

Welcome to the parish church of Rame: St Germanus in the Anglican Diocese of Truro and county of Cornwall England.

RAME

The name means 'the high protruding cliff, the ram's head', from which the hamlet and parish take their name. The little chapel of St. Michael on the summit of Rame Head, licensed for Mass in 1397, is probably on the site of a much earlier, Celtic, hermitage. Earl Ordulf, owner of vast estates in the West Country and uncle of King Ethelred, gave Rame to Tavistock Abbey (which he had founded) in AD 981. Over the centuries the manor passed to the Dawneys, the Durnfords and finally the Edgumbes. As early as 1486 Plymouth was paying a watchman at Rame to maintain a beacon there to warn shipping and to bring news to Plymouth of important ships, such as the return of the Newfoundland fishing fleet in 1543.

THE CHURCH is dedicated to St. Germanus, the fighting German bishop who is supposed to have landed in the neighbourhood when he came to England to suppress the Pelagian heresy in about AD 400. It is all built of rough slate. The first stone building was consecrated in 1259. The slender, unbuttressed tower with its broached spire (an unusual feature in a Cornish church), the north wall, north aisle and the chancel are all probably of this date, when the church was cruciform in shape. The south transept went in a 15th century extension with a south aisle and arcade added, and some new windows. The south aisle wagon roof is original, and some pews survive from the 16th century, with Devon- style tracery on the bench-ends. There were restorations in 1848 and 1886, when slates replaced the stone-shingled roof. The church still has no electricity, and is lit by candles.

Cawsand was in Rame parish (while Kingsand was in Maker) and the moves to establish a church nearer the people eventually led to the building in the village of St. Andrew's Church in 1878. Since the two parishes were united in 1943, St. Andrew's has continued to serve as the church in the village.

<http://www.achurchnearyou.com/rame-st-germanus/>

Rame (**Cornish**: *Hordh*) is a hamlet between [Rame Head](#) and the village of [Cawsand](#) in [South East Cornwall](#). It is situated on the [Rame Peninsula](#). Rame means *the high protruding cliff*, or possibly, *the ram's head*.

Originally [Cawsand](#) was in the parish of Rame, but now has its own church in the village. The neighbouring church at [Maker](#) is in the same parish as Rame. Together they are called '[Maker-with Rame](#)' parish.

There is another [Rame](#) near [Falmouth](#) in west Cornwall. It is believed that the west Cornwall Rame was named after the one on the [Rame Peninsula](#).

During his time in command of the [Channel Fleet](#) between 1805 and 1807 [John Jervis, 1st Earl of St Vincent](#) rented a house in Rame.

Contents

- [1 Parish church](#)
- [2 See also](#)
- [3 References](#)
- [4 External links](#)

Parish church

The church in the hamlet is dedicated to [St. Germanus](#), the fighting bishop who is supposed to have landed in the neighbourhood when he came to Britain to suppress the [Pelagian](#) heresy in 400. It is all built of rough slate: the present stone building was consecrated in 1259. The slender, un-buttressed tower with its broached spire (an unusual feature in a Cornish church), the north wall and the [chancel](#)

are all probably of this date, when the church was [cruciform](#) in shape. A south aisle was added in the 15th century and the Norman tympanum is a relic of the earlier church building on the site.^[1] The church is not supplied by electricity, and is lit by candles.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rame,_Maker-with-Rame

Church History

- **Anglican.** The [parish church](#) is located in OS Grid Square SX4249 and it is dedicated to St Germanus. The little chapel of St. Michael (now in ruins) on the summit of Rame Head, was licensed for Mass in 1397, and is probably on the site of a much earlier, Celtic, hermitage. Earl Ordulf, owner of vast estates in the West Country and uncle of King Ethelred, gave Rame to Tavistock Abbey (which he had founded) in AD 981. The church was dedicated to St. Germanus on 15th October 1259 and, again on 10th October 1321. St Germanus was the fighting German bishop who is supposed to have landed in the neighbourhood when he came to England to suppress the Pelagian heresy in about AD 400. The church is all built of rough slate. The first stone building was that consecrated in 1259. It comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, north transept and vestry. The arcade consists of five low four-centred arches supported on monolith granite pillars. The slender, unbuttressed tower with its broached spire (an unusual feature in a Cornish church), the north wall, north aisle and the chancel are all probably of this date, when the church was cruciform in shape. The south transept went in a 15th century extension with a south aisle and arcade added and some new windows. The south aisle wagon roof is original, and some pews survive from the 16th century, with Devon-style tracery on the bends-ends. There were restorations in 1848 and 1886, when slates replaced the stone-shingled roof. The church still has no electricity, and is lit by candles. Cawsand was in Rame parish (while Kingsand was in Maker) and the moves to establish a church nearer the people eventually led to the building in Rame village of St. Andrew's Church in 1878. Since the two parishes were united in 1943, St. Andrew's has continued to serve as the church in the village.
- **LDS Church Records.**
 - The LDS Church batch numbers for Rame are: [C053031](#), [P022661](#). These are searchable by surname.
 - The IGI coverage of this parish is 1653 - 1812.
- The Cornwall Record Office holdings: Baptisms 1653 - 1812, Burials 1653 - 1812, Marriages 1653 - 1837, Boyd's Marriage Index 1619 - 1673, BTs 1619 - 1673, Non-Conformist records 1810 - 1837.
- **Baptisms.**
 - Baptisms 1675 to 1772 (Bishop's transcripts) for this parish are available on-line through the [OPC search Facility](#) - (C-PROP).
 - (See the [on-line parish records](#) for the Rame peninsular parishes).
 - The [Cornish Forefathers' Society](#) have published on CD baptisms 1714 to 1841 for this parish.
- **Marriages.**
 - Marriages 1675 to 1796 (Bishop's transcripts) for this parish are available on-line through the [OPC search Facility](#) - (C-PROP).
 - (See the [on-line parish records](#) for the Rame peninsular parishes).
 - The Cornwall Family History Society have published transcripts of: [Parish Marriages 1619 to 1837](#), which is available in Book, CD or downloadable .pdf file formats.
- **Burials.**
 - Burials 1675 to 1772 (Bishop's transcripts) for this parish are available on-line through the [OPC search Facility](#) - (C-PROP).
 - (See the [on-line parish records](#) for the Rame peninsular parishes).
 - The Cornwall Family History Society have published transcripts of: [Parish Burials 1813 to 1837](#), which is available in Book format.
- **Early History.**
- Earl Ordulf, owner of vast estates in the West Country and Uncle to King Ethelred gave Rame to Tavistock Abbey in AD 981. In the 11th Century the Abbey was obliged to find fifteen knights for the King's service and one was maintained by settling Rame upon him. Over the centuries the manor passed to the Dawneys, the Durnfords and finally the Edgcumbes.
- **The Church.**



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- St Germanus, Rame
- The Church is dedicated to St. German, the fighting German Bishop who is supposed to have landed nearby when he came to England to suppress the Pelagian Heresy in AD 400. From the carved tympanum (a semi circular door head) mounted in one wall, we know there was an earlier Norman church which pre-dates the present building, which was enlarged and rebuilt in the 13th Century. It was re-dedicated by Bishop Walter de Bronescombe on October 15th 1259.
- The slender unbuttressed tower with its broached spire (an unusual feature in a Cornish church), the north wall, windows and the chancel are all probably of this date. Transepts were probably added by about 1320, with the south aisle replacing the south transept about 200 years later. Aisles were used for parish processions before services on Sundays and Feast days. 150 years later there was a larger reconstruction with a new south aisle and arcade.
- The south aisle wagon roof is original and some pews survive from the 16th Century, with Devon-style tracery on the surviving pew ends.
- There were restorations in 1848 and 1886. The unfinished screen, the curious broom-stick candle holders, the hand pumped organ and the removal of the plaster from the walls date from the incumbency of Canon Robert Ekins, 1900 – 1939.
- The church has no modern utilities such as electricity, gas or water and is still lit by candles during services.
- Now a part of the Parish of Maker with Rame, this guide is produced by the Parochial Church Council.
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<http://www.chct.info/church-histories/church-histories-index/77-rame-st-germanus.html>

SX 45 SW MAKER-WITH-RAME

6/41 Church of St. Mary and St. Julian
(formerly listed as Church of
23.1.68 Saints Julian and Macra)

GV I

Parish church. Circa 1500, possibly incorporating structure of earlier nave and chancel. Lead rain water head on tower dated 1745, sundial on porch dated 1768. C18 alterations included removal of almost all early granite window tracery, these were replaced with wooden tracery. Major restoration of 1874 included replacement of granite windows, removal of galleries including the Edgcombe gallery in the nave, conversion of north transept to vestry and organ chamber and construction of outer south aisle to form the Edgcombe south chapel, also re-roofing. Chancel east wall in random red sandstone rubble, possibly of early building; rest of church in coursed red sandstone rubble with granite dressings. Tower has granite ashlar parapet and buttresses, C19 slate roofs with crested ridge tiles and scalloped slate barge boards to gable ends. West tower, nave and chancel, with north and south aisles along whole length of nave and chancel. North transept, used as vestry and organ chamber. South porch and south Edgcombe chapel to east end.

Perpendicular style.

3-stage tower on moulded plinth has set-back buttresses with 3 engaged pinnacles at 3rd stage moulded string courses at first and 2nd stages, raised over west window; string course at 3rd stage beneath embattled parapet with coped merlons, large octagonal pinnacles with cusped panelled sides, surmounted by crocketed spirelets with cross finials. To west, 4-centred arched roll-moulded doorway with leaves in spandrels, hood mould with block stops, C19 door with strap hinges. 3-light C19 window above, with 4-centred arched head, cusped lights and upper tracery, relieving arch and hood mould with block stops; all C19 windows of this design. 2nd stage west has single ogee-headed light with 3 crocketed pinnacles, possibly originally image niche; to north a 2-light C15 Perpendicular window with 4-centred arch, cusped lights, relieving arch and hood mould; lancets at all stages to north lighting stair. At 3rd stage, 3-light C15 bell-openings, with cusped lights, slate louvres and upper tracery, hood mould and relieving arch. Set under parapet to north, C18 rain water head in lead, with 3 cherubs' heads and wings.

Nave enclosed by aisle. East end of chancel has straight joint to left and right to aisles, straight joint to south chapel also. Chancel and aisles each have 3-light C19 window, north aisle at lower level. Fixed on chancel east

wall, oval marble tablet to Maria Bint, 1787 and Jane Bint, 1795.

5-bay north aisle has 3 north windows, 2 to west and one to east of transept, all C19 3-light, with flat head and hood mould. Second bay from west end has blocked 4-centred arched doorway, convex-moulded. West end of aisle has gable stack formerly to heat C18 vestry and 3-light C19 window with 4-centred arched head. North transept has gable end stack heating C19 vestry with fireplace projection at base, and 3-light C19 window with 4-centred arched head. To east at lower level a basket-arched doorway with hood mould. South aisle has one south window to east of porch, C19 3-light with 4-centred arched head, 2 granite tablets fixed to wall of early C19. Gabled west end has 3-light window which appears to be of c. 1500, with ogee heads, upper tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Gabled south porch has raised coped verges and cross finial, 4-centred arched convex-moulded doorway with wrought-iron gates, slate sundial above with gnomon, dated 1768 SICUT UMBRA. Interior of porch has C19 arched-brace roof, holy water stoup set to right of door (found in churchyard 1923). Similar 4-centred arched inner doorway with C19 door with strap hinges, chamfered ogee image niche above door. 2-bay south chapel has 3-light C19 windows to south, one taller to west.

Interior Tower has C19 framed ceiling in 9 panels; north west door to stair has hollow-chamfered 4-centred arch with C19 door. Tall 4-centred tower arch, with Cornish standard piers left and right. To left and right, nave wall has remains of moulded string course, possibly remaining from earlier nave. Nave and chancel roof in one, a wagon roof of 17 bays, with 2 rows of purlins and ridge purlin, carved ribs and bosses C19 wall-plate; 4 east bays in chancel have early carved wall-plate with re-carved shield bosses. Round-arched opening at base of east wall of arcades to allow passage to north and south aisles. 5-bay arcade to north and south, with Cornish standard piers, 4-centred arches with

2-wave mouldings and one chamfered order. North aisle has 7½ bay C19 wagon roof with one row of purlins and ridge purlin, and bosses. At west end, segmental-headed fireplace lintel. Organ chamber set into opening to north transept, now vestry. South aisle has 9½ bay roof as in north aisle, hollow-chamfered rere-arched to windows. South wall opened in 1874 and 3-bay arcade inserted, with 4-centred arches and Cornish standard piers, more finely moulded, brought from Bere Alston. South chapel has 4-bay roof of arched-braces, one row of purlins and 2 tiers of windbraces, collar with 2 upper struts.

Fittings: font in nave, brought from St. Merryn; Norman, of Bodmin type, with 5 supports, corner busts and snake convolutions in between. Pews etc all of late C19, including Edgumbe screen across chancel. Hatchment in tower recording benefactions to the parish, 1986. Board from Incorporated Society for Building of Churches recording grant of £30 in 1873.

Monuments in tower: 3 slate ledger stones, to William Phisick, 1707, Elizabeth Tucker, 1722 and Robert Salmon, 1682, granite ledger stone to Elizabeth

Canniford, 1809. In north aisle: marble tablet with scrolled pedimental top, to S.C. Avery, 1882, by J. Honey of Plymouth; marble tablet with foliage around border, scrolled top with urn, on oval slate ground with wreath of bay leaves, by L. Kendall of Exeter, to Edward Hunt, 1787; small oval slate tablet to Grace Ayres, 1766; marble tablet to Rev. Samuel Whiddon, who died while preaching in the church, 1866; marble monument with curved apron and shield, plain pilasters and cornice to Joseph Hunt, commanding the Unicorn, killed in an engagement with a French frigate, aged 28, 1761. In south aisle: oval slate tablet to Judith Rowe, 1784; fine baroque monument with slate inscription panel on plinth with lower frieze of skull and crossed bones, marble Ionic columns to sides; original paint remaining, frieze with painted ovals and diamonds, entablature with gilt lion masks, surmounted by central shield with shields to sides, with verses, to John Ingram, 1669; fine baroque monument with slate inscription panel with apron with carved skull with batwings, central panel flanked by draped female figures, round-headed pediment with figure of mother and child in tympanum, quatrain: 'O youth and all prepare to die...' to Phill and Elizabeth Triggs, 1664. In Edgcumbe chapel: marble tablet on plinth with sarcophagus, scrolled segmental-headed pediment with shield and flanking hounds, bust on plinth against triangular coloured marble ground, surmounted by draped urn, to Richard, first Lord Edgcumbe, 1758. Pair of white marble tablets with coloured marble surround, plain pilasters, plinth and pediment with board in tympanum, surmounted by coronet with acroteria, to Richard, 2nd Lord Edgcumbe, 1761 and George, first Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, 1795. Slate tablet with Latin inscription, to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, 1638. Remains of slate ledger stone of C17, to Edgcumbe. Marble monument with shield on plinth, frieze and pediment with acroteria, to Sophia, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, 1806. Marble tablet in slate surround with Vitruvian scroll to base, to Richard, Earl Mount Edgcumbe, 1839. Slate ledger stone, set on wall, with central panel with verse and shield, to Piers Edgcumbe Esq. 1607. Baroque marble monument to William Henry, 4th Earl Mount Edgcumbe, 1917. Pair of oval marble tablets on slate ground, to John Boger, 1783 and Elizabeth Boger, 1804. Glass all of late C19. In the C18, the tower was used as a naval signalling station. (Sources: Radcliffe, E.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970)

Listing NGR: SX4463351991

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-61699-church-of-st-mary-and-st-julian-maker-wit>

The origins of this little chapel standing high on its rocky headland is shrouded in mystery. It may date back to the 10th Century when the headland was owned by Tavistock Abbey – a hermitage being one possible explanation. What is certain is that it existed in its present form by 1397 and that a licence was granted for Monday Mass to be heard in 1425. It seems probable that the Chapel was originally whitewashed which would certainly have made it stand out. Major restoration occurred in 1882 but early in the 20th Century the Chapel became a ruin and it remains that today.

<http://r-l-p.co.uk/+rame.html>

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/Cornwall/Rame/index.html>

RAME, the ancient name of which was “Pendenhar, meaning “a barren headland,” is a parish on the shore of the English Channel, 5 miles south-west from Plymouth, in the South Eastern division of the

county, hundred of East, petty sessional division of East South, union of St. Germans, East Stonehouse county court district, rural deanery of East, archdeaconry of Bodmin and diocese of Truro. The church of St. Germans is a plain building of Pentewan stone and granite, in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave of five bays, north transept, south aisle, north porch and a western tower with dwarf spire, containing 3 bells, of which the first bears the hitherto unexplained word or words "Deoprasias"; the other two are dated 1637 and 1723: the chancel retains a piscina, and in the south aisle remain another piscina and the rood-loft stairs: the carved roof is by Hems, of Exeter: the church contains numerous monuments of the 17th century and later dates: there is a fine memorial window to the Rev. Thomas Hunt Ley, rector from 1824, erected by his son, the Rev. Richard Ley: the church was restored in 1848 and again by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe in 1885, at a cost of £900. An additional half acre was added to the churchyard in 1885 by the patron and rector. The register of baptisms dates from the year 1653; marriages, 1661; burials, 1656. The living is a rectory, net yearly value £176, including 41 acres of glebe, with residence, in the gift of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and held since 1895 by the Rev. George Henry Trist M.A. of Keble College, Oxford. A stone fountain was presented to the village in 1871 by Caroline, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe. The charities, amounting to £7 10s. yearly, are distributed in bread by the churchwardens. Here is a coast-guard station. Rame Head, a well-known promontory, and the nearest point of land to the Eddystone rocks and Lighthouse, from which it is distant 9 miles, is in this parish and consists of a mass of Tock declining towards the sea, forming the western boundary of Plymouth harbour, and the eastern boundary of Whitesand Bay; on it are the remains of the ancient chapel of St. Michael, licensed for the Dawnay family in 1397 and 1425, it is 22 feet long by 9 wide, and has a vaulted roof. On Penlee Point is a pinnacled tower, serving as a sea mark. South of the parish is Polhawn battery, a strong fortress commanding Whitesand Bay. The new and large battery, constructed here in 1889, has a powerful armament of two 38-ton muzzle-loading rifled guns, and three 42-ton breech-loading rifled guns, with a range of from five to seven miles: these guns are mounted on the Moncrieff principle, being fired by a range-finder, and in sight only when in the firing position. The men serving the weapons are well protected, and the battery is looked upon as a most formidable one. The magazine and accommodation for the men in charge of the guns is built near the battery, no stone having been used, but only bricks and cement. From their elevated position the guns will not only have an extensive command of the Channel, but also be very difficult to hit by an enemy's ironclad. The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe P.C., D.C.L., L.L. is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. The soil is loamy; subsoil, gravel. The crops are corn, chiefly barley. The area is 1,261 acres of land, 149 of tidal water and 149 of foreshore; rateable value, £2,520; the population in 1891 was 865.

— *Kelly's Directory of Cornwall, written: 1902*

<http://forebears.co.uk/england/cornwall/rame>