

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF SAINT NEOT (CORNWALL).

Chapter 1 : This page contains a short history of St Neot Church

Parish of St. Neot, Cornwall, lies about seven-and-a-half miles south-east from Bodmin, eight miles northeast from Lostwithiel, and five miles north-west from Liskeard. It contains about 12, acres, and is in the Hundred and Deanery of West.

History of St Neot Church The nave and south aisle of the Church date from the fifteenth century, the tower from a little earlier. The list of Vicars is "complete" from but there are no traces of an earlier building. The Church is magnificently sited and was so designed that it showed its best side to the south. Here the south aisle is embattled and the porch with its upper storey is incorporated in the scheme. The date of this is approximately The north aisle, which was built about a hundred years later and which faces into the sharply rising hillside, is of much plainer proportions. It is impossible to be precise about the life of our Patron Saint. Charles Henderson, the Cornish historian, suggested that the saint who gave his name to the parish was Aneitus, a Celtic saint who lived and preached locally. Various interpretations of his life written by academics in the Middle Ages tend to differ, but that he was a good and learned man seems beyond doubt. Well respected for his piety, humility and spiritual counselling one legend tells of this man of small stature standing up to his neck in water while reciting all of the Psalms. It is believed he died in approximately , and his remains were said to have been in the north wall of the Chancel, from where they were stolen in , and re-interred at St Neots in Huntingdonshire. Suggestions have been made that the stone of this arch could have come from the earlier building, the medieval fragments of wall painting are just to the side of the squint and Ogee arch. On the north side of the Church the seventh arch at the east end is clearly older than the others and lower, and may have been the entrance to a chapel. Robert Tubbe, Vicar from to , was possibly the man behind the present designs which were greatly restored by John Hedgeland in During this restoration Hedgeland changed parts of windows, and shifted them around, so that it is now impossible to know what they were originally like. Nevertheless in twelve of the windows, half of the glass is original. The finest and least restored window, the Creation Window, is at the east end of the south aisle and is full of delightful things representing the Creation including the newly created bird flying off the tip of His finger , the Fall, Cain and Abel and lastly Noah politely doffing his cap to God as he receives his instructions, while the first window in the south aisle represents the story of the Flood and Noah. Some of the wealthy parishioners funded the remaining windows, and those in the south aisle were donated by the Borlase, Martyn, Motton, Callaway and Tubbe families. The last window in the north aisle was given by the young men of the parish and depicts 12 scenes from the life of St. A further 12 scenes in the west window of the north aisle describes the life of St. George and is of unique interest as some of the legendary incidents are not found elsewhere. Grylls, a descendant of the Callaway and Tubbe families, commissioned John Hedgeland to undertake the restoration work. In , Richard Grylls, the present patron, engaged the services of Arthur Bradley to replace the frosted window at the west end of the Church, which obscured the belfry, with a new etched glass screen. This new window contains etchings of a dove, mirroring the dove over the baptismal font, together with fruits of the vine, and wheat from the fields, as well as a porcupine – a symbol from the Grylls family crest, and denoting both plenty and realisation of hopes. The windows are well worth viewing, preferably on a sunny day! The sun shining from the south at midday provides excellent light to view the vivid colours of the south wall windows from inside the Church. Other items of interest are as follows: King Charles letter Every year on Oak Apple Day , May 29th, an oak bough is raised to the roof of the tower and secured. It remains there until a replacement is raised the following year as a constant reminder of St. Male villagers wear an Oak Sprig in the morning changing this to a sprig of Boys Love Artemisia abrotanum at midday. If this procedure is not adhered to you run the risk of being stung by nettles! The ceremony was originally carried out on 29th May to celebrate the restoration of the monarchy in King Charles II. Until the middle of the 19th century it was a Bank Holiday. There is even a movement to have the Bank Holiday re-instated! This ceremony has continued in St Neot and is one of a very few in the

**DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF SAINT NEOT
(CORNWALL).**

country where this still happens. We have researched our Church Wardens Accounts and found out that annually since up until the bellringers were paid one shilling for their services!

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF SAINT NEOT (CORNWALL).

Chapter 2 : St Neot Parish Council - Cornwall Council

Historical sketch of the parish of Saint Neot (Cornwall). Including the life of Saint Neot, together with a description of the Parish church and its windows, and the Ballad of Tregeagle.

Ancient crosses in St Neot churchyard A cross at Tredinnick found in Wenmouth Cross Arthur Langdon records eight Cornish crosses and two cross bases in the parish. Four-hole Cross is located by the main Launceston to Bodmin road close to the milestone showing eight miles to Bodmin. The shaft is ornamented on all four sides. The other crosses are three in the vicarage garden, another in the village, another in the churchyard its shaft is ornamented on all four sides with interlaced carving , and others at Hilltown and Newtown. The Count had taken this land away from the clergy of St Neot. There was one hide of land which never paid tax and land for 5 ploughs. There were 1 plough, 3 serfs, 3 villeins, 6 smallholders, 2 cattle, 2 pigs and 30 sheep. The priests of St Neot had only one acre of their former land. There were 4 smallholders, 1 ox, 10 goats and 20 sheep. To commemorate this, each year on Oak Apple Day 29 May , an oak branch is mounted on the top of the church tower to symbolise the historical allegiance. Henry Dangar " was a native of St Neot who became a surveyor and explorer of Australia. In the 11th century a small monastery existed here; the early medieval church building of which the tower remains must have been smaller than the one in existence today. Rebuilding in granite was undertaken in the 15th century and the fine stained glass windows are from about Legend tells that the well contained 3 fish, and an angel told St Neot that as long as he ate no more than one fish a day, their number would never decrease. At a time St Neot fell ill, and his servant went and cooked 2 of the fish; upon finding this, St Neot prayed for forgiveness and ordered that the fish be returned to the well. As they entered the water, both were miraculously returned to life. Lewarne is a neo-Tudor country house built for the Grylls family in Langdon records six stone crosses in the parish, of which three are at the vicarage. Transport and Village Award[edit] No railway was ever built to the village, despite pressure from local people and mine owners in the s and s. Instead, Doublebois railway station was opened on 1 June about two miles south of St Neot on the Cornwall Railway main line. St Neot also won the Calor Gas Village of the Decade award, which celebrated 10 years of the competition The nearby Carnglaze Caverns , a former slate quarry, forms an unusual music venue.

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF SAINT NEOT (CORNWALL).

Chapter 3 : Thomas Philpe (b.) | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

*Historical sketch of the parish of Saint Neot (Cornwall): Including the life of Saint Neot, together with a description of the Parish church and its windows, and the Ballad of Tregagle [William A. Axworthy] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The saint Neot and King Alfred King Alfred ruled Wessex from to , when Cornwall was becoming incorporated into it; the last known king of Cornwall, Dungarth, died in , but his kingdom was already under the control of Wessex. He may be the man commemorated on the Doniert stone in St Cleer parish. Alfred put Asser in charge of the monastic church at Exeter, and later made him bishop of Sherborne, which at that time was the diocesan cathedral for all of Dorset, Devon and Cornwall. Asser died in , ten years after King Alfred. In his *Life of King Alfred*, Asser describes chapter 74 how Alfred came hunting in Cornwall, at some time before he became king of Wessex therefore before , and while Dungarth was still sub-king in Cornwall. Alfred had been suffering from a debilitating illness, and while in Cornwall he came to pray at the shrine of a saint called Gueriir, and thus obtained relief from his illness. This would make St Neot a contemporary of King Alfred, and he was so portrayed in later medieval writings. In the earliest *Life of St Neot* written in the mid-eleventh century, perhaps by a Cornishman, but anyway for St Neots in Huntingdonshire , the saint is portrayed as an Anglo-Saxon, who studied first at Glastonbury, then retired to Cornwall to become a hermit. Although St Neot is here said to have been a Saxon, nothing is known for sure of his actual origin. All that we know is that he was buried at St Neot, probably between about and , and that his remains were later taken to St Neots in Huntingdonshire. One other point arises concerning King Alfred. The one thing which is sure is that he actually visited St Neot and remained grateful for the relief from illness which he received through praying at the shrine of St Gueriir here. This happened before he became king of Wessex while one of his three elder brothers was still on the throne , but while the sub-king Dungarth was still ruling Cornwall, who may be commemorated on the stone in St Cleer parish nearby. King Alfred was on a hunting visit when he visited St Neot. Was he on a royal visit to the sub-king Dungarth, staying at Liskeard and being entertained there? The cross of Doniert and the large cross outside the door of St Neot church are both in the new style of ornamented cross, introduced into Cornwall in around So it is possible that this cross at the church was given to us by King Alfred. The stone cross that Alfred reputedly gave to St Neot situated in St Neot Churchyard Early religious sites in St Neot parish We may assume that the Church and its associated holy well were the focus of settlement at the time of Domesday Book, and presumably before that. Of other possible early pre-Norman religious sites in the parish, the most promising is St Lukes, three-quarters of a mile south-east of Bolventor. The Norman font which was formerly here is now in Tideford church moved there in " but it would be odd for the sub-parish of St Luke to have had baptismal rights in the twelfth century, so was it originally at St Neot, and moved to St Luke after St Neot acquired its new font in the fourteenth century? At any rate the Tideford font deserves note as a twelfth-century font from St Neot parish. Lampen and perhaps Lestow are possibilities for additional early Christian sites, because of their names Lampen and possibly Lestow both might contain Cornish lann, which means an early church-site; and Lestow possibly containing Old English stow. However, in both cases there could be alternative explanations for the names, and there is no other evidence suggesting either of them as chapel-sites. No other early chapels or other religious sites are known in the parish. There was a late-medieval chapel of St Neot near Trevenna but there is no reason to think that there was any earlier religious site there. Totam hanc terram, preter unam acram quam presbiteri habent, abstulit comes ab aecclesia. Odo tenet de eo, et ualet. There are two hides of land there, which have never paid tax. All this land, except for one acre which the priests hold, the Count of Mortain has taken away from the church. Odo holds it from him, and it is worth 5 shillings; formerly it was worth 20 shillings. This website uses cookies to improve functionality. By using this site, you accept the use of cookies on your device.

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF SAINT NEOT (CORNWALL).

Chapter 4 : St Neot, a brief introduction to the history of St Neot in Cornwall

Historical Sketch OF THE PARISH OF SAINT NEOT (CORNWALL). INCLUDING THE LIFE OF SAINT NEOT, TOGETHER WITH A Description of the Parish Church AND ITS WINDOWS, AND THE BALLAD OF TREGEGGLE.

He died circa and was buried in the church. Around Earl Alfric stole the remains and removed most of them to Eynesbury now called St Neots in Huntingdonshire. The priests of St Neot, Cornwall are mentioned in the Domesday Book of and the registers of the bishops of Exeter – Walter Bronescombe , Peter Quivil , Walter de Stapeldon etc provide names of the early vicars from including a vicar who died of leprosy in St Neot was part of the diocese of Cornwall until and Montacute Priory in Somerset were rectors of the church from about until The eastern end of the church is the oldest part of the present structure. The hanging shields on the tomb are like those on nave tombs at Ottery St Mary. Fragmentary wall paintings at the back of the tomb appear to show two kneeling figures with halos and winged heads linked to them by ropes. The three stage tower is simpler in style than the rest of the church with diagonal buttresses. It probably dates to the 14th century. The majority of what can be seen today dates from about onwards. The south chapel and aisle was added first, in two stages, in the periods ss and s It is likely that this and the later aisle replaced lean-to Norman ones with clerestory windows above as can still be seen at St Germans. Work resumed on the north side in the s with the north chapel and aisle built in one go. Glazing dates of to for the last three windows in the north wall suggest that, with roofing and the glazing of the west window, the work was finished in the early s. A rood screen was probably inserted in the s across the full width of the church as at North Petherwin. It is likely that the final phase was to reroof the chancel and nave in the ss as at Fowey just as the Reformation started to hit parish churches. Dated roof bosses in the nave section of the roof can be read as or , though the latter date is unlikely on stylistic grounds. A boss at the tower end is dated , which may be when that part of the nave roof required repair. So much survives that it is possible to reconstruct the original scheme apart from the west windows which went in the great storm of Only Fairford in Gloucestershire has a more complete set of windows, though these are in the new Renaissance style and less typical of parish churches as a whole. Overlaps of subject, for instance the Annunciation, Crucifixion, Resurrection, St Leonard and St Stephen, occur in more than one phase, but not usually within a phase. The windows are mainly filled with figures of saints and in four cases – the Creation, Noah, St George and St Neot windows – stories to be read left to right like a comic book. The earliest window is now just inside the south door, though originally the figures were in the east window where the tracery lights remain. The latest window is the life of St Neot window which was dated An interesting feature of this church is that while international saints dominate in the south aisle which was funded by local gentry, local saints with Jesus and Mary are in the majority on the north side where parish groups of wives, sisters young maidens? The windows survived the iconoclastic devastation of when Parliamentary soldiers were on the rampage. They were then whitewashed.. Further moves have occurred since, but these have actually enhanced the medieval feel of the glazing. There are 17 beautiful windows including three designed by Hedgeland. Outside the south porch there is an Anglo-Saxon cross purported to be the one King Alfred gave to St Neot when visiting the village, it dates from the ss. King Alfred then a Prince visited Saint Neot sometime between and St Neot Well is less than half a mile from the Church. This was restored in and is decorated during the Flower Festival held about every four years. The whole of the Church is decorated for the duration of the Flower Festival. The parish also celebrates Oak Apple day each year by hoisting an oak branch up the tower on 29 May. It is possible that this event, which celebrates the preservation of the future king Charles II in Boscobel oak tree in , symbolized, for St Neot, at least, the saving of their remarkable windows. Our OS grid reference is SX Our postcode is PL14 6NG. Our service times and current programme of events are kept up to date.

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF SAINT NEOT (CORNWALL).

Chapter 5 : GENUKI: St Neot, Cornwall

Historical sketch of the parish of Saint Neot (Cornwall). Including the life of Saint Neot, together with a description of the Parish church and its windows, and the Ballad of Tregeagle [Hardcover]: William A Axworthy: Books - calendrierdelascience.com

In , these relics were stolen by Earl Aelric and his wife Ethelfleda, having founded a religious house at Eynesbury in Huntingdonshire. It consists of a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. The south arcade has seven four-centred arches supported on monolith granite pillars; the north has six similar arches with like pillars and a seventh, or most eastern, which is an ogee arch and much less than the others. The church is well-known for its stained-glass windows, most of which date from the 15th or 16th century. There is a south porch, a north porch which is now used as a vestry, and north and south chancel doors. The church is buttressed throughout. The tower is 71 feet in height; it has three stages, and the parapet is finished with battlements. The belfry contains six bells. St Simon and St Jude at Ley. The church had a single bell. This was a mission room at Draynes; it was moved some years ago to be the Church hall at St Cleer and in the past few years has been demolished. These are searchable by surname. The IGI coverage of this parish is - The Cornwall Record Office holdings: The Cornwall Family History Society have published on-line transcripts of: Callington Area Heritage Centre broken link have placed on-line marriage records for St Neot parish to The Cornwall Family History Society have published transcripts of: Parish Marriages to , which is available in Book, CD or downloadable. Parish Burials to , which is available in CD format. There were sub-districts at Callington, Lerrin, Liskeard and Looe, but these closed in the s. Parishes within the district are: Veep, Southill, Talland and West Looe. The Superintendent Registrar can be contacted at: Including the life of Saint Neot, together with a description of the Parish church and its windows, and the Ballad of Tregeagle, by William A. Axworthy Published , is available on-line , courtesy of the Old Cornwall Society. You can see pictures of St Neot which are provided by:

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF SAINT NEOT (CORNWALL).

Chapter 6 : St Neot Church – Cornwall Historic Churches Trust

Buy Historical Sketch of the Parish of Saint Neot (Cornwall). Including the Life of Saint Neot, Together With a Description of the Parish Church and Its Windows, and the Ballad of Tregeagle by William A Axworthy (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store.

Mortar stone used in ore crushing stamp The Holy Well of St. Neot is an ancient site of historical interest. There are many stories of St. Neot concerning the Holy Well. He is said to have stood daily in the well reciting the Psalter. The story goes that one day by the revelation of an angel he found three fishes in the well. He was instructed never to take more than one fish. Some while later he fell ill and his servant Barius went to the well and took two fish. He cooked them and took them to his master. Neot ordered that the two fish be returned to the well where they were miraculously restored to life. Originally the well was an open spring surrounded by boulders. By the 18th century it is reputed to have had a good arch with doors to the entrance and an oak tree growing almost horizontally over it. The Grylls family rebuilt the present well house in the two fields that slope down to the well meadow, on the right-hand side of it were named Great Vishes Stile and little Vishes Stile Tithe map. Perhaps this is a reference to St Neot and the fishes? The present church of St. Anietus is a fine 15th century building of granite, in the perpendicular style. It retains much of its medieval stained glass in twelve of the windows. The funds for glazing these windows were raised by various bodies of the parish, local families and the young women. Young men of the parish subscribed to the glazing of the St. The windows were in a ruinous state when they were restored in 1880. This is in commemoration of Charles II, who in 1688, hid from his enemies after the battle of Worcester in the branches of an oak and resolved that the day should be remembered. From early times, perhaps before Anietus, adventurers searched the area for minerals, mainly tin and. There are a few documents surviving from as early as 13th century concerning disputes over prospecting rights. On Berry Down and Goonzion Downs the mounds and dumps show in which direction the lodes were being followed. In later centuries the search for minerals necessitated sinking shafts and driving underground levels and adits. This document tells us of a right to a pitch in Middle Park, which is the field directly behind Great Vishes Stile. It also reminds us that the tanners were to abide by the Stannary Law and they were to pay every seventh dish of tin as royalty. This document also reminds us that Bodmin Moor was known as Fowey Moor. Nyott and to have a sett in Middle Park to hold according to the custom of the Stannary of Fowey Moor, paying the 7th dish. The site of the blowing house is still visible. It is near the river where a leat could bring an adequate supply of water to drive machinery. A waterwheel would have been the main source of power. There would have been a set of stamps to crush ore stones before smelting. It is probable that the mortar stone that stands upright in the niche surrounded by the three window mullions was used at the St. The stone shows when one side was worn it was turned over and used on the other. The set of three stamp heads would be over the mortar stone so that the base of each iron-shod stamping rod went into each cup, as a pestle into a mortar. A blowing house was so named because of the use of bellows powered by water wheels to get sufficient heat to melt the ores. Charcoal was burnt to obtain the necessary heat. There is still evidence of charcoal burners platforms in local woods. The mark of the St. One of the joint owners and blower of the St. Neot Blowing House was Walter Hodge. He may be the same Walter Hodge, who in 1688 was a wealthy weaver. He had his own token to be used as a coin with a shuttle design on it. At the same time that St. Neot, was working his Tucking Mill as a Fuller. Another fuller was Ralph Henwood of St. A Tucking Mill for Fulling cloth would require waterpower to drive the machinery. The cloth would need to be dyed by immersing it in large vats and heating it with natural colourants. It was stretched out on tenterhooks to dry, perhaps in an airy loft or out of doors. The cloth, which was mainly serge was taken to Exeter by packhorse to be sold. Many mills like tucking mills were adapted into gristmills. There are many mills in and around St. Neot, the leats being diverted from the mainstream of the river to drive water wheels. The Town Mill of St. Neot has its worn millstones standing against the mill wall whilst opposite are two of the granite blocks with

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF SAINT NEOT (CORNWALL).

slots in them to take the heavy timbers of the hurst frame. The hurst frame housed the pit wheel inside the mill building on an axle from the larger waterwheel outside. The pit wheel then had another small cog wheel, the spur wheel, over it to convert the driving power to the horizontal millstones. There was another mill at Lampen, further downstream, the mill house, a rebuilt wheel and remains of the leat are still there. An ancient document tells us that one salmon fisherman of St. Neot caught fish with a spear. On entering the parish from the west, the traveller crossed the fifteenth century Panters Bridge over the Bedalder or Warleggan River and followed the main highway through the parish to leave by an even earlier bridge at Treverbyn which crosses the river Fowey. The old bridge was a twelfth century structure but was so badly dilapidated by the fifteenth century it had to be rebuilt. This main route through the parish crossed the river in the village of St. The bridge here is not nearly as important as the two at the extreme east and west of the parish. It seems that it was quite easy to ford the River Loveny at this point. Looking at the old bridges it is not difficult to realise that large vehicles could not pass over them. They were designed for people who travelled on horseback. In a diary kept by Mary Harding, she tells how she went to have a look at Trevenna with the idea that she and her husband might lease it. She met the agent in St. She had come from Trelawne, Pelynt, in a gig. The name of the inn at St. Neot The London Inn suggests that this was a stopping place for travellers on route to London. Here they would rest themselves and their horses. Animals for the markets or annual fairs would be driven along tracks, sometimes resting in a field if the journey was a long one. The annual fairs for St. Neot were the first Tuesday in April and November. This was a fair for animals only by the nineteenth century. The market for animals was on the right-hand side of the lane leading down to Larnpen, where the semi-detached bungalows are now built. As in most villages, the slaughter house for the local butcher was close to his shop. There were several mines around St. Neot mainly for tin and copper. All had fluctuating fortunes and none were in production for any great length of time. When the mines in west Cornwall were suffering from ill fortunes some miners came to St. Neot hoping for better luck. There was quite a population shift from west to east in the mid-nineteenth century. The Wheal Mary arsenic calciner built in to re-work mine dumps got the nick-name Balscat and Wheal Jerk because it was so unprofitable. Just south of the village are the Carnglaze Caverns. The caverns are the result of slate quarrying and mining in the 18th and 19th century. Most of the slate was used for roofing and flooring in buildings and most of the headstones in the churchyard are made of slate. Slate was transported further afield by packhorse, notably to quays on the River Fowey at St. Another route lead to Polperro and Looe. On the return journey packhorses brought lime for neutralising the acid soil. The road that leads from St. Neot to Twowatersfoot past Carnglaze was constructed in and, the road through the Glynn Valley was made only a short time before this date. The slate quarry ceased production of roofing slates in but supplied building stone for another three decades. Such was the strong smell of rum that it dislodged a very large colony of bats! A few of the quarry men employed at the Carnglaze Caverns are recorded in 19th century census.

Chapter 7 : Cornwall Neot Church Stock Photos & Cornwall Neot Church Stock Images - Alamy

Historical Description. Neot, St, a village and a parish in Cornwall. The village stands on a head-stream of the river Fowey, 3 miles NNW of Doublebois station on the G.W.R., and 4 NW by W of Liskeard; takes its name from a recluse, variously alleged to have been a poor shepherd or a brother of King Alfred, and figuring traditionally in very wild legends.

Chapter 8 : St Neot, Cornwall - Wikipedia

St Neot was a contemporary of King Alfred who was devoted to wild animals. Some sources say that he was born in the parish in around AD, others portray him as an Anglo-Saxon, who studied first at Glastonbury and then retired to Cornwall to become a hermit.

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF SAINT NEOT (CORNWALL).

Chapter 9 : St Neot Church Homepage

Historical sketch of the parish of Saint Neot (Cornwall). Including the life of Saint Neot, together with a description of the Parish church and its windows, and the Ballad of Tregeagle, by William A. Axworthy (Published), is available on-line, courtesy of the Old Cornwall Society.