

For the earliest references to Maker see Page 37 and for Rame Page 58.

### Finberg "Devonshire Studies – The Making of a Border", 1952

"Asser ... surrendered the (Sherborne) estate at Plympton to Edward the elder who gave him in exchange three manors in Somerset. The territory of Plympton at that time extended to the shore of the Cattewater where the Plym flows into the Tamar estuary and behind Edward's exchange we may perhaps discern the policy of a king solicitous to defend his realm against Viking invaders. If so, the desire to command both sides of this great estuary might equally well prompt him to cast an acquisitive eye at Maker on the opposite shore. No document survives to inform us that he did so, but Maker did undoubtedly cease to be the property of Sherborne, and we have it on the authority of the Domesday Book that at some date before 1066 it was incorporated into the town-lordship of Walkhampton, afterwards known as the Hundred of Roborough, in which Plympton also stood".

In more detail: 1451 acres in the parish of Maker until transferred under the Act of 1844 belonged to the County of Devon<sup>1</sup>.

Maker accordingly appears in both the Devon and Cornwall sections of Domesday. Ecclesiastically it was all in the archdeaconry of Cornwall but is described in the registers as 'In the Counties of Devon and Cornwall'.

The boundary between the Devon and Cornish portions as shown in the early OS maps and also, in Donn 1765, is as follows:

The line runs from the inlet at Empacombe west of the habitations at Empacombe and of the Home Farm, then crosses the road to Millbrook and the road down from Maker and goes through the corner of the field which is the cricket-ground and across Dry Walk; then along the south side of Dry Walk and of the road to Maker Heights until a little before the well; then crosses to the north side of the road and continues along the south end of the woods, ie along the top of the hill-slope, until a point north-west of No 5 Redoubt where it turns south-west crossing the rough open ground to the roadside, ie holding to the edge of the higher ground, and then along the north side of the road for about 330 yards, then it goes downwards to the south edge of the old wood, about 100 yards away, and continues parallel to the road through a newer plantation. It crosses the path known as the 'Alpines', and reaching the north-west side of Maker Lane, the line crosses the road westward by the steepest part and runs on the south side of the road into Millbrook.

In Millbrook, it passes behind properties on the south side of this road and crosses the raised footpath above the yard. The line goes diagonally across the yard to the

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<sup>1</sup> Transactions of the Devon Ass'n lxxvi 1934 pp 280.1

stream and follows the stream upwards, roughly behind West Street, passing under the narrow lane up to Ninney and then up the tributary stream up the west of this lane, and thereafter follows the boundary between the parishes of Maker and Rame

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along sundry field hedges, the last of which, between Kingsand and Cawsand, are now obscured but can be followed from the older large-scale OS maps. Near the shore, the line joins the stream, going to the west of the 'Halfway House' and under the road and the house named 'Devon-Corn', which bears the boundary mark and so into the sea.

We may presume that this line follows the division of a thousand years ago.

A further portion of Maker parish was also in Devon, as shown on the old OS maps and Donn, namely the most north-westerly section bounded on the north-west by the parish of St John, on the south-west by the road from Millbrook to Tregantle for a distance of about half a mile eastward from the St John boundary as far as the green lane or footpath to the north-east of the older Poron factory<sup>2</sup>; the line follows the east side of this lane for about 200 yards and then goes east by field hedges for about 200 yards, and then north by St John Lake along hedges, keeping west of Penhale and leaving Mendennick in the Devon portion.

Rame and the Cornish portion of Maker were in the Hundred of Rilestone (DB) known at least by 1334 as Estewevel (East-wivelshire). The Devon portion of Maker was in the Hundred of Wacheton (Walkhampton) (DB) known at least by 1332 as Rouburgh (Roborough) and in the tithing of Sutton Vautort.

As late as 1812 William Ellis has a tax receipt from the Tithing of Vaultersholme for properties in Kingsand (D&CN&Q XXXII pt VIII 1973 p 233).

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### **Doomsday Book (Devon)**

Exeter Version (87)79: "From the manor of Wachetone is detached Maker which King Edward held in the day in which he was alive and dead and it rendered geld for 1 virgate. Ten teams can plough this. And it rendered 6 pounds less 30 pence to Wachetone".

Exchequer Version (100)3: "From Wachetone is detached Maker which paid geld in the time of King Edward for 1 virgate. There is land for 10 teams. And it rendered 6 pounds less 30 pence for the firma of the King. These three manors belong to Wachetone. These 19 manors were in the demesne of King Edward and belong to the king".

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<sup>2</sup> Occupying the area shown on the 1844 Tithe Map as Gallows Park

## Comments

R Welldon Finn - "Domesday Geography of the South-West" P 254:

"We obtain a glimpse of the archaic system of the night's firma in the Exeter text ... the manors rendered firmas for one night with their dependencies. The account goes on to say that Maker in Cornwall used to contribute £5.17.6d to Walkhampton from which it had been detached: the Exchequer version adds that the sum had been paid 'in firma regis'. In contrast to those royal manors which elsewhere furnished a night's firma, these three have assessments, although very small ones – a virgate or half a virgate.

Saltzman – "Victoria Country History, Cornwall", 1924 Pt 8:

Fol:256b "The Count of Mortain has 1 manor which is called Macreton which Edward held 'tempore regis Edwardi'. Therein is 1 hide of land and it rendered geld for 1 virgate. 8 teams can plough this. Raginald now holds this of the Count. Thereof Raginald has in demesne 1 virgate and the villeins have 3 virgates and 3 ploughs. There Raginald has 6 villeins and 8 bordars and 4 serfs and 60 acres of pasture. And it is worth 20/- yearly and when the Count received it, it was worth 30/-".

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Fol:181 "The abbot of Tavistock has 1 manor which is called Rame. Abbot Sihtric held this 'tempore regis Edwardi'. There is 1 hide and it rendered geld for ½ hide. 7 teams can plough this. Ermenald holds this of the abbot. Thereof Ermenald has in demesne 1 virgate and 1 plough and the villeins the remaining land and 3 ploughs. There Ermenald has 4 villeins and 15 bordars and 4 serfs and 8 beasts and 100 sheep and 18 goats and 10 acres of underwood and 30 acres of pasture. And it is worth 40/- and when the abbot received it, it was valued at the same amount".

W L D Ravenhill – "The Domesday Geography of the South-West"

Page 299: "In the south, along the Tamar estuary, part of Maker was in Cornwall and surveyed in its folios, but part had previously belonged to the distant Devonshire manor of Walkhampton and was not transferred to Cornwall until 1844".

Page 345: "... moderately substantial villages, each with a population of 20 or more and with at least 3 or 4 teams at work. These were similar to the villages of much of the English plain and they often had English names. Such was Rame with 23 people and 4 teams".

Page 328: "... it would seem that much of Cornwall was without wood. We can only suppose that in 1086, as today, much of it was in the incised and thus less exposed valleys".

H C Darby – regional summary in the same work:

Page 350: “The overwhelming number of apparently ‘understocked’ settlements in Cornwall and Devon is very striking, ie where ploughlands exceed plough-teams, and yet these areas had not been devastated, possibly a result of the infield-outfield-system whereby small numbers of teams successively ploughed various parts of large tracts of territory over a number of years”.

Page 366: “In order to obtain the actual population from the recorded population we must multiply the latter by some factor, say 4 or perhaps 5, according to our ideas of the size of the medieval family. Serfs may have been recorded as individuals but not as heads of households”.

Finberg – “Making of a Boundary” P 38

“All the Abbot’s other property in Cornwall had been settled on the Knight Ermenald, ancestor of the Dawnay family”.

“Tavistock Abbey” In lists given he says that:

“In 1086 Rame was held by Ermenald for the Abbey for a knight’s fee, along with other lands. In 1135 it was similarly held by Richard de Alneto.<sup>3</sup>”

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Oliver Monasticon P 132

“Deed of Prior John de Englebourne dated Friday after feast of St Barnabas 1337, by which Ralph, the Lord of Stonehouse confirms annual payment of 6/8d payable at Michaelmas charged on his estate at Schyndenhall in aid of a lamp to burn in St Mary’s church at Plympton.

The name of Schyndenhall, with variants, occurs in several of the deeds below. It is no longer in use. Deeds of 1392, 1423, and 1415 list it between Empacombe and Anderton. A deed of 1606 refers to a cottage called Shillhall on the west side of Mt Edgcombe deer park. The old building on the shore by the Weir would seem to fit the description<sup>4</sup>. It probably is or stands on the site of Schyndenhall.

To the south-west of it, somewhat up the hill and forming part of a larger field, owing to the removal of hedges, is the field called Philip and Mary by Sir Richard Edgcombe, to commemorate the arrival and marriage of Philip of Spain, in which events Sir Richard took part”.

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<sup>3</sup> About 1970, the Hon Mary Dawnay, daughter of Viscount Downe and a direct descendant of the Rame Dawnays, married Richard Carew Pole of Erth Barton

<sup>4</sup> This was known in 1970 as Tudor Cottage and was occupied in three parts by the Prattents and Dr and Mrs L Dexter; earlier it had been used as a number of cottages.

Transcripts of Deeds supplied by Canon J H Adams

Mount Edgcumbe Muniments – Henderson Calendar No 26 at museum, Truro. There are fifteen deeds of various Mt Edgcumbe properties dating from, say, 1257 to 1424.

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Bundle of 18<sup>th</sup> Century Abstracts at CRO, Truro

There are ten deeds dating from 1340 to 1415 concluding with Sir Piers Edgcumbe's petition to Henry VIII for leave to empark 300 acres in West Stonehouse and 100 acres at Cotehele and to fortify the walls of West Stonehouse.

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Mt Edgcumbe Deeds, Bundle 7 at CRO Truro

There are six deeds from 1560 to 1630 and one of 1716 plus a further eleven from 1611 to 1680, some of which relate to Elwill – now Hillwell at the commencement of Andy Ditch.

Mt Edgcumbe Deeds ME (2) 1611-1718 Cawsand CRO Truro

A collection of eleven deeds

An Index to Records and Papers of the Earl of Mt Edgcumbe

At Mt Edgcumbe – 16<sup>th</sup> Century

Mt Edgcumbe Estate Map 1729

Held by CRO Truro and marked "unfit for production before repair".