteer	From the Government of New South Wales.
Geology and Modern Thought	From the Edinburgh Geological Society.
Anthropological Review, Nos. 14, 15, 16; and Second Volume of Memoirs	From the Anthropological Society.
Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1865	From the Society.
Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1864-65	Ditto.
Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society	Ditto.
Journal of the Liverpool Polytechnic Society	Ditto.
Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1865-66	Ditto.
The Annual Report of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, for 1865-66.	Ditto.
Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1861-62	Ditto.
Journal of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, 1865-66	Ditto.

Proceedings of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society	From the Society.
33rd Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, 1865	Ditto.
Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, Part 5	From the Association.

MR. H. M. WHITLEY exhibited and described Rubbings of the undermentioned Memorial Brasses; stating that they were in continuation of those exhibited last year by Mr. Paull,* and that he hoped that, by next year, he should be able to complete the collection of Rubbings of all the Memorial Brasses in Cornwall.

Blisland: John Balsam, rector, 1410.†

Budock: John Killigrew and wife. The following is the Inscription: "Heere lyeth John Killigrew Esqvier of Arwenack, and Lord of y^e Manor of Killigrew in Cornewall, and Elizabeth Trewinnard his wife, he was the first Captaine of Pendennis Castle, made by King Henry the Eight, & so contined vntill the nynth of Qveene Elizabeth at which time God tooke him to his mercye, being the yeare of ovr lord 1567. Sr John Killigrew Knight † his son'e svedeeded him in y^e same place by the gift of Qveene Elizabeth."

East Antony: Margaret Arundell, daughter of Sir Warin Erchedeken, and lady of the manor of East Antony. 1420.

Gluias: Thomas Kylligrewe, with his wives Joan and Elizabeth. 1484.

* See *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. VI.

† Mentioned, in *Haines's Manual of Monumental Brasses*, as an instance in which the stole is omitted from the eucharistical vestments.

‡ To the memory of this Sir John and his wife there is a mural monument thus inscribed:

"Here lyeth the Bodies of Sr John Killigrewe of Arwenack in the Coynty of Cornewall Knight, who departed this life the 5 day of March An^o xxvi Rne. Eliz: and Dame Mary his wife, Daughter of Phillip Wolverston, of Wolverston Hall in the Coyntie of Svff: Esq. he was the Second Captain that Comaunded Pendenis Forte since the first erection thereof. he had issve by his saide Wife 3 Sonnes viz: John Thomas and Symon, and 2 Daughteers Mary & Katherine. John his son married Dorothy Daughter of Thomas Monck of Poderidge in the Coynty of Devon Esq by whome he had issve ix sonnes and 5 Daughters in whose memorie John Killigrewe, Grandsonne vnto Sr John Killigrewe hath of a piovs minde erected this Monvment Ano Dom'i 1617."

(Above the inscription are arms, and kneeling figures of the Knight and Dame, in alabaster).

Lanteglos by Fowey: Thomas de Mohun, son of John, the son and heir of Sir Reginald de Mohun and his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Fitzwilliam, also second brother of John, last lord of Mohun. c. 1440.*

John Mohun (son and heir of William Mohun and his wife Florence, a sister of Edward Courtney, Earl of Devon) and his wife Anne, daughter of Richard Code, with five sons and four daughters † (c. 1525).

Launceston: A Lady. "Her age 65; Married 41 yrs; Children 15." Lived three years at Launceston. (c. 1620). ‡

"Here shee liued not yeares full three
Died in fayth hope and charity."

Quethiock: Roger Kyngdon and his wife Joan, with eleven sons and five daughters. 1471. ||

The following Papers and Communications were read :

Modern Practice of Alchemy. From Mr. Jonathan Couch, F.L.S., &c.

Ornithological Occurrences in Cornwall. By Mr. E. Hearle Rodd.

Notice of Willsia Cornubica, a new species of naked-eyed Medusa. By Mr. C. W. Peach.

On some Saxon Silver Ornaments and Coins, found at Trewhiddle, St. Austell, in 1774. By Mr. Rogers, of Penrose.

Chronicles of the Cornish Saints. (I.—*St. Cuby*). By the Rev. John Adams, M.A.

* This Brass is cited in *Haines's Manual* among examples of peculiarities of military costume in the 15th century.

† The inscription records that John Mohun and his wife died, in September 1508, "*intra viginti quatuor horas ex infirmitat' vocat' Sudore*."

‡ This Brass is mentioned by Haines among instances corroborative of his statement that "A few brasses of this date are occasionally to be met with which are engraved by provincial artists, and are little better than miserable caricatures of the deceased."

|| This is one of the instances cited by Haines, in which "the elder children are sometimes represented in the proper costume of their profession, as ecclesiastics, &c.; and he mentions that Edward, son of Roger Kyngdon, bears the badge of a Crown-Keeper, or Yeoman of the Crown—a crown on the left shoulder. The costume of another son of Roger Kyngdon is mentioned in the same work among the "Varieties of Processional Dresses," and in illustration of statements that "the surplice and almuce were very frequently worn without the cope," and that "Perhaps the omission of the cope was optional, and at particular seasons it might have been customary not to wear it."

On the Cell-growth of Plants, &c. By Mr. Enys, of Enys.

Notice of a Barrow with Kist-vaen, on Trewavas Head. By Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A.

On "Jews in Cornwall." By the Rev. Dr. Bannister.

MR. ROGERS exhibited some of the silver ornaments and other articles mentioned in his Paper as having been found with Saxon Coins, at Trehiddle, near St. Austell, in 1774. They comprised fragments of a silver chalice-shaped cup; a "disciplinarium," consisting mainly of a silver cord terminated in four knobbed lashes like a scourge, as used by Friars Disciplinant for self-flagellation, especially on Ash-Wednesdays; a penannular brooch; the tip of a belt; buckles; richly chased bands, supposed to have been bracelets; and a long curved pin, the head curiously fashioned with fourteen facets chased in ornamental patterns and partly nielloed. Mr. Rogers also exhibited part of some ancient Pump-Gear found in Trevenen Mine, in Wendron, in a level (the 137 fathom) which had not been worked for at least 100 years.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the "disciplinarium" was an instrument with which persons in modern times were not familiar; but, doubtless, all would remember the conscientious manner in which Don Quixote inflicted self-flagellation, and the ingenuity with which his Squire transferred to the trunk of a tree the blows which he ought to have inflicted on himself.

FLINT FLAKES. Mr. Blight having stated in his Paper, that he found on the north-west side of the Barrow, numerous broken flints, which were possibly mere refuse chippings struck off in the course of manufacture, DR. BARHAM repeated the opinion which he had expressed at a previous meeting of this Institution—that the flints which he saw at Scilly were of natural and not artificial formation; and he felt assured that Mr. Blight, were he to examine them, would be of the same opinion. The fact that such flints had been found in places where persons had been interred, might to some extent account for the impression that they were used as weapons of offence and defence. He was convinced, however, that it would be impossible to account for the large quantity of flints which he saw in Scilly on the supposition that they were of artificial formation. (Dr. Barham exhibited some flints which he had found at Scilly, and also some which had been obtained from a cromlech on one of those islands).

DR. JAGO said, the fact that large quantities of unshaped flints had been found in certain localities did not prove that other

flints found in their vicinity were not works of art designed for tools or weapons.

The PRESIDENT said he believed it had been found that in the laborious process of chipping a single arrow-head from a piece of flint, at least from 140 to 150 chips would be struck off. The manufacture of one weapon would therefore account for a large quantity of waste chippings; as he believed had been proved, experimentally, by making arrow-heads from flints found in Norfolk. It did not follow, therefore, that because one article, undoubtedly the work of man, was found in a particular locality, all the chippings found in the same place were weapons also.

MR. BLIGHT said he did not wish to contend that every piece of flint, or flint-flake, was a weapon; and he added that Mr. Spence Bate had informed him that he had found flint chippings, together with ancient pottery and other objects marking human occupation, on some of the spots which, on the Ordnance Maps, were designated "Raised Beaches."

DR. BARHAM exhibited several flint-flakes found beneath the peat on Dartmoor, and other flints which he had picked up in the Scilly Islands. He had submitted both sorts to Sir John Lubbock, whose authority was among the highest, and he was of opinion that the former had unmistakably been worked by hand, and that the latter bore no trace of human interference. He (Dr. Barham) believed that not one in ten thousand to be found in Scilly, had been so worked; though it was quite possible that ancient Scillonians finding such objects, used them for various purposes. But he was satisfied that any person visiting Scilly, and finding these flints distributed in the superficial strata exposed in the cliffs, and scattered to an almost unlimited extent throughout the valleys, would feel convinced that they were due to some natural cause, and were not of human manufacture. At all events, it was clear that a vast number of them had never been worked; and, whether they had been formed by ordinary causes of fracture, or by variations of temperature,—whether they were to be considered as chippings caused in the formation of tools, or as results of natural causes,—it was certain that none of those "chippings" were themselves actually tools.

DR. JAGO said he did not wish to intimate that flint flakes were not found in Cornwall or the Isles of Scilly which had not been fashioned by hand. He only wished to observe that the localities in which such flints had been picked up are for the most part distinguished for their numerous barrows and other remains of early inhabitants, and, it may be added, easy accessibility by sea. And he therefore considered it as still open to question, whether such flints owe their distribution to geological causes, or

whether they might not have been imported by such inhabitants for manufacturing purposes.

JEWS IN CORNWALL. The REV. DR. BANNISTER read extracts from his Paper, the purport of which is to answer affirmatively the question: "Are there Jews in Cornwall?" which, in the April Number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, Professor Max Müller propounded for solution, and answered negatively. Observations on the subject were made by the PRESIDENT, by the REV. JOHN CARNE, and by DR. BARHAM.

The following propositions of thanks were agreed to :

On motion by the REV. H. S. SLIGHT, seconded by MR. CHILCOTT, to the contributors of Papers or other communications, and to the donors to the Library and Museum.

On motion by the PRESIDENT, to the Mayor of Truro, for his kindness in granting the use of the Council Chamber for this Meeting.—MR. SOLOMON acknowledged the compliment.

On motion by MR. ROGERS, seconded by MR. TWEEDY, to the President for the kindness and ability with which he had presided over the Meeting, as over the interests of the Institution generally.

JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

No. VIII.

OCTOBER.

1867.

- I.—*Tin Trade between Britain and Alexandria in the Seventh Century.*
—By EDWARD SMIRKE, *Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, &c.*

THERE is a class of historical authorities to which we are generally indisposed to resort, when in search of materials for secular history, because they are apt to assume in their readers a faith in many marvellous incidents contained in them, which critical readers of the present day can hardly be expected to feel. Of such a class are many of the writers usually termed “monkish.” Yet of these a very large portion of the early and mediæval history of Europe must necessarily consist. We read them in search of records of contemporaneous events, not only because they are often the only sources of information, but because, for the most part, we have no reason to doubt that, in matters within their knowledge, the authors are probably telling us what *they* believed to be true. But, for the purpose of discriminating truth from error or falsehood, the reader must bring to bear upon the subject a competent amount of experience and judgment, and a knowledge of the ordinary course of human events. What seems to us improbable we venture to doubt; what is plainly impossible we may reject without scruple.

These remarks are by no means confined to the writers who penned the annals of their times in the scriptoria of an ancient

cloister ; they are applicable also to some of the most authentic historians of classic times. When Titus Livius relates the political events of Roman history, we are disposed to place reliance on him. But when he tells us that in the year of Rome 538 an "ox spoke" in Sicily, we pass over the incident without even troubling ourselves to enquire what the animal said, or what language or provincial dialect it employed as the vehicle of its observations. And so it is when we turn over the ponderous volumes (now exceeding fifty volumes folio, and still incomplete) of those "Acts of the Saints" which are called, after the name of one of the earliest editors, Bollandists.

It is to one of these fifty volumes that I desire to draw your attention respecting a matter of some interest in this county.

We have all heard, till we are all well nigh tired of hearing, the names of Strabo, Diodorus, and other Roman and Græco-Roman writers, who have told us of the Phœnician and Carthaginian traffic with Britain in tin. But from these writers, even the latest of them, down to the 11th or 12th century, there is a vast chasm of 800 years at least, in which a record of anything like trustworthy facts in relation to the tin-trade must be admitted to be exceedingly rare. Perhaps no one, who reads this, will be able to point out, at the moment, a single instance of such a record.

The Collection to which I refer was not, I believe, regarded, even by the compilers of it, as a series of unimpeachable biographies of those who are accepted as saintly persons by the Church of Rome. The volumes are accompanied by critical observations on the narratives and their authors ; and I have reason to believe that in most cases the miraculous agency attributed to the Saints, whose lives are recorded in them, is matter on which even an "orthodox" reader is at liberty to exercise his own judgment.

There are many points of local history in them to which modern writers of intelligence have had no scruple to refer for illustration of the political condition, the municipal institutions, or the social manners and customs, of times and peoples which have long disappeared from our present geography, or memory, or have assumed very different names or forms. Raynouard, in his history of the municipal institutions of France, and, if I recollect rightly, the

learned and candid Guizot, are not ashamed to own themselves occasionally indebted to such authority.

The story, which I have appended to this paper in a Latin version of the original biographer by Anastasius, contains the following incident in the life of John the Almoner, patriarch of Alexandria.

A shipowner, or master (for "naucerus" may stand for either), who had suffered severely by repeated disasters at sea, applied to John for assistance. The patriarch made a liberal advance to him of money, put under his control a ship which belonged to the Church of Alexandria, and advised him to lay in a cargo of corn. The ship-master set sail and had a stormy voyage of twenty days, during which he saw neither star nor landmarks to guide him; but, during this perilous voyage, the pilot at the helm saw (or fancied that he saw) the visionary form of the holy patriarch himself, assisting at the helm and exhorting him to persevere in his course without fear. On the twentieth day the ship reached the islands of Britain. On going ashore, the master found that there was a famine raging in the country. On hearing of the arrival of a cargo of corn, the local authorities (whoever they may have been) offered to buy all the corn, and to give in exchange either cash or tin, as the master might choose. He accepted half in money and half in tin, and then set sail on a prosperous voyage back to Alexandria. On his arrival, the master sold part of the tin to an old comrade with whom he had been used to deal on former occasions; but, upon assaying the metal, the tin was found to have been wholly transmuted into pure silver! On further examination of the cargo, it was found that the whole of the tin had undergone a similar conversion;—and so the story closes with a reference to like miracles wrought by divine interposition in testimony of the mercy and power of the Almighty.

With regard to the præter-natural element of this story I have nothing to say. The vision of the steersman was, it would seem, apparent only to himself, and may have been what some theological critics would call "a subjective phenomenon." With respect to the transmutation of the tin, I cannot offer so convenient a solution of the difficulty; and I therefore leave it to be dealt with by the professional hagiologist, and confine myself to a short notice of those who are the principal vouchers for the tale.

Among the names of theological celebrity in the 7th Century of the Christian era, I find that of *John*, commonly called "*the Almoner*." He was, as I have said, the patriarch of Alexandria in or about the first sixteen years of that century, the date of his death being supposed to have been the year 616, or 620. His life was the subject of a memoir by a Greek bishop of Cyprus, *Leontius*, who was nearly his contemporary. It is doubtful whether any copy of his manuscript biography is now to be found; but there are translations of it by a Byzantine *Logotheta*, a dignified officer of the Emperor *Constantine Porphyrogeneta* in the 10th Century, usually called *Simeon Metaphrastes*; and also by *Anastasius*, commonly called "*The Librarian*," a writer of the 9th Century.

We may safely accept these names as having belonged to genuine historical persons. As to *John*, the Patriarch, the sceptical tendencies of *Gibbon* himself have suggested no doubt concerning his existence and character.* With regard to *Leontius*, his was so familiar a name that it is more difficult to identify him; but the voices of the best authorities concur in treating him as at least a very early writer, of a date not very different from that of *John* the Patriarch himself. Those who wish to investigate this matter will find information collected in the *Bibliotheca Græca* of *Fabricius*, 8th Vol. of the last edition (1811), pages 309, 329, &c.

Now I will shortly state in what manner I propose to utilize the life of this patriarch for ordinary secular purposes. I wish so to use him as to help us to supply proof of intercourse between Alexandria and the British Islands in the traffic in tin in the 7th Century.

If the statement of *Leontius* be a true one so far as regards this intercourse, merchants of Alexandria must have been acquainted with Britain as a country in which tin might be procured. It would also seem that the voyage by sea was at that time a continuous one. Whether this sea voyage of 20 days direct from Alexandria would have been accepted as a historical fact by the late very learned author of the *Historical Survey of the*

* *Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Ch. 46, 47.

Astronomy of the Ancients—Sir George Cornwall Lewis—may be doubtful, and it is perhaps part of the miracle; but I incline to think that he would not have rejected the story as reasonable evidence of a subsisting traffic between Cornwall, or Devon, and the shores of the Mediterranean, in the article of tin.

In my opinion, the marvellous part of the story would have been little or no obstacle to the reception of it at the time of Leontius, or even in the later times of Anastasius and of Metaphrastes. Indeed the latter is said to have been rather disposed, in his translations, to over-season the sensational element, and to have improved in this respect on the originals. But if the tin trade with the Damnonian district had been an unheard-of figment in those times, the miracle itself would have been in serious danger of rejection, and the biographers of the Saint would hardly have ventured to make it the vehicle of so attractive an anecdote. Indeed, the author of even an avowed fiction, such as a novel or a drama, knows his interest too well to surround the most effective incidents or scenes of his story with external facts and circumstances at variance with his reader's ordinary experience, or with familiar and notorious facts. In the case before us, there is no reason to suspect that Leontius and his Latin translators were deliberately circulating a narrative of which the Saint was the hero, which they did not themselves believe to be true.

*Vita S. Joh: Eleemosynarii Episcopi. Auctore Leontio Episcopo.
Interprete Anastasio, S. R. E. Bibliothecario.*

[*Acta Sanctorum, Jan. 23. Vol. 2, fol. 501*].

Naclerus quidam peregrinus damna pertulit, et accedens hunc beatum virum, rogabat cum multis lacrymis ut compateretur ei sicut et omnibus aliis. Præcepitque eum accipere quinque libras auri. Cumque accepisset has, abiens emit enthecā et misit in navim. Mox accidit ut extra Pharum naufragium pertulisset; navim verò non perdidit. Accessit iterum ad eum, de bonâ ejus voluntate præsumens, et dixit: "Miserere mei, ut Deus mundi misertus est." Cui ille patriarcha dixit: "Crede, frater, nisi misisses pecuniis Ecclesiæ illas pecunias quæ tibi remanserant, nullatenus naufragium pertulisses. De malis enim habuisti eas,

“et perditæ sunt cum eis et quæ fuerunt ex bonis.” Verùm præcepit denuo dari ei decem libras auri, denunciâns ei ne commiseret eis alias pecunias.

Emens prætereâ enthecâ et navigans uno die, vento valido flante, projectus est in terram, et omnia perdidit et ipsam navem, et non sunt salvatæ nisi animæ tantum. Voluit ergo præ confusione et angustiâ idem nauclerus necare seipsum. Sed Deus, qui semper salutem hominum providet, revelavit hoc beato Patriarchæ. Et cum audisset quod acciderat ei, nunciat ei venire ad se nihil omninò dubitans. Tunc aspersit se pulvere, et tunicam scindens, indecenter accedit ad eum. Cumque vidisset eum in tali habitu, ille Sanctus redarguit eum et dixit: “Misereatur tui Dominus benedictus Deus. Credo ei quod ab hodiernâ die nequaquam naufragium incidas, usque quo moriaris. Hoc vero tibi contigit eo quod et ipsa navis tua ex injustitiâ esset possessa.”

Mox ergo jussit tradi ei unam magnam navim, plenam frumento viginti millium modiorum, de illis navibus quæ sanctissimæ ecclesiæ subjectæ ministrabant. Quam recipiens exiit Alexandria et affirmabat ipse nauclerus asseverans, “Viginti diebus et noctibus vehementi vento navigavimus, non valentes omnino scire quo issemus, neque per stellas, neque per loca, excepto quod gubernator videbat illum patriarcham secum tenentem temonem et dicentem sibi: ‘Ne timeas, bene navigas.’ Igitur post vigesimum diem apparuimus in insulis Britanniæ, et descendantibus nobis in terram,* invenimus illuc famem magnam. Cum ergo dixissemus Primo civitatis, quod frumentum in navi portarem, dixit: ‘Bene Deus adduxit vos; quicquid vultis elegite, aut per singulos modios numisma unum, aut ejusdem ponderis accipite stannum.’ Elegimus itaque dimidium sic, et dimidium sic.” †

Rem autem vadit dicere sermo, inexpertis munerum Dei incredibilem quidem et sine fide; his vero qui experientiam miraculi ejus habent, credibilem atque acceptam.

Navi prætereâ Alexandriam cum gaudio reversâ, quievimus in

* The annotator considers this to be Cornwall, or the western part of England.

† *Var. lect.* Pro dimidio aurum, pro reliquo stannum, præbentes.”

Pentapoli,* et asportavit nauclerus de illo stanno, ut venundaret illud ; habebat enim illic antiquum socium in negotiis petentem ex eodem stanno. Dat ei in sacco quasi quinquaginta libras ; at ille volens probare speciem si bona esset, solvit illud in igne et invenit argentum purum. Putavitque se esse tentatum, et retulit ei saccum dicens : “Deus indulgeat tibi. Numquid invenisti me impostorem “erga te, quia tentando argentum pro stanno dedisti mihi ?” Expavescens vero de sermone illo nauclerus dicit : “Crede, ego pro “stanno illud habeo. Si vero Ille, qui fecit de aquâ vinum, ipse “per orationes Patriarchæ fecit et stannum argentum, nihil mirum. “Et ut satisfias, veni ad navim et videbis cætera istius metalli “socio quod accepisti.”

Ascendentes itaque invenerunt stannum argentum optimum factum. Et non est peregrinum miraculum, O philochristi. Qui enim quinque panes multiplicavit, et rursus aquam Ægypti transmutavit in sanguinem, et virgam in serpentem transmutavit, et transtulit flammam in rorem ; facilius et hoc tam gloriosum miraculum operatus est, quatenus ut famulum suum ditaret, et nauclero misericordiam suam præstaret.

(Translation).

A foreign ship-master, who had suffered losses, came to the holy man (St. John) and entreated him with many tears to have compassion on him as he had on every one else. By his direction the master received five pounds of gold coin, with which he bought a chest which he put on board the ship. It so happened that he was shortly afterwards wrecked off the Pharos ; but the ship was not lost. The ship-master again applied to the Saint, relying on his good will, and said : “Have pity on me, even as God pitied the world.” To whom the Patriarch replied : “Believe me, “brother, if you had not mixed the money of the Church with “your own remaining money, you would not have suffered ship- “wreck. For with your money, the produce of evil dealings,

* “Decapolis,” according to the Greek of Metaphrastes. “Pentapolis” is no doubt right. The Five Towns of Cyrenaica, on the African coast, are referred to.

“has been lost also that which was of good.” But the Saint again ordered that ten pounds of gold coin should be given to him, enjoining him not to mix it with other money.

Thereupon the master bought another chest, and sailing one day in a violent gale, he was driven on shore and lost ship and all without saving anything but the lives of the crew. The master was now so utterly confounded and distressed that he would have killed himself. But God, who ever makes provision for the saving of men, revealed this to the blessed Patriarch, who, when he heard what had happened, sent for the man and told him to come to him without scruple or fear. Then the ship-master, having sprinkled himself with dust and rent his garment, presented himself in that unseemly state to the Saint, who, when he saw him in that condition, remonstrated with him and said: “The blessed Lord God have mercy upon you. I trust in him that from henceforth no such calamity shall again befall you for the rest of your life. This has happened to you, because your very ship itself had come into your possession by some unjust means.”

The Patriarch then caused to be delivered to the man a great ship full of corn, containing 20,000 bushels, being one of the ships which were in the service of Holy Church. In command of this vessel the ship-master sailed out of Alexandria on his voyage. On this occasion he made the declaration following:—“For twenty days and nights the wind blew so hard that we could not ascertain our course either by the stars or appearance of the coast; except that the pilot saw the Patriarch at the helm with him, who bade him not to fear, for he was on the right course. After the twentieth day we were in sight of the islands of Britain, and going on shore we found a great famine prevailing there. When we informed the chief authority of the place that we had a cargo of wheat on board, he said: ‘It is well; God has brought you hither; now make your choice as you please, selling your corn at so much money per bushel, or taking an equal weight of tin.’ Thereupon we sold half the cargo in one way, and half in the other.”

The story that follows is indeed incredible to those who know not the beneficence of God; but to those who have experienced his marvels it is credible and received with faith.

On the happy return of the ship to Alexandria, we anchored

off Pentapolis, and the master discharged some of the tin for sale to an old comrade in business, who wanted some of it, giving him twenty pounds of it in a bag. The person who received it, being desirous of testing the purity of the metal, melted it and found it to be pure silver. Thinking that the master meant to try his fidelity, he brought back the sack, saying: "God forgive you. "Have you ever found me to be such a cheat that you must needs "try my honesty by putting silver instead of tin into the bag?" Upon hearing this, the master was astonished, and said: "Believe "me, I gave it to you as tin ; but if He that made wine of water, "hath, through the prayers of the Patriarch, made tin into silver, "it is nothing wonderful. Come to the ship, and you shall see "the rest of the metal, of which you have received a part."— Going on board, they found the tin all converted into pure silver.

The narrative then goes on to liken the miracle to others of the New and Old Testament, and represents the present one as worked for the enrichment of God's servant, and for a testimony of mercy to the shipper.

As the "famulus Dei" must refer to the Patriarch, it should seem that in some way, directly or indirectly, he was interested in the success of the consignment. Indeed, the vessel itself was Church property.

II.—*Saxon Silver Ornaments and Coins found at Trehiddle, near St. Austell, A.D. 1774.*—By JOHN JOPE ROGERS, Penrose.

THE Ninth Volume of *Archæologia* (page 187) contains a brief notice, by Mr. Philip Rashleigh, of this discovery, which occurred on November 8, 1774, during the process of streaming for tin, about seventeen feet below surface, in a tenement, parcel of the manor of Trehiddle, in the valley below St. Austell.

That notice was read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1788, and is illustrated by a very accurately engraved plate, which represents the silver ornaments, together with two objects in gold, and one of the coins of Burgred's reign. Scarcely any description of the Ornaments is given; and although the Coins were numerous, and comprised some very rare types, very little is said about them.

Out of about 114 Coins originally secured, 70 are preserved in the Cabinet of Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh, 5 are still at Penrose, and 12 others, now lost sight of, were long in the hands of the Reverend Richard Hennah of St. Austell; whilst almost all the Ornaments, excepting the two objects in gold, remain at Penrose.

It may be interesting to Antiquaries that we should rescue from oblivion what else can be learnt of this interesting hoard, before its component parts shall have suffered from lapse of time, or from dispersion.

The hoard consisted of the two gold objects, since lost, one of them being a circular pendant ornament enriched with filagree; a silver chalice-shaped cup, broken into several pieces, the hollow of the bowl having suffered much from oxydation; a silver cord (considered to have been a "disciplinarium") of curious workmanship, terminated in four knobbed lashes, like a scourge, at one end, whilst the other end was looped and rove through a dark mottled amulet of glass; a penannular brooch; the tip of a belt; buckles; richly-chased bands, supposed to have been bracelets; a long curved pin, the head of which is curiously fashioned with fourteen facets chased in various ornamental patterns and partly nielloed. There were also about 114 silver pennies, con-

sisting of coins of five of the Kings of Mercia, an unique penny of Eanred, King of Northumbria, with others, of which a list is appended.—Mr. C. S. Gilbert, in his *History of Cornwall* (vol. ii, 869) says that the cup contained the coins, when found.

Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh has furnished me with the means of comparing this hoard with a very similar hoard of Saxon Coins which was found in 1838 at Gravesend, and described by Mr. Hawkins in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. iii, pp. 14, 54.

The Gravesend hoard was much richer in coins than that of Trehiddle, as the former consisted of 550 coins, the latter of only 114; but the two hoards are so similar in many respects that a comparison of them cannot fail to interest the Saxon student.

The Gravesend hoard, being near East Anglia, contains coins of that Kingdom in large numbers, not one of which is to be found in the Trehiddle hoard. But the latter, being in the West of *Mercia*, contains, as might be expected, a greater variety of Mercian coins. Each contained coins of Louis le Debonaire, of Ceolnoth Archbishop of Canterbury, of Ceolwulf one specimen and by the same moneyer; and all the moneyers of Burgred's which are in the Trehiddle hoard, were found at Gravesend. Coins of Burgred, King of Mercia (852–874) are the most numerous in each hoard, and the coin of the latest King in each case is one of Alfred (872–901). Taken together, they form an almost uninterrupted series of coins of 14 Saxon Kings, from Offa, King of Mercia, down to Alfred, *i.e.*, from 757 to 901.

Let us endeavour to account for, and to fix the date of, the deposit of these treasures.

The latest commencement of a reign in the Trehiddle hoard is that of Ceolwulf, 874; the latest at Gravesend is that of Athelstan, 878. The former therefore must have been secreted after the year 874, and the latter after the year 878; but as there are but two coins of Alfred's reign in the Trehiddle hoard, and only one of that reign was found at Gravesend, and as that King reigned until the latest period of all the Kings whose coins occur at either place, it is probable that the former hoard was deposited soon after 874, and the latter soon after 878.

We learn from the *Saxon Chronicle*, that the Danish army invaded the south-west parts of England, and Alfred drove them

beyond Exeter, A.D. 877. Mention is also made of the Danes being on the coast of Devon with 23 ships in 878. Cornwall would then have been in a state of alarm and disquiet, especially the coast; and the fear of a landing of the enemy in St. Austell Bay may have occasioned the burial of this hoard, which afterwards lay hid, unknown and undisturbed, for nine centuries.

A carefully compiled Table of Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh's coins is appended, in which every reign is distinguished, and the various types and names of the different moneymen are given, with the exact weight of each coin in grains; followed by a Comparative Table of the contents of the two hoards.

I am not aware that any personal or other ornaments were found at Gravesend; and it is in this respect that the two hoards mainly differ. Amongst the ornaments found at Trehiddle, all of which are of a rare period, two articles are conspicuous, *i.e.*, the silver cup, and the silver *disciplinarium*. The Reverend Dr. Rock, who has seen them, does not hesitate to pronounce the use of the latter to have been rightly conjectured. The former has been considered to be a sacramental cup; but Dr. Rock and other eminent archæologists think that its use was not sacred, but secular, as it is believed that sacramental cups of that date were never made with a rim at the edge, such as this has.

Upon one embossed ring, or ferule, of silver, a Cross is engraved; and this symbol of Christianity, coupled with the use of the *disciplinarium*, may have led to the conjecture that the cup was also of sacred use.

It only remains that I should acknowledge the great assistance which Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh has rendered me in the endeavour to record more minutely than had been done before, this interesting Cornish hoard; especially by furnishing me with the careful Tables of Coins which are appended.

Those who desire to pursue the subject further are referred to descriptions of two other Saxon hoards, *i.e.*, that discovered at Cuerdale, in Lancashire, in 1840, (*Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. v, pp. 1-119); and that at Croydon, Surrey, discovered in 1862, (*Num. Chron.*, vol. ii, new series, p. 302, and vol. iv, p. 232). The former of these contained 7000 coins, and was buried about A.D. 901; the latter about 250, supposed to have been buried A.D. 872.

All these four hoards were buried during Alfred's reign, and, taken together, they form a valuable means of judging of the currency of that period, and of the troubles which occasioned their secret deposit.

COINS FOUND AT TREWHIDDLE, NEAR ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL,
IN 1774.

The following are those which came into the possession of Philip Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, and are now in the Collection of Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., (1867).

Kings of Mercia.

OFFA.—A.D. 757 to A.D. 796. Silver Penny.

Type, Ruding, pl. iv, 13; Hawkins, 66.

Obverse. : · OFFA REX

The king's head in profile to the right, the bust reaching to the edge of the coin.

Reverse. IBBÆ

Weight, 17¼ grs.

One letter in each angle of an ornamented cross, inclosed by a quatrefoil of fine work.

COENVULF.—A.D. 796–818. Silver Penny.

Obv. COENVULF REX $\overline{\text{M}}$ (for Merciorum).

Head in profile to the right. Type, Rud: pl. vi, 12.

Rev. pERHEARDI $\overline{\text{M}}$ ONETÆ *Weight, 22¼ grs.*

A double cross, no inner circle. (The late Mr. Hennah of St. Austell had another coin of this type).

BEORNWULF.—A.D. 820–824.

Type, this coin is engraved in Rud: App: pl. xxvii.

Obv. X BEORNpVLF REX

A very rude head in profile to the right, and within the inner circle.

Rev. X : · $\overline{\text{M}}$: · ON : · N : · A : · *Weight, 22 grs.*

A cross crosslet, within a circle.



N.B. This coin is *the most rare and valuable* of all the coins found in this hoard, except perhaps that of Eanred.

BERHTULF.—A.D. 839–852.

1. Type engraved in Rud : App : pl. xxvii, 1, from this coin.

Obv. BERHTVVLFR EX

Head in profile to the right, bust to the edge of the coin.




Rev.  EANBALD  ONE TA *Weight*, 14½ grs.

The last two letters forming the type of the centre, and being divided by a long cross.


2. Type engraved in Ruding from this coin, App : pl. xxvii, 2.

Obv. BERHTYYLFR EX

A very rude head, as the last coin.

Rev.  BRID  ONETA *Weight*, 13½ grs.In the centre of the coin the letter 

- 3.


Obv. Legend and type as the last coin.*Rev.*  BYRNYVALD *Weight*, 18 grs.

A cross crosslet, with wedges connecting the extremities.

- 4.

Obv. and *Rev.* Legends as the last coin, but the type on the *Rev.* differs, inasmuch as the cross crosslet has *not* wedges at the extremities. *Weight*, 18 grs.

5. Type engraved from this coin in Rud : App : pl. xxvii, 3.


The *Obv.* as before, but the *Rev.* has a large letter  in the centre of the coin.

This coin is broken. The fragment weighs 13½ grs.

- 6.

Obv. and *Rev.* Legends and Head as before ; but the *Rev.* type is a cross, with two limbs of it plain, and two limbs cross crosslet. Rud : pl. vii, 1. *Weight*, 13 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.

- 7.

Obv. as before ; type engraved from this coin, Rud : App : pl. xxvii, 4.*Rev.*  BYRHE . . . M *Weight*, 10 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.

A cross moline. This coin is broken.

- 8.

Obv. and *Rev.* type as the last coin, but with a different moneyer, DENEHEAH *Weight*, 18 grs.

- 9.

Obv. and *Rev.* Legends as the last coin, but the type on *Rev.* is a cross crosslet. Ruding, pl. vii, 4. *Weight*, 18 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs.

BURGRED.—A.D. 852—874.

Types as Ruding, pl. vii and viii, all varying slightly in the *Obv.* form of head, or bust.

1.

Obv. ☩ BVRRED REX

Head to the right, bust to edge of coin.

Rev. ☩ DVDDA MONETA *Weight*, $18\frac{6}{10}$ grs.

Legend in three lines, and on the *Obv.* beginning over the forehead.

2.

Obv. As the last coin.

Rev. DVDA M- ϕ -NETA as before. *Weight*, $16\frac{8}{10}$ grs.

This moneyer is on coins of Cuthred, King of Kent.

3.

Obv. ☩ BVRLR $\overline{\omega}$ ED REX

Rev. As the last coin. A broad coin. *Weight*, $19\frac{2}{10}$ grs.

4.

Obv. BVRRED REX —

Rev. DVDPINE MONETA *Weight*, $19\frac{8}{10}$ grs.

5.

Obv. and *Rev.* as the last coin, but from a different die. A piece is broken off. *Weight*, $14\frac{8}{10}$ grs.

6.

Obv. ☩ BVRLR ☩ ED REX —

Head and bust peculiar. The legend beginning over the forehead.

Rev. ☩ DVDECIL MONETA *Weight*, $16\frac{8}{10}$ grs.

Ruding, pl. vii, 1, 2, 15.

7.

Obv. ☩ BVRLR ED REX A A broad coin.

Rev. ☩ The same moneyer as the last coin. A small piece broken from the coin. *Weight*, $19\frac{9}{10}$ grs.

8.

Obv. ☩ BVRRED REX — X

Rev. ☩ DILA MONETA *Weight*, $20\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

9.

Obv. BVRRED REX

Rev. As the last coin. *Weight*, $18\frac{7}{10}$ grs.

10.

Obv. Legend as on coin No. 4.

Rev. LIAFMAN MONETA *Weight*, $18\frac{7}{10}$ grs.

11.

Obv. ☩ Legend as coin No. 2.

Rev. OSMVND MONETA *Weight*, $16\frac{4}{10}$ grs.

12.
Obv. and *Rev.* as the last coin. *Weight*, $22\frac{1}{10}$ *grs.*
 The coin has a coppery appearance.
13.
Obv. As the coin No. 4.
Rev. OSMVNE MONETA *Weight*, $19\frac{8}{10}$ *grs.*
14.
Obv. As No 1, but with a rose in the king's breast.
Rev. HVLERED MONETA :· *Weight*, $18\frac{4}{10}$ *grs.*
15.
Obv. BVRLED REX —
 Head with a double circle around it.
Rev. HVLERED M-ϕ-NETA :· *Weight*, $20\frac{9}{10}$ *grs.*
16.
Obv. and *Rev.* the same, though from a different die.
Weight, $18\frac{1}{2}$ *grs.*
17.
Obv. ☩ BVRLED REX ∞ the same.
Rev. HVLERED MONETA *Weight*, $15\frac{6}{10}$ *grs.*
18.
Obv. and *Rev.* Legend similar to No. 16. *Weight*, $16\frac{9}{10}$ *grs.*
19.
Obv. The same as No. 2.
Rev. CENRED MONETA *Weight*, $16\frac{1}{10}$ *grs.*
20.
Obv. Legend as No. 4.
Rev. VVINE MONETA *Weight*, $15\frac{6}{10}$ *grs.*
21.
Obv. ☩ BVRLED REX M —
 The bust divides the legend.
Rev. Legend as the last coin. *Weight*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ *grs.*
 This coin is similar to Æthelbeart's coins, who was sole monarch
 A.D. 856—866.
22.
Obv. Legend as No. 4. (The coin is cracked).
Rev. ☩ / \ AMIANIONETA *Weight*, $16\frac{4}{10}$ *grs.*
23.
Obv. BVRLED REX — ☩
Rev. BEALZTANIONETA *Weight*, $17\frac{6}{10}$ *grs.*

24.
Obv. BVRRED REX $\overline{\omega}$
Rev. Legend as the last coin. *Weight*, $16\frac{8}{10}$ grs.
25.
Obv. Legend as No. 9.
Rev. BERHEAM MONETA *Weight*, $16\frac{6}{10}$ grs.
 A small piece of the coin broken.
26.
Obv. Legend as No. 4. The coin is cracked.
Rev. \boxtimes BERHEAM MONETA *Weight*, $15\frac{8}{10}$ grs.
27.
Obv. Legend as No. 24.
Rev. HEAVVLF MONETA *Weight*, $18\frac{8}{10}$ grs.
28.
Obv. Legend as No. 4.
Rev. As the last coin. *Weight*, $17\frac{1}{10}$ grs.
29.
Obv. BVRRED RE $\overline{\omega}$
Rev. BERTHEL ω - ϕ -NETA *Weight*, $18\frac{5}{10}$ grs.
30.
Obv. \boxtimes BVRRED REX —
 Head and bust peculiar. Rud: pl. vii, 4.
Rev. TATA MONETA *Weight*, $23\frac{8}{10}$ grs.
31.
Obv. Legend as No. 9.
Rev. HEREFERÐ, MONETA *Weight*, $14\frac{4}{10}$ grs.
32.
Obv. BVRRED REX ω
Rev. LVNEHEL MONETA *Weight*, $16\frac{7}{10}$ grs.
33.
Obv. Legend as No. 9. The edge broken.
Rev. LVNEHL MONETA *Weight*, $13\frac{9}{10}$ grs.
34.
Obv. Legend as No. 4.
Rev. Legend as the last coin. *Weight*, $16\frac{9}{10}$ grs.
35.
Obv. BVRRED RE ω
Rev. LVÐHERE MONETA *Weight*, 19 grs.

36.

Obv. B V R E Half a coin.

The head surrounded by a dotted circle.

Rev. C V Ð H E I . . M . . E T A*Weight*, $9\frac{1}{10}$ grs.

37.

Obv. ☒ B V R L R E D R E X*Rev.* V V L F E A R D M O N E T A*Weight*, $16\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

38.

Obv. ☒ B V R L R E D R E*Rev.* þ Γ F E A R D M O N E T A*Weight*, $19\frac{3}{10}$ grs.

39.

Obv. Legend as No. 9.*Rev.* ☒ H Y S S A M O N E T A*Weight*, 17 grs.

The late Mr. Hewitt, Watchmaker, of Fowey, had a few (about four) coins of Burgred from the same hoard; but the only difference from the above was in a coin like No. 37, which had the letter \mathfrak{C} after the king's title on *Obv.*

Two types of Burgred's reign occur amongst those at Penrose, which differ from Mr. Rashleigh's, viz.,

1.

Obv. B V R L R E D R E +*Rev.* H Y Ð H E R E M O N E T A

This moneyer occurs also in the Gravesend hoard.

2.

Obv. As No. 1.*Rev.* H E A V V L F M O : : E T A

CIOLVULF II.—A.D. 874. The last king of Mercia.

Obv. C I O L V V L F R E X \mathfrak{C}

The king's head in profile to the right, very rude. The bust to the edge of the coin.

Rev. ☒ E A N V V L F \mathfrak{C} O N E : T :*Weight*, $21\frac{1}{4}$ grs.Within the inner circle the letter \mathfrak{A} .

This coin is engraved in Ruding, App: pl. xxvii. This is one of the rarest coins of the hoard.

King of Northumberland (?)

EANRED.—A.D. 808–840. Silver Penny.

Obv. ☩ EANRED REX

The king's head in profile to the right. The bust to the edge of the coin.

Rev. ☩ DES MONETA $\overline{\omega}$

A cross, two limbs of which are crosslet, two are moline.

If this coin is of Eanred of Northumberland, *it is the only silver penny of that king, and is unique in its type and variety.* It is also the first time that a silver penny occurs in the series of Northumbrian coins, all the coins of that series being *copper styecas*, until A.D. 901, or later. See Mr. Hawkins' remarks on this unique coin, in pages 41 and 42 of his work on English Silver Coins.

Sole Monarchs.

ECGBEORHT.—A.D. 800–837. The first Sole Monarch, so-called.

1.

Obv. ☩ ECLBEORHT REX

A very rude head to the right, and within the inner circle.

Rev. ☩ DVNVN ω ONETA *Weight, 20½ grs.*

A cross botoné. An unique variety. Engraved in Ruding, App: pl. xxvii, 1. See Hawk: p. 55.

2.

Obv. ☩ ECLBEARHT REX

No head, but a plain cross within the inner circle.

Rev. ☩ OBA ω ONETA *Weight, 22 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs.*

A cross with six limbs, very rude. Engraved in Ruding, App: pl. xxvii, 2.

There was another coin of Ecgbeorht's in this hoard, which the late Rev. R. Hennah possessed, but its description has never been published.

All the coins of this king are very rare.

ETHELVULF.—A.D. 837–856. (Son of Ecgbeorht).

1.

Obv. EDELVVLF REX

Head to the right, bust to the edge of the coin.

Rev. ☩ ω ANIN ω *Weight, 14 grs.*

A cross with eight limbs. Engraved in Rud: App: pl. xxvii, 1.

2.

Obv. Legend as the last coin.

A very rude head, to the right; contained within the inner circle.

Rev. ☩ BEAL ω VND *Weight, 20½ grs.*

A cross potent. Engraved in Rud: App: pl. xxvii, 2; Hawk: lvi, 12.

3.

Obv. Legend as before. Bust to the edge of the coin.*Rev.* ☩ EÐELHERE *Weight, 17½ grs.*A cross, two limbs moline, and two patonce. Engraved in Rud:
App: pl. xxviii, 3.

4.

Obv. ☩ EÐELVVLF REX DORB

(Dorobernia, Canterbury). The word DORB is within the inner circle.

Rev. VVILHEM MONETA CANT

The word "Cant" within the inner circle. Rud: pl. xv, 5.

Weight, 19 grs.

5.

Obv. ÆÐELVVLF REX

A plain cross, with a wedge in each angle.

Rev. ☩ MANNÆ MONETL SAXONIORVMThe word "Saxoniorum" is within the inner circle, in three lines.
Rud: pl. xv, 6.*Weight, 19 grs.*

6.

Obv. Legend as the last coin.

Head to the right, bust to the edge of coin.

Rev. ☩ EÐELMOD MONETA *Weight, 18 grs.*

The legend crossways. Ruding, pl. xiv, 2.

Another type of this monarch is at Penrose.

Obv. ☩ E W Γ F REX (Broken).

DORIBI in centre of coin.

Rev. ☩ VVEALI-I (EARD)

CANT in monogram in centre of coin.

ÆTHELRED I.—A.D. 866–871.

1.

Obv. ÆÐELRED REX

Head to the right, bust to edge of coin.

Rev. BIARNMOD MONETA ∴ A ∴

The legend in four lines, across the coin. Rud: pl. xv, 5.

Weight, 15¾ grs.

2.

Obv. Legend and Head as the last coin.*Rev.* TORHTMVND MONETA ∴ A ∴

Legend as before, in four lines.

Weight, 14½ grs.

ALFRED (THE GREAT).—A.D. 872–901.

1.

Obv. ☩ ÆELBRED REX

A fine head, to the right; bust to the edge of coin.

Rev. SILESTEF MONETA *Weight, 19 grs.*

The legend in three lines. Rud: pl. xv, 5.

2.

Obv. ELFRED RE + No head, a small cross.*Rev.* FRANBALD *Weight, 21¼ grs.*

In two lines, across the coin. Engraved in Rud: App: pl. xxviii.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

CEOLNOTH.—A.D. 830–870.

1.

Obv. ☩ CEONOD ARHIEPI

Archbishop full face, bust to edge.

Rev. ☩ LIL MONETA DORVERN

In the centre of the coin is the word CIVITAS

Rud: pl. xiii, 4.

Weight, 15 grs.

2.

Obv. CEOLNOD ARHIEP Full face as No. 1.*Rev.* ☩ FI MOINETA DOROVERLCIVITAS in the centre. Rud: App: xxvii. *Weight, 13½ grs.*

3.

Obv. ☩ CIALNOD ARC Full face, as No. 1.*Rev.* ☩ BIORNOD MONET *Weight, 19 grs.*

In the centre is a monogram, probably for "Dorov. Civ." Rud: xiii, 7.

4.

Obv. ☩ CIALNOD ARCEPIS As No. 1.*Rev.* ☩ VVHERE MONETA *Weight, 18 grs.*

The Christian monogram in the centre. Rud: pl. xiii, 5.

5.

Obv. CEOLNOD ARCHIEP As No. 1.*Rev.* ☩ EDELVALD MONETA *Weight, 16¼ grs.*

The legend crossways, like Ethelvulf No. 6.

LOUIS LE DEBONAIRE. *King of France, A.D. 814–840.**Obv.* ☩ H LVDOVICVS IMP.

A cross with pellet in each angle.

Rev. ☩ -PTIANA RELILIO *Weight, 21½ grs.*

A tetrastyle temple.

A SHORT COMPARATIVE NOTICE of another and somewhat similar hoard of Saxon Coins, found in 1838, at Gravesend, but deposited *nearly about the same disturbed period*, A.D. 879—880.

This comparison is interesting, as shewing what Coins were chiefly in currency towards the end of the Ninth Century, both in the *South-East* of England, and in the *South-West*.

No. of Coins.	Trewhiddle Hoard. About 114 Coins.	No. of Coins.	Gravesend Hoard. About 560 Coins.
1	Pepin? of France. (Mr. Hennah's?) ..	..	.. .. .. ..
1	Louis le Debonaire, of France 814-840	1	Louis le Debonaire, of France.
6	Ceolnoth, Abp. of Canterbury 830-870	3	Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury.
1	Offa, of <i>Mercia</i> and <i>West Saxons</i> 757-796	0	.. .. .. ..
2	Coenwulf, ditto 796-818	0	.. .. .. ..
1	Beornwulf, ditto 820-824	0	.. .. .. ..
10	Berhtulf, ditto 839-852	0	.. .. .. ..
45	Burgred, ditto 852-874	429	Burgred, of <i>Mercia</i> .
1	Cioldulf, ditto 874	1	Cioldulf, ditto.
0	.. .. .. ..	5	Ethelweard, of <i>East Anglia</i> 855.
0	.. .. .. ..	50	Edmund, ditto 855-870.
0	.. .. .. ..	2	Athelstan, ditto 878-898.
1	Eanred, of <i>Northumberland</i> .. 808-840	0	.. .. .. ..
3	Egbeorht, <i>Sole Monarch</i> .. 800-837	0	.. .. .. ..
10	Ethelwulf, ditto .. 837-857	3	Ethelwulf, <i>Sole Monarch</i> .
2	Ethelred, ditto .. 867-872	57	Ethelred, ditto.
2	Alfred, ditto .. 872-901	1	Alfred, ditto.
This hoard was deposited in the <i>South West</i> of England, about A.D. 874-876, 7.		This hoard was deposited in the <i>South East</i> of England, about A.D. 879-880.	

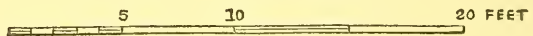
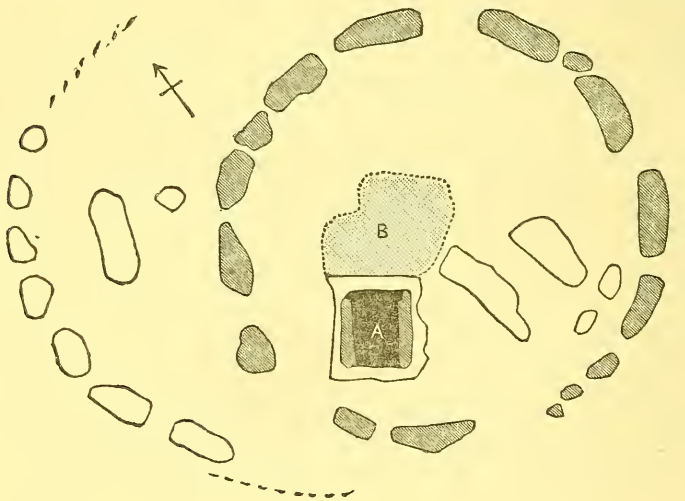
Thus it appears that during the end of the ninth century the currency of the South-Western parts of England was composed, as we might have expected, chiefly of Mercian and West Saxon Coins, and contained not a single specimen of the Coinages of the Eastern parts of the Island, except those of the Archbishop, whose influence was as much Western as Eastern; whilst the currency of the South-Eastern territory was composed of both Mercian and East Anglian Coins, as well as of those Kings who are called "Sole Monarchs," but who were in reality (until the reign of King Eadgar, A.D. 958-975) only very powerful monarchs of the Mercian and West Saxon Kingdoms. As compared with the Gravesend hoard, the greater *variety* of Coins in the Trehiddle treasure is worthy of notice; although the numbers are much less than in the former, owing, possibly, to the more remote and isolated position of the extreme West, where Coins remained longer in circulation. And the larger number of the Gravesend treasure would seem to indicate the greater wealth and more extensive intercourse of the Eastern magnates.

III.—*Notice of a Barrow with Kist-vaen on Trewavas Head, in the parish of S. Breage.*—By J. T. BLIGHT, F.S.A.

Read at the Spring Meeting, May 14, 1867.

ON Trewavas Head, in the parish of S. Breage, are the remains of a barrow which appears to have been built with much care, and which was probably raised to some man of eminence in his day.

The base of the tumulus originally consisted, apparently, of nineteen or twenty stones, thirteen of which remain, averaging



Plan of Barrow on Trewavas Head.

about 1 foot 6 inches in height by 3 feet 6 inches in length; and they give a diameter of 19 feet 6 inches to the Circle, near the western side of which, in fact within one foot only of one of the encircling stones, is a very good Kist-vaen, (A in the plan), with its eastern and western sides consisting each of a single stone, measuring, respectively, 3 feet 6 inches and 2 feet 10 inches in length, by 2 feet 3 inches in height; and these support a cover, of tolerably regular form, 4 feet 5 inches in length, 4 feet in breadth, and 1 foot 11 inches at its greatest thickness. The south side of the chamber seems to have been protected by smaller stones. How the north side was formed there is no evidence to show. If a single slab had been originally placed there, it must have been removed when a pit (B) was dug in front of it some years ago by a treasure-seeker. We have here again the old story so often told in connection with the destruction and plundering of ancient monumental structures. A miner in the neighbourhood had long set a covetous eye on the barrow as the store-house of great riches; and one night he had so impressive a dream, bringing vividly before him a great crock of gold, that at dawn he proceeded to the mound and dug the pit just referred to, exposing the Kist-vaen, into which he got full access; but what he found there my informant, whom I accidentally met near the spot, and who knew the miner, could not tell; and as the explorer himself has since left Cornwall, there seems now to be but little chance of ascertaining what the cell contained—a state of things much to be regretted, as, from its structure and peculiar position, the barrow is of more than ordinary interest.

On its western side there appear to be some traces of an outer protection formed by upright stones, which, however, does not now extend to the eastern side. There might have been a second Circle; or, perhaps it was an afterthought to expand the base in that direction, the more effectually to cover the Kist-vaen, which, as already stated, is placed near one side of the inner circle of stones—possibly to leave space for other interments.*

* "At Lagmore, in the neighbourhood of Ballindalloch, in Banffshire, is a concentric circle of pillar stones. A cromlech still remains on the south side, immediately within the circumference of the inner circle. It is formed of a large covering slab resting on four supporting pillars."—*Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, Appendix to Preface, p. xxiii, Vol. II.

Although I could find no fragments of pottery or implements thrown out by the explorer, I observed that on the north-west side of the barrow, in particular, were numerous broken flints, none of which, perhaps, had been actually used as weapons, but were possibly mere refuse chippings struck off in the course of manufacture. Some pieces appeared to have been calcined and split by fire. Since my visit, in 1865, Dr. Le Neve Foster informs me that he found near this spot a flint-core from which two or three flakes had been taken. That these flints had some relative connection with the interment which had been made here, there can be little doubt; for, independently of the custom of depositing with the dead flint weapons, fragments of this material were also, for some special purpose not yet explained, though a well-known fact to those who have examined early tumuli, thrown over the body in the funeral pyre. Accompanying these are also often found pebbles and boulders from the beach, which I have observed in examining barrows several miles from the shore. Within a few yards north of the barrow numerous flint chippings also occur; but I could discover none in searching along the cliffs eastward and westward of the spot. Such has been the result in other instances of investigation which I have made; particularly in the Lizard district, where, in the remains of barrows, I found very good flint-flakes, whilst none were to be met with in the surrounding soil—proving the great value that was, for some reason, attached to this material for use in funereal observances. Near other ancient works in Cornwall I have frequently picked up flint-flakes and chippings; but I have failed to discover any in places devoid of the traces of occupation in primitive times. In the recent exploration of the Treveneague Cave we procured a flint nodule and a well-formed flint-flake, evidently brought from a great distance, and placed there by man. In the Museum of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society is an excellent flint-flake which, with bronze celts, was found at Leah, in the parish of S. Burian, in peat soil, ten feet below the present surface of the ground. It is a carefully fashioned instrument, somewhat resembling those classed as “scrapers” in Sir John Lubbock’s “Pre-Historic Times”; and, when discovered, its broad cutting edge was almost as sharp as a steel blade. Not having been taken

much care of for some years, it had become blunted before deposited in its present place of security. I mention these merely as two among numerous authentic instances of wrought-flint finds in Cornwall. In a flint district we should not, probably, so highly regard these flakes and chippings; and their evidence, in connection with old works, in such a locality, would not have that peculiar interest that may be attached to them when found in Cornwall. By what means flints were brought so far from the sites of their natural occurrence, I need not attempt to explain; but, from my limited observations in this matter, it has appeared to me that the flints of Cornwall come within the province of the Archæologist rather than that of the Geologist. Sir Henry De la Beche, in the "Report on the Geology of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset," refers to the flints in raised beaches in the Lizard district, but says it is not easy to account for their presence there; and in a note he adds: "It is possible that these beaches "have been raised since the country was inhabited by people who "employed shaped flints in their weapons, and obtained chalk-flints for the purpose, and that many of the flints may have "been thrown down in sheltered bays and creeks where they "were unloaded from the frail barks of the time, becoming subsequently rolled about and mingled with the common pebbles "of the beach afterwards raised." Admitting this to be mere conjecture, Sir Henry, in some following remarks, seems to imply that the presence of flints in Cornwall can scarcely be attributed to geological phenomena. Mr. Whitley, on the other hand, has, in the *Journal* of this Institution, contended that the raised beaches are portions of Northern Drift; and he assigns the occurrence of flints at Scilly to the same cause. But, by whatever means flints may have come into Cornwall, there can be no doubt of their having been used here by man, both as weapons and in the rites of cremation, during the Celtic, and probably at a later, period; for stone weapons continued to be employed in Anglo-Saxon times.

Denuded of all the incumbent soil of the mound, the Trewavas Head barrow would appear as a small cromlech enclosed by a circle of stones; and, looking eastward from the spot, there may be had perhaps the best view of the Bishop Rock standing out from the opposite side of the cliff. I know of no other rock in

Cornwall, of natural formation, with so much the appearance of having been fashioned by art as this colossal figure of human shape; and if antiquaries of the latter part of the last, or beginning of the present, century (before more recent research had determined the undoubted character of cromlechs) had found this Kist-vaen with its circle, they might have been pardoned for assuming it to have been an altar raised to the honour of a rock-deity overshadowing the scene.



The Bishop Rock.

As the barrow occupies the highest part of the ridge of the promontory, it

commands a noble view of the whole breadth of Mount's Bay.

Differing in modes of life from men of modern times, the early occupiers of this country, in common with those of more northern nations, cherished the sentiment of having a grave on a lofty height. Worsaae says such sites were more frequently selected during what is called the "Bronze Period."* "The barrows of this "period were placed, wherever it was possible, on heights which "commanded an extensive prospect over the surrounding country, "and from which, in particular, the sea could be distinguished. "The principal object of this appears to have been to bestow on "the mighty dead a tomb so remarkable that it might constantly

* *Primæval Antiquities of Denmark.*

“recall his memory to those living near; while probably the fondness for reposing after death in high and open places may have been founded more deeply in the character of the people. Such a desire would seem of necessity to be called forth by a seafaring life, which develops a high degree of openness of character; since the man who has constantly been tossed upon the sea and has struggled with its dangers, would naturally cherish a dislike to be buried in a corner of some shut up spot, where the wind could scarcely ever sweep over his grave.”

In the Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf, this hero's dying request to his kinsman Wiglaf was :

“ Command the war-chiefs
to make a mound,
bright after the funeral pire,
upon the nose of the promontory;
which shall for a memorial
to my people
rise high aloft
on Hronesness;
that the sea-sailors
may afterwards call it
Beowulf's barrow,
when the Brentings
over the darkness of the floods
shall sail afar.”

In compliance with this wish they raised

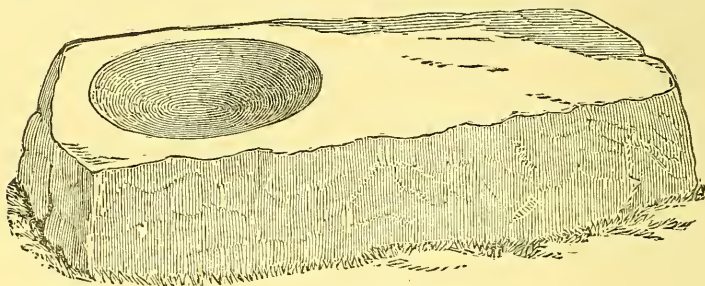
“ A mound over the sea;
it was high and broad,
by the sailors over the waves
to be seen afar.
And they built up
during ten days
the beacon of the war-renowned.
They surrounded it with a wall
in the most honourable manner
that wise men
could desire.”

This description of Beowulf's tomb, which is supposed to have stood on a promontory in Durham, as regards situation, and partly as regards its construction, in having a surrounding wall or circle of stones, agrees very aptly with the barrow forming the subject

of this notice, which, however, may possibly be earlier than Anglo-Saxon times, from the fact that the chamber was constructed on, and not beneath, the surface of the ground.

Just above the mine which had been worked at Trewavas Head,* and about 300 or 400 yards from the barrow, are two granite blocks with artificially formed basins.

One of these stones measures 4 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 1 foot 5 inches in breadth, 11 inches in height, and has the basin, of elliptical form, 1 foot 8 inches long by 1 foot 1 inch wide, and 5



Granite Block, with Basin.

inches deep, sunk within 3 inches only of one extremity of its upper surface.

The other block is 3 feet 7 inches in length, 3 feet in breadth, and 1 foot 5 inches in height; the basin 2 feet 7 inches in length, by 1 foot 9 inches in width, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep; is of the same form as the first, but occupies a more central position in the stone. Some portion of this latter block has been broken away by boring with a metal tool in modern times; and holes for a like purpose had been commenced in the other; but these efforts in the art of rock-splitting I believe to be much more recent than the formation of the basins.

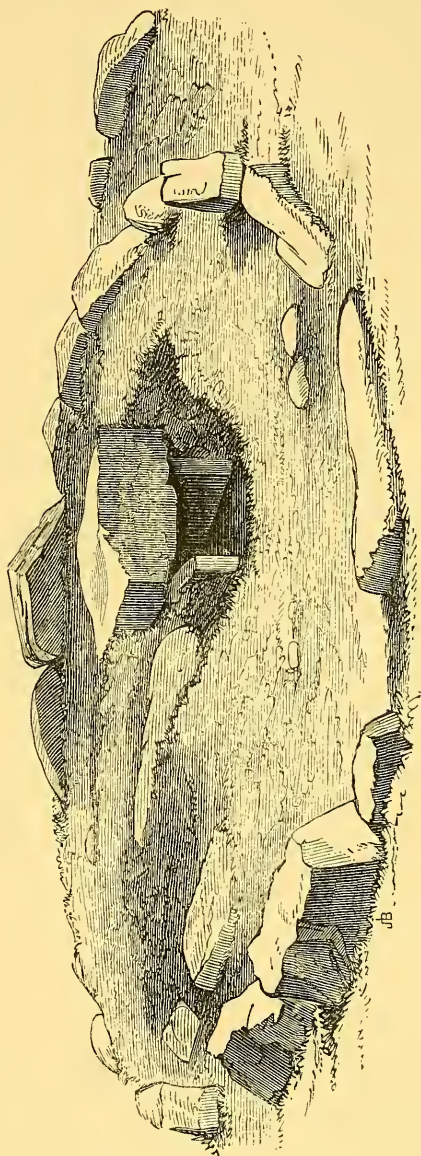
Residents near the spot can give no account of these stones; miners refuse to acknowledge them as utensils required in their

* This was one of the few mines in Cornwall worked beneath the sea, and has been described by Mr. W. J. Henwood, F.R.S., in the 5th Volume of the *Transactions of the Geological Society of Cornwall*. The cliffs and other objects between Perran-Uthnoe and Porthleven—a portion of the Cornish coast not much visited—are well worthy of the attention of tourists.



JB

TREWAVAS HEAD, CORNWALL.



REMAINS OF BARROW, TREVAS HEAD, CORNWALL.

JB

vocation ; to agriculturists of the present day they could be of no use ; whilst they may very well be classed with the mortars for grinding used in primitive times. The basins are most regularly formed, and are highly worn by friction ; but other stone implements recently found in Cornwall are finished with equal care. Still, if these are to be regarded as ancient vessels for grain-crushing, they are perhaps the finest yet known to exist in this County.

IV.—*Chronicles of Cornish Saints.*

I.—S. CUBY.

By the REVEREND JOHN ADAMS, M.A., Incumbent of Stockcross, Berks.

AMONGST the holy men who laid the foundation of the Church in Cornwall, and whose names have become as imperishable as the rocky land with which they are associated, there is not one to whom Cornwall can better substantiate her claim than to S. Cuby. Most of the other saints, who have left their impress upon her hills and valleys, were strangers by birth,—missionaries, who came hither from distant lands to convert the heathen aborigines to the faith of CHRIST. But Cuby was a native Cornishman. His father was a chieftain of ancient lineage, Selyf or Solomon by name, and his grandfather was Gerennius, the sainted king whose deeds are celebrated in ancient song.* His mother, whose name was Gwen, was a great-grand-daughter of Vortigern, the famous British chief, and a sister of S. Non, the mother of S. David. Tradition tells us that his family had an ancestral abode at Gerans, called Din Gerein, and that his father Solomon built a castle in the parish of Veryan, on the south side of the present road from Veryan to Pendower, the earthworks of which may still be seen. There we may suppose that Cuby spent the early years of his life. He was probably born at the end of the fifth century, when the superstitions of Druidism had to a great extent been uprooted by the labours of Christian teachers. There is good reason to suppose that Christianity was extensively embraced in Cornwall upwards of a hundred years before this time, and that there were many zealous ministers of CHRIST living within reach of Cuby's early home. A band of missionaries from Ireland had in the previous generation settled in many places along the western coast.

* "*Heroic Elegies of Llywarch Hên.*"
Myv: Arch: I, 13; II, 68.

S. Gorran, having left his humble abode at Bodmin, was about this time labouring on the eastern outskirts of Rôseland, where now a parish Church commemorates his name.* S. Petrock was organizing a monastic institution on the site of S. Gorran's former hermitage. S. Mawes, attracted perhaps by the neighbourhood of the good King Gerennius and his family, had built a cell on the western confines of the little kingdom; and as he was represented as a Schoolmaster † on the walls of a Chapel that once stood in the village which now bears his name, may we not conjecture that he was an instructor of the youthful Cuby? A brief Latin life of our Saint, ‡ written probably in the twelfth century, and published, with a translation, by the Welsh MS. Society, || tells us that he began to read when he was seven years of age, and that he remained in his native land for twenty years. Then, it informs us, he went to Jerusalem to adore the sepulchre of our LORD; on his return, took up his abode with S. Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers; received from him the episcopal degree; and remained with him fifty years. Part of this narrative, is, however, to say the least of it, unhistorical. The pilgrimage to Jerusalem is probable enough, and may without question be regarded as a fact, because it is quite in harmony with the practice of saintly men of that

* "In valle ubi S. Guronus [fuit] solitarie in parvo tugurio, quod relinquens tradidit S. Petroco."—*Leland's Coll.*: I, 75.

† "He went probably and settled in Gorran parish, which was therefore denominated from him; residing, I suppose, at Polgorran, or Gorran's Pool, a little north of the Church."—*Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall*, I, 36.

‡ "Scant a quarter of a mile from the Castel, on the same side, upper into the land, is a praty village or fischar town with a pere, called S. Maws; & there is a Chappelle of Hym, & his Chaire of stone a litle without, & his Welle. They caulle this Sainet there S. Mat . . . he was a Bishop in Britain, & [is] painted as a Schole-Master."—*Leland's Itin.*, iii, page 19.

§ This document is in the British Museum, *Cott. MSS. Vespas*: A. xiv, ff. 83, 85. There is also another Life amongst the *Cott. MSS.*, ff. 91, 6—136, different in phraseology but identical in matter, and apparently of the same age; and a third of later date, *Cott. MSS. Tiber*; E. i, ff. 276—278, which has been printed by Capgrave in his *Nova Legenda Angliæ*. There is also a similar MS. in the Bodleian Library, *Tanner*, 15. The most complete is that published by the Welsh MS. Society.—The Library of Trinity College, Dublin, contains also a MS. Life of S. Cuby, in Latin, which appears to be a copy of the second above-mentioned Cottonian MS.

|| *Lives of the Cambro-Brit. Saints.*

age ; but his connection with S. Hilary is an anachronism ; the famous Bishop of Poitiers having flourished and passed away upwards of two centuries before the time of S. Cuby.* Probably the writer of the Life was misled, as Professor Rees and others have conjectured, by the identity of Hilary's name with that of Elian, a Welsh saint who was contemporary with Cuby, and whose name in the Welsh tongue is precisely the same as that given to S. Hilary. Nevertheless, though Cuby could not have been consecrated by S. Hilary, and never, so far as we know, exercised episcopal jurisdiction, we need not question the statement of his elevation to the episcopate ; for among the Celtic Christians, bishops were often consecrated as a mark of distinction for their learning or zeal ; and were rarely, if ever, assigned to any particular see. Territorial jurisdiction was a thing unknown to them. Sometimes they were connected with monasteries ; sometimes with a Christian chief or clan ; and at others, they were simple

* Capgrave, Leland, Usher, Hughes, Whitaker, and others, having been misled by the chronological blunder of the old Latin Life, and having placed the era of Cuby in the 4th Century, it may be well to state briefly the data which establish incontrovertibly his existence in the 6th Century :—

1. His grandfather, Geraint, or Gerennius, fell, or more probably received his death wound, at the battle of Llongborth early in the 6th Century.—*Rees's Essay on the Welsh Saints*, 169.

2. The names of four of his disciples are given in the Latin Life, and three of them can be identified with historical personages of the 6th Century. (Concerning the fourth nothing is known). They are called Maelog, Libiau, and Peulan. The first is the name of a saintly brother of Gildas, who flourished in the early part of the 6th Century.—*Usher, De Primordiis*, 676. The second is mentioned in the *Liber Landavensis*, p. 446, as a hermit who lived in the time of Bishop Berthgwyn, *i.e.*, in the 6th Century ; and the third was a son of Pawl Hên, who attended the synod at Llandewi Brevi A.D. 519. *Biographical Dict: of Eminent Welshmen*, p. 393.

3. We learn from the verses of Aneurin upon the departure of the saints for Bardsey, that Cuby was himself present at the synod of Brevi.—*Myv. Arch.*, I, 181, III, 3.

4. On Cuby's return from Ireland to Anglesea, we are told that Maelgwn reigned over the provinces of North Wales. This Maelgwn died in the latter half of the 6th Century.—*Wynne's History of Wales*, p. 12.

5. Tradition makes Cuby contemporary with Elian and Seiriol, both of whom flourished in the 6th Century.—*Rees's Essay on the Welsh Saints*, p. 267.

An eminent foreign hagiologist makes the following remark respecting the alleged consecration of S. Cuby by S. Hilary of Poitiers :—“ S. Kebius, méprisant les honneurs de la terre, se consacra à Dieu dans l'état ecclésiastique. Userius dit qu'il fut sacré évêque par S. Hilaire, sans doute l'évêque d' Arles, car celui de Poitiers était mort depuis longtemps.”—*Lobineau's Vies des Saints de Bretagne*, Vol. I, p. 23.

missionaries, without any fixed episcopal duties. Still, the distinctive functions of the episcopal order seem to have been always recognized in the Celtic Church, and the office was uniformly held in great reverence.

On Cuby's return to Cornwall, "he was asked," says the memoir above referred to, "whether he would be king of the Cornishmen? but he would not accept the power of the present world." "He was occupied more with the study of literature," says Leland,* "than with that of paternal possessions." His father, no doubt, had died during his absence; and he, being the eldest son, might have claimed the throne; but he resigned his right to his brother Melyan, and devoted himself to the sacred work of his higher vocation.

The place above all others in Cornwall where we should expect him under such circumstances to take up his abode, was Tregony; for although it is now, to use the words of Whitaker, "a mere kind of village, without trade, without industry, without money," it was in Cuby's time a town of importance. It had been, in days still earlier, a Roman Station; and, doubtless, much of Roman enterprize and civilization still lingered there. The tide, which has long since receded from it, then flowed far above the town, bringing merchant-vessels to the very base of the Castle-hill; and the main street of the town sloped down to a quay, whence the mineral treasures of the central mining district were exported. Tregony was at that time one of the most thriving and populous towns west of Exeter; and it pre-eminently claimed the sympathy of Cuby on his return to his native land.

Ten disciples, we are told, accompanied him,—holy men who owed their conversion to his instrumentality, and whose Christian zeal prompted them to share his labours. With them, as subordinate ministers, we may suppose that he settled for a time in the parish that now bears his name, on the outskirts of the busy town of Tregony, and within an hour's walk of his brother's castle at Veryan. There is, at the present time, by the brook which bounds the south-west side of the parish, a field called the Centry or Sanctuary. The name shows that in by-gone days the

* *De Script: Brit.*, 65.

spot must have been hallowed by some sacred association. May we not conjecture that it marks the site of the station which Cuby and his companions occupied; and that thence they went forth, day by day, to the neighbouring town and adjacent villages, to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation? Of the labours of the Saint on his native soil no tradition has been handed down; but the name of the parish where he laboured is a witness that he won the hearts of his generation, and left an imperishable memorial behind him.

There is also another parish in the neighbourhood which has enshrined his memory. It was in the old time called Landege,* or the Church of Keby, now corrupted into Kea, and it embraced the whole of Truro and Kenwyn. We may suppose then that Cuby and Kea were the chief centres of our saint's mission work. At both these places there were oratories built by him, which subsequently became parish Churches, and Cells, from which he himself and his fellow-labourers went forth to do the LORD'S work amongst the untaught heathen around them. It is only thus that we can, consistently with ancient usage, account for the names of those two parishes; for we never find that the Celtic Christians erected Churches in memory of holy men, or that they dedicated them to patron saints, as was the invariable practice of the Roman Church.† Generally speaking, whenever a Church bears the name of a saint not included in the Roman Calendar, that saint was its founder. On the spot where it stands, he first kindled the light of the gospel; there he built his house of prayer; and thenceforward, through all its mutations, it continued indelibly associated with his name.

There is one other place in the county where the name of Cuby has been handed down. He is the patron saint of the parish Church of Duloe; and there is a road in the parish known as

* In the Valor of Pope Nicholas, *circa* 1291, Kea is called "Ecclesia de Landeghe"; and in the Domesday Survey, "Landighe."

Lan, in Cornish, signifies an inclosure, in its primary sense, although in composition it may sometimes be regarded as equivalent to the Welsh *Llan*, or Church. In Domesday Book all the Cornish parishes, of British origin, have with one exception the word *Lan* prefixed to their names.

† *Rees's Essay on the Welsh Saints*, p. 57.

Kippiscombe-lane, by the side of which there is a spring of water, still called Cuby's Well.*

How long the saint remained in Cornwall, or why he withdrew from it, we have no information. Whitaker supposes † that he migrated in consequence of the murder of his brother Melyan, and there is much plausibility in the conjecture; for the crime must have rendered the life of the saint himself, as well as all the other members of the reigning family, very insecure. Moreover, it must have plunged the whole country into strife and bloodshed; for Rivold, the murderer, had come into Cornwall with a hostile army, bent probably upon the subjugation of Melyan's kingdom, as well as the extermination of his family. He is styled by Leland, "invasor Cornubiæ"; and, after having murdered Melyan, his sister's husband, he is said to have first maimed, and then instigated the murder of his nephew, Melor, the son of Melyan. These atrocities, doubtless, roused the fury of the Cornishmen, and

* Bond, in his *History of Looe*, gives the following account of it:—

"The spring flows into a circular basin, or reservoir, of granite, or of some stone like it, two feet four inches at its extreme diameter at top, and about two feet high. It appears to have been neatly carved and ornamented in its lower part with the figure of a griffin, and round the edge with dolphins, now much defaced. The water was formerly carried off by a drain or hole at the bottom, like those usually seen in fonts and piscinas. The basin (which I take to be an old font), was formerly much respected by the neighbours, who conceived some great misfortune would befall the person who should attempt to remove it from where it stood; and that it required immense power to remove it. A daring fellow, however, says a story, once went with a team of oxen for the express purpose of removing it. On his arrival at the spot, one of the oxen fell down dead, which so alarmed the fellow that he desisted from the attempt he was about to make. There are several loose stones scattered round the basin or reservoir, perhaps the remains of some building which formerly enclosed it,—a small chapel likely. The last time I saw this reservoir it had been taken many feet from where it used to stand, and a piece of the brim of it had been recently struck off."

I am glad to learn from the Rev. Paul Bush, rector of Duloe, that the font of this old chapel has been removed to a place of safety at his suggestion, and is now in the safe keeping of the owner of the property, Mr. Peel of Trenant.

It is worthy of mention that about two miles from St. Cuby's Well there is, in the parish of Pelynt, another ancient well, associated with the name of S. Non, an aunt of S. Cuby and the mother of S. David. It is now called Ninnian's Well.

† Strange to say, Whitaker seems to have overlooked the inconsistency of this conjecture with his own theory of Cuby's era, for Melyan or Melgan is said to have been killed in 524.

made their country, for a time at least, a very uncongenial field for the labours of the messenger of peace.

On leaving Cornwall, Cuby came, we are told, to the region of Edelygion, where a certain King Etehc was living at the time. "St. Cybi went down into his meadows and spread his tent there, and King Etehc sent a certain man to see who were the men who had got down to his meadow. The man returning said they are monks, and thereupon Etehc arose with his household to eject the monks from his land; and Etehc forthwith fell from his horse, and his horse immediately died, and Etehc with all his attendants were struck with blindness." They are, however, restored by the prayers of the saint, "and the king gives him two Churches, whereof one is Llangybi, and the other Llandaverguir." At the latter place Cuby leaves his small parti-coloured hand-bell—"parvum digiti sui cimbalum varium." After this, he goes to Menevia, the city of his famous kinsman S. David; and thence he sails to the island of Arum, on the Irish coast; where he resides four years, and builds a Church to the honour of ALMIGHTY GOD. "And his cousin Cyngar," the narrative proceeds, "being an old man, S. Cybi bought for him a cow with its calf, because on account of his old age he could not take any other food besides milk; and there his disciples bravely cultivated the land." Then follows a puerile account of squabbles with one Crubthir Fintam, a petty chieftain, who persecutes the saint from place to place, with a view to ejecting him from the island. At length Cuby and his disciples build a boat, and escape to the island of Anglesey. There is, as might be expected in such a document drawn up in the Middle Ages, when miracles were regarded as the necessary credentials of a saint, much of the supernatural element in the narrative. Almost every incident is accompanied by a miracle, and fiction is no doubt abundantly mingled with fact. This voyage from Ireland to Anglesey, *e.g.*, is represented as taking place in a boat without a skin covering, to prove to Crubthir Fintam that the saint and his disciples were true servants of GOD. But the historical may be easily separated from the fabulous; and the outline of the saint's life, divested of the marvellous stories in which it was clothed to suit the taste of a superstitious age, is, with exception of the blunder of his consecration by S. Hilary, perfectly consistent throughout, and will bear any test of its accuracy which can be

brought to bear upon it. Of the saint's subsequent labours in Wales, the MSS. are unfortunately silent. They merely tell us that on Cuby's return, Maelgwn reigned over the provinces of North Wales, and that after some unavailing opposition he bestowed on him a tract of land and a castle,* in which he spent the remainder of his days. Welsh tradition has, however, preserved many memorials of the zeal and holiness of the saint. It tells us that he often held religious intercourse with a contemporary saint, called Elian; and the place where these two holy men were wont to meet is still pointed out. A similar tradition has been handed down respecting Cuby and Seiriol, another contemporary, who dwelt on a small island, called Priestholm, near Beaumaris. Midway between Caer Gybi and Seiriol's Chapel on Priestholm island, there are at the present time two wells, which are said to mark the site of their weekly converse. They are called Ffynon Seiriol and Ffynon Gybi, and have always been held in great reverence by the neighbouring peasantry. What better memorial could there be of the two holy men than those two pure and unfailing springs, making the wilderness and solitary place like the garden of the LORD, and symbolizing the blessings of friendship, as they blend together in their pilgrimage to the parent sea? This beautiful tradition is remarkably corroborated by another which associates together the names of those good men, and tells us that they were called "Seiriol Wyn a Chybi Felyn"—Seiriol the Fair and Cybi the Brown; because in their weekly journeys to and from the well, Cuby always faced the sun, travelling eastward in the morning, and westward in the evening; whereas Seiriol always journeyed with his back to the sun.

Of Cuby's ministerial work in Wales, several memorials remain to compensate for the silence of the old memoirs. There are three Churches in the Principality which still preserve his memory, viz.,

* The walls of this castle still exist, and form the boundary of the churchyard of Caer Gybi. "It is," says Pennant, in his description of this churchyard, "a square of 220 feet by 130 feet. Three sides are inclosed with strong walls, 17 feet high and 6 feet thick; the fourth side is open to the precipitous rocks of the harbour, and never had been walled, being intended for ships to retire to, and receive the benefit of protection from this inclosure. At each corner of the wall is an oval tower. The masonry of the whole is evidently Roman; the mortar very hard, and mixed with much coarse pebble."—*Pennant's Tour*, iii, 75.

Llangybi* in Carnarvonshire, Llangybi in Monmouthshire, and Caer Gybi at Holyhead; and we may suppose that each of those Churches was, in its origin, an Oratory of the saint, and a centre of his ministerial labour. There is also extant in the Welsh language a Poem which is said to have been written by Aneurin, a bard who flourished in the early part of the 6th Century; and in which the saint is regarded as a great leader and teacher of his brethren. It is entitled: “Ymddiddan y saint a Chybi woth fyned i ynys Enlli”—Cuby’s discourse with the saints as they were going to the island of Bardsey. The stanzas † which have reference to him are as follow:—

“When the saints of the synod of Brevi,
After the famous sermon of Dewi,
By the command of the prophets,
To the island of Bardsey were going,
They propounded this question to Cybi:
‘Is there food to be found in the Ocean?’

‘God will give succour,’ he answered,
‘On land, and ocean, and desert;
‘More easily far can HE give
‘Than destitute mortal can ask.’

‘Yet the prophets assert,’ they rejoined,
‘That the wide sea is barren and briny.’

‘Pray we with fervour,’ he answered,
‘Pray we, and shrink not from hardship;
‘Indolence ever is bootless;
‘Better is labour than ease.’”

Another memento of the saint exists in ancient Welsh literature. Amongst the “Sayings of the Wise” (“Chwedlau’r Doethion”) there is this stanza:—

“Hast thou heard the saying of Cybi
Of Anglesey, to the son of Gwrgi?
There is no misfortune like wickedness.”

Iolo Morganwg’s Welsh MSS., 662.

* The Rev. G. A. Williams, vicar of this parish, informs me that within a few yards of a mineral well called “Ffynon Gybi,” for which, in days of old, the parish was held in high renown, there is a rock which appears to have been rudely cut into the form of an arm-chair, in which the saint is reputed to have sat, and that it is still known by the name of “Cadair Gybi.”

† I am much indebted to the kind assistance of W. Rees, Esq., of Llan-doverly, in translating these recondite lines into English. The original may be found in *Myvyrian Archæology*, vol. I, 181.

Cuby's greatest work seems to have been the establishment of a monastery at Holyhead,* over which in his old age he presided, and which stamped the wild headland with a sacred character in the eyes of subsequent generations, as its present name bears witness. It was called by the Welsh, "Côr Cybi,"—the Choir of Cuby; and it continued to flourish down to the time of Leland, for he says of it: "At this time it supports canons, and prebendaries, and exercises a welcome hospitality to travellers crossing over to Ireland." †

"At length," to quote once more from the oldest Latin Life of the Saint, "a multitude of angels came and took his most holy soul to heaven, to be in the company of the patriarchs and prophets, in the unity of the martyrs and confessors, in the unity of the virgins and all the righteous saints, and in the unity of the heavenly church; where there is day without night, tranquillity without fear, and joy without end; where there are seven eternal things; life without death, youth without old age, joy without sorrow, peace without discord, light without darkness, health without sickness, and a kingdom without change."

* *Iolo Morganwg's MSS.*, p. 516.

† *De Script: Brit.*, 65.

V.—“*Jews in Cornwall*”; and “*Marazion*.”—By the REVEREND JOHN BANNISTER, LL.D., *St. Day*.

“ARE there Jews in Cornwall?” asks Professor Max Müller in the April number of *Macmillan’s Magazine*, and then proceeds to treat the question as “a riddle,” in solving which, in a very learned philological article, he gives a negative answer to the question with which he starts. His argument is, that there is no historical evidence of the migration of the Jews hither, or, of their connection with the tin trade or with the working of tin mines in the county,—that the all but universal opinion to the contrary took its rise from certain local names, and other remnants of the old language of Cornwall now extinct,—and that, plausible as Hebrew origins for these names, &c., may be, they may all be explained away by what he terms the metamorphic process, and they are explained away accordingly.

Now if it could be shewn that the Jews never had anything to do with the county,—“that one single Jew” never “set foot on Cornish soil,” we should at once accept the proposed “solution,” acknowledging that words, terms, and names in the old vernacular, as it died out and was overlaid with a new language, would be more or less modified to accommodate them to, and make them significant in, the new, and that thus they may have been twisted “to support facts and fictions which could be supported by no other evidence.” But, on the other hand, if it can be shewn, with any degree of probability, that the Jews have, or may have been, from time immemorial, intimately connected with the county, then these various words, terms, and names may not be altogether explained away, but must be allowed some weight in support of the time-honoured tradition.

That there are Jews in Cornwall, “nobody can deny”; and that there are families here bearing Jewish names, as Moyes or Moyse=Moses, Isaacs, Solomon, Manuel, Daniel, &c., some of them also having unmistakeably Jewish features,* is equally certain.

* The present worthy Mayor of Truro, Mr. Thomas Solomon, P.G.S.W. of Cornwall, is an instance in point. He has a fine type of Jewish features. I have his permission to publish the following extracts from a letter to me:—

Physiognomists also have discovered others, besides these and the sturdy fishermen of Mount's Bay referred to by the Professor, having “the sharply marked features” of this peculiar people, though, bearing names beginning with

Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer, and Pen,
They are known to be true Cornishmen.

But this is easily explained; these names being territorial or local, just as was the case with Isaac of York, Reuben of Tadcaster, &c.

Old Testament, *i.e.*, Hebrew, prænomens are common; and though such as Maher-shalal-hash-baz (regularly transmitted in one family* in St. Agnes, and shortened into Shalal, or Lal), Lazarus=Eleazar, Isaac, Melchizedek, Abednego, Absalom, Jonathan, Elisha, Esther, may be referred to puritanical feeling handed down from the time of the Commonwealth, this cannot be said of names found in *Carew's Survey*: there we have (fol. 138): “Master Samuel who married Halse” and would probably take his wife's name; and (fol. 98): “Michael Joseph, a blacksmith.”

There was also a Cornish family called *Iew*, and Carew tells us (fol. 145) that the heiress married an Arundel; and though we may not say positively that this name, by whomsoever borne, is “doubtless from the nation of the primitive bearer,”† yet it is pretty certain such was the case with the Cornish family, as, in the time of Edward II, we read‡ that John Peverel held Hamet-ethy of Roger le Jeu.

That Jews, or persons of Jewish extraction, worked the Cornish tin mines, seems plain from “Extracts from the Council Book of the Prince of Wales, *temp.* Edw. III,” given at page 25 of the Supplement to the present learned Vice-Warden's Report of

“I never heard of my ancestors being of Hebrew extraction; nothing was known of such to my father. . . . I have always considered one of my daughters to resemble in features the chosen people, and many intelligent Israelites have been of the same opinion. Some years ago, Dr. Jago, of this town, told me he could distinctly see traces of what had been Jewish in the gait of one of my brothers.”

* This family rejoices in the euphonious monosyllabic surname “Dab”=David (?), and, in addition to the prænomen given in the text, they have for generations had Aminadab, Amos, Jonathan, Melchizedek, &c.

† *Lower's Patronymica Britannica*, p. 172.

‡ *Lysons' Cornwall*, p. 46.

the Case of *Vice v. Thomas*, tried before the Lord Warden in 1843. There we read :

"[A. R. 31]. Feb. Abraham, a tinner, complains of imprisonment by the Sheriff for working to the nuisance of the haven of Fowey. He states that he employs 300 men in the stream-works of Brodhok, Tremorwode, Grey-stone, Dosmery, &c. The prince issues his mandate to W. de Spridlington, one of his auditors, to enquire into the facts."*

That during, and before the reign of Richard I, Jews had to do with the tin trade of Cornwall is evident from the *Capitula*, or *Ordinances*, respecting Tin and the Stannaries, made by William de Wrotham, Chief Warden, and others, 1197-8; the text of which document in the Red Book of the Exchequer, is given at p. 5 of the Supplement above quoted; and a translation may be found at p. 633 of Sir Henry de la Beche's *Report on the Geology of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset*. Here we read :

"Also neither man nor woman, Christian nor Jew, shall presume to buy or sell any tin of the first smelting, nor to give or remove any of the first smelting from the Stannary, or out of the place appointed for weighing and stamping, until it shall be weighed and stamped in the presence of the keepers and clerks of the weight and stamp of the farm.

"Also neither man nor woman, Christian nor Jew, shall presume, in the Stannaries nor out of the Stannaries, to have in his or her possession any tin of the first smelting beyond a fortnight, unless it be weighed and stamped by the keepers and clerk of the weight and farm stamp.

"Also neither man nor woman, Christian nor Jew, in market-towns and boroughs, on sea or on land, shall presume to keep beyond thirteen weeks tin of the first smelting weighed and stamped, unless it be put into the second smelting and the mark discharged.

"Also neither man nor woman, Christian nor Jew, shall presume in any manner to remove tin, either by sea or by land, out of the counties of Devon and Cornwall, unless he or she first have the licence of the Chief-Warden of the Stannaries."

* In a letter to me, dated July 1st, Mr. Smirke says : "I inserted the case of Abraham the tinner because it not only shewed equity jurisdiction, but also looked like a Jew working a mine. I did not profess to say it was a Jew,—because he may have been a Christian convert. . . . The Jews were banished, or rather abjured, the realm by proclamation, and not by Act of Parliament, and the Crown could lawfully relax its own sentence, if desired. . . . If the King chose to mortgage a mine to a Jew, or if the Duke of Cornwall chose to do so (having royalties) he could do so, in the 14th Century.—The case quoted by me is a single one out of a large folio volume."

Thus far then we have good historical data to go upon,—enough, with the extant Charter of King John * and other documents given in the above quoted works of Sir H. de la Beche and Mr. Vice-Warden Smirke, to confirm in a general way the statements made by Dr. Borlase, Carew, and others, as to the intercourse of the Jews with the county in the Middle Ages. Dr. Borlase says : † “ In the time of King John, I find the product of tin in this county very inconsiderable, the right of working for tin being as yet wholly in the King, the property of tanners precarious and unsettled, and what tin was raised was engrossed and managed by the Jews, to the great regret of the barons and their vassals.”

Professor Max Müller summarizes Carew’s evidence thus :—“ Carew tells us how the Cornish gentlemen borrowed money from the merchants of London, giving them tin as security (p. 14) ; and though he does not call the merchants Jews, yet he speaks of them as usurers, and of their ‘cut throate and abominable dealing.’ He continues afterwards, speaking of the same usurers” [?], “ After such time as the Jewes by their extreme dealing had worne themselves, first out of the love of the English inhabitants, and afterwards out of the land itselfe, and so left the mines unwrought, it hapned, that certaine gentlemen, being lords of seven tithings in Blackmoore, whose grounds were best stored with this minerall, grewe desirous to renew this benefit,’ &c.”—“ and ” (Carew adds) “ so obtained various Charters, with sundrie privileges.”

The circumstance alluded to in the beginning of the extract from Carew, is the banishment of the Jews for ever from England by Edward I, A.D. 1290, ‡ for their extreme usury ; 40 per cent.,

* A *fac simile* of this, the earliest extant Charter to the Tanners of Cornwall, 3 John, is given in the Appendix to Sir H. de la Beche’s Report. The earliest notice of the tin mines of Cornwall in the Public Records is, according to Mr. Smirke, 22 Henry II. Those of Devon are named 2 Henry II. In John’s Charter it is, among other things, granted that the tanners (*stannatores*) shall be “ *liberi et quieti de placitis nativorum.*”

† *Natural History*, p. 190.

‡ I have the authority of Mr. Smirke to correct a statement which he is said to have made at the Truro meeting of the *Cambrian Archaeological Society* in 1862. In the Report (p. 52) he is wrongly made to say : “ The earliest record we have of the Jews dealing in tin was in the reign of Ed-

we are assured, being thought a moderate rate of interest; 50 per cent. being the ordinary rate. They were not allowed to return in any numbers, we are told, till the time of the Commonwealth. But the entry about Abraham the Tinner, A.D. 1358, would shew either that individuals were tolerated, or that he was a converted Jew or of Jewish extraction, like Roger le Jew in the previous reign; and though, as such, he would have a Christian name imposed on him at baptism, yet he might be better known, and therefore described, by the Jewish name, possibly to distinguish him from some other "tinner" having the same Christian name; and this might get the force of a surname as the other name *Jew* did, and as in later times *Braham* and *Disraeli* have.*

With regard to the story of the Jews working as slaves in the Cornish mines in the times of the Plantagenets, as told by Hals,

"ward I, and these were continued in the reigns of Edward II and Edward III, and subsequently to a later period." In his letter to me Mr. Smirke says: "That the Jews were prominent in the Stannaries in the Plantagenet times is almost certain to those who have read the regulations of Wrotham, 9 Richard I"; and again: "I have from time to time noted various authorities for the employment of Jews by the Crown in financial transactions, but have not found any decisive and specific proof of it. This is not surprising; for the regular series of such rolls as would tend to show this are those of the Exchequer, which hardly begin till Henry I, and but scantily till Henry II. Probably if anyone will go through the series of Pipe Rolls, beginning Henry II and ending Edward I (when the Jews were expelled) he would pick out this desideratum; but it would occupy a good month of daily reading to search them thoroughly. . . . If you have courage to go through the records of the *Pleas before the Justices of the Jews, Henry III*, you may fall in with some entries worth notice." The writer had not the leisure for doing this, when he spent a little time in the Record Office, searching for evidence on this question.

* Something of the same kind occurred in Spain. Basnage, in his "History of the Jews," (Book 7, c. 33 § 14), as quoted by Bp. Newton on the Prophecies, says: "In vain the great lords of Spain make alliances, change their names, and take ancient scutcheons; they are still known to be of the Jewish race, and Jews themselves." He tells us that many rather than be banished the country and have their property confiscated, feigned conversion, yea took orders and entered convents and nunneries. In proof of his assertions he says: "There are in the synagogue of Amsterdam, brothers and sisters and near relations to good families in Spain and Portugal; and even Franciscan monks, Dominicans, and Jesuits, who come to do penance, and make amends for the crime they have committed, in dissembling." The fourth council of Toledo ordered that all their children should be taken from the Jews and committed to the monasteries to be instructed in Christianity. When banished Portugal, says Mariana, the king ordered all children under fourteen to be taken from them and baptized.

we confess we have no positive contemporary evidence for it. The probability is that Hals was guided by vulgar tradition ; and yet, when we know, as Professor Max Müller says, “the Jews were “certainly ill-treated, tortured, plundered, and exiled during the “reign of the Plantagenet Kings,” is it at all improbable that when their persecutors had got all they had *from* them, they should endeavour to get what they could *out of* those who might not be able to escape into exile ? And thus there may be something more in Matthew Paris’s statement “that when Henry III “had fleeced (*excoriaverat*) the Jews, he handed them over to his “brother that he might embowel (*evisceraret*) them,” than the Professor would draw from the document, referred to by him, in *Rymer’s Fœdera* : “Concerning the Jews assigned to the Earl of “Cornwall in payment of a debt owing to him by the King.” And, though we are told that he spared (*pepercit*) them, might not this be similar to Joseph’s brethren sparing him—“by committing their bodies as his slaves to work in the tin mines ?” Miners and others here, when they hear sounds they cannot account for, especially underground, attribute them to the “knockers,”—the spirits of Jews who in former ages worked here as slaves ; some referring this, however, to a still more ancient period—to those sent here by the Flavian princes.*

Of this, of course, we have no direct contemporary historical evidence. It would be strange if we had, even if it were absolutely unquestioned. But S. Chrysostom, as quoted by Maynard,† tells us that Constantine the Great, exasperated at the conduct of the Jews, “dispersed them unto all the territories of his empire “as fugitive slaves” ; and what more probable than that he should send some of them to Britain, where he was born, and where he was first saluted as emperor ? Jerome tells us that when Titus took Jerusalem, “an incredible number of Jews were sold like “horses, and dispersed over the face of the whole earth.” The account given by Josephus is, that of those spared after indiscriminate slaughter, some were dispersed through the provinces for the use of the theatres, as gladiators ; others were sent to the

* *Carew*, fol. 8.

† *Continuation of the History of the Jews* ; fol. ed., p. 564.

Egyptian mines, and others sold as slaves.* If the Romans at this time worked the Cornish mines,† why may not some have been sent here? And if, as we know was the case, shortly after this there were flourishing communities of Jews in Cyprus, Minorca, Spain, &c., why may they not also have settled in Cornwall, attracted hither by the old-established tin-trade?‡ I have been told by an intelligent Jew that they have a tradition among themselves, that some escaped hither, at the taking of Jerusalem; and they have their own way of explaining the origin of many local names.

It is generally supposed that the Jews were first brought into England by William the Conqueror. All that Stowe says is: "King William brought the Jewes from Rhoane to inhabite here."|| But, even supposing this was the first great immigration of the Jews into England, it must be remembered that Stowe (p. 1) treats Cornwall as the "fourth part of Britaine"—as distinct from England as Wales and Scotland. And Edward the Confessor claimed the Jews in England and all belonging to them as his own property ("suum proprium") shewing that they were to be found somewhere in his dominions.

Besides, we know that Jews came to Britain as Christian Missionaries at a very early period. We cannot vouch for what we are told about Simon Zelotes and Joseph of Arimathea coming

* *Wars of the Jews*. Book 7, ch. 16. (Maynard's translation).

† Professor Hunt, in an able Paper entitled "Notes on the Remains of early British Tin-works," read at the Truro Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1862, says: "Many of the old mine-workings belong, without doubt, to the Roman period; and there is evidence that the educated skill of the Romans was brought to bear upon the Cornish tin-mines." He mentions adits with stone arches, the description of which agrees with that of the Roman works in Spain. He proceeds: "We have therefore, in dealing with this question, to separate with care the Roman workings, and the so-called Jews' workings, from the truly early British excavations. . . . I believe we may, by a little cautious investigation, separate the ancient British workings from those which were directed by the Romans, or those which were carried out by the Jews at a later period."

‡ We know from the Acts of the Apostles, c. 2, v. 5, that then as now, the prophecies of the Old Testament were fulfilled, that they should be scattered unto "every nation under heaven." They were to be found wherever trade and commerce flourished, acting as bankers, money dealers, brokers, and mostly living in communities.

|| *Annales*, 1067.

hither; but yet Tertullian says: “The Britons, inhabitants of places unknown to the Romans, yet did obey and were subject to the Kingdom of Christ.” Among British Saints we have SS. Aaron, Moses, Joseph, Samson, David, &c. We have a Solomon,* Duke of Cornwall. And, in the Manumissions recorded in the Bodmin Gospels, we find some, witnesses and others as well as serfs, with unmistakeably Hebrew names, Abel, Benjamin, David, Elie, Elisaved, Isaac, Joseph, Noe, Solomon, Samuel, and, strangest of all, Jesu, which can scarcely have been a Christian’s, but may have been a Jew’s name. And let it not be supposed that such names were as common in other parts of the country as in Cornwall. Mr. Thorpe, in his *Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici*, beginning at page 621, gives us these and several other *Records of Manumissions* in Saxon times; but in none of them, not even in those at Bath, nor yet at Exeter, are there any such names to be found. Saxon names are common, of course, and there are some British or Celtic, but no Hebrew names, which I think must be regarded as a strong confirmation of the traditions above referred to, relating to a time and a people of which we have no contemporary history.

Thus far we have not touched upon what the Professor considers to be the sole ground for “the historical legends of Jews settled in Cornwall,”—the *metamorphic process* to which certain “names and other relics of the language” have been subjected. Let us now take one of these names, *Marazion*, and its alias, *Market Jew*. Had we not historical documentary evidence of the connection of the Jews with the county, prior to the occurrence of the oldest form of the name of the little market-town facing the well-known S. Michael’s Mount, we might have acquiesced in the conclusion to which the Professor comes respecting it, and have treated the vulgar opinion as a “verbal myth,” one of those “fables” which “have thrown a haze over the annals of the whole county.”

Professor Max Müller has a long array of the different modes of spelling the names of the place in question. He gives 19

* This was a familiar name among the Dukes and Counts of Bretagne. We do not claim either them or our Duke (whose father, Geraint, was a Christian) as Jews; but the name may shew connection with, and respect for, this peculiar people, and may add something to the cumulative evidence for the point in dispute, or help to account for the tradition.

varieties. I have collected above 30 from charters, old deeds, rolls in the Public Record Office, maps and plans, the writings of William of Worcester, Leland, Carew, Camden, Norden, Scawen, Hals, Borlase, Whitaker, Oliver, &c. In my Paper on "Nomenclature,"* I pointed out the necessity of collecting these various modes of spelling; for, as Max Müller says: "Inquiries into the origin of local names are, in the first place, historical, and only in the second place, philological. To attempt an explanation of any name, without having first traced it back to the earliest form in which we can find it, is to set at defiance the plainest rules of the science of language as well as of the science of history. Even if the interpretation of a local name should be right, it would be of no scientific value without the preliminary inquiry into its history, which frequently consists in a succession of the most startling changes and corruptions. Those who are at all familiar with the history of Cornish names of places, will not be surprised to find the same name written in four or five, nay, in ten different ways. The fact is that those who pronounced the names were frequently ignorant of their real import, and those who had to write them down could hardly catch their correct pronunciation." In "Nomenclature" (p. 110) I shewed this more particularly in reference to Domesday names.

The name of the place under discussion does not occur in Domesday, unless we refer *Tremarustel* to this, which Mr. Carne rather identifies with S. Austel. Omitting this, and a strangely corrupted spelling in Earl Alan's charter, *Merdresem*, I think the oldest form of the name I have met with is *Marchadyon*, so given by Dr. Oliver,† in the Charter of Earl Richard, 1257. Now this is easily reconciled with the form now in use, *Marazion*. With regard to this I stated ‡ that whatever may be the meaning of the latter part, the meaning of the former part is quite plain, viz., "Market."|| So far, the Professor and I are agreed. He says:

* *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. VI, p. 108.

† *Monasticon*, p. 31.

‡ *Nomenclature*, p. 115.

|| We have another name compounded with this: "Marhas an vose," in Perranzabuloe. If we wish to be very correct in every respect, this is "Market of the entrenchment" (Mac Lauchlan); but older writers gave it "Maid's Market." The word admits of both significations.

“Anyhow it is clear that in *Marazion* we have some kind of name “for market. The old Cornish word for market is *marchas*, a “corruption of the Latin *mercatus*. Originally the Cornish word “must have been *marchad*, and this form is preserved in Brittany, “while in Cornish the *ch* gradually sank to *h*, and the final *d* to *s*.” We thus easily see the connection between *Marchad*, *Marhas*, and *Maraz*, in *Marchadyon*, *Marazion*, &c. ; and the connection between *Marchad* and *Market*, in *Market Jew* is still more palpable, the *ch* and *d* having been hardened into *k* and *t*. But how are we to account for the variation in the rest of the name? And what is the meaning we are to attach to it? Here is indeed a riddle, to the solution of which we now address ourselves; and, if we cannot show positively what *are* the origin and meaning of the name, we may show what they *may* be.

The possible meanings of “Marazion” and its *alias* “Market Jew,” considered by Professor Max Müller, are “Thursday Market,” “Little Market,” “Markets,” and “Jew-Market.” He says: “The “only explanation of the name which we meet with in early writers, “such as Leland, Camden, and Carew, is that it meant ‘Thursday “Market.’ Leland expresses *Marasdeythyon* by *forum Jovis*. Camden “explains *Merkiu* in the same manner, and Carew takes *Marcaiew* “as originally *Marhas diew*, *i.e.*, ‘Thursdaies market, for then it “useth this traffike.’” We further know, from a charter granted by Robert, Earl of Cornwall, that the monks of the Mount had the privilege of holding a market on Thursday (*die quinta ferie*); and though it is doubtful whether this market was held on the mainland or on the Mount, yet I think, notwithstanding what the Professor says, that this is sufficient reason why the little town, at or near which the market was held, should have been called by some people “Thursday Market”; just as S. Sampson’s Square, in York, formerly was “Thursday Market,” and, I believe, is still popularly so called, because a market is held there on Thursday.

Dr. Oliver derived “Market Jew” from the Norman-French *Marché de Jeudi*, which corresponds exactly with what I believe to be the true reading of Leland, *Marasdeythyon*: *Maras*=market, *deyth*=day, *deythyow*=Thursday. Professor Max Müller says: “Thursday in Cornish was called *deyow*, not *diew*.” But such is the uncertainty of spelling in old Cornish that either of them would serve as a contraction for the full form of the word as found

in the name given by Leland, found only in him, and possibly invented by him to explain the shorter names in vulgar use, in the same way that Carew gives *Marcaiew*=*Marhas diew*.*

Another signification discussed by the Professor is "Little Market"; taking *ion* to be a diminutive termination, such as is commonly found in Welsh, and as we have in *rhynen*, "a hillock," from *rhyn*, "a hill"; † which would make it a contraction of *vean, bian, bighan*, "little"; and, corresponding with this, we have *Marghasbigan, Marghasbean*. ‡

But the meaning which the Professor prefers is "Markets." The plural, in Cornish, is formed in various ways; among others, by adding to the singular the terminations *ion, on, or iou, ou*. Thus *Marazion* would be a regular plural of *Maraz*; and *Marchadiou* (=Market Jew) of *Marchad*,—two forms of the word in the old language. One point in favour of this, besides that it gives the same signification to both forms now in common use, is that, as stated by the Professor, three statute markets were held in the neighbourhood. There is another point which I would suggest. The Armoric, which the Cornish resembles more than the Welsh, would express "Markets" by something very like *Market Jew*. Le Gonidec gives "*Marc'had*, 'a market'; pl. *Marc'hadou*, et par abus *marc'hajou, qui est le plus usité*."

There is an objection, however, to "Marazion" being "Markets." The plural of *Maraz* would require *short i*, *Marazion*, as *i* or *y* is sounded by natives in "Burian"—*Bur-yan*, two syllables. I have heard the name thus pronounced by strangers, on the railway, and by children in schools up the country, but never by a real Cornishman; with him the sound of the *i* is long,—diphthongal,=*ai* of foreigners, the same as every Englishman at once gives in *Zion*, which has doubtless led some to make the name "Bitter Zion," ||

* Mr. Norris, speaking of the uncertainty in the orthography of the Dramas says: "We find every word of any length written in half a dozen forms, such as *diuath, deweth, dyweth, devyth, dyvyth, diweth, &c., &c.*; and so short a word as *kig* is found under the forms of *kyg, kyc, kic, cyk*, and probably more." *Dramas*, Vol. II, p. 219.

† *Williams's "Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum."*

‡ *Calendar of Domestic Deeds, 24 Henry VIII.* Public Record Office.

|| The long *i* may possibly have originated from a wish to assimilate the name to the Monastery of Zion in Middlesex, to which the Priory of S. Michael's Mount was attached by Henry V; or it may be that Jewish traders

and so to countenance the so-called “historical legends of Jews settled in the county of Cornwall.”

In these last quoted words, the Professor condemns those who would make *Market Jew* = *Jew-Market*. “No real Cornishman,” he says, “would ever have taken *Marchadiew*” in this way. “The name for Jew in Cornish is quite different.” But real Cornishmen *have* so taken it. The common, vulgar, general name for the place is *Market Jew**—(*Marazion* was seldom heard in the neighbourhood till the Railway Station was opened), and the street in Penzance leading towards it is called *Market Jew* street. This is considered by most Cornishmen as a proof of the truth of the tradition that Jews have been connected with the place; and Dr. Borlase, a genuine Cornishman, would make even *Marazion* have the same meaning, making it = *Margha Dzhwon*, which would = *Marghas Edzhuon*—the latter part being one of the admissible plural forms of *Ezow*, a Jew. And further, in an old Fisherman’s Catch printed in a former Number of this *Journal*,† we have :

“Oll a poble en Porthia ha *Maraz jowan*” ;

which, strictly rendered, is : “All the people in St. Ives port and the market of *the Jew*,”—*an*, the individualizing particle, being used as a termination instead of *on*, the plural termination.

Then with regard to the name for Jew in Cornish. The forms recognized by Professor Max Müller are : “*Edhow*, *Yedhow*, *Yudhow*, corrupted likewise into *Ezow* ; plural, *Yedhewon*, &c.” This “&c.” includes a great variety of forms.‡ Of course, “Jew,” in whatever language found, is a foreign word, modified from the

or others fancied they saw in the sunny, rocky, pyramidal hill some resemblance to “the holy hill of *Zion*.” Gesenius derives צִיִּין from צִיִּר, *tzayah*, to be sunny. Others make the word mean “a heap of rocks.” Either of these etymologies would apply to S. Michael’s Mount; and *Marazion* would be the market (*maraz*) near this *Zion*.

* This mode of dividing the name is not modern. In the Public Record Office I found a deed, 5 Edward IV, in which Laurencius Goldsmyth, de *Marghas Iow*, was stated to be seized of 10 messuages and 100 acres of land in the town of Bodman. The spelling of the last named place is also interesting, as affording some countenance to the derivation of *Bodmin* from *Bodmanach*, “The monk’s house.”

† *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, No. V, p. 14.

‡ See Note at p. 334.

Hebrew (*Yehudi*, or *Jehudi*, much the same as in *Marché de Jeudi*).* In Latin it is *Ioudæus*; Greek, *Ιουδαίος*; Welsh, *Iuddew*, pl., *Iuddewon*; Armoric, *Iuzeo*, pl., *Iuzevein*; Gael., *Iudach*; and Manx, *Ew*. This latter form, shorter even than the "Iew," page 325, shows to how simple a state the name may be reduced, when used in forming compound words; and I have no hesitation in saying that the following forms of the name in question fairly admit of this rendering: *Marchasyowe*, *Marghas Iow*, *Markasyou*, *Marghasiew*, *Marghasiewe*, *Markesju*, *Markesiow*, *Markysew*, *Markysyow*, *Markysowe*, *Markysyoo*, *Markysho*, *Markaiewe*, *Varha-Dzhow*†, *Marka-Jew*, *Mark-jew*, *Markjue*, *Margew*, *Marchew*, &c.

A person accustomed to these studies will see at once how the sounds of these various forms run into one another, and might be taken for each other, especially remembering that $s=z$, and $z=dzh$ or j . Thus Tresavean is vulgarly pronounced Tridzhyvean; the family name Tregian, Tredzhon; and "third" is represented by *trissa*, *trige*, *tridzha*.

But we can easily bring several other forms to this same signification. Everyone knows how difficult it is in ordinary penmanship, and still more in ladies' caligraphy, to distinguish between *n* and *u*. It is the same in old MSS. We have given an example in Marasdeythyou. We will shortly give another. Make but this change, and the following forms, as well as the foregoing, admit of a pronunciation approaching to *Market Jew*=Jew market, *i.e.* by simply changing *n* into *u*, and giving *i*, *y*, the consonantal sound of *j*: *Marchadyon*, *Markesin*, *Marghazyon*, *Marghasion*, *Markazyon*, *Markazion*, *Markasyon*, *Markesion*. There are also *Markine*=*Markjue*, *Merdresein*, which by some miscopying or misreading has been made into *Merdresem*; and, by dropping the guttural *ch* or *gh*, which in old Cornish are used indiscriminately, we may bring in the modern *Marazion*, and a gross corruption, *Maryazion*.‡

* See page 333.

† This is the form found in the Cornish story given by Lhuyd, Pryce, &c. The *V*=*M*. It is the grammatical mutation of that letter, required by its position in the narrative, and a genuine old Cornishman would always pronounce *V* in such a situation, though the name was written with *M*.

‡ The *y* here may be a misreading for *g*. In another spelling given by Mr. Smirke, (*Journal* No. V, p. 6), *Marhagon*, the *g* has either been misplaced, or is to be pronounced *dzh*, *j*.

Not knowing what the actual reading of the oldest MSS. is, we cannot speak positively. But grant, as we must, that some of the forms terminated in *n*, let us see if they will help us to find an older name of the place, and to account for the uncertainty as to the orthography and signification of more recent names.

Take two of the oldest forms: *Marchadyon*, (A.D. 1257), and *Markesiou* or *Markesion*, (1261). The former is found in a charter in which Earl Richard grants to the Prior of S. Michael's Mount, that three markets, which formerly had been held in *Marghasbigan*, on ground not belonging to him (*alieno solo*), should in future be held on his own ground (*solo suo proprio*) in *Marchadyon*. Professor Max Müller is of opinion that *Marghasbigan* and *Marchadyon* are different names for the same place, and in confirmation he refers to the latter found in Bishop Bronescombe's Register (1261), quoted in Bishop Stapledon's (1313), where he says, “the place is called *Markesion de parvo mercato*,” and holds that *de parvo mercato* is a translation or explanation of *Markesion*. Here I think he is wrong. To shew this, take the whole passage. It occurs in a list of exceptions to the endowment of S. Hilary. Dr. Oliver gives this in his *Monasticon* (p. 29) thus: “the mortuaries ex decessu parochianorum *de Markesion de parvo mercato* de Trewarnene et Brevamick.” Here the use of *de*, “from,” would lead us to conclude that the *parvus mercatus* was as distinct from *Markesion* (or *Markesiou*)* as Trewarnene and Brevamick. And it would seem to me that as we know that in the times of Leland, Carew, and Camden, there was a “Thursday market,” the particular place where this was held, on the Prior's own ground, *juxta grangiam suam*, was called *Marchadyou* or *Markesiou*; while the place where

* In his Additional Supplement (p. 4) Dr. Oliver corrects (?) this reading: “mortuariis de *Markesiou*, de *parvo Mercato*, Brevannek, Penmedel, Trewarnene,” &c. This shows the uncertainty there is in the spelling of names of places not known to the scribe, and illustrates what I said before about the confusion between *n* and *u*; and as we showed before that Leland's “Thursday market” required *Marasdeythyou*, so here if we had to take the Latin *de parvo mercato* as a translation of the preceding name in the vernacular, the diminutive termination would require that name to be not *Markesiou*, but *Markesion*, corresponding with the Earl's *Marchadyon*. Max Müller says “the change of *d* into *s* had taken place between 1257 and 1307.” In saying this he seems to have overlooked the fact that we have in the Earl's charter *Marghasbigan*, as well as *Marchadyon*, and also *Markesion* or *Markesiou* in the Bishop's Register, 1261.

the little market was held, somewhere near, on ground not belonging to the Prior, was called in the vernacular, as we have it in Earl Robert's charter, *Marghasbigan*, and in the Bishop's register, by a literal translation, *Parvus Mercatus*; and it is possible that though the little town itself may have borne some name derived from the connection of the Jews with the place, or a tradition of something of the kind in former times, when the particular sites where the Thursday-market and the Little-market were held, had lost their distinctive appellations, and the various names, of which *Market Jew* and *Marazion* are corruptions, had come to be applied indifferently to the whole town, (some persons using one and some the other form), as both *u* and *n* are plural terminations, persons of a rationalistic turn of mind might understand by both forms simply “Markets,”—the place where the Jews had held their market, and where the Thursday-market, the Little-market, and other markets or fairs were still held.

But now, is there any reason for supposing that this place must have had a name in more ancient times? We believe there is, and that it is quite possible that the several names, or modes of spelling the same name, admitting of such different significations, in the then vernacular, may be modifications of the old name accommodated to the altered circumstances of the place; that is, that these old names themselves are the result of the metamorphic process, in the same way that some geologists suppose the so-called primitive rocks are.

Convinced that the Phœnicians traded here for tin, and that S. Michael's Mount,

“Both land and island twice a day,
Both fort and port of haunt,”

was the Iktis of Diodorus Siculus, where the old inhabitants used to carry their tin across the causeway, laid bare by the ebb of the tide, we also feel assured that the site of Marazion must have been a place of considerable importance, and must either have had a name of its own, or have been named from the adjoining mart for tin.

We know little about the Phœnician language. But in *Ezekiel*, c. xxvii, where we have a particular description of the extensive and rich trade of Tyre, there is a word used several times for

market, mart, fair, merchandize, &c., which occurs nowhere else in the Bible; and this fact may lead us to suppose that, though admitted into the Hebrew language, it belonged rather to the cognate Phœnician. In each case it occurs in construction, with a pronominal suffix; but, divested of this and of the vowel points, it may be represented as *עֶזְבוֹן*, *azbon*; or, giving to *ע* the same sound it has in *Gomorrhah, &c.*, *ghazbon*. Now in the 12th verse we read: “Tarshish (Spain) was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of all kind of riches; with silver, iron, tin (*v'deel*), and lead, they traded in thy fairs” (*ghisbonayie*). Hence I conclude that *ghizbon*, or *ghazbon*, was a common Phœnician name for a mart where tin, &c., was sold. *Marghasbian*, one of the modes of spelling *Marazion*, has exactly the same consonants in its latter part. *Marghas, Marchad* is Cornish for market. What more probable then, if the Mount was the “tin-mart,” *ghasbon*, than that there should be on the mainland, (where the natives would have to wait till, by the twice-a-day recession of the tide, the causeway was laid bare for them to pass over), a market for the sale of provisions, if for nothing else,—that this, by a reduplication, such as Professor Max Müller shews there is in Hayle-river, Treville or Trouville, Cotswold hills, Dumbarton, Penhow, Mên-Rock, and Portsmouth, should come to be called *Marghad* or *Marghas-ghasbon*,—that this should be shortened into *Marghadbon*, and afterwards be metamorphosed into *Marghasbian, Marghasian, Marazion*—each meaning “Little Market?”

Some confirmation of this conjecture may, perhaps, be found in the name of a port where, strange to say, the Jews were united in the same commercial interests with the Phœnicians, thus carrying back their possible connection with this country to the days of Solomon, King of Israel, and Hiram the Tyrian. This name is “Ezion Geber.” In the Septuagint it is *Γασιων Γαβεγ*, they giving to *ע* *ain*, in *עֶזְבוֹן* the sound which *G* has in *Gomorrhah*, and so shewing a striking agreement with *Marghasion*.* This Ezion-, or rather Ghazion-, Gaber is mentioned several times in the Bible. It was the name of a port and mart on the Red Sea, whence ships

* The Corporation Seal bears the legend: SIGILL: MAIORIS VILLE ET BOROV: DE MARGHASION.

of Tarshish,* belonging to Solomon and Hiram, sailed for a three years' voyage. Professor Max Müller† identifies this with the modern *Akaba*, this being plainly a corruption of *Gaber*, dropping altogether *Ghazion*, which I take to have been a dialectic variation of *Ghasbon*. This would make the name *Port*, or *Mart*, *Gaber*.

Geber means “a strong or valiant man, a hero.” Now in 1st Kings, ix, 26, there are carefully added to the name particulars of its situation, as if to identify it, and to distinguish it from some other *Port Geber*, also frequented by ships of Tarshish. May not this have been one of the Phœnician colonies near the Straits of Hercules, now *Gibraltar*?—either *Gadir*, now *Cadiz*; or *Carteia*, found in Pausanias as *Carpia*, which is somewhat like *Geber*, and is thought to have been on the shores of the Bay of Gibraltar.‡ This would indeed make *Gasion Gaber*, “the port of the hero,” || peculiarly appropriate, and is preferable to the commonly received rendering: “the giant's backbone,” adopted by Dean Stanley.

Want of space prevents our now entering upon the subject of *Jews' Houses*,—a name given to old smelting works found in the county. This term may be explained away, as the Professor shews. But, having proved the connection of the Jews with the tin-mines of the county, we see no more necessity for this than for attempting to explain away the well known *Jew's House* at Lincoln. And I think the occurrence of this and other such terms, as *Jews'*

* “Ships of Tarshish” are generally understood to be those “calculated for a long voyage,” such as that to Spain. Some make *Tarshish* mean “the sea”; and certainly $\text{תַּרְשִׁישׁ} = \text{θαλασσα}$, by a change of the liquid *l* into *r*.

† *Lectures on the Science of Language*, Ser. i, p. 223.

‡ *Gibraltar* is generally supposed to be corrupted from *Jabal-al-tarik*, from the Arabic *jabal*, a mountain, and *Tarik*, the name of the General who conquered Spain in 712, first landing at this rock; but may not *Gibr* be a remnant of the old enchorial name?

|| Timosthenes and others say that *Calpe*, (another name for *Carteia*), was founded by Hercules, and anciently named *Heracleia*. Gades or *Gadir* was the chief Phœnician colony outside the Straits of Hercules, having been established long before the beginning of classical history; and one of the islands on which it stood, was that on which Geryon fed the oxen which were carried off by Hercules. The name of the “hero” seems to have been given to the extreme point in any direction known to voyagers; hence so many promontories, ports, and islands named after him. Hartland Point was the *Herculis Promontorium* of Ptolemy. Dr. W. Smith, in his *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, gives five “*Herculis Portus*.”

workings, Jews' pieces, Jews' tin, is a stronger argument in favour of the commonly received opinion, than all that can be said against it.

Again, *Attall Sarazin*, a name that in Carew's day was applied to the refuse of “Old men's workings,” as they call deserted mine-works here, though it cannot be adduced in favour of the Jews, may have reference to the Phœnicians, with whom the Jews may have been confounded, or, as some think, associated. *Sarsyn* was commonly used for *pagan, heathen*, and also, it seems, for *stranger, foreigner*. In this latter sense we find it in the old drama of “The Passion.” Our Saviour is made to say (l. 2025)—

Pepenag vo a'n parth wyr
A cleufyth ow voys yn tyr,
Sarsyn py Yedhow kyn fo.

Whosoever is of the true part
Shall hear my voice in the land,
Saracen (stranger) or Jew though he be.

We have thus, with all due deference to the superior philological abilities of the learned author of the article “Are there Jews in Cornwall?” followed him through his main arguments. We have gone on the principle, “*audi alteram partem*.” We did not think it right that the question should be considered settled, without hearing something of what might be said on the other side. We have by no means exhausted the subject. And though we have not been able to prove positively that Jews came into Cornwall with the Phœnicians, in times long antecedent to Christianity, as Scawen imagined; or that they migrated hither, or were sent here as slaves, at the period of the destruction of Jerusalem, or under the Flavian princes, as Carew thought;—yet we have seen that the first event was possible, and the two latter not improbable. We have an ancient, widely spread, and generally received tradition to this effect, confirmed by local names, by the probabilities of the case, and by fragments from the histories of other countries. What more could we have in the absence of positive and direct history of our own land? But even if these time-honoured traditions are to be surrendered to the rigid requirements of modern criticism, yet, as we have proved positively that Jews were intimately connected with the Tin-trade of the county in, and before, the reign of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and

that "*Abraham, a tinner,*" actually worked tin mines in the time of Edward III, it is plain that those names, terms, and other remains of the old language, which historians and local guides, one and all, have adduced in support of the "Jewish theory," are not to be altogether explained away, and that the Professor is hasty in the conclusion to which he comes, (p. 491), "Thus vanish the Jews from Cornwall."

VI.—*On Ancient and Modern Tin-works in France.*—From MR. S. R. PATTISON.

IN the southern portion of central France, there occurs a considerable area of primary rocks, pierced by the volcanic deposits of Auvergne. On the north-west edge of the granitic plateau, in the district of the Limousin, there are scattered tin-works, both mines and stream-works, which are similar, in the mode of their occurrence, to those of Cornwall. A description of these stanniferous localities by M. Mallard, in the last number of the *Annales des Mines*,* enables me to furnish some particulars illustrative of their mineralogy and archæology.

There are two leading varieties of granite in the district referred to: one in which all the mica is black, the more ancient of the two; the other containing both black and white mica. Both have the characteristics of erupted rock. On, or rather against them, lie, in succession, crystalline schists, gneiss, and mica-slate; and over all, a mantle of tertiary clay, frequently worn through to the foundation rock. The mineral veins extend both through the granites and the schists, and are clearly posterior to both. The metallic crystals in the vein stuff are usually found near the sides of the lode; the walls of the lode, when in the granite, are much altered, the felspar being replaced by clay. The vein stuff contains wolfram, tin, mispickel, arseniate of iron, native copper, uranite, fluor spar, rarely phosphate of lime, and sulphate of barytes, and lastly, and most sparingly of all, gold.

The stream gravel overlies the nigro-micaceous granite. It attains, in some places, a thickness of several feet. Its base is a thin bed of clay, which parts it from the granite. The gravel is sandy, the upper part is of no value, the lower portion is treated for tin, and in this is found some grains of gold. The deposit is overlaid by peat containing trunks of trees.

* *Annales des Mines. Sixième Série. 5 Livraison de 1866. Note sur les Gisements stannifères du Limousin et de la Marche, &c., par M. Mallard, ingénieur des mines.*

Workings have been resumed in the district of late years, but with inconsiderable success.

There are, however, throughout, unmistakeable remains of former workings, of very ancient date, and of smelting operations too. Tradition is at fault respecting the authors of these old works, and we have no account of them in any historical record.

M. Mallard, having carefully examined the numerous old works in the district, shews that they were undertaken in pursuit of metals, principally tin, but probably in some cases gold from the quartz veins. It is a curious circumstance that many of the places where they are found have a name designating gold; and the works themselves are called *Aurifères*. The legends of fairies and demons, now associated with the old men's works, prove that their origin is not mediæval, for they must have been of unknown age and character when such characteristics were attributed to them during the dark ages. He then proceeds:—

“One can hardly hesitate, it appears to me, between the Gallo-Roman epoch, and that of the Gauls. I, with M. Morin, declare for the latter. The Gallo-Romans would not have limited themselves to surface excavations; and these, however numerous, show no traces of subterranean works. Besides, the Gauls, as we well know, not only were acquainted with tin, but worked it up with some skill; and the discovery of the art of tinning iron is attributed to the Biturges, the neighbours of the Limousins. They possessed also a considerable quantity of gold, which enabled Cæsar to bribe extensively at Rome. There was great traffic in tin in and across Gaul, before the Roman conquest. Marseilles was, throughout all former time, the principal emporium for the tin used by the civilized world; and it is usually considered that a large portion of it reached that port by land carriage. Doubtless a large portion was brought from Cornwall; but it is allowable to conjecture that Limousin contributed, perhaps to a great extent, to the supply of this rich colony.

“However it may be with our hypotheses, we may safely state the following conclusions, some as historical facts, the rest as probabilities:—

1. At one epoch the provinces of Limousin and Marche possessed at Montebrias and Vaubry important mines of tin.

2. Similar works were probably attempted throughout these two provinces, which account for the numerous remains of open works now visible.

3. Gold, which is found at Vaubry, and traces of gold at St. Leonard, has been probably sought for by the old miners in these works.

4. It is to the latter circumstance that the works owe their name of *Aurières*.

5. The silence of history, and the open character of the works, justify us in attributing them to the Gauls."

VII.—*Dabernon, or Dabron's, Chantry in the parish Church of Lansallos, Cornwall.*—From MR. JONATHAN COUCH, *Polperro.*

[When the following ancient document, transmitted by Mr. Jonathan Couch, was read at a meeting of the *Royal Institution of Cornwall* in August last, some observations on it were made by Mr. Freeth of Duporth. That gentleman has since furnished additional and more complete information; which, with Mr. Couch's willing permission, we append to his communication, in the form of Notes and Addenda.]

IN the papers of Edward Trelawny, Esq., (1) of Bake, of the time of Elizabeth and James the 1st, I find an entry of the Copy of an Inquisition, taken at Pelynte (2) before John Bevill, Willm. Bevill (3), Frauncis Courteney, and Thomas Woode, Esqrs. by wch amongste diverse other thinges it is founde by the othes of 12 men there mentyoned that Mr. Thomas Dabernon of Trenyddon in the P'ishe of Lansallose deceased by his feffem^t dated xv (4) in feffed John Killiowe, John Bryan, John Charke, and Nicholas Gode, and their heires for ever, of all those lands and ten'ts called Trenyddon, Hayne downe als Hedling downe, Haine Pke, Bake downe, and Pywicks Pke lyinge within the P'ishes of Lansallose (5) and Pelynte to the use and behouffe to fynde and sustayne one Prieste for ever to saye and celebrate yerely fower tymes in the yere in Lansallose church Masse and prayers for the soule of the said Thomas Dabernon and his p'decessors for ev^r wch masses and prayers aforesayde graunte and the uses and intentions aforesayd wth the p'ffyts of the sayd Lands were celebrated and used in the sayd Church of Lansallose by d'verse priests from the foundation of the sayd Chauntry untill the firste yere of King Edward the vjth and untill the Chaunteryes were dissolved and so w'thin fyve yeres nexte passed the day of makeinge the statute of dissolution in the fyfthe yere of Kinge Edw. the vjth Dat. 13 die Octob^r Anno 20 Eliz. Reg.

An Exemplifycason of a Record uppon an informason of intrusyon uppon the form^r inquisition by the Queenes Attorney gen'all agaynst John Killiowe of Lansallose for entringe into the

Lands and tenem^{ts} aforesayd upon the Queenes possession wch being tryed by Jury att Launceston it was found for the sayd John Killiowe wch record is exemplied; the record beares teste Termio Trinitat. Anno 27 Eliz.

1. "This Edward was brother of the first baronet, and lived at Bake, now a farm-house of Sir Harry Trelawny's."—*Lysons' Cornwall*, p. 258. He died in 1636; and his epitaph in Pelynt church contains the following:

"Here lyes an honest lawyer, wot you what?
A thing for all the world to wonder at."

2. Probably on the 13th of October, 20 Eliz.

3. Sir William Bevill was Carew's contemporary, and the last heir-male of the family of Beville, of Killigarth, in Talland.—*Lysons*, p. 299.

John Beville was Sheriff of Cornwall, 4 and 5, Philip and Mary, and also 16 Eliz.; and, 35 Eliz., William Bevill was M.P. for Cornwall.

Francis Courtenay was a descendant of Lawrence Courtenay, of Ethy, in St. Winnow, which he sold in 1634.—*Lysons*, cxxx.

4. The date, unfortunately, not given.

5. Lansaloes, or Lancelwys, dedicated, 16 Oct., 1331, to St. Ildierna,—a rectory. *Vide Oliver's Monasticon*, Supplement, p. 440.

In the Supplement to *Oliver's Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis* an abridgment is given of the Certificates of Colleges and Chantries, for Devon and Cornwall, taken from the Chantry Rolls in the Record Office. At pp. 488, 489, under the head "Foundations in Cornwall not noticed in Certificate No. 15" (which was taken according to a Commission dated 14 Feb., 37 Hen. VIII), an Abstract is given from "Certificate No. 9 (Cornwall) made according to Commission dated Feb. xiiith, 2 Ed. VI."

Under the head "Lansalous" (Certificate 9, No. 46) the following entry appears:—"Certain Obytts. Yt ys presented that a certeyn parcell of lande ther named Treneydowne Hayn Parke and Hadlyngdon, and a parcell of grownd named Peryek gevyn by one Thomas Dabram to John Bryan and other for certeyn obyts to be kepte.—The value of the lands ys of the yerely rent of xxvjs. viij^d."

"At the tyme of this presentement one John Kyllowe, Gent., deposed that these parcells of lands wer of his enherytaunce; and that he hathe allwaye takyn all the profytts of the same, and shewed us the kings comysyons, a fyne, and a recovery of the same, and plainly declared the presenters presente yt of malice."

This clearly has reference to the same matter as that mentioned in Mr. Couch's paper—a Chantry in Lansallos church. The finding is, virtually, that the lands mentioned had never been given for the purpose of the alleged Obits; but that they were, and ever had been, held and enjoyed by John Kyllowe as his inheritance, who "shewed the king's comysyons, a fyne, and a recovery."

Mr. Couch's paper shews that the matter continued to be agitated for several years afterwards, although John Killiow seems finally to have triumphed; but what title he really had cannot be decided, in the absence of the King's Commission, Fine, and Recovery, produced by him, 2 Ed. VI., and of the Exemplification of Record of Trinity Term, 27 Eliz.

The founder of the Chantry was one Thomas Dabernoun, or Dabram (probably an abbreviation), as given in the Certificate. He is described as of Treneyddon in the parish of Lansallose; and the lands he gave appear to lie near together. Amongst them is Bake, the residence of Edward Trelawney, Esq., who preserved this interesting document. John Dabernoun was, in the time of the Black Prince, a man of consequence,—a Steward of Cornwall, or some such officer. He was "Keeper of the Fees of Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester," and so described in a Writ addressed to him by the Prince, under which an Inquisition concerning Saint Petrock's Priory at Bodmin was taken before him, at Lostwithiel, 18 March, 1348-9.—See *Oliver's Monasticon*, p. 15. Under date 11 Feb., 33 Edward III, 1368, a Mandate from the Prince was issued, "touching the Abbot and Convent of Buckland," directed to "Our beloved Valet John Dabernoun our Steward of Lidford," and he was directed to "certify to our Council at London." He and Roger Porter, 16 and 20 Ed. III., appear by the Ministers Accounts for Trematon Manor, to have paid £10 for rent of the profits of Mills and of the borough of Trematen, pleas and perquisites of Court of the said borough, toll of Oysters, herbage in the Ditch of Trematon Castle, which they held by lease for a term of 7 years; and, 29 Ed. III, he held the Water and Pool of Sutton, by lease for the term of his life. This would be only a few years after Lansallos church was built,—at least after its dedication in 1331.

East and West Kellow, or Killiow, are farms near Lansallos, if not in that parish, and they probably gave name to the family of Killiow. Lysons (p. 181) says, "The manor of Lansalloses" . . . "at an early period was in the family of Boligh, from which it passed, by a female heir, to that of Killiow; a descendant of the latter sold it to John Speccot, Esq., of Penheale," &c.—"Great Killiow, the seat of the Killiows, extinct in 1711, belongs to Frederick William Buller, Esq.," . . . "the house is in ruins." *Lysons*, p. 181.

Davies Gilbert, in his *Parochial History of Cornwall*, vol. ii, p. 398, gives, under the head "Lansallos," an extract from Tonkin, to the effect that John Boligh, who had married the daughter of Killigarth, was succeeded by his eldest son, William Boligh, who, by Avice, the daughter of Richard Pentine, had issue a son, of his own name, which last William, by Isabel, the daughter of William Bodrigan, afterwards married to Ralph Vivian, had issue one sole daughter and heir, married to John Kelliow, who brought with her this manor, which continued the principal seat of this family, although they have sometimes lived at Lanlake, in South Petherwin, and sometimes at Rosesilian in St. Blazey, until such time as Christopher Kelliow, of Lanlake, Esq., having first mortgaged it to pay the debts of the family, at last sold the property outright to John Speccot, of Penheale, Esq.

Lysons, p. 25, under the head Roselian, in St. Blazey, says Shadrach Vincent married a co-heiress of the Kellio family and resided at Roselian; and that Trenavisick (divided from Roselian only by a narrow lane) was a seat of the Kellios, and sold to the Williams family, who rebuilt it at the latter end of the 17th century. In 1867 Trenavisick, or Mount, is divided between the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe and the Lyne family. Roselian does, or did, belong to Mr. Rogers.

By Statute 27 Hen. VIII, cap. 28, all abbeys, monasteries, priories, &c., not above the value of £200 per annum were given to the King, who sold the lands at low rates to the gentry. And, anno 29 Hen. VIII, the rest of the Abbots, &c., made surrender of their Houses. Anno 31 Hen. VIII, an Act passed confirming these surrenders and completing the dissolutions, except as to Hospitals and Colleges, which were not dissolved—the first until 33 Hen. VIII, and the last in 37 Hen. VIII, when Commissioners were appointed to enter and seize the said lands.

It may be remarked that Certificate No. 15 was taken under a Commission dated 14 Feb., 37 Hen. VIII; but this Chantry in Lansallos was not mentioned in that Certificate.

An end was put to all Chantries by the Act, 1 Ed. VI, cap. 14.

The Certificate No. 9, given above from Oliver, was made under a Commission dated 14 Feb., 2 Ed. VI. It is so much abbreviated that it neither sets out the names of the Commissioners, nor where they sat.

VIII.—*Recent practice of Alchemy.*—From JONATHAN COUCH,
F.L.S., &c.

Read at the Spring Meeting, May 14, 1867.

THE science of Alchemy, or the art of turning the baser metals into gold, is usually regarded as belonging to a remote age. It may excite some surprise, therefore, to find proof, in the following documents, that a professor of the art lived among us, and was encouraged in his profession, less than a hundred years ago. That the professor of an art which has been defined as "*Ars sine arte, cujus principium est mentiri, medium laborare, et finis mendicare,*" was not enriched by his labours may readily be believed; his refuge from poverty was the enjoyment of a place under government.

(COPIES).

Alex^r Trescott (of the Borrough of Bodmin) doth hereby Promise bind & engage himself to the presant adventurers of Polperro in the Chiminal science never to engage wth or for any other Person or Persons in the said art of Transmutation of Mettles without there knowlidge & consent & do hereby promise & engage to render the same advantage to every individual of the said presant adventurers If am ever hereafter possessed of the advantages of the said Science during my life as wittness my hand this 22 Day of Jan^r 1773.

ALEX^R TRESCOTT

Wittness Thomas Coad.

I need not repeat my strong perswasion of the success if the Lord will, it was always held the uppermost of God's Temporal gifts & wholly at his good pleasure, the request of such as obey him may be of use.

The Book I intended to have sent is wth Jn^o Terthewy at S^t Stevens you are wellcome to that also when returnd As the People of Polp^{ro} are so bountious I think to push three ways at once w^{ch} will increase the expense & time as they must be differant from the beginning & every compound would cost ab^t three week

diligent & constant labour & the whole takes one Month more ripening before totally compounded. I must also build a new Athanor for digestion, as I am on proof as it were once for all. As Trade is so bad with us I would be glad to Know more of that situation at Polperro what Trade is there & what People in business : for what you think I could get a convenient House rent & what prospect of it's answering If there be a manifest probability of return of near a hund^d a year it would be sufficient & if the House reasonable it would help.

I am wth true respects Y^r Unworthy

B^R ALEX^R TRESCOTT

I think was I to settle at Polperro & the Lord pleasd to give me success in the work it would fill the whole place wth temporal Prosperity.

M^r Sam^l Coad.

London Nov^r 19 76

D^r Friend

My continual expectation of a removal to some other station is the principle cause of my omission of writing you. I have now purchased a removal to an easier business with a view of getting another step, where I shall have sufficient leasure for the old enterprize at the Fire.

* * * * *

ALEX^R TRESCOTT.

To M^r Sam^l Coad
 at Polperro
 Nigh
 West Loe
 Cornwall

IX.—NATURAL HISTORY.—*Notes on the Ornithology of Cornwall for the year 1866-7.*—By E. HEARLE RODD.

Read at the Spring Meeting, May 14, 1867.

THERE is a probability of our being able to add another new European species of "Shrike," or "Butcher Bird," to our list of British Birds and the Avifauna of Cornwall, although the occurrence of the individual, and, as far as I can learn, the only example, took place in the year 1851 at Scilly, and it is recorded in the *Zoologist* for that year (p. 3300) as the "Great Gray Shrike, at Scilly." I received the bird in the flesh and had it preserved by Mr. Vingoe, and set up as the "Female Great Gray Shrike," in my case containing the "British Laniidæ." It proved on dissection to be a female; but, on comparing it with a specimen, in the same case, of the "Great Ash-coloured Shrike" (*Lanius Excubitor*), a male bird, there were several points of difference—in size, length of tail, in the form and character of the black streak through and behind the eye, (which in the bird now under notice is a blotch rather than streak), and in the absence of white on the scapulary feathers; together with a remarkable variation in the structure and form of the bill.—I labelled it, however, as the "Female Great Gray Shrike"; but subsequent observations induced me to express my doubts as to the identity of the two birds, to my friend the Rev. John Jenkinson, who, last year, was on a visit at my house, and who has been a fellow-labourer with me in ornithological pursuits. I must refer you to the pages of last year's *Zoologist* for his Papers pointing out the variations which suggested themselves in my two birds. The several characters offering distinction were ably concentrated by him in that periodical.—Soon afterwards, I met Mr. Gould, at Tregothnan, and I called his attention to these two specimens; and, as he was about to prepare the Plates of our Great Gray Shrike for the next number of his "Birds of Great Britain," he

requested me to submit the two birds to his inspection, which I accordingly did on his return to London; and in a few days I received the following remark from him: "Your Shrike is the "*Lanius Minor*, the first instance of its occurrence in the British "Isles, as far as I know."—It may be well just to note here that my specimen has not the black frontal band represented in the figure in Gould's "Birds of Europe"; but Temminck says, in his *Manual*, that the young birds are without it; and probably my bird may be young, with its plumage much worn, as is often the case with bush birds. We shall see what he says about this apparently new British Bird in his forthcoming number; but I have, I think, sufficiently shown that the last year has afforded a point of interest in the Natural History of Cornwall, by a record, on the high authority of Mr. Gould, of what will probably prove to be an indubitable specimen of the "Lesser Gray Shrike," and that it has, in Cornwall, appeared for the first time in Britain.

The islands of Scilly have, during the past year, contributed some other valuable examples of rare British Birds. The "Little Bittern" occurred, a short time after your last Spring Meeting, at Trescoe; and although the species has occasionally occurred in Cornwall, this was the first that had come under my notice in 30 years. This specimen of our smallest Herons was in its perfect adult plumage, with all the neck ruff feathers fully developed, and the colours of the whole plumage in their brightest hues. It was a male bird, in good condition; its diminutive size may be conceived when I mention that its weight did not exceed 3 ounces. I have recently seen another specimen of this elegant little Heron, pretty much in the same state of plumage, and which weighed rather less than 3 ounces; it was obtained last month, in the parish of St. Hilary. The characteristics of this little Heron seem to show an intermediate link between the Night Heron and the Bittern; the arrangement of the colours indicating alliance to the former, whilst the absence of occipital plumes, and the ruffed character of the neck feathers, point at once to the true Bitterns.

Another rare British species occurred at Scilly in October, in the "Glossy Ibis." It appeared to be a bird of the year. I remember having seen a specimen from Scilly about 12 years since, which appeared to be two years old. In the bird now under notice the whole of the under parts are of a dull smoke grey,

which is generally supposed to be characteristic of immaturity ; but this species undergoes a most remarkable series of changes in its plumage from its immature to the adult state.

I am enabled to report the occurrence during the past year, of "Sabine's Gull" and the "Purple Heron"—the former obtained in Mount's Bay, and the latter, a female in immature plumage, from the neighbourhood of the Lizard, captured by a son of the Rev. Vyvyan Robinson, of Landewednack.

Although we have passed through a winter of unusually long duration and great severity, we have not been visited, in the usual numbers and variety, by the large family of British Ducks which are wont to resort to the Land's End district when severe frosts in the northern regions prevent their obtaining food, and thus drive them to more southern climes. Amongst the rarer Ducks, the "Shoveller" appears to have been more frequently met with than any other of our winter visitants.

It may be mentioned, as a curious instance of the economy of nature in the distribution of certain birds without any apparent cause, that our common Starling appears to be adopting the West of England for its breeding and for its passing the summer months. I have, during some years, heard of a few pair having been seen at Trebartha in summer ; and recently I have received reports of their gradual extension westward. Their usual migratory movements have been, as is well known, an advance every autumn, in immense flocks, to our western counties, and a general withdrawal towards spring.

The "Red-footed Hobby" which was killed some years since, and another seen, at Wembury Cliffs, on the eastern shore of Plymouth Sound, has come into my possession. That locality is so near our county that I think we may fairly add this beautiful Falcon to the Avifauna of Cornwall. I have also the fine specimen of the "Greenland Falcon" (a permanent variety, or race, of the Ier Falcon), which was caught on the grounds of Port Eliot some years ago.

X.—*On new British Naked-eyed Medusæ.*—By C. W. PEACH,
Edinburgh.

Read at the Spring Meeting, May 14, 1867.

HAVING lately, through the kindness of scientific friends in Edinburgh, had access to several excellent libraries, in which are many rare and valuable works on Medusæ, &c., I have been induced to look over my notes and sketches made in by-gone years, and have found that several which I had taken and marked as differing from any that I had seen noticed or figured, are really new. One of these was mentioned in a Paper of mine, "On the Luminosity of the Sea," which was read at the Annual Meeting of the *Royal Institution of Cornwall* in 1849; it was therein recorded as *Willsia stellata* of Forbes, and was so designated in your Transactions of that year. It did not escape notice at the time, that there were several differences between it and Forbes's; but as I was unwilling to increase the number of species, I let the matter rest. Last winter, however, I read a Paper at one of the meetings of the Royal Physical Society; and among other discoveries, this was mentioned; and some of the members, hard workers in natural history, assured me that it was a good species, and that it differed widely from *Willsia stellata*. As the little beauty occurred to me in Cornwall, and as I still have warm recollections of that county and its people, I have named it *Willsia Cornubica*. I am told that the generic name ought to be Willia. I feel unwilling, however, to alter my late friend's spelling.

Forbes's specimen had twenty-four tentacula, springing from as many marginal ocelli bulbs; six ovaries, together forming a beautiful star around the base of the stomach, with a gastro-vascular canal from each ovary; these, half-way down the sub-umbrella, divide into two, and these again divide into a like number, and thus there are twenty-four canals, from which as

many tentacula are suspended. The central peduncle or stomach is campanulate, and opens widely by four scarcely undulated lips; and it probably may contract itself into four or six divisions. Forbes took his specimens in Penzance Bay in 1836, and in Oban Bay in 1845.—Mine were taken, in July and August, 1849, in Fowey Harbour. They had also six ovaries around the base of the stomach; and from each of these ran a gastro-vascular canal, which divided into two, *once only*, before reaching the margin; there were thus *only twelve ocelli bulbs*, from which were suspended as many tentacula; these were stout and short, and had one stiff curl in each. The tentacula figured by Forbes were much longer, and slightly waved, but *not* curled. The central peduncle, or stomach, in mine was campanulate, had four rather pointed and undulated lips, and, in addition, at the junction of the lips with the stomach, four rounded ball-like projections. The ovaries were filled with ova, shewing the adult state. The colours in both were much alike.*

I have, at various times, obtained in Scotland the following new beauties; they are of sufficient interest to warrant their being made widely known; and as, although they have been submitted to the Edinburgh Physical Society, they have not yet been published, I trust a notice of them here may not be unacceptable.

The first is a *Tima*.† I have dedicated it to the memory of my late friend, Professor Edward Forbes, as *Tima Forbesii*. I got it at Peterhead in 1853. The umbrella is hemispherical, smooth, transparent, and colourless; the margin fringed with numerous tentacula, alternately longer and shorter.‡ Four radiating vessels run down the sub-umbrella, and open into a circular marginal one. Peduncle large and cylindrical, extending a little below the margin; the gastric vessels run down it to the constricted point and join the campanulate stomach, which opens by four large triangular lips, covered on the edges by rather long and numerous fimbriated appendages. The reproductive glands are four, one on each radiating vessel; these glands are traversed by spiral threads amongst the ova. *Tima Forbesii* differs from *T. Bairdii* in having

* See Plate I, fig. 1, 2, 2A.

† Plate I, fig. 3, 4.

‡ Plate I, fig. 4.

these spiral threads, numerous tentacula instead of only sixteen, and fimbriated lips, &c.; these differences being sufficient to constitute it a new species. It lived with me more than a month, and during that time I saw no change in its form.

Goodsirea mirabilis, a new genus established by Dr. T. Strethill Wright, of Edinburgh; it was found by him in the Frith of Forth in 1858; my specimens were got at Peterhead in 1851.* There are some differences between his and mine; but I believe them to be, in all probability, sexual, and not of sufficient importance to make a new species. The margin is furnished with two long and large tentacles, which can be stretched out to almost any length; they are hollow for some distance down, and are permeated by a circulating fluid from the lateral canals.† The tentacles are filled with thread cells in bundles, arranged on the outer part in a vandyked manner,‡ becoming more confused towards the centre. This arrangement allows of great lengthening and folding. Fig. 8 shows some of the thread cells in part of a tentacle; fig. 9 some singly. In addition to these two long tentacles, some of mine had two shorter ones;|| these were suspended from the two lateral canals. I saw no circulation in them. The margin had from twelve to fourteen wart-like projections between each two of the four divisions; each projection having two curious short spiral tentacles with a blunt and roughened tip, and, in addition to these projections, were two fan-shaped appendages with four or five moniliform objects embedded in them,—no doubt, the otolites.§ The sub-umbrella was very transparent; the four lateral canals, where they met at the upper part, formed a short funnel from which the peduncle was suspended; this is long and narrow, very extensile, and extends considerably below the edge of the umbrella; it can be much constricted.¶ The tip is bell-shaped, and divided into four lips.—I obtained numerous specimens, and they lived a long time with me; they were very active, and it was very

* Plate I, fig. 5, 6.

† Plate I, fig. 7.

‡ Plate I, fig. 8.

|| Plate I, fig. 6.

§ Plate I, fig. 7.

¶ Plate I, fig. 10.

interesting to see them rise to the top of the high glass jar in which I kept them,—their longer tentacles being stretched out, reaching to the bottom, and then a long piece lying coiled there.

The grandest and most curious of the rarities which I have met with in Scotland is the one which I am now about to mention. It was first made into a genus by Brandt, from specimens collected by Mertens in the Pacific, when on a voyage round the world, and it was published at St. Petersburg in 1835, as *Staurophora Mertensii*. Agassiz, in 1849, obtained specimens from Boston Bay, Massachusetts, which differed specifically from that found by Mertens; he named it *Staurophora laciniata*, and described it in a Paper entitled "Contributions to the Natural History of the *Acalephæ* of North America." My first specimen I got in the harbour of Peterhead, N.B., and I obtained others off that place at different times during May and June, 1851. In that time they had increased in size from $\frac{6}{8}$ ths of an inch to $3\frac{2}{8}$ inches in length, and from $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in breadth. Some were larger. At first, like Brandt, I thought they had neither mouth nor stomach; but this I could not believe. Agassiz has set all doubt at rest, by shewing that it has both, and that they are concealed in the curtain-like folds suspended on each side of the arms which form the cross on the upper part.* The disc is bell-shaped, and crossed by four gastro-vascular canals, from which are suspended frilled leaf-like curtains; these appear as if drawn on the canals by a spiral cord; they are double, beautifully white, and contrast well with the transparent light-blue substance of the body; and they extend from the centre of the upper part of the disc to within about a fifth of the length. The edge of the disc is fringed by numerous tentacles, which are curled smartly on the lower part, and are alternately longer and shorter, having each a bulb on the upper part, in which are darkish but rather obscure spots,—no doubt ocelli. It moved, like other *Medusæ*, by contracting and expanding its disc; it was not sluggish in motion, and it assumed a great variety of forms; in fact, such a Proteus was it, that it would be impossible to figure all its forms. I have merely given two; one showing it like a cross,† and the other as

* Plate II, fig. 2.

† Plate II, fig. 3.

resting on its back and almost stretched out flat.* At times it appeared to be divided into lobes, between lines running down the gastro-vascular canals, as if fit for folding up. When in this state, delicate thread-like markings might be seen undulating round the disc; and these again intersected vertically by others running upwards from the edge of the mantle. These spring from the bulb of every other tentacle,† apparently dividing the body into delicate thread-like meshes. But such markings can be seen only when the animal is much expanded. Finer and more closely-set vertical markings are thickly studded on the margin;‡ no doubt, giving the animal the power which it exercises so remarkably, of contracting and of widely expanding the edge of the disc. When the animal grew weak, the skin peeled off, and the under surface became opaque; similar results followed if the creature was injured in any part. The only really important difference that I see between mine and those described by Agassiz is that the four gastro-vascular canals of his do not run to a centre in the upper part; two only join each other at each end of a short fringed tube. || This gives an oval shape to the disc in his, whereas in mine it is round. This, however, is a very important specific difference, such as, I think, justifies me in making mine a new species. I think also, that the wide and almost impassable distance for such frail and short-lived rafts to travel, should make us hesitate before considering them identically the same. Of the genera I have no doubt. I trust I shall be pardoned the delight I feel in having found this strange and really curious creature and adding it to the Fauna of our country. I have given it the specific name of *Keithii*, out of respect to the memory of the founder of Marischal College, Aberdeen; it having been found off Keith Inch, Peterhead, N.B., once the property of that noble but unfortunate house. It will also mark my respect for the place and the dwellers there, where and with whom I first broke ground as a naturalist in Scotland. Agassiz says its proper position is amongst the Naked-eyed Medusæ.

* Plate II, fig. 5.

† Plate II, fig. 7.

‡ Plate II, fig. 7.

|| Plate II, fig. 8.

PLATE I.

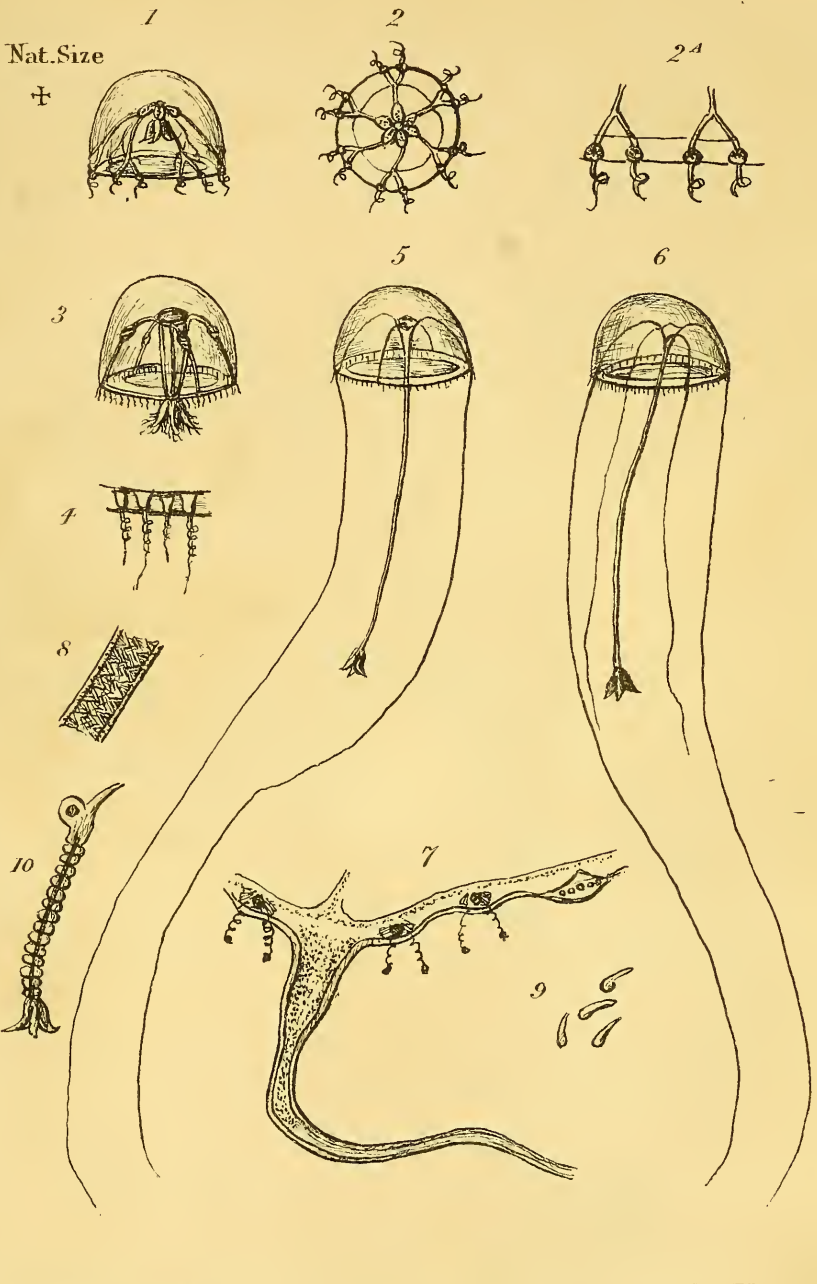
Figure 1. *Willsia Cornubica*.

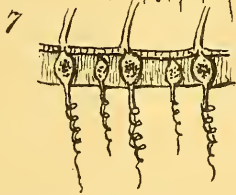
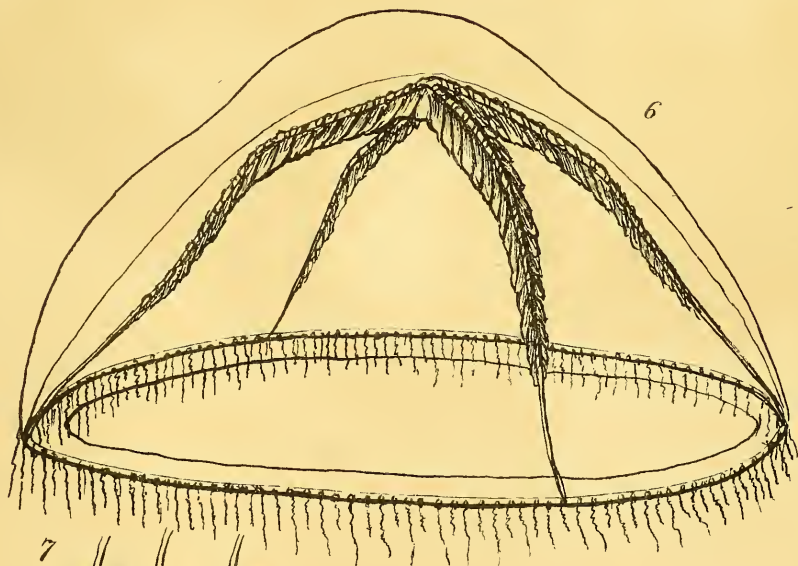
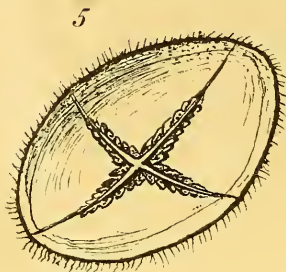
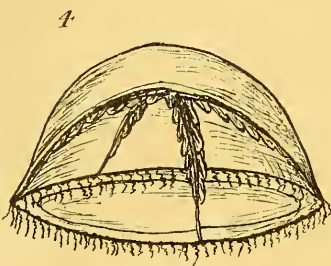
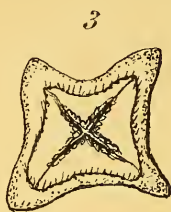
- „ 2. Section of disc, to show the arrangement of the canals and tentacles.
- „ 2A. Edge of disc, showing enlarged tentacles, all magnified.
- „ 3. *Tima Forbesii*.
- „ 4. Part of the edge of disc, showing the arrangement of the tentacles, both magnified.
- „ 5,6. *Goodsirea mirabilis*: both kinds natural size.
- „ 7. Part of the edge of the mantle, with upper part of large tentacle, ocelli-like bulbs with smaller tentacles, and group of otolites, all much enlarged.
- „ 8. Part of a large tentacle, showing bundles of thread cells.
- „ 9. Some of the thread cells; both much enlarged.
- „ 10. The peduncle, to show the constrictions and hole in the upper part; magnified.

PLATE II.

Figures 1, 3, 4, 5, 6. *Staurophora Keithii*: all natural size.

- „ 2. Inside of upper part of the gastro-vascular canals, to show their junction.
- „ 7. Edge of the mantle, showing arrangement of tentacles, ocelli, and smaller threads.
- „ 8. Traced from Agassiz's plate of the mouth and stomach of *Staurophora laciniata*, to compare with fig. 2.





XI.—*The Fish “Echineis Remora,” obtained in Cornwall.—From
MR. JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S., &c.*

Read at a Meeting of the Institution, August 16, 1867.

HOWEVER common in warmer regions of the ocean, the Remora is so rarely obtained in British seas that it is doubtful whether more than a single example, prior to the present, has come, or been conveyed, to our coasts. It is recorded as having been met with in Ireland; it had been previously reported as obtained in Wales, but Mr. Dillwyn, a learned naturalist who lived at the place where it was said to have been found, has expressed his doubt of the accuracy of that report. It is the habit of this fish to fasten itself, by means of the sucking organ on the top of its head, to any large and wandering fish, but, in preference, to some species of the Shark family; and it was by such mode of conveyance that this specimen was brought to us. This occurred in the first week of June, about fourteen miles south of the Dodman; and I am indebted for information of its capture, to that observant and obliging fisherman, Mr. Matthias Dunn, of Mevagissey, who failed, however, in his endeavours to procure a knowledge of the precise kind of shark to which it had attached itself, and which seems to have belonged to one of the rarer species. The length of this example of the Remora was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; its form was rather more slender, and its colour more dark, than those of which figures are given in my *Natural History of the Fishes of the British Islands*,—which examples were obtained from a hotter climate than our own. The example now presented to the Museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall is certainly the only existing specimen of this fish that has been obtained in England. The very curious history of the Remora is given, at length, in the work above referred to, but is too long for quotation here.

MISCELLANEA.

JEAN JOACHIM BECKER. VII, 280.—Lowndes mentions a John Joachim Becher as the author of “*Magnalia Naturæ: or the Philosopher’s Stone, lately exposed to public Sight and Sale.* Lond. 1680. 4to, pp. 38.” It was reprinted in the seventh volume of the Harleian Miscellany.—T. Q. C.

CORNISHMEN AT WINCHESTER.—In an age when the Fair was the chief emporium of home commerce, an important one was held on S. Giles’s Down, near Winchester. This, like most fairs, was attended by persons out of employment and seeking to be hired. Each person had a badge indicative of his craft, and every county had its separate station. In the Revenue Roll of William of Waynflete (anno 1471), a district of this then greatly decayed fair is said to be unoccupied:—“*Ubi homines Cornubiæ stare solebant.*”* What special business led Cornishmen to such a distance as Winchester, where they seem to have had a steady market for their labour, and to have flocked in such numbers as to have a permanent station allotted them?—T. Q. C.

POMEROY.—Thomas Pomeroy, Gentⁿ, married, May 1, 1598, Mary Gifferie, widow. He lived at Tretheurick in the parish of St. Earney, near St. Germans, Cornwall, and had property at Tredethy, in the parish of St. Mabyn and manor of Colquite, which I believe was granted to him by Edward Harris, Esq.—Can any of your readers inform me who was the father of Thomas Pomeroy? or of Mary Gifferie?—W. S.

* *Ellis’s Brand.* 1841. I, 270.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

AT a Meeting of members of the Institution, held at the Museum, on Friday, the 16th of August, the President—Mr. SMIRKE, having obtained permission from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, exhibited an Ancient Gold Cup which was discovered in the year 1837, in a *cist*, beneath a barrow, near the Cheesewring, on the Duchy Manor of Rillaton, and has since been deposited by His Royal Highness in the Queen's private museum at the Swiss Cottage, Osborne. We hope that in our next Number we shall be enabled to publish a Paper by Mr. Smirke on the subject of this interesting relic, together with an illustrative Plate. Meanwhile we may state that Mr. Smirke expressed his opinion that the Cup was of Celtic manufacture, and of date prior to the Roman occupation of Britain. It was made, by pressure, from a flat piece of thin gold; with corrugations, each about half an inch wide, commencing at the centre of the cup's base, and thence extending concentrically to the rim.—We have mentioned that the Cup was found in a *cist*. Mr. FREETH, of Duporth, informed the meeting that with it were found some bits of metal, he believed bronze, and a small piece of earthenware that had the appearance of a portion of a ring or handle; it was unglazed, of a brownish-red colour outside, with a blueish tint inside, as if it had been placed in fire; and he believed there was a zig-zag ornament. He could not now remember how the skeleton was deposited.

ROCK-MARKINGS AT CHEESEWRING. DR. JAGO read a Memorandum from Mr. Thomas Cornish, of Penzance, on some markings of stones of the Cheesewring Carn. They are found on the upper surface of the top-most stone of the central carn, and on the upper surface of the large overhanging covering stone which forms the south-east point of the carn, passing out through the wall of the fortified central enclosure. There are more markings on this stone than on the first, and they extend plentifully out to the extreme south-east end of the stone, where it overhangs the ground below it, at the height of about 15 feet. All the markings are circular cups, varying from mere depressions to holes of one inch deep. They are all of the same character; some appear old, some more recent, but none decidedly new. The fact that this place was un-

doubtedly of importance in pre-historic times makes it probable that rock-markings should be found there; but against this conclusion there are these considerations:—

There are no markings to be observed except those in the Cup form.

These are in many cases deeper than any yet noted.

They are all of the same size, and of the precise diameter of holes made with the borers in use in the adjoining Cheesewring Granite-quarries.

Granite has been wrought within the enclosure where these marks occur; as is shown by one or two split stones, and by a partly-wrought broken cider-press.

It is not clear why any person should have taken the great trouble required to make these numerous marks; but, on the other hand, idle men or boys might spend the idle hour after dinner, in summer time, in lazily digging at them.

Mr. Cornish, in conclusion, remarks that there being no proof one way or the other, the presumptions are in favour of the modern origin of these markings; and he suggests that inquiry should be made.

Attention was first called to these markings by Mr. W. J. Henwood of Penzance.

The following presents for the Museum were exhibited:

From the Rev. J. W. Murray: A Veda, engrossed on Palmyra leaf, in the Palee character and language, which is the same in Southern India, Travancore, and Ceylon, as Sanscrit is in Northern India—a dead language and called Sacred—that in which their mysteries are recorded.

From Mr. Carus-Wilson: A specimen of lump-fish, *Lumpus Anglorum*, caught, in May, 1867, in a lobster-pot at Newquay.

There were also exhibited:

From Mr. Jonathan Couch, of Polperro: Drawings of a rare fish—*Echineis remora*. (An account of this fish and its capture appears among the Papers in the present Number of the *Journal*).

Rev. C. R. Sowell, on behalf of Mr. R. Hosken, jun., of Penryn, exhibited a bronze celt and a small bell. The celt was found in the stump of an oak tree at Jago's Croft, when the ground there was being prepared for the Falmouth Reservoir; and the bell, on which was a design much like an episcopal mitre, was found in the garden of College House, Penryn. Interest attached to them from their having been found on the grounds of Glasney College. Our readers will remember that an interesting Paper on

"The Collegiate Church of St. Thomas of Glasney," by the Rev. C. R. Sowell, was published in No. III of this *Journal*.

Mr. Alexander Paull exhibited rubbings, recently taken by himself, of an inscribed stone at Rialton (the site of an ancient priory), in the parish of St. Columb Minor, and of several inscribed stones near Margam, in South Wales.

Mr. Paull, differing somewhat from Lysons, reads the Inscription on the Rialton stone thus :

BONE MIMOR—
ILL TRIBVN—

The letters are in Roman character, and rudely formed; the first and third are somewhat imperfect, and the first letter of the second line is so near the margin as to suggest the probability that a portion of the stone has been broken off, and that the letters ILL are only a fragment of a word—perhaps a proper name. At the end of each line is a horizontal stroke, indicating contraction, or, possibly, the letter i. The stone, a roughly-hewn granite, is now built into the wall of a stable.



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