THE PENHELEG MANUSCRIPT.
Edited by P. A. S. Pool, B.A.

REFERENCES.


1582 Depositions: Manuscript at R.I.C. (Henderson Collection HE/4/1), being evidence at Admiralty court by witnesses for Sir John Arundell: (Penheleg's evidence printed in the Appendix).

1753 Case: Copy (modern) of cases for counsel and opinions relating to a dispute between the Lords of Connerton and Lantisley, 1753—5 (C.R.O., Truro).


R.I.C.

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INTRODUCTION

I — THE MANUSCRIPT AND ITS AUTHOR

This manuscript, which I discovered in 1955, bought in 1958, and have deposited in the County Record Office, consists of a vivid and detailed account of the 'royalties' attached to the lordship of Penwith, the only private hundred in Cornwall, written in 1580 by the Hundred Bailiff. The manuscript is an 18th century copy of the original, so far untraced; the copying has resulted in many omissions and mistakes, and the spelling appears to have been modernized. It consists

1. I am indebted to Mr. A. E. B. Owen (National Register of Archives) and Miss N. M. O'Farrell for ascertaining that it is not at Wardour.
of seventeen well-preserved foolscap leaves, seemingly guarded at either edge when bound in the 19th century. A passage from the manuscript concerning a murder at Sancreed c. 1500 was summarized in 1865\(^2\) and transcribed in full in 1873;\(^3\) the existence of the manuscript was noted in 1878,\(^4\) but its whereabouts were then unknown. In essence it is a statement of the royalties or franchises enjoyed by the Arundell family of Lanherne as overlords of the Hundred of Penwith in the period 1500-80; it is based partly on Penheleg's own records and partly on the sworn testimony of old men. It was compiled because the royalties were being challenged at law.

John Penheleg, the author of the manuscript, was a member of the family of Penhellick of Penhellick in Illogan.\(^5\) Despite the frequency with which the name John occurs in the pedigrees,\(^6\) and the lack of dates, it seems probable that the author was the John Penhellick who married Mary, the daughter of Edmond Bee.\(^7\) He was the eldest son of John Penhellick of Illogan and his wife Thomasin, the daughter of Jenkin Killivorne. He was born c.1514,\(^8\) and entered the service of the Arundells as a youth; the manuscript states that as early as 1530/1 he was one of the officers enforcing their right of wreck in Penwith, and he may have been similarly employed on the Manor of Winnianton in Kerrier. In 1544/5 he was still a subordinate to the Hundred Bailiff of Penwith, but in 1555/6 he was promoted to this office, which he held until 1577/8. Meanwhile, c.1568, he had left Illogan and settled in St. Ives;\(^9\) in 1571 his name is on the Subsidy Roll under St. Ives,\(^10\) and in 1573/4 he held office there as

5. Near Carn Brea station. Lysons (p. cxlv) and C. S. Gilbert (II p. 225) state that the family originally came from St. Clement, where the place-name Penhellick (= Willow End) also occurs.
7. The author was eight years older than John Penhellick the elder of Helston, who must therefore have been his brother and not his son. Also the author, born c. 1514, could have had seven grandchildren by 1573, but not great-grandchildren.
8. Age given as about 68 in 1582 deposition.
9. 1582 deposition.
10. Matthews, History of St. Ives, p. 139.
Town Warden. In 1572 he and two other officers of the Hundred were defendants to a Chancery plaint, wherein it was alleged that they had conspired to deny justice to a litigant in the Hundred Court; neither Penheleg’s defence nor the result of the case is preserved. In 1580, after retirement from office as Bailiff, he compiled the manuscript, and in 1582 he was a leading witness for the Arundells in litigation concerning their right to certain wreck. He died between 26th June 1583, when he signed a document as a burgess of St. Ives, and 11th July 1587, when he was referred to as deceased in a conveyance of property there which had belonged to him.

He had no son; his only daughter and heiress, Katherine, married Henry, son of John Nangothan of Rodriff, and at the time of the 1573 visitation they had two sons, Penhelek and John, and five daughters. The Nangothans (or Nancothans) apparently lived at Penhellick after Penheleg went to St. Ives, and came into his property there also after his death.

II — PENWITH AND THE ARUNDELLS TO THE 16TH CENTURY

The Arundells were overlords of the Hundred of Penwith in right of their manor of Connerton, which included large areas in east and west Penwith and seems to have been

11. The Borough Accounts list the chief burgesses in November 1573, headed by “John Penhelege Towne Warden”; also the account for 1574 of “John Penhelegge gent. Towne Warden”. I am grateful to the Town Clerk for letting me examine the accounts to check Matthews’s partial transcript.
15. Probably Redruth.
17. Henderson MSS, HA/2/20; HB/14/190.
18. John Penheleg’s younger brothers, John and Alexander, settled at Helston. The younger John also gave evidence for the Arundells in 1582, when he was aged 60 and had lived at Helston for 36 years; he was still living in 1602 (Chancery action C.2 Eliz. G 11/42). His grandson Humphrie was Mayor of Helston in 1638, and his great-grandson Alexander its M.P., briefly, in 1660. Alexander, the third brother, was mayor (according to C.S. Gilbert) in 1576, and was dead by 1582; his son married one of the Milliton co-heiresses and signed the 1620 visitation as “Alexander Penhellick of Pengarsick”. A great-grandson issued a token at Helston in 1666, and his son was Vicar of Gulval, 1700-31.
centred in the sandy wastes north of Gwithian. Penheleg was Bailiff of the manor as well as of the Hundred, but his manuscript is not concerned with the manor as such. The special status of the manor in relation to the Hundred is shown by the fact that the Geld Inquest of 1084, in which the hundreds are named from leading manors, calls Penwith the Hundred of Conarton or Conarditon. The Domesday Book states that the manor of Conarditon had belonged t.r.e. to Bristric and that the Conqueror granted it to his queen, Matilda, upon whose death in 1083 it reverted to the King. The later devolution of the manor can be followed with the aid of several important charters from the Arundell monuments at Wardour.

C.1090 the manor was granted by William II to Robert Fitzhamon, and on his death in 1107 it passed to his son-in-law Robert, an illegitimate son of Henry I, who was later created Earl of Gloucester. He was succeeded in 1147 by his son William, whose son Robert, during his father's lifetime in 1154/5, granted "totum manerium meum de Conarton . . . cum hundredo et libertatibus eidem manerio pertinentibus" to Richard Pincerna and his heirs. This grant was thereupon confirmed by Henry II, and at a later date Mabel, the daughter of Robert of Gloucester, confirmed it to John Pincerna, son of the original grantee Richard Pincerna. John Pincerna was Sheriff of Cornwall c.1209-14, and styled himself 'Sir John de Konerton'.

The position of Penwith as the only private hundred in Cornwall — the lordship of the other eight hundreds always remaining with the Earldom and Duchy — was finally estab-

19. Probable site discovered by Mr. Charles Thomas. For the extent of the manor, see survey of the Arundell manors in 1659 at R.I.C. (Henderson MSS), also similar one of 1717 (Brooks collection no. 35).
22. Bowles, p. 19-24; Yeatman, p. 233-4. Compare the tale of Hals (History, p. 158) and Tonkin (II p. 493) that Connerton and Penwith were granted to Simon Pincerna by Henry II or III in exchange for the manor of St. James, Westminster.
25. For the Pincernas, see Yeatman Chap. 35.
27. Private hundreds were in a majority over the country as a whole, i.e. 30 of the 32 Devon hundreds were in private hands in 1274. (Cam, The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls, pp. 137, 263).
lished by a grant of Richard, Count of Poitou and Earl of Cornwall, whereby he gave to Richard, son of John (Pincerna) of Conarton, the hundredal jurisdiction of Penwith, reserving to himself only one-third of the income from the Hundred Court.28

Margerie Pincerna, the daughter and heiress of the Richard Pincerna last named, married John de la Hurne, or de Lanherne;29 their daughter and heiress, Alice, was married before 1268 to Renfred Arundell of Treloy and Trembleth,30 who died in 1280 leaving an infant son, John. In 1284 Quo Warranto proceedings were instituted against Alice, the widow of Renfred, in respect of her rights in Penwith; these—which included two-thirds of the profits from the assize of ale throughout the hundred—she justified by producing the grant of Robert of Gloucester and its confirmation by Henry II.31 Her second husband was John de Umphraville, who thus in right of his wife held both Lanherne and the lordship of Conerton and Penwith; the Assize Rolls of 1302 record that he appeared before the justices, styled as “Johes. de Umfraville de Conerton” to justify the hanging of a thief apprehended within the liberty of Penwith.32 In 1301/2 John Arundell, the son of Renfred, proved his title to Penwith and Conerton; he was the first of many generations of Arundells of Lanherne to enjoy those lordships.33

It is unnecessary to trace the descent through these generations to the Arundells who were served by Penheleg in the 16th century, but some facts should be noted from this interval. In 1333/4 the hundred courts were held at Marazion, Redruth and Mousehole,34 and c.1460 it was stated that they had been held at Redruth from time immemorial.35 c.1447 Henry VI granted to John Arundell, in return for a fixed rent of £5, the third part of the court profits and perquisites

28. Bowles, p. 29; Yeatman, p. 234. The grantor's style indicates a date between 1227 and 1243 (Denholm-Young, Richard of Cornwall, pp. 5, 9).
29. He was her cousin, being son of Andrew, second son of the first Richard Pincerna (Yeatman p. 236).
32. Assize Roll 118 (Henderson transcript).
33. Vivian, 1887, p. 2; Yeatman, Chap. 42.
34. P.R.O. S.C.2 161/74.
which had been reserved by Earl Richard, but this arrangement apparently did not last.\(^{36}\)

In the manuscript Penheleg speaks of 'Sir John Arundell of Lanherne' without distinction, but he served three such, and saw the fall of the Arundells from the richest and most powerful family in Cornwall to the absentee leaders of a persecuted minority, all due to their staunch adherence to the Roman Catholic faith. The Sir John Arundell (1474-1545) whose service Penheleg entered c.1530 was one of the leading public men of Cornwall for much of the reign of Henry VIII; the fortunes of his family reached their peak during his life. His elder son (1500-57) was suspected of complicity in the Prayer-Book Rebellion of 1549, but was restored to favour under Mary and served both as M.P. for Cornwall and Sheriff in 1554. The younger son, Sir Thomas, founder of the Wardour branch of the family, entered national politics; he was executed in 1552. With the accession of Elizabeth in 1558, the decline of the Arundells began; Sir John (1527-90), who like his father had been M.P. for Cornwall under Mary, managed to avoid an open breach with authority for nearly twenty years, and although he had refused to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity in 1570, giving recognizances instead,\(^{37}\) he was officially employed on surveys of the coastal defences as late as 1574.\(^{38}\) He was arrested following the imprisonment of Francis Tregian in 1577,\(^{39}\) and not thereafter allowed to resume residence in Cornwall. In 1579 he was summoned before the Privy Council following a search of his house at Lanherne;\(^{40}\) in 1585 he was in the Tower on a charge of harbouring priests; he was imprisoned again in Armada year, and again in 1590, the year of his death. By 1602 Carew could write of the greatness of the family as a thing already of the past.\(^{41}\) Penheleg makes no mention of these tribulations of his employers, although it was the fall of the Arundells from power which laid the liberties of Penwith open to challenge, and provided the general context

36. Bowles, p. 5; also 1753 case.
37. Calendar of State Papers (Domestic); (C.S.P.D.) 1547-80 pp. 353, 369.
41. Survey of Cornwall, 1st edn, p. 144.
of the manuscript. There is no evidence that Penheleg was himself a Roman Catholic, although it may be significant that he ceased to be Hundred Bailiff soon after Arundell’s first arrest in 1577.

The most important of the royalties, and that most liable to be challenged, was the right to wreck throughout the hundred, and the consequent exclusion of the Admiralty Court jurisdiction. The various attempts by the Admiralty to challenge this right in the 16th century form the immediate context of the manuscript; it will be seen that these attempts were very cautious at first, when the Arundells were still a power in the land, but became more determined under Elizabeth I.

c. 1532 an officer named Swifte kept an Admiralty Court at Penzance “beneathe the full sea marke on the sands there”, but the witness who testified fifty years later did not know whether or not this was done with the consent of Sir John Arundell. c. 1535 one Reyth kept a court in Mount’s Bay to hear a civil action “and after my Lord Admiral’s officers crept in by little and little and kept courts suffered by negligence of Sir John Arundell’s officer then”. In 1540 an Admiralty court at Penzance fined some people who had removed wreckage, and in 1544/5 the Admiralty claimed some wreck at St. Ives which was in dispute between the Arundells and the townsmen, but the claim was not prosecuted.

The dispute started in earnest about 1562, when William Lower of St. Winnow was Vice-Admiral of Cornwall, and William Beare was Steward of his court. Their officers held courts within the liberty of Penwith and began to keep what wreck they could “catch or take” before Sir John Arundell’s officers, and vice-versa. It may have been to try and reduce tension that in 1563 Arundell’s Steward remitted a fine in-

42. The Assize Rolls of 1284 and 1302 often refer to wreck being taken within various Penwith titheings, but always by the Crown or the Earldom, not the lords of the hundred. The case of 1753 says that records were preserved of wreck taken by the Arundells from about 1400.
43. 1582 deposition of John Lewar.
45. Bowles, p. 11.
46. 1582 deposition of John Maddren.
curred by an Admiralty officer for executing a warrant without the bailiff's licence. In 1565 courts were held at Penzance and St. Ives for taking evidence from old men about past wrecks, later to be incorporated by Penheleg into the manuscript. However in 1566, according to the depositions in 1582, an agreement was reached and proclaimed in Penzance, that the Admiralty should in future hold two courts only in Penwith each year, to enquire into matters arising on the high seas beyond the liberty; the jury was to be returned by Sir John Arundell's bailiff.47 This compromise cannot have been satisfactory, for in January 1568 one of Arundell's bailiffs objected to the holding of an Admiralty court at Penzance,48 and in the following month the Attorney-General laid information in the Queen's Bench against Arundell, as follows—

i That he claimed that inhabitants of Penwith should not appear before Admiralty courts held to enquire into trespasses and misdemeanours upon the seas within the Admiralty jurisdiction.

ii That he claimed wreck of the sea, flotsam, jetsam, lagan, and the goods of felons, pirates, attainted persons, outlaws and suicides, found or forfeited within the Admiralty jurisdiction in Penwith.

iii That he claimed jurisdiction of the sea and things appertaining thereto, including the punishment of fishermen and others fighting at sea, the view of bodies of persons drowned or killed at sea, and the right to prevent service of process from the Admiralty Court, in Penwith.

In the years immediately after 1577, when Arundell was imprisoned, one might expect that the attempts of the Admiralty to assume the liberties of Penwith would be redoubled. The reverse was true. On 16th July 1579 Elizabeth I granted to Arundell an Inspeximus confirming the grants of Henry II and Earl Richard; on 12th February 1580 the Attorney-General entered a 'Nolle Prosequi' ending the proceedings started in 1568; and on 25th November 1580 the Queen granted a further charter reciting and confirming the grants of Henry II and Earl Richard and her own of the previous

47. 1582 depositions of Penheleg, John Maddren, William Noye, Henry Allen, Henry Otes, John Lavelis.
48. Henderson MSS, HK/17/5.
It would appear that these grants were intended to bribe Arundell into conformity, which would have been a great political victory for the government, and that the Admiralty campaign was renewed when his faith stood firm against such inducements. In December 1580 he was ordered by the Privy Council to deliver to the Vice-Admiral of Cornwall some ordnance taken as wreck within the liberty, until the right to it should be tried. Soon afterwards the Lord High Admiral started an action against Arundell in the Admiralty Court claiming this ordnance, in the course of which the depositions of 1582 were taken.

III — THE CONTENTS OF THE MANUSCRIPT

The manuscript begins with a short introductory passage stating that it is based on the sworn evidence of old men taken at a court held at Penzance on 2nd May 1568 before Robert Trecerek, Head Steward of the Hundred. This statement is puzzling and, if correctly copied, at least partly untrue, because many of the events recorded occurred in the decade 1568-78. The manuscript mentions three courts at which such testimony was recorded, two in 1565 about wrecks and one in June 1568 about criminal jurisdiction; all were held not by Trecerek but by the under Steward, William Gilbert. Trecerek is mentioned as having taken evidence about two important wrecks, but no date is given for this hearing.

The manuscript next records cases of the presentment of straying domestic animals in all the tithings of the hundred, arranged in order of date from 1555/6 to 1577/8, i.e. spanning the period of Penheleg's bailiwick. The presentments were either by the tithing-men or by under-bailiffs of the hundred. This section is chiefly important as giving the names of various places within the tithings, and thus providing clues as to their extent. The tithings of Penwith are considered at some length in the Excursus.

Next follows a section entitled 'Presentments', wherein is recorded the exercise of various rights over the period 1555-1578.

49. For the Elizabethan charters and Nolle Prosequi (quoting the Admiralty information of 1568) see Bowles, p. 24-34. Arundell's appearance before the Council was in September 1579.

50. Neither Bowles nor the writer of the 1753 case, to whom these depositions were known, records the result of the litigation.
1556-77, again all during Penheleg's bailiwick. Much of the section is concerned with jurisdictional privileges; officers of other jurisdictions were not permitted to arrest any person, distrain goods, or generally serve any legal process in Penwith without the licence of the Hundred Bailiff. Persons who transgressed these rules were liable to be arrested and presented before the Hundred Court; mostly they were fined, but in extreme cases they were imprisoned at the Bailiff's house at Penhellick. In non-private hundreds the hundred bailiff was a subordinate of the Sheriff, so that the imprisonment of the Sheriff's bailiff for more than a month in 1560 is a most striking example of the privileged status of Penwith. Penheleg records fines levied on officials of several sheriffs, the Admiralty, and the Stannaries of Penwith—Kerrier, Tywarnhayle and Blackmore. Fines were also exacted from litigants who sued elsewhere for a matter determinable in the Hundred Court. This section also deals with the right of the lord to half of all marine mammals, or head fishes, taken within the liberty. We find recorded the taking of seals, porpoises and 'thorne polles', and the amercement of some men who killed a seal and took it away without giving up half. This right was similar to the royalty of wreck, particularly in that Arundell's bailiff had the option to buy out those who caught the 'fish' and thus take the whole. Although wreckage was often disposed of locally, the seals and porpoises were nearly always sent to Lanherne, presumably for the sake of their oil. Other matters recorded in this section include the establishment of two new pounds for the hundred; the amercement of a pound-keeper for wrongful use of a manorial pound; the forfeit of certain goods; the presentment of some fishermen and fish 'jowters', the taking of inventories of the goods of suspected felons, and the placing of such goods in safe custody pending a verdict (on conviction they would be forfeit to the Arundells); and the immunity from arrest of persons going to or from the court.

The next section of the manuscript, occupying more space than all the other material, concerns wrecks, and is subdivided into three parts. The first of these records the evidence of old men taken at two courts held on successive days in February 1565, and deals with wrecks occurring
between 1513/4 and 1530/1, all before Penheleg became Hundred Bailiff, although he is found as a junior officer in the last case. The taking of this evidence is mentioned in his deposition of 1582. The second part records two wrecks only, both important ones involving disputed claims, one in 1544/5 and the other in 1556/7, i.e. one before and one after Penheleg’s appointment. In both he was personally involved, and his first-hand accounts of them are followed by attestations, showing that they were sworn before Robert Trenerek the head Steward. The final part is not based upon testimony, but upon Penheleg’s own records; it concerns wrecks and wreckage between 1563/4 and 1577/8, and gives a fascinating insight into the value and variety—ranging from whole ships to small bits of driftwood—of the items claimed under the royalty of wreck.

In the 16th century the Arundell rights of wreck extended round the whole coast of Penwith from Portreath to east of Cuddan, and as far out to sea within these limits as a thirty-gallon ‘hamborowghhe barrell’ could be seen floating from any part of the land on a fair and calm day. As with head fish, half of anything found within these limits belonged to the Arundells and half to the finders; the Arundells’ bailiff had however the option of taking the whole upon paying to the finders half the value, as appraised by ‘indifferent’ (disinterested) men. Anyone who claimed to own wreckage was given the opportunity to prove his case and, if he succeeded, it was restored to him.

Apart from disputes with the Admiralty, the Arundell rights of wreck were also challenged by the lords of other coastal manors in Penwith who naturally resented not taking a lord’s share of wrecks on their lands, and could not, while the Lords of Connerton enjoyed the royalty throughout the hundred, hope to secure such rights for their own manors. Their attempts to do so were, in Penheleg’s time, uniformly

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51 See note 222; depositions in 1582 of Penheleg, Henry Allen and Benedict Boscregan. This test was also used in the manor of Reskymer-Meneage (Henderson V. p. 52). Other such tests were, the distance one could see a tar barrel on fire from the land (Cargoll, Henderson II p. 172); the distance one could throw a dart at low water (Sheviock, Kempthorne’s History of Sheviock p. 30); and the visibility distance of the land from a boat or vice-versa (Winnianton, Henderson IV p. 239 and 1582 deposition of John Nicholas).
unsuccessful; he records disputes with the Reskymers over
the manor of Treen in Zennor, and with the Godolphins over
the manor of Lelant and Trevethoe, as well as a remarkable
episode when members of most of the leading families of
West Cornwall, led by a Godolphin, incited the townsmen of
St. Ives to violent resistance over a wreck claimed there. In
view of later disputes, it is interesting to find George Basset
of Tehidy surrendering to Penheleg on demand some wreck
found within that manor. There is preserved the following
letter from Basset's wife, Jacquetta, to her "verye good cosyn
and friynd" Sir John Arundell:—

"Ryght Worshyppfull I have receyvd your letter where-
bye I understand that you clayme certen wreck which
of late happelye fallyn within the manor of Tehydye of
which wreck so happenyng within the same manor both
my mother in lawe and all other of Mayster Basset ys
predycessors Lords of the same have always ben there-
of quyetlye possessid of long tyme. Wher apon I hoppe
your Worshypppe nowe myndyth not to treble me for
anye suche and especyallye nowe yn Mayster Basset ys
absens and syns the receyte of your letter I have exam-
ynyd the eldest persons dwellyng nere unto the howsse
of Tehydye concernyng the same which showys me that
thaye never knewe otherwysse but the Lords of Tehydye
hath ben there of possessid. Wherefore I hoppe your
Worshypppe wyll better consyder thereof. Thus wyth
my umble commendacions to you and to my good ladye
your bedfelowe I ende from Tehedye the xxtie of Feb-
ruarye by your pore cosyn and friynd to her power.

Jacquett. Bassett".52

A century was to elapse before the claims which she put
forward were upheld.

The next section of the manuscript concerns criminal
jurisdiction, the right of the Arundells to maintain a gaol and
gallows for the hundred at Connerton, and consists of the
evidence of old men taken at a court held in June 1568.
It records several cases of criminals being imprisoned and
hanged at Connerton for murder and other crimes — no

52. Henderson MSS HK/17/4. The year of the letter is not given.
prisoners from Penwith then being sent to Launceston. Sometimes the executions took place "for example" at the scene of the crime. There is an important reference to goods of an executed murderer being forfeit to the Arundells—elsewhere such forfeiture would be to the Crown. None of the events recorded in this section are dated, but the first, the murder at Sancreed, took place when the deponent, aged 78 in 1568, was "a boy of good remembrance"; this gives an approximate date of 1500, which would make it the earliest event recorded in the manuscript by more than a decade.

Next follows the very important topographical section, consisting of lists of the parishes and tithings of the hundred, and its bounds by land and sea. The tithings and land bounds are considered in the Excursus; the sea bounds, unfortunately very fragmentary for the south coast, supply a number of otherwise unrecorded place-names which are considered as foot-notes to the text.

The manuscript concludes with a statement that the bailiff was accountable for one-third of the Hundred Court perquisites and Smoke Silver at the Duchy Audit at Lostwithiel, and for the remaining two-thirds of these, as well as for all the franchise income (wrecks etc.), at Arundell's audit.

IV—PENWITH AND THE ARUNDELLS FROM THE 16TH CENTURY

The 17th century witnessed a prolonged legal battle between the Arundells and the Bassets who, as lords of Tehidy, asserted and eventually established their right to wreck between Gwithian River and the hundred boundary at Portreath. Thus in 1659 wreck worth £200 which had come ashore at Castle Cliff on Tehidy Barton was seized for the Bassets, and later, after the Restoration, this resulted in litigation between Sir John Arundell and Francis Basset, a ward in the King's custody. The dispute was finally settled in favour of the Bassets late in the reign of Charles II; much

53. In 1629/30 John Arundell sued William Nance, servant to Francis Basset of Tehidy, Vice-Admiral of the Northern Shore, for seizing a cock-boat at St. Ives, and won the case at Assizes in default of defence. Since St. Ives was not in the manor of Tehidy, Basset must have been acting as Vice-Admiral, not as manorial lord. (1753 case and Bowles, p. 14; Bowles refers to Sir William Basset, but it is clear that Francis is intended).

valuable information is in the depositions of Basset witnesses to a Chancery action between Francis Basset, an infant aged nine suing by his mother Lucy Basset, and Sir John Arundell, in January 1684. It was stated that the lords of Tehidy had long enjoyed wrecks occurring on the shores of that manor, and that their claim had been admitted by William Willyams, who had been Steward of the Manor and Liberty of Connerton for twenty years, having succeeded his father in that office, and had died about fifteen years before. It was stated that Willyams had instructed his bailiffs that wreck on the east side of Gwithian River belonged to Tehidy and was not to be claimed for the Arundells. Matthew Jobe, a septuagenarian labourer of Camborne, said that at the time of the rebellion there had come ashore at Godrevy within the manor of Tehidy a ship containing “abundance of rich clothes reputed to bee the Prince’s wardrobe” which had been violently carried away by one Francis Arundell and other usurping soldiers. Jobe had sought instructions from his master, John Basset (the plaintiff’s grandfather), who was then confined by the rebels in the parsonage of Redruth, and who said, “I knowe nott for though it bee my right they will doe as they please, and shouldest thou goe aboutt to disturbe them they will give thee a box on the eare and thou wilt have noe remeddy”. The Chancery action had been preceded by a trial at Launceston Assizes in August 1683, when Arundell sued eight defendants who had removed to Basset’s use timber taken as wreck within Tehidy bounds, and suffered a non-suit. This reversed, stated by Bowles to have been ‘not on the merits’, does not seem to have been affected by the Chancery action, and thereafter the Arundells’ liberties on the north coast ended at Gwithian River, instead of extending east to Portreath as recorded by Penheleg.

The last Sir John Arundell of Lanherne died in 1701, and his estates passed to his son-in-law, Sir Richard Belling, who died in 1716. His son Richard assumed the name of Arundell, and in 1717 entered a rental at Cornwall Quarter Sessions in pursuance of an Act obliging Roman Catholics

55. Ibid, HB/19/60.
56. An ancestor of the Carnanton family who held the barton (not the manor) of Roseworthy under the Arundells.
to register their estates. He claimed a life interest in "two parts in three of and in the Hundred and Liberty of Penwith”, and "as belonging to the Mannor and Liberty of Connorton Wrecca Maris flotzon jetsam et lagan bona et catalla felonum piratorum attinctorum utlegatorum et felonum de se bona et catalla waviata extrahuras et capitales pisces infra Hundredinum de Penwith". Richard Arundell’s daughter and co-heiress, Mary, married Henry, seventh Lord Arundell of Wardour, to which branch of the family the Cornish properties thus passed.

During the 18th century attempts were still made to challenge the royalty of wreck. In 1733 the Duchy claimed some wreck taken by the Arundells’ agents in Mount’s Bay, but the claim was dropped after a protest from Sir John Gifford who had married Richard Arundell’s other co-heiress and was thus co-owner with Lady Arundell. Twenty years later agents of the Manor of Lanisley took a wreck under Gulval Churchtown; this led to the cases for counsel of 1753 and 1755, when the Arundells were advised to bring an action of Trover. At about the same time a claim to wreck was made for the Manor of St. Michael’s Mount. In 1772 the Steward of Connerton claimed from the justices sitting for the condemnation of smuggled goods, some spirits taken as wreck within the liberty and seized by an excise officer.

In the 18th century the Stewardship of Penwith and Connerton passed into the hands of the Paynter family of Boskenna, who were later to acquire the Lordship itself. Among the Paynter documents is a list of charges administered to the Jury of Connerton in 1745; these included, besides conventional manorial items, the forfeiture to the lord of felons’ lands and goods, treasure trove (not mentioned by Penheleg), and wreck, giving again the test of a ham-

57. Brooks collection, R.I.C., no. 35.
58. He also claimed wrecks from Pentire in St. Eval to Mawgan Porth, and from Trevelzue Cliffs to Porth Cliffs in St. Columb Minor, in right of his manors of Lanherne and Bosuen, and from Carrack Loos in Mullion to Lee Bar in right of his manor of Winnianton (compare Penheleg’s 1582 deposition).
59. Yeatman, p. 266.
60. Bowles, p. 15; 1753 case.
Borough barrel. Bundles of court documents for 1771, 1776, 1777-85 and 1795 show that the court of the Hundred and Liberties of Penwith then sat at Penzance every three weeks and heard many small civil cases, mostly pleas of trespass on the case. A counsel's opinion of 1801 describes the court as "a court of record held from three weeks to three weeks". There is also a writ of 1774 from the Sheriff of Cornwall to the Hundred Bailiff ordering him to summon jurors to Bodmin Assizes. Bowles (1805) says that the Court Leet was then held annually at Gwithian Churchtown, and that the three-weekly civil court had lately lost much business to the Stannary Court, the officers of which gained jurisdiction by persuading plaintiffs to assign their causes of action to tanners.\(^\text{63}\)

The hundred prison and pound were also moved to Penzance. The prison was in the yard of the 'Shoulder of Mutton' Inn in the Green Market; it was still in use in 1803, and the conditions seem to have been nearly as bad as in Penheleg's 'Connerton Goal'.\(^\text{64}\) The pound was in a garden at Chyandour.\(^\text{65}\) Until about 1848 every butcher in Penzance used to pay one shilling or one marrow-bone to the bailiff of Connerton at Christmas;\(^\text{66}\) since Penzance was not in the manor of Connerton this must have been a hundredal right.

In about 1804 the lordship of Penwith, which had not changed hands by purchase since the grant to Richard Pincerna 650 years before, was sold by Lord Arundell to Sir Christopher Hawkins of Trewthen. He died in 1829, and in 1831 his representatives sold the lordship to Francis Paynter, a Penzance solicitor and a member of the family who had acted as its stewards for at least sixty years. Paynter was the last judge of the court of the Hundred and Liberties of Penwith, which became practically extinct after the County Courts Act of 1846.\(^\text{67}\)

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63. p. 17.
65. R.I.C., Survey of manor of Marazion or Enel-Gulval, 1838.
A book declaring the Royalties which Sir John Arundell of Lanherne Knight and his ancestors have had within the Hundred of Penwith as here in this book may appear upon the proof of honest wise discreet and ancient men sworn at a court holden at Penzance the second day of May anno decimo E. before Robert Trencrek Esquire and Justice of the Peace head steward of the same hundred from the 21st of Henry the ——— unto the 10th year of the Queen’s Majesty that now is E. made and written by John Penheleg Gentleman bayliff at that time to Sir John Arundell Knight of the said hundred and the liberties thereof.

For proving that Sir John Arundell ——— ancestors being lords of the ——— of all manner of strayers found ——— hundred every tything as part of the same ——— appear ——— prove for a greater some of strayers which had been in my time of service as after being bayliff from the anno 2 and 3 Phillipi and Marie King and Queen of England ——— 20th of our Queen’s Majesty’s Elizabeth’s reign.

Every tything as followeth there.68

UTHNOWE One gelding colour bay found at Golsythenye ——— anno 2 and 3 P. and M. presented by the tythingmen there Frenchys.69 A mare colour bay found at Peran Uthno ——— May anno 3 and 4 P. and M. presented by Richard ——— under ——— .

HORNWELL One heifer colour fallow found at Corva the 11th of July anno ——— presented by one Alexander Corva tythingman there. One R. ——— white found at Bossens the 16th of August anno 3 and 4 P. and M. by Nicholas Mylle one of the bayliffs.

DRENAKE One heifer colour red found at Treglesten the 10th of October anno 4 and 5 P.M. presented by Nicholas Mylle one of the bayliffs.

TREWWINNARD One mare colour black found at St. Erth the 12th of May anno 4 and 5 P.M. presented by Nicholas Mylle bayliffe.

68. The tithings, and the places named within them, are fully considered in the Excursus.
69. Text clear, but name presumably miscopied.
CONNARTON One mare colour black found at Hellwone the 10th of December anno 5 and 6 P.M. [sic] presented. One horse colour dun found at Worffas the 12th of January anno predicto presented by the tythingman of Con.

KELLYNAGE One mare colour red found at Bossaverne the 12th of January anno 5 and 6 P.M. [sic]. One bay colt found at Saint Juste anno predicto the —— of February presented by the tythingmen there.

BYNERTON One bay horse found at Bynnarton the 15th of November primo E. One heifer colour fallow found at Polglas the —— anno predicto presented both by Geoffrey Binnar tythingman.

TEHEDYE One cow colour red found at Skoria in ——— of November anno 2 E. One mare colour white ——— in anno predicto presented both by John Robert tythingman.

PENBYRHY One mare colour bay found at Trevenege ——— of ——— E. One grey horse found at Trevenege ——— of February anno predicto presented both by Davy Peen tythingman there.

MEEN One colt colour red found at Meen the 11th of May anno 4 E. One sow pig colour white found in that tything the 14th of June anno predicto presented both by the tythingman there.

COLORIAN One horse colour bay found at Coloraine [sic] the 20th of August anno 5 E. presented by Jamys Pascoe one of the under bayliffs.

TREVETHOWE One mare colour bay found at Lelante the 14th of May anno 6 E. and two heifers colour fallow found at Trevethowe the 18th of June anno predicto presented by Richard Morys tythingman there.

MEHALL One mare bay colour found at Marekayowe the 20th of May anno 7 E. One cow two calves colour red found at Marekayowe the 17th of June anno predicto presented by Everack Power one of the under bayliffs.

TREUTHWALL One black horse found at Rossvenny the 4th of February anno 8 E. presented by Nicolas Credo tythingman there. One horse colour bay found at Treuthwall anno predicto presented by Everack Power B.

LUDSVAN One black bull found at Ludsvan Lees the 10th of June anno 9 E. One mare found at Breyssa colour black the 16th of July anno predicto presented by Harry Tregyrthen one of the Under bayliffs.

LANYSKLYE One bull colour red found at Lanysklye the 10th March anno 10 E. presented by Harry Tregyrthen one of the under bayliffs. One mare colour bay found at Golvalle
the 16th of July anno predicto presented by William Donall tythingman there.

ROSSMORAN One bull colour fallow found at Rossmoran the 20th of December anno 11 E. presented by Alexander Pollard. One mare found at Senar the 12th of May colour black anno predicto presented by Harry Tregyrthen.

TERRNYFF One horse colour grey found at Terrnyff the 6th of October anno 12 E. presented by the tythingman there.

KEMMYALL One wether colour white found at Kemmyall the 11th of March anno 13 E. One mare colour grey found at Powll the 16th of April anno predicto presented by the tythingman.

TREVYDDREN One mare colour black found at Boriane the 4th of January anno 14 E. One heifer colour red found at Trevyddren the 8th of June anno predicto presented by John Donckyn one of the under bayliffs. 70

ROSSWORTHY One mare colour bay found at Ceyssossen the 10th of December anno the 15th E. One cow colour red found at Penhalle the 13th of May anno predicto E. presented by John Drewe tythingman there.

ALWERTON One mare colour bay found at Alwarton the 20th of February anno the 16 of E. 2 bullocks colour red found at Alwertone the 30th of May anno predicto presented by John Mychell tythingman there.

GORLYNE One mare colour dun found at Gorline the 10th of February anno 17 E. One mare colour white found at Gorline the 16th of March anno predicto presented by Henry Tregyrthen Bayliff.

MARSCHALL One mare colour white found at Waffas the 10th of June anno 18 E. One bullock colour red found at Newlyn the 12th of March anno 19 E. Presented by John Nycolas tythingman there.

BREE One mare colt colour black found within that tything the 10th of March anno 20 E. Presented by the tythingman there.

PRESENTMENTS.

John Penhelege Gentleman head bayliff of the hundred did arrest Nycolas Croppe the 20th of March anno primo E. for that he being the Sheriff's bayliff that time John Carmynowe Esquire did issue a precept out of the shire upon the goods of John Gregor and so kept them a week and more in ward with the bayliff and after gave surety to answer the breach of the liberty paid for his fees and other charges 6s.

70. The bailiff who objected to the Admiralty Court in 1568, and one of the Arundell witnesses in 1582.
Nicholas Perde one of the under bayliffs of the hundred did arrest Elys William of Constantin bayliff to Renalde Mowe Esquire\(^71\) then Sheriff of Cornwall for that he the 20th day of January anno 2 E. by certain Process directed from the Sheriff did distrain and took away certain cattell of the goods of Thomas Horlewne and carried the same out of the libertys of Penwith by reason thereof the said Elys was arrested and put in ward at Penhelege\(^72\) in the bayliff's keeping one month and more so put himself in the lord's grace paid for his offence and other charges the sum of 20s and so departed.

John Penhelege Gentleman head bayliff did arrest John Harry Awstell bayliff of the stannary of Back morre\(^73\) the 10th of November anno 3 E. for that he did arrest George Berde without licence of the bayliffe of the hundred with a warrant of the said stannary put himself in the lord's grace paid 2s 6d.

John Penhelege Gentleman head bayliff of the hundred did arrest and present John Saundryholla for that he the 10th of September anno 3 Eliz. by virtue of a precept directed to him from the Sheriff by John Trelawny Esq.\(^74\) then Sheriff of Cornwall and did take away certain cattell one heifer 9 mares of the goods and chattels of Davye Angove put himself in the lord's grace paid 3s 4d.

At a law court holden at Penhelege the 15th of May 4 E. the jury did present John Snowdon and Alane Goneva both of Gwynyar because they by subpoena from the Chancery did serve one Thomas Martin and William Melender\(^75\) and others for matters determinable within the hundred of Penwith and so put themselves in the lord's grace and paid 6s 8d.

At a Court holden at Tregenna the 13th of May anno 4 E. the jury did present one Uren Richarde of Helstone because he in the stannary court of Penwith and Kerryar did serve one William Angove of Golsethnye for one horse which was determinable in this Court of the hundred of Penwith because it was nothing matter\(^76\) put himself in the lord's grace paid 3s 4d.

71. Reginald Mohun, Sheriff 1559-60.
72. Penhelege's house at Penhellick, Illogan.
73. Blackmore, in Powder.
74. The 1582 depositions record similar episodes regarding officers of the next two Sheriffs, Richard Roscarrock and Richard Chamond.
75. Melender = Meledner = MELYNOR = Cor. Miller (R.M. Nance).
76. This must mean that there were no circumstances giving jurisdiction to the Stannary Court.
The same jury did present Thomas Pawll and Richard Pawll and Denys Denys bayliffs of the said stannary because they did arrest with execution the said William Angove for the said horse and by virtue of their execution carried certain goods out of the liberty whereby they were arrested and so put themselves in the lord’s grace and paid 2s 6d a piece of them.

The same jury did present all fish jowters\(^\text{77}\) which do buy their fish in the boats of the fishermen or that come on land.

It was presented at the court above written that it hath ever been used time out of mind that no man coming nor going to the court being a law court to serve the Queen should be arrested with any process that day.

George Berrde was presented by the 24 gentlemen sworn at a law court holden at Lelant the 10th of October anno 5 E. for that he did arrest Harry Etys John Jythert\(^\text{78}\) and John Trelowan with a warrant of the Admiralty without the bayliff’s licence put himself in the lord’s grace and his fine which was 40d was by the steward forgiven to him.

John Trevalskos was presented by George Browne\(^\text{79}\) one of the under bayliffs for that he served and arrested Alexander Corva with a warrant of the stannary of Trenhaylle\(^\text{80}\) without the bayliff’s licence the 6th of March anno 6 E. put himself in the lord’s grace paid for his fine 5s.

George Broun one of the under bailiffs did arrest and present John Chyton bayliff of the stannary of Trenhaylle for that he did arrest Mathew Davye of Redruythe without licence of the bayliff at the suit of Nicolas Foxe with a warrant of the said stannary the 24th of December anno 7 E. put himself in the lord’s grace paid 5s.

John Donckyne one of the under bayliffs did present Averye Lyston John Cockerrye and Harry Wodye fishermen of Salcome for that they did use their craft of fishing contrary to the order given them and others at a law court holden at Pensans by the jury of 24 gentlemen the 24th of April anno 8 E.

The like presentment was made of John Pascowe and Nicholas Boson who put themselves in the lord’s grace and paid 3s 4d.

\(^{77}\) Jowter or jouter, an itinerant fish-dealer (Jago, *Glossary of the Cornish Dialect*, p. 196).

\(^{78}\) ‘Etys’ and ‘Jythert’ are probably for ‘Elys’ and ‘Jylbert’.

\(^{79}\) A witness in 1582, when he said that he had come to dwell with Penheleg twenty years before, and co-defendant to the action brought by Chynals in 1572.

\(^{80}\) Tywarnhayle, in Pyder.
John Penhelege did present John Richards of Trengove of Logan\(^{81}\) William Rawe John Bronne John Polkynhorne and others for that they the 19th day of March anno 9 E. did kill one seylle fish in the cliff at low water at Carvanell Cliff valued at 20s and the same carried away without parting the half with the lord of the liberty.

John Penhelege did present James Noell and Harry Bodye of Saint Colmbe [sic] the Lower for that they carried certain cattell distrained within the hundred and carried the same out of the liberty contrary to the statute put themselves in the lord’s grace and paid 10s.

John Penhelege did present one Richard Lygthffotte bayliff unto Mr. Renald Mowne then being Sheriff of Cornwall\(^{82}\) for that he did serve a precept directed from the sheriff and by virtue thereof did arrest the goods and cattell of John Nans Esq and others put himself in the lord’s grace and paid 2s 6d. the 20th of April anno 14 E.

Sampson Caunter was presented the 17th of May anno 18 E because he did receive Harry Venwyne’s cattell and others into the pound of Lelante which is no lawful pound but only for the tenants of that manor for trespass done amongst themselves the same Caunter appeared and put himself in the lord’s grace and paid 20d.

At a law court holden at Gwiniar the 10th of May anno 5 E. it was appointed by the 20 gentlemen of the jury that day sworn and upon complaint by the commons there assembled that the pound of Connerton being the head pound of the hundred Penwith [sic] was so far from the Land’s End to drive cattell unto and especially in the winter time was great trouble unto those that had occasion to drive such cattell to that pound the jury did consider of the same and appointed 2 pounds more one to be at Mrekkayow and the other to be at Carneny in Unye Lelante Parish\(^{83}\) and the profits growing thereof should be to the use of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne and his heirs accounted and collected by his bayliff.

John Penhelege head bayliff did make forfeit of 20 cheeses found in a Breton bark the 15th day of November anno 3 and 4 P.M. ‘praised at 6s 8d. A forfeit made by John Penhelege aforesaid of 10 cow hides tanned found in a Breton bark the 15th of June anno 2 E. ‘praised at £3.

A forfeit made by John Penhelege of 2 dozen of Calf skins tanned and unsealed the 12th of July anno 11 E. ‘praised at 13s 4d.

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81. Illogan.
82. The Sheriff in 1571-2 was in fact William Mohun.
83. Marazion, and Carninney in Lelant. Carninney Pound was part of the Manor of Connerton in 1659, and the Tithe Apportionment lists a ‘Pound Field’ there.
A forfeit made by John Penhelege the 14th of October anno 13 E. of 63 dozen and 9 calf skins tanned found in a bark of Barstabell and 'praised at 6s. a dozen.

John Penhelege took of Degorye Eva's goods and cattell the inventory the 14th of January anno the 18th of E. which was arrested of suspicion of felony and the goods in safe keeping in the presence of Davye Angova constable of Gwynyar Thomas Polkynhorne Thomas Phelypps and others. The said John Penheleg took the like inventory of the goods of John Alane of Gwinniar the 14th of January anno 18 E. which was arrested of suspicion of felony the goods put in safe keeping in the presence of Davy Angove constable Thomas Polkynhorne and others.

Fifty great cakes of wax found in an old pair of wallys at St. Ives and taken by John Penhelege head bayliff to the use of his master Sir John Arundell of Lanherne knight lord of the franchise the 4th of May anno 6 E.

One Porpus taken by Harry Otys and others at St. Ives the 12th of March anno 6 E. 'praised at 5s. the half sent to Lanhern.

One Porpus taken by Harry Alane and others at St. Ives the 14th of March anno 8 E. 'praised at 3s. 4d. the whole fish sent to Lanhern.

One Porpus taken by William Mobe and others and another taken by Thomas Probine and his company in one day at St. Ives the 16th of April anno 12 E. 'praised both at 11s. the half of the fish sent to Lanhern.

One seylle fish taken at Porthe Ledan in St. Juste by John Bosvargus and others the 4th of August anno 14 E. 'praised at 4s. and sent to Lanhern.

Two thorne polles84 taken in Lelante water by the chappell85 within the manor of Lelante and Trevethowe by Robert Welsche John Carvoddres and others the 15th year of our Queen's reign E. one fish was carried to Lanhern by Jamys Pawlye as Sir John Arundell's part.

One porpus taken by Raffe Uren and his company the 14th of April anno 17 E. 'praised at 6s. 4d. the whole fish sent to Lanhern.

One Thorne polle taken at Porthemor by St. Ives by John Bayllye and others the 18th of April anno 18 E. 'praised to 4s. the half sent to Lanhern.

84. Compare Penheleg's 'thurlepolle' in 1582. The word means 'hole-head', and signifies creatures of the whale tribe (R.M. Nance in Old Cornwall IV p. 44).
85. Chapel Ansa, or Annyer, on the west side of the mouth of the Hayle estuary, mentioned by name below. It was a chapel of St. Anta, whence Lan-Anta, now Lelant.
Three porpuses killed by Harry Otys and others the year above written and 'praised at 10s. the half sent to Lanherne.

One porpus taken by John Sterrye and others the 12th of May anno 19 E. 'praised at 5s. and sent to Lanherne.

HERE FOLLOWETH WRACKS OF THE SEA.

Wrack the 5th of Henry 8th. Lelant and Trevethowe James Cock of the age of 90 years sworn before William Gilbert under steward of the court of the Franchise holden at Saint Ives the 21st of February anno 7 E. saith that he hath seen one Spanish ship lost at Polkemyas within the manor of Lelante and Trevethowe which had broad cloths and scarlet with divers other wares which fell abroad on divers mens' lands as on my Lord of Oxford Sir William Godolphin's land Mr. Arundell Talwern's land with others and there came one Richard Renowden bayliff to Sir John Arundell Lord of the Franchise and parted in every place where the wracks fell the one half to the finders the other half he took to Sir John Arundell's his master's use: further he saith that divers years after that he did find a mast with top and shroud on Felock sands and after that he with others did find 3 hogsheds of Gasken wines full on the said sands on divers gentlemens' lands. And further he did see one barrell of sweet wine found by John Cock upon the said sands and Sir John Arundell's bayliff parted with the finders the half and the other half he took to Sir John Arundell's use as Lord of the Franchise.

Wrack the 6th of Henry 8th. Lanisley Pers John of the age of 76 sworn at the court aforesaid and said that he did see a ship which came a land wrack in Mount's Bay between Pensance and Markayowe and there was in that ship much spices and find linnen cloths and other clothes and so floated amongst the strand upon divers gentlemens' lands thither came James Chynowyth and Richard Pendree gentlemen Sir John Arundell's officers and parted all the goods with finders on every gentleman's lands there the one half to them that saved the same goods and the other half to Sir John Arundell's use as Lord of the Franchise: Further he the said Pers John did after that see a ship lost between

86. A co-defendant to the action brought by Chynals in 1572.
87. Now Porth Kidney Sands. The derivation could be from CÜNYS (= fuel, driftwood), preferred by R.M.N., or CÜMYAS (= farewell, leave-taking).
88. The name of the Earl of Oxford occurs in a contemporary St. Ives subsidy roll (Matthews, p. 116); the Godolphins held the manor of Lelant and Trevethoe; the Arundells of Tolverne, in Philleigh, were a junior branch of the Lanherne family.
89. Phillack.
Lelant water and Porthroppter\(^90\) in the Manor of Lelant and Trevethowe loaden with hydes and frys\(^91\) coming out of Ireland and then Sir John Arundell’s officers did proclaim to the country that they should have the one half of the goods for the saving thereof and the other half he had to the use of his Master Sir John Arundell as Lord of the Franchis.

**Wrack ye 7th Hen. 8th Special.** Stephen Powlye\(^92\) of the age of 90. Sworn before William Gilbert under steward of the court of the Franchis holden at Pencance the 22nd of February Anno 7 E. Saith that he hath seen 7 ships and barks lost between Lelant Water and Saint Ives which ships were loaden with divers wares as iron pans and cloth and with other wares which now he had not in remembrance and there came one Richard Renowden bayliff of the Franchis and did receive the half of all the wracks which came upon the land of Polkemys Porthroppter Carbens Chesengwele and Troleyghan\(^93\) and other places wheresoever any of that wrack came a land to the use of Sir John Arundell his master Lord of the Franchis and as for such wrack as came a land at Polkemys and in any other place within the manor of Lelant and Trevethowe the Lord of the same Manor had but a share with the finders of the wrack as land leave.\(^94\) Further he saith that he did know that Sir John Arundell of Lannhern had the wracks likewise in all other places throughout the whole Hundred of Penwyth and so he did here with his ancestors before the like.

**Wrack ye 7th Hen. 8th William Ross of Lelant upon his oath saith that at that Court above written as Stephen Powle said touching that wrack which William was then 80 years old and saith many years after some of the iron and pans were found under the sands and always the said Richard Renowden bailiff did part half of the wracks with the finders and other half he took to Sir John Arundell his master’s use as Lord of the Franchise.** Donald Oliver\(^95\) of the age of 80 and more upon his oath saith as Stephen Powlye said for he was that time Stephen Powlye’s servant.

**Wrack the 8th Hen. 8th Proved.** James Huchen of the age of 82 years sworn at the same Court above written and saith that he did see one ship loste at Porthe Cornowe in

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90. Probably for Porthreppter, i.e. Barrepta Cove or Carbis Bay; probably PORTH RYP TYR, cove next to the land.
91. Hides and frise — a coarse woollen cloth with nap, an Irish product (R.M.N.).
92. Pawley of Gunwin in Lelant.
93. Carbis, Chy-an-Gweal (Cheiengwele miscopied) and Trelyon (R.M.N.).
94. The only reference to a manorial lord taking a share (unspecified) in the finder's half.
95. ‘Donall’ below: ‘Daniell’ in Penheleg’s 1582 deposition.
Saint Levant Parish\textsuperscript{96} having much broad cloths therein and pewter vessels the men not all drowned, the goods much spoiled. Thither came James Chynowyth and Richard Pendre Sir John Arundell's officers did make search and found the most parts of the same goods and at a special court of the Franchise appointed for the purpose the merchant proved his goods and so that was delivered unto them and paid the charges.

\textbf{Wrack Ye 8th Hen. 8th} William Rawe of the age of 87 saith upon his oath at that Court aforesaid written that he did see certain hogsheads of wine cast a land of the seas at a place named Carrack Loys\textsuperscript{97} near Marckayowe and thither came James Chynowythe and Richard Pendre gentleman and Sir John Arundell's officers and parted the one half of the wine with the finders and the other half they took to the use of Sir John Arundell Lord of the Franchise.

\textbf{Wrack Proved Anno 9 Hen.} John Davye of the age of 78 Sworn saith that he did see one ship lost in Whitson Bay at the Lands End laden with southern wines and fruit the men were saved and James Chynowyth and Richard Pendre Sir John Arundell's Officers and did see the merchants goods to be saved a Court of the Franchise for the purpose was kept where the merchants proved their goods and paid the charges and so delivered.

\textbf{Wrack the 15th Hen. 8th.} Benat Rawe of the age of 78 Sworn at the Court aforesaid saith that he hath known 11 hogsheads of Gasken wines cast a land from the seas in Mounts Bay between Poppler\textsuperscript{98} and Marckayowe found by Thomas Pascowe John Benate tyer\textsuperscript{99} and John Newholle and others which 11 hogsheads of wine James Chynowyth and Richard Pendre Sir John Arundell's officers parted with the finders in every place the one half of the wine and the other half they took to Sir John Arundell's use Lord of the Franchise.

Benat Richard of the age of 77 Sworn at the Court aforesaid saith as Benate Rawe hath aforesaid.

\textbf{Wrack Ye 20th Hen 8th} Donall Olyver aforesaid Sworn at the Court aforesaid saith he did see 8 hogsheads of

\textsuperscript{96} Porth Curnow in St. Levan.
\textsuperscript{97} St. Michael's Mount; Norden's 'Careg Cowse', Carew's 'Cara Cowz in Clowze' = CARREK LOS Y'N COS, the grey rock in the wood. The English form is given by William of Worcester (1478), and the second part of the name relates to a tradition imported from Mont St. Michel (Taylor, \textit{St. Michael's Mount}, p. 18-20). Compare Norden's 'Careg-Glouse' (now Carn Gloose in St. Just), and Penheleg's 'Carraglowes' (Mullion) in his 1582 deposition.
\textsuperscript{98} Not identified.
\textsuperscript{99} ? TYOR, = Cor. slater (R.M.N.).
Gasken Wines between Mowsshole and Marckyow in divers places at one tyde. And James Chynowyth and Richard Pendre Sir John Arundell's officers parted with the finders the one half and the other half they took to Sir John Arundell's use Lord of the Franchis.

TRIALL OF WRACK, ANNO 22 H.100 Harry Angwyne of the age of 76 Sworn at that Court aforesaid saith that he did see one hulk ship lost at Senar Clyffe by Innyall Chappell101 within Reskymer's Manor named Trethein loaden with salt the men were all drowned the anchors cables ordnance with raff102 and much timber were saved thither came one John Penheleg Gentleman and Thomas Brandon Sir John Arundell's officers and parted the said wrack with the finders and gave them the one half for their pains and the other half they carried away to the use of Sir John Arundell their Master Lord of the Franchise. Yet notwithstanding Mr. Reskymer's Bayliff did claim the same wrack for his Master Lord of that Manor but he was denied by Sir John Arundell's officer and had nothing: the said Mr. Reskymer did not think to let that so pass laboured a Speciall Court of the Franchise to Lelant. And there that was holden where one Mr. Carnevuse103 was the Head Steward Mr. Thomas Treunwyth was Under Steward to Sir John Arundell. Thither came Mr. Skewys which was of Councel104 with Mr. Reskymer and others and so did Robert Vyvyan with others of Sir John Arundell's Councell So by the Bayliff there was warned the wisest men both of Mounts Bay and Saint Ives, who was thought to have most experience in that cases. Then the Bayliff was commanded to return a Jury and so returned the same who had upon their oaths given them in charge to enquire who had most right to the wrack aforenamed Sir John Arundell or Mr. Reskemyr [sic] the jury went together and so in long debating of their both titles which was there shewed unto the jury by old precedents as also by witness there present of Sir John Arundell's part whereupon it

100. This wreck is noted by Bowles (p. 10), who calls the manor 'Trevarthen', and that name is written in the margin of the manuscript opposite 'Trethein' (i.e. Treen in Zennor). The Reskymers also held the manor of Trevarthian in St. Hilary; hence the confusion.

101. Innyall was apparently the old name for Gurnard's Head, YNYAL meaning 'wild' or 'desolate'. The fishermen's name for it was 'Isnarl' (Old Cornwall II, 10, p. 28), probably a corruption of ENYS YNYAL, since ENYS can be used for a peninsula (compare the 'Island' at St. Ives). The only chapel on the Zennor cliffs was 'Chapel Jane' at Gurnard's Head, probably from YEYN, cold (R.M.N.).

102. Small broken boards and other comparatively worthless wreckage; now used of fish not of saleable size or sort (R.M.N.).

103. Probably miscopied for Carnesew.  
104. His lawyer.
appeared unto them who had the right to that wrack and others being found within the Hundred of Penwyth as was then given to them in charge to enquire and so the jury did agree and came forth with their Verdict and one Jacka Jenyn of St. Ives was Foreman of the Jury and was appointed by his fellows to give the Verdict and his verdict was that Sir John Arundell of Lanhern had the right unto that wrack and to all other wracks being found within the Hundred of Penwyth as Lord of the Franchise and none other.

Farther he the said Harry Angwyne did oftentimes see Wrack of timber and other raff cast a land in Whistonbay and other places about the Land's End and he oftentimes was appointed by Sir John Arundell's Bailiff to be one of the appraisers of those wracks and always the finders thereof had the one half of the value of the half to the Bailiff's choice and the other half the Bayliffs took to Sir John Arundell's use as Lord of the Franchise.

And further the said Harry Angwyne saith upon his Oath that the Lord Admirall nor his officers had never wrack in those days within the Hundred of Penwyth neither did he know any Admiral Court to be kept within the said Hundred saving now of late 30 years past one Reyth kept a Court in Mounts Bay for a matter of Civill Cause between Kye Gwyn of Mowssoll and another man to him forgotten: and after my Lord Admiral's officers crept in by little and little and kept courts suffered by negligence of Sir John Arundell's officer then and this is as much as he could say.

Thomas Treskawe of the age of 84 upon his Oath said as Harry Angwyne hath said.

John Man of the age of 80 upon his Oath saith as Harry Angwyn hath said.

Harry Man of the age of 81 upon his Oath saith as Harry Angwyne hath said.

Benat Rawe aforesaid being further Examined then upon his Oath saith as Harry Angwyn hath said for the said Benat was one of the Under Sergeants of the Admiral Court afterward where one John Trypconye William Berre Gent was Steward and kept courts within the Hundred of Penwyth by the negligence of Sir John Arundell's Bayliff then.

105. 'Of' must stand for 'or'.

106. Keigwin. I am indebted to Mrs. D. E. Keigwin Ledbury for the following:— "Kye Gwyn was most probably John Keigwin, father of Jenkin Keigwin who was killed by the Spaniards in the raid on Mousehole in 1595; John was buried at Madron on 12th December 1588".

107. Of Kenegie in Gulval (see Old Cornwall I, 11 p. 12; IV p. 304).

108. Presumably the William Beare of the 1582 depositions.
The boat of the hulk aforesaid which was lost at Innyall Chapcll Cliff was found by Harry Tregarthen and others in Savyn Dolle\(^{109}\) in Townynnack [sic] Parish in the Manor of Lusvan and Porthea\(^{110}\)—John Penheleg and Thomas Brandon aforesaid gave the half of the boate to the finders and the other half they took to Sir John Arundell's use Lord of the Franchise.

**WRACK THE 3RD & 4TH P.M. LELANT. GODOLPHIN.** John Rawe and others of Lelante found 2 great joysts of a ship within the Bar of Lelant cast there by the sea upon Sir William Godolphin's land parcell of the Manor of Lelant and Trevethowe\(^{111}\) which 2 joysts John Rawe and other of Sir William Godolphin's tenants of that Manor aforesaid carried away up the River near to John Raw's house as wrack supposed to be dewe to their Lord: Sir John Arundell of Lanherne then being in the Country came to the Parson of Felack's house and directed his letter to Sir William Godolphin marvelling that he would suffer his man to take any wrack away being within his Liberty: and to tell him withall considering him to know that all wracks within the Hundred of Penwyth appertained unto him as Lord of the Franchise. Whereupon the next day following one William Rogern [?] a servant of Sir William Godolphin's came with an answer from his master which answer was that his master did not know of his man's doing therein but promised Sir John Arundell that his man the said John Rawe should bring the 2 joysts wheresoever he would have them to be brought. And so Sir John Arundell willed that they should be brought under Felock Church at the lane's end coming from the sea: and so gave me John Penheleg then being his Bailiff of the Franchise to call his tenants and their children of the Manor of Connerton and others thereby dwelling that when the 2 joysts were to the place appointed brought to give them all bread and drink and to charge them to bear in mind that if any wrack did happen to fall in that place afterward or any other place within the hundred of Penwith where Sir William Godolphin's lands lay that such wracks should be taken to Sir John Arundell's use Lord of the Franchise and so it was done the 2 joysts were brought home to Felock Lane End the

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109. Site unidentified. Savyn = SAUN (now zawn), a deep sea-filled cleft in a cliff.
110. The manor of Ludgvan, Ludgvan Leaze, or Ludgvan and St. Ives, passed by marriage with the co-heiresses of Lord Broke, to Lord Mountjoy and to Paulet, Marquess of Winchester. The Mountjoy half passed to the Paulets early in the 17th century. A marginal note is added, “D. of Bolton”; this cannot have been in the manuscript, because the 6th Marquess of Winchester was not created Duke of Bolton until 1689.
111. Bought by Godolphin in 1538, sold later in the century; later passed to the Praeds.
place appointed and after appraised at 13s. 4d. by the tenants of Connertone.

In witness this to be true I have taken mine oath by Robert Trencrek Esquire and Head Steward of the Court his charge given unto me touching the same and have put my hand — by me John Penheleg.

WRACK THE 36TH HEN. 8TH (forgotten to be put before).112 Two Norman ships coming from the Newfoundland loaden with Fish by force of weather were put in St. Ives Bay and there went to anchor and after by the tempest many of their men were drowned by ventring to the shore there was 18 men drowned upon one raft. It was war time between England and France: The French men that lived did forsake their ships and had pasport and went their ways then after the weather was fair and the townsmen of Saint Ives with their boats went aboard the shipps and brought them within the key of St. Ives, then came the most part of the Gentlemen there about as Mr. Godolphin Sentaben113 Reskymer Mylyton Nevyan114 Trewynard and many others more which took the fish of both ships with the towns mens aid and put the same in cellars: yet before the unshipping of all the fish Harry Bree then being Bayliff to Sir John Arundell115 of his liberty and the said Penheleg then being with them went aboard the ships and arrested both ships with the fish that remained in them and so continued a week or more aboard the ships, in the end by force we were put out by the towns men and others. Sir John Arundell that time lay at Mr. Roskarrock to sogen,116 then we both went thither and shewed unto him how we were used at St. Ives: he forthwith sent his Precept to St. Ives to have Thomas Jenkyn and John Stephen by cause they were rulers of the town to come before him: and when they came he sent them both to Launston Goal [sic] and there they remained a month: and within a little while after he sent out of Padstowe 3 barcks under the governance of Thomas Trevethan Gentleman his servant and one Jago with others that were his servants and friends and by land he sent them presently one hundred of his servants gentlemen and yeoman [sic] with other his friends well appointed having commission from the King Harry the 8th to be his warrant therein: and so those barks of Padstowe and those hundred men aforesaid which came by land met at St. Ives in one day and there the Bailiffe of Sir John Arundell Harry Bree required the deliverance of the ships

112. This comment may have been written either by Penheleg or the later copyist.
113. St. Aubyn.
114. Probably a copyist’s error for Vevyan (= Vivyan).
115. Evidently Penheleg’s predecessor.
116. Sojourn.
and all the fish which was denied the delivery thereof by one Thomas Godolphin\footnote{117} second son to Sir William Godolphin and upon the denial thereof the doors of all the cellars wherein the fish was were presently broken up and the fish loaden in the 3 barks aforesaid and so carried to Padstow to the use of Sir John Arundell Lord of the Franchise and the rest of the fish Sir John Arundell gave to his servants and friends and the less ship which was 50 tons he gave to the towns men of Saint Ives and the bigger ship which was 400\footnote{118} tons I the said John Penheleg by commission from my master sold the same ship to the whole towns men of St. Ives: yet notwithstanding there was a Court of the Franchises proclaimed to be at the Vicarage of Lelant touching the matter in controversy: and thither came Robert Vevyan Head Steward of the Court and Justice of the Peace Mr. Bear, Mr. Borlas both Justices of the Peace Mr. Harrye Sargeant Sir John Arundell's counsellors and one Mr. Swynton for my Lady Mount Joy\footnote{119} and the gentlemen and the towns men of Saint Ives had their counsell there likewise. So the titles of every side were opened by their counsellors and in the end it was found that Sir John Arundell had most right unto those ships and the goods and so he had the same quietly and so all other wracks sythence as Lord of the Franchise.

By me John Penheleg and Harry Otys Richard Roswall which were sworn before Robert Trenckrek Head Steward that this above written is true.

\textbf{WRACK ANNO 6TH. ELIZ.} One barell full of butter found at Peran Uthnowe within the Manor of Uthnowe upon the sands sent to Lanherm by William Gayr.

\textbf{ANNO 7TH. E.} A barrel of tar found at Gwynver in the Parish of Sennen and a barrel of flower found at Whitson Bay in Gonhellye under Meen\footnote{120} by Thomas Saundry and others parted by the Bailiffe the half to Sir John Arundell. One

\footnote{117} Heir to his brother, Sir William (d. 1575), and father of Sir Francis (d. 1608).

\footnote{118} Probably miscopied for 100. I am indebted to Mr. A. W. H. Pearsall of the National Maritime Museum for the following:— "400 tons seems rather large for the period; by no means impossible, as ships of that size were in existence, but the ship would be an extremely large one at that time, and fishing craft have never been among the largest at any period. 100 tons would be much more reasonable."

\footnote{119} In right of the manor of Ludgvan (see note 110).

\footnote{120} At Whitsand Bay under Mayon in Sennen. The name 'Gonhellye' is important; legend states that Chapel Idne at Sennen Cove was founded by a 'Lord of Goonhilly' on his escape from the inundation of Lyonesse (Hunt, \textit{Popular Romances}, p. 190), and this has been equated with Ganilly in Scilly, but it now appears that the chapel was probably founded by a lord of the Gonhellye in Sennen.
peice of an anchor with a buoy rope found in St. Ives Baye appraised by indifferent men at 16s. One maste found at Saint Juste the 10th of April the year above written and by indifferent men at 10s. One mast found that year in the Island of St. Ives and appraised at 10s.

John Penheleg Bayliff presented that year the 10th of April 8 shrouds and one stay found at St. Juste and appraised at 5s.

ANNO 7TH & 8TH E. One anchor found in Mounts Bay before Newline that year and presented in the law court to the jury the court kept at Penheleg the 12th of May and appraised at 20s.

ANNO 8 & 9 E. One piece of anchor in Saint Ives Bay that year the 12th of March presented and by indifferent men appraised at 10s. The year above written there was found at Sellevan Parish one barrel of pitch appraised at 6s 8d. One yard of a ship found that year at Porte Juste appraised at 5s. One mast found that year at Porth Main in Selevan appraised at 20s. One mison mast at Gwynver in Senyne Parish appraised at 2s. 8d. One pens of 8 tons found at Port Juste appraised at £7.

ANNO 9TH & 10TH E. There was found in Port Cornowe in St. Levan Parish 37 dozen of hogshead staves and other places adjoining thereto and appraised at 13s. 4d. 2 small beams of a ship and 2 pieces of timber found at Porte Juste—7s. One beam of a ship found at Iskals in St. Juste appraised at 5s. One barrel cask found at Iskals appraised at 1s. One Portugal mat found at Iskals appraised at 2s. 4d. Certain netting ropes found at Polprye in St. Juste Parish appraised at 2s. 8d. Another Portugal mat found at Polprye appraised at 4s. One sail yard found at Anyorlath appraised at 2s. 8d. One hogshead cask found at sea before Mowssell apraised at 1s. One anchor found in Saint Ives Bay by John Allen appraised at £1. One barrel of butter of 30 gallons found the same year in the Manor of Uthnow upon Peran Sands carried to Lanheren by Mr. William Gayrre's servants. One fir tree found at Tehedye Cliff under Perant Gate by Harry Cock and John Breton appraised at 2s. 6d.

121. PORTH ÜST was pronounced “per’east”, hence the modern name, Priest’s Cove. (R.M.N.).
122. Not identifiable in St. Levan; possibly Mayon in Sennen.
123. Escalls (in Sennen, not St. Just).
124. Possibly Gurland in St. Just (Gorland, below); ? from AN GORLAN, the sheepfold. (R.M.N.).
125. Not identified.
of nutmegs found at Polprye in St Juste. One chest full of
cinnamon and cloves found upon the Sands of Meen the
year above written. One hogshead more of nutmegs found
at Nanver\textsuperscript{126} in St. Juste by Martin Thomas and others. Two
bales of nutmegs more found at Polprye in the same year.
One barrel of fine clomen\textsuperscript{127} dishes and saucers found at
Gwimer\textsuperscript{128} all those spices and other wracks aforesaid the
Bayliff parted with the finders and the other half he took to
Sir John Arundell's use.

\textbf{ANNO 10TH E.} 3 pounds of sperma coeti\textsuperscript{129} found
between St. Juste and Pensewsen\textsuperscript{130} by William Wallis and
others within the streams\textsuperscript{131} and appraised at £2. One pinnace
boat of the burden of 6 tons found at Gwynver with her
furniture appraised by indifferent men at £5. One puncheon
of Orleans wine found at sea by the Lands End by John
Bayley and others appraised at £1. 6s. 8d. One pipe of white
wine found between Portreyth Island and Goodrevye Island
that year within the streams by Harry Alane and others
appraised at £1 13s. 4d. One fir tree found at Guy'sca\textsuperscript{132} that
year and appraised at 5s. Butter found at Perran Uthnowe
upon the sands containing 80 pounds Parted with the finders
and other half the Bayliff took for his master. One sail yard
found at Senar that year and appraised at 5s. 4d. Sold to
the Vicar there.

\textbf{ANNO 11 E.} One Fir Tree found at Enys ex appraised
that year at 6s.

\textbf{ANNO 13 E.} One hulk ship found within the key of
Pensance the burden of a 100 tons having all her masts cables
anchors sails with all manner of tackles and ropes appertain­
ing with 4 quarter slings and 6 double basses which ship John
Penheleg the Head Bayliff then did enter into the same ship
and kept the same to Sir John Arundell's use as Lord of the
Franchise because the owner and master thereof died and
no man came to lay any claim to the same, the ship was out
of Lebeck\textsuperscript{133}.

\textsuperscript{126} Called Anvar below; now Porth Nanven.
\textsuperscript{127} Earthenware.
\textsuperscript{128} For Gwinver (in Sennen).
\textsuperscript{129} Spermaceci, a white brittle fatty substance from the heads of
sperm whales, used for candles and ointments.
\textsuperscript{130} Called ‘Pensowsen in Towenak’ below. and ‘Pensousen’ in
Penheleg's 1582 deposition. Evidently PEN SAWSON, headland of Englishmen: must be Carn Naun Point, the only head­
land in Towednack parish.
\textsuperscript{131} Possibly, between high and low tide marks.
\textsuperscript{132} Both 'Guy'sca' and 'Enys Ex' (below) must be misreadings of
'Enys Ea', St. Ives 'Island'; called 'Denysea' (for Dynas Ea)
below. (R.M.N.).
\textsuperscript{133} Lubeck.
One mast 8 shrouds found at Pensance under Streatt and Grean 134 appraised by 2 men at 13s.

A hulk ship was lost in the East side of Codan in Saint Hillary Parish the principal loading was bastard wynes and salt and saved as followeth. Item there was found upon Peran Sandys within the Manor of Uthnowe 12 butts of bastard wines not all together sound but some of them were brack of sea water. So John Penheleg the Bayliff and the savers thereof agreed and so he had away 4 good butts of wine as half of the best and the finders had the rest as their portion of the half and the said Penheleg carried the same 4 butts of Bastard to the Parson of Perane’s house to the use of his master Sir John Arundell as Lord of the Franchise and the next day following he removed the said wine from thence to Markyowe and put the same in a cellar of William Gyllardis to the use aforesaid. Item there was cast a land from the sea under Mr. Gayre’s house in the East side 135 2 butts of Bastard and the said Penheleg the Bayliff took them to his master’s use as Lord of the Franchis and the said Penheleg gave the finders money for their possession of the half and so had the same and put it in Mr. Gayre’s house and there remained a while at the last one Guygo de Balderame a Spaniard came and claimed those wines to be the goods of merchants of Flanders and so at a Court of the Franchis kept at St. Ives he proved the goods to be so and paid every man for their labour in the saving thereof and had it.

One Portugal Carvall 136 without any man in it found the same year above written found by John Brown and John Goddall who brought the carvall within the key of the Mount to the use of Sir John Arundell Lord of the Franchise.

Those ordinance following were pertaining to the whole 137 above written saved and not proved but appraised and found between Codane and Meenkeverango 138 in the East of Codane under water by divers men found who had the one half of the wrack for their labour delivered unto them by John Penheleg Head Bayliffe and the other half he took for his

134. STRET AN CRŪN (reservoir). (R.M.N.).
135. Of Cudden, as before.
136. Caravel or carvel; a small light fast ship, chiefly Spanish and Portuguese of the 15th to 17th centuries.
137. 'Whole' is meaningless, and may stand for 'wreck'. The place where the wreckage was found suggests that it came from the hulk lost east of Cudden, and that the account of the Portuguese ship is intrusive (see also Penheleg’s deposition in 1582).
138. MEN KEVERANGOW, Stone of the hundreds; this must have been a bound between Penwith (St. Hilary) and Kerrier (Breage) at Prussia Cove, possibly the prominent rock now called ‘The Enys’. Compare Keverango at Scorrier (note 175, below).
master Sir John Arundell Lord of the Franchis and most of those ordnance were carried to Lanherne and some he gave to his friends the parcel followeth of ordnance and anchors.

One sling 2 chambers appraised at £2. 2 double basses 4 chambers appraised at £2 13s. 4d. One bass with a broken tail and one chamber appraised at £1. One bass with two chambers appraised at £1 6s. 8d. One piece of a bass and a great double dog chamber at 13s. 4d. One double bass with a broken tail and one chamber at £1. One piece of a quarter sling and one chamber at 13s. 4d. Six bass chambers appraised at £1. Two sling chambers appraised at £1. One double dog chamber at 3s. 4d. Two basses given to Mrs. Mylyton one hawcon of iron given to Mr. Harris by Sir John Arundell. 139

2 great broken anchors appraised at £2. 1 broken little anchor appraised at 2s. 6d. 1 whole anchor appraised at £2.

WRACK THE 15 E. One beam of a ship and one carvell board found at Bolohall 140 Cliff in Saint Juste Parish appraised at 3s. Certain small raff timber found there and appraised at 2s. A peice of a mast found at Treneland 141 Cliff in that Parish appraised at 6s. One beam of a ship found at Gorland Cliffe and 4 carvell planks and one beam more of a ship all found at Nangelys 142 Cliff and Gorland Cliff in Saint Juste Parish appraised at 17s. One hogshead of Gascoign wine not full found by Thomas Candrow William Launton and others within the Barr of Lelant under Chapell Ansa 143 within the Manor of Lelant and Trevethowe appraised at 16s. And sold to Mr. John Sentabyn by John Penhcleg the Bayliff half of the money to the finders the other half was to the Lord of the Franchise.

There was found in Mounts Bay by divers fishermen at sea 13 barrels of butter which were brought a lande some at Pensans some within the Mount sellars some at Mossall and Newtyne [sic] proved by merchants of Brystow 144 at a Speciall Court of the Franchis kept at Pensans for the proof.

139. I am indebted to Mr. Pearsall for the following:— "A 'sling' was a short type of breech loading small gun; there were also three-quarter, half and quarter slings. A 'bass' or 'base' was a small shipboard breechloading gun for use mainly against the enemy crew; a double bass was a larger version. The 'chambers' were the breech sections of the guns, two being provided to allow of more rapid fire, and the 'dog chambers' may have been chambers adorned with handles in the form of dogs' heads".

140. Bollowall.
141. Possibly for Trewellard.
142. For Nangelyn, i.e. Nanjulian, which adjoins Gurland (Gorland).
143. See note 85.
144. Bristol.
ANNO 16 ELIZ. One pipe of white wyne not full found at Assa Wyn⁴⁴⁵ in Camborn Parish within the Manor of Tehede appraised at 16s.

ANNO 17TH E. One mast found in Tehedye Cliff within the Manor by Mr. George Bassett’s⁴⁴⁶ servants and other [sic] and carried by them to Tehedye. The Bayliff of the Franchis Penheleg understanding that served a precept upon the Master for the delivery of the half and so deliverance was thereof and the finders had for their labour the other half and the Bayliff carried to Conerton the other half to the use of Sir John Arundell.⁴⁴⁷

One Barck of J. Arundell⁴⁴⁸ coming out of Ireland loaden with white herring came into the bay of Saint Ives and there by fowl stormy weather was driven a land in Porthreptor the ship all to broken and their loading cast away and one quarter of the ship came a land at Polkemyas. One Raff Newman was owner and master of the same. Who prayed to have a Speciall Court of the Franchise for the recovery of his goods which was cast abroad into divers places and at that court the 12th of December he proved the goods to be his and so had the same as much as could be found.

One ship of Hampto⁴⁴⁹ of the burden of 160 tons coming out of the Newfoundland loaden with fish was lost before the town of Saint Ives on Candlemas Day that year and so at a Court as is above written the master's company proved the goods and had the same.

One ship of Normandye loden with much coal coming out of Wales that year with fowl weather was lost between Polkemyas and the Barr of Lelant within the Manor of Lelant and Trevethow the men were all saved who likewise laboured a Court of the Franchise and proved their goods and had the same.

One ship found at Three Stoneworth⁴⁵⁰ in that Bay which is in Saint Juste Parish at anchor without any man in the

₁⁴⁵. Compare ‘ Asswyn ’ below, and ‘ Assawine ’ in Penheleg’s deposition. ASWY (or AJY) WYN, white gap. See note 211.
₁⁴⁶. The husband of Jacquetta Basset, the writer of the letter to Arundell printed in the Introduction.
₁⁴⁷. The confusion here arises from the double use of ‘ the other half ’; the second mention obviously refers to that half of which Penheleg secured delivery.
₁⁴⁸. Since Newman is later mentioned as both owner and master, this could mean that Arundel in Sussex was the bark’s port of registry.
₁⁴⁹. Probably Southampton.
₁⁵⁰. The reef off Pendeen Head, now called the ‘ Wra ’, or the ‘ Three Stone Oar ’; below it is called ‘ An Porth an Guyahore otherways Threestone Worth ’, ‘ Guyahore ’ may stand for ‘ Enyshore ’ (HORTH = ram); compare ‘ Guysca for ‘ Enysea ’ (note 132 above). (R.M.N.)
said ship found by John Bailey\textsuperscript{151} of St. Ives and others which ship was brought to St. Ives by the said John Bayliff and others then John Penheleg the Bayliff entered into the said ship as escheat due to Sir John Arundell his master Lord of the Franchise. Yet notwithstanding those men which were of the ship came to Saint Ives which were Normans the occasion was why they refused their ship was doubting a pyrate which gave them chase and for avoiding the peril that might follow. Voided all out of the ship in their ship's boat and put so much Hollands in the boat that in the landing with a surge of the sea the boat overturned yet the men and their goods was saved. The pyrate boarded the ship and took as much goods as he could find there and their sails they took also that done they left the ship at anchor and went their way; and so as I said before Saint Ives men carried the ship ashore that so the French men made suit to Sir John Arundell who in conscience did think no reason the merchants should lose their goods considering the state of their case, so wrote his letter unto his Bayliff declaring that if the French Men were able to prove that the ship and goods to be theirs they should have the same with paying those men for there labour that saved the ship and so a Court of the Franchise was kept at Saint Ives where the French men substantially proved the goods and so had the same which goods were fine hollands and drapery which the pyrat could not find by cause it was under there ballast.

\textbf{ANNO 18 E.} One firkin of sweet wines not full found at Lamorna in Boriane Parrish by William Veal and others appraised at 3s. 4d. One double bass found in Denysea under Carne Crous\textsuperscript{152} appraised at 16s.

\textbf{ANNO 19 ELIZ.} One mast found in Tehedye Cliff and carried to Conerton by Sir John Arundell's tenants and others by sea at Abbotstone\textsuperscript{153} appraised at £1 10s. The finders had half of the money for their labour. 4 hogsheads of Gasken wines found that year in Porth Treyth in Legan\textsuperscript{154} within the Manor of Tehedye appraised by indifferent men at £6. The finders had half the money the wine was carried to Lannhern to Sir John Arundell's use Lord of the Franchise. Certain pieces of timber as wrack found that year at Carvanell within the Manor of Tehedye appraised at 3s. 4d. The finders had the half.

\textbf{ANNO 20 E.} Certain carvall planks found at Porth Brenegan\textsuperscript{155} in Logan Parish within the Manour of Tehedye

\textsuperscript{151} Bailey or Bayliff, the original name of the Trenwith family (Matthews, \textit{St. Ives}, p. 472).

\textsuperscript{152} CROWS = cross; for Denysea, see note 132.

\textsuperscript{153} Not identified.

\textsuperscript{154} Portreath in Illogan.

\textsuperscript{155} PORTH BRENNYGEN, limpet cove. (R.M.N.)
by John West and others the Bayliff parted the half with the
finders and the other half he took to Sir John Arundell. 8
peices of timber found at Porthan Badall\textsuperscript{156} within the said
Manor appraised at 3s. 4d. Certain pieces of timber found
that year in Porthe Logas\textsuperscript{157} in Soner Parish by Roger Melewis
and others appraised at 1s. 4d. Two ores found that year in
Porth Logas aforesaid appraised at 8d. One oar found at
Felock Sand that year appraised at 1s. One peice of tymber
found at Porth Kilwethan\textsuperscript{158} in Saint Levan Parish by
Matthew Roger appraised at 3s. One small roder of a boat
found upon Gwethyan Sandys by John Boskenyn appraised
at 1s. One coffer found that year by Stephen James and
certain clothes in it and appraised at 4s. 8d. One ax and
one sawcer of tyne found there by Richard Kyllye — 1s. 6d.
One little sail yard found at Senar by John Burges — 1s. One
peice of timber found at Treleyghan in St. Ives Parish found
by William Martin appraised at 5s. One yard of a ship found
in Gonhellye in Senan Parish by Saundry Alsa\textsuperscript{159} appraised
at 5s.

MEN SWORN TOUCHING THE LIBERTIES OF
CONERTON AND THE HUNDRED OF PENWYTH
APPENDANT TO THE MANOR.

ANNO 10 E. John Veal of Boriane Gentleman of the
age of 78 sworn at a Court holden at Pensance the 20th day
of June Anno Decimo E. by William Gilbert Under Steward
of the Hundred Court of Penwyth being upon his oath exam­
nined touching the Liberties of Connerton and the Hundred
of Penwyth appendant unto the same manor saith that when
he was a boy of good remembrance his grandfather and his
father both dwelling than [sic] at Sanckras within the Hundred
of Penwyth did see one Sir John Trevrye\textsuperscript{160} knight a sanctuary
man at St. Boriains\textsuperscript{161} which had committed some great offence
then against the King and thereupon comitted to the Tower
and by means of a servant which he had, broke prison and

\textsuperscript{156} Perhaps from PADEL, pan or dish. (R.M.N.).
\textsuperscript{157} = cove of the mice; name not now known. ‘Soner’ is for
Sener, i.e. Zennor.
\textsuperscript{158} Perhaps from COLLWEDHEN, hazel-tree. (R.M.N.).
\textsuperscript{159} Probably a personal name from Alsia in Buryan.
\textsuperscript{160} From this evidence, dated c. 1500, it is tempting to equate ‘Sir
John Trevrye’ with the Sir John Treffry who died in 1500
(Vivian, 1874, p. 219; Lake II p. 16).
\textsuperscript{161} Every church was a sanctuary in that a criminal could take
refuge in it and abjure the realm, but some ‘chartered’
sanctuaries such as St. Buryan had an area round the church
in which criminals could live ordinary lives with immunity from
arrest. Other Cornish examples were Probus, Padstow and St.
Keverne.
came into Cornwall to Saint Borian and claimed the privilege of the sanctuary: it fortuned within a while after there was a Mirable\textsuperscript{162} Play at Sanckras Parish divers men came to the play amongst whom came a servant of this Mr. Trevreye named Quenall and (in the place before the play began) the said Quenal fell at variance with one Richard James Veane\textsuperscript{163} and so both went out of the play and fought together the said Quenall had a sword and a buckler, and the other had a single sword the said Quenall was a very tall man in his height; the other gave back and fell over a mole hill and ere he could recover himself the said Quenall thrust his sword through him and so immediately dyed and Quenall taken and bound to the end of the play: and before the play was done his master hearing thereof came to the place with other sanctuary men and by force would have taken him away from his said grandfather Mr. Veal and others but he was not able so to do but with a sufficient guard he was carried to Conerton Goal [sic] where he was after hanged on the gallows in Conerton Down and so was more in his time for there was no prisoner then carried to Launston Goal. Davye Parkin Parson of Redruythe of the age of 80 years sayth as Mr. Veal hath said.

Richard Gossen of the age of 78 sayth as Mr. Veal hath said.

William Rawe of the age of 87 saith as Mr. Veal hath said.

James Cook of the age of 90 (—— not legible ——) Veal hath said and further he saith that he did see 2 men more hanged on Conerton gallows and further he did see 2 sessions kept at Conerton yearly for the whole Hundred of Penwyth and 2 Justices of the Peace sat there with a Clerk of the Peace and also did see many prisoners alone\textsuperscript{164} in the pitt which were gagg’d with irons and to a gret juste\textsuperscript{165} and others that committed less offence were above in the main prison fettered with irons also he did see a woman of Saint Ives which had committed murder upon Marin Bossenye and imprisoned in Conerton Goal and at a Sessions kept there she was judged to be hanged: and because she committed the fact

\textsuperscript{162} Although this may at first sight appear to be a copyist's error for ‘miracle’, it may be correct as a literal translation of ‘mirabilis’. Faint traces of a circular enclosure are visible on an aerial photograph of the field at Sancreed Churchtown called ‘Plain Gwarry’ in the Tithe Apportionment.

\textsuperscript{163} ‘Veane’ may be the Cornish BYGHAN, i.e. Richard James the little, although this would involve an irregular B-V mutation after a masculine noun.

\textsuperscript{164} ‘alone’ stands for ‘a-lowe’, as opposed to ‘above’ in the main prison. (R.M.N.).

\textsuperscript{165} A great joist.
at Saint Ives by request of the towns men to the Justices she was carried to Saint Ives and there hanged for example upon the Island there at Saint Ives: for this is true for the said James was borne at Conerton.

Richard Rosswall of the age of 82 years upon his oath saith as James Cock hath said touching the woman that murdered Marin Bossene her name was Jowna: and further he did see when he was young one man brought from Conerton Goal to Saint Ives and there hanged upon a gallows made at Ardea he hath forgotten for what cause he was hanged: and he saith that Connerton Goal was for all offenders committing any felony or murder or other offence within the Hundred of Penwith.

Thomas Pers of Saint Ives of the age of 88 years saith as Richard Rosswall hath said.

Pers Gorye of St. Ives 82 years saith as Rosswall hath said.

Benat Rawe of the age of 78 years or upwards saith that he did see 3 prisoners taken at St. Borian for murder done by them supposed so they were carried to Conerton Goal and at the next Sessions kept there one of them by the Jury was found guilty the other were acquitted of the murder of them were brethren named John Argedyn and Nicholas Argedyn: John Argedyn was hanged on Conerton Gallows the goods of the murderer was taken to Sir John Arundell's use Lord of the Franchise.

John Davye of the age of 89 years upon his oath saith that he did see one man hanged in Conerton Down in chains and also he did see one Pyek a masson imprisoned at Conerton for murdering of a woman and was judged at a Sessions in Conerton to be hanged and because the murder was done about St. Hillary Parish by request to the Justices there he was carried to Saint Illary Down and there he was hanged being within the Hundred of Penwith further the said John Davy did see as he saith one Penans of the Parish of Unye Redruyth imprisoned at Conerton for a rape which was laid to his charge by one Mr. Gorlyne but at the next Sessions kept at Conerton he was acquitted and so discharged. I the said John Davye do know this to be true: for I my self was there a prisoner then for a matter objected against me and this he did confess to be true.

Those Royalties and others afore written are a sufficient proof what Sir John Arundell of Lanher Knight and his
ancestors hath been possessed of as Lords of the Franchise with a great number more which need not here to be written: and hereafter followeth how many Parishes are within the Hundred of Penwith and the compass both by sea and land.


THE COMPASS OF THE HUNDRED OF PENWYTH BY LAND

The Hundred —— in Illary Parish and —— Godolphin and Kerthin and to —— mill and so up —— moor leaving Scryme [sic: Drym] on the north syde to Carrinver and Whittolle and to the Church Town of Crowen and then to Bollythowe Wachys and from thence to the Forest and so by Carne Marsh and by Trivula and so to Talgolow and Skorya which are in Gwenape Parish but they are of the Hundred of Penwith and of the Tything of Tehedye: and from Skorrya to Assa Govranckowe and there endeth the Hundred of Pyder Penwith and Kerryar and so the Hundred of Penwith leadeth from that place which is in Donsatha Down to Melyn Seygh and thence

168. Later Arundells were to claim Treasure Trove (Connerton jury charges in 1745); also mines royal of gold and silver (some silver raised in Gwinear was claimed in 1799 — Journal of Christopher Wallis, quoted by A. K. Hamilton Jenkin, News from Cornwall, p. 62).

169. This probably read "The Hundred beginneth at Porth Lee in Illary . . . . "

170. Crenver.

171. Oatfield.

172. Crowan Beacon, called ‘Bolytho Watch’ by Norden.

173. Forest in Illogan.

174. Carn Marth.

175. for AJY (or ASWY) KEVERANGOW, the gap of the hundreds. Edge . . . Kieranoc 1613 (Bounds of Kenwyn, Henderson MSS, Powder Topography p. 131); Keverancowe 1617, Gevar Ancho 1673 (Bounds of Manor of Tywarnhayle, Henderson IV pp. 1-4); Gevern Anko c. 1670 (N. Boson, Nebbaz Gerriau, J.R.I.C. 1930 p. 337); Kyvur Anko c. 1720 (Tonkin, 1 p. 6). Later this was the meeting-place of four hundreds (see Excursus). Compare Meenkeverango at Prussia Cove (note 138).

176. 'Dofen-Sotho' in the Tywarnhayle Charter of 960 (Henderson IV p. 1); 'Gon Dansotha' in the Miracle Play of the Resurrection (Norris, Cornish Drama, II p. 30).
to Melyn Vosse and from thence to Saint Julyan's Bridge and so down the vale between Nans and Nakeyge to Portreyth in Logane Parish and so after round about the land to westward and then to the eastward to Porth Lee which is in Illary Parish and so endeth.

The Compass of the Hundred by Sea from Point to Point and Every Creek Between. The Hundred of Penwith beginneth by sea at Porthe Lee in Illary Parish and from that to Porth Trenials and from that to Cape Codane both in Illary Parish and from Codane to Carnedew in Pawlle which is the head point from Codan throw the Mountains by to Bestyne and those creeks are within 2 points fo — and the villages and parishes that is next to Codane P—— Treyth and Porth Perane in the Manor of Uthnowe: the M—— and Marckayow next in Illary Parish from the Mount a—— the strand or Ludsvan Parish Golwall Parish and Pensans in Madren Parish and from thence all the strand to — Bridges in Maddren Parish and from that Bridge to — and so to Mowssall which are both in Powłe Parish — the Point of Carne Dew in Stauck to the Point of — Dewe those creeks being between both to the west —— Poylock otherways named Lamorna between Pow and Carne an Barys in Boryan then westward —— Point of Tortell Dewe and the Point of Castle

177. Bridge in Illogan, formerly Tresillian or Tregillian Bridge.
178. Between Nance and Nancekuke.
179. This gives many valuable names, but the first part is very fragmentary. The creeks and points are listed by reference to certain conspicuous headlands, i.e. "Between A and B there are L M and N; between B and C there are O P and Q; between C and D . . . . " These headlands were: — Cudden, Carn Du, Tater Du, Treen Dinas, Pedn-Men-an-Mere, — (for Tol-Pedn-Penwith), Pordenack, the Peel (Land's End), Cape Cornwall, Clodgy, ' the Ulffes', Portreath Island. Cape Cornwall and Clodgy apart, each is visible from the next.
180. Porth Lee and Porth Trenials seem to be King's Cove and Bessy's Cove respectively. In his deposition Penheleg gives 'Porth Trenalles' as the furthest limit of Penwith.
181. This may be Boscawen Point in St. Buryan (Bescyne miscopied), but if so it is very misplaced, and the meaning is not clear.
182. Not identified.
183. Mount.
184. Lariggan or, more probably, Newlyn Bridge. The latter joins Madron and Paul, and is marked on Norden's map.
185. Meaning not clear — probably miscopied.
186. See note 189.
187. Poylock may be miscopied. Lamorna Cove is between Paul and St. Buryan.
188. Carn Barges; the old form does not support the derivation from BARGOS, buzzard, but it may be miscopied.
189. Probably Torteil DU, from Breton TORZELL (lump, mass, cake); compare middle Latin TORTELLA, pie (R.M.N.). Now called Tater-du.
Saint Loye Bay and Porthe Penbyree in Boryan
Castle Tretheyn and the Point of Talmena in Cornowe in Sellevan Parish and between Tallmer Parish is Porth Sellevan in Sellevan Parish and from Point to Poynt Pendenack which is the Lands End in Senan is Savan Marake between Porth Pendenack and the Peyl is Savyn Enys Tone in Senyne between the Peel and Kulgyth East is Savyn an Skanow Porthe Gone Hollye Gwynvar in Senyn Polpyre Anvar Porthe Juste; all these are within Whitson Bay; between the 2 points there is Renaldstowe Gwyllo Longships and Brussew all those jett with the front of the Lands End to the westward; from Kulgyth East to Kloygua in Saint Ives Parish Point is Porthlidan Kenygall Botolag Trewholard an Porth an Guyahore otherways Threestone

190. For Castle Tretheyn (below), i.e. Treen Dinas.
191. For Penbyrthe, i.e. Penberth.
192. Talmena or Tallmer Point must be Pedn-Men-an-Mere, as it was between Porth Curno and 'Porth Sellevan', i.e. Porth Chapel below St. Levan Churchtown.
193. Missing name for Tol-Pedn-Penwith.
194. Pordenack Point, though the most impressive headland in Sennen, is not the westernmost point; Penheleg calls the real Land's End the 'Peyl' or 'Peele' (note 196). Cape Cornwall, not the Peel or Pordenack, was anciently considered to be the Land's End (W. C. Borlase, J.R.I.C. XXI p. 199; Henderson, Cornish Church Guide, p. 195).
195. For SAUN AN MARGHAK (the knight's chasm) from MARGH (horse). Not the Armed Knight, for that is north of Pordenack and this place is south; probably the 'Diamond Horse' rock which forms a chasm or zawn (note 109); compare the 'Horse's Back' at Zennor Head, and the 'Horse' near Kynance.
196. PUL = pillar or spire; really the name of the rock immediately off the westernmost point, which was originally very high but fell in the 17th century. This rock was apparently also called the Armed Knight, but this name is now borne by an islet further south originally called Gwella, Penheleg's 'Gwyillo', 'Gwelcoe' in 1579 (Henderson XVI p. 201). See R.M.N. in Old Cornwall IV p. 448; also map of Sennen in 1839 at C.R.O.
197. SAUN ENYS TON (zawn of the turf island); Enys Dodnan, an islet which bears turf and has a cave through it.
198. Cape Cornwall, called 'The Kilguth' by Norden and Speed. Probably from CUL (slender), with 'East' representing the name 'Just' (see note 121).
200. For these names see notes 120, 126 and 121.
201. This and following semicolon inserted to clarify meaning.
202. For Renaldstone, the Runnelstone.
203. See note 196.
204. For Brussen, the Brisons.
205. Clodgy Point.
206. Porth Ledden, Kenidjack, Botallack, Trewellard.
Worth in Saint Juste Parish Castell Owthen in Morva an Eball Porthmer and Innyall Treham in Senar Parish Pensowssen in Towneak and from the Point of Cloughva to the Ulffes is Porth Moyr in St. Ives the Island of Saint Ives Porthe Gwynne Saint Ives Porth my nse Porthreppter Polkymyas and Lelant the sandys in the Bays is in Felock Parish and Gwethyan Parish then there is Porth Godrevy and the Island of Asswyn in Clamho in Camborne there is between the Ulffes and the Island of Portreo Porthe an Badall Porthe Brenegan and Porthe Treyth in Logan and there endeth all the creeks and points within the Hundred any man can give a special name unto.

THE BAYLIFF’S ACCOMPTS The Bayliff of the Hundred of Penwith doth make his accompts at Lostythyall to the King’s Officers of the Prince and the third pennye of the Perquisites of the Court and the —— pennye of the Smok Silver and this is his charge.

207. See note 150.
208. It is tempting to identify this with Norden’s ‘Castle Anowthan’ (Description of Cornwall, p. 36); his account of a ruined hillfort near Zennor suggests Chun Castle, but his map shows its position as south of Zennor. Penheleg, however, is listing coastal features, and his site is probably the great headland called Bosigran Castle, which is the only ‘castle’ name on the coast near Morva, although just across the boundary in Zennor.
209. Ebal Rocks, Porthmeor, Gurnard’s Head (note 101) and Treen (‘Treham’ probably miscopied for ‘Trethein’).
210. See note 130.
211. Possibly the same word as the Wolf Rock; compare Breton OUF, French GOLFE, GOUFFRE. (R.M.N.). Topography strongly suggests that this site, one of the stages in Penheleg’s circuit of the coast, is Navax Point in Gwithian, the only headland commanding both St. Ives Bay to Clody and the ‘north cliffs’ to Portreath. Unfortunately, a place in Camborne, Asswyn (note 145), is given west of the Ulffes, whereas the Gwithian-Camborne boundary is some way east of Navax. This may be a mistake; Asswyn was probably in Gwithian parish between Godrevy Point and Navax. ‘Clamho . . .’ is unidentified, and probably miscopied.
212. Porthmeor and Porthgwidden.
213. For Porthynynster (R.M.N.).
214. See notes 90 and 87.
215. See notes 156 and 155.
216. This wording is odd, since the monarch was a Queen and the Duchy had long been merged in the Crown. This payment to the Duchy of one-third of the perquisites of the hundred (not of the liberties) was reserved in the grant of Earl Richard. Penheleg held the bailiwicks of both hundred and franchise, also of the manor of Connerton. In 1582 his successor, John Tregenna, paid £3.5s.6d. at Lostwithiel (J.R.I.C. Sept. 1876 p. 287); in the 1650 the figure was £4 (MS Survey of Cornish Hundreds, P.R.O. E. 317 Cornwall no. 1.)
The Bayliff of the Franchise maketh his accomplts of all receipts at Sir John Arundell's audit and no where else.

And so doth the Bayliff of the Hundred likewise accounteth the too parts of the Perquisites at Sir John Arundell's.

This Book is ended and written by John Penheleg Gentleman Anno. 1580.

APPENDIX

PENHELEG'S EVIDENCE, 1582

(From Henderson MSS. HE/4/1 entitled "Testium dicta et deposiciones ex parte domini Johannes Arundell in partibus capt. et examinat. 1582" and endorsed "A copy out of the Admiral's Court under the hand of Wm. Harewarde Register thereof 24 Eliz." This gives the evidence of 31 witnesses in reply to 8 'articles', the majority concerning the liberty of Penwith. Penheleg's testimony is the longest of all.)

Johes. Penheleg de St. Ieis in Com. Cornubie generosus ubi moram traxit plerisque 14 annos et antea apud Illugan in Com. predict. in domo sua propria vocat. Penhelege etate 68 annorum seu eo circiter, libe. condic. ut dicit etc. deponit ad articulos.

Ad primum articulum deponit et dicit, that all the tyme of this deponent's rememberance this deponent hathe known that the manors of Winnianton and Connerton withe the Hundred of Penwithe in the County of Corwall [sic] have apperteyde [sic] and belonged unto the articled Sir John Arrundell and his auncestors as trewe lords and proprietaries of the same and hathe hearde his elders say and soe the common fame of the countrye is (ut dicit) that the said Sir John and his auncestors have tyme out of mynde peacably and quietly possessed and enjoyed the sayd manors of Winnianton and Connerton as trewe lords and owners of the same and the Hundred of Penwithe, with all libertyes and priviledges to the same belonging and apperteyninge bothe as well by sea as by lande, et aliter nescit deponere ut dicit.

Ad secundum articulum deponit et dicit, it is, that Sir John Arrundell that nowe is and his auncestors lords and owners of the said manors and Hundred for theise fifty years laste paste to this deponent's certayne knowledge have quietly enioyed and been seazed of all manner of wrecks of the sea floting suncke or caste on the shoares and also of all hed fishes, taken within the libertyes aforsayde, et reddit causam scientie sue because this deponent about fifty and three years agone dyd see two brason peices of ordinaunces, copper and diverse other things, taken as wrecke within the
liberties of the manor of Winnianton and the precincts of
the same to those of Sir John Arrundell grandfather unto
Sir John Arrundell that nowe is, whiche pieces of ordinaunce
weare afterwaerde sould unto Kinge Henry the eyghte and
are att this present in the Castell of Arwynnecke at Faw-
mouthe,217 and also that this deponent hathe seene att
another tyme certayne ordinaunce to the number of xiiii
peices a barrel of butter, a drume and diverse other thinges
taken upp as wrecke out of a certayne Flemishe shippe, that
was loste under Winnianton Church218 within the manour
aforsayd and the bounds libertyes and precints of the same,
and likewise, this deponent sayeth that ever since as often
as any other wreckes have happened within the said manour
of Winnianton and the libertyes of the same this deponent
hathe known the same to be seased and taken uppe to the
use of Sir John Arrundell and his auncestors, and as touching
wreck of the sea happening within the precincts and libertyes
of the manour of Connerton and the hundred of Penwithe
and the liberties of the same, this deponent sayeth, that to
his owne knowledge he hathe seene two beames of a shippe
taken upp in the manour of Lalant beinge the lands of Sir
William Godolphin Knighte whiche is within the libertyes of
the hundred of Penwithe aforesaid and delyvered to this
deponent then bailiffe to Sir John Arrundell that nowe is to
Sir John Arrundell's use. And alsoe this deponent sayeth
that he being bayliffe to Sir John Arrundell of the manour
of Connerton and hundred of Penwithe dyd att an other
tyme receave an anker taken uppe under the water at St. Ieis
aforsayde to those of Sir John Arrundell, and dyd likewise
att an other tyme receave one pype of white wyne taken and
founde on the sea betwene Godrivie Ilande and Portreathe
Ilande within the hundred of Penwith aforesaid and precincts
and libertyes of the same. And alsoe three pounds of spar-
maceti founde betwene Pensousen and St. Uste. And lickewise
this deponent receaved wrecke of a certayne hulke loste att
a place called Longeshipps at the Lands Ende, nere to a
parishe there called Senen, as namely a hogg of nuttemegges
founde in Polprie within the manour of Calinecke,219 beinge
the Earles of Bathes lande, and an other hogg of nutmeggs
taken upp at Nanvar within the sayd manour and a cheste
of sinomone taken upp att Whitsande Baye on the lande
belonginge to the heires of Whittenton and Danvers,220 and
alsoe att an other tyme one pyne taken at Gwinver and
thirty seaven dosen of hogeshe staves fouunde att an other
tyme att Porth Cornewe, a pype of white wyne found within

217. Pendennis Castle at Falmouth.
218. Gunwalloe.
220. i.e. Manor of Mayon.
the mannor of Teyhidy att a place called Assawine, one maste founde att Heddyeccliffe, one hulcke shippe founde att Penzunce within the key there of a C tonnes haveing all her apparell and ordinaunce viz. iiiior quarter slings and vi double basses. And alsoe this deponent was presente att the saveinge and taking upp of xii buttes of bastard within the mannor of Uthno uppon the sands there, and of two other butts of bastarde founde and taken upp at Markayow, and of xx pieces of ordinaunce with theire chambers and fower ankers taken upp on theaste side of Cudan under the water all whiche places are within the bownds limits and precincts of the hundred of Penwith together withe diverse other wrecks and perquisites of the sea, founde, had, receaved and taken to the use of Sir John Arrundell and his auncestors in the tyme of this deponent's rememberaunce, whereof the one halfe was always accostomed to be deliveared unto Sir John Arrundell and his auncestors for the tyme beinge, and thother halfe to the finders and savers of the sayd wrecks. And alsoe one Portugall hull founde flotinge on the sea in Mountes Bay within the precincts of the hundred of Penwith ut dicit. And likewise this deponente sayeth that the sayd Sir John Arrundell and his auncestors for the tyme beinge have within the precincts of the said mannor and hundred quietly and without gaynesayeinge of any person receaved and enioyed all manner of head fishes and perquisites of the sea whatsoever and at what tyme soever they have bene founde taken or happened within the memory of this deponente within the precincts limits and libertyes of the sayd mannors of Winnianton and Connerton with the hundred of Penwithe, et reddit causam scientie sue, because this deponent being bayliffe to Sir John Arrundell that nowe is of the mannor of Connerton withe the hundred of Penwithe receaved of one Stephen Barber of St. Ieis one porpose taken in the sea there, aboute the vi yeare of the Queene's Maty. that nowe is, and that he did [sic — the like] of Henry Otis of the same parish the same yeare, and dyd the like of Henry Allen aboute the viii yeare, and the like of William Mobbe the xii yeare, and dyd receave of one Thomas Parkin of the same a thurlepolle, and of John Balyiffe of the same an other thurlepolle, and of John Burges of Zenar a seale or seale fishe, and ane other sealle att Sainte Uste, and a tuny whiche was delievered to this deponent att Lanherne aboute xxii yeares agonne of all whiche fishes, this deponent knowethe thone halfe to have bene accordinge to the custome dewe unto the takers and thother half to the sayde Arrundells, and further this deponent sayeth that the common fame of the countrey is, and also that he hathe hearde saye longe agonne of other ould men and namely of one Stephen Pawley who was of thadge of 90 yeare att the
tyme of his decease, and also of one Daniell Oliver, James Cocke, Bennett Rawe, and manye and diverse others, whereof moste of them have bene 80 yeares of adge, and thaye that weare of leaste adge weare above 70 yeares oulde att the tymes of their deceasse, that the articulate [sic — articed] Arrundells have bene lawfully seazed and peacably and quietly possessed and enjoyed all manner of wrecks of the sea articed within the mannors and hundred articed and the libertyes of the same, and all hed fishes articed in such mannor and forme as is articed and before deposed by this deponent, et aliter nescit deponere ut dicit.

Ad tertium articulum deponit et dicit, that the bounds and limits and libertyes of the mannor of Winnianton afor-sayde for and concerninge the wrecks of the sea and all other priveledges articed, to this deponent's certayne knowledge, have all the tyme of this deponent's remembrance and as he hathe hearde the persons before named in his answere to the secounde article and others [sic — say] tyme out of mynde and beyonde the memorye of man extended and doe extende at this presente from Carraglowes Rocke in the parishe of Mullian in the County of Cornwall and to a place called Torvalloe221 articed by the sea coaste, and soe farre owt into the sea from any parte of the lande within the said limits as a man can see a hamnborough barrell from any parte of the lande of the said mannor whiche this deponent judgeth to bee by common estimacon very neare soe farre out into the sea as Rosse Castell pointe is, et aliter non potest deponere ut dicit.

Ad quartum articulum non potest deponere ut dicit.

Ad quintum articulum deponit et dicit, that he knowethe Porthelinge articed to be adioyninge to the mannor of Winnianton without any distaunce of place, and therfore muste be muche nearer to the lande of the sayde mannor then Rosse Castell pointe is and then the fore recited farthest sea bounds and libertyes of the said mannor of Winnianton ut dicit et aliter non potest deponere ut dicit.

Ad sextum articulum deponit et dicit, that the bounds libertyes and limits of the mannor of Connerton withe the Hundred of Penwithe articed all the tyme of the memorye of this deponent and as he hathe hearde the persons before by him named and diverse others of greate adge saye have beyonde the tyme of man's memorye extended and doe nowe extende (concerninge sea wrecks and other priviledges articed and before deposed by this deponent to belong to the owners and lords thereof) from the middeste of Portreathe in the parishe of Illugan articed on the northe coaste of the sea

221. Presumably Chyvarloe, adjoining Loe Bar.
alonge the same coaste westwarde enverronninge and compassinge the Land's Ende of Cornwall and have and doe extende to the thuttermoste limite and bounde of the parisihe of Peran Uthno on the sowthe coaste of the sea eastwarde and beyounde to a place called Porth Trenalles in the parisihe of Illarie and soe farre out into the sea from any parte of the lande within the sayd limits as a hamborowghhe barrell may be descrayd or discerned, et reddit causam scientie, because this [sic — deponent] hathe diverse and sundrye tymes receaved wrecks and other perquisites of the sea from the said northe and sowthe sea coasts within the bounds limits and libertyes of the said mannors and hundred to thuse of the sayd Sir John Arrundell articled and his father, et aliter non potest deponere quam praedeposuit ut dicit.

Ad septimum articulum deponit et dicit, that ther was an anker and three hogg of wyne founde and taken uppe within the bounds of the libertyes of the forsayd mannor of Connerton and the forsayd hundred of Penwith, and not soe farre out into the sea from the shoare side as a hamborowghhe barrell maye be discerned from the lande there, whiche anker and iii hogg of wyne John Tregennowe articled Bayliffe to the said Sir John Arrundell of the mannor of Connerton and hundred of Penwithe seazed to thuse of Sir John Arrundell articled whiche this deponent knowethe to be trewe for that this deponent stode uppon the lande and sawe when they toke up one pype therof, and was att the receavering of thother hogg out of the boate when it was broughte to shoare and seazed to Sir John Arrundell's use by Tregennowe as is aforsayd, et aliter non potest deponere ut dicit.

Ad octavum articulum deponit et dicit, that this deponent hathe knowne courts to have bene kept all the tyme that this deponent hathe bene of any memory for maryne causes and wrecks of the sea hapening within the libertyes of the mannors and hundred aforesayd by Sir John Arrundell and his ancestors' officers and bye none others as often as cause and occasions required till that of late, one William Lowre Esquier when he was Viceadmirall of Cornwall kepte one Admirall courte within the hundred of Penwithe whiche Sir John Arrundell mislikinge question grewe betwene my lorde Admirall's officers and him concerning the same, and att the laste as this deponent hathe hearde saye order was taken by the consente of Sir John Arrundell, that two Admirall's courts should be kepte and noe more every yeare, and thenqueste of the same courts should be impanelled by Sir John Arrundells Bailiffe of the said hundred of Penwithe, and that there should be but xxiii persons of the same hundred

222. Called by another witness, a thirty-gallon barrel. A note to the 1753 case says, “Humber Barrel, in fact a herring barrel.”
impanelled in every inqueste. And this deponent sayethe
that he hathe harde of his auncestors that the sayd mannors
of Winnianton and Connerton withe the hundred of Penwithe
articled have tyme out of the memorye of man bene soe farre
fourthe freed and previledged to the sayd Sir John Arrundell
and his auncestors as is articled, and this deponent sayethe
that he him selfe hathe sene the graunte of priviledge con­
cerninge the same,223 and further sayethe that the sayd
Arrundells have bene and yet are soe likewise priviledged
agayneste the Shritte of Corwall [sic] and his officers con­
cerninge serving of processe within the sayd libertyes without
speciall license therunto obtayned of the sayd Arrundells and
theire officers and soc the fame goethe throughe the holle
countrey ut dicit, et aliter non potest deponere.

EXCURSUS.

THE TITHINGS AND BOUNDS OF THE HUNDRED OF PENWITH.

The tithing was a territorial sub-division of the hundred;
it was the smallest unit of the civil administration when the
parish was purely an ecclesiastical unit, a sub-division of the
deanery.224 It developed from the system of frankpledge,
evolved apparently by William I as a fusion and extension of
two Saxon institutions, whereby all persons other than lords,
knights and their eldest sons, clergy, freeholders, invalids,
vagrants, women and those in ' mainpast ',225 were compulsor­
ily enrolled at the age of twelve into groups of a minimum of
ten, called tithings (decennae), under an elected head or
tithingman (decennarius). The members of a tithing were
liable as sureties for each other, and the tithing was amerced
if it failed to produce a wanted member. The tithings were
reviewed, the tithingmen appointed and new members admit­
ted, at the Sheriff's Michaelmas Tourn in the Hundred Court,
an institution regulated by the Assize of Clarendon (1166)
and Magna Carta.

Thus in its origin the tithing was not a territorial unit
but a group of persons, although administrative convenience
naturally required that, so far as possible, a tithing should be

223. Presumably the grant of Earl Richard.
224. See The Frankpledge System by W. A. Morris. The Cornish
tithings are a neglected topic; Henderson did some work on
those of the western hundreds, but nothing was published except
a note on those of Pyder (Essays in Cornish History, p. 123).
225. A form of personal suretyship, limited to members of a lord's
household, and an alternative to membership of a tithing.
composed of persons living in the same geographical area. However in south and west England, probably owing to the growing use of tithings for general police purposes beyond mutual suretyship, the rule seems to have developed that all persons liable to frankpledge living in a certain area were put in the same tithing, and from this it was only a short step to consider the area itself to be the tithing.\textsuperscript{226} Naturally in defining these areas great regard was paid to the main existing units of civil administration, the manors, and an association of tithing and manor was born which in time was to become much closer. In central and eastern England there was no such development, and the tithing remained an association of persons.

The performance of police duties by tithings was unsatisfactory and their importance was much reduced after the rise of the Justices of the Peace in the 14th century. Numerous manorial lords obtained the ‘View of Frankpledge’, whereby the affairs of a tithing were supervised not at the Sheriff’s Tourn but at a special session, or leet, of the manorial court. For a time the tithing remained the sub-division of the hundred for purposes of civil government, but there was an increasing tendency to use the ecclesiastical parish for civil purposes also; the decisive step in this direction was the establishment of the Poor Law on a parochial basis under the control of parish officers in 1601, and thereafter the tithing rapidly declined to the status of a procedural relic in manorial administration, lingering on as such in a few places until the 19th century.

Every tithing, in Cornwall at least, paid a yearly tax called Smoke Silver, the amount of which depended on the number of tenements in the tithing; this was collected by the Hundred Bailiff and formed part of the hundredal perquisites, so that in Penwith two-thirds went to the Arundells and one-third to the Duchy. The Case of 1753 says that the Smoke Silver ceased to be collected c. 1695 “by the negligence of some former Stewards”.

Penheleg, who as the Hundred Bailiff can be accepted as

\textsuperscript{226} “The Cornish tithing was a piece of land, and not an association of persons as it was elsewhere” (Henderson, unpublished note on Assize Rolls, R.I.C.; see Morris, p. 90).
reliable on this point, lists twenty-five tithings in Penwith; his two lists are identical save for order and minor spelling variations, and one is especially valuable as naming a place or places within most of the tithings; the order of neither list appears to have any geographical significance. An identical list is given by the P.R.O. as extracted from Hundred Court documents of 1360—6. These lists should be compared with the *Extenta Acrarum* of 1284, a document connected with the Eyre of that year and printed by Carew, which gives twenty-seven tithings, mostly in geographical order, with their areas in Cornish acres. Other sources for the study of the tithings of Penwith are the Assize Rolls of 1284 and 1302 and the Accounts of the Earldom for 1296/7; these do not include formal lists of tithings, but record the names of tithings where events occurred in those years. The Assize Rolls give vivid glimpses of the tithing system in actual operation, with tithings being amerced for failures to pursue felons or attend inquests and other breaches of police duties, not limited to cases where a member of the tithing had himself committed a crime. Frequently the name of the tithing-man is given, sometimes in such a way as to suggest that there may have been more than one ‘personal’ tithing—or association of persons—in a single territorial tithing, a very natural development in the case of increased population after the tithing bounds were fixed. Occasionally a tithing-man is named who cannot be associated with a known tithing.

The tithings named by Penheleg are now considered, with references to Domesday manors (DB), the *Extenta Acrarum* (EX), the Assize Rolls of 1284 (AR 1) and 1302 (AR 2), the Earldom Accounts (ACC) and the P.R.O. list (PRO).

227. P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, VI Pt. 1 Pf. 161 No. 75.
228. *Survey of Cornwall*, 1st edn., p. 46.
229. Lists available for the other hundreds are the *Extenta* and a survey made in 1650 when the Duchy was expropriated under the usurpation (P.R.O. E. 317 Cornwall no. 1; photostat at C.R.O.); this latter does not give the Penwith tithings, as it was a private hundred and the only sum paid to the Duchy was £4 for one-third of the court perquisites.
230. Transcripts by Henderson at R.I.C. of Assize Rolls 111 and 118.
232. e.g. ‘Decenna Haveloci de Tihidi’ (1284).
233. e.g. ‘Decenna Mathi de Tregere in decenna de Treioal’ (1284).
234. e.g. ‘Decenna Nichi de Clewynt’—possibly Clowance (1284).
1. **UTHNOWE**: DB.Odenol; EX.Uthno (8 acres); AR 1. Uthenho, Udno; AR 2. Udmou, Udno; ACC.Utheno; PRO. Uthnoe, Utheno, Uthno. (Perranuthnoe).

This tithing, stated by Penheleg to contain Goldsithney and Perranuthnoe Churchtown, seems to have been coterminous with the manor and parish.

2. **HORNWELL or HORNEWELL**: DB.Witestan (doubtful identification); EX.Warewil (25 acres); AR 1. Abbatisse: AR 2. Werwell; PRO. Werwill, Wherewhill.

The information that this tithing included Corva (in St. Ives) and Bossens (? Bosence in Sancreed) complicates rather than simplifies its identification. It was named from the manor of Horewill or Horwell, so called as having been the property of the Abbey of Wherwell in Hampshire.\textsuperscript{235} Rentals show that it was an unusually scattered manor, including Trevilly, Trevescan, Skewjack, Escalls and Trevorian in Sennen; Trevean, Trevowhan, Tregaminion and Rosemergy in Morvah; Bosigran, Bosporthennis and Treen in Zennor; Carnstabba and Porthminster in St. Ives; and other properties in St. Buryan, Ludgvan, Lelant and Phillack.\textsuperscript{236} Taylor and Henderson suggested that this manor was the Domesday ‘Witestan’, with the old name surviving at Whitesand Bay in Sennen;\textsuperscript{237} Henderson however later decided that Witestan was more likely to be Whitestone near Bude.\textsuperscript{238} He also suggested that Hornwell itself might be identified with Varfell in Ludgvan;\textsuperscript{239} this is most improbable, even though the manor of Hornwell included property in Ludgvan, for the only conventuary tenement of the manor was at Boskennel in St. Buryan, which therefore seems likely to have been the centre of the manor.\textsuperscript{240} The manor of Hornwell was held of, and paid a high rent to, that of Corva; the latter was also a very scattered manor, apparently centred in Morvah rather than St. Ives; like Hornwell it included

\textsuperscript{235} From whom it was held in 1329 by homage and fealty (Inq. P.M. Ralph de Beaupré — Henderson MSS.).
\textsuperscript{236} Rental of 1546/7 at C.R.O.; another of about same date at B.M. (Add. MSS. 32958); rental of 1757 at R.I.C. (Henderson MSS HK/10/8).
\textsuperscript{237} V.C.H. Cornwall Pt. 8 p. 95; MS. Ecc. Ant. II p. 104.
\textsuperscript{238} Essays in Cornish History p. 135.
\textsuperscript{239} J.R.I.C. 1958 p. 310.
\textsuperscript{240} 1757 rental; tenement not named in earlier rentals.
Trevilly, Trevescan, Escalls, Tregaminion and Bosporthen-nis. The close relation between the two manors explains why Corva was in the tithing of Hornwell, but there is no such explanation for the inclusion of Bosence, which was in the manor of Tregonebris. It is suggested that the tithing of Hornwell included Corva, Bosence, Boskennal, much of Sennen parish, all Morvah, the western half of Zennor, and possibly other places in the manors of Hornwell and Corva. Immediately after Hornwell the Extenta mentions a tithing of Tredyne (1 acre), evidently Treen in Zennor. Treen was a sub-manor of Hornwell, and this tithing was apparently absorbed into that of Hornwell.

3. Penbyrhye or Penbyrhy (for Penbyrthye): EX. Penverthy (8 acres); AR 1. Penbirthy, Penbyrthy; AR 2. Pen-birthy; PRO. Penberthi. (Penberth in St. Hilary). This tithing included Treveneague and probably consisted of the northern part of the parish, i.e. the part not included in the Mount tithing.

4. Marschall: EX. Marchel (23 acres); AR 1. Mars-cal, Marscoyl, le Mareschal; AR 2. Mareschal; ACC. le Mareschal; PRO. Marchal. (Feemarshall in Paul). This tithing included Gwavas and Newlyn, i.e. the northern part of the parish, and from the fact that it is called in 1276 “Theisinga (= Decenna) Marescalli de Alverton” it seems that its area was originally subject to Alverton.

5. Kelynage: DB. Chelenoc; EX. Kelyneck (24 acres); AR 1. Kelkennek, Kellenyek; AR 2. Kelleynek; PRO. Kelleynek. (Kelynack in St. Just). The tithing included Bosavern and the Churchtown, i.e. the central part of the parish, the rest of which was in the tithings of Bree and (probably) Binnerton.

6. Bree: DB. Bret; EX. Bree (8 acres); AR 1 and 2. Brac; ACC. Bray; PRO. Bree. (Brea in St. Just). This tithing consisted of the southern end of the parish.

7. Gorlyne: DB. Woreslin; EX. Gurlyn (15 acres); AR 1. Gorlyn; AR 2. Gorleyn, Gorlen; PRO. Gorlen, Gourlyn. (Gurlyn in St. Erth). This tithing was in the southern part of St. Erth but must also have included some coastline since

241. See Henderson MSS, HC/21/36 (rental of 1743).
242. Hundred Rolls I p. 56.
the Assize Rolls of 1302 include it among tithings in which wreck had been found.

8. **DRENACK** or **DRENAKE**: EX. Dreyneck (5 acres); AR 1. Dreynek; AR 2. Draenes; ACC. Draynok, Draynes; PRO. Draynek, Draenek (Drannack in Gwinear). This small tithing, like the manor, included Treglistian in Phillack.

9. **MEEN**: EX. Maen (15 acres); AR 1. Maen, Mahen, Mayn; AR 2. Mahan, Mahon; ACC. Maeu, Maheu (for Maen, Mahen); PRO. Mayon, Maen; (Mayon in Sennen). This tithing probably included part of St. Levan as well as those parts of Sennen which were not in Hornwell.

10. **ALLWERTONE or ALWERTON**: DB. Alwarton; EX. Alwarton (64 acres); AR 1. Alwarton, Alwarstone, Allwarton; AR 2 and ACC. Alwarton, Alwerton; PRO. Alwarton, Alwarn- ton. (Alverton in Madron). The manor of Alverton included the southern part of Madron parish and extensive areas in (inter alia) Paul, St. Buryan, Sancreed and St. Levan. Its sub-manors included Tregonebris, Drift, Rosemoddress and Trewoofe. From the large size of the tithing (64 acres, the next largest to Tehidy’s 70) it would seem that most of the manorial area was also in the tithing, although parts of the parishes mentioned are known to have been in other tithings, e.g. Kemyel, Trevedran, Marschall. Either Alverton or Trevedran probably absorbed the tithing of Tredinny in St. Buryan (EX. Tredeny — 3 acres; AR 1. Tredewey — ? for Tredenny).

11. **LANYSKLYE** or **LANYSKLY**: DB. Landicla; EX. Lanistly (28½ acres); AR 1. Lannesky; AR 2. Lanescly, Lanyscly, Lenystly; PRO. Lanescli, Lanskly. (Lanisley, or Gulval). The manor of Lanisley included (with its sub-manors) the whole parish, most of which was also in the tithing, although one of the sub-manors, Rosemorran, was a separate tithing.

12. **COLLORIAN** or **COLORIAN**: EX. Kelision (6 acres); AR 2. Kellerion; PRO. Kelerion. (Collorian in Ludgvan). This small tithing was in the eastern part of the parish.

13. **ROSWORTHY or ROSSWORTHY**: DB. Ritwori; EX. Redwory (14 acres); AR 1. Redwory, Redewry; AR 2. Resvory, Rydweri; ACC. Raswory; PRO. Redwory. (Roseworthy in Gwinear). This tithing included Coswinsawsin (Ceyssow-243. Rental of 1668, Henderson XII p. 7.
The manor included, as well as these and other places in that parish, property in Madron, namely Nanseglos and the sub-manor of Trengwainton, which were probably also in the tithing.244 The manor of Roseworthy was held of that of Tregony in Powder, and some of the Roseworthy tenements evidently formed the separate Penwith tithing of Tregony (EX.Tenent' de Tregony—9 acres; AR 1.Tregony), which by the 16th century must have been absorbed into that of Roseworthy. If this tithing of Tregony included the Madron tenements of Roseworthy, it may have been identical with the tithing of St. Madern which makes a solitary appearance in the Assize Rolls of 1302. The Rolls of 1284 show that the tithing of Roseworthy included some coastline; this was probably at the head of the Hayle estuary, where the manor included Start, Penpons and Roseangrouse (now Treloweth) in St. Erth.

14. LUDSVAN or LUDSVANE: DB.Luduam; EX.Ludueuan (55 acres); AR 1.Ludvon, Luduwon, Ludewon, Ludven; AR 2.Ludvon, Ludwon, Lodewon, Ludowen; ACC.Lidwan, Lidwon, Lydwen; PRO.Ludvon, Ludwan. (Ludgvan). This large tithing, probably coterminous with the manor of Ludgvan, Ludgvan Leaze or Ludgvan and St. Ives, included Breja (Breyssa) in Towednack; it probably comprised all Towednack parish, as well as a great part of Ludgvan and about half St. Ives (including the town), the rest of the parish being in Connerton and Hornwell tithings.

15. BYNNARTON or BYNERTON: DB.Bennarton; EX.Bennerton (45 acres); AR 1 and 2.Bennerton; PRO.Bynerton, Bennerton. (Binnerton in Crowan). Penheleg states that this tithing included Polglase in Crowan, which was in the manor of Binnerton, but several Crowan properties (e.g. Skewes, Pengelly, Polcrebo and Nancegollan) could not have been in the tithing as they were in the Kerrier part of the parish. The manor also included the north-west part of Madron parish as well as properties in St. Just, St. Buryan, Zennor and Sancreed,245 and some at least of these West Penwith properties were also in the tithing of Binnerton, for in 1699—1701 the tithingmen were appointed from Lesingey.

244. Surveys of Arundell estates, 1659 and 1717 (see note 19).
245. See Henderson MSS, HA/9/24 (high rents in 1720).
Kerrow Veor and Trewern, all in Madron.\textsuperscript{246} As late as 1690 the St. Aubyns were paying to the Arundells Smoke Silver due out of Binnerton at 10/10d. per annum.\textsuperscript{247}

16. **TEHEDYE**: DB.Tedeton; EX.Tihidi (70 acres); AR 1.Teyhydy; AR 2. Tehydy; ACC.Tihidi, Tyhidi, Tihidy; PRO.Tehidy. (Tehidy in Illogan). This was the largest tithing in Penwith, and the only one of which the extent is known independently of that of a manor. A Smoke Silver Roll of 1603 lists the tenements within the tithing, each of which paid 2d. Smoke Silver, and records that from this the bailiff of the manor paid to the Hundred Bailiff 26/8d. yearly “for one tythinge call”\textsuperscript{248} The tithing included the whole of the parishes of Camborne and Redruth; all that part of Illogan which lay in Penwith; a small part of Gwithian north of the Red River; a small part of Gwennap near Scorrier; all the northern part of Crowan; and detached parts consisting of Trenhayle in St. Erth and some properties in Phillack.\textsuperscript{249}

17. **TREVYDRENE** or **TREVYDDREN**: EX. Trefundryn (20 acres); AR 1. Treuwydren, Trevordrin, Tryvedon; AR 2. Trevudrun; PRO.Trevudrin, Trefudryn, Trevyddren. (Trevyddren in St. Buryan). The tithing included the Churchtown and probably more than half the parish of St. Buryan. It may have comprised the land subject to the manor of St. Buryan, i.e. the property of the College dissolved at the Reformation, but it is curious that the manor did not give its name to the tithing.\textsuperscript{250} Most of the rest of the parish lay within the tithing of Alverton.

18. **KEMYALL** or **KEMYALL**: AR 1.Kemyel; AR 2. Kymyel, Kemyel; ACC.Kemyel; PRO.Kymeel, Kemyell. (Kemyel in Paul). This tithing included the southern part of the parish and the Churchtown.

19. **MEHALL**: DB.Treiwal; EX.Prior Mich. (8 acres); AR 1.Monte Sancti Michaelis; AR 2.Sancti Michaelis; ACC. Monte Sancti Michaelis; PRO.St. Michael’s Mighel, Michael.

\textsuperscript{246} Ibid HA/9/20-2.  
\textsuperscript{247} Ibid HA/9/19.  
\textsuperscript{248} Ibid HB/5/112.  
\textsuperscript{250} In the 1302 Assize Rolls the Dean of Buryan claimed (inter alia) View of Frankpledge in the Vill of St. Buryan.
(St. Michael’s Mount). This tithing included Marazion (Marckayow) and comprised that part (in St. Hilary Parish) of the ancient manor of Truthwall which was not seized from the Mount by the Earl of Mortain. The Assize Rolls of 1284 refer to a priest as being in the mainpast\textsuperscript{251} of the Prior of the Mount.

20. **TREUTHWALL**: DB.Treuthal; EX.Treynwal (20 acres); AR 1.Tryvioal, Tryeuwall, Treioual, Truiwal, Treuiel; AR 2.Treguhal, Treuwal, Treival; ACC.Treual, Treiewal; PRO.Tregwall. (Truthwall in Ludgvan). This tithing included Rosevidney (Rossvenny), and comprised that part of the Domesday manor, in Ludgvan and St. Hilary parishes, which the Earl of Mortain took from the Mount. In 1302 the Assize jury presented the disrepair of “Pons de Belyn quem decene de Ludowen et Treival debent reperare”, showing that the river formed the boundary between the two tithings at Truthwall Bridge.

21. **ROSSMORAN**: AR 1.Rosmeren; AR 2.Rosmoren ACC.Moren; PRO. Rosemerin, Rosmoren. (Rosemorran in Gulval). The manor was held of Lanisley, and the tithing surprisingly included Zennor Churchtown (Senar); most of the parish of Zennor was probably in the tithing of Hornwell.

22. **TERNYFF** or **TERRNYFF**: EX.Trefruff (3 acres); ? AR 1.Trevoruf, Treuruf, Treywf; ? AR 2.Treuruf; PRO. Trevererf, Trefrif. (Trereife in Madron). This identification is confirmed by the fact that the Extenta, which places most of the tithings in geographical order, gives this one between Alverton and Marshall. The Assize Roll references may be to this tithing or to that called ‘Treruffe’ in the Extenta (see below under Conerton).

23. **TREWYNARDE** or **TREWYNARD**: EX.Trewannard (acreage not stated); AR 2.Trewennard; PRO.Trewinnard. (Trewinnard in St. Erth). This tithing included St. Erth Churchtown.

24. **CONERTON** or **CONNARTON**: DB.Conarditon; EX. Conerton (45 acres); AR 1 and 2.Connerton; ACC and PRO. Connerton (Connerton in Gwithian). The rentals of 1659 and 1717\textsuperscript{252} show that the manor of Connerton included all Gwith-

\textsuperscript{251} See note 225.
\textsuperscript{252} See note 19.
ian parish south of the Red River, the greater part of Phillack, much of Gwinear, the northern half of Lelant, much of St. Ives, and properties in St. Erth, Crowan and Towednack. Most of this area was also in the tithing, which is stated to have included Hellwone and Vorvas (Worffas) in Lelant. The 1659 rental states that the tenant of Busvirgey and Buskiden (Bosworgy and Boskidden in St. Erth) “doth the office of tithingman when it cometh to his turne”, so that these properties were in the tithing, which must have been in at least two separate parts. The Extenta mentions a tithing of Treruffe (1 acre) which, since it is listed between Connerton and Drannack, was probably Treeve in Phillack. This tithing was probably absorbed into Connerton.

25. TREVETHOWE: AR 2. Trevethou; PRO.Trevethow. (Trevethoe in Lelant). This tithing included Lelant Church-town and the south and east parts of the parish which were not subject to Connerton. The manor of Lelant and Trevethoe was closely associated with Loggans in Phillack; the latter place gave its name to a tithing (EX.Loygans — 9 acres; AR 1.Logons) which might later have been re-named from Trevethoe; this would explain why the tithing of Trevethoe is not in the earlier records.

Penheleg lists twenty-five tithings, compared with twenty-seven in the Extenta three centuries earlier. Three of Penheleg’s tithings—Kemyel, Rosemorran and Trevethoe—do not occur in the Extenta, but the first two are found in the Assize Rolls for both 1284 and 1302, and the third in the latter. Five small tithings listed in the Extenta, namely Treruffe, Loygans, Tregony, Tredyne and Tredeny, are not given by Penheleg, and are discussed above under Connerton, Trevethoe, Roseworthy, Hornwell and Alverton respectively.

The list reveals the fundamental association between tithings and manors. All the tithings named by Penheleg were

253. Helwone 1516, Hallywoone mine (Norden), Hellawone 1640, Hellenwone 1659 (Connerton rental), Hellawoon 1673, Hella- noone 1682. Part of the area so-called, held of Connerton as part of the manor of Trembethow, apparently became known as Ballanoone (now Balnoon) as a result of mining. However, the old name survived at Hellynoon Down, an area of reclaimed downland within the manor of Lelant and Trevethoe in the extreme north-west corner of Lelant parish.

also manors, and all the older and more important manors
are included. Thus, of the fifteen Domesday manors identi-
fied by Taylor as in Penwith, one (Witestan) may not have
been there at all and, if it was, is probably represented by
Hornwell tithing; another (Lancichue) was not in Penwith
and is represented by the Pyder tithing of Nancekuke; a third
(Eglosberria) has no equivalent tithing; the other twelve are
clearly represented by tithings listed both by the Extenta
and Penheleg. In the other three western hundreds the proportion
of such close identification between Domesday manors and
later tithings seems to be lower than in Penwith, but it seems
to be a general rule that any Domesday manor is much more
likely than not to be represented by a tithing. It must not be
supposed, however, that a manor and the tithing of the same
name were necessarily or even usually coterminous; on the
contrary, "although generally connected with manors the
tithings were hardly ever coincident with them". There
are two possible reasons for this; first, when the territorial
tithing system was first evolved from the earlier personal
tithings, obviously the manors were taken as a guide, but
probably administrative considerations sometimes prevented
the manorial bounds from being followed too slavishly;
secondly, the tithings seem to have become fixed at an early
date, unchanged by later sub-infeudation, coalitions of two
or more manors into one when they came into common owner-
ship, and annexations by one manor of land formerly subject
to another. In modern times the public significance of tithings
was lost, and they became simply part of the internal manage-
ment of manors. The rolls of many Cornish manors record
appointments of tithingmen, the tenants of the various hold-
ings being obliged to assume the office in turn; these appoint-
ments continued for instance at Winnianton until 1720, and
at Tucoys until 1733.

It is clear that, although the numbers of tithings and
parishes in Penwith were similar—twenty-five tithings and
twenty-four parishes—the tithings were in no way dependent
on the parishes. In only two cases—Ludgvan and (Perran-
uthnoe—did a tithing bear the same name as a parish, and

257. Ibid XIV p. 52.
even there it was the manors so-called, not the parishes, which gave the names to the tithings. When a tithing boundary coincided with that of a parish it was because a manor boundary did the same. A parish might contain one, two, and in one case (Ludgvan) three places, giving their names to tithings, but other tithings might extend into the parish and its own tithings extend into other parishes. Some parishes contained no places which gave their names to tithings, and were wholly comprised in one or more tithings named after places elsewhere. The tithings were distributed much less evenly than the parishes, being most concentrated in the isthmus of Penwith and around Mount's Bay; also, the Extenta shows that they varied very much more in size, the largest tithing (Tehidy) being seventy Cornish acres, and the smallest which was to survive, Trereife, three acres. Only one Penwith parish, Madron, has a detached part, and that is very close to the main part, but the tithings, following the manors, were often (e.g. Roseworthy, Binnerton, Hornwell) in widely detached parts which must have made administration very difficult, and hastened the use of parishes for civil purposes.

The map, which attempts to plot the areas of the Penwith tithings, is based on information given by Penheleg and others as to places being in particular tithings, on manorial extents, on the respective sizes of the tithings given in the Extenta, and on an unpublished and incomplete map by Henderson. Doubtless it contains many errors, but in the present state of our knowledge this is inevitable.

The bounds of Penwith given by Penheleg reveal three deviations from the bounds of the parishes forming the hundred, and from the hundred bounds as they existed in later times. Penheleg shows that substantial parts of the Penwith parishes of Illogan and Crowan were actually in Pyder and Kerrier respectively, whereas a very small part
Map of the Keverango Area

- Presumed ancient hundred bounds.
- Modern hundred bounds.
of the Kerrier parish of Gwennap was in Penwith. In explanation of this peculiarity it is suggested that in early times the unit of the hundred was not the parish but the tithing, and as long as this was so, it did not matter that an ecclesiastical parish lay astride the bounds of two civil hundreds; for civil purposes these border parishes would be comprised in one or more tithings of each hundred, while for church purposes the whole parish would belong to the deanery corresponding with that hundred which included the larger part of its area and its church. However, when the parish replaced the tithing as the unit of the hundred, much inconvenience must have resulted from having parishes divided between two hundreds, and apparently boundary changes were introduced to abolish these anomalies, so that the bounds of the hundreds came to coincide with those of their parishes and so, in most cases, with those of the deaneries.

Of the three ‘split’ parishes in Penwith, one was Illogan. Penheleg shows that the bound between Penwith and Pyder was the stream from Keverango to Portreath passing between Nance and Nancekuke, thus excluding from Penwith that part of Illogan north of the stream, i.e. the manor of Nancekuke, the only part of the parish not subject to Tehidy. That Nancekuke was in Pyder is well documented; Domesday includes it among the possessions of St. Petrock, and it occurs regularly as a tithing of Pyder. After the change in bounds all Illogan was included in Penwith, and the hundred bounds then left their original course at Mawla, crossing to Parsley in the next valley and thence downstream to the sea at Porthtowan. The change does not seem to have come until the 18th century, as Tonkin refers to the division of Illogan as

258. Similar instances of a parish being divided between two hundreds were St. Enoder, Laneast and Menheniot. For the division of St. Enoder between Pyder and Powder see Tonkin, I p. 317; Martyn’s map; Wallis’ Index to Martyn p. 87; Henderson, MS Powder Topography p. 1. For the division of Laneast between East and Lesnewth (which seems to have survived into modern times), see Wallis, Cornwall Register p. 274; Lake III p. 1. For the division of Menheniot between East and West, I can find no documentary confirmation of Henderson’s bare assertion (MS Ecc. Ant. II, p. iii), but it is supported by the hundred bounds shown on Norden’s map.

259. Naushike (for Nanskieke) in the Extenta, Nanskeag in the 1650 survey (note 229).

still existing, but Martyn's map (1747) shows the whole parish as in Penwith.

As regards Crowan, Penheleg states that the Penwith—Kerrier bound passed south of Drym and through Crenver, Oatfield, the Churchtown and the Beacon, so that about a third of the parish was in Kerrier. The Penwith part was divided between the tithings of Tehidy and Binnerton. The Kerrier section, in the south and west, had no tithing of its own; much of it was subject to the manor of Binnerton, but it could never have formed part of a Penwith tithing, and must have been in one or more of the adjoining Kerrier tithings of Truthwall or Prospidnick (Sithney) or Gwedna (Breage). This division of Crowan accounts for the parish appearing under both Penwith and Kerrier in the Subsidy Roll of 1327—an early use of the parish for a civil purpose. It is mentioned by Tonkin261 as existing but, as with Illogan, the whole parish of Crowan is shown in Penwith by Martyn. It has been suggested that, as 18th century documents refer to the parish as 'Uni-Crowan', the Kerrier part may be the 'Parochia Sancti Eunini' in the Kerrier Poll Tax Roll for 1377, generally equated with Merther Euny in Wendron.262 Far less happy is the suggestion that the Kerrier part of Crowan can be equated with Binnerton and its chapelry.263 Admittedly the chapel of St. Augustine at Binnerton enjoyed semi-parochial status in the 12th century,264 but Binnerton and its chapel were undoubtedly in the Penwith part of the parish, and gave the name to a Penwith tithing.

In the case of the third 'split' parish—Gwennap—Penheleg states that Tolgullow and Scorrier were in the hundred of Penwith and tithing of Tehidy. I can find no other reference to a division of Gwennap between Kerrier and Penwith, but Penheleg's statement is confirmed by the Tehidy Smoke Silver Roll of 1603, which includes Scorrier, Tolgullow and Treskerby, i.e. the small salient of Gwennap marked 'B' on the explanatory map; these properties were

261. I p. 245.
262. Henderson in Doble's St. Euny, pp. 34, 38; Doble, History of Crowan, pp. 5, 20.
263. Henderson and Doble, ibid.
264. "Ecclesia de Egloscraweyn et Capella de Bennartona" (charter of Henry II, c. 1181, Dugdale IV p. 335).
also subject to the manor of Tehidy. The lack of other references suggests that the boundaries were changed, by putting the whole of Gwennap in Kerrier, sooner than the errant parts of Illogan and Crowan were allotted to Penwith. Tolgullow, although thus itself in Penwith, gave its name to a Kerrier tithing, the parish of Gwennap being divided about equally between the tithings of Tolgullow and Pensignance. This problem of area 'B' is related to that of area 'A', generally regarded as a detached part of the Powder parish of Kenwyn, divided from the main part by Kea. Penheleg states that three hundreds only—Penwith, Pyder and Kerrier, but not Powder—met at Keverango, and this is confirmed by the maps of Saxton (1576), Norden (c.1584) and Speed (1610), who all show Kerrier extending further north-east so as to exclude Powder from the meeting-place. This suggests that originally all or part of area 'A' was in Kerrier, a theory supported by evidence of a long and close association between Killifreth and Gwennap. It may be that the transfer of area 'A' to Powder and Kenwyn was intended to make Keverango the meeting-place of four hundreds, in which case it was probably contemporaneous with the transfer of area 'B' to Kerrier; otherwise it would have brought Powder to Keverango only to cut off Kerrier therefrom. These changes seem to have been made soon after Penheleg wrote, for the bounds of the parish of Kenwyn in 1613 ("comprehending all Creague Broas and Killyfreth") and the bounds of the manor of Tywarnhayle in 1617 both refer to four hundreds at Keverango, as shown by Morden (1704), Martyn and other later cartographers.

265. Talgollon (for Talgollou) in the Extenta, Talgoule in the 1650 survey (note 229).
266. Thus the Gwennap 'Vendicio Garbarum' (sale of sheaf tithes) of 1390 and 1396 includes Killifreth (James, History of Gwennap, p. 71). The Gwennap terrier of 1727 (James, p. 38) mentions a tenement called Killewreth in Kenwyn alias Gwennap' which paid tithes and church rates to Gwennap and possessed pew rights in Gwennap church. Tonkin (II p. 13) says that Killifreth was partly in Gwennap and partly in Kenwyn. Killifreth appears as a small Powder tithing in the Extenta but not elsewhere.
268. Henderson IV p. 3.