

LAKE'S PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF CORNWALL LANLIVERY

Extract from pages 21 to 32 of Volume III, Part No. 31 of "A Complete Parochial History of the County of Cornwall" (known as "Lake's Parochial History of Cornwall") compiled by Joseph Polsue (born 1816) from the best authorities and corrected and improved from actual survey and published in 55 monthly parts by John Camden Hotten of Piccadilly, London and William Lake of Boscawen Street, Truro between June 1866 and May 1873. The cost of each part was one shilling.

Joseph Polsue begins his history of Lanlivery with quotations from Thomas Tonkin's (1678-1742) three-volume History of Cornwall, the publication of which was announced in 1737 but it was never actually published.

TONKIN.—Lanlivery is situate in the hundred of Powder, and hath to the west, Luxulyan; to the north, Lanivet and Lanhydrock; to the east, Lostwithiel and the river Fowey between it and S. Winnow; to the south, Tywardreath and Golant.

The name Lanlivery signifies the church of bucks; for livrou in Cornish is the plural of levar, or livar, a buck; but for what reason I cannot as much as guess. This parish is sometimes called Lanvorck, the church of S. Vorck, to whom it is dedicated.

It is a vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £13 6s. 8d. The patron, Walter Kendall, of Pelyn, Esq.; the Incumbent, his father, Mr Archdeacon Kendall.

In 1291, the 20th of Edward I., this church was valued at £9 11s. 8d. for the rectory, and the Vicarage at 15s. being then appropriate to the priory of Tywardreath.

Since the writing of the above I have thought upon another etymology which I believe to be the true one; that this name is no other than a softening of Lan-le-Vorck, S. Vorck's church-place, which is a very easy and natural alteration.



ANLIVERY is situated in the deanery and hundred of Powder; it is bounded on the north by Lanivet and Lanhydrock; on the east by S. Winnow, from which it is separated by the river Fowey; on the south by S. Sampsons, Tywardreath and Luxulyan; and on the west by Luxulyan.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 6516A. 3R. 24P.; of which 3081A. 0R. 0R.24P. are arable; 2607A. 1R. 21P. meadow and pasture; 63A. 0R. 15P. coppice; 176A. 2R. 9P. orchards and gardens; 563A. 2R. 34P. commons and wastrel; and 25A. glebe. Plantations measuring 297A. 2R. 20P. are exempt from tithes.

The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of Nicholas Kendall, Esq., of Pelyn, and the tithes are commuted at £682, namely, to the vicar £307, and to the impropiator, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, £375.

The parish comprises by actual measurement 6790A. 2R. 17P.; of which the roads measure 98A. 1R. 13P.; rivers, chiefly the Fowey, 39A. 1R. 8P.; and the glebe, on which there is a tithe rent-charge of £2 10s. when not in the manurance of the vicar, 24A. 2R. 11P.

Vicars:---John Tyly; his obiit was entered in the calendar of S. Andrew's Priory at Tywardreath, under March 14, 1486; Stephen Knyght, 1536; John Collier, temp. Charles II.; William Collier, his son; Nicholas Kendall, also rector of Sheviock, and canon of Exeter cathedral, died in 1739; Samuel Walker, 1740; Hurrell, 1746; James Walker, 1752; Nicholas Kendall, 1793; Nicholas Kendall, 1815; Francis-John-Hext Kendall, admitted October 17, 1844, removed to Talland in 1862; and the Rev, Francis Kendall, the present vicar, admitted November 27, 1862.

The church, sometimes called Lanvorck, or the church of S. Vorck, is said to be dedicated to SS. Manaccus and Dunstan; it consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and north transept.

The purlins, ribs, and bosses of the chancel roof are elaborately and handsomely carved. In the nave is a copy of Charles I.'s Letter of thanks. In the east window of the north aisle is a coat of arms, namely, *Argent, a cross gules*; and underneath it an inscription of which the following portion only could be read:-

Tywardrith patronis Rectoris istius—

A wooden tablet records a subscription for plastering the church in 1774. The Royal arms are inscribed, *Walter Kendall, Esq., and William Samwell, Gent. Church Warden's. An'o 1719.* Attached to the north wall is a fragment of alabaster, on which is sculptured a representation of the resurrection.

The arcades have each six four-centred arches, supported on monolith granite pillars, with sculptured capitals of S. Stephens porcelain stone. The transept arch is of similar character.

The font, which is unusually large, is octagonal, the sides being ornamented with Gothic paneling, tracery, and shields. The material is S. Stephens porcelain stone.

The tower arch, which is of good proportions and moulded, is open to the church.

There is a south porch, in which are the well-preserved remains of a stoup; a transept door; and in the north wall, a blocked priest's door.

The tower is one of the best in the county; it consists of three stages, buttressed on the square to the base of the third stage. Here the coins, which become octangular, rest on corbels composed of lions, angels, and human heads. The coins are surmounted with lofty octagonal and battlemented pinnacles, with crockets and finials. The belfry contains five bells. The monuments, some of which are elaborate and costly, and the floor stones, are all in commemoration of the Kendall family; they bear the following

inscriptions:-

CORPVS GVALTERI KENDALL, QUI DECIMO TERCIO DIE IVLII, ANNO INFRA SCRIPTO MORIBO PERIIT SUB HOC SAXO
PREMITUR 1547.

This floor stone has a cross flory in its centre, on which hangs a shield of the Kendall arms.

Here lyeth the Body of Iane the daughter of Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn, Esqr., who was buried the 20th of January, Anno Donimini 1643. My spirit doth heaven inherit.

In memory of Iane the daughter of Thomas Carew, of Harrobear, Esqr., and wife of Nicholas Kendall, of Pellyn, clerk. Born Nov 1st, 1664. Married Oct 14th, 1686. Buried Sepr 4th, 1717.
Arms,—*Kendall impaling Carew.*

In memory of Walter Kendall, of Pelyn, Esq., who was interr'd in the grave of his father, Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn, aforesaid, Esq., the 5th day of 7be, anno Domini. 1696; Ætatis suæ 70.

And also in memory of Joan Kendall, relict of the said Walter Kendall, eldest daughter of Alexander Carew, of East Antony, Knight and Barronet. She was married to the said Walter the 17th day of July, 1650; and erected this monument in the 70th year of her age, the 12th day of July, 1703; desiring she may be buried in the grave of Emblin Kendall, mother of her decd. husband. By the side of the said Walter Kendall lies interred Nicholas Kendall, son of the Reverd. Canon Kendall, who died the 7th of 10ber, 1702.

To think of death and duly to prepare
For its approach, should be your Chiefest Care.

Ioane the daughter of Bernard Kendall, gent. Was born at Pellynn the 13 day of October, 1658, and was Interred the 26 day of April, 1675, In the grave of her Uncle Ionathan, the Sonne of Nicholas Kendall, of Pellynn Aforesaid, Esq. grandfather of the said Ioane. *Egredior. ut. vivam.*

In memory of Penelope, daughter of Nicolas Kendall, of Pellyn, clerk, & of Jane his wife. Born July 23d, 1687. Married to Mr. James Yonge, of Plymouth, Mar. 9, 1702. Buried June 23rd, 1708.

Here lieth the Body of Emblin, Daughter of Nicholas Kendall, of Pellyn, Clerk, and Jane, his wife, who was Buried Decr, 22th, Anno D'ni 1719; Aged 16.

Nicholas Kendall, M.A., Vicar of this parish, Rector of Sheviock, Canon residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter in Exon, and Archdeacon of Totnes, was born Jan. 28, 1656, Dyed March 3d, 1739; and lyes buried in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter in Exon. His first wife was Jane daughter of Thomas Carew of Harraburro, in this County, Esq. by whom he had six Sons and six daughters. His second wife was Hannah, daughter of Iohn Snell, of the City of Exeter, Esq. who survived him,

His eldest son Walter Kendall, of Pelyn, Esq. in piety to his father erected this Mont.; and in justice to one of the best of men, would have added a sutable eulogium, but in obedience to the commands of the most modest, was obliged to forbear it. Arms,—*Kendall impaling Carew and Snell.*

Sacred to the memory of Mary, daughter of James Fletcher, of Stoke, Esq. (and wife of Thomas Cotes, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue,) who died March 22d, 1754; In the 35 year of her age.

A Lady who when living was an ornament to her sex, and never but when dying caused a tear. By her first husband, Walter Kendall, of Pelyn, Esqr., (who died July 13th, 1744) she had two sons and one daughter now living. To perpetuate the memory and deplore the loss of so much virtue & distinguished merit, this monument is erected as a testimony of his inviolable regard by her affectionate husband, in the year 1758.

Sacred to the memory of Mary, the wife of John Collins, and only daughter of Walter Kendall, Esqr., of Pelyn, who departed this life Novr. 8th, 1781; aged 36.

Also to the aforesaid John Collins, clerk, vicar of Ledbury, Herefordshire, who departed this life March 20th, 1797; aged 55.

Also of Harriet their daughter, who departed this life May 14, 1803; aged 23.

Also of Edward their only son, MB. of the University of Cambridge, who departed this life August 14th, 1831; aged 52.

Also of Charlotte their daughter, who departed this life March 3rd, 1844; aged 68.

Also of Grace their daughter, who departed this life August 4th, 1847; aged 75

Job xix, 25, 27.

Psalm xxiii. 4.

John Chap. xi. 25,26.

M. S. I. W. Kendall, 1st Lieut. of Marines, ob, 6 Sepr. 1798; æt. 23.

Eliz. Kendall, ob. 4 Febr 1800; æt. 28.

The Rev. C. Kendall, vicar of Talland, ob. 25 Janry. 1806; æt.37.

Capn. E. Kendall, R. N. ob. 12 March, 1806; æt. 35.

Sons and daughter of Nicholas Kendall, clerk, Vicar of this Parish.

Sacred to the memory of Anne wife of Captain Thomas Rose Wynter, XIV. Regiment of Bombay native infantry third daughter of the late Reverend Charles Kendall rector of Talland and sister of Nicholas Kendall, Esquire, of Pelyn, Cornwall. She died in the cantonment of Belgaun in the East Indies on the 12th of January, 1835, aged 36 years, after having given birth to a lovely boy, Wm. Hext Wynter, who died at Gilbury the residence of his maternal grandmother 18th February 1883 aged 4 years.

In the mind of this deservedly beloved female was centered every quality that could endear her to society : she was an amiable and virtuous wife, an affectionate member of a numerous and attached family; a friend sincere and affable; her loss will be long and painfully regretted by all who knew and valued her worth. Her bereaved and afflicted husband, deeply sensible of the sad reverse he has sustained, rears this tablet as a sincere though inadequate memorial of her sweet, amiable, and Christian virtues.

Those who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

Sacred to the memory of Nicolas Kendall, M.A. clerk, (youngest son of Nicolas Kendall, M.A., of Pelyn) Vicar of Lanlivery and Talland, and for many years perpetual curate of Lanhydrock, Born Seper. 30th, 1782; Departed April 29th, 1844.

During a ministry of forty years he endeared himself to his parishioners by his piety and Christian benevolence and zealous discharge of the duties of his sacred calling; and while he faithfully proclaimed the gospel as the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, his own undivided trust both in life and death was reposed in the merits of the Redeemer.

The inhabitants of this parish and neighbourhood, deploring their loss, have caused this monument to be erected to the memory of their late pastor and friend, as a grateful tribute of respect and affection,

In the angle of the churchyard formed by the west end of the nave and the south side of the tower, is a granite tomb on which is laid a massive marble slab, bearing the arms of Kendall *on a lozenge*, and the following inscription:—

Charles Kendall, Esq^r having lived to ye 72 year of his age, Lov'd & Esteem'd of All, Dyed Sep. ye 3d 1700; & by a particular direction in his will lyes buried in this place.

Near the south entrance to the churchyard is a ponderous granite coffin; it is said to have been found in the north transept, and tradition adds that it originally protected the remains of one of the Cornish princes, brought hither possibly from Restormel Castle.

The following singular account of the apparition of one of the persons commemorated on an expensive monument in the church, is well authenticated.

When Admiral Cotes was commanding a squadron in the East Indies, he met with the following extraordinary incident. Retiring one night to his lodging room, he saw the form of his wife standing at his bed side, as plainly, he used to say, as he had ever seen her in England. Greatly agitated he hurried from the room and joined his brother officers, who were not yet retired to rest. But willing to persuade himself that this appearance was a mere illusion, he went again into his bed room where he again saw his wife in the same attitude as before. She did not attempt to speak to him; but then slowly waved her hand and disappeared. In the last letters he had received from England he was informed that his wife was perfectly well: his mind in short, had been quite composed. Of this very singular occurrence however, he immediately set down the particulars in his memorandum book, noticing the exact time in which it happened. He saw also a minute made to the same purpose by several of his friends on board. The ship had begun her voyage homeward; so that before he could receive any intelligence from England, he arrived there: and on enquiry for his wife, he not only found that she was dead, but that she died at the very same hour of the night when her spirit appeared to him in the East Indies. This account the admiral himself often gave to the Rev. James Walker, vicar of this parish; who had indeed seen the memorandum in the admiral's pocket book, and who more than once related the above particulars.

The advowson of the vicarage of this parish was first granted to Walter Kendall, Esq. and his heirs, temp. Henry VIII., by the prior of Tywardreath, subject to the annual payment of four marks to that monastery, for which payment the monks used to send one of their number to minister in the church. The above named Walter Kendall is said to be the one whose tomb in the chancel floor bears the date 1547.

At the foot of the hill on which the castle stands, in Restormel Park, formerly stood an ancient chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity. At Bodardel there anciently stood a chapel dedicated April 13, 1387, to S. Nicholas, and another at Poldew dedicated to S. Peter.

The greatest and most interesting piece of antiquity of this locality is Restormel Castle, said to have been a seat of the Cardinans, and was probably built by them. In the year 1264, it was in the possession of Thomas do Tracy who married Isolda, the heiress of that ancient baronial family. Among the documents of the Arundell family is a deed, dated at Restormel, by which the said Thomas de Tracy surrendered the castle of Restormel, and the barony of Cardinham, to Ralph Arundell, to be held on behalf of Simon de Montfort, as a security against his enemies, who had threatened him with destruction.

It appears that in 48 and 49 Henry III., 1263-4, many castles were delivered up to Simon de Montfort for security. The following is a copy of the original deed, yielding and conveying Restormel Castle:—

*Omnibus xpi fidelibus has l'ras visui' vel auditar' D'ns Thom' de Tacy sal'tm in d'no Nov'it univ'sitas v'ra Quod d'ns Rad. de Arundell de consensu & pet'cone n'ra cepit castru n'rm de Restormel cu' p'tin suis cu' tota baronia n'ra de Kardinan cu' p'tin suis in manu d'ni Symonis de Monte forti Comitis Leyc' & sen' Anglie —ut— tarem p'iculu' & dampna inimicos meos qui d'cm castru' ingredi volebant et d'cam baroniam meam pro posse suo destru'e. Et eciam d'cm castru' cu' d'ca baronia in manu d'ci Comitis remanere quousq. si in aliquo deliqui d'no regi vel d'co d'no, S. de Monte forti satisfaciam competent. In cuj' rei Testimonia l'ras meas sigillo meo signatas fi' feci patentes
Dat' ap'd Rostormel die d'nica p'xi'a post festum ap'los Petri & Pauli anno r. r. xlix^o.*

"Cornwall was stored," writes Carew, "not long since with many parks of fallow Deer. But King Hen. 8. being persuaded (as it is said) by Sir Richard Pollard that those belonging to the Duke could steed him with little pleasure in so remote a part, and would yeild him good profit if they were leased out at an improved rent, did condescend to their disparking. So four of them took a fall together, to wit, *Carry-bullock, Liskeard, Restormel, and Lanteglos*. Howbeit this good husbandry came short of the deviser's promise and the King's expectation, where through the one was shent for the attempt, and the other discontented with the effect. Notwithstanding as Princes' examples are ever taken for warrantable precedents to the subject: So most of the Cornish Gentlemen preferring gain to delight, or making gain their delight, shortly after followed the like practice, and made their Deer leap over the rail to give the bullocks place."

Not long after falling into the hands of de Montfort, Restormel Castle came into the possession of the Earls of Cornwall. Edmund Earl of Cornwall died seized of the manor, castle, and park of Restormel in 1300; and it is said that Richard, king of the Romans, kept his court here.

"The park of *Restormel*," writes Leland, "is hard by the north side of the town of Lostwithiel. Tynne workes in this parke. Good woode in this parke. Ther is a castel on an hil in this park, wher sumtymes the Erles of Cornewal lay. The base court is sore defacid. The fair large dungeon yet stondith. A chapel east out of it, a newer work then it, and now onrofid. A chapel of the Trinite in the park, not far from the castelle."

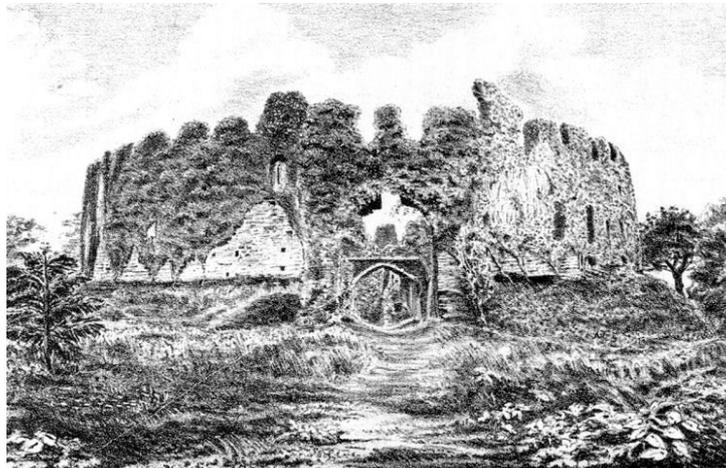
From the days of Earl Edmund, Restormel has continued to be annexed to the Duchy. Thomas de la Hyde was made governor of the castle in 1307; in 1331, William de Bottreaux resigned the command of it to John do Carminow.

Restormel Park was leased to the Earl of Bedford in 1559. It was afterwards held under a similar tenure by the Sawles. Richard Sawle, Esq., sold the lease to Thomas Jones, Esq., who is commemorated in S. Austell church; he bequeathed it to William Masterman, Esq., whose daughters, coheireses, carried it in marriage to Francis Gregor, Esq., and Francis Glanville, Esq., by whom it was sold to Lord Mt. Edgcumbe. The lease is now the property, by purchase, of Thomas-James Agar-Robartes, Esq.

In 1337, 11 Edward III., a grant was made to the Black Prince of the Sherifalty of Cornwall, together with several castles, manors, etc., including Restormel Castle. At this date the castle is described in an official survey, as considerably out of repair. The details of the survey do not convey the idea of any great magnificence or extensive accommodation there were a hall, a chapel, three chambers, and three upper chambers, within the gates; without was another hall and chapel, two chambers and five upper chambers, besides the kitchen and offices.

"Lostwithiel subjected itself," writes Carew, "to the commaund of Restormel Castle, *alias* Lestormel, sometimes the Dukes principal house. It is seated in a park, vpon the plaine neck of a hill, backed to the Westwards with another somewhat higher, & falling euery other way to end in a valley, watered by the fishfull riuier of Foy. His base court is rather to be conjectured then discerned, by the remnant of some fewe ruins; amongst which an ouen of 14. foot largenes, through his exceeding proportion prooueth the like hospitality of those dayes. The inner court grounded vpon an intrrenched rocke, was formed round, had his vtter wall, thick, strong, and garretted: his flat rooffe coured with lead, and his large windowes taking their light inwards. It consisted of

two stories besides the vaults, and admitted entrance and issue by one onely gate, fenced with a Portcouliz. Water was conueyed thither by a conduit from the higher ground adjoining. Certes it may moue compassion that a Palace so healthfull for aire, so delightfull for prospect, so necessary for commodities, fayre (in regard of those dayes) for building, and so strong for defence, should in time of secure peace, and vnder the protection of his natural Princes, be wronged with those spoylings, then which it could endure no greater at the hands of any forrayne and deadly enemy: for the Park is disparked, the timber rooted vp, the conduit pipes taken away, the rooffe made sale of, the planchings rotten, the wals fallen downe, and the hewed stones of the windowes, dournes & clauels pluct out to serue priuate buildings: onely there remayneth an vtter defacement to complayne vpon this vnregarded distresse. It now appertayneth by lease to Master *Samuel*, who married *Halse*: his father (a wise and pleasant conceited Gent.) matched with *Tremayne*."



Restormel Castle – The Entrance

Lake - Volume I, Part No: 8.

"*Lestormell* or *Lestormin* Castle," writes Norden, "situate on a hill nere *Lostuthiell*, a principall seat in former ages of the chiefe gournors of Cornwall: It stooode sometimes in a parke of fallowe deare, but amongst others it was disparked in the time of King *Hen.* the 8. If the proportion of necessarie offices in auintient decayde buyldinges may argue equall hospitalitie, here was noe want; as by the reliques of a ruyned ouen of 4 yardes and 2 foote diameter it maye appeare; and it is to be thought that in those dayes the buylded for vse, and not as men now doe their great and glorious howses for ostentation, great halls and litle meat, large chymnies and litle smoak. This ruyned Oven layeth open her entrayles that men may yet see the bountye of pristine ages. The whole castle beginneth to mourn, and to wringe out harde stones for teares, that she that was imbraced, visited and delighted with great princes, is now desolate, forsaken, and forlorne. The Cannon needes not batter, nor the Pioner to vndermine, nor powder to blow vp this so famous a pyle, for time and tirranie hath wroughte her desolation: Her water pipes of lead manie and of great vse, are cutt vp, the Coueringe lead gone, the Planchings rotten, the wals fall downe, the fayre freehewed stone wyndowes, the Durnos and wrought Doreposts, the fayre and large Chymnye peeces, and all that would yeld monie or serue for vse, are conuerted to priuate mens purposes; and there remayneth a forlorne showe of honor, not contentinge anie compassionate eye to behold her lingrynge decayes. Men greyue to see the dying delayes of anie brute creature, so may we mourne to see so stately a pyle so longe a fallinge; if it be of noe vse, the carcase would make some profit; therefore if it deserue, let her fall be noe longer delayde, els will it dropp peecemeale downe, and her now profitable reliques will then serue to litle or noe vse."

Thus prophesied and chronicled these two historical worthies about two hundred and sixty years ago, and yet Restormel Castle remains much the same at the present day.

Despite its ruinous condition the castle was occupied by the Parliamentarians during the Civil wars; and previous to the capitulation of Essex's army in 1644, it was stormed and taken by Sir Richard Grenville on behalf of the King, on the 21st of August.

The castle must have been in a state of dilapidation for many centuries, for when a survey of it was made in the reign of Edward III., it was found that the chapel contained two bells; there were also gates, but they were in a decayed state. The chambers that were over the gateway alone being covered with lead. There were also without the gate two stables on each side of the way, sufficient to contain twenty horses; but even at that time they were spoken of as being old and ruinous.

The bold headland on which Restormel Castle stands was of itself sufficient to give the keep all the elevation necessary, without making any artificial mounds or embankments. On the north side it is remarkably steep, and its eastern base is washed by the waters of the Fowey. The whole headland is well wooded, and the views from the summit of the castle are diversified and picturesque.

The rampart or outer wall of the castle is very nearly a circle, the diameter of which is 126 feet 8 inches; and it is surrounded with a deep ditch 60 feet in breadth, having a raised terrace on the outside. The entrance is beneath a square tower supported by massive walls, with external and internal arches; it leads to an open circular area, 64 feet by 65 feet. Between the outer circumference of this area and the embattled walls of the ramparts are the various apartments, extending around the whole interior of the castle. These rooms including a sort of anti-chapel are seven in number, and they measure respectively, in length, 22 feet, 9 feet, 51 feet, 31 feet, 19 feet 6 inches, 40 feet 6 inches, and 43 feet 9 inches; by 19 feet in breadth. The chapel, which projects from the outer or boundary wall of the castle nearly as far as the centre of the ditch, is 25 feet 6 inches in length by 18 feet 6 inches in breadth. It appears to have been a comparatively modern addition to the castle. In the southern wall of the chapel is a piscina with Catacluse dressings.

The several rooms of the castle occupied two stories; the uppermost appears to have been set apart for state rooms, and had large Gothic windows; the lower rooms are lighted from the area. Immediately within the entrance to the area are staircases, one at the right and the other at the left, leading to the parapet; a third staircase leads from the room adjoining the chapel, through the thickness of the outer wall to the upper apartments.

The thickness of the rampart is nine feet; and its height from the edge of the ditch to the parapet is about twenty-seven. The depth of the ditch from the outer bank is nearly thirty feet; it was originally filled with water brought from a distance through lead pipes, a portion of which was dug up about forty years ago.

The offices belonging to the castle were situated below it in the base-court, where signs of many ruins have been discovered. The terraces and winding walks which are carried around the hill, were made under the direction of W. Masterman, Esq., during his tenancy.

It is most probable that both this and Cardinham castle were built after the Conquest, as they are not named in either the Exchequer or the Exeter Domesday Books; nor in a list of the Earl of Moriton's lands and castles, which may be found among the Dugdale MSS. in the Ashmolean Library, Oxford.

The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, grandfather to the present baron, was created Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle, April 8, 1806.

At the head of a list of the Cornish gentry who held lands valued at £15 and more, made 40 Henry III. 1255, stood the name of Thomas de Tracy,—*Thomas de Tracy, cujus terræ in Cornubia valent 40. libras et plus.*

Restormel House, situated near the site of the ancient Trinity chapel, thence often called Trinity House, is a low castellated building of no architectural pretensions. It has been occupied successively by Masterman, Jones, Gregor of Trewarthenick while M.P. for the county, and Hext, Esquires; and lastly by the present Sir C. B. Graves-Sawle, Bart., during his father's lifetime. It is now occupied by the tenant of the estate.

John Hext, Esq., of Trenarren in S. Austell, occupied Restormel House for a considerable period. He entered the army early in life, and eventually became Captain of the 22nd Foot. He sold his commission July 19, 1826, and retired to this place. During his residence here he became one of the county magistrates, a deputy-lieutenant for Cornwall, and a deputy-warden of the Stannaries. When the Royal Cornish Militia was embodied he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 2nd regiment. His wife was a member of the ancient family of Staniforth of *Darnall* in Yorkshire, the family estate, which they have retained from the days of Richard I., *circa* 1190, to the present time. Mr. Hext died June 30, 1838; and was interred in the family vault at Lostwithiel.

Her present majesty, accompanied by the late Prince Consort, visited the Royal Iron Mines on the Restormel estate, from Fowey, September 8, 1846; they entered the mine at the adit level, and made a personal inspection of the underground workings.

Pelyn House, for more than three centuries the residence of the Kendall family, is pleasantly situated in a vale on the banks of a tributary of the river Fowey.

The family were originally called *De Kendall*, and many of the name held distinguished positions, and were Lords Warden of the Cinque Ports. They came into Cornwall on the establishment of the Duchy, temp. Edward III.; when the writs were generally directed to "our beloved Sir Robert de Kendall," and to "Sir John de Kendall, Knight." Sir John de Kendall had the custody of Restormel Castle under Edward the Black Prince. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a bend vert, with a label of three points gules*; but like some other families, they changed their armorial bearings with their residence, and adopted the embowed dolphins, with the colours of the more ancient Cornish families, white and black.

There was an ancient, but mutilated pedigree at Pelyn, of Sir John de Kendall, "Chevalier," the supposed common ancestor of the family, and Constable of Restormel Castle, giving the old family arms.

In 1385, 9th Richard II., Richard Kendall, of this family, was sheriff of both Cornwall and Devon.

J. Kendall represented the borough of West Looe in parliament in 1660; T. Kendall in 1679; and James Kendall in 1685, 1689, and from 1695 to 1701. John Kendall represented East Looe during the protectorate of Richard Cromwell, and again in 1682. William Kendall represented Liskeard in 1377. R. Kendall represented Lostwithiel in 1364 and 1377; J. Kendall in 1396-7; S. Kendall in 1417; T. Kendall in 1427; R. Kendall, in 1441-54; W. Kendall in 1570; N. Kendall in 1625 and 1639; W. Kendall 1679-80, and in 1689, and J. Kendall in 1704.

"There appears to be," writes Davies Gilbert, "a vague tradition of some religious establishment having existed here, dedicated to S. Chad, or Ceda, the patron of Lichfield, Worcester, and Coventry. No trace, however, can be found of any such establishment; and it is probable that these tales frequently rest on no more solid foundation than the casual residence of some monk or anchorite, or perhaps on the dedication of a domestic chapel.

"There still exists at Pelyn a small summer house, considered as under the protection this saint; and an inscription records the festivities and friendly meetings of four gentlemen annually on the 2nd of March, to commemorate the day when, according to legend, this Saint expired amid a company of angels singing hymns for the solace of his dying moments, and for joy of such an accession to the heavenly mansions."

The four gentlemen above alluded to were the Rev. Canon Kendall, Mr. Glynn, Mr. Young, and Mr. Trelawny. Below a portrait of the saint, which was removed to the mansion for preservation, were the following lines:-

Friend, within these walls S. Chad you see,
A place made sacred to his memory;
For here four friends did meet upon this day,
And heads, and hands, and hearts, together lay;
A never dying friendship's knot to tye,
And call this place S. Chad's society.

March 2, 1694.

Pelyn House consists of a main body and two lateral wings faced with granite ashlar. A few years ago the central portion, including an ancient and valuable library, suffered considerably from an accidental fire. A collection of fine family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Hudson Sir Joshua's instructor, and other eminent artists, is among its chief attractions.

Nicholas Kendall, Esq., the present representative of the Kendall family, and proprietor of Pelyn, was born in 1800; and was educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He was sheriff in 1847; by his judicious conduct and singular courage he suppressed a riot at S. Austell, on the 11th of June of that year. He was returned to parliament for East Cornwall, in conjunction with Mr. Robartes, in 1852, which position he retained without intermission unto the end of the present year, 1868. Mr. Kendall is one of the county magistrates; is also a deputy-lieutenant, and deputy warden of the Stannaries. For some time he was captain of the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia.

Castle, situated in the same vale about midway between Pelyn and the river Fowey, is the tasteful modern residence of Richard Foster, Esq., one of the partners of the East Cornwall Bank. He married one of the two daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Robins, Esq. of Liskeard, for many years the senior partner of the same bank. Mr. Robins descended from the S. Winnow family, of which Stephen Robins was sheriff 14 William III. 1701. Mr. Foster has a numerous family, and Richard Foster, Junr., Esq., one of the county magistrates, is his eldest son.

The manor of Bodardle, the *Bothardar* of Domesday, was held by Grim in the Confessor's days, and by Turstin under the Earl of Moriton, temp. William I. In the reign of Richard I. *circa* 1190, it was the property of Robert de Cardinham, who had large possessions in the neighbourhood, which he acquired through his marriage with the heiress of Fitz-Williams. In 1259 it was conveyed by Isolda de Cardinan or Cardinham, who had been the wife of Thomas de Tracy, to Oliver de Dinant, in whose posterity it

continued for many generations. Latterly the manor became the property of the Earls of Radnor, and it now belongs to their representative, T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq.

The manor of Polscoath, partly in this parish, and partly in Lostwithiel and S. Winnow, is also the property of Mr. Robartes.

The manor of Polharman, once the property of Sir Robert Tresilian, chief Justice of the King's Bench, temp. Richard II., was granted after his attainder to Sir Humphry Stafford; for many generations it has been the property of the Kendalls of Pelyn, and is now vested in their representative, Nicholas Kendall, Esq.

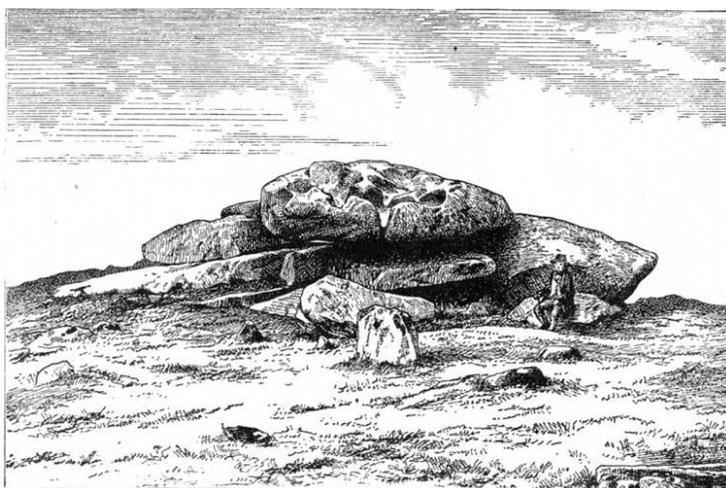
The manor of Steckstenton or Strickstinton, originally Tregesteynton, belonged to the Carminows of Boconnoc, and passed from them to the Courtenays, and eventually to the representatives of the Pitt family.

The estate of Strickstenton is the property of N. Kendall, Esq.

The manors of Restormel, Penlyne, and Penketh or Penknight are vested in the Duchy.

Three railways pass through this parish:—at Milltown the Cornwall railway passes over a viaduct 75 feet in height; a little farther eastward the Fowey railway passes at a lower level on the banks of the river Fowey; and skirting the romantic valley of the Par, and descending, through the aid of powerful water machinery, the precipitous sides of the rocky and grandly picturesque *Camears*, is the granite and china clay railway of Dr. Treffry, which passes into the adjoining parish of Luxulyan over the noted Treffry viaduct.

The *Helmen Tors*, situated at the western extremity of the parish, display some of the most magnificent rocky scenery of the county, including one or two secondary Logan rocks.



Helmen Tor, Lanlivery

Lake - Volume I, Part No: 17.

(Additions and Corrections - page VII—Helman Tors. The adjacent lands were once the property of a family called Helman, Hellman alias Holman. Ped. Fin. 4 James II, Easter, shews that William Helman generous, and Petronilla his wife sold lands in Lanlivery,—Penhayle and Kendall's Down,—to William Collier, gent.. Bullock's charity, £10, rental of 8A. 2R. 37P of land, at Bosnannon in S. Wenn, and 5s. rent charge are distributed in money.)

Near Noman's land is a stile, the upper portion of which is formed of the shaft of an ancient granite cross.

The villages of the parish are the Churchtown, Redmoor, Sweet's House, Milltown, and Tangier; the last is more properly reckoned as a suburb to Lostwithiel town.

There are Reform Methodist chapels at Redmoor and Ebenezer, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel near Sweet's House.

The chief landowners are Nicholas Kendall, T. J. Agar-Robartes, and Richard Foster, Esquires.

The impropriation of this parish was purchased in 1794, of John Pollexfen-Bastard, Esq.

The parish feast is "On the first Sunday after the first Tuesday in May."

An undulating line drawn north and south through the parish, a little to the eastward of the church, would divide it into parts; of which the western is the larger, and rests entirely on granite; the eastern portion on schistose rock. From the latter division large quantities of iron have been raised.

Note: PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF HEXT, OF KINGSTONE IN DEVON, RESTORMEL IN LANLIVERY AND TRENARREN IN ST.AUSTELL on pages 29 and 30 of the original booklet has not been reproduced.

Parochial Population of Lanlivery - taken from the table on pages 159 to 162 of the Supplementary Papers in Volume IV, Part No. 55. of "A Complete Parochial History of the County of Cornwall"

1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
778	965	1318	1687	1809	1716	1657	1493