

## **The survey of Cornwall / [Richard Carew].**

### **Contributors**

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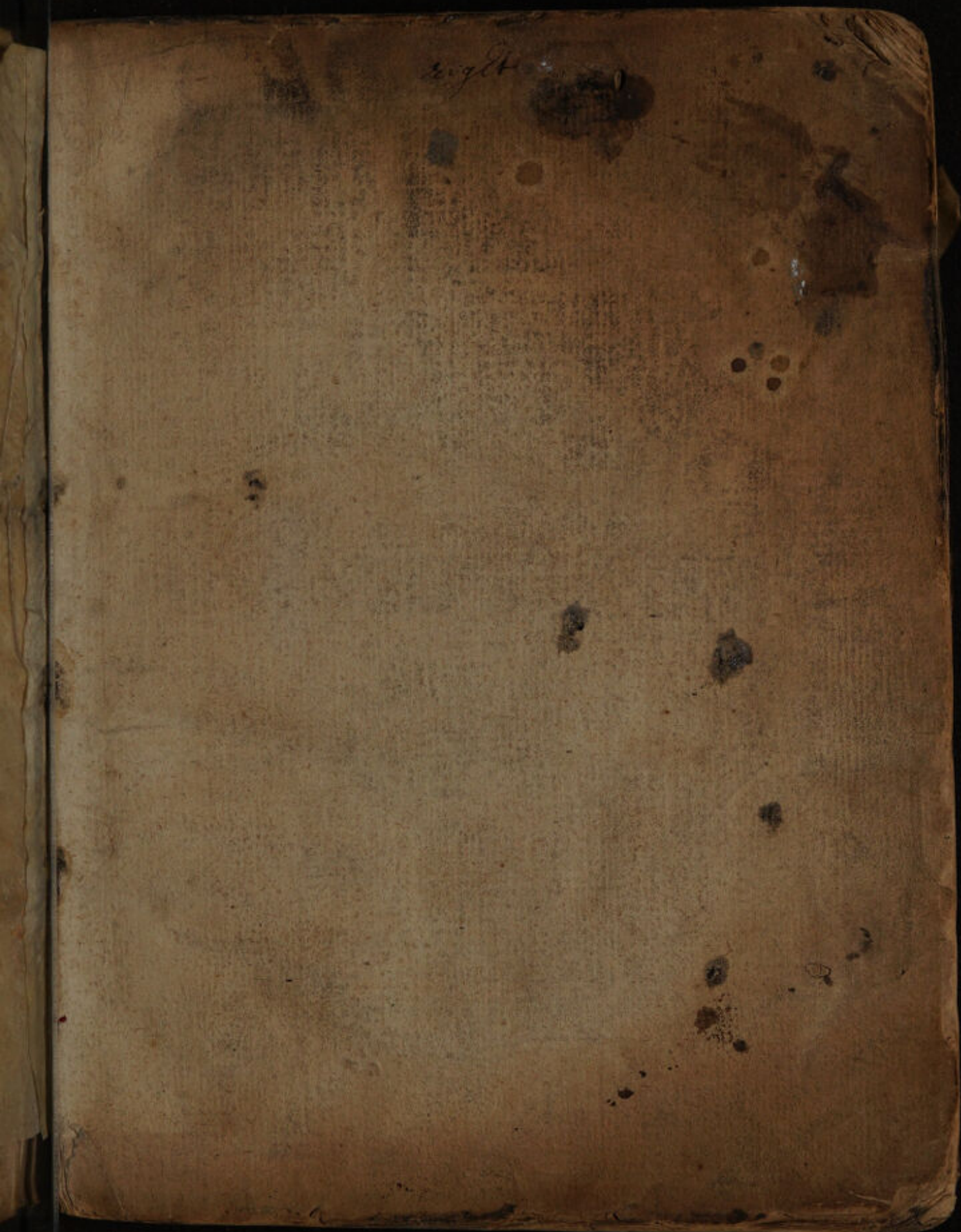


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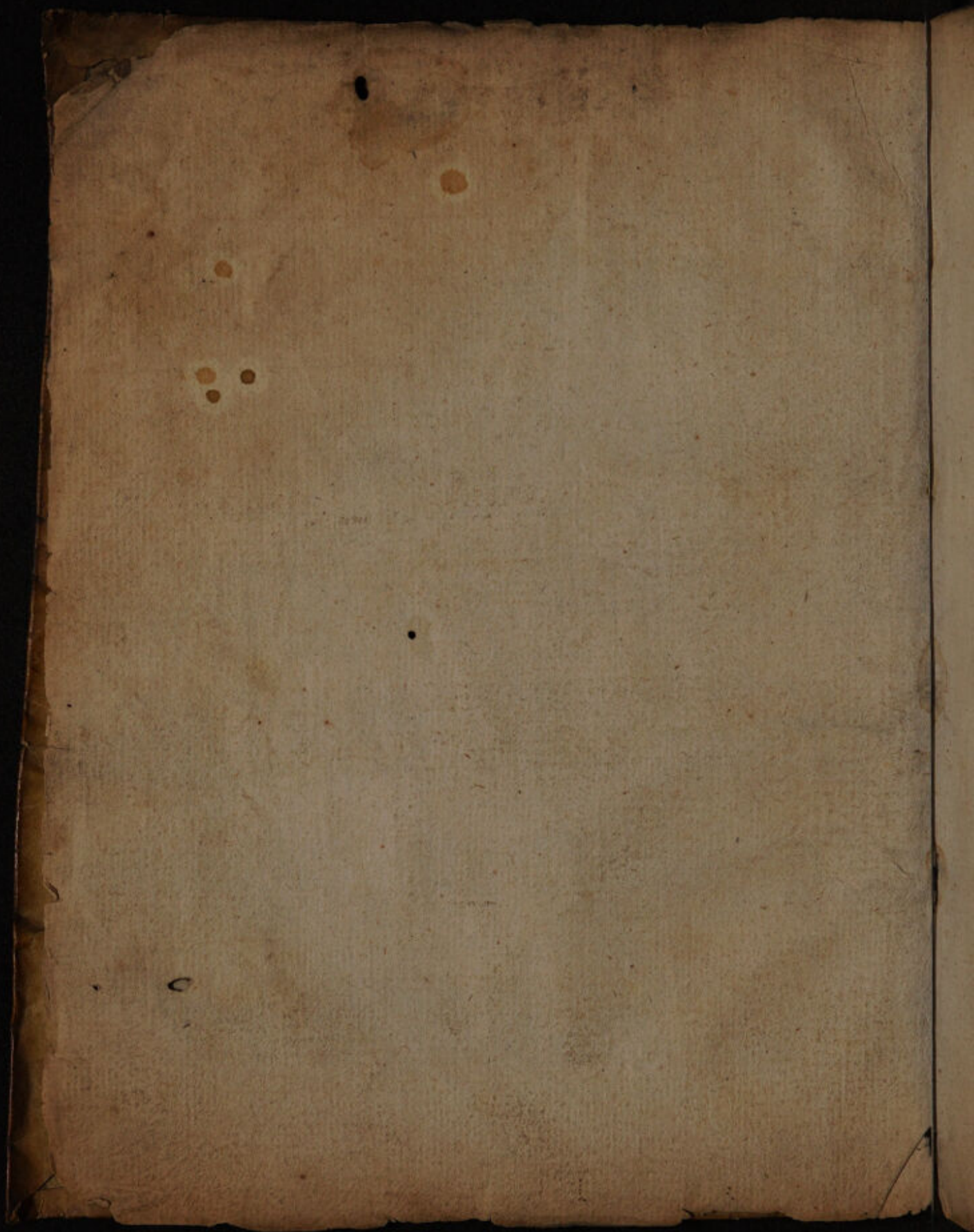
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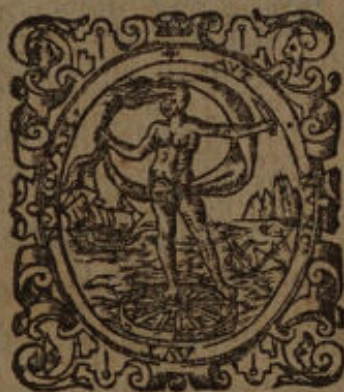


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THE  
SURVEY OF  
CORNWALL.

*Written by Richard Carew  
of Antonie, Esquire.*



LONDON

Printed by S. S. for Iohn Iaggard, and are to bee sold  
neere Temple-barre, at the signe of the Hand  
and Starre. 1 6 0 2.



THE  
SURVEY OF  
CORNWALL

Written by Richard Cotes  
of Exeter, Esq.



LONDON

Printed by S. J. for John Lippard, and sold  
near Temple-Bar, in the Strand  
and St. Paul's Church-yard





To the Honourable, Sir Walter  
Raleigh *Knight, Lord Warden of the*  
Stannaries, Lieutenant Generall of  
Cornwall, &c.

**T**His mine ill-husbanded Suruey, long  
since begun, a great while discontinued,  
lately reuiewed, and now hastily  
finished, appealeth to your L.  
direction, whether it should passe;  
to your correction, if it doe passe; and to your pro-  
tection, when it is passed. Neither vnduely: for the  
same intreateth of the Prouince, and persons, ouer  
whose bodies, and estates, you carrie a large, both  
Martiall, and ciuill commaund, by your authoritie,  
but in whose hearts, and loues, you possesse a farre  
greater interest, by your kindnesse. Your eares, and  
mouth, haue euer beene open, to heare, and deliuer  
our gricuances, and your feete, and hands, readie to  
goe, and worke their redresse, and that, not onely,  
alwayes, as a Magistrate, of your selfe, but also verie  
often, as a suiter, and sollicitor to others, of the high-



• *The Epistle Dedicatorie.*

est place. Wherefore, I, as one of the common be-  
holden, present this token of my priuate gratitude.  
It is durie, and not presumption, that hath drawne  
me to the offering; and it must be fauour, and  
not desert, that shall moue your Lordship  
to the acceptance: and so I take hum-  
ble leaue, resting no lesse willing  
to serue you, then  
vnder you.

Your Lordships poore kinsman.

*Richard Carew of  
Antonie.*





To the Reader.



When I first composed this Treatise, not minding that it should be published in Print, I caused onely certaine written copies to bee giuen to some of my friends, and put *Prosopopeia* into the bookes mouth. But since that time, master *Camdens* often mencioning this worke, and my friends perswasions, haue caused my determination to alter, & to embrace a pleasing hope, that charitie, & good construction resteth now generally in all Readers. Albeit, I well know, how *Opere in vario*, no lesse then in *longo*, *fas est obrepere somnum*. And I acknowledge, this playing work to come so farre short, of satisfying, euen my selfe (though *Suis cuiq; placet parvus*) as I haue little reason, to expect the applause of any other.

Besides, the state of our Countrie hath vndergone so manie alterations, since I first began these scriblings, that, in the reuiewing, I was driuen, either likewise to varie my report, or else to speake against my knowledge. And no maruaile, for each succeeding time, addeth, or reaueth, goods, & euils, according to the occasions, which it selfe produceth: rather a wonder it were, that in the ceaselesse reuolution of the Vniuerse, any parcell should retaine a stedfast constitution. Reckon therefore (I pray you) that this treatise plotteth downe *Cornwall*, as it now standeth, for the particulars, and will continue, for the generall. Mine *Eulogies* proceede no lesse, from the sinceritie of a witnesse, then the affection of a friend: and therefore I hope, that where my tongue hath beene good, no mans eye will bee euill: and that each wel-minded Reader will wish a merrie passage, to this my rather fancie-sporting, then gaine-seeking voyage.

Farewell.



## The Prosopopeia to the Booke.

**I** Craue not courteous ayd of friends,  
To blaze my praise in verse,  
Nor, proud of vaunt, mine authours names,  
In catalogue rehearse:  
I of no willing wrong complaine,  
Which force or stealth hath wrought,  
No fruit I promise from the tree,  
Which forth this blooth hath brought.  
I curry not with smoothing termes,  
Ne yet rude threats I blaste:  
I seeke no patrone for my faults,  
I pleade no needlesse haste.  
But as a child of feeble force,  
I keepe my fathers home,  
And, bashfull at eche strangers sight,  
Dare not abroad to rome,  
Saue to his kinne of neereſt bloud,  
Or friends of dearest price,  
Who, for his sake, not my desert,  
With welcome me entice.

The





# THE SURVEY OF CORNWALL.

## *The first Booke.*



*Cornwall*, the farthest Shire *The*  
of England Westwards, *name.*  
hath her name by diuers  
Authors diuersly deri-  
ned. Some (as ourowne  
Chroniclers) draw it from  
*Corineus*, cousin to *Brute*,  
the first Conquerour of  
this Iland: who wraftling  
at *Phymouth* (as they say)  
with a mightie Giant, called *Gogmagog*, threw him o-  
uer Cliffe, brake his necke, and receined the gift of  
that Countrie, in reward for his prowesse: Some, as  
*Cerealis*, (no lesse mistaken perhaps in that, then in his  
measures) from *Cornu Gallie*, a horne or corner of  
*France*, whereagainst nature hath placed it: and some,  
from *Cornu Wallie*, which (in my coniecture) carrieth  
greatest likelyhood of truth.

For what time the *Saxons*, after many bloudie in-  
uasions as *Pirates*, began at last to plant their dwellings,

*Ann.*

*Down.*

and 586.



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and take roote in this Iland, as Conquerors, the Britons, by them supplanted, were driuen to seeke their safe-gard in the waste Moores, craggie Mountaines, and wild Forrests of *Wales* and *Cornwall*, where the Countries barrenesse barred their pursuers from victuals, and the dangerousnesse of the passages laid them open to priuie inuasions. Such as had in this sort withdrawne themselves, the Saxons termed *Welshmen*, by interpretation strangers, for so they were to them, as they to the Countrie: and their place of abode they called *Welshland*, sithence turned to *Wales*, euen as by the same reason, they giue still the same name to *Italy*. Now, *Cornwall* being cast out into the Sea, with the shape of a horne, borrowed the one part of her name from her fashion, as *Matthew* of *Westminster* testifieth, & the other from her Inhabitants: both which conioyned, make *Cornuwallia*, and contriued, *Cornwall*: in which sence, the *Cornish* people call it *Kernow*, deriued likewise from *Kerne* a horne. Neither needeth this composition to be accompted any way vncouth, seeing the same is made familiar vnto vs by the like in other Countries, as of *Herbipolis* in *Germanie*, *Lombardie* in *Italy*, *Paleocastrum* in *Crete*, and *Neoportus* in *Carniola*: all which with many other, are likewise compacted of double languages.

Shape.

Flores  
Hist.

This ill-halsening hornie name, hath (as *Corneto* in *Italy*) opened a gap to the scoffes of many, who not knowing their owne present condition, or at least their future destinie, can be contented to draw an odious mirth from a publike infamie. But seeing the wisest Enditer, hath directed the penne of his holiest writers to vse this terme, not only in a good meaning, but also in a significant sence, and to sanctifie the thing it selfe in sundrie

parts



parts of his seruice: such iesters dishonest indiscretion, is rather charitably to bee pittied, then their exception either angerly to be grieued at, or seriously to bee confuted.

I am not ignorant, how sorely the whole storie of *Brute*, is shaken by some of our late writers, and how stiffely supported by other some: as also that this wrastring pull betweene *Corineus* and *Gogmagog*, is reported to haue befallen at *Dauer*. For mine owne part, though I reuerence antiquitie, and reckon it a kind of wrong, to exact an ouer-strict reason for all that which vpon credite hee deliuereth: yet I rather incline to their side, who would warrant her authoritie by apparant veritie. Notwithstanding, in this question, I will not take on me the person of either Iudge, or stickler: and therefore if there be any so plunged in the common floud, as they will still gripe fast, what they haue once caught hold on, let them sport themselves with these coniectures, vpon which mine auerment in behalfe of *Plymmouth* is grounded. The place where *Brute* is said to haue first landed, was *Totnes* in *Cornwall*, and therefore this wrastring likely to haue chaunced there, sooner then elsewhere. The Prouince bestowed on *Corineus* for this exploit, was *Cornwall*. It may then be presumed, that he receiued in reward the place where hee made prooffe of his worth, and whose Prince (for so with others I take *Gogmagog* to haue beene) hee had conquered, euen as *Cyrus* recompenced *Zopirus* with the Citie *Babylon*, Herodotus, which his policie had recouered. Againe, the actiuitie of *Deuon* and *Cornishmen*, in this facultie of wrastring, beyond those of other Shires, dooth seeme to deriue them a speciall pedigree, from that graund wrastringer.



## The suruey of Cornwall.

*Corineus*. Moreouer, vpon the Hawc at *Plymmouth*, there is cut out in the ground, the pourtrayture of two men, the one bigger, the other lesler, with Clubbes in their hands, (whom they terme *Gog-Magog*) and (as I haue learned) it is renewed by order of the Townesmen, when cause requireth, which should inferre the same to bee a monument of some moment. And lastly the place, hauing a steepe cliffe adioyning, affordeth an oportunitie to the fact. But of this too much.

*Climate.* *Cornwall* is seated (as most men accompt) in the Latitude of fittie degrees, and thirtie minutes: and in the Longitude of sixe.

*Length and breadth.* The Shire extendeth in length to about seuentie miles: the breadth, as almost no where equall, so in the largest place, it passeth not thirtie, in the middle twentie, and in the narrowest of the West part, three. The whole compasse may hereby be coniectured.

*Borders* It bordereth on the East with *Deuon*, diuided therefrom, in most places, by the ryuer *Tamer*, which springing neere the North Sea, at *Hartland* in *Deuon*, runneth thorow *Plymmouth Hauen*, into the South. For the rest, the maine Ocean sundreth the same, on the North from *Ireland*, on the West from the Ilands of *Scilley*, & on the South from little *Britaine*. These borders now thus straightned, did once extend so wide, as that they enabled their inclosed territorie, with the title of a kingdome. *Polidore Virgil* allotteith it the fourth part of the whole Iland, and the ancient Chronicles report, that *Brute* landed at *Totnes* in *Cornwall*, a Towne now seated in the midst of *Deuon*. Moreouer, vntill *Athelstanes* time, the *Cornish-men* bare equal sway in *Excester* with the English: for hee it was who hemmed them within

*Anno  
Dom.  
937.*



within their present limits. Lastly, the encroaching Sea hath rauined from it, the whole Countrie of *Lionnesse*, together with diuers other parcels of no little circuite: and that such a *Lionnesse* there was, these proofes are yet remaining. The space betweene the lands end, and the Iles of *Scilley*, being about thirtie miles, to this day retaineth that name, in Cornish *Lethowfow*, and carrieth continually an equall depth of fortie or sixtie fathom (a thing not vsuall in the Seas proper Dominion) saue that about the midway, there lieth a Rocke, which at low water discouereth his head. They terme it the Gulfe, suiting thereby the other name of *Scilla*. Fishermen also casting their hookes thereabouts, haue drawn vp peeces of doores and windowes. Moreouer, the ancient name of Saint *Michaels Mount*, was *Cara clowse in Cowse*, in English, *The hoare Rocke in the Wood*: which now is at euerie floud incompassed by the Sea, and yet at some low ebbes, rootes of mightie trees are discryed in the sands about it. The like ouerflowing hath happened in *Plymouth* Hauen, and diuers other places.

In this situation, though nature haue shouldred out *Cornwall* into the farthest part of the Realme, and so besieged it with the Ocean, that, as a demie Iland in an Iland, the inhabitants find but one way of issue by land: yet hath shee in some good measure, counteruailed such disadvantage, through placing it, both neere vnto, & in the trade way betweene *Wales*, *Ireland*, *Spaine*, *France*, & *Netherland*. The neerenesse helpeth the, with a shorter cut, lesse peril, and meaner charge, to vent forth & make returne of those commodities, which their owne,



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

or either of those Countries doe afford: the lying in the way, bringeth forraine shipping to claime succour at their harbours, when, either outward, or homeward bound, they are checked by an East, South, or South-east wind: and where the horse walloweth, some haire will still remaine. Neither is it to bee passed ouer without regard, that these remote quarters, lie not so open to the inuasions of forraigne enemies, or spoyle of ciuil tumults, as other more inward parts of the Realme, which being seated neerer the heart, are sooner sought, and easlyer ransacked in such troublesome times: or if the Countries long naked sides, offer occasion of landing to any aduerse shipping, her forementioned inward naturall strength, increased by so many Lanes and Inclosures, straightneth the same to a preying onely vpon the outward skirts by some pettie flectes: For the danger of farder piercing, will require the protection of a greater force for execution, then can there be counteruailed with the benefit of any bootie, or conquest, were they sure to preuaile. And if to bee free from a damage, may passe for a commoditie, I can adde, that the far distance of this Countie from the Court, hath heretofore afforded it a Superledeas from takers & Purueyours: for if they should fetch any prouisiō from thence, well it might be masked with the visard of her Highnes prerogatiue, but the same would verie slenderly turne to the benefit of her Maiesties house keeping: for the foulness and vneasiness of the waies, the little mould of *Cornish* cattel, and the great expence of driuing them, would default as much from the iust price to the Queene, at the deliuering, as it did from the owners at the



the taking. Besides that, her Highnesse shipping should heerethrough bee defrauded of often supplies, which these parts afford vnto them.

Vpon which reasons, some of the Purueyours attempts, heretofore through the suite of the Countrey, the sollicitation of Sir *Richard Gremuile*, the credite of the Lord Warden, and the graciousnesse of our Soueraigne, were reuoked and suppressed, and the same vnder her Highnesse priuie Seale confirmed. Notwithstanding, when her Maiestie made her pleasure afterward knowne, that shee would haue a generall contribution from euerie Shire, for redeeming this exemption, *Cornwall* opposing dutie against reason, or rather accompting dutie a reason sufficient, yeelded to vndergoe a proportionable rate of the burthen. So they compounded to furnish ten Oxen after Michaelmas for thirtie pound price: to which, by another agreement with the Officers, they should adde fortie markes of of their owne. Vpon halfe a yeeres warning either partie might repent the bargaine. This held for a while: but within a short space, either the carelesnesse of the Iustices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the Constables in collecting it, or the backwardnesse of the Inhabitants in paying the same, or all these together ouerslipped the time, and withheld the satisfaction. Hereon downe comes a Messenger with sharpe letters from the Officers of the Greene cloth. The conclusion ensued, that his charges must bee borne, and an higher price disbursed for the supplie. Thus it fareth too and fro, and the *Cornish men* seeme to hold a Wolfe by the eares: for to make payment the people are vnwilling, as in a charge heretofore vnusuall, to vndergoe the mana-



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ging hereof, the Iustices strayne courtesie, as in a matter nothing plausible, and appertaining to ouer-many partners, for the well effecting, and yet to breake they are both afraid, suspecting that a heauier load will follow, if this composition be once set at large.

Discom-  
modities of  
the site.

These commodities goe not vnaccompanied with their inconueniences: for to *Cornwall* also hath *Pandora's* Boxe beene opened. One is, that the farre distance from the higher seates of Iustice, rippeth a wider gap to intruding iniuries, and increaseth the charge and time of procuring their redresse. Which due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned, and least cliented Petiuoguers, doe yet (vnder the sweet baite of reuenge) conuert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions. The ordinarie trade of these men is, where they perceiue a sparke of displeasure kindling, to increase the flame with their bellowes of perswasion. Hath such a one abused you, saith he? Anger him a little, that breaking out into some outrageous words, you may take aduantage thereof; and you shall see how we will hamper him: I warrant you he shall fetch an errand to *London*, & beare part of your charges too. After the game hath beene brought in by this Winlesse, the poore soule is bound not to release his aduersarie, without his Attournies consent, who plieth the matter with so good a stomack, as hee eateth the kernell, whilest they fight about the shell. At last, when the fountaine of his Clients purse is drawne drie, by his extrauagant fees of *Pro consilio, pro expeditione, pro amicitia Vicecomitis. &c.* besides the packing betweene the Vndersheriffe and him, of docketing out Wiits neuer sued forth, the mediation of friends must shut vp the matter in a compromise. Another dis-

com-



commoditie groweth, that whereas *London* furnisheth all prouisions (euen *Tynne*, and such other arising in the same Countre) of best stuffe, fashion, store, and cheapnesse: the hard procuring, and farre carriage, addeth an extraordinarie increase of price to the *Cornish* buyers: and for matters of benefit, or preferment, by suits at Court, either the oportunitie is past, before notice can arriue so far: or the following there, and losse the whiles at home, will require a great and assured gaine in the principall, to warrant the hope of a sauing bargaine in the appurtenance.

Touching the temperature of *Cornwall*, the ayre *Tempe-* thereof is cleansed, as with bellowes, by the billowes, *nature.* and flowing and ebbing of the Sea, and therethrough becommeth pure, and subtile, and, by consequence, healthfull. So as the inhabitants doe seldome take a ruthful and reauing experience of those harmes, which infectious diseases vse to carrie with them. But yet I haue noted, that this so piercing an ayre, is apter to pre-ferue then recouer health, especially in any languishing sicknesse which hath possessed strangers: neither know I, whether I may impute to this goodnesse of the ayre, that vpon the returne of our flecte from the *Portugall* action, 1589. the diseases which the Souldiers brought home with them, did grow more grieuous, as they carried the same farther into the land, then it fell out at *Plymouth*, where they landed: for there the same was, though infectious, yet not so contagious, and though pestilentiall, yet not the verie pestilence, as afterwards it proued in other places.

The Spring visiteth not these quarters so timely, as *Spring.* the Easterne parts. Summer imparteth a verie tempe- *Summer.* rate.



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- rate heat, recompencing his slow fostering of the fruits,  
*Autūne.* with their kindly ripening. Autūne bringeth a somewhat late Haruest, specially to the middle of the Shire, where they seldome inne their Corne before Michaelmas.
- Winter.* Winter, by reason of the Southes neere neighbourhead, and Seas warme breath, fauoureth it with a milder cold then elsewhere, so as, vpon both coastes, the Frost and Snow come verie seldome, and make a speedie departure. This notwithstanding, the Countrie is much subiect to stormes, which fetching a large course in the open Sea, doe from thence violently assault the dwellers at land, and leaue them vnconquered houses, pared hedges, and dwarfe-growne trees, as witnesses of their force and furie: yea, euen the hard stones, and yron barres of the windowes, doe fret to be so continually grated. One kind of these stormes, they call a flaw, or flaugh, which is a mightie gale of wind, passing suddainely to the shore, and working strong effects, vpon whatsoeuer it incountrith in his way.
- Earth.* The *Cornish* soyle, for the most part, is lifted vp into many hils, some great, some little of quantitie, some steepe, some easie for ascent, and parted in sunder by
- Forme.* short and narrow vallies. A shallow earth dooth couer their outside, the substance of the rest, consisteth ordinarily in Rockes and Shelle, which maketh them hard for manurance, & subiect to a drie Summers parching.
- Qualitie.* The middle part of the Shire (sauing the inclosures about some few Townes and Villages) lieth waste and open, sheweth a blackish colour, beareth Heath and spirie Grasse, and serueth in a maner, onely to Summer Cattel. That which bordereth vpon either side of the Sea, through the Inhabitants good husbandrie, of inclosing,



closing, sanding, and other dressing, carrieth a better hue, and more profitable qualitie. Meadow ground it affoordeth little, pasture for Cattell and Sheepe, store enough, Corne ground plentie.

Hils of greatest name and height are, *Hinxten, Rowtor, Hills, Brownwelly, S. Agnes, Haynborough*, the foure *Boroughs*, *Roche, Carnbray*, and the two *Castellan Danis*.

In the rest of this earthy description, I will begin with such mynerals as her bowels yeeld forth, and then passe on to those things, of growing, and feeling life, which vpon her face doe relieue themselves.

These mynerals are not so deepe buried by nature in the entrailes of the earth, nor so closely couched amongst the Rockes, but that desire of gaine with the instrument of Art can digge them vp: they may bee di- Minerals

uided into stones and mettals. Quarrie stones are of sundrie sorts, and serue to di- Stones. uers purposes. For walling, there are rough, and *Slate*: the rough maketh speedier building, the *Slate* surer. For Windowes, Dornes, and Chimnies, Moore stone carrieth chiefest reckoning. That name is bestowed on it, by the Moores or waste ground, where the same is found in great quantitie, either lying vpon the ground, or verie little vnder. This stone answereth the charge of fetching, with the fairenes of his whitish colour, containing certaine glimmering sparkles, and counteruail-eth his great hardnesse in working, with the profit of long endurance, nature hauing ordained the same, as of purpose, to withstand the fretting weather. There are also three other sorts of stones, seruing to the same vse, and hewed with lesse, though differing labour: *Pentuan* digged out of the Sea Cliffes, and in colour

boqqish

C 2

some



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somewhat resembleth gray Marble, *Caraclose* blacke, not vnlike the leat, the third taken out of inland Quarries, and not much differing from the Easterne free stone.

*Peeble.* The Sea strond also in many places, affordeth Peeble-stones, which washed out of the earth, or falling from the Rockes, and there lying loose, are, by often rolling of the waues, wrought to a kind of roundnesse, and serue verie handsomely for pauing of streetes and Courts.

*Slate.* For couering of houses there are three sorts of *Slate*, which from that vse take the name of Healing-stones. The first and best Blew: the second, Sage-leafe coloured, the third and meanest Gray. The Blew, and so the rest, are commonly found vnder the walling *Slate*, when the depth hath brought the workmen to the water. This *Slate* is in substance thinne, in colour faire, in waight light, in lasting strong, and generally carrieth so good regard, as (besides the supplie for home prouision) great store is yeerely conueied by shipping both to other parts of the Realme, and also beyond the Seas, into *Britaine* and *Netherland*.

*Lyme stones.* They make *Lyme*, moreouer, of another kind of Marle stone, either by burning a great quantitie thereof together, with a feruent fire of Furze, or by maintaining a continuall, though lesser heate, with stone Cole in smaller Kils: this is accompted the better cheape, but that yeeldeth the whiter *Lyme*.

*Metalls.* Touching mettals: Copper is found in sundrie places, but with what gaine to the searchers, I haue not beene curious to enquire, nor they hastie to reueale. For at one Mine (of which I tooke view) the Owre was shipped



shipped to bee refined in *Wales*, either to saue cost in the fewell, or to conceale the profit.

Neither hath nature denyed *Siluer* to *Cornwall*, *Siluer*, though *Cicero* excluded the same out of all *Britaine*: and if wee may belecue our Chroniclers reports, who ground themselves vpon authenticall Records, king *Edward* the first, and king *Edward* the third, reaped some good benefit therof. But for our present experience, what she proffereth with the one hand, shee seemeth to pull backe with the other, whereof some Gentlemen not long sithence, made triall to their losse: howbeit, neither are they discouraged by this successe, nor others from the like attempt.

*Tynners* doe also find little hoppes of *Gold* amongst their *Owre*, which they keepe in quils, and sell to the *Goldsmithes* oftentimes with little better gaine, then *Glancus* exchange.

Yea it is not altogether barren of precious stones, *Dyamöds* and *Pearle*: for *Dyamonds* are in many places found cleauing to those *Rockes*, out of which the *Tynne* is digged: they are polished, squared, and pointed by nature: their quantitie from a *Pease*, to a *Walnut*: in blacknesse and hardnesse they come behind the right ones, and yet I haue knowne some of them set on so good a foile, as at first sight, they might appose a not vnskillfull *Lapidarie*.

The *Pearle* (though here not aptly raunged) breed *Pearle*, in bigge *Oysters*, and *Muscles*, greater in quantitie, then acceptable for goodnesse, as neither round nor *Orient*. Perhaps *Cesar* spoyled the best beds, when he made that gay *Coate* of them, to present his graundame *Venus*.

*Cornwall* is also not altogether destitute of *Agates*, *Agates*, and



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

*Corall.* and white Corall, as by credible relation I haue learned.

*Tynne.* But why seeke wee in corners for pettie commodities, when as the onely mynerall of *Cornish* Tynne, openeth so large a field to the Countries benefit? this is in working so pliant, for sight so faire, and in vse so necessarie, as thereby the Inhabitants gaine wealth, the Marchants trafficke, and the whole Realme a reputation: and with such plentie thereof hath God stuffed the bowels of this little Angle, that (as *Astages* dreamed of his daughter) it ouerfloweth England, watereth Christendome, and is deriued to a great part of the world besides. In trauieling abroad, in tarrying at home, in eating and drinking, in doing ought of pleasure or necessitie, Tynne, either in his owne shape, or transformed into other fashions, is alwayes requisite, alwayes readie for our seruice: but I shall rather disgrace, then endeere it, by mine ouer-weake commendation, and sooner tire my selfe, then draw the fountaine of his praises drie. Let this therefore suffice, that it cannot bee of meane price, which hath found, with it, Dyamonds, amongst it Gold, and in it Siluer.

The *Cornish* Tynners hold a strong imagination, that in the withdrawing of *Noahs* floud to the Sea, the same tooke his course from East to West, violently breaking vp, and forcibly carrying with it, the earth, trees, and Rocks, which lay any thing loosely, neere the ypper face of the ground. To confirme the likelihood of which supposed truth, they doe many times digge yp whole and huge Timber trees, which they conceiue at that deluge to haue beene ouerturned and whelmed: but whether then, or sithence, probable it is, that some  
such



such cause produced this effect. Hence it cometh, that albeit the Tynne lay couched at first in certaine strakes amongst the Rockes, like a tree, or the veines in a mans bodie, from the depth whereof the maine Load spreadeth out his branches; vntill they approach the open ayre: yet they haue now two kinds of Tynne workes, *Kinds of workes.* *Stream*, and *Load*: for (say they) the forementioned floud, carried together with the moued Rockes and earth, so much of the *Load* as was inclosed therein, and at the asswaging, left the same scattered here and there in the vallies and ryuers, where it passed; which being sought and digged, is called *Streamworke*: vnder this title, they comprise also the Moore workes, growing from the like occasion. They maintaine these workes, to haue beene verie auncient, and first wrought by the *Jewes* with Pickaxes of Holme, Boxe, and Harts horne: they prooue this by the name of those places yet enduring, to wit, *Attall Sarazin*, in English, the *Jewes offcast*, and by those tooles daily found amongst the rubble of such workes. And it may well be, that as *Akornes* made good bread, before *Ceres* taught the vse of Corne; and sharpe stones serued the *Indians* for Kniues, vntill the *Spaniards* brought them Iron: so in the infancie of knowledge, these poore instruments for want of better did supplie a turne. There are also taken vp in such workes, certaine little tooles heads of Brasse, which some terme Thunder-axes, but they make small shew of any profitable vse. Neither were the *Romanes* ignorant of this trade, as may appeare by a brasse Coyne of *Domitian's*, found in one of these workes, and fallen into my hands: and perhaps vnder one of those *Flauians*, the *Jewish* workmen made here their first arriuall.



## The survey of Cornwall.

*Finding  
the works* They discover these workes, by certaine Tynne-  
stones, lying on the face of the ground, which they  
terme *Shoad*, as shed from the maine *Load*, and made  
*Stream-  
workes.* somewhat smooth and round, by the waters washing &  
wearing. Where the finding of these affordeth a temp-  
ting likelihood, the Tynners goe to worke, casting vp  
trenches beforethē, in depth 5. or 6. foote more or lesse,  
as the loose ground went, & three or foure in breadth,  
gathering vp such *Shoad*, as this turning of the earth  
doth offer to their sight. If any ryuer thwart them, and  
that they resolve to search his bed, hee is trained by a  
new channell from his former course. This yeeldeth a  
speedie and gaineful recompence to the aduenturers of  
the search, but I hold it little beneficiall to the owners  
of the soyle. For those low grounds, beforetime fruit-  
full, hauing herethrough their wrong side turned out-  
wards, accuse the Tynners iniurie by their succeeding  
barrennesse.

*Load-  
workes.* To find the *Loadworkes*, their first labour is also im-  
ployed in seeking this *Shoad*, which either lieth open on  
the grasse, or but shallowly couered. Hauing found any  
such, they coniecture by the sight of the ground, which  
way the flood came that brought it thither, and so giue  
a gesse at the place whence it was broken off. There  
they sincke a *Shaft*, or pit of five or sixe foote in length,  
two or three foote in breadth, and seuen or eight foote  
in depth, to proue whether they may so meete with the  
*Load*. By this *Shaft*, they also discern which was the  
quicke ground (as they call it) that mooued with the  
flood, and which the firme, wherein no such *Shoad*  
doth lie. If they misse the *Load* in one place, they sincke  
a like *Shaft* in another beyond that, commonly farther



vp towards the hill, and so a third and fourth, vntil they light at last vpon it. But you may not conceiue, that euerie likelyhood doth euer proue a certaintie: for diuers haue beene hindered, through bestowing charges in seeking, and not finding, and many vndone in finding and not speeding, whiles a faire show, tempting them to much cost, hath, in the end, fayled in substance, and made the aduenturers Banckrupt of their hope and purse.

Some haue found Tynne-workes of great vallew, *Dreames.* through meanes no lesse strange, then extraordinarie, to wit, by dreames. As in *Edward* the sixts time, a Gentlewoman, heire to one *Tresculierd*, and wife to *Laurye*, dreamed, that a man of seemely personage told her, how in such a Tenement of her Land, shee should find so great store of Tynne, as would serue to inrich both her selfe and her posteritie. This shee reuealed to her husband: and hee, putting the same in triall, found a worke, which in foure yeeres, was worth him welneere so many thousand pounds. Moreouer, one *Taprell* lately liuing, & dwelling in the Parish of the hundred of *West*, called *S. Niot*, by a like dreame of his daughter (see the lucke of women) made the like assay, met with the effect, farmed the worke of the vnwitting Lord of the foyle, and grew thereby to good state of wealth. The same report passeth as currant, touching sundrie others; but I will not bind any mans credite, though, that of the Authors haue herein swayed mine: and yet he that will afford his eare to Astrologers and naturall Philosophers, shall haue it filled with many discourses, of the constellation of the heauens, and the constitution of mens bodies, fitting to this purpose.

D

There



## The survey of Cornwall.

New wor  
king.

Deser.  
Ital.

There are, that leauing these trades of new searching, doe take in hand such old *Stream* and *Leadworks*, as by the former aduenturers haue beene giuen ouer, and oftentimes they find good store of Tynne, both in the rubble cast vp before, as also in veines which the first workmen followed not. From hence there groweth a diuersitie in opinion, amongst such Gentlemen, as by iudgement and experience, can looke into these matters; some of them supposing that the Tynne groweth; and others, that it onely separateth from the consumed offall. But whosoever readeth that which *Francis Leandro* hath written touching the yron mynerals, in the Ile of *Elba*, will cleaue perhaps to a third conceite: for hee auoucheth, that the trenches, out of which the Owre there is digged, within twentie or thirtie yeeres, become alike ful againe of the same mettall, as at first, & he confirmeth it by sutable examples, borrowed from *Clearchus*, of Marble, in *Paros Island*, and of Salt, in *India*, deducing thence this reason, that the ayre and water replenishing the voide roome, through the power of the vniuersall agent, and some peculiar celestially influence, are turned into the selfe substance; and so by consequence, neither the Owre groweth, nor the earth consumeth away: and this opiniō, *Munster* in his *Cosmographie*, doth seeme to vnderprop, affirming, that neere the Citie of *Apolonia* in *Dalmatia*, the veines whence Brasse is digged, are filled in like maner. So doth he report, that neere *Ptolomais*, there lieth a round valley, out of which glasse Sand being taken, the winds fill the pit againe, from the vpper part of the adioyning mountaines; which matter is conuerted into the former substance, and that euen Mertals throwne into this place, doe vnder-



vndergoethe like *Metamorphosis*.

The colour both of the *Shoad* and *Load*, resembleth *Colours*.  
his bed, as the Sea sand doth the Clifles, and is so di-  
uerfified to reddish, blackish, duskie, and such other  
earthy colours.

If the *Load* wherein the Tynne lieth, carrieth a foote *Bignesse*.  
and halfe in breadth, and bee not ouerbarren, it is ac-  
compted a verie rich worke: but commonly the same  
exceedeth not a foote, vnlesse many *Loads* runne toge-  
ther.

When the new found worke intiseth with probabi-  
litie of profit, the discouerer doth commonly associ-  
ate himselfe with some more partners, because the  
charge amounteth mostly verie high for any one mans  
purse, except lined beyond ordinarie, to reach vnto: *Maner of setting on worke aduenturers.*  
and if the worke doe faile, many shoulders will more  
easily support the burthen. These partners consist ei-  
ther of such Tinnners as worke to their owne behoofe,  
or of such aduenturers as put in hired labourers. The  
hirelings stand at a certaine wages, either by the day, *Hire*,  
which may be about eight pence, or for the yeere, being  
betweene foure and fixe pound, as their deseruing can  
drive the bargain: at both which rates they must find  
themselves.

If the worke carrie some importance, and require the  
trauaile of many hands, that hath his name, and they  
their Ouerseer, whome they terme their Captaine:  
such are the *Pel*, *Whilancleuth*, in English, *The worke of  
the Ditches: Pulstean*, that is, *The myrie head: Crueg braaz,  
The great Borough: Saint Margets*, and many surna-  
med *Balls*, which betoken the Vales where the works  
are set on foote.



## The survey of Cornwall.

*Captaine.* The Captaines office bindeth him to sort ech workman his taske, to see them applie their labour, to make timely prouision, for binding the worke with frames of Timber, if need exact it, to place Pumpes for drawing of water, and to giue such other directions. In most places, their toyle is so extreame, as they cannot endure it about foure houres in a day, but are succeeded by spels: the residue of the time, they weare out at Coytes, Kayles, or like idle exercises. Their Kalender also alloweth them more Holy-dayes, then are warranted by the Church, our lawes, or their owne profit.

*Tooles.* Their ordinarie tooles, are a Pick-axe of yron, about sixteene inches long, sharpned at the one end to pecke, and flat-headed at the other, to driue certaine little yron Wedges, wherewith they cleaue the Rockes. They haue also a broad Shouell, the vtter part of yron, the middle of Timber, into which the stasse is slopewise fastned.

*Maner of Working.* Their maner of working in the Loadmines, is to follow the *Load* as it lieth, either sidelong, or downe-right: both waies the deeper they sincke, the greater they find the *Load*. When they light vpon a smal veine, or chance to leese the *Load* which they wrought, by meanes of certaine strings that may hap to crosse it, they begin at another place neere-hand, and so draw by gesse to the maine *Load* againe. If the *Load* lie right downe, they follow it sometimes to the depth of fortie or fiftie fathome. These Loadworkes, *Diod. sic l. 5. cap. 8.* seemeth to point at, where hee saith, that the Inhabitants of *Venerium Promontorie*, digge vp Tin out of rockie ground. From some of their bottomes you shal at noone dayes discerie the Starres: the workmen are let down and taken



vp in a Stirrup, by two men who wind the rope.

If the *Load* lie slope-wise, the Tynners digge a convenient depth, and then passe forward vnder ground, so farre as the ayre will yeeld them breathing, which, as it beginneth to faile, they *sinke* a *Shaft* downe thither from the top, to admit a renewing vent, which notwithstanding, their worke is most by Candle-light. In these passages, they meete sometimes with verie loose earth, *Conueyance*, sometimes with exceeding hard Rockes, and sometimes with great streames of water.

The loose Earth is propped by frames of Timber. *Loose worke*, as they go, and yet now and then falling downe, *earth*, either presseth the poore workmen to death, or stoppeth them from returning. To part the Rockes, they *Rockes*, haue the foremencioned Axes, and Wedges, with which, mostly, they make speedie way, and yet (not seldome) are so tied by the teeth, as a good workman shall hardly be able to hew three foote, in the space of so many weckes. While they thus play the Moldwarps, vsauorie Damps doe here and there distemper their *Damps*, heads, though not with so much daunger in the consequence, as annoyance for the present.

For conueying away the Water, they pray in aide *Water*, of sundry deuices, as Addits, Pumps & wheelles, driuen by a streame, and interchangeably filling, and emptying two Buckets, with many such like: all which notwithstanding, the Springs so incroche vpon these inuentions, as in sundrie places they are driuen to keepe men, and some-where horses also at worke both day & night, without ceasing, and in some all this will not serue the turne. For supplying such hard seruices, they haue alwaies fresh men at hand.



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*Addit.*

They call it the bringing of an Addit, or Audit, when they begin to trench without, and carrie the same thorow the ground to the Tynworke, somewhat deeper then the water doth lie, thereby to giue it passage away.

This Addit, they either fetch athwart the whole Load, or right from the braunch where they worke, as the next valley ministreth fittest oportunitie, for soonest cutting into the Hil: and therefore a Gentleman of good knowledges, deduceth this name of Addit, *Ab aditu ad aquas*. Surely the practice is cunning in device, costly in charge, and long in effecting: and yet, when all is done, many times the Load falleth away, and they may sing with *Augustus* bird, *Opera & impensa perit*. If you did see how aptly they cast the ground, for conueying the water, by compassings and turnings, to shunne such hills & vallies as let them, by their too much height or lownesse, you would wonder how so great skill could couch in so base a Cabbin, as their (otherwise) thicke clouded braines.

*Manner of dressing.*

As much almost dooth it excede credite, that the Tynne, for and in so small quantitie, digged vp with so great toyle, and passing afterwards thorow the managing of so many hands, ere it come to sale, should be any way able to acquite the cost: for being once brought

*Breaking.*

aboue ground in the stone, it is first broken in peeces with hammers, and then carryed, either in waynes, or

*Carrying.*

on horses backs, to a stamping mill, where three, and in some places sixe great logges of timber, bound at the ends with yron, and lifted vp and downe by a wheele, driuen with the water, doe breake it smaller. If the

*Drying.*

stones be ouer-moyst, they are dried by the fire in an yron cradle or grate.

From



From the stamping *mill*, it passeth to the crazing *mil*, *Crazing.* which betweene two grinding stones, turned also with a water-wheele, bruseth the same to a fine sand: howbeit, of late times they mostly vse wet stampers, & so haue no need of the crazing *mils* for their best stuffe, but only for the crust of their rayles.

The streame, after it hath forsaken the *mill*, is made *Washing.* to fall by certayne degrees one somewhat distant from another; vpon each of which, at euery discent lyeth a greene turfe, three or foure foote square, and one foote thick. On this the Tinner layeth a certayne portion of the sandie Tinne, and with his shouell softly tosseth the same to and fro, that through this stirring, the water which runneth ouer it, may wash away the light earth from the Tinne, which of a heauier substance lyeth fast on the turfe. Hauing so clenfed one portion, he setteth the same aside, and beginneth with another, vntil his labour take end with his taske. The best of those turfes (for all sorts serue not) are fetched about two miles to the Eastwards of *S. Michaels Mount*, where at a low water they cast aside the sand, and dig them vp: they are full of rootes of trees, and on some of them nuts haue bene found, which confirmeth my former assertion of the seas intrusion. After it is thus washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, broad, flat, and round, being about two foote ouer, and hauing two handles fastened at the sides, by which they softly shogge the same to and fro in the water betweene their legges, as they sit ouer it, vntill whatsoever of the earthie substance that was yet left, be flitted away. Some of later time, with a sleighter inuention, and lighter labour, doe cause certayne boyes to stir it vp and downe with their



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*Sharing  
blacke  
Tynne.* feete, which worketh the same effect: the residue, after this often clensing, they call blacke Tynne, which is proportionably divided to euerie of the aduenturers, when the Lords part hath beene first deducted vpon the whole.

*Melting.* Then doth each man carrie his portion to the blowing house, where the same is melted with Char-coale fire, blowne by a great paire of Bellowes, mooued with a water-wheele, and so cast into peeces of a long and thicke squarenesse, from three hundred to foure hundred pound waight, at which time the owners marke is set thereupon. The last remooue, is to the place of Coynage, which I shall touch hereafter. I haue already told you, how great charge the Tynner vndergoeth, before he can bring his *Owre* to this last mill: where-to if you adde his care and cost, in buying the wood for this seruice, in felling, framing, and piling it to bee burned, in fetching the same, when it is coaled, through such farre, foule, and cumbersome wayes, to the blowing house, together with the blowers', two or three Moneths extreame and increasing labour, sweltring heate, danger of skalding their bodies, burning the houses, casting away the worke, and lastly their vgly countenances, tanned with smoake, and besmeared with sweate: all these things (I say) being duely considered, I know not whether you would more maruaile, either whence a sufficient gaine should arise to counteruaile so manifold expences, or that any gaine could traine men to vndertake such paines and perill. But there let vs leaue them, since their owne will doth bring them thither. During the Tinnes thus melting in the blowing house, diuers light sparkles thereof are by the forcible wind,



wind, which the bellows sendeth forth, driuen vp to the thatched rooffe. For which cause the owners doe once in seuen or eight yeeres, burne those houses, and find so much of this light Tynne in the ashes, as payeth for the new building, with a gainesfull ouerplus. A strange practise (certes) for thrifts sake, to set our house on fire. Others doe frame the Tunnels of the Chimnies verie large and slope, therein to harbour these sparkles, and so saue the burning. This casualtie may bee worth the owner some ten pound by the yeere, or better, if his Mil haue store of furors. But sithence I gathered stickes to the building of this poore nest, *Sir Francis Godolphin*, (whose kind helpe hath much aduanced this my playing labour) entertained a *Dutch* mynerall man, and taking light from his experience, but building thereon farre more profitable conclusions of his owne inuention, hath practised a more sauing way in these matters, and besides, made Tynne with good profit, of that refuse which the Tynners reiect as nothing worth.

We will now proceede, to take a view of the orders and customes most generally vsed among the Tynners.

Their workes, both *Streame* and *Load*, lie either in seuerall, or in wastrell, that is, in enclosed grounds, or in commons. In *Seuerall*, no man can search for Tynne, without leaue first obtained from the Lord of the soile; who, when any Myne is found, may worke it wholly himselfe, or associate partners, or set it out at a farme certaine, or leaue it vnwrought at his pleasure. In *Wastrell*, it is lawfull for any man to make triall of his fortune that way, provided, that hee acknowledge the Lordes right, by sharing out vnto him a certaine part, which they call toll: a custome sauing more of



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- indifferencie; then the Tynners constitutions in *Devon*, which inhable them to digge for Tynne in any mans ground, inclosed, or vnclosed, without licence, tribute or satisfaction. Wherethrough it appeareth, that the Law-makers rather respected their owne benefit, then equitie, the true touch of all lawes. The *Wastrel* workes are reckoned amongst chattels, and may passe by word or Will. When a Myne is found in any such place, the first discoverer aymeth how farre it is likely to extend, and then, at the foure corners of his limited proportion, diggeth vp three Turfes, and the like (if he list) on the sides, which they terme *Bounding*, and within that compasse, euery other man is restrained from searching. These bounds he is bound to renew once euerie yeere, as also in most places to bestow some time in working the Myne, otherwise hee loseth this priuiledge. The worke thus found and bounded, looke how many men doe labour therein, so many *Doales* or shares they make thereof, and proportionably diuide the gaine and charges. The Lord of the soyle is most-where allowed libertie to place one workman in euerie fiftene for himselfe, at like hand with the aduenturers, if hee be so disposed.
- Measure.* They measure their blacke Tynne, by the *Gill*, the *Topliffe*, the *Dish* and the *Foot*, which containeth a pint, a pottell, a gallon, and towards two gallons.
- Townes for Coy-nage. Times.* Townes specially priuiledged for the Coynages, are *Helston*, *Truro*, *Lostwithiel*, and *Liskerd*. The times of Coynage come twise in the yeere, *Viz.* about *Midsummer* and *Michaelmas*: but because it falleth out verie often, that the Tynne which is wrought, cannot be blownen and brought thither, against the limited dayes, there are,



are, in fauour of the Tynners, certaine later times assign-  
ed, which they terme Post-coynages.

The officers deputed to manage this Coynage, are, *Porters*, to beare the Tynne, *Peizers* to weigh it, a *Ste-ward*, *Comptroller*, and *Receiuer* to keepe the accompt, euerie of which haue entertainment from her Maie-  
stie, and receiue a fee out of the coyned Tynne.

For the maner of *Coynage*: the Blockes or peeces of Tynne, are brought into a great roome ordained for that purpose, and there first peized, then tasted, that is, proued whether they be soft Tynne or hard, and after, marked with her Maiesties stampe. To the hard (lesse worth by fiftie shillings in the thousand then the soft) the letter *H.* is added, e're it come from the blowing house. Each thousand must answere fortie shillings to the Queene, which with the other incident fees being satisfied, then, and not before, it is lawfull for the owner to alienate and distract the same.

But about the price there groweth much adoe, be-  
tweene the Marchants and the owners, before they can iumpe to an agreement. The Marchant vnfoldeth his packe of strange newes, which either he brought with him from *London* (where most of them dwell) or forged by the way, telling what great likelyhood there is of warres, what danger of Pirates at Sea, how much of the fore-bought Tynne lieth on their hands, &c. The owner, on the other side, stoppeth his eares against these charmes, answers his newes with the *Spaniards*, *Creda en Dios*, encounters his reasons, with the present scarcitie and charges of getting and working Tynne, and so keeping vp the price, *Iniquum petit, ut aquum ferat.* In the end, after much bidding, and louing, varying, and



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delaying, commonly that Marchant who hath most money to bestow, and that owner who hath most Tynne to sell, doe make the price, at which rate the Marchant is bound to yeeld present payment for so much Tynne as shall be brought him, and, of necessitie, must bargaine for tenne thousand at the least. Others notwithstanding are not bound to buy or sell at this price, but euerie man left at libertie, to make his best marker.

The Tynne so sold, hath vsually amounted heretofore to the worth of thirtie or fortie thousand pound in money, and carried price betweene twentie and thirtie pound the thousand, sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quicke vent and aboundance, or the dead sale and scarcitie; wherein yet some haue obserued, that this so profitable, and vendible a marchandize, riseth not to a proportionable enhauncement, with other lesse beneficiall, and affected commodities, and they impute it partly to the Easterne buyers packing, partly to the owners not venting, and venturing the same.

*Tynne V-* Here I must either craue or take leaue of the *Londo-*  
*surie of* *ners*, to lay open the hard dealing of their Tynne Mar-  
*Marchants* chants in this trade. Whe any Western Gent. or person  
*Londo-* of accompt, wanteth money to defray his expences at  
*ners.* *London*, he resorteth to one of the Tynne Marchants of his acquaintance, to borrow some: but they shall as soone wrest the Clubbe out of *Hercules* fist, as one penie out of their fingers, vnlesse they giue bond for euerie twentie pound so taken in lone, to deliuer a thousand pound waight of Tyn at the next Coynage, which shall be within two or three months, or at farthest within



in halfe a yeere after. At which time the price of euerie thousand, will not faile to be at least twentie three, perhaps twentie five pound: yea, and after promise made, the party must be driuen (with some indignitie) to make three or foure errands to his house, or hee shall get the money deliuered. In this sort, some one Marchant will haue 5. hundred pound out beforehand, reaping thereby a double commoditie, both of excessiue gaine for his lone, and of assurance to bee serued with Tynne for his money. This they say is no *Vsurie*, forsooth, because the price of Tynne is not certainly knowne beforehand: (for once onely within these twelue yeeres, of set purpose to escape the penaltie of the Law, they brought it a little vnder twentie pound the thousand:) but if to take aboute fiftie in the hundred be extremitie, whatsoever name you list to giue it, this in truth can bee none other, then cutthroate and abominable dealing. I will not condemne all such as vse this trade, neither yet acquite those who make greatest pretence of zeale in Religion: and it may be, that some vpon by-respects, find somewhat friendly vsage in *Vsance*, at some of their hands: but the common voice saith, that *for the most part, they are naught all.*

And yet how bad soeuer this fashion may iustly bee Of Countrey accompted, certaine of the same Countrymen do passe trie dwelt farre beyond it, as thus: The Marchant, that hee may stand assured to haue Tynne for his money, at the time of *Coynage* or deliuerance, besides his trade of lone aboue mentioned, layeth out diuers summes beforehand, vnto certaine *Cornishmen*, owners of Tynworkes, or otherwise of knowne sufficiencie, who are bound to deliuer for the same, so many thousands of Tynne, as



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the money shal amount vnto, after the price agreed vpon at the *Coynages*. To these hungrie flies, the poore labouring Tynner resorteth, desiring some money before the time of his pay at the deliuerance: the other puts him off at first, answering he hath none to spare: in the end, when the poore man is driuen through necessitie to renew his suite, he fals to questioning, what hee will doe with the money. Saith the Tynner, I will buy bread and meate for my selfe and my household, and shooes, hosen, peticoates, & such like stuffe for my wife and children. Suddenly herein, this owner becomes a pettie chapman: I will serue thee saith he: hee deliuers him so much ware as shall amount to fortie shillings, in which he cuts him halfe in halfe for the price, and foure nobles in money, for which the poore wretch is bound in *Darbyes* bonds, to deliuer him two hundred waight of Tynne at the next *Coynage*, which may then bee worth fve pound or foure at the verie least. And as mischiefe still creepes onward, this extreme dealing of the *London* Marchant and Countrie chapman, in white Tynne is imitated (or rather exceeded) by the wealthier sort of Tynners themselues in the blacke, by laying out their money after thus much the marke: which trade, though subtill and darke, I will open as plainly as I can.

A foote of blacke Tynne (as is before said) containeth in measure two gallons; the waight vncertainely followeth the goodnesse. A foote of good Moore-tyne, (which is counted the best sort) will way about fourescore pound. Of the Myne Tynne (which is meaner) fiftie two pound: of the worst fiftie pound. Two pound of good blacke Tynne, being melted, will yeeld one of white:



white:twentie eight or thirtie foote of the best, fortie of the middle, 50. of the meanest, a thousand. Now the wealthier sort of Tynners, laying out part of their money beforehand, buy this black Tynne of the poore labourers, after so much the marke: that is, looke how many markes there are in the price, made at the *Coy-nage* for the thousand, so many two pence halfe pence, three pence, or foure pence, partly after the goodnesse, and partly according to the hard conscience of the one, and necessitie of the other, shal he haue for the foote: as if the price be twentie fixe pound, thirteene shillings & foure pence the thousand, therein are fortie markes: then shal the poore Tynner receiue of him who dealeth most friendly, for euery foote of his best blacke tynne (of which as was said, about thirtie will make a thousand) fortie times foure pence: *viz.* thirteene shillings and foure pence, which amounteth to twentie pound the thousand: whereas that foote at the price, is worth about five pence the marke. Likewise will hee pay for the meaner blacke Tynne (of which about fortie foote will make a thousand) three pence the marke, which is ten shillings the foote, and so shal he haue also after twentie pound for the thousand: for the worse they giue lesse, rateably. By which proportion, how vncertaine soeuer the goodnesse of the Tynne, or the greatnesse of the price do fall, their gaine of a fourth part at least riseth alwaies vncertainly. Whereto adding, that they lay out beforehand but a portion of the money due, and that onely for some small time, you shall find it grow to the highest degree of extremitie.

But whether it proceedeth from this hard dealing, or for that the Tynners whole familie giue themselues



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to a lazie kind of life, and depend only vpon his labour and gaynes; which often ill succeeding aduentures, & such ouer-deare bought Tynne daylie impaire, or from both these together; once it hath bene duly obserued, that the parishes where Tynne is wrought, rest in a meaner plight of wealth, then those which want this dammageable commoditie: and that as by abandoning this trade, they amend, so by reuiuing the same, they decay againe; whereas husbandrie yeeldeth that certayne gaine in a mediocritie, which Tynneworkes rather promise, then performe in a larger measure.

*Prinile-  
ges, and  
course of  
Iustice for  
Tynne  
causes.*

Let vs now examine what course of Iustice is held for deciding such controuerfies as befall in Tynne causes, and with what priuileges they are endowed and encouraged.

*Tynne  
causes.*

After such time as the Iewes by their extreame dealing had worne themselves, first out of the loue of the English Inhabitants, and afterwards out of the land it selfe, and so left the Mines vnwrought; it hapned, that certayne Gentlemen, being Lords of seuen tithings in *Blackmoore*, whose grounds were best stored with this Minerall, grewe desirous to renew this benefit: and so vpon suit made to *Edmond Earle of Cornwall*, sonne to *Richard* king of the *Romans*, they obtayned from him a

*Charter.*

Charter, vvith fundrie Priuileges: amongst vvhich, it vvvas graunted them to keepe a Court, and hold plea of all actions, life, lymme, and land excepted: in consideration vvhereof, the sayd Lords accorded to pay the Earle a halspeny for euery pound of Tynne which should be wrought; and that for better answering this taxe, the sayd Tynne should bee brought to certayne places purposely appointed, and there peized, coyned,

and



and kept, vntill the Earles due were satisfied. Againe, the Lords of these Tithings, were, for their parts, authorised to manage all Stannerie causes, and, for that intent, to hold Parliaments at their discretion, and in regard of their labour, there was allotted vnto them the toll-Tynne within those Tithings, which their successors doe yet enjoy. This Charter was to be kept in one of the Church steeples, within those Tithings, and the Seale had a Pick-axe and Shouell in faultier grauen therein. This I receiued by report of the late master *William Carnsew*, a Gentleman of good qualitie, discretion, and learning, and well experienced in these mynerall causes, who auouched himselfe an eye-witnesse of that Charter, though now it bee not extant. Howbeit, I haue learned, that in former time, the Tynners obtained a Charter from king *John*, and afterwards another from king *Edward* the first, which were againe expounded, confirmed and enlarged by Parliament, in the fiftieth yeere of *Edward* the third, and lastly strengthened by king *Henrie* the seuenth.

King *Edward* the firsts Charter, granteth them liberty of selling their Tynne, to their best behoote. *Nisi* (saith he) *nos ipsi emere voluerimus*. Vpon which ground certaine persons in the Reignes of K. *Edward* 6. & Queene *Marie*, sought to make vse of this preemption, (as I haue bene enformed) but either crossed in the prosecution, or defeated in their expectation, gaue it ouer againe which vaine successe, could not yet discourage some others of later times from the like attempt, alleading many reasons how it might proue beneficiall both to her Highnesse and the Countrie, and preiudiciall to none save onely the Marchants, who practised a farre

Preemption.



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worse kind of preemption, as hath beene before expressed. This for a while was hotely onserued and a reasonable price offered, but (vpon what ground I know not) soone cooled againe. Yet afterwards it receiued a second life, and at Michaelmas terme 1599. the *Cornishmen*, then in *London*, were called before some of the principal Lords of her Maiesties Council, and the matter there debated, by the Lord Warden, in behalfe of the Countrey, and certaine others deputed for the Merchants, who had set this suite on foote. In the end it grew to a conclusion, and Articles were drawne and signed, but they also proued of void effect.

Last of all, the said Lord Warden, in the beginning of Nouember 1600. called an assembly of Tynners at *Loftwithiel*, the place accustomed, impanelled a iurie of twentie foure Tynners, signified her Maiesties pleasure both for a new imposition of sixe pound on euerie thousand, that should bee transported (ouer and aboue the former fortie shillings, and sixteene shillings already payable) as also that her Highnesse would disburse foure thousand pound in lone to the Tynners, for a yeres space, and bee repayed in tynne at a certaine rate.

By the forereinembred ancient Charters, there is assigned a Warden of the Stanneries, who supplieth the place, both of a Iudge for Law, and of a Chauncellour for conscience, and so taketh hearing of causes, either in *Forma iuris*, or *de iure & equo*. Hee substituteth some Gentlemen in the Shire of good calling and discretion, to be his *Vice-Warden*, from whome either partie, complainant or defendant, may appeare to him, as from him (a case of rare experience) to the Lords of the Council, and from their Honours to her Maiesties person:  
show other



other appeale or remoouing to the common law they  
gaynsay.

The Gayle for *Stannery* causes is kept at *Lostwithiel, Gayle*.  
and that office is annexed to the Comptrolership.

The Tynners of the whole shire are deuided into *Quarters*  
four quarters, two called *Moore*s, of the places where  
the Tynne is wrought, viz. *Foy moore*, and *Blacke moore*:  
the other, *Tiwarraill* and *Penwith*. To each of these is  
assigned by the L. Warden, a Steward, who keepeth his  
Court once in euery three weekes. They are termed  
*Stannery Courts*, of the latine word *Stannum*, in English  
Tynne, and hold plea of whatsoeuer action of debt or  
trespasse, whereto any one dealing with blacke or white  
Tynne, either as plaintife or defendant, is a party. Their  
maner of triall consisteth in the verdict giuen by a Iurie *Iuries*.  
of sixe Tynners, according to which the Steward pro-  
nounceth iudgement. He that will spare credit to the  
common report, shall conceiue an ill opinion touching  
the slippings of both witnesses and Iurours sometimes in  
these Courts: For it is sayd, that the witnesses haue not  
sticked now and then to fasten their euidence, rather for  
seruing a turne, then for manifesting a truth, and that  
the Iurours verdict hath sauoured more of affection  
then of reason, especially, in controuersies growne be-  
tweene strangers and some of the same parts. And such  
fault-finders vouch diuers causes of this partialitie:  
One, that when they are sworne, they vse to adde this  
word, *my conscience*, as the *Romans* did their *Ex animi mei*  
*sententia*, which is suspected to imply a conceyted en-  
largement of their othe. Another, that the varietie of  
customes, which in euery place (welneere) differ one  
from another, yeeldeth them in a maner an vnlimited



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scope, to auerre what they list, and so to close the best  
Lawyers mouth with this one speech, *Our custome is con-*  
*trary.* And lastly, that they presume vpon a kind of impu-  
nity, because these sixe mens iuries fall not within com-  
passe of the Star-chambers censure, and yet the L. War-  
dens haue now & then made the pillory punishment of  
some, a spectacle, example, and warning to the residue.  
For mine owne part, I can in these Tynne cases, plea d  
but a hearesay experience, and therefore will onely in-  
ferre, that as there is no smoke without a fire, so com-  
monly the smoke is far greater then the fire. Strange it  
were, and not to be excepted, that all poore Tynne Lu-  
rours and witnesses, should in such a remote corner al-  
wayes conforme themselves to the precise rule of vp-  
rightnesse, when we see in the open light of our publike  
assises, so many more iudicious and substantiall persons  
now and then to swarue from the same.

In matters of important consequence, appertayning  
to the whole *Stannery*, the L. Warden, or his Vnder-  
warden, useth to impannell a Iury of foure and twenty  
principall Tynners, which consist of sixe out of euery  
quarter, returnable by the Maiors of the foure *Stanne-*  
*ry* townes, and whose acts doe bind the residue.

*Things of* Next to the liuelesse things, follow those which per-  
*life.* take a growing life, and then a feeling.

*Growing* The women and children in the West part of *Corn-*  
*Mattes.* *wall*, doe vse to make Mats of a small and fine kinde of  
bents there growing, which for their warme and well  
wearing, are carried by sea to *London* and other parts of  
the Realme, and serue to couer floores and wals. These  
bents grow in sandy fields, and are knit from ouer the  
head in narrow bredth after a strange fashion.

Of



Of herbes and rootes for the pot and medicine, *Herbes.*  
*Cornishmen* enioy a like portion in proportion with o-  
 ther Shires, which somewhere also receiueth an in-  
 crease by the sowing & planting of such as are brought  
 thither from beyond the seas. The like may bee sayd  
 of rootes and sallets for the table, saue that (I suppose)  
*Cornewall* naturally bringeth forth greater store of *Sea-*  
*holm* and *Sampire*, then is found in any other County of  
 this Realme. The *Seaholme* roote preserued eyther in  
 sirrup, or by cauding, is accepted for a great restoratiue.  
 Some of the gaully grounds doe also yeeld plenty of  
*Rosa solis*. Moreouer natures liberall hand decketh ma-  
 ny of the sea cliffes with wilde *Hissop*, *Sage*, *Pelamoun-*  
*tayne*, *Maïorum*, *Rosemary*, and such like well-sauouring  
 herbes.

In times past, the *Cornish* people gaue themselves  
 principally, (and in a manner wholly) to the seeking of  
 Tynne, and neglected husbandry: so as the neigh-  
 bours of *Deuon* and *Sommerfet* shires, hired their  
 pastures at a rent, and stored them with theyr owne  
 cattell.

As for tillage, it came farre short of feeding the Inha-  
 bitants mouthes, who were likewise supplied weekly  
 at their markets from those places, with many hun-  
 dred quarters of corne and horseloades of bread. But  
 when the Tynneworkes began to fayle, and the people  
 to increase, this double necessitie draue them to play  
 the good husbands, and to prouide corne of their  
 owne. Labour brought plentie, plentie, cheapnesse,  
 and cheapnesse sought a vent beyond the seas, some by  
 procuring licence, and more by stealth (if at least the  
 common brute doe not wrong them with a slander).



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so as, had not the *Imbargo* with *Spaine* (whither most was transported) foreclosed this trade, *Cornwall* was likely in few yeeres, to reape no little wealth by the same. And yet, whosoever looketh into the endeavour which the *Cornish* husbandman is driven to vse about his Tillage, shall find the trauell painefull, the time tedious, and the expences verie chargeable. For first, about May, they cut vp all the grasse of that ground, *Dressing the ground* which must newly be broken, into Turfes, which they call Beating. These Turfes they raise vp somewhat in the midst, that the wind and Sunne may the sooner drie them. The inside turned outwards drieth more speedily, but the outside can better brooke the change of weather. After they haue beene thoroughly dried, the Husbandman pileth them in little heapes, and so burneth them to ashes.

*Sanding.* Then doe they bring in Sea sand, of greater or lesser quantitie, partly after their neerenesse to the places, from which it is fetched, and partly by the good husbandrie, and abilitie of the Tiller. An ordinarie Horse wil carrie two sackes of Sand, and of such the borderers on the Sea, doe bestow, 60. at least, in euerie Acre, but most Husbands double that number. The Inland soyle requireth not so large a proportion, and in some places, they sow it almost as thinne as their Corne: for if they should strow the same verie thicke, the ground would become ouer-rancke, and choke the Corne with weeds. A little before plowing time, they scatter abroad those Beat-boroughs, & small Sand heapes vpon the ground, which afterwards, by the Ploughes turning downe, giue heate to the roote of the Corne. The tillable fields are in some places so hilly, that the Oxen can hardly take



take sure footing, in some, so tough, that the Plough will scarcely cut them, and in some so shelleie, that the Corne hath much adoe to fasten his roote. The charges of this Beating, Burning, Scoding and Sanding, ordinarily amounteth to no lesse then twentie shillings for euerie Acre: which done, the Tiller can commonly take but two crops of Wheate, and two of Oates, *Crops.* and then is driuen to giue it at least seuen or eight. yerres leyre, and to make his breach elsewhere.

Of Wheate there are two sorts, French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soyle, recompencing the same with a profitable plentie: and Notwheate, so termed, because it is vnbearded, contented with a meanner earth, and contenting with a suteable gaine. *Kinds of graine.*

Rye is employed onely on those worst grounds, which will beare no Wheate. Barley is growne into great vse of late yeeres, so as now they till a larger quantitie in one Hundred, then was in the whole Shire before: and of this, in the deare seasons past, the poore found happie benefit, for they were principally relieved, and the labourers also fed, by the bread made thereof; whereas otherwise, the scarcitie of Wheate fel out so great, that these must haue made many hungrie meales, and those out-right haue starued. In the Westerne-most parts of *Cornwall*, they carrie their Barley to the Mill, within eight or nine weekes from the time that they sowed it; such an hastie ripening do the bordering Seas afford. This increase of Barley tillage, hath also amended the *Cornish* drinke, by conuerting that gaine into Mault, which (to the ill relishing of strangers) in former times they made onely of Oates.

I haue beene alwayes prone to maintaine a Paradox, that



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that dearth of corne in *Cornwall* (for with other Shires I will not vndertake to meddle) so it go not accompanied with a scarcitie, is no way preiudiciall to the good of the Countrey; and I am induced thus to thinke, for the reasons ensuing: There are no two trades, which set so many hands on worke, at all times of the yeere, as that one of Tillage. The Husband man finding profit herein, is encouraged to bestow paines and charges, for enclosing and dressing of waste grounds, which there-through afterwarde become also good for pasture. With the readie money, gotten by his weekly selling of corne, he setteth the Artificer on worke, who were better to buy deare bread, being but a part of his meate, and which he counteruaileth againe, by raising the price of his ware, then to sit idly, knocking his heeles against the wall. Their obiection, who feare least the transporting of much away, will leaue too little at home, I answer with this obseruation: When the price of corne falleth, men generally giue ouer surplus Tillage, and breake no more ground, then will serue to supplie their owne turne: the rest, they imploy in grazing, where-through it falleth out, that an ill kernered or saued Harvest, soone emptieth their old store, & leaueth them in necessity, to seeke new reliefe from other places. Whereas on the other side, if through hope of vent, they hold on their larger tillage, this retaineth one yeeres prouision vnder-hand, to fetch in another, which vpon such occasions, may easily bee left at home: and of this, what *Cornishman* is there, that hath not seene the experience? For Fruits, both wild, as Whurts, Strawberies, and Raspies, and longing to the Orchard, as Peares, Plums, Peareplummes, Cherries, Mulberies, Chessnuts, and Wallnuts,

Fruits.



Walnuts, though the meaner sort come short, the Gentlemen step not farre behind those of other parts; many of them conceiuing like delight to graffe and plant, and the soyle yeelding it selfe as ready to receyue and foster. Yet one speciall priuiledge, which the neerenesse to the South, the fitnessse of some grounds standing vpon lyme stones, the wel growing of Vines, and the pleasant taste of their Grapes, doe seeme to graunt, I haue not hitherto knowne by any to bee put in practise, and that is, the making of Wines: the triall would require little cost, and (perhaps) requite it with great aduantage.

For fewell, there groweth generally in all parts great *Fewell*. store of furze, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, the better growne, French, & in some, good quantitie of Broome. The East quarters of the Shire are not destitute of Copswoods, nor they of (almost) on intolerable price: but in most of the West, either nature hath denied that comodity, or want of good husbandry lost it. Their few parcels yet preserved, are principally employed to coaling, for blowing of Tynne. This lacke they supply, either by Stone cole, fetched out of Wales, or by dried Turfes, some of which are also conuerted into coale, to serue the Tynners turne.

Timber hath in *Cornwall*, as in other places, taken an *Timber*. vniuersall downefall, which the Inhabitants begin now, and shall heereafter rue more at leisure: Shipping, howsing, and vessell, haue bred this consumption: neither doth any man (wel nere) seek to repayre so apparant and important a decay. As for the statute Standles, commonly called Hawketrees, the breach of the sea, & force of the weather doe so pare and gall them, that they can



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pasle vnder no better title then scar-crowes.

*Breathing life.* Among creatures of a breathing life, I will only note such as minister some particular cause of remembrance.

*Wormes.* Touching venimous Wormes, *Cornwall* can plead no such Charter of natures exemption, as *Ireland*. The countrey people retaine a conceite, that the *Snakes*, by their breathing about a hazell wand, doe make a stone ring of blew colour, in which there appeareth the yellow figure of a *Snake*, & that beasts which are stung, being giuen to drink of the water wherein this stone hath bene soked, will therethrough recouer. There was such a one bestowed on me, and the giuer allowed to haue seene a part of the stick sticking in it: but *Penes authorem sit fides.*

*Martin Trewynard.* This mention of *Snakes*, calleth to my remembrance, how not long since, a merry *Cornish* Gentleman tryed that old fable to be no fable, which sheweth the dangerous entertayning of such a ghest. For he hauing gotten one of that kind, and broken out his teeth (wherein consisteth his venome) vsed to carrie him about in his bosome, to set him to his mouth, to make him licke his spittle, & when he came amongst Gentlewomen, would cast him out suddenly, to put them in feare: but in the end, their vaine dread proued safer then his foole-hardinesse: for as he once walked alone, and was kissing this gentle playfellow, the *Snake* in good earnest, with a stumpe, either newly growne vp, or not fully pulled out, bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began so to rankle and swell, that by the time hee had knocked this foule player on the head, & was come to his place of abode, his mouth was scarce able to contayne it. Fayne was



was he therefore to shew his mishap, and by gestures to craue ayd in earnest of the Gentlewomen, whom hee had aforetime often scared in sport.

Of all maner vermine, *Cornish* houses are most pestred with *Rats*, a brood very hurtfull for deuouring of meat, clothes, and writings by day; and alike cumbersome through their crying and ratling, while they daunce their gallop gallyards in the rooſe at night.

Strangers, at their first comming into the *West* parts, doe complayne that they are viſited with the ſlowe ſixe-legged walkers, and yet the cleanly home-borne finde no ſuch annoyance. It may proceed from ſome lurking naturall effect of the Climate; as wee read, that the trauailers who paſſe the Equinoctiall, doe there loſe this manlike hunting vermine, and vpon their returne recouer them againe.

The other beaſtes which *Cornewall* breedeth, ſerue either for Venerie, or meate, or neceſſary vſes. Beaſtes of Venerie perſecuted for their caſe, or damagefeſſance; are *Marternes*, *Squirrels*, *Foxes*, *Badgers*, and *Otters*. Profitable for ſkinne and fleſh, *Hares*, *Conies* and *Deere*. The *Foxe* planteth his dwelling in the ſteep cliffes by the ſea ſide; where he poſſeſſeth holds, ſo many in number, ſo dangerous for acceſſe, and ſo full of windings, as in a manner it falleth out a matter impoſſible to diſſeyze him of this his ancient inheritance. True it is, that ſometime when he marcheth abroad on forraying, to reuitaile his *Male-pardus*, the Captaine hunters, diſcouering his ſallies by their *Eſpyals*, doe lay their ſouldier-like Hounds, his borne enemies, in ambuſh betweene him and home; and ſo with *Har* and *Tue* purſue him to the death. Then maſter *Reignard* ranſacketh euery corner of his wily



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skonce, and besturreth the vntmost of his nimble stumps to quit his coate from their iawes. He crosseth brookes, to make them lose the sent, he slippeth into couerts, to steale out of sight, he casteth and coasteth the Countrie, to get the start of the way, and if hee be so met, as he find himselfe ouermatched, he abideth, and biddeth them battell, first sending the myre of his tayle against their eyes, in lieu of shot, and then manfully closing at hand-blowes, with the sword of his teeth, not forgetting yet, the whiles, to make an honourable retrainet, with his face still turned towardes the enemy: by which meanes, hauing once recovered his fortress, he then giues the *Fico*, to all that his aduersaries can by sledge, force, myne, sword, assault, or famine, attempt against him.

*Otters.*

The Otters, though one in kind, haue yet two severall places of haunt: some keepe the Cliffes, and there breede, and feede on Sea-fish; others liue in the fresh ryuers, and trade not so farre downe, who being lesse stored with prouision, make bold now and then to visite the land, and to breake their fast, vpon the goodmans Lambs, or the goodwiues pultrie.

Of Conies, there are here and there some few little Warrens, scantily worth the remembring.

*Deere  
fallow.*

Cornwall was stored not long since with many Parkes of fallow Deere. But king *Henric* the eight being perswaded (as it is said) by Sir *Richard Pollard*, that those belonging to the Duke, could steed him with little pleasure in so remote a part, and would yeeld him good profit, if they were leased out at an improoued rent, did condescend to their disparking. So foure of them tooke



tooke a fall together, to wit, *Cary bullock*, *Liskerd*, *Restormel* and *Lanteglos*. Howbeit, this good husbandrie came short of the deuilers promise, and the Kings expectation: wherethrough the one was shent for the attempt, and the other discontented with the effect. Notwithstanding, as Princes examples are euer taken for warrantable precedents to the subjects: so most of the *Cornish* Gentlemen preferring gaine to delight, or making gaine their delight, shortly after followed the like practise, and made their Deere leape ouer the Pale to giue the bullockes place.

Parkes yet remaining, are in East Hundred, *Poole*, *Sir Parkes*. *Jonathan Trelawnyes*: newly reuiued, *Halton*, *M. Rouses*, lately impaled: and *Newton*, *M. Coringtons*, almost decayed. In West Hundred, *Boconnock*, *Sir Reginald Mohuns*. In Powder Hundred, *Caryhayes*, *M. Treadmons*. In Stratton Launcels, *M. Chamonds*. In Kener Hundred, *Trelawarren*, *M. Wyruans*: and *Merther*, *M. Reskymers*.

Red Deere, this Shire breedeth none, but onely receiueth such, as in the Summer season raunge thither out of *Deuon*: to whome the Gentlemen bordering on their haunt, afford so course entertainment, that without better pleading their heeles, they are faine to deliuer vp their carcases for a pledge, to answer their trespasses.

Beastes seruing for meate onely, are Pigs, Goates, Sheepe, and Rother cattell. For meate, draught, and plowing, Oxen: for carriage, and riding, horses: for gard, attendance, and pleasure, Dogs of sundrie sorts.

What time the Shire, through want of good manurance, lay waste and open, the Sheepe had generally



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little bodies, and course fleeces, so as their Wooll bare no better name, then of *Cornish* hayre, and for such hath (from all auncientie) beene transported, without paying custome. But since the grounds began to receiue enclosure and dressing for Tillage, the nature of the soyle hath altered to a better graine, and yeeldeth nourishment in greater aboundance, and goodnesse, to the beastes that pasture thereupon: So as, by this meanes (and let not the owners commendable industrie, turne to their surcharging preiudice, least too soone they grow wearie of well doing) *Cornish* Sheepe come but little behind the Easterne flocks, for bignes of mould, finenesse of Wooll, often breeding, speedie fattening, and price of sale, and in my conceyte equall, if not exceede them in sweetnesse of taste, and freedome from rottenesse and such other contagions. As for their number, while euerie dweller hath some, though none keepe many, it may summe the totall to a iolly rate. Most of the *Cornish* sheepe haue no hornes, whose wooll is finer in qualitie, as that of the horned more in quantitie: yet, in some places of the Countie there are that carrie foure hornes.

*Cattell.* The *Devon* and *Somersetshire* graziers, feede yeerely great droues of Cattell in the North quarter of *Cornwall*, and vtter them at home, which notwithstanding, Beefe, Whitfull, Leather or Tallow, beare not any extraordinarie price in this Countie, beyond the rate of other places: and yet, the oportunitie of so many Hauens, tempteth the Marchants (I doubt me, beyond their power of resistance) now and then to steale a transportation, and besides, vttereth no small quantitie for the reuitailing of weather-driven shippes. Some Gentle-



Gentlemen suffer their beastes to runne wilde, in their Woods and waste grounds, where they are hunted and killed with Crossebowes, and Peeeces, in the maner of Deere, and by their fiercenesse, and watinesse, seeme to haue put on a part of the others nature. Each Oxe hath his seuerall name, vpon which the driuers call aloud, both to direct and giue them courage as they are at worke.

The *Cornish* horses, commonly are hardly bred, *Horses.* coursely fed, low of stature, quicke in trauell, and (after their growth and strength) able inough for continuance: which sort proue most seruiceable for a rough and hilly Countrie. But verie few of them (through the owners fault) retaine long this their naturall goodnesse. For after two yeeres age, they vse them to carrie sackes of Sand, which boweth downe, and weakneth their backes, and the next Summer they are imployed in harrowing, which marreth their pace. Two meanes that so quaille also their stomackes, and abate their strength, as the first rider findeth them ouer-broken to his hands. Howbeit now, from naught, they are almost come to nought: For since the Statute 12. of *Henry* the eight, which enableth euerie man to seize vpon horses that pastured in Commons, if they were vnder a certaine lise, the Sherifes officers, reckoning themselves specially priuiledged to poll in their masters yeere, haue of late times, whether by his commandement, or sufferance, accustomed to driue those waste grounds, and to seize on those not voluntarie statute-breaking Titts, so as nature denying a great harace, and these carrying away the little, it resteth, that hereafter, not the dammes Foale, but the dames Trotters, be trusted vnto. This co-



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consideration hath made me entertaine a conceite, that ordinarie Husbandmen should doe well to quit breeding  
*Moyles.* of Horses, and betake themselues to Moyles: for that is a beast, which will fare hardly, liue verie long, drawe indifferently well, and carrie great burdens, and hath also a pace swift, and easie enough, for their Mill and market seruice. By which meanes, looke what is abated from the vsuall number of Hacknies, should (with a gainefull recompence) be added to their goodnes: and hereof this quarter hath already taken some experiment. For, not long since, it hapned that one brought ouer an hee Asse, from *France*, because of the strangenesse of the beast (as euerie thing where it comes first, serues for a wonder) who following his kind, begat many monsters, *viz.* Moyles, and for monsters indeed, the Countrey people admired them, yea, some were so wise, as to knocke on the head, or giue away this issue of his race, as vncouth mongrels.

*Birds.* Amongst liuing things on the land, after beastes, follow Birds, who seeke harbour on the earth at night, though the ayre bee the greatest place of their haunt by day.

Of tame Birds, *Cornwall* hath Doues, Geese, Ducks, Peacocks, *Ginney* duckes, *China* geese, *Barbarie* hennies, and such like.

Of wild, Quaille, Raile, Partridge, Fesant, Plouer, Snyte, Wood-doue, Heathcocke, Powte, &c.

*Wood-cockes.* But, amongst all the rest, the Inhabitants are most beholden to the Woodcockes, who (when the season of the yeere affordeth) focke to them in great abundance. They arriue first on the North-coast, where almost euerie hedge serueth for a Roade, and euerie place  
shoote



shoote for Springles to take them. From whence, as the moyst places which supplie them food, beginne to freeze vp, they draw towards those in the South coast, which are kept more open by the Summers neerer neighbourhood: and when the Summers heate (with the same effect from a contrarie cause) drieth vp those plashes, nature and necessitie guide their returne to the Northren wetter soyle againe.

Of Hawkes, there are *Marlions*, *Sparhawkes*, *Hobbies*, *Hawkes*, and somewhere *Lannards*. As for the Sparhawk, though shee serue to flie little aboue fixe weekes in the yeere, and that onely at the Partridge, where the Faulkner and Spanels must also now and then spare her extraordinarie assistance; yet both *Cornish* and *Deuonshire men* employ so much trauaile in seeking, watching, taking, manning, nussling, dreting, curing, bathing, carrying, and mewing them, as it must needes proceede from a greater folly, that they cannot discerne their folly herein. To which you may adde, their busie, dangerous, discourteous, yea, and sometimes despitiful stealing one from another of the Egges and young ones, who, if they were allowed to aire naturally, and quietly, there would bee store sufficient, to kill not onely the Partridges, but euen all the good-huswiues Chickens in a Countrie.

Of singing Birds, they haue Lynnets, Goldfinches, Ruddockes, *Canarie* birds, Blacke-birds, Thrushes, and diuers other; but of Nightingals, few, or none at all, whether through some naturall antipathie, betweene them and the soyle (as *Plinie* writeth, that *Crete* fostereth *Nat. Hist.* not any Owles, nor *Rhodes* Eagles, nor *Larius lacus* in *li. 10.* *Italy* Storkes) or rather for that the Countrey is generally

H

bare



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bare of couert and woods, which they effect, I leaue to be discusſed by others.

Not long ſithence, there came a ſlocke of Birds into *Cornwall*, about Harueſt ſeaſon, in bigneſſe not much exceeding a Sparrow, which made a ſoule ſpoyle of the Apples. Their bills were thwarted croſſe-wiſe at the end, and with theſe they would cut an Apple in two, at one ſnap, eating onely the kernels. It was taken at firſt, for a forbidden token, and much admired, but, ſoone after, notice grew, that *Gloceſter Shire*, and other Apple Countries, haue them an ouer-familiar harme.

*Swallows* In the Weſt parts of *Cornwall*, during the Winter ſeaſon, Swallowes are found ſitting in old deepe Tynne-workes, and holes of the ſea Cliffes; but touching their lurking places, *Olaus Magnus* maketh a farre ſtranger report. For he ſaith, that in the North parts of the world, as Summer weareth out, they clap mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and legge in legge, and ſo after a ſweete ſinging, fall downe into certaine great lakes or pooles amongſt the Canes, from whence at the next Spring, they receiue a new reſurrection; and hee addeth for prooſe hereof, that the Fiſhermen, who make holes in the Ice, to dip vp ſuch fiſh with their nets, as reſort thither for breathing, doe ſometimes light on theſe Swallowes, congealed in clods, of a flymie ſubſtance, and that carrying them home to their Stoues, the warmth reſtoreth them to life and flight: this I haue ſeene confirmed alſo, by the relation of a *Venetian* Ambaſſadour, employed in *Poland*, and heard auowed by trauaylers in thoſe parts: Wherethrough I am induced to giue it a place of probabilitie in my mind, and of report in this treatiſe.

After



After hauing thus laid open euerie particular of the land, naturall order leadeth my next labour, to bee imployed about the water, and the things incident there-  
unto; the water I seuer into fresh and salt. *Water.*

Touching fresh Water, euerie hill wel-neere sendeth forth plentifull, fresh, cleare, and pleasant springs, all profitable for moystning the ground, and wholesome for mans vse, & diuers by running through veines of Mettals, supposed also medicinable for sundrie diseases, of which more in their particular places. These springs, (as seuerall persons assembling, make a multitude) take aduantage of the falling grounds, to vnite in a greater strength, and beget Ryuers, which yet are more in number, and swifter in course, then deepe in bottom, or extended in largenesse. For they worke out their bed through an earth, full of Rockes and stones, suting therethrough, the nature onely of some speciall fishes, of which kind are, Minowes, Shoats, Eeles, and Lampreys. The rest are common to other Shires, but the *Shote* in a maner peculiar to *Deuon* and *Cornwall*, in shape and colour he resembleth the Trowt: howbeit in bignesse and goodnesse, commeth farre behind him. His baites are flies and Tag-wormes, which the *Cornish* English terme Angle-touches. Of the Ryuers and Hauens which they make, occasion will be ministred vs to speake particularly in the next booke; and therefore it shall suffice to name the chiefeest here in generall, which are on the South coast; Tamer, Tavy, Lîner, Seaton, Loo, Foy, Fala, Lo. On the North, Camel, Hala.

Of fresh water Ponds, either cast out by nature, or wrought out by Art, *Cornwall* is stored with verie few, though the site of so many narrow vallies offereth ma-



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*Sea.* ny, with the onely charge of rayfing an head. But the Oceans plentifull beames darken the affecting of this pettie starlight : touching whose nature and properties, for his saltnesse in taste, strength in bearing, course in ebbing and flowing, the effects are so well knowne to the vulgar, as they neede not any particular relation; and the causes so controuersed amongst the learned, as it passeth mine abilitie to moderate the question : onely this I will note, that somewhat before a tempest, if the sea-water bee flashed with a sticke or Oare, the same casteth a bright shining colour, and the drops thereof resemble sparckles of fire, as if the waues were turned into flames, which the Saylers terme

*Briny.* *Briny.*

*Salt mls.* Amongst other commodities afforded by the sea, the Inhabitants make vse of diuers his creekes, for griste-milles, by thwarting a bancke from side to side, in which a floud-gate is placed with two leaues : these the flowing tyde openeth, and after full sea, the waight of the ebbe closeth fast, which no other force can doe : and so the imprisoned water payeth the ransome of dryuing an vnder-shoote wheele for his enlargement.

Ilands, *S. Nicholas* in the mouth of *Plymouth*, *S. George* before *Loo*, *S. Michaels Mount*, and the Iles of *Scilly*.

*Hauens.* Hauens on the South coast there are, *Plymouth*, *Loo*, *Foy*, *Falmouth*, *Helford*, and the Rode of *Mounts bay*. On the North, *S. Ies*, and *Padstowe*, of which more hereafter.

Diuers of these are dayly much endammaged by the earth which the Tynners cast vp in their working, and the rayne floods wash downe into the riuers, from whence



whence it is discharged in the hauens, and shouldreth the sea out of his ancient possession, or at least, encrocheth vpon his depth. To remedy this, an Act of Parliament was made 23. H. 8. that none should labour in Tynneworks, neere the *Deuon* and *Cornish* hauens: but whether it aymed not at the right cause, or hath not taken his due execution, little amendement appeareth thereby for the present, and lesse hope may be conceyued for the future.

Yet this earth being through such meanes conuerted into sand, enricheth the husbandman equally with that *Sand*. of *Paclolus*: for after the sea hath seasoned it with his salt and fructifying moysture, his waues worke vp to the shore a great part thereof (together with more of his owne store, grated from the cliffes) and the Tillers, some by Barges and Boats, others by horses and waines, doe fetch it, & therewith dresse their grounds. This sand is of diuers kinds, colours, and goodnesse: the kinds, some bigger, some lesser, some hard, some easie. The colours are answerable to the next Cliffes. The goodnesse increaseth as it is taken farther out of the Sea.

Some haue also vsed to carry vp into their grounds the Ose or salt water mudde, and found good profit thereby, though not equalling the sand.

To this purpose also serueth Orewood, which is a weed either growing vpon the rockes vnder high water marke, or broken from the bottome of the sea by rough weather, and cast vpon the next shore by the wind and flood. The first sort is reaped yeerely, and thereby bettereth in quantity and qualitie: the other must be taken when the first tyde bringeth it, or else the next



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change of winde will carry it away. His vse serueth for barly land. Some accustomed to burne it on heapes in pits at the cliffe side, and so conuerted the same to a kind of wood; but the noysome saour hath cursed it out of the countrey. This Floteore is now and then found naturally formed like rus, combs, and such like: as if the sea would equall vs in apparel, as it resembleth the land for all sorts of liuing creatures.

*Shelles &  
Nuts.*

The sea strond is also strowed with sundry fashioned & coloured shels, of so diuersified and pretty workmanship, as if Nature were for her pastime disposed to shew her skil in trifles. With these are found moreover, certain Nuts, somewhat resembling a sheepes kidney, saue that they are flatter: the outside consisteth of a hard darke coloured rinde: the inner part, of a kernell voyd of any taste, but not so of vertue, especially for women trauayling in childbirth, if at least, old wiues tales may deserue any credit. If I become blame-worthy in speaking of such toys, *Scipio* and *Lelins* shall serue for my patrons, who helde it no shame to spend time in their gathering.

*Shipping.*

But to carie you from these trifles, you shall vnderstand, that *Cornwall* is stored with many sorts of shipping, (for that terme is the *genus* to them all) namely, they haue Cock-boats for passengers, Sayn-boats for taking of Pilcherd, Fisher-boates for the coast, Barges for sand, Lighters for burthen, and Batkes and Ships for trafficke: of all which feuerally to particularize, were *confessarij minutias*, and therefore I will omit to discourse of them, or of the wrackes proceeding from them, to their great damage, and the finders petty benefit, to whom, he that inioyeth the Admirals right, by the com-

*Wracke.*



mon custome alloweth a moytie for his labour.

But though I shunne tediousnesse herein, I feare lest *Fish.*  
I shal breede you *Nauseam*, while I play the fishmonger:  
and yet, so large a commoditie may not passe away in  
silence. I will therefore, with what briefnes I can, shew  
you, what they are, when they come, where they  
haunt, with what baite they may be trayned, with what  
engine taken, and with what dressing saued.

Herein we will first begin with the Peall, Trowe,  
and Sammon, because they partake of both salt and  
fresh water, breeding in the one, and living in the o-  
ther.

The Trowe and Peall come from the Sea, be- *Trowe*  
tweene March and Midsummer, and passe vp into the *& Peall.*  
fresh ryuers, to shed their spawne. They are mostly ta-  
ken with a hooke-net, made like the Easterne Weelyes,  
which is placed in the stickellest part of the streame (for  
there the fish chiefly seeketh passage) and kept abroad  
with certaine hoopes, hauing his smaller end fastned  
against the course of the water, and his mouth open to  
receiue the fish, while he fareth vp by night.

The Sammons principall accesse, is betweene Mi- *Sammons*  
chaelmas and Christmas: for then, and not before, the  
ryuers can afford them competent depth. A time for-  
bidden to take them in, by the Statute thirteene of *Richard*  
*the second*: but if they should bee allowed this  
priuiledge in *Cornwall*, the Inhabitants might vriterly  
quit all hope of good by them, for the rest of the yeere.  
They are refettest (that is fattest) at their first comming  
from the Sea, and passe vp as high as any water can car-  
rie them, to spawne the more safely, and, to that end,  
take aduantage of the great raynie fouds. After Christ-



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mas, they returne to the Sea, altogether spent & out of season, whome, as the spring time commeth on, their fry doe follow: and it hath beene obserued, that they (as also the Trowt and Peall) haunt the same ryuers where they first were bred. Vpon the North coast, and to the Westwards of Foy, few or none are takē, either through those ryuers shallownesse, or their secret dislike. To catch them, sundrie deuices are put in practise: one is, with the hooke and line, where they vse Flies for their baite: another, with the Sammon speare, a weapon like *Neptunes Mace*, bearded at the points. With this, one standeth watching in the darke night, by the deepe pooles, where the Sammons worke their bed for spawning, while another maketh light with a waze of reed. The Sammon naturally resorteth to the flame, playing in and out, and therethrough is discerned, strooken and drawne on land by a cord fastned to the speare. The third and more profitable meanes of their taking, is by hutches. A head of Fagots, or stones, is made acrosse the ryuer, and his greatest part let out, through a square roome therein, whose vpper side giueth passage to the water by a grate, but denieth into the fish, and the lower admitteth his entrie, thorow certaine thicke laths, couched slope-wise one against another, but so narrowly, as he can find no way of returne, while the streame tosseth him hither and thither, and the laths ends gall him, if he stumble on the place.

They vse also to take Sammons and Trowts, by groping, tickling them vnder the bellies, in the Pooles where they houer, vntill they lay hold on them with their hands, & so throw them on land. Touching these, one scribling of the ryuer *Lyner*, rymed as ensueth:

*The*



**T**He store-house of Sunnes cheuisance,  
The clocke whose measures time doth dance,  
The Moones vassall, the Lord of chance,

Oceanus;

Ere yeeres compasse his circle end,  
From hugie bosome, where they wend,  
His scaly broode to greet doth send,

His wife Tellus.

Some haile but with the coasting shore,  
Some multiplie the Harbours store,  
Some farre into the ryuers bore,

Amongst therest.

A threefold rowt, of Argus bew,  
Kind to encrease, foes to eschew,  
With Lyners supple mantle blew,

Themselves reuest.

What time, enricht by Phoebus rayes,  
The Alder his new wealth displayes  
Of budded groates, and welcome payes

Vnto the Spring,

The Trowts, of middle growth begin,  
And eygall peizd, twixt either finne,  
At wonted hoste Dan Lyners Inne,

Take their lodging.

Next, as the dayes vp earely rise,  
In com's the Peall, whose smaller sise,  
In his more store, and oft supplies,

A praise doth find.

Lastly, the Sammon, king of fish,  
Fils with good cheare the Christmas dish,  
Teaching that season must relish

Each in his kind.

I

And

It is said,  
that the fish  
commeth,  
when the  
Alder leafe  
is growne to  
the breadth  
of a groate.



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### And of the Sammon in particular.

**N**ow to the Sammon, king of fish, a trice,  
Against whose state, both skill and will conspire,  
Paine brings the fewell, and gaine blowes the fire,  
That hand may execute the heads denice.  
Some build his house, but his thence issue barre,  
Some make his meashie bed, but reave his rest:  
Some giue him meate, but leaue it not digest,  
Some tickle him, but are from pleasing farre.  
Another troope com's in with fire and sword,  
Yet cowardly, close counterwaite his way,  
And where he doth in streame, mistrustlesse play,  
Fail'd with nights robe, they stalke the shore aboard.  
One offers him the daylight in a waze,  
As if darknesse alone contriued wiles:  
But new Neptune, his mate, at land, the whiles,  
With forked Mace, deere school's his foolish gaze.  
Poore Fish, not praying, that art made a pray,  
And at thy natue home find'st greatest harme,  
Though dread warne, swiftnesse guide, and strength thee arme,  
Thy neerenesse, greatnesse, goodnesse, thee betray.

*Hauen  
fish.*

In the Hauens, great store, and diuers sorts of fish,  
some at one time of the yeere, and some at another, doe  
haunt the depthes and shallowes, while the lesser flie  
the greater, and they also are pursued by a bigger,  
each preying one vpon another, and all of them ac-  
customing, once in the yeere, to take their kind of the  
fresh water. They may bee diuided into three kinds,  
shell, flat, and round fish. Of shell fish, there are Wrin-  
kles,



kles, Limpets, Cockles, Muscles, Shrimps, Crabs, Lobsters, and Oysters.

Of flat fish, Rayes, Thorn-backes, Soles, Flowkes, Dabs, Playces.

Of round fish, Brit, Sprat, Barne, Smelts, Whiting, Scad, Chad, Sharkes, Cudles, Eeles, Conger, Bass, Millet, Whirlepole, and Porpose. The generall way of *Taking* killing these (that is the Fishermans bloudie terme, for generall. this cold-blouded creature) is by Weares, Hakings, Saynes, Tuckes, and Tramel.

The Weare is a frith, reaching slope-wise through *Weare.* the Ose, from the land to low water marke, and hauing in it, a bunt or cod with an eye-hooke, where the fish entring, vpon their comming backe with the ebbe, are stopped from issuing out againe, forsaken by the water, and left drie on the Ose.

For the Haking, certaine stakes are pitched in the *Haking.* Ose at low water, athwart some Creeke, from shore to shore, to whose feete they fasten a Net, and at full-sea draw the ypper part thereof to their stops, that the fish may not retire with the ebbe, but be taken, as in the Weares.

The Sayne is a net, of about fortie fathome in length, *Sayne.* with which they encompasse a part of the Sea, and drawe the same on land by two ropes, fastned at his ends, together with such fish, as lighteth within his precinct.

The Tucke carrieth a like fashion, saue that it is narrower meashed, and (therefore scarce lawfull) with a long bunt in the midst: the Tramel differeth not much *Tucke.* from the shape of this bunt, and serueth to such vse as *Tramell.* the Weare and Haking.



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*Particu-  
lar taking*

The particular taking of sundrie kinds of fishes, is almost as diuers as themselves. Wrinckles, Limpets, Cockles, and Muscles, are gathered by hand, vpon the rockes and sands. Many of the Crabs breede in the shels of Cockles, and of the Lobsters in those of Wrinckles, as my selfe haue seene: being growne, they come forth, and liue in holes of Rockes, from whence, at low water, they are dragged out, by a long crooke of yron.

The Shrimps are dipped vp in shallow water by the shore side, with little round nets, fastned to a staffe, not much vnlike that which is vsed for darning of Larkes.

*Oysters.*

The Oysters (besides gathering by hand, at a great ebbe) haue a peeuliar dredge, which is a thicke strong net, fastned to three spils of yron, and drawne at the boates sterne, gathering whatsoever it meeteth, lying in the bottome of the water, out of which, when it is taken vp, they cull the Oysters, and cast away the residue, which they terme gard, and serueth as a bed for the Oysters to breed in. It is held, that there are of them male, and female. The female, about May, and Iune, haue in them a certaine kind of milke, which they then shead, and whereof the Oyster is engendered. The little ones, at first, cleaue in great numbers, to their mothers shell, from whence, waxing bigger, they weane themselves, and towards Michaelmas, fall away. The Countrey people long retained a conceit, that in Summertime they weare out of kind (as in deed the milkie are) but some Gentlemen making experiment of the contrarie, began to cate them at all seasons, wherethrough, by spending them oftner and in greater quantitie, by spoyling the little ones, and by casting away the vnseasonable, there ensued a scarcitie, which scarcitie brought



brought a dearth; the dearth bred a sparing; and the sparing restored a plenty againe. They haue a propertie, though taken out of the water, to open against the flood time, and to close vpon the ebbe, or before, if they bee touched, the which, not long since occasioned a ridiculous chaunce, while one of them through his soudaine shutting, caught in his owne defence, three yong Mice by the heades, that of malice prepened, had conspired to deuoure him, and so trebled the valour of the cleft block, which griped *Milo* by the hands.

Nature hath strowed the shore with such plenty of these Shel-fishes, as thereby shee warranteth the poore from dread of staruing: for every day they may gather sufficient to preserve their life, though not to please their appetite, which, ordinarie with vs, was miraculous to the *Rockellers* in their sledge 1572.

After Shel-fish succedeth the free-fish, so termed, because he wanteth this shelly bulwarke.

Amongst these, the Flowk, Sole and Playce followe the tyde vp into the fresh riuers, where, at lowe water the Countrey people finde them by treading, as they wade to seeke them, and so take them vp with their hands. They vse also to poche them with an instrument somewhat like the Sammon-speare.

Of Eccles there are two sorts: the one Valsen, of best taste, comming from the fresh riuers, when the great raine floods after September doe breake their beds, and carry them into the sea: the other, bred in the salt water, & called a Conger Ecce, which afterwards, as his bignes increaseth, ventreth out into the maine Ocean, & is enfranchised a Burgesse of that vast comon wealth: but in harbor they are take mostly by Spillers made of a cord,



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

many fathoms in length, to which diuers lesser and shorter are tyed at a little distance, and to each of these a hooke is fastened with bayt: this Spiller they sincke in the sea where those Fishes haue their accustomed haunt, and the next morning take it vp againe with the beguiled fish.

For catching of Whiting and Basse, they vse a thred, so named, because it consisteth of a long smal lyne with a hooke at the end, which the Fisherman letteth slip out of his hand by the Boat side to the bottome of the water, and feeling the fish caught by the stirring of the lyne, draweth it vp againe with his purchase. The Porpoises are shaped very bigge and blacke. These chase the smaller schoels of fish from the mayne sea into the hauens, leaping vp and downe in the water, tayle after top, and one after another, puffing like a fat lubber out of breath, and following the fish with the flood, so long as any depth will serue to beare them; by which means they are sometimes intercepted: for the Borderers watching vntill they be past farre vp into some narrow creeke, get belowe them with their Boats, and cast a strong corded net athwart the streame, with which, and their lowd and continuall showting and noyse making, they fray and stop them from retyring, vntill the ebbe haue abandoned them to the hunters mercy, who make shortworke with them, and (by an olde custome) share them amongst all the assistants with such indifferencie, as if a woman with child bee present, the babe in her wombe is gratified with a portion: a poynt also obserued by the Spearehunters in taking of Sammons.

*Fish on  
the coast.*

Now from within harbour, we will launch out into the deepe, and see what luck of fish God there shall send

*vs.*

*vs,*



ys, which (so you talke not of Hares or such viccouth things, for that proues as ominous to the fishermā, as the beginning a voyage on the day when Childermas day fell, doth to the Mariner) may succeed very profitable: for the coast is plentifully stored, both with those fore-remembred, enlarged to a bigger size, & diuers other, as namely of shellfish, Sea-hedge-hogs, Scallops & Sheath-fish. Of flat, Brets, Turbets, Dornes, Holybut. Round, Pilcherd, Herring, Pollock, Mackrell, Gurnard, Illeck, Tub, Breame, Oldwife, Hake, Dogfish, Lounp, Cunner, Rockling, Cod, Wrothe, Becket, Haddock, Guit-head, Rough-hound, Squary Sead, Seale, Tunny, and many others, *quos nunc, &c.*

The Sheath, or Rator-fish, resembleth in length and bignesse a mans finger, and in taste, the Lobster, but reputed of greater restorative.

The Sea-hedge-hogge, of like or more goodnesse, is enclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loafe of bread, handsomely wrought and pincked, and garded by an viter skinn full of prickles, as the land Vrchin. But the least fish in bignes, greatest for gaine, and most in number, is the Pilcherd: they come to take their kind of the fresh (as the rest) betweene haruest and Alhallontyde, and were wont to pursue the Brit, vpon which they feede, into the hauens, but are now forestalled on the coast by the Drouers and Sayners. The Drouers hang certaine square nets athwart the tyde, thorovv which the schoell of Pilchard passing, leaue many behind intangled in the meashes. When the nets are so filled, the Drouers take them vp, cleanse them, and let them fall againe.

The Sayners complayne vvith open mouth, that



### *The suruey of Cornwall.*

these drouers worke much preiudice to the Commonwealth of fishermen, and reape thereby small gaine to themselves: for (say they) the taking of some few, breaketh and scattereth the whole schoels, and frayeth them from approaching the shore: neither are those thus taken, marchantable, by reason of their brusing in the meash. Let the crafts-masters decide the controuersie.

*Saynes.*

The Sayne, is in fashion, like that within harbour, but of a farre larger proportion. To each of these, there commonly belong three or foure boates, carrying about sixe men apeece: with which, when the season of the yeere and weather serueth, they lie houerling vpon the coast, and are directed in their worke, by a Balker, or Huer, who standeth on the Cliffe side, and from thence, best discerneth the quantitie and course of the Pilcherd: according whereunto, hee cundeth (as they call it) the Master of each boate (who hath his eye still fixed vpon him) by crying with a lowd voice, whistling through his fingers, and wheazing certing diuersified and significant signes, with a bush, which hee holdeth in his hand. At his appointment they cast out their Net, draw it to either hand, as the Schoell lyeth, or fareth, beate with their Oares to keepe in the Fish, and at last, either close and tucke it vp in the Sea, or draw the same on land, with more certaine profit, if the ground bee not rough of rockes. After one companie haue thus shot their Net, another beginneth behind them, and so a third, as oportunitie serueth. Being so taken, some, the Countrie people, who attend with their horses and paniers at the Cliffes side, in great numbers, doe buy and carrie home, the larger remainder, is by the Marchant, greedily and speedily seized vpon. They



They are saued three maner of wayes: by fuming, pref-<sup>Sauing.</sup> sing, or pickelling. For euery of which, they are first salted and piled vp row by row in square heapes on the ground in some seller, which they terme, Bulking, where they so remaine for some ten daies, vntil the superfluous moysture of the bloud and salt be soked from them: which accomplished, they rip the bulk, and saue the residue of the salt for another like seruice. Then those which are to bee ventred for *Fraunce*, they pack in staunch hogsheds, so to keepe them in their pickle. Those that serue for the hotter Countries of *Spaine* and *Italie*, they vsed at first to fume, by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one, in a house built for the nonce, & there drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire, from whence they purchased the name of *Fumados*.<sup>Fumados.</sup> but now, though the terme still remaine, that trade is giuen ouer: and after they haue bene ripped out of the bulk, reffed vpon sticks, & washed, they pack them orderly in hogsheds made purposely leake, which after ward they presse with great waights, to the end the traine may soke from them into a vessell placed *Trayne.* in the ground to receyue it.

In packing, they keepe a iust tale of the number that euery hogshedd containeth, which otherwise may turne to the Marchants preiudice: for I haue heard, that when they are brought to the place of sale, the buyer openeth one hogshedd at aduentures; and if hee finde the same not to answere the number figured on the outside, hee abateth a like proportion in euery other, as there wanted in that. The trayne is well solde, as employed to diuers vses, and welneere acquiteth the cost in sauing, and the sauing setteth almost an infi-



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

nite number of women and children on worke, to their great aduantage: for they are allowed a peny for euery lasts carriage (a last is ten thousand) and as much for bulking, walhing, and packing them, whereby a lusty huswife may earne three shillings in a night; for towards the euening they are mostly killed.

*Venting.*

This commoditie at first carried a very lowe price, and serued for the inhabitants cheapest prouision: but of late times, the deare sale beyond the seas hath so increased the number of takers, and the takers iarring and brawling one with another, and for closing the fishes taking their kind within harbour, so decreased the number of the take, as the price daily extendeth to an higher rate, equalling the proportion of other fish: a matter which yet I reckon not preiudiciall to the Commonwealth, seeing there is store sufficient of other victuals, and that of these a twentieth part will serue the Countries need, and the other nineteene passe into forraine Realmes with a gainefull vterance.

The Sayners profit in this trade is vncertayne, as depending vpon the seas fortune, which hee long attendeth, and often with a bootlesse trauaile: but the Pilcherd Marchant may reape a speedy, large, and assured benefit, by dispatching the buying, sauing and selling to the transporters, within little more then three moneths space. Howbeit, diuers of them, snatching at wealth ouer-hastily, take mony beforehand, and binde themselves for the same, to deliuer Pilcherd ready saued to the transporter, at an vnder-rate, and so cut their fingers. This venting of Pilcherd enhaunced greatly the price of cask, whereon all other sorts of wood were conuerted to that vse: and yet this scanty supplying a remedie, there



there was a statute made 25. *Eliz.* that from the last of June 1594. no stranger should transport beyond the seas any Pilcherd or other fish in cask, vlesse hee did bring *Caske.* into the Realme, for euery sixe tunnes, two hundred of clapboord fit to make cask, and so rateably, vpon payne of forfeiting the sayd Pilcherd or fish. This Acte to continue before the next Parliament, which hath reuiued the same, vntill his (yet not knowne) succeder.

The Pilcherd are pursued and deuoured by a bigger kinde of fish, called a Plusher, being somewhat like the *Plusher.* Dog-fish, who leapeth now and then aboue water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the Balker: so are they likewise persecuted by the Tonny, and he (though not verie often) taken with them *damage faisant.* And that they may no lesse in fortune, then in fashion, resemble the Flying fish, certaine birds called Gannets, soare ouer, and stoup to prey vpon them. Lastly, they are persecuted by the Hakes, who (not long sithence) haunted the coast in great abundance; but now being deprived of their wonted baite, are much diminished, verifying the prouerb, *What we lose in Hake, we shall haue in Herring.* These Hakes and diuers of the other forerecited, are taken with threds, & some of the with the boulder, which is a Spiller of a bigger size. Vpon the North coast, where want of good harbours denieth safe roade to the fisher-boats, they haue a deuice of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thred, and at the same hangeth a saile; to this engine, termed a Lestercock, they tie one end of their Boulder, so *Lester-* as the wind comming frō the shore, filleth the sayle, and *cock.* the saile carrieth out the Boulder into the sea, which after the respite of some houres, is drawne in againe



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

by a cord fastned at the neerer end. They lay also certaine Weelyes in the Sea, for taking of Cunners, which therethrough are termed Cunner-pots. Another net they haue long and narrow meashed, thwarted with little cords of wide distance, in which the fish intangleth it selfe, and is so drawne vp.

*Baite.*

For Bait they vse Barne, Pilcherd, and Lugges. The Lugges is a worme resembling the Tagworme or Angletouch, and lying in the Ose somewhat deepe, from whence the women digge them vp, and sell them to the Fishermen. They are descried by their working ouer head, as the Tagworme. And, for lacke of other prouision, the Fishermen sometimes cut out a peece of the new taken Hake, neere his tayle, and therewith baite their hookes, to surprise more of his *Canniballian* fellows.

*Scales.*

The Seale, or Soyle, is in making and growth, not vnlike a Pigge, vgly faced, and footed like a Moldwarp, he delighteth in musike, or any lowd noyse, and thereby is trained to approach neere the shore, and to shew himselfe almost wholly aboue water. They also come on land, and lie sleeping in holes of the Cliffe, but are now and then waked with the deadly greeting of a bullet in their sides.

The Fishermens hookes doe not alwayes returne them good prise: for often there cleaueth to the baite, a certaine fish like a Starre, so farre from good meate, as it is held contagious.

*Star-fish.*

There swimmeth also in the Sea, a round flymie substance, called a Blobber, reputed noysome to the fish.

*Blobber.*

But you are tired, the day is spent, and it is high time that I draw to harbour: which good counsell I will



will follow, when I haue onely told you, in what manner the Fishermen saue the most part of their fish. Some *Sauing.* are polled (that is, beheaded) gutted, splitted, powdred and dried in the Sunne, as the lesser sort of Hakes. Some headed, gutted, iagged, and dried, as Rayes, and Thornbackes. Some gutted, splitted, powdred, and dried, as Buckhorne made of Whitings, (in the East parts named Scalpions) and the smaller sort of Conger, and Hake. Some, gutted, splitted, and kept in pickle, as Whiting, Mackrell, Miller, Basse, Peall, Trowt, Sammon, and Conger. Some, gutted, and kept in pickle, as the lesser Whitings, Pollocks, Eccles, and squarie Scads. Some cut in peeces, and powdred, as Seale and Porpoise. And lastly, some boyled, and preserued fresh in Vineger, as Tonny and Turbet.

Besides these floating burgeses of the Ocean, there *Sea fouls* are also certaine flying Citizens of the ayre, which prescribe for a corrodie therein; of whō some serue for food to vs, and some but to feed themselves. Amongst the first sort, we reckon the Dip-chicke, (so named of his diuing, and littlenesse) Coots, Sanderlings, Sea-larkes, Oxen and Kine, Seapies, Puffins, Pewets, Meawes, Murres, Creysers, Curlewes, Teale, Wigeon, Burranets, Shags, Ducke and Mallard, Gull, Wild-goose, Heron, Crane, and Barnacle.

These content not the stomacke, all with a like fauorinesse, but some carrie a rancke taste, and require a former mortification: and some are good to bee eaten while they are young, but nothing tooth-some, as they grow elder. The Guls, Pewets, and most of the residue, breed in little desert Ilands, bordering on both coastes, laying their Egges on the grasse, without making any



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nefts, from whence the owner of the land causeth the young ones to be fetched about Whitfontide, for the first broode, and some weekes after for the second. Some one, but not euerie such Rocke, may yeeld yeerely towards thirtie dozen of Guls. They are kept tame, and fed fat, but none of the Sea kind will breede out of their naturall place: Yet at *Caryhayes*, master *Trenanions* house, which bordereth on the Cliffe, an old Gull did (with an extraordinarie charitie) accustome, for diuers yeeres together, to come and feede the young ones (though perhaps none of his alliāce) in the court where they were kept. It is held, that the Barnacle breedeth vnder water on such ships sides, as haue beene verie long at Sea, hanging there by the Bill, vntill his full growth dismisse him to be a perfect fowle: and for prooffe hereof, many little things like birds, are ordinarily found in such places, but I cannot heare any man speake of hauing seene them ripe. The Puffyn hatcheth in holes of the Cliffe, whose young ones are thence ferretted out, being exceeding fat, kept salted, and reputed for fish, as comming neereft thereto in their taste. The Burranet hath like breeding, and, after her young ones are hatched, shee leadeth them sometimes over-land, the space of a mile or better, into the hauch, where such as haue leasure to take their pastime, chace them one by one with a boate, and stones, to often diuing, vntill, through wearinesse, they are taken vp at the boates side by hand, carried home, and kept tame with the Ducks: the Egges of diuers of these Fowles are good to bee eaten.

Sea-fowle not eatable, are Ganets, Ospray (*Plynycs Haliaetos.*)

Amongst



Amongst which, Iacke-Daw (the second slaunder of *Cornish* our Countrey) shall passe for companie, as frequenting *Chough*, their haunt, though not their diet: I meane not the common Daw, but one peculiar to *Cornwall*, and there-through termed a *Cornish Chough*: his bil is sharpe, long, and red, his legs of the same colour, his feathers blacke, his conditions, when he is kept tame, vngracious, in filching, and hiding of money, and such short ends, and somewhat dangerous in carrying stickes of fire.

After hauing marched ouer the land, and waded *Inhab-* thorow the Sea, to discouer all the creatures therein *tauts*, insensible, & sensible, the course of method summoneth me to discoure of the reasonable, to wit, the Inhabitants, and to plot downe whatsoeuer, noteworthily, belongeth to their estate, reall, and personall, and to their gouernment, spirituall, and temporall. Vnder their reall state, I comprise all that their industrie hath procured, either for priuate vse, or entercourse, and traffike.

In priuate life, there commeth into consideration, their Tenements, which yeeld them sustinance, and *Tenement* their houses, which afford them a place of abode. Euerie tenement is parcell of the demaynes, or seruices of some Mannor. Commonly thirtie Acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a *Cornish* Acre, and foure *Cornish* Acres, a Knights fee. But this rule is ouerruled to a greater or lesser quantitie, according to the fruitfulnessse, or barrennessse of the soyle. That part of the demaines, which appertaineth to the Lords dwelling house, they call his Barten, or Berton. The tenants to the rest hold the same either by sufferance, Wil, or custome, or by cōuention. The customary tenant holdeth at Wil, either for yeeres,



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

*Customa-  
rie.*

or for liues, or to them and their heires, in diuers man-  
ners according to the custome of the Mannour. Custo-  
marie Tenants for life, take for one, two, three, or  
more liues, in possession, or reuerfion, as their custome  
will beare. Somewhere the wiues hold by widdowes  
estate, and in many places, when the estate is determi-  
ned by the Tenants death, and either to descend to the  
next in reuerfion, or to returne to the Lord, yet will his  
Executor, or Administrator detaine the land, by the  
custome, vntill the next Michaelmas after, which is not  
altogether destitute of a reasonable pretence.

*Duchie  
tenure.*

Amongst other of this customarie Land, there are  
seuenteene Mannours, appertaining to the Duchie of  
*Cornwall*, who doe euerie seuenth yere, take their Hold-  
ings (so they terme the) of certain Comissioners sent for  
the purpose, & haue continued this vñe, for the best part  
of three hundred yeeres, through which, they reckon a  
kind of inheritable estate accrued vnto them. But, this  
long prescription notwithstanding, a more busie then  
well occupied person, not long sithence, by getting a  
Checquer lease of one or two such tenements, called  
the whole right in question, and albeit God denyed his  
bad minde any good successe: yet another taking vp  
this broken title, to salue himselfe of a desperate debt,  
prosecuted the same so far forth, as he brought it to the  
iury of a *Nisi prius*. Hereon certayne Gentlemen were  
chosen and requested by the Tenants, to become sui-  
ters for stopping this gap, before it had made an irreme-  
diable breach. They repayred to *London* accordingly,  
and preferred a petition to the then L. Treasurer *Bur-  
leigh*. His L. called vnto him the Chauncellour, and  
Coise Barons of the Exchequer, and tooke a priuate  
hearing



hearing of the cause. It was there manifestly prooued before them, that besides this long continuance, and the importance, (as that which touched the vndooing of more then a thousand persons) her Highnesse possessed no other lands, that yeelded her so large a benefit in Rents, Fines, Heriots, and other perquisites. These reasons found fauourable allowance, but could obtaine no thorough discharge, vntill the Gentlemen became suppliants to her Maiesties owne person, who, with her natūe & supernaturall bounty, vouchsafed vs gracious audience, testified her great dislike of the attempt, & gaue expresse order for stay of the attempt: since which time, this barking Dogge hath bene muffled. May it please God to award him an vtter choaking, that he neuer haue power to bite againe.

Herein we were beholden to *Sir Walter Raleghs* earnest writing, (who was then in the Countrey) to *Sir Henry Killigrews* sound aduice, and to Master *William Killigrews* painefull soliciting (being the most kinde patron of all his Countrey and Countreymens affaires at Court.)

In times past, and that not long agoe, Holdings were so plentifull, and Holders so scarce, as well was the Land-lord who could get one to bee his Tenant, and they vsed to take assurance for the rent by 2. pledges of the same Mannour. But now the case is altred: for a farme, or (as wee call it) a bargain can no sooner fall in hand, then the Suruey Court shalbe waited on with many Officers, vying & reuying each on other; nay they are taken mostly at a ground-hop, before they fall, for feare of comming too late. And ouer and aboue the old yerely rent, they will giue a hundred or two hundred

L

yeeres.



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

yeeres purchase and vpward at that rate, for a fine, to haue an estate of three liues; which summe commonly amounteth to ten, or twelue yeeres iust value of the land. As for the old rent, it carrieth at the most, the proportion but of a tenth part, to that whereat the tenement may be presently improved, & somewhere much lesse: so as the Parson of the parish can in most places, dispend as much by his tithe, as the Lord of the Mannour by his rent. Yet is not this deare setting euerywhere alike: for the westerne halfe of *Cornwall*, commeth far short of the Easterne, and the land about Townes, exceedeth that lying farther in the Countrey.

The reason of this enhaunsed price, may proue (as I gesse) partly, for that the late great trade into both the *Indies*, hath replenished these parts of the world, with a larger store of the Coyne-currant mettals, the our ancestors enioyed: partly, because the banishment of single-living *Wotaries*, yonger mariages then of olde, and our long freedome from any sore wasting warre, or plague, hath made our Countrey very populous: and partly, in that this populousnes hath inforced an industrie in them, and our blessed quietnes giuen scope, and meanes to this industrie. But howsoever I ayme right or wide at this, once certayne it is, that for these husbandry matters, the *Cornish* Inhabitants are in sundry points swayed by a diuerse opinion, from those of some other Shires. One, that they will rather take bargaines, at these excessiue fines, then a tolerable improved rent, being in no sort willing to ouer a penny: for they reckon that, but once smarting, and this, a continuall aking. Besides, though the price seeme very high, yet mostly, foure yeeres tillage, with the husbandmans payne



payne and charge, goeth neere to defray it. Another, that they fall euery where from Commons to Inclosure, and partake not of some Easterne Tenants enuious dispositions, who will sooner preiudice their owne present thrift, by continuing this mingle-mangle, then aduance the Lords expectant benefit, after their terme expired.

The third, that they alwayes preferre liues before yeeres, as both presuming vpon the Countries healthfulnesse, and also accounting their family best provided for, when the husband, wife, and childe, are sure of a liuing. Neither may I (without wrong) conceyle the iust commendation of most such wiues, in this behalfe: namely, when a bargaine is so taken to these three, it often falleth out, that afterwards the sonne marieth, and deliuereth his ycruiug-goods (as they terme it) to his father, who in lieu thereof, by his wiues assent (which in many auncient deeds was formall) departeth to him and his daughter in lawe, with the one halfe of his Holding in hand.

Now, though after the fathers decease, the mother may, during her life, turne them both out of doores, as not bound by her owne word, and much lesse by her husbands: yet I haue seldome or neuer knowne the same put in practise, but true and iust meaning hath euer taken place.

Yet another vneconscionable quirk some haue of late time pried into, viz. in a ioynt-lease to three intended by the taker and payer, to descend successiueley and intirely, one of them passeth ouer his interest to a stranger, who by rigour of law shall hold it during the liues of the other twaine.



## *The survey of Cornwall.*

*Conven-  
tionary  
Tenants.*

The ordinary covenants of most conuentionary Tenants are, to pay due Capons, doe haruest iournyes, grinde at the Mill, sue to the Court, discharge the office of Reeue and Tithing-man, dwell vpon the Tenement, and to set out no part thereof to tillage, without the Lords licence first obtained. Which conditions are yet enlarged or restrained, according to the Demisors humour.

*Heriots.*

Vsuall it is for all sorts of Tenants, vpon death, at least, if not surrender, or forfeiture, to pay their best beast for a *Heriot*: yea, if a stranger, passing thorow the Countrey, chaunce to leaue his carkase behind him, he also must redeme his buriall, by rendring his best beast which he hath with him, to the Lord of the soyle: or if he haue none, his best Iewell, or rather then sayle, his best garment then about him, in lieu thereof. But this custome hath beene somewhat shaken, in comming to triall, and laboureth of a dangerous Feuer, though the *Cornish* Gentlemen vse all possible remedies of almost *fas et nefas*, by pleading the *ii.* poynts of the Lawe, to keepe it on liue.

The free Tenants seruices, are ordinary with those of other places, saue that they pay in most places onely *fee-Morton* reeleces, which is after five markes the whole Knights fee, (so called of *Iohn Earle* first of *Morton*, then of *Cornwall*, and lastly King of this Land) whereas that of *fee-Gloucestre* is five pound. And to accomplish this part, I haue heere inserted a note of the *Cornish* Knights fees and acres, which I receyued from my learned and religious kinsman Master *Robert Moyle*.

Record.



Record. Feod. Milit. in Cornub. fact.

Anno 3. H. 4. vt sequitur.

**H**enricus Dei gratia, Rex Anglia & Francia, & Dominus Hibernie, dilectis nobis Vicecom. & Escatori nostris in Com. Cornub. ac Iohanni Colshil, & Iohanni Tremayn seniori collectoribus auxilij 20. solidorum, de quolibet feod. Milit. tento de nob. sine medio in Com. predicto ad Blanchiam primogenitam filiam nostram maritand. iuxta formam statuti, anno regni Domini Edwardi nuper Regis Anglia, Aui nostri 25. edict. assignat. salutem. Quasdam evidencias, quas de libris, rotulis & memorand. Scaccarii nostri exhiberi fecimus pro informatione vestra, super captione inquisitionum diuersorum feodorum in Com. predicto, viz. de rubro libro unam scedulam, & duos rotulos de evidentiis nuper collectoribus auxilij predicti, auo nostro ad filium suum primogenitum milit. faciend. anno Regni sui 20. concessi vobis mittimus, sub pede sigilli nostri, mandantes, vt inspect. evidenc. pred. ulterius inde tam per easdem evidenc. quam per Inquisitiones super premiss. per vos capiend. pro commodo nostro faciatis, quod de iure per vos videatur faciend. Ita quod evidenc. pred. una cum toto fac. vestro in premiss. & hoc breue ad Scaccarium nostrum super compot. vestrum proxim. de eodem auxilio redend. Baronibus de dicto Scaccario nostro ibidem liberandum habeatis. Teste Iohanne Cokayn apud Westmonast. 30. die Ianua. Anno Regni nostri 3. Rotl. memorum de anno 3. Hsllar. record.



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

*Hundred de Penwith.*

**W**ill. de Campo Arnulphi ten. 7. feod. & di.  
in Luduon trewedryn, Maïen & Kel-  
lemeke.

Will. Bassett ten. 1. feod. in Tihidi & Trenalga.

Mich. de Bray ten. 2. partes vnius feod. in Bray.

Alanus Bloighon ten. 2. feod. in Tremall.

Hæres Marci de Walestbren ten. 2. partes feod. in  
Veno.

Episcop. Exon. ten. dimid. feod. in Lauestli.

Hæres Iocci Dynnan ten. 1. feod. in Gorten.

Comes Gloc. ten. 4. part. vnius feod. in Drayn-  
neck.

Idem Comes ten. 1. feod. in Couerton.

Idem Comes ten. 1. feod. in Binnerton.

Idem Comes ten. 5. part. 1. feod. in Loigans.

Hæres Ties ten. dimid. feod. in Alwerton.

Marchio Dorset. ten. 4. feod. in Trenwel.

*Hundred de Lysnewith.*

**W**ill. de Botriax tenet in isto Hundred in  
Walebreux. 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Polruman di. feod.

Idem



Idem Will. ten. in Wolueston 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Tresciward 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Worthauale 1. feod.

Reginald de Ferrar in ead. Hund. 7. feod.

Will. de Witha & Iohan. de Crammontenent in  
Trewint & in Westdisart 1. feod.

Idem Will. de Campo Arnulphi ten. 1. feod. in  
Heliser.

Idem Will. ten. in Oterham 1. feod.

Idem Will. in Donneghny Crugplegh di. feod.

Simon Giffard ten. 1. feo. in Donneghny de la Bruer.

Henric. de la Pomerey ten. in Lesnewith & Tre-  
uyghan di. feod.

Rogerus de Crammon ten. in Moteland 1. feod.

Omnia prædicta feod. sunt feod. Mortanne.

Hæres Iocci Dinan ten. in Ouer rescradeck. & ne-  
ther rescradeck di. feod.

*Hundred de Stratton.*

**H**Erbertus de Pyn ten. in Middeland 3. feod.

Idem ten. in Bere 1. feod. in Deuon.

Idem ten. in Alwington in Deuon 2. feod.

Idem ten. Marwonchurch 1. feod.

Idem ten. in Pensfenteinon, Trethewy & Westo-  
ry 2. feod.

Comes Gloc. ten. 2. magna feod. in Kilkham land.



*The survey of Cornwall.*

Ranulphus de Albo Monasterio tenet in Stratton  
1. feod.

Thomas de Wamford ten. in Efford 1. feod.

Henric. de Killigreu ten. 1. feo. in Orchard marries.

Iohannes de Cobbeham in Lancelis 1. feod. quod

Abbas & conuentus de Hartland tenent in pur. &  
perpet. elem.

Idem ten. in Wiston & Serpeknol 1. feod.

Idem ten. in burgo paruo Ponte knol. & Sunond-  
sham 1. feod. quod Abbas & conu. præd. clam.  
tenere in pura & perpet. elem.

Idem ten. 3. part. 1. feod. in Turlebere.

Idem ten. 1. feod. & 6. part. 1. feod. in Hilton si-  
mul cum Ferewil in Deuon.

Rogerus de Crammon ten. 1 feod. in Hormecor &  
Rescher.

Rex ten. 1. feod. in Bostinne.

Idem ten. Lamaylwen 1. feod. quod Oliuerus de  
Crammon ten.

Idem ten. in Nantoige 1. feod. di. feod.

Iohanna Lengleis ten 1. feod. in Wadfaſte.

Guilielmus de Campo Arnulphi ten. 1. feod. in  
Pennalim.

Idem ten. 1. feod. & 2. partes 1. feod. in Wike.

Prior de Lanceſton ten.  $\frac{1}{4}$  1. feod. in Borton.

Haluetus Maliuery ten. di. feo. milit. in Tamerton.

Omnia



Omnia prædicta feod. sunt parua feod. præter 2.  
feod. in Kilkam lond.

*Hundred de East.*

**I**ohanna de Rame ten. 1. fe. magnum de Semock.  
**N**icholaus Danne ten. 1. partem feod. dict. feod.  
de Mortimer in Tregantle de Modeton.

Idem Nich. ten. 1. magnum feod. de Abbate de Ta-  
uistauk.

Idem Nich. ten. 1. mag. feod. in Trecan & Tre-  
curnel & Churleton de prædict. Abbate.

Idem Wil. de Bodbrand ten. 2. parua feo. de Mor-  
teynne in Penhangle de Trematon.

Idem Will. ten. 1. paru. feod. dict. feod. de Mor-  
teynn in Karkeil de Trematon.

Rogerus de Tredenick ten. in Tredenick 5. part. 1.  
parui feod. prout ibid.

Rogerus de Ferrar ten. 2. parua feod. dict. feod. de  
Mortyn in Penpol de Tremerton.

Idem ten. 1. paru. feod. in Haston de Tremerton.

Idem ten. 1. paru. feod. in Westuenton de Tre-  
merton.

Idem ten. di. paru. feod. dict. feod. de Morryn in  
Thelebridge in la rode.

Idem ten. 3. part. vnius paru. feod. in Croketon de  
Tremerton.

M

Idem.



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

Idem Calistock 1. paru. feod. & est in manu regis.

Idem aqua de Tamar di. feod. in manu reg. de honore de Tremeton.

Idem Rogerus de Inkepenne ten. 2. paru. feo. Mortynn in Halton.

Galfrid. de Erth. ten. di. paru. feod. ibid.

Idem Galfrid. de Groue ten. 3. part. vnius di. feod. paru. de Mortynn ibid.

Idem Nic. de Merton ten. 1. paru. feod. Mortynn in Treualuare & in Trekinward.

Will. de Botriax ten. di. paru. feod. de Mortynn in Penhele de rege.

Thomas Lercedekne ten. 4. part. 1. feod. paru. in Treuris de rege.

Baro de Stafford ten. di. feod. paru. dict. feod. de Mortynn de rege in Kallilond.

Episcop. Exon. ten. 1. mag. feod. Gloce. de rege.

Ric. de Trenaga tenet ibid. paru. feod. de Willi. Botriax.

Regin. de Beuil ten. ibid. paru. feod. in Tredawil de Wil. de Botriax.

Idem Prior de Minstre ten. 1. paru. feod. Mort. in Polifant.

Idem Nic. Danne ten. 3. part. 1. feod. paru. dict. feod. de Mor. in Legh.

*Finis*



*Hundred de West.*

**C**Ardynan Penlyn ten. pro duobus feod. paru.  
dict. feod. de Morceyn in custodia regis.

Ric. de Seriseaux ten. 3. paru. feod. de Mort.  
in Laurethon, Kilgather & Lamsalwys.

Will. de Bodrigan ten. paru. feod. in Trethim Bes-  
lant.

Manerium de Liskerd est di. paru. feod. Mort. &  
est in manu reg.

Tho. de Cruptus ten. 2. paru. feod. in Cruphs &  
Caruaton.

Matheus de Trethake ten. 2. par. feod. Mo. in Tre-  
thake, Lamlewarn, Trelewarn & Denant.

Mathilda de Hewisch ten. di. part. feo. in Meuely.

Ioh. de Wellinton & Reg. Querquius ten. 5. part.  
1. feod. in Fawyton.

*Hundred de Trigger.*

**R**Ob. Thomy ten. di. feod. in Bliston dict. feod.  
Mortyn.

Idem Nico. de Bindon ten. in Penrosburdon di.  
feod. Mort.

Rob. de Cheyndut ten. in Bodannan 4. part. 1. feo.  
Mort.

Ioh. filius Wil. re. in Kinnarght 4. par. 1. feo. Mor.

M. 2

Idem



*The survey of Cornwall.*

Idem ten. in Tregradeck, 4. part. 1. feod. Mor.

Henricus Camel ten. in Belionnus, 1. feod. Mor.  
Polroda.

Robert. de Brunn ten. in Delifonbol 1. feod. Mort.

Mathcus & Agnes de Trehauk ten. in Trehome  
di. feod. Mort.

Robertus Giffard te. in Lannomunnus di. fe. Mor.

Robertus de Helligan ten. ibi. 2. feo. di. fe. Mort.

Iohannes de Tinten ten. in Tynten & in Trewin-  
neck 1. feod. Mort.

Ioh. de Seneschal te. in Helland, 4. part. 1. fe. Mort.

Heres de Walesbren ten. in Lamailwen 4. part.  
1. feod. Mort.

Ric. de Rescarreck ten. in Rescarretunus 4. part. fe.  
Mort.

Dom. de Lancarffe ten. ib. 5. part. 1. feo. di. fe. Mort.

Dom. de Portguin ten. ib. di. feod. Mort.

Siluester de Tregamuran ten. in Tregonen 1. feod.  
magnum.

Iohannes Darnulle ten. in Treawset, & in Tren-  
beith 1. feod. Mort.

Episcop. Exon. ten. in Eglosel 1. feod. mag.

Ioh. Tracy & Hugo Peuerel tenent in Tremscord  
& Hamarethy, 2. feod. Mort.

Ricard. de Seriseaux ten. in Kilkoid 2. feod. & di.  
Mort.

Iohannes de Guillez ten. in Trenderet, 1. feo. Mor.

Barth.



Barth. de Cant. ten. ibid. di. feod. Mort.  
 Ioh. fil. Will. ten. in Haumal di. feod.  
 Alanus Blughon ten. in Polrodon Donnat 2. feo.  
 Mort.

*Hundred de Pider.*

**I**ohannes de Vinfrauil ten. ratione Alicia vxoris  
 suæ, 1. mag. feod. in Laherne.  
 Ric. de Hiuoisch ten. ibid. mag. feod. in S. Idy.  
 Rosamunda de la forest ten. ibid. mag. feod. in Tre-  
 ueald.  
 Bartholomeus de Berce tenet dimid. mag. feod. in  
 Trewoleck.  
 Iohannes de Tregage tenet dimid. mag. feod. in  
 Trenurdre.  
 Episcop. Exon. te. 5. part. mag. feod. in Dinbegh.  
 Rad. de Berthei ten. ibid. 1. paru. feod.  
 Henric. Ties te. 4. part. mag. feod. in Trewarnayl.  
 Item Rex ten. 4. part. 1. mag. feod. in Trewarnayl.  
 Ela de sanct. Colano ten. ibid. di. paru. feo. Mort.  
 Ric. de sanct. Colano ten. ratione Isolda vxor. eius  
 ibid. di. paru. feod. Mort.  
 Rob. Thomy ten. in Caruaton 4. part. 1. paru. feod.  
 Barth. de Berckle te. in Tremor, di. paru. feo.  
 Ioh. Darundle ten. di. paru. feod. in Treloy.  
 Iohannes Hamelyn te. di. paru. feod. in Trekinnen.  
 Rad. Darundle te. di. paru. feo. in Trekinnen.



*The survey of Cornwall.*

Regin. de Botriax ten. 5. part. paru. feod. in Cutfordferle.

*Hundred de Powder.*

**W**ill. de Campo Arnulphi ten. in Tiwardraith 1. feo. vnde Prior ten. 3. acr. & di. ibi.  
Idem Will. ten. in Bodrigan Pennarth & Cargois 3. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Gouely 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Prideas 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Lishiestick 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Treuerlynwater di. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Bodenda 4. part. 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Treuerbindren 5. par. 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Tronneck 5. part. 1. feod.

Idem Will. ten. in Tronalgerthan 4. part. 1. feod.

Episcop. Exon. ten. in Caniwerez 1. feod.

Idem Episcop. ten. in Trenel 1. feod.

Idem Episcop. ten. in Taluren 1. feod.

Idem ten. in Fentengullyn di. feod.

Idem ten. in Tremnel di. feod.

Idem ten. in Trelonck. di. feod.

Henr. de la Pomeray ten. 3. part. 1. feo. in Hellarna.

Ioh. de Riparys ten. in Mauntayn di. feod.

Idem ten. in Trethak 1. feod.

Steph. de Belloprato ten. in Treuewith & Treuithy di. feod. paru.

Serlo



Serlo de Lauladro ten. ibid. & in S. Goriann & in  
paru. Luntyan 1. feod. & di. paru.

Rad. de Killigreu ten. ibid. 1. feod. paru.

Will. de Bodrigan ten. in Tremodret & in la ro-  
che 3. feod. paru.

Serlo de Lauladro ten. in Alet 3. part. 1. feod.

Will. Stanley & Comes de Riuers ten. 1. feod.  
mili. Mo. in Elerky.

Hæres Iocci Dynnan ten. in Eglosroset in Trele-  
with 1. feod.

Will. Baillisbury vaca. vxo. suæ ten. in Blanche-  
lond 1. feod.

Henr. fil. Maugi de Killigreu ten. in Trewyn 3.  
part. 1. feod.

Ric. de Hiwisch ten. in Trenasafstel di. feod.

Idem ten. in Gloures. 1. feod.

Hæres Iocci Dynnan ten. in Argallez 1. feod. paru.

Idem ten. in Fountomon 3. part. 1. feod. paru.

Hæres Thomæ de Pridcas ten. in Boswyghergy 2.  
part. 1. feod. paru.

Mat. de Trethake ten. in Tragameddon 2. feo. par.

Rex ten. aquam de Fawe pro 2. feod. & 3. part. 1. feo.

Henricus de la Pomerey ten. 12. feod. in Tregony.

*Hundred de Kerier.*

**W** Alter. Wailisbury & Ifolda vxor eius te. 3.  
feod. in Rescronges dicta feod. Mortan.

*IEW*

M 4

Iohannis



*The survey of Cornwall.*

Iohannis de Riparys te. in Rosewike 1. feo. Mort.  
Episcop. Exon. ten. di. mag. feod. in Minstre.  
Rogerus de Carminon ten. 20. part. 1. feo. Mort.  
extra 10. part. illius 20. in Wynnenton, Marthyn  
& Tamerton.

Thomas Durant ten. in Penzenguans, 1. fe. Mort.  
Iohannes fil. Will. ten. di. feod. in Arworthel per  
Cartam Edwardi quondam Com. Cornub. dict.  
feod. Mor.

*Evidentia extracta de rubro libro*

*de Scaccario, 143.*

*Cornub.*

**R**obertus de Cardinan 71. feod. milit.  
Reginaldus de Valle torta 59. de honore, de  
Tremeron.

Thomas de Middleton 10. de honore de Midd.  
Will. de Botterill 12. milit.

Robertus fil. Walteri 11. milit. de feod. Ric. de  
Lusti auunculi sui.

Robertus de Peuerel 9. milit. de feod. eiusdem.

Ric. fil. Ric. 1. feod. & 3. part. cum hære de Willi.  
Rupe.

Rad. Bloyon 7.

Archennaund. Flandrensis 7. milit.

Robertus de Tintagle 5. milit.

Henricus fil. Will. 4. milit.

Will.



Wil. de Albemarle 5. milit. cum relict. Robert. de  
 Bikehat.  
 Radulphus de Treat. 1. milit.  
 Ric. Wallensis 2. milit.  
 Wil. de Bosco Roardi 2. milit.  
 Iohannes de monte acuto.  
 Henricus de Pomeray.  
 Henricus de Herys 1.  
 Pharanus Warebras 1. milit.  
 Barth. fil. 1. milit.  
 Gilbertus Anglicus 1. milit.  
 Symon Pincerna 1.  
 Ric. filius Iuonis 1.  
 Ric. Buzon. 1.  
 Henricus fil. Com. 1.  
 Huardus de Bekelege 1.  
 Walterius de Dunstanvil. 1. milit.  
 Hastul de Sullinge 4. part.  
 Robertus de Mandeuil 1. milit.  
 Alicia de Valletorta 1. milit.

*Seriantes.*

**P**etrus fil. Ogeri 40. in Cabulion per vnam Ca-  
 pam de Grefenge in aduentum dict. Regis in  
 Cornubiam.

Rogerus Cithared 5. pro portanda illa Capa dum  
 Rex fuerit in Cornubia.

N

Iohannes



*The survey of Cornwall.*

Iohan. de Pencoit vnam acram in Lametyn prec.  
de 5. s. fac. ibid. custodiam per 40. dies.  
Rog. de Bodmel 1. acram pro sequela in Corn.  
Rob. Espiakelin duas acras & furuum in Lancene-  
ton, vt eat in excercitum cum rege stipendiis ip-  
sius Regis.

*Extenta acrarum Cornub. facta coram Salom. de  
Ross. & sociis suis Iustic. itinerant. apud Laun-  
ceston a die Paschæ in 3. septimanas anno Reg.  
Edm. 12.*

*Hundred de Penwith.*

Decunar. de Tihidi. 70.	Lanistly 28.	Acr. di.
Redwory 14.	Acras.	Alwarton. 64.
Couerton. 45.		Trefruff. 3.
Treruffe. 1.		Marchel. 23.
Dreyneck. 5.		Trefundryn. 20.
Bennerton. 45.		Maen. 15.
Gurlyn. 15.		Bree. 8.
Loygans. 9.		Kelyneck. 24.
Tenent de Tregony. 9.		Warewil. 25.
Penuerthy. 8.		Tredyne. 1.
Vthno. 8.		Trewannard.
Prior Mich. 8.		Kelision. 6.
Treynewal. 20.		Tredeney. 3.
Luddeuan. 55.		

*Sum. 532. Acr.*

*Hun-*



*Hundred de Kerier.*

Talgollon. 6.	Carmynow. 18.
Penfignans. 6.	Wymanton. 12.
Kenel 1. di.	Trebrabo. 24.
Arwothel. 9.	S. Mawgan. 9.
Restrongas. 21.	Helston. 30.
Penryn. 21.	Methele. 15.
Treros. 6.	Trenhale. 6.
Minster. 12.	Godolghan 13. als. Epo. 9
Trewotheck. 6.	Pengirfick. 6.
Trenaweth. 9.	Rogearon. 9.
Trelan. 9.	Wenna. 9.
Rosewike. 30.	Trelew. 9. als. 1. Ac. Exo.
Lysard. 12.	Presprinick. 6.
Tredaneck. 6.	Trelybey. 9.
Tucays. 6.	Luceas 31. als. 31. Ac. Ex.
Clehar. 6.	

*Sum. 397. Acr. & dimid.*

*Hundred de Pider.*

Deci. de naushike pro. 6.	Trewenneck. 3.
Kalestek. 4.	Trewoleck. 9.
Elineas. 24.	Bodwenek. 9.
Dyginbris. 39.	Rialton parua. 57.
Treloy. 9.	Trenowith. 3.



*The survey of Cornwall.*

S. Isy. 14.	Treworder Bilcon. 12.
Lanheyl Tinten. 18.	Meddeschole. 9.
Methean. 2.	S. Peran. 3.
Trewarnayl. 51.	Eliquyn. 6.
Carantock. 18.	Cargoule. 39.
Ryalton. 18.	Porthc. 9.
Lanhernow. 18.	Carnaton. 14.
Pawton. 120.	Tregennow. 9.
Aldennow. 21.	Tremblithe. 4.
Lantallen. 4.	Gluiian. 3.
Tremore. 6.	Withiel. 15.
Banhedrek. 9.	Ryalton magna. 57.
Retergh. 9.	Cotford felle. 15.
Trewynnian. 3.	Berthey. 24.
Meyndy. 6.	Cragantallen. 3.

*Sum. 700. Acr.*

*Hundred de Powder.*

Decuna de Tregaire. 93.	Treworeck & Trew. 24.
Inde alloc. 20. Ac. pro.	Tremodreth. 18.
do. Deuon.	Treueruen & Poldu. 15.
Blanchelond. 11.	Eglosfros. 3.
Argallas. 6.	Crogith & Caryheges. 9.
Trenoweth. 9.	Treuanion. 6.
Kestel & Coran. 6.	Lanhaddron. 4.
	Trelueck.



Trelueck. 1.	Boderdel. 20.
Trelewith. 6.	Brithion. 8.
Tewynton. 33.	Lanestek. 6.
Tregony Pomeray. 32.	Elerky. 42.
Tredack. 20.	Werneckbosueleck. 4.
Gouily. 9.	Cargoul. 8.
Pennarth. 9.	Tretherf. 3.
Trenyeck & Golours.	Pentewyn. 3.
Trethewy. 6.	(7. di. S. Goron. 6.
Boswiththe. 20.	Berancel. 36.
Trenance priour. 12.	Trenananstle. 8.
Killiuregh. 2.	Tregarreck. 14.
Landegy. 9.	Maresk 36. pro reg. al.
Tregamedon. 6.	loc. 2.
Alet. 12.	Bodrigan. 9.
Berthey Brune 3.	Treualgarthyn. 3.
Growith & Trewithgy.	Lauada. 1.
Treworeck. 9.	(30. Pridiaux. 12.
Tybest & Penkeuel. 42.	Tywaſcreth. 36.
Treueruyn 3.	Penfentimow. 6.
Nantyan. 36.	Kenewyn. 1.

*Sum. 573. Acr. & dimid.*

*Hundred de Trigg.*

Egloſhayl. 7. di.	Lannouſun. 18.
Penpout. 21.	Bendeuy. 36.
	N 3 Namail



*The survey of Cornwall.*

Namail. 3.	Roscarreck Bighan. 3.
Hundr. de Trig. 9.	Tregradeck. 16.
Trelindret. 1. di.	Lancarff. 6.
Tinten. 12.	Pentir. 1. di.
Trenesquit. 18.	Trewornar. 18.
Peterow. 6.	Penrosburdon. 12.
Boddannan. 27.	Killigint. 18.
Deliodbol. 6.	Tridiseck. 18.
Blifton. 33.	Heligan. 9.
Canta. 1. di.	Reskarrekam. 9.
Broneyr. 2.	Linnoban. 66.
Rugog. 9.	Bodymel. 12.
Delioner. 9.	Trehaneck. 6.
Polroda. 15.	Hellaund. 6.
Killigen. 9.	Tamitethy. 12.
Portligwyn. 1. di.	Lanowseynt. 18.

*Sum. 473. & dimid.*

*Hundred de Lesnewith.*

Hellelland. 57.	Cydmouth. 7.
Treualga. 18.	Powndstock. 9.
Treuilla. 3.	Donneny. 18.
Cracampton. 12.	Trefeward. 7. di.
Dylard. 6.	Bochym. 21.
Wolueston. 9.	Boleny. 8.
	Treglasta.



Treglasta. 35.	Eblett. 21.
Mokelound. 8.	S. Genys. 10.
Treuerueth. 9.	Whalsborow. 8.
Wortheual. 29.	Otterham. 12.
Lesnewith. 24.	Tremayl. 6.

*Sum. 337. & dimid.*

*Hundred de Stratton.*

Decena de Middeland. 68.	Marwyn-church & extra. 2. di.
Launceles. 20.	Loghe. 2.
Thurlebere. 12.	Corg. 1.
Weke. 15.	Fanceston. 8.
Wadfast. 17.	Pennalym. 17.
Wyldsworthy. 4.	Efford. 21.
Tamerton. 8.	Bere. 3.
Harnacot. 9. di.	Hilton. 20.
Morton. 2.	Forkeston & Brendon. 4.
Kilkampton & Allerton. 68.	Witston & S. Petrel. 2.
Stratton. 21.	Boyton & Bradbridge. 9 dimid.
	Bryard. 5.

*Sum. 341. Acr. & dimid.*

N 4

*Hundred*



*The survey of Cornwall.*

*Hundred de East.*

Penheal. 36.	Landreyn. 3.
Item ibid. 1.	Clemyslond. 50.
Tredawel. 13.	Halton. 18.
Trelosk. 14.	Newton. 16.
Tauestok. 27.	Trematon. 80.
Moderon. 9.	Lanrake. 100.
Cauilond. 44.	Sheuick. 100.
Launcelond. 50.	Tregilla. 12.
Polisaund. 6.	Penquite. 11.
Trefrys. 18.	Carnedon. 8.
Lawytton. 80.	Rame. 20.
Hafton. 7.	Bennalua. 20.
Landilp & leghe. 14.	Penhasgar. 26.
Killaton. 20.	Thorleton. 5.
Treuaga. 13.	Cranydon. 24.
Trenymel. 12.	Buyfsworek. 10.
Penpol. 24.	S. Germyn. 37.
Treuartha. 3.	Hamet. 7.

*Sum. 927.*

*Hundred de West.*

Cardinan. 24.	Treuellawan. 15.
Breuigon. 6.	Lanrethow. 12.
	Estdraynez.



Estdraynez. 6.	S. Wynow. 4. dimid.
Tremethert. 24.	Bocunek. 12.
Recradock. 9.	Treuiliars. 3.
Lutcot. 24.	Trethu. 6.
Pendryn. 6.	S. Wor. 3.
Killigath. 9.	Perpol. 24.
Plenynt. 9.	Lofnewith. 6.
Manely. 12.	Trethewy. 3.
Polscoth. 1. dimid.	Penquite. 9.
Botylet. 9.	Boccalawar. 6.
Killigoreck. 9.	Tallan. 6.
Baurylen & Hamiteth. 3.	Trethek. 6. dimid.
Fowyton. 30.	Langoner. 6.
Treueruyn. 6.	Rathwil. 1. dimid.
West Draynez. 6.	Brothok. 3.
Laskerd. 18.	Penfran. 9.
Crutour. 9.	Colmettyn. 6.
Trelowya. 6.	Kelly & Mighstow. 3.
Trenant. 6.	

Sum. 353.

Sum. tot. 5555. dimid. Acr.

O

Nomina



*The survey of Cornwall.*

Nomina Baron. & Militum ex Rotulis de feodis  
*Militum, vel de Scutagio solutis Regi*  
Richardo primo: In libro rubeo  
Scaccarii.

*Cornubia.*

**W** Alterus Hay 20. M. per Agn. uxorem  
suam.

Nicholaus filius Galfridi 10. M.

Willi. Boterell. 12. M.

Alanus Blundus 7. M.

Geruasius filius Willi. 5. M.

Willi. frater Comitum 4. M.

Willi. filius Ric. 5. M.

Rad. de Rupe 3. M.

Willi. Oliver. 1. M.

Henricus de Tredeleberg. 1. M.

Richardus filius Iuo. dim. M.

Iohannes de Soleigny.

Stephanus Flandrensis. 7. M.

Alanus de Dunstauill. 1. M.

Rogerus Anglicus. 1. M.

Regium de Valletorta 51. M.

Secundum quod Lucas filius Bernardi Senescallus  
eius mandauit per litteras Baron. de Scaccar. in  
Anno sexto Regis Richardi.

Robertus



Robertus de Cardin. 71. M.

Secundum quod Senescallus eiusdem mandauit Baron. eodem anno 6. R. 1.

Galfridus de Lacell. qui habet med. feod. q. fuerunt Richard. de Lucy in hoc Com. 9. M. sicut Ric. filius Willi. Senescallus eius mandauit per breue, Anno regni Regis Richardi octauo.

*Cornubia.*

Anno 40. Henr. tertii.

*Illustri viro, Domino Henrico, Dei gratia, Regi Angliæ, Domino Hiberniæ, Duci Nor. Aquitan. & Com. Andeg. vicecomes Cornubiæ, salutem, cum omni reuerentia & obsequio. Ad mandatum vestrum, nomina illorum qui ten. quindecim libratas terræ vel plus, & tenent per seruitium militare, & milites non sunt, excellentiæ vestræ præsentibus transmittito, videlicet.*

**T**homas de Tracy, cuius terræ in Cornubia valent 40. libras & plus.

Rogerus de Mesy. 16. li.

Stephanus de Bellocampo. 15. li.

Henr. filius Henr. de la Pombre. 30. li.

Robertus de Carmeneu. 16. li.

Willi. filius Roberti. 15. li.

Marc. le Flamanc. 16. li.

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Willi.



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Willi. Wise. 16. li.  
Jordanus de Hacumb. 14. li.  
Robertus de Draenas. 15. li.  
Philippus de Valletorta. 40. li.  
Richard. de Grenuile. 50. li.  
Henricus de Dones. 15. li.

Nomina Militum, & aliorum hominum ad  
*Arma, Anno Regni Regis*  
*Edw. filii Regis*  
*Edw. 17.*

*Johannes de Treiagu vicecomes.*

*Nomina militum de Com. Cornubiæ, tam*  
*infra libertates quam*  
*extra.*

**W**illi. de Botriax.  
Reginaldus de Botriax.  
Rad. de Albo Monasterio.  
Richard. de Campo Arnulphi.  
Henricus de Campo Arnulphi.

*Lc*



Le Petit.

**T**homas Lercedekne est in Vascornia in sericium  
Regis.

Iohannes de Alneto.

Iohannes de Tynten.

Willi. de Ferrers.

Robertus Bendyn.

Reginaldus de Mohun.

Robertus filius Willi. impotens miles coronator  
Domini Regis.

Iohannes de Carmenou.

Otto de Bodrugan peregrinatus est ad San. Iaco-  
bum licentia Domini Regis.

*Nomina hominum ad Arma in  
Com. Cornubiæ.*

**I**ohannes de Dynham.

Rad. de Bloyen.

Willi. Basser.

Oliuerus de Carminou.

Henricus de Peng.

Rogerus de Reskymmer.

Iohannes de Lambron.

Iohannes le Scor, de Taluran.

O 3

Richardus



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Richardus de Cereleaux iunior.

Iohannes de Pyn.

Rogerus Pridyas.

Rad. de Bello Prato, peregrinatus est cum Ottone de Bodrugan, cum licentia regis pro se & duobus valectis.

Isti prænominati habent 40. libr. terra & redditus per annum.

Alii multi Armigeri desunt, nomina eorum dilacerata, non possunt legi in originali.

**E**dwardus Dei gratia, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, & Dux Aquit. vicecomiti Cornub. salutem. Cum nuper tibi preceperimus, quod omnes & singulos de ballua tua infra libertates & extra, tam illos qui viginti libras terre & redditus per annum habent, quam illos similiter qui plus habent, de quocunq; teneant sine delatione rogares, & specialiter requireres ex parte nostra, firmiterq; iniungentes eisdem, quod essent ad nos Londini die dominica prox. post octavas Sci. Iohannis Bapt. proximo futuras, cum equis & Armis, videlicet, quilibet eorum prout decuerit statum suum, parati transfratere cum corpore nostro, partes transmarinas, ad Dei nostri & ipsorum honorem, ut speramus, & pro saluatione & communi utilitate regni nostri, tibi precipimus, firmiter iniungentes, quod mandato nostro predicto diligenter & celeriter executo, nos de nominibus omnium illorum de ballua tua quos sit rogaueris ad dictam diem dominic. distincte & aperte, sub sigillo tuo certiores reddere non omittas: Remittens nobis tunc hoc breue. Teste meipso apud Portesmouth, 24. die Maii, Anno regni nostri vicesimo quinto.

Nomina:



Nomina eorum qui habent viginti libras  
terrae seu redditus vel amplius,  
in Com. Cornubiae.

**D**ominus Oliuerus de Denham.

Dominus Willi. de Boteraus Senior.

Dominus Willi. de Boteraus maior.

Dominus Willi. de Campo Arnulphi.

Dominus Thomas de Kan.

Dominus Stepha. de Bello Prato.

Dominus Rogerus de Carminou.

Dominus Thomas de Pridias.

Dominus Hugo Peuerell.

Dominus Iohannes de Lambro.

Dominus Rad. Bloyhon.

Dominus Iohannes filius Willi.

Dominus Osbertus le Sor.

Dominus Robertus Gifford.

Dominus Richardus de Huwyle.

Dominus Reg. de Beuille.

Dominus Richardus de Reskymer.

Dominus Henricus de la Pomerey.

Dominus Petrus de Fysac.

Dominus Roulandus de Quooykyn.

Dominus Richardus de Greneuyte.

Dominus Walterus de Cornubia.

Wol

O 4

Dominus



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Dominus Reginaldus de Botreaus.

Thomas le Erchideakene.

Serlo de Lansladeron.

Walterus de Trem.

Steph. de Trewythen.

Odo de la Roche.

Willi. del Estre.

Rad. filius Oliueri de Arundell.

Willi. de Bret.

Mich. le Petit.

Iohannes de Kellerion.

Henricus de Kymyell.

Iohannes de Arundell.

Rogerus le Flemming.

Richardus le Ceariseus.

Iohannes de Tynton.

Rad. de Cheyndur.

Robertus le Brun.

Stephanus de Trewynt.

Robertus filius Willi.

Thomas de Waunford.

Rogerus Cola.

Rogerus de Meules.

Iohannes de Kylgar.

Richardus de Trenaga.

Philip. de San. Wynnoko.

Iohannes de Thurlebere.

Now



NOW to weaue on our former web. The ancient maner of *Cornish* building, was to plant their houses *Buildings* lowe, to lay the stones with mortar of lyme and sand, to make the walles thick, their windowes arched and little, and their lights inwards to the court, to set hearths in the midst of the roome, for chimneyes, which vented the smoake at a lower in the toppe, to couer their planchings with earth, to frame the roomes not to exceede two stories, and the roofes to rise in length aboue proportion, and to bee packed thick with timber, seeking therethrough onely strength and warmenesse; whereas now-adayes, they seat their dwellings high, build their walles thinne, lay them with earthen mortar, raise them to three or foure stoaries, mould their lights large, and outward, and their roofes square and flight, coueting chiefly prospect and pleasure. As for Glasse and Plaister for priuate mens houses, they are of late yeeres introduction.

The poore Cotager contenteth himselfe with Cob for his wals, and Thatch for his couering: as for Brick and Lath walles, they can hardly brooke the *Cornish* weather: and the vse thereof being put in triall by some, was found so vnprofitable, as it is not continued by any.

It resteth, that after the *Cornish* Inhabitants reall priuate estate, I speake of their entercourse and traffike, and so step forth to their personal.

This entercourse is obtayned by high wayes and Bridges: for high wayes, the *Romanes* did not extend *Enter-* theirs so farre: but those layd out of later times, are in *course.* the Easterne part of *Cornwall*, vneasy, by reason either of their mire or stones, besides many vp-hills and downe-hills.



## The suruey of Cornwall.

hills. The Westerne are better trauaileable, as lesse subiect to these discommodities: generally, the statute 18. Eliz. for their amendement, is reasonably wel executed.

**Bridges.** Bridges, the riuer Tamer hath *Polston*, *Gresham*, *Horse*, and *New Bridge*. *Lyner*, that at *Noddator*, *Seton*, and *Loo*, two bridges of the same name. *Foy* riuer, *Reprin*, *Loftwithiel*, *S. Nighton*, or *Niot*. *Fala* riuer, *Grampord*, *Tregny*. *Loo* riuer, *Helston*. On the North coast, vpon *Camel*, *Wade*, *Dilland & Helland*. Vpon *Deuon*, *Trywartheny*, &c. for they are worth no curious enquiry.

**Traffike markets.** For maintenance of traffike by buying and selling, there are weekly markets kept: In the Hundred of East, at *Saltash*, *Launceston*, and *Milbrook*. In West H. at *Loo*, and *Liskerd*. In *Stratton* H. at the Towne of the same name. In *Lefnewith* H. at *Bottreaux* Castle, and *Camelford*. In *Powder* H. at *Foy*, *Loftwithiel*, *Grampord*, *Tregny*, and *Truro*. In *Trig* H. at *Bodmin*. In *Kerier* Hun. at *Helston*, and *Perin*. And in *Penwith* Hundred, at *Pensants*, and at *S. Ies*. Of these, *Bodmyn* and *Launceston* are the greatest: this as placed in the broadest, that in the middle part of the Countie.

**Faires.** Fayres there are many, some which here ensue.  
March 13. at *Bodmyn*, *Helston*, *S. Michaels* mount.  
April 24. at *Loo*. 25. at *S. Columbs*, *S. Probus*.  
May 1. at *Launceston*, *Perin*.  
Iune 11. at *Mimbinet* 24. at *Launceston*, *Delint*, *Probus*, *Colombs*.  
Iuly, on *S. Margets* day, at *S. Stephens*, *S. Thomas* transl. at *Camelford*.  
On *S. Iames* day, at *Golsinni*, *Saltash*.  
August 1. at *S. Germanes*.  
On *S. Laurence* day, at *S. Laurence*.  
On the Assumption of our Lady, at *Lalant*.

Sep-



September, on S. Mathews day, at *Liskerd*, on S. Bartholomews, at *Loſtwithiel*, on the Natiuitie of our Lady, at *Kellington*, S. Marie weeke, and *Marcaſiow*.  
 October, on S. Dionise day, at *Treuenna* in *Tintagel*.  
 Nouember, on S. Katherins day, at S. Thomas.  
 On S. Leonards day, at *Launceſton* and *Tregny*.  
 December, on S. Nicholas day, at *Bodmyn*.

And becauſe traffike cannot bee exerciſed without waightſ and meaſures, a word or two of them.

Touching wayghts, the ſtatute 12. H. 7. which made a generall ordinance therein, did ſpecially exempt thoſe appertayning to the cunnage, in *Deuon* and *Cornwall*, viz. that they ſhould be priuiledged to continue their former uſage.

In meaſures the Shire varieth, not only from others, but alſo in it ſelfe: for they haue a land-measure, and a water-measure: the water-measure, of things ſold at the ſhips ſide (as ſalt and peaſon) by the Inhabitants, is fixteene gallons the buſhell; by ſtrangers, betweene 18. and 24. The land-measure differeth in diuers places, from 18. to 24. gallons the buſhell, being leaſt in the Eaſt parts, and increaſing to the Weſtwards, where they meaſure Oates by the hogſhead.

The Juſtices of peace haue oftentimes indeuoured to reduce this variance to a certaintie of double Wincheſter: but though they rayſed the lower, they cannot abate the higher to this proportion: and yet from the want of this reformation, there enſue many inconueniences: for the Farmer that hath the greateſt buſhell at the market, maketh a price for the leſſer to follow with little, (or at leaſt) no rateable deduction. Beſides, they ſell at home to their neighbours, the



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rest of the weeke, by the smaller measure, as was payd in the market for the bigger.

There are also some Ingrossers, who buy Wheat of the husbandman, after 18. gallons the bushell, and deliver it to the transporting Marchant, for the same summe, at 16.

So doth their Pearch exceed that of other Countries, which amounteth vnto 18. foote. And it is likewise obserued by strangers, that the *Cornish* miles are much longer then those about *London*, if at least the wearinesse of their bodies (after so painefull a iourney) blemish not the coniecture of their mindes. I can impute this generall enlargement of saleable things, to no cause sooner, then the *Cornish* mans want of vent and money, who therethrough, to equall others in quality of price, is driuen to exceed them in quantitie of measure.

*Personal* Touching the personall estate of the *Cornish* Inhabitants, to begin with their name in generall, I learne by *estate.* master *Camden* (who, as the Arch-antiquarie *Iustus Lipsius* testifieth of him, *Britannia nebulas claro ingenij sole illustrauit*) that *Ptolomey* calleth them *Damnonii*, *Strabo*, *Ostidamni*, and *Aretemidorus*, *Cosini*.  
*Names.*

Touching their particular denominations; where the *Saxons* haue not intruded their newer vsances, they partake in some sort with their kinsmen the *Welsh*: for as the *Welshmen* catalogize *ap Rice*, *ap Griffin*, *ap Owen*, *ap Tudor*, *ap Lewellin*, &c. vntill they end in the highest of the stock, whom their memorie can reach vnto: So the *Westerne Cornish*, by a like, but more cōpendious maner, intitule one another with his owne & his fathers christen name, and conclude with the place of his dwelling; as  
*John,*



*John*, the sonne of *Thomas*, dwelling at *Pendaruis*, is called *John Thomas Pendaruis*. *Rich.* his yonger brother is named, *Richard Thomas Pendaruis, &c.* Through which meanes, diuers Gent. and others haue changed their names, by remoouing their dwellings, as *Trengoue* to *Nance*, *Bamthou*, to *Carclew*, two brethren of the *Thomas*-ses, the one to *Carnsew*, the other to *Rescrowe*, and many other.

Most of them begin with *Tre*, *Pol*, or *Pen*, which signifie a Towne, a Top, and a head: whence grew the common by-word.

By *Tre*, *Pol*, and *Pen*,

You shall know the *Cornishmen*.

Neither doe they want some signification, as *Godolfin*, alias *Godolghan*, a white Eagle: *Chimarton*, the greene Castle on the hill: which Gentlemen giue such Armes; *Reskimer*, the great Dogges race, who beareth a Wolfe passant. *Carnsew*, alias, *Carndew*, a black rock: his house *Bokelly*, which soundeth the lost Goat: and a Goate he beareth for his coate: *Carnimow*, a little Citie: *Cosowarth*, the high Groue, &c.

And as the *Cornish* names hold an affinity with the *Welsh*, so is their language deduced frō the same source, *Language* and differeth onely in the dialect. But the *Cornish* is more easie to bee pronounced, and not so vnpleasing in sound, with throat letters, as the *Welsh*.

A friend of mine, one master *Thomas Williams*, discoursed once with mee, that the *Cornish* tongue was deriued from, or at least had some acquayntance with the Greeke: and besides diuers reasons which hee produced to proue the same, hee vouched many wordes of one sence in both, as for example:

P 3

Greeke



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Greeke.	Cornish.	English.
<i>Teino</i>	<i>Tedua</i>	Draw
<i>Mamma</i>	<i>Mamm</i>	Mother
<i>Episcopos</i>	<i>Escoppe</i>	Bishop
<i>Klyo</i>	<i>Klowo</i>	Heere
<i>Didaskein</i>	<i>Dathisky</i>	To teach
<i>Kyon</i>	<i>Kye</i>	Dogge
<i>Kentron</i>	<i>Kentron</i>	Spurre
<i>Metbyo</i>	<i>Methow</i>	Drinke
<i>Scaphe</i>	<i>Schapth</i>	Boat
<i>Ronchos</i>	<i>Ronchie</i>	Snorting, &c.

This language is stored with sufficient plenty to expresse the conceits of a good wit, both in prose and rime: yet cā they no more giue a *cornish* word for Tye, then the Greekes for *Ineptus*, the French for Stand, the English for *Emulus*, or the Irish for Knauc.

Othes they haue not past two or three naturall, but are fayne to borow of the English: mary, this want is releued with a flood of most bitter curses, and spitefull nick-names.

They place the adiectiue after the substantiue, like the Grecians and Latines, as Father ours, *March guiddu*, horse white, &c.

	1	2	3	4
In numbring they say,	<i>Wonnen</i> ,	<i>Deaw</i> ,	<i>Tre</i> ,	<i>Pidder</i> ,
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12		
<i>Pimp</i> ,	<i>Whey</i> ,	<i>Zith</i> ,	<i>Eath</i> ,	<i>Naw</i> ,
<i>Deag</i> ,	<i>Ednack</i> ,	<i>Dowthack</i> ,		
13	14	15	16	17
18				
<i>Tarnack</i> ,	<i>Puſwarthack</i> ,	<i>Punthack</i> ,	<i>Wheytack</i> ,	<i>Zitack</i> ,
<i>Itack</i> ,				
19	20	40	100.	1000.
10000.				
<i>Naunzack</i> ,	<i>Eygganz</i> ,	<i>Deaw Eigganz</i> ,	<i>Cans</i> ,	<i>Mille</i> ,
<i>Molla</i> .				
<i>Durdatha mby</i> ,	is Good morrow to you,			
	<i>Terneſtatha</i> ,			
	Good			



Good night. *Fatlughan a why*: How do you? *Da durdala-shawhy*: Wel I thanke you. *Betha why lawanneck*: Be you mery. *Benetugana*: Farewell. A sister, they call *Whoore*: a whoore, *whorra*: a priest, *coggaz*: a partridge, *grigear*: a Mare, *cazock*. *Relauta*: by my troth. *Warra fay*: by my fayth. *Mollatuenda laaz*, ten thousand mischiefs in thy guts. *Mille vengeance warnathy*, a thousand vengeance take thee. *Pedu ioll*, devils head: *Pedu brauze*, great head: *pedu mowzack*, stinking head: and so *in infinitum*. Which termes, notwithstanding thogh they witnes their spite on the one side, yet retayne they as great a prooffe of their deuotion on the other: for the Lords Prayer, the Apostles Creed, and the ten Commaundements, haue bene vsed in *Cornish* beyond all remembrance. But the principall loue and knowledge of this language, liued in *Doctō Kennall* the Ciuilian, and with him lyeth buryed: for the English speach doth still encroche vpon it, and hath driuen the same into the vttermost skirts of the shire. Most of the Inhabitants can no word of *Cornish*; but very few are ignorant of the English: and yet some so affect their owne, as to a stranger they will not speake it: for if meeting them by chance, you inquire the way or any such matter, your answer shalbe, *Meea nauidua cowzafawzneck*, I can speake no Saxonage. The English which they speake, is good and pure, as receyuing it from the best hands of their owne Gentry, and the Easterne Marchants: but they disgrace it, in part, with a broad and rude accent, and eclipsing (somewhat like the Somersetshire men) specially in pronouncing the names: as Thomas they call, *Tummas* & *Tubby*: Mathew, *Mathaw*: Nicholas, *Nichlaaz*: Reignald, *Reinol*: Dauid, *Daani*: Mary, *Maari*: Frauncis,



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*Frauncis: Iames, Iammex: Walter, Watty: Robert, Dobby: Rafe, Raw: Clemence, Clemmowe, &c.* holding herein a contrary course of extension to the *Italians* abridgement, who terme *Frauncis, Cecco: Dominick, Beco: Lawrence, Renzo:* as also to the *Turks*, who name *Constantinople, Stampoli: Adrianople, Adrina: an Olifant, Fil:* and the *Sicilians*, who curtayle *Nicholas, to Cola.*

Besides these, they haue taken vp certayne peculiar phrases, which require a speciall Dictionarie for their

interpretation: of which kinde are, Tis not *bezi'd* to  
ayme, escape  
me: Thou hast no *road*, he wil neuer *scrip* it, he is nothing  
handsome, lubberly, comfort, by-word, strange,  
*pridy*, as also *boobish, dule, lidden shune,*  
threaten, shunne, forbear.  
*thew skew, hoase.*

To reprove one of lazines, they will say, Doeſt thou make Idle a coate? that is, a coate for idlenes? In coniecturing what number may effect a thing, they adde, or some: as two, or some: ten, or some: twentie, or some: *id est*, thereabouts.

The other rude termes, wherewith *Denon* and *Cornish men* are often twyted, may plead in their defence, not onely the prescription of antiquitie, but also the title of proprietie, and the benefit of significancy: for most of them take their source from the *Saxon*, our naturall language, and continue in vse amongst the *Dutch*: as *Nimme* commeth of *Nimpt: Fang*, of *Fieng*: the one importing a taking by ones selfe: the other by deliuey: both which we now cōfound. Ich to *Ick*, Cund to *Cundi-gen*, Lading, to *Geladen*: cruing goods, to *Erbnuff*. So  
Thwyting,



*Thwyting*, is properly the cutting of little chippes from a stick. *Pilme*, the dust which riseth: *Brusse*, that which lyeth: which termes, as they expresse our meaning more directly, so they want but another *Spencer*, to make them passable.

The number of *Cornish* Inhabitants, though it cannot directly bee summed, may yet proportionably be gessed at by the musters taken of the able men (hereafter set downe) which wee will value at a third part of the whole, in ensuing *Bodins* rate. Number.

But another question falleth sometimes into scanning, namely, whether *Cornwall* haue heretofore beene better stored with people, then it is now. Some holde the affirmatiue, and vouch to prooue it, the generall decay of Inland townes, where whole streets, besides particular houses pay tribute to *Comdowne* Castle, as also the ruines yet resting in the wilde Mores, which testifie a former inhabitanee. Others incline againe to the negatiue, alleadging the reasons heretofore touched, in the deare price of farmes or bargaines, by which mine assent is rather swayed: for I suppose that those waste grounds were inhabited and manured, when the Saxons and Danes continual inuasions draue them to abandon the sea coasts, saue in such townes, as were able to muster, vpon any sodaine occasion, a sufficient number for their owne defence. The residue retired into the heart of the land, where, vpon a longer warning, they might sooner assemble from all sides, to make head, and the enemy in so far a march and retrait, should aduenture a greater hazard to bee distressed by the way. Which policy the French were driuen vnto, in *Edward* the thirds time, vpon the Englishmens

*De Rep.*

often



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often roades, and the *Spaniards* make vse of at this day, in their *Indies*. Touching the decayed Inland townes, they are counteruayled with a surpluse of increase of those on the coast, and the desolate walles in the Mores, haue begotten a seuen-fold race of cotages neere the sea side. And thus much of *Cornwall* compared with it selfe: now, if you match it with other champion Shires, methinks, I may gather the same to be better inhabited, within a like circuit of miles, because the plenty of hills & valleys, afford a larger quantity of ground therinto. He that cannot conceiue this, may read *Polibi- us* in his 9 booke, where it is written, that for this reason, *Lacedemon*, being but fourty eight furlongs in compasse, containeth more dwellings then *Megalopolis*, which extendeth vnto fiftie. My last prooffe is grounded on this, that where the most part of the shire is leuered into inclosures, you cannot easily make choyce to stand in any one of them, aboue a quarter of a mile distance from some dwelling house.

After the names, language, and number thus perused, the *Cornish* peoples disposition & quality of mind and body, as well ancient as present, and then their degrees and recreations, succeed to be surveyed. The first Inhabitants, or *Aborigenes*, as the Paynims held, resembled those who our stories affirme *Brute* to haue found here at his landing, huge of body, rough of liuing, & savage of conditions, whome an old Poet desciphered in certaine verses, which I receiued of my particular kind friend, and generally well-deseruing Countreyman *M. Camden*, now *clarentioulx*, which he since hath published.

*-Titanibus illa,  
Sed paucis famulosa domus, quibus vda ferarum  
Terga dabant vestes, cruor haustus, pocula trunci:      Antra*



*Antra lares, dumeta thoros, canacula rupes,  
Prada cibos, raptus venerem, spectacula cades,  
Imperium vires, animos furor, impetus arma,  
Mortem pugna, sepulchra rubus, monstriſque gemitus  
Monticulis tellus, ſed eorum plurima tractus,  
Pars erat Occidui, terror maiorque premebat,  
Te furor extremum Zephiri Cornubia limen.*

Which ſound thus in Engliſh.

This was the Titans haunt, but with  
No plenty did abound,  
Whom beaſts raw hides for clothing ſeru'd;  
For drinke, the bleeding wound;  
Cups, hollow trees; their lodging, denes;  
Their beds, brakes; parlour, rocks;  
Prey, for their food; rauine, for luſt;  
Their games, life-reauing knocks.  
Their Empire, force; their courage, rage;  
A headlong brunt, their armes;  
Combate, their death; brambles, their graue.  
The earth groan'd at the harmes  
Of theſe mount-harbour'd monſters; but  
The coaſt extending Weſt,  
Chiefe ſoyſon had, and dire diſmay,  
And foreſt fury preſt  
Thee, *Cornwall*, that with vtmoſt bound  
Of Zephire art poſſeſt.

But afterwards, the *Cornishmen*, through the conuerſation of forraine Marchants trading into their countrey for Tyn, by the teſtimony of *Diodorus Siculus*, grew to a larger measure of ciuility, then others their fellow, but more remoted Ilanders. Fro which ciuility, in the fruitful age of Canonizatiō, they ſtepped a degree farder to holines, & helped to ſtuſſe the church kalender with diuers Saints, either made or borne *Cornish*. Such was *Keby* ſon to *Salomō* prince of *Cor*. ſuch *Peran*, who if my author



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the Legend lye not) after that (like another *Iohannes de temporibus*) he had liued two hundred yerres with perfect health, tooke his last rest in a *Cornish* parish, which therethrough he endowed with his name. And such were *Dubslane*, *Machecu*, & *Manslunum*, who (I speake vpon *Math.* of *Westm.* credit) forsooke *Ireland*, thrust themselues to sea, in a Boat made of three Oxe skinnes and a halfe, with seuen daies victuall, and miraculously arriued in *Cornewall*.

Learned  
men.

Of *Cornish* men, whose industrie in learned knowledges hath recommended their fame to their posterity, these few as yet are onely come to my notice: *John* of *Cornwall*, a student at *Rome*, and other places in *Italy*, wrote of the Incarnation of Christ, against *Peter Lumbard*, and dedicated the same to Pope *Alexander* the third, by whom he was highly fauoured.

1170.  
1201.

*Simon Thurnay*, after he had out-gone all the *Oxford* schollers in prophane learning (sayth the commendably paynefull Antiquarie, and my kind friend, Master *Hooker*) passed from thence to *Pariss*, and there so profited in the study of diuinitie, that he attayned the chieftest place amongst the profound *Sorbonists*. But it was a windy knowledge that thus filled his sayles of glory, which grew at last so to tempest his wittes, as he held *Aristotle* superiour to *Moses* and *Christ*, and yet but equall to himselfe. But this extreame surquedry, forfeyted his wittes, so as at last they could not serue him to know any letter in the booke, or to remember ought that he had done.

In King *Henry* the thirds time, liued *Michael* of *Cornwall*, admirable (as those dayes gaue) for his variety of Latine rimes, who maintayned the reputation of his  
Countrey,



Countrey, against *Henry de Abrincis*, the Kings Arch-Poet, but somewhat angerly, as it seemeth by these verses against the said *de Abrincis*:

*Est tibi gambacapri, crus Passeris, & latus Apri,  
Os leporis, catuli nasus, dens & gena muli,  
Frons vetulae, tauri caput, & color undique Mauri  
His argumentis, quibus est argutia mentis,  
Quod non a Monstro differs, satis hic tibi monstro.*

*Walter of Exon*, a Franciscane Frier of *Carocns* in 1292. *Cornwall*, at the request of *Baldwin of Exon* (de-)formed the Historie of *Guy of VVarwick*.

*Godfrey*, surnamed of *Cornwall*, was about that time a cunning Schoole-man, and Diuinitie Reader in *Paris*.

*William de Grenefeld*, from the Deanry of *Chichester* 1342. stepped to the Chauncellorship of *England*, and Archbishopprick of *York*, vnder K. E. the first.

In Ed. the seconds daies, one *Geffrey of Cornwall*, is remembered for a writer.

*John Trevisa*, a *Cornishman*, liued in R. the 2. raigne, & translated diuers books into English.

King *Henry* the fift not vmindfull of the ciuiller Arts amongst his Martiall exployts, founded an Vniuersitie at *Caen* in *Normandie*, & appointed *Michael Tre-gury* of *Cornwall*, for his rare gifts in learning, to bee Gouernour thereof.

In *Henry* the sixts time, *John Skewish* compiled certaine abbridgements of Chronicles, and the warres of *Troy*.

King *Henry* the 7. promoted *John Arundel* for his learning, to the see of *Excester*.

Neither is *Thomas Triuet* to bee forgotten, as a writer,



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ter, though he haue graue his memory in a fairer letter, by building the costly bridge at *Bridge-water*, of which sometimes he was Lord.

Within our remembrance *Cornwall* hath bred or harboured Diuines, graced with the degree of Doctorship, *Moreman, Tremayn, Nichols, and Rolls*. Bachelers, *Medhope, Stowel, Moore, Denis*. Of Preachers, the shire holdeth a number, plentiful in regard of other shires, though not competent to the full necessitie of their owne, all commendably labouring in their vocation, though not endowed with an equal ability to discharge the same.

*Civilians.* In the Ciuil law there liued of late Doctor *Kennals*, & now doth Doctor *Carew*, one of the ancientest masters of the Chauncerie; in which calling, after his yonger yeres spent abroad to his benefit, he hath reposed himselfe. Bachelers there are, *Carnsew, Kete, & Denis*. Bar-  
*Common*  
*Lawyers.* risters at the Common law, *Chinerton, Tremayne, Skawn, Michel, Moyle, Courtney, Tub, Treffry, Sayer*. These testifie the honesty of their cariage by the mediocrity of their estate: and (if they will giue me leaue to report a iest) doe verify an old Gentlemans prophesie, who said that there stood a man at *Polston* bridge (the first entrance into *Cornwall*, as you passe towards *Launceston*, where the Assizes are holden) with a blacke bill in his hand, ready to knock downe all the great Lawyers, that should offer to plant themselues in that Countie. In earnest, whether it be occasioned through the countries povertie, or by reason of the far distance thereof frō the supreamer Courts, or for that the multiplicity of petty ones neere at hand, appertaining to the Duchy, Stannary, and Franchises, doe enable the attourneyes and such like



like of small reading, to serue the peoples turne, and so curtall the better studied Counsellours profiting; once certayne it is, that few men of Law, haue either in our time, or in that of our forefathers, growne heere to any supereminent height of learning, liuely-hood or authoritie.

20 Of like fortune, but lesse number, are the Phisicians; by how much the fewer, by so much the greater witnesses of the soyles healthfulnes. The most professours of that science in this County, sauing only one *Io. Williams*, can better vouch practise for their warrant, then warrant for their practise. Amongst these, I reckon *Rawe Clyes* a black Smith by his occupation, and furnished with no more learning, then is suteable to such a calling, who yet hath ministred Phisike for many yeres, with so often successe & general applause, that not onely the home-bred multitude beleeneth mightily in him, but euē persons of the better calling, resort to him from remote parts of the realme, to make trial of his cūning, by the hazard of their liues; & sundry, either vpon iust cause, or to cloke their folly, report that they haue reaped their errands end at his hands. But farre more commendable is *M. Atmel*, sometimes Parson of *Caluerly* in *Deuon*, & now of *S. Tue* in *Cornwall*. For besides other parts of learning, with which he hath bene seasoned, he is not vnseene in the *Theoricks* of Phisike, & can out of them readily and probably discourse, touching the nature and accidents of all diseases. Besides, his iudgement in vrines commeth little behind the skilfullest in that profession. Mary his practise is somewhat strange & varying from all others: for though now and then he vse blood-letting, and doe ordinarily minister *Manus Christi*, and such like cordials,



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of his owne compounding (a poynt fitting well with my humour, as enabling nature, who best knoweth how to worke) yet mostly for all diseases he prescribeth milk, and very often milk and apples, a course deeply subiect to the exception of the best esteemed Practitioners; and such notwithstanding, as whereby either the vertue of the medicine, or the fortune of the Physicion, or the credulitie of the Patient, hath recouered sundry out of desperate and forlorne extremities.

This his reputation is of many yeeres standing, and maintayneth it selfe vnimpayred. But the same soareth to an higher pitch, by the helpe of another wing, and that is, his liberalitie. On the poore he bestoweth his paines & charges *gratis*: of the rich he taketh moderately, but leaues the one halfe behind, in gift amongst the household, if he be called abroad to visit any: The rest together with the profits of his benefice (rather charitably accepted, the strictly exacted from his Parishioners) he powreth out with both hands *in pios usus*, and will hardly suffer a penny to sleepe, but neuer to dwell with him.

Few Townes there are in *Cornwall*, or any other shire between that and *London*, which haue not in some large measure tasted of his bountie. None commeth in kindnes to see him, but departeth gratified with somewhat, if his modestie will accept it. Briefely, his sound affection in religion, is so wayted on by honesty of life, and pleasantnesse of conuersation, that in *Fabritius* his voluntary pouertie, he is an equall partner of his honour, and possesseth a large interest in the loue of his neighbours. My loue to vertue, and not any particular beholdingnes, hath expressed this my testimony.

For



For persons imployed in state affaires, and there- <sup>State</sup>  
through stept to preferment, that I may not outstride <sup>men.</sup>  
late remembrance, *Sir Richard Edgecumb* the elder, was  
Comptroller of the houshold, and priuie Counsellor to  
King *Henry* the seuenth, being sent by him also in di-  
uers Ambassades, in one of which to the Duke of Bri-  
taine he deceased.

King *Henry* the eight made like vse in this last kind,  
of *John Tregonwel*, who graduated a Doctör, and dub-  
bed a Knight, did his Prince good seruice, and left faire  
reuenewes to his posterity.

*Sir Thomas Arundel*, a younger brother of *Lanbearn*  
house, married the sister to Queene *Katherine Howard*, &  
in *Edward* the 6. time was made a priuie Counsellor:  
but cleauing to the Duke of Somerset, he lost his head  
with him.

*Sir Henry Killigrew*, after Ambassades and messages,  
and many other employments of peace and warre, in  
his Princes seruice, to the good of his Countrey, hath  
made choyce of a retyred estate, and reuerently regar-  
ded by all sorts, placeth his principall contentment in  
himselſe, which, to a life so well acted, can no way bee  
wanting.

*Master George Carew*, in his younger yeeres gathered  
such fruit, as the Vniuersitie, the Innes of Court, and  
forrayne trauell could yeeld him: vpon his returne, he  
was first called to the Barre; then supplied the place of  
Secretarie to the Lord Chauncellour *Hutton*; and after  
his decease, performed the like office to his two succes-  
sors, by speciall recommendation from her Maiestie,  
who also gaue him the Prothonotaryship of the  
Chauncery, and in anno, 1598. sent him Ambassadour.



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to the King of Poland, and other Nothern Potentates, where, through vnexpected accidents, he vnderwent extraordinary perils, but God freed him from them, & he performed his duety in acceptable maner, and at this present the common wealth vseth his seruice, as a Master of the Chauncery.

*Free*  
*schooler.* *Cornwall*, no doubt, hath affoorded a far larger proportion of well deseruing and employed members, to the good of their Prince and Countrey, albeit they fall not within the compasse of my knowledge, & it is likely that the succeeding age wil much encrease the nūber, by meanes of her Highnes bounty, who to that end hath established seed-plots of free Schooles, with competent pensions out of her owne cofers, for the teachers at *Saltaſh*, *Launceſton*, and *Perin*, three market townes of the County.

*Martiall*  
*men.* In descending to martiall men, *Arthur* claimeth the first mention, a *Cornishman* by birth, a King of *Britaine* by succession, & the second of the three Christian worthies by desert: whom (if you so please) that Captayne of Armes and Venerie, *Sir Tristram*, shall accompany. From them, I must make a great leap (which conuinceth me an vnworthy associat of the antiquary Colledge) to *Sir Iohn Naphant*, who (if I mistake not) was by country a *Cornishman*, though by inhabitanee a *Calisian*, where H. 7. vsed his seruice in great trust; and Cardinal *Wolsey* owned him for his first master. More assured I am, that *Sir Iohn Arundell* of *Treerne*, vpon a long fight at sea, took prisoner one *Duncane Camel*, a hardy Scottish Pirate, and presented him to K. H. the 8: for our Chronicles report it. Towards the end of that Kings raigne, *Sir Wil. Godolphin* also demeaned himselfe  
very



very valiantly in a charge which hee bare beyond the seas, as appeared by the skarres hee brought home, no lesse to the beautifying of his fame, then the disfiguring of his face: Whose Nephew, of the same name & dignity, hath so intriched himselfe with sufficiency for matters of policy, by his long trauell, & for martiall affaires, by his present valiant cariage in Ireland, that it is better knowne, how far he outgoeth most others in both, then easily to be discerned for which he deserueth principall commendation himselfe. So did *Sir Ric. Greinuile* the elder enterlace his home Magistracy, with martiall employments abroad: whereof the K. testified his good liking by his liberality. Which domestical example, encouraged his sonne *Roger* the more hardily to hazard, & the more willingly to resigne his life, in the vnfortunate *Mary Rose*. A disposition & successe equally fatall to that house: for his sonne againe, the second *Sir Ric.* after his trauell and following the warres vnder the Emperour *Maximilian*, against the great Turke, for which his name is recorded by sundry forrain writers, and his vndertaking to people Virginia and Ireland, made so glorious a conclusion in her Maiesties ship the *Reuenge* (of which he had charge, as Captaine, & of the whole fleet as Vice-admirall) that it seemed thereby, when he found none other to compare withall in his life, he strived through a vertuous enuy to exceed it in his death. A victorious losse for the realme; and of which the Spaniard may say with *Pirrhus*, that many such conquests would beget his vtter ouerthrow. Lastly, his son *Iohn* took hold of euery martiall occasion that was ministred him, vntill, in seruice against her Highnesse enemies, vnder the commaund of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, the Ocean became his bedde of honour. Neither may I without wrong



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pasſe ouer Captaine *George Wray* in ſilence, who (by a rare temperature of vertues) breathed courage into his ſoldiers, purchaſed loue amongſt his acquaintance, and bred diſmay in his enemies: Or captaine *Hender*, the abſoluteſt man of war for precise obſeruing martiall rules which his dayes afforded, beſides his commendable ſufficiencie of head and hand for inuention and execution. I will end with maſter *William Lower*, late captaine of Sir *Frauncis Veres* companie in *Netherland*, who hath opened the war ſchoole vnto a great many *Cornish* yong gentlemen, that vnder his conduct ſought to conformance themſelues to his patterne, euerie way accompliſhed with all the due parts of honour.

*Mechan-  
nicall.*

For Mechanical ſciences the old *Veale* of *Bodmyn* might iuſtly expoſtulate with my ſilence, if I ſhould not ſpare him a roome in this Suruey, while hee ſo well deſerues it. This man hath bene ſo beholden to *Mercuryes* predominant ſtrength in his natiuitie, that without a teacher hee is become very ſkilfull in welneere all maner of handy-crafts: a Carpenter, a Ioyner, a Milwright, a free-Maſon, a Clockmaker, a Caruer, mettall founde, Architeect, & *quid non?* yea a Surgeon, Phiſicion, Alchumiſt, &c. So as that which *Gorgias* of *Leontium* vaunted of the liberall ſciences, he may profeſſe of the mechanical, viz. to be ignorant in none.

*Cic. de  
Orat.*

*Bodies.*

*Strength*

The *Cornish* minds thus qualified, are the better enabled to expreſſe the ſame by the ſtrong, actiue, & healthfull conſtitution of their bodies; touching each wherof a little in particular, though we ſhall haue a fitter generall occaſion to diſcourſe therof, where we handle their paſſetimes. For ſtrength, one *Iohn Bray* (well knowne to me as my tenant) carried vpon his backe, at one time, by



by the space welneere of a Butte length, fixe bushels of wheaten meale, reckoning fifteen gallons to the bushel, and the Miller, a lubber of foure and twenty yeres age, vpon the whole.

*John Romane*, a short clownish grub, would beare the whole carkase of an Oxe, and yet neuer tugged with him, like that so famous *Milo*, when hee was a Calfe.

For actiuity, one *Kiltor*, committed to *Launceston* Gaile for the last *Cornish* commotion, lying there in the castle-greene vpon his back, threw a stone of some pounds wayght, ouer that Towres top, which leadeth into the parke.

For health, 80. & 90. yeres age, is ordinary in euery *Health* place, and in most persons, accompanied with an able vse of the body & his senses. One *Polzew*, lately liuing, reached vnto 130. a kinsman of his, to 112. one *Beauchamp* to 106. yea *Browne* the begger, a *Cornishman* by wandring (for I cannot say, by inhabitanee) though *Irish* by birth, out-scoreth a hundred winters, by I wote not how many reuolutions. And in the parish where God hath seated my poore dwelling, I remember the decease of foure, within 14. weekes space, whose yeres added together, made vp the summe of 340.

Now to the degrees of their seuerall callings, where- *Degrees*, in as I will poast ouer the Dukes to another place, so for Noblemen, I may deliuer in a word, that *Cornwall Nobility*, at this present enioyeth the residence of none at al. The occasion whereof groweth, partly, because their issue female haue caried away the Inhabitanee, together with the Inheritance, to Gentlemen of the Easterne parts; and partly, for that their issue male, little affecting



### *The suruey of Cornwall:*

*Lords  
houses.*

so remote a corner, liked better to transplant their possessions neerer to the heart of the Realme. Elder times were not so barraine: for besides the Lord *Tregoyes* in *Wil.* Conquerours dayes, *Bottreaux* Castle vaunted his Baron of that title; both now descended to the Earles of *Huntingdon*: the last deceased of which, retayning the honour, departed with the land to my kinde friend master *John Hender*, a Gentleman for his good parts, employed by her Maiestie amongst others, in the peace gouernment of the shire.

The Lord *Bonville* his house was at *Trelawne*, alias, *Trelawney*, lately purchased of her Highnes, by *Sir Ionathan Trelawny*, a Knight well spoken, stayed in his cariage, and of thrifty prouidence.

The Lord *Bray* dwelt at : the Lord *Brooke*, at *Kellington*, where one of them hath his tombe: the Lord *Marney* at *colquite*: and the Lord *Denham*, at *Cardenham*.

*Boconnock* also appertained to the Earles of *Deuon*, and was by *Frauncis* Earle of *Bedford*, solde to *Sir William Mohun*, who deriued his pedigree from the ancient Barons of that name, and is also issued from one of those Earles of *Deuons* sisters and heyres. This together with other fayre possessions, now resteth in *Sir Reignald Mohun* his sonne, one that by his courteous, iust, and liberall course of life, maintayneth the reputation, and encreaseth the loue alwayes borne his ancestours.

*Cornish  
Gentle-  
men.*

The most *Cornish* Gentlemen can better vaunt of their pedigree, then their liuelyhood: for that, they deriue from great antiquitie, (and I make question, whether any shire in England, of but equall quantitie, can muster



muster a like number of faire coate-Armours) whereas this declineth to the meane. One cause there is of both proceeding from the want of those supplies, which seruice, law and marchandise, afford the more inward Inhabitants of the Realme, as I haue elsewhere touched: yet this rule is not so generall, but that it admitteth his exceptions: for there are diuers, whose patrimonies extend to a large proportion; & for the residue, the cheapnes of their prouisions, and their casualties of Tyn, and fines (which 2. later ordinarily treble the certaine reuenue of their rents) enable them with their few scores, to equall the expences of those Easterne dwellers, who reckon by the hundreds: besides, they finde meanes by a suruey, to defray any extraordinarie charge of building, marriage, lawing, or such like. Yet I cannot denie, but that some, in gaping for dead mens shooes, find their improuident couetous humour punished with going barefoote.

This angle which so stuteth them in, hath wrought many interchangeable matches with eche others stock, and giuen beginning to the prouerbe, that all Cornish gentlemen are cousins; which endeth in an iniurious consequence, that the king hath there no cousins. They keepe liberall, but not costly builded or furnished houses, giue kind entertainment to strangers, make euery at the yeeres end with the profits of their living, are reuerenced and beloued of their neighbours, liue void of factions amongst themselves (at leastwise such as breake out into anie dangerous excesse) and delight not in brauerie of apparrell: yet the women would be verie loth to come behinde the fashion, in



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

newfanglednes of the maner, if not in costlynnes of the matter, which perhaps might ouer-empty their husbands purses. They conuerse familiarly together, & often visit one another. A Gentleman and his wife will ride to make mery with his next neighbour; and after a day or twayne, those two couples goe to a third: in which progresse they encrease like snowballs, till through their burdensome waight they breake againe.

And heere I thought requisite, to lay downe the names of such *Cornish* Gentlemen, as I find recorded to *Conquest* haue come in with the Conquerour.  
*Gentlemen*

Gentlemen descended from those, who came in with the Conquerour, and now residing in *Cornwall*.

*Arundell.*

*Basset.*

*Bluat, alias, Bluet.*

*Beauchamp.*

*Bray.*

*Bellet.*

*Beuill.*

*Barret.*

*Courtenay.*

*Chaumont, alias, Chamond.*

*Denis.*

*Greinuile.*

*Karrow, alias, Carew.*

*Mowne, alias, Mohun.*

*Malet.*

*Miners.*

*Pomeray.*

*Rouse.*

*Samt albin, alias, Semtabyn.*

*Saulay, alias, Saule.*



If the variety of Armes disclaime from any of these names, I will not stand vpon a stiffe iustification: and yet it is to bee noted, that diuers *Cornish* Gentlemen, borne yonger brothers, and aduanced by match, haue left their owne coats, & honoured those of their wiues with the first quarter of their shields. Which error their posteritie likewise ensued, as also, that before these later petty differences grewe in vogue, the Armes of one stocke were greatly diuersified in the younger braunches.

I had also made a more paynsful, then perfect collection of most of the *Cornish* Gentlemens names & Armes: But because the publishing thereof might perhaps goe accompanied with diuers wrongs, to my much reuerenced friends the Heralds, by thrusting my sickle into their haruest; to a great many my Countrymen, whom my want of information should be forced to passe ouer vnmentioned; and to the truth it selfe, where my report (relying vpon other mens credits) might through their error intitle me the publisher (though not the author) of falshood: I rather thought fit altogether to omit it, and to note onely, that of diuers Gentlemen there haue bene in *Cornwall*, either their names are worne out, or their liuings transferred by the females, into other families: as likewise, sundry of those there now inhabiting, are lately denized *Cornish*, being generally drawne thither (besides other more priuate respects) through, eyther the desire of change, which the disease of discontent affecteth, or the loue of quiet in so remote a corner, or the supposall of commodities there arising, and accruing, or the warrantize from ouerlooking & bearing, where little difference in quality tendeth to an equality



## The survey of Cornwall.

quality in estates.

Townes-  
men.

From Gentility, we wil descend to ciuility, which is or should be in the townsmen. Those in *Cornwall* do no more by nature, then others elsewhere by choyce, conceiue themselves an estranged society from the vpland dwellers, and cary, I will not say a malice, but an emulation against them, as if one member in a body could continue his wel-being without a beholdingnes to the rest. Their chiefeft trade consisteth in vttering their petty marchandises, & Artificers labours at the weekly markets. Very few among the make vse of that oportunity, which the scite vpon the sea proffereth vnto many, for building of shipping, and traffiking in grosse: yet some of the Easterne townes piddle that way, & some others giue themselves to fishing voyages, both which (when need requireth) furnish her Maiesties nauy with good store of very seruiceable Mariners.

There are (if they be not flaundered) that hunt after a more easie then commendable profit, with little hazard, and (I would I could not say) with lesse conscience. Anno 32. H. 8. an act of Parliament was made for repaying, amongst others, the Borough townes of *Launceston*, *Liskerd*, *Lostwithiel*, *Bodmyn*, *Truro*, and *Helfton* in *Cornwall*, but with what fruit to their good, I cannot relate.

Within late yecres memorie, the sea-coast Townes begin to proclaime their bettering in wealth, by cosily encrease of buildings; but those of the Inland, for the most part, vouch their ruined houses, and abandoned streets, as too true an euidence, that they are admitted no partners in this amendment. If I mistake not the cause, I may with charitie inough wish them still the same



same fortune: for as is elsewhere touched, I conceyue their former large peopling, to haue bin an effect of the countries impouerishing, while the inuasion of forraine enemies draue the Sea-coast Inhabitants to seeke a more safe, then commodious abode in those Inland parts.

Strangers occasioned to trauaile through the shire, were wont, no lesse sharply the truly, to inueigh against the bad drinke, coarse lodging, and slacke attendance which they found in those houses that went for Innes: neither did their horses better entertainmēt, proue them any welcomer ghests then their masters: but in stead of remedy, they receyued in answer, that neither such an outcorner was frequented with many wayfarers, nor by hanging out signes, or forestalling at the Townes end, like the Italians, did they inuite any; and to make great prouision vpon small hope of vtterance, were to incurre a skorne-worthy losse, seeing *Aspettare, & non venire* (saith the same Italian) is one of the *tre cose da morire*.

Touching the Yeomanrie of *Cornwall*, I can say little, worth the obseruing, for any difference from that of *Devon*, other shires, and therefore I will step downe the next staire to husbandmen.

These in times not past the remembrance of some yet liuing, rubbed forth their estate in the poorest plight, their grounds lay all in common, or onely deuided by sitch-meale: little bread-corne: their drinke, water, or at best, but whey: for the richest Farmour in a parish brewed not aboue twyce a yeere, and then, God wotte what liquour: their meat, Whitfull, as they call it, namely, milke, sowre milke, cheese, curds,



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

butter, and such like as came from the cow and ewe, who were tyed by the one legge at pasture: their apparell, course in matter, ill shapen in maner: their legges and feet naked and bare, to which sundrie old folke had so accustomed their youth, that they could hardly abide to weare any shooes; complayning how it kept them ouer hote. Their horses shod onlie before, and for all furniture a pad & halter, on which the meaner countrey wenches of the western parts doe yet ride astride, as all other English folke vsed before R. the 2. wife brought in the side saddle fashion of straw.

Suteable hereunto was their dwelling, & to that their implements of household: walles of earth, low thatched roofes, few partitions, no planchings or glasse windows, and scarcely any chimnies, other then a hole in the wall to let out the smoke: their bed, straw and a blanker: as for sheets, so much linnen cloth had not yet stepped ouer the narrow channell, betweene them and *Brittaine*. To conclude, a mazer and a panne or two, comprised all their substance: but now most of these fashions are vniuersally banished, and the *Cornish* husbandman conformeth himselfe with a better supplied ciuilitie to the Easterne patterne, which hath directed him a more thriving forme of husbandrie; and our halcion dayes of peace enabled him to applie the lesson: so as, his fine once overcome, he can maintaine himselfe & his familie in a cōpetent decencie to their calling, and findeth monie to bestow weekly at the markets, for his prouisions of necessitie and pleasure: for his quarterlie rent serueth rather as a token of subiection to his Land-lord, then any grieuous exaction on his tenement.

One point of their former roughnesse, some of the  
Western



Westerne people doe yet still retaine, & therethrough in some measure, verifie that testimonie which *Mathew Westm.* giueth of them, together with the Welsh, their auncient countremen: namely, how fostering a fresh memorie of their expulsion long agoe by the English, they second the same with a bitter repining at their fellowship: and this the worst sort expresse, in combining against, and working them all the shrewd turnes which with hope of impunitie they can deuise: howbeit, it shooteth not to a like extremitie in all places and persons, but rather by little and little, weareth out vnto a more milde and conuersable fashion. Amongst themselves they agree well, and companie louingly together: to their gentlemen they carrie a verie dutifull regard, as enured in their obeysance from their ancestors, and holding them as *Roytelets*, because they know no greater. Onelie it might be wished, that diuers amongst them had lesse spleene to attempt law-suits, for pettie supposed wrongs, or not so much subtiltie and stiffenesse to prosecute them: so should their purses be heauier, and their consciences lighter: a reporter must auerre no falshood, nor conceale any truth.

We must also spare a roome in this Suruey, to the *Poore*, poore, of whom few Shires can shew more, or owne fewer then *Cornwall*. *Ireland* prescribeth to be the nurserie, which sendeth ouer yeerely, yea and dayly whole Ship-loades of these crooked slips, and the dishabited townes afford them rooting: so vpon the matter, the whole County maketh a contribution, to pay those Lords their rent. Manie good Statutes haue beene enacted for redresse of these abuses, and vpon the first publishing, heedfully and diligently put in practise: but af-



*The survey of Cornwall.*

ter the nine dayes wonder expired, the law is forgotten, the care abandoned, and those vermine swarme againe in euerie corner: yet those peeuiſh charitable cannot be ignorant, that herethrough, to the high offence of God and good order, they maintaine idlenesse, drunkenesse, theft, lecherie, blasphemie, Atheisme, and in a word, all impietie: for a worse kind of people then these vagabonds, the realme is not pestered withal: what they consume in a day, wil suffice to releue an honest poore parishioner for a week, of whose work you may also make some vse: their staruing is not to be feared, for they may be provided for at home, if they list: no almes therefore should be cast away vpon them, to the robberie of the needy impotent; but money least of all: for in giuing him saluour, you do him wrong, by changing his vocation, while you metamorphize him from a begger to a buyer. Lacks he meat, drinke, or apparrell? (and nothing els he ought to be owner of) he must procure them of the worst by free gift, and not make choice, for a iust price, of the best. Well, though the rogue laugh you to scorne at night, the alewife hath reason the next day to pray for you.

Surely we finde by experience, that this so hainous an enormitie may be both easily and quickly reformed: for let the Constables execute vpon the rogues that last most beneficiall Act of Parliament, with due seueritie for one weeke, and the terror thereof will free the parish for a month: vse it a month, and you are acquitted for the whole yere. If the Constables persist in their remisnesse, let the Iustices lay the penalty vpon them, and they will no longer hoodwinke themselves at their neighbours faults. Let the neighbour be so pinched  
by



by the purse, but once or twise, and he will become a great deale the more sensible to season his charity with discretion for a long time after.

Vpon the first statute, there was a house of correction erected at *Bodmin*, to the great charge, but little benefit of the Countrey. Which experience lessoneth them to illude this later, by appoynting certaine cotagers houses in euery parish to serue, *nomine tenus*, for that purpose.

Lazer-houses, the deuotion of certaine *Cornish* Gentlemens ancesters erected at *Minhinet* by *Liskerd*, *S. Thomas* by *Launceston*, and *S. Lawrence* by *Bodmyn*: of which, this last is well endowed & gouerned. Concerning the other, I haue little to say, vnlesse I should eccho some of their complaints, that they are defrauded of their right. The much eating of fish, especially newly taken, and therein principally of the liners, is reckoned a great breed of those contagious humours, which turne into *Leprosie*: but whence soeuer the cause proceedeth, daily euents minister often pittifull spectacles to the *Cornish* mens eyes, of people visited with this affliction; some being authours of their owne calamity by the fore-mentioned diet, and some others succeeding therein to an *hereditarius morbus* of their ancestors: whom we will leaue to the poorest comfort in miserie, a helpleffe pittie.

But let me lead you from these impleasing matters, to refresh your selues with taking view of the *Cornish* mens recreations, which consist principally in feastes and pastimes.

Their feasts are commonly haruest dinners, Church-ales, and the solemnizing of their parish Churches dedication, which they terme their Saints feast.



## *The suruey of Cornwall.*

*Haruest  
dinners.*

The haruest dinners are held by euery wealthy man, or as wee terme it, euery good liuer, betweene Michaelmas and Candlemas, whereto he inuiteth his next neighbours and kinred, and though it beare onely the name of a dinner, yet the ghests take their supper also with them, and consume a great part of the night after in Christmas rule: neither doth the good cheere wholly expire (though it somewhat decrease) but with the end of the weeke.

*Church-  
ale.*

For the Church-ale, two young men of the parish are yerely chosen by their last foregoers, to be Wardens, who deuiding the task, make collection among the parishioners, of whatsoever prouision it pleaseth them voluntarily to bestow. This they imploy in brewing, baking, & other acates, against Whitsontide; vpon which Holydayes, the neighbours meet at the Church house, and there merily feed on their owne victuals, contributing some petty portion to the stock, which by many smalls, groweth to a meetly greatnes: for there is entertayned a kinde of emulation betweene these Wardens, who by his graciousnes in gathering, and good husbandry in expéding, can best aduance the Churches profit. Besides, the neighbour parishes, at those times louingly visit one another, and this way frankly spend their money together. The afternoones are consumed in such exercises, as olde and yong folke (hauiing leysure) doe accustomably weare out the time withall.

When the feast is ended, the Wardens yeeld in their account to the Parishioners, and such money as exceedeth the disbursements, is layd vp in store, to defray any extraordinary charges arising in the parish, or imposed on them for the good of the Countrey, or the Princes seruice.



seruice. Neither of which commonly gripe so much, but that somewhat stil remayneth to couer the purses bottome.

The Saints feast is kept vpon the dedication day, by *Saints* euery housholder of the parish, within his owne dores, *feasts.* each entertayning such forrayne acquaintance, as will not fayle when their like turne commeth about, to requite him with the like kindnes.

Of late times, many Ministers haue by their earnest inuectiues, both condemned these Saints feasts as superstitious, and suppressed the Church-ales, as licencious: concerning which, let it breed none offence, for me to report a conference that I had not long since, with a neere friend, who (as I conceiue) looked heerinto with an indifferent and vnpreiudicating eye. I do reuerence (sayd he) the calling and iudgement of the Ministers, especially when most of them concur in one opinion, and that the matter controuersed, holdeth some affinity with their profession. Howbeit, I doubt, least in their exclayming or declayming against Church-ales and Saints feasts, their ringleaders did onely regard the rinde, and not perce into the pith, and that the rest were chiefly swayed by their example: euen as the vulgar, rather stouped to the wayght of their authoritie, then became perswaded by the force of their reasons. And first touching Church-ales, these be mine assertions, if not my proofes: Of things induced by our forefathers, some were instituted to a good vse, and peruerterred to a bad: againe, some were both naught in the inuention, and so continued in the practise. Now that Church-ales ought to bee sorted in the better ranke of these twaine, may be gathered from their causes and effects,



*The survey of Cornwall.*

fects, which I thus rasse vp together: entertaining of Christian loue, conforming of mens behauour to a ciuill conuersation, compounding of controuersies, appeasing of quarrels, raising a store, which might be conuerted, partly to good and godly vses, as releeuing all sorts of poore people, repairing of Churches, building of bridges, amending of high wayes; and partly, for the Princes seruice, by defraying at an instant, such rates and taxes as the magistrate imposeth for the Countries defence. Briefly, they tende to an instructing of the minde by amiable conference, and an enabling of the body by commendable exercises. But I fearing lest my friend would runne himselfe out of breath, in this volubilitie of praising, stept athwart him with these objections: That hee must pardon my dissenting from his opinion, touching the goodnesse of the institution: for taken at best, it could not bee martialled with the sacred matters, but rather with the ciuill, if not with the profane; that the very title of ale was somewhat nasty, and the thing it selfe had beene corrupted with such a multitude of abuses, to wit, idlenes, drunkennesse, lasciuiousnes, vaine disports of minstrellie, dauncing, and disorderly night-watchings, that the best curing was to cut it cleane away. As for his fore-remembered good causes and effects, I sawe not, but that if the peoples mindes were guided by the true leuell of christian charity & duetie, such necessary and profitable contributions might stil be continued *gratis*, & the coutry eased of that charge to their purse and conscience, which ensueth this gourmadise. His reply was, that if this ordinance could not reach vnto that sanctity which dependeth on the first table, yet it succeeded the same in the next degree,



degree, as appertayning to the second. Mine exception against the title, he mockingly matched with their scrupulous precisenes, who (forsooth) would not say Christmas, nor Michaelmas, as other folk did; but Christs tide, and Michaels tide: who (quoth he) by like consequence must also bind themselves to say, Toms tide, Lams tide, and Candles tide. But if the name of ale relish so ill, whereas the licour it selfe is the English mans ancientest and wholesomest drinke, and serueth many for meate and cloth too; he was contented I should call it Church beere, or Church wine, or what else I listed: mary, for his part hee would *loqui cum vulgo*, though hee studied *sentire cum sapientibus*. Where I affirmed, that the people might by other meanes be trayned with an equall largesse to semblable workes of charitie, hee suspected lest I did not enter into a through consideratiō of their nature and qualitie, which he had obserued to be this: that they would sooner depart with 12. pennyworth of ware, then sixepence in coyne, and this shilling they would willingly double, so they might share but some pittance thereof againe. Now in such indifferent matters, to serue their humors, for working them to a good purpose, could breed no maner of scandall. As for the argument of abuse, which I so largely dilated, that should rather conclude a reformation of the fault, then an abrogation of the fact.

For to prosecute your owne Metaphore (quoth hee) surely I holde him for a sory Surgeon, that cannot skill to salue a sore, but by taking away the lymme, and little better then the Phisicion, who, to helpe the disease, will reauē the life of his Patient from him. Abuses, doubtlesse, great and many



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

haue, by successe of time, crept hereinto, as into what other almost, diuine, or ciuill, doe they not? and yet in these publike meetings, they are so presented to euery mans sight, as shame somewhat restrayneth the excessse, and they may much the sooner bee both espied and redressed. If you thinke I goe about to defend Church-ales, with all their faults, you wrong your iudgement, & your iudgement wrongeth mee. I would rather (as a Burgesse of this ale-parliament) enact certaine lawes, by which such assemblies should be gouerned: namely, that the drinke should neither be too strong in taste, nor too often tasted: that the ghests should be enterlarded, after the Persian custome, by ages, yong and old, distinguished by degrees of the better and meaner: and seuered into sexes, the men from the women: that the meats should be sawced with pleasant, but honest talke: that their songs should be of their auncestours honourable actions: the principall time of the morning, I would haue hallowed to Gods seruice: the after-noones applied to manlike actiuities: and yet I would not altogether barre sober and open dauncing, vntill it were first thoroughly banished from mariages, Christmas reuels, and (our Countries patterne) the court: all which should be concluded, with a reasonable and seasonable portion of the night: and so (sayd hee) will I conclude this part of my speech, with adding onely one word more for my better iustification: that in defending feasts, I maintayne neither *Paradox*, nor a conceite in *nubibus*, but a matter practised amongst vs from our eldest auncestours, with profitable and well pleasing fruit, and not onely by our nation, but, both in former ages, by the best and strictest disciplined com-  
mon



mon wealth of the Lacedemonians, who had their ordinary *Sissitia*, and now in our dayes, as well by the reformed, as Catholike Switzers, who place therein a principall *Arcanum imperij*.

Now touching the Saints feasts, if you tayne them with suspect of superstition, because they are held vpon those Saints daies, by whose names the parish Churches are stiled, I will ward that blow with the shield of Arch-Saint *Austines* authoritie, who in his 8. booke of Gods Citie, and 27. Chap. in the like case, iustificth a lesse allowable practise of the primitiue Christians. *Summa*, he closed his discourse with this protestation, that hee appealed not from, but to the honorably respected censure of the reuerend Ministry, desiring his speach might receiue, not the allowance of a position, but the licence of a proposition: which my friends modest submission, I could not but embrace my selfe, and recommend it ouer to your fauourable acceptation.

My last note touching these feasts, tendeth to a commendation of the ghefts, who (though rude in their other fashions) may for their discrete iudgement in precedence, and preleance, read a lesson to our ciuilest gentry. Amongst them, at such publike meetings, not wealth but age is most regarded: so as (saue in a verie notorious disproportion of estates) the younger rich reckoneth it a shame sooner then a grace, to step or sit before the elder honest, and rather expecteth his turne for the best roome, by succession, then intrudeth thereto by anticipation.

Pastimes to delight the minde, the *Cornish* men haue Guary miracles, and three mens songs: and for exercise of the body, Hunting, Hawking, Shooting, Wrastring,

Hurling,



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

Hurling, and such other games.

*Guary  
miracle.*

The Guary miracle, in English, a miracle-play, is a kinde of Enterlude, compiled in *Cornish* out of some scripture history, with that grossenes, which accompanied the Romanes *vetus Comedia*. For representing it, they raise an earthen Amphitheatre, in some open field, hauing the Diameter of his enclosed playne some 40. or 50. foot. The Country people flock from all sides, many miles off, to heare & see it: for they haue therein, deuils and deuices, to delight as well the eye as the eare: the players conne not their parts without booke, but are prompted by one called the Ordinary, who followeth at their back with the booke in his hand, and telleth them softly what they must pronounce aloud. Which maner once gaue occasion to a pleasant conceyted gentleman, of practising a mery pranke: for he vndertaking (perhaps of set purpose) an Actors roome, was accordingly lessoned (before-hand) by the Ordinary, that he must say after him. His turne came: quoth the Ordinary, Goe forth man and shew thy selfe. The gentleman steps out vpon the stage, and like a bad Clarke in scripture matters, cleauing more to the letter then the sense, pronounced those words aloud. Oh (sayes the fellowe softly in his eare) you marre all the play. And with this his passion, the Actor makes the audience in like sort acquainted. Hereon the promptor falles to flat rayling & cursing in the bitterest termes he could deuise: which the Gentleman with a set gesture and countenance still soberly related, vntill the Ordinary driuen at last into a madde rage, was faine to giue ouer all. Which trouffe though it brake off the Enterlude, yet defrauded not the beholders, but dismissed them with a great deale  
more



more sport and laughter, then 20. such Guarics could haue afforded.

They haue also *Cornish* three mens songs, cunningly *Three mens* contriued for the ditty, and pleasantly for the note.

Amongst bodily pastimes, shooting carrieth the pre-eminence; to which in mine yonger yeeres I caried such affection, as I induced Archery, perswading others to the like liking, by this ensuing *Prosopopeia*: *songs. Shooting.*

My deare friends, I come to complaine vpon you, but to your selues: to blame you, but for your good: to expostulate with you, but in the way of reconciliation. Alas, what my desert can iustify your abandoning my fellowship, & hanging me thus vp, to be smoke-starued ouer your chimnies? I am no stranger vnto you, but by birth, your Countrywoman: by dwelling your neighbour: by education, your familiar: neither is my company shamefull; for I haunt the light and open fieldes: nor my conuersation dangerous: nay, it shields you from dangers, and those not the least, but of greatest consequence, the dangers of warre. And as in fight I giue you protection, so in peace I supplie you pastime; and both in warre and peace, to your lymmes I yeelde actiue plyantnesse, and to your bodies healthfull exercise: yea I prouide you food when you are hungrie, and helpe digestion when you are full. Whence then proceedeth this vnkinde and vnusuall strangenesse? Am I heauy for burthen? Forsooth, a fewel light stickes of wood. Am I combrous for carriage? I couch a part of my selfe close vnder your girdle, and the other part serueth for a walking-staffe in your hand. Am I vnhandsome in your sight?

T 4

Eucy



*The surney of Cornwall.*

euery piece of mee is comely, and the whole keepeth an harmonieall proportion. Lastly, am I costly to bee prouided? or hard to bee maintayned? No, cheapnesse is my purueyour, easinesse my preseruer, neither doe I make you blow away your charges with my breath, or taynt your nose with my sent, nor defile your face and fingers with my colour, like that hellborne murderer, whome you accept before me. I appeale then to your valiant Princes, *Edwards*, and *Henries*, to the battayles of *Crescy*, *Poyters*, *Agincourt*, and *Floddon*, to the regions of *Scotland*, *Fraunce*, *Spaine*, *Italy*, *Cyprus*, yea and *Iury*, to be vmpires of this controuerfie: all which (I doubt not) will with their euidence playnely prooue, that when mine aduerse party was yet scarcely borne, or lay in her swathling clouts, through mee onely your auncestours defended their Countrey, vanquished their enemies, succoured their friends, enlarged their Dominions, aduanced their religion, and made their names fearefull to the present age, and their fame euerlasting to those that ensue. Wherefore, my deare friends, seeing I haue so substantially euicted the right of my cause, conforme your wils to reason, conforme your reason by practise, and conuert your practise to the good of your selues and your Countrey. If I be praise-worthy, esteeme me: if necessary, admit me: if profitable, employ me: so shall you reuoke my death to life, and shew your selues no degenerate issue of such honourable Progenitours. And thus much for Archery, whose tale if it bee disordered, you must beare withall, for shee is a woman, & her minde is passionate.

And to giue you some taste of the *Cornish* mens former



mer sufficiency that way: for long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard, their pricks 24. score: for strength, they would pierce any ordinary armour: and one master *Robert Arundell* (whom I well knew) could shoot 12. score, with his right hand, with his left, and from behinde his head.

Lastly, for neere and well aimed shooting, Buts made them perfect in the one, and rouing in the other: for prickes, the first corrupter of Archery, through too much precisenesse, were then scarcely knowne, and little practised. And in particular, I haue heard by credible report of those, who professed and protested themselves to haue bene eye-witnesses, that one *Robert Bone* of *Antony* shot at a little bird, sitting vpon his coves back, and killed it, the bird (I meane) not the cove; which was either very cunning in the performance, or very foolish in the attempt. The first of these somewhat resembled one *Menelaus*, mentioned by *Zosimus*, lib. 2. who nocking three arrowes, & shooting them all at once, would strike three severall persons, and might haue deserued a double stipend in the graund Signiors gard, where the one halfe of his Archers are left-handed, that they may not turne their taile to their *Sultan* while they draw. The other may in some sort compare with that *Auo*, reported by *Saxo Gramaticus*, for so good a mark-  
 Lib. 6.  
 man, as with one arrow he claue the string of his aduersaries bowe, the second he fixed betweene his fingers, and with the third strooke his shaft which he was nocking: or with that exploit of the fathers, piercing an apple on his sonnes head, attributed by the same *Saxo*, to  
 Lib. 10.  
 one *Toko* a Dane; and by the Switzers histories, to *Guilden Tell*, the chiefe occasioner, and part-author of their  
 V  
 libertie.



## The survey of Cornwall.

libertie.

*Hurling.* Hurling taketh his denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts, in the East parts of *Cornwall*, to goales, and in the West, to the countrey.

*Hurling to goales.* For hurling to goales, there are 15. 20. or 30. players more or lesse, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves into their slightest apparell, and then ioyned hands in ranke one against another. Out of these ranks, they match themselves by payres, one embracing another, & so passe away: euery of which couple, are specially to watch one another during the play.

After this, they pitch two bushes in the ground, some eight or ten foote asunder; and directly against them, ten or twelue score off, other twayne in like distance, which they terme their Goales. One of these is appointed by lots, to the one side, and the other to his aduerse party. There is assigned for their gard, a couple of their best stopping Hurlers: the residue draw into the midst betweene both goales, where some indifferent person throweth vp a ball, the which whosoever can catch, and cary through his aduersaries goale, hath wonne the game. But therein consisteth one of *Hercules* his labours: for hee that is once possessed of the ball, hath his contrary mate waiting at inches, and assaying to lay hold vpon him. The other thrusteth him in the brest, with his closed fist, to keepe him off; which they call Butting, and place in welldoing the same, no small poynt of manhood.

If hee escape the first, another taketh him in hand, and so a third, neyther is hee left, vntill hauing met (as the Frenchman sayes) *Chasseurs son pied*, hee eyther touch the ground with some part of his bodie, in wrestling,



ling, or cry, Hold; which is the word of yeelding. Then must he cast the ball (named Dealing) to some one of his fellowes, who catching the same in his hand, maketh away withall as before; and if his hap or agility bee so good, as to shake off or outrunne his counterwayters, at the goale, hee findeth one or two fresh men, readie to receiue and keepe him off. It is therefore a very disaduantageable match, or extraordinary accident, that leeseeth many goales: howbeit, that side carryeth away best reputation, which giueth most falles in the hurling, keepeth the ball longest, and presseth his contrary neere to their owne goale. Sometimes one chosen person on eche party dealeth the ball.

The Hurlers are bound to the obseruation of many lawes, as, that they must hurle man to man, and not two set vpon one man at once: that the Hurler against the ball, must not *but*, nor hand-fast vnder girdle: that hee who hath the ball, must *but* onely in the others brest: that he must deale no Fore-ball, *viz.* he may not throw it to any of his mates, standing neerer the goale, then himselfe. Lastly, in dealing the ball, if any of the other part can catch it flying between, or e're the other haue it fast, he thereby winneth the same to his side, which straightway of defendant becometh assailant, as the other, of assailant falls to be defendant. The least breach of these lawes, the Hurlers take for a iust cause of going together by the eares, but with their fists onely; neither doth any among them seek reuēge for such wrongs or hurts, but at the like play againe. These hurling matches are mostly vsed at weddings, where commonly the ghests undertake to encounter all commers.



### *The suruey of Cornwall.*

*Hurling  
to the  
countrie.*

The hurling to the Countrey, is more diffuse and confuse, as bound to few of these orders: Some two or more Gentlemen doe commonly make this match, appointing that on such a holy day, they will bring to such an indifferent place, two, three, or more parishes of the East or South quarter, to hurle against so many other, of the West or North. Their goales are either those Gentlemens houses, or some townes or villages, three or foure miles asunder, of which either side maketh choice after the neernesse to their dwellings. When they meet, there is neyther comparing of numbers, nor matching of men; but a siluer ball is cast vp, and that company, which can catch, and cary it by force, or sleight, to their place assigned, gaineth the ball and victory. Whosoever getteth seizure of this ball, findeth himselfe generally pursued by the aduerse party; neither will they leaue, till (without all respects) he be layd flat on Gods deare earth: which fall once receiued, disableth him from any longer detayning the ball: hee therefore throweth the same (with like hazard of intercepting, as in the other hurling) to some one of his fellowes, fardest before him, who maketh away withall in like maner. Such as see where the ball is played, giue notice thereof to their mates, crying, Ware East, Ware West, &c. as the same is carried.

The Hurlers take their next way ouer hilles, dales, hedges, ditches; yea, and thorow bushes, briers, mires, plashes and riuers whatsoeuer; so as you shall sometimes see 20. or 30. lie tugging together in the water, scrābling and scratching for the ball. A play (verily) both rude & rough, and yet such, as is not destitute of policies, in some sort resembling the feats of warre: for you shall haue



haue companies layd out before, on the one side, to encounter them that come with the ball, and of the other party to succor them, in maner of a fore-ward. Againe, other troupes lye houerling on the sides, like wings, to helpe or stop their escape: and where the ball it selfe goeth, it resembleth the ioyning of the two mayne battels: the slowest footed who come lagge, supply the shewe of a rere-ward: yea, there are horsemen placed also on either party (as it were in ambush) and ready to ride away with the ball, if they can catch it at aduantage. But they may not so steale the palme: for gallop any one of them neuer so fast, yet he shall be surely met at some hedge corner, crosse-lane, bridge, or deepe water, which (by casting the Countrey) they know he must needs touch at: and if his good fortune gard him not the better, hee is like to pay the price of his theft, with his owne and his horses ouerthrowe to the ground. Sometimes, the whole company runneth with the ball, seuen or eight miles out of the direct way, which they should keepe. Sometimes a foote-man getting it by stealth, the better to scape vnespied, will carry the same quite backwards, and so, at last, get to the goale by a windlace: which once knowne to be wonne, all that side flocke thither with great iolity: and if the same bee a Gentlemans house, they giue him the ball for a *Trophee*, and the drinking out of his Beere to boote.

The ball in this play may bee compared to an infernall spirit: for whosoever catcheth it, fareth straightwayes like a madde man, strugling and fighting with those that goe about to holde him: and no sooner is the ball gone from, but hee resigneth this fury to the



### The suruey of Cornwall.

next receyuer, and himselfe becommeth peaceable as before. I cannot well resolue, whether I should more commend this game, for the manhood and exercise, or condemne it for the boysterousnes and harmes which it begetteth: for as on the one side it makes their bodies strong, hard, and nimble, and puts a courage into their hearts, to meete an enemy in the face: so on the other part, it is accompanied with many dangers, some of which doe euer fall to the players share. For prooffe whereof, when the hurling is ended, you shall see them retyring home, as from a pitched battaile, with bloody pates, bones broken, and out of ioynt, and such bruses as serue to shortē their daies; yet al is good play, & neuer Attourney nor Crouner troubled for the matter.

*Wrastling* 10 *Wrastling* is as full of manlinesse; more delightfull, and lesse dangerous: which pastime, either the *Cornish* men deriued frō *Corineus*, their first pretended founder, or (at least) it ministred some stuffe to the farcing of that fable. But to let that passe, their cōtinual exercise in this play, hath bred the so skilfull an habit, as they presume, that neither the ancient Greek *Palestrita*, nor the Turks so much delighted *Pelrianders*, nor their, once countrymen, and stil neighbours, the Bretons, can bereaue them of this Laurell: and matchlesse, certes, should they be, if their cunning were answerable to their practise: for you shall hardly find an assembly of boyes, in *Deuon* or *Cornwall*, where the most vntowardly amongst them, will not as readily giue you a muster of this exercise, as you are prone to require it. For performing this play, the beholders cast themselues in a ring, which they call, Making a place: into the empty middle space whereof, the two champiō wrastlers step forth, stripped into their dublets.



dublets and hosen, and vntrusted, that they may so the better commaund the vse of their lymmes, and first shakking hands in token of friendship, they fall presently to the effects of anger: for each striueth how to take hold of other, with his best aduantage, and to beare his aduerse patty downe: wherein, whoeuer ouerthroweth his mate in such sort, as that either his backe, or the one shoulder, and contrary heele do touch the ground, is accounted to giue the *fall*. If he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foyle*. This hath also his lawes, of taking hold onely aboue girdle, wearing a girdle to take hold by, playing three pulles, for tryall of the mastery, the fall-giuer to be exempted from playing againe with the taker, and bound to answer his successour, &c.

Many sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto, in which, a skilfull weake man wil soone get the ouerhand of one that is strong and ignorant. Such are the Trip, fore-Trip, Inturne, the Faulx, forward and backward, the Mare, and diuers other like.

Amongst *Cornish* wraflers, now liuing, my friend *John Gout* may iustly challenge the first place, not by prerogatiue of his seruice in her Maiesties gard; but through hauing answered all challenges in that pastime without blemish. Neither is his commendation bounded within these limits, but his cleane made body and actiue strength, extend (with great agility) to whatsoever other exercise, of the arme or legge: besides his abilitie (vpon often tryall) to take charge at Sea, eyther as Master, or Captayne. All which good parts hee graceth with a good fellowlike, kinde, and respectfull carriage:



## The survey of Cornwall.

*Games.*

Silver prizes for this and other activities, were wont to be carried about by certaine *Circumferanei*, or set vp for Bidales: but time or their abuse hath now worne them out of date and vse.

*Gouernment.*

The last poynt of this first booke, is to plot downe the *Cornish* gouernment, which offreth a double consideration: the one, as an entire state of it selfe; the other, as a part of the Realme; both which shalbe severally handled.

*As an entire state.*

*Cornwall*, as an entire state, hath at diuerstimes enioyed sundry titles, of a Kingdome, Principality, Duchy, and Earledome, as may appeare by these few notes, with which I haue stored my selfe out of our Chronicles.

*Anno mundi*

2850.

*Cornish*

*Princes.*

there was a *Brute* King of Brittain, by the same authority it is to bee proued, that there was likewise a *Corineus* Duke of *Cornwall*, whose daughter *Gwendolene*, *Brutes* eldest sonne *Lochrine* tooke to wife, and by her had issue *Madan*, that succeeded his father in the kingdome.

3105.

Next him, I finde *Henninus* Duke, who married *Gonorille*, one of King *Leirs* daughters and heires, and on her begat *Morgan*: but whiles he attempted with his other brother in law, to wrest the kingdome from their wiues father, by force of armes, before the course of nature should cast the same vpon them, *Cordeilla*, the third disherited sister, brought an armie out of Fraunce to the olde mans succour, and in a pitched battell bereft *Henninus* of his life.

3476.

*Clotenus* King of *Cornwall*, begat a sonne named *Mulmutius Dunwallo*, who, when this Iland had beene long distressed with the ciuil warres of petty Kings, reduced the same againe into one peaceable Monarchy.

*Belinus,*



*Belinus*, brother to that great terror of the Romanes, 3574.  
*Brennus*, had for his appaunage (as the French terme it)  
*Loegria, Wales, and Cornwall.*

*Casibelane*, succeeding his brother *Lud* in the king- 3908.  
 dome, gaue to his sonne *Tennancius*, the Duchy of  
*Cornwall.*

After this Iland became a parcell of *Iulius Cæsars* con- Anno  
 quests, the same rested it self, or was rather vexed a long Dom.  
 time, vnder the gouernment of such rulers, as the Ro- 231.  
 manes sent hither. But the Bretons turning, at last, their  
 long patience into a sudden fury, rose in armes, slewe  
*Alectus*, the Emperour *Dioclesians* deputy, and inuested  
 their leader *Asclepiodotus* Duke of *Cornwall*, with the  
 possession of the kingdome.

*Conan Meridock*, nephew to *Octavius*, whome the 329.  
 Emperour *Constantine* appoynted gouernour of this I-  
 land, was Duke of *Cornwall.*

At the Sinode of *Arles* in Fraunce, there was present 351.  
 one *Corinius*, sonne to *Salomon* Duke of *Cornwall.*

After the abouenamed *Octavius* his decease, *Maxi-* 383.  
*mianus*, a Romane, who married his daughter, succeeded  
 him also in gouernment: betweene whome, and the  
 foreremembred *Conan*, grew great warres; which con-  
 cluding at last in a peace, *Maxim.* passed with an armie  
 into Fraunce, conquered there *Armorica* (naming it  
 little Brittain) and gaue the same in fee to *Conan*, who  
 being once peaceably settled, wrote ouer vnto *Dionethus*,  
 or *Dionotus* Duke or King of *Cornwall*, (as *Mathew* of  
 West. termeth him) to send him some Maldens, whom  
 he might couple in mariage with his people; whereon *S.*  
*Yrsula* & her companions the 11000. virgins, were ship-  
 ped, & miscaried, as their wel known history reporteth.



*The survey of Cornwall.*

*Nicholas Gille*, a French writer, deliuereth (vpon the credit of our British Historians) that about this time, *Meroucus*, a Paynim king of Fraunce, caused his owne sonne to be throwne into the fire and burned, for that he had slayne the king of *Cornwall*, as he returned from a feast.

433. Hee also maketh mention of one *Moigne*, brother to *Aurelius* and *Vter-pendragon*, Duke of *Cornwall*, & gouernor of the Realme, vnder the Emperour *Honorius*.

443. *Caradac* Duke of *Cornwall*, was employed (sayth *D. Kay*) by *Ostauins*, about founding the Vniuersitie of Cambridge.

500. And vpon *Igern* wife to *Gorlois*, Duke of *Cornwall*, *Vter* begat the worthy *Arthur*, and a daughter called *Amy*.

526. This *Arthur* discomfited in fight, one *Childerick*, a king of the Saxons, and afterwards, vpon certaine covenants, suffered him quietly to depart the Realme. But *Childerick* violating the word of a king, bound with the solemnity of an othe, inuaded iust soones the Westerne coasts, harrowing the Country as he passed, vntil *Cador*, Earle of *Cornwall*, became Gods Minister, to take vengeance of his perjury, by reauing off his life.

That Marke swayed the *Cornish* septer, you cannot make question, vnlesse you will, withall, shake the irrefragable authoritie of the round tables Romants.

603. *Blederic* Duke of *Cornwall*, associated with other *Welsh* kings, darraigned a battell against *Ethelferd*, king of the Northumbets, & by the valiant forgoing of his life, got his partners the victory.

688. *Ivor*, sonne to *Alane* king of little Brittain, first wane from the Saxons, *Cornwall*, *Denon*, and *Somerset* shires, by



by force of armes, and then, taking to wife *Ethelburg*,  
cousin to *Kentwin*, king of *Westsex*, enioyed the same by  
composition.

*Roderic*, king of the Bretons in *Wales* and *Cornwall*, 720.  
(vnder whom, *Bletius* was Prince of this last, and of *De-*  
*uon*) valiantly repulsed *Adelred*, king of *Westsex*, what  
time he assayed him in *Cornwall*: yet in the end, being  
ouer-matched in number, and tired with continuall on-  
sets, he was driuen to quit the same, and retire himselfe  
into *Wales*.

*Polidor Virgill* maketh mention of one *Reginaldus Co-* 866.  
*mes Britannorum*, in the time of king *Etheldred*.

*Dungarth* king of *Corn.* by mischance was drowned. 872.  
*Alpsius* is recorded (about this time) for Duke of *Deuon* 900.  
and *Cornwall*.

*Orgerius* Duke of *Cornwall*, had a daughter named *Al-* 959:  
*fride*, the fame of whose beauty, caused King *Edgar* to  
send Earle *Athelwold*, for obtaining her at her fathers  
hands in mariage. But the Earle with the first sight of  
this faire Lady, was so besotted in her loue, that prefer-  
ring the accomplishment of his lust, before the duty of  
his alleageance, he returnes answer to the King, how the  
common report far exceeded her priuate worth, which  
came much short of meriting a partnership in so great  
a Princes bed: and (not long after) begged and ob-  
tayned the Kings good will, to wed her himselfe. But  
so braue a lustre could not lye long concealed, with-  
out shining foorth into *Edgars* knowledge, who fin-  
ding the truth of his Ambassadors falshood, tooke  
*Athelwold* at an aduantage, slewe him, and married  
her, beeing a widdowe, whome hee had wooed a  
mayde.



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Hitherto, these titles of honour carry a kinde of confusednes, and rather betokened a successiue office, then an established dignity. The following ages receiued a more distinct forme, and left vs a certeyner notice.

1067. Whattime *William* the bastard subdued this Realme, one *Condor* possessed the Earledome of *Cornwall*, and did homage for the same: he had issue another *Condor*, whose daughter and heire *Agnes*, was married to *Reignald* Earle of *Bristowe*, base sonne to King *Henry* the first.

This note I borrowed out of an industrious collection, which setteth downe all the noble mens creations, Armes, and principall descents, in euery Kings dayes since the conquest: but master *Camden*, our *Clarenticulus*, nameth him *Cador*, and saith farther, that *Robert Morton*, brother to *William* Conquerour, by his mother *Herlot*, was the first Earle of Norman blood, and that his sonne *William* succeeded him; who taking part with Duke *Robert*, against *Henry* the first, thereby got captiuitie, and lost his honour, with which that King inuested the forementioned *Reignald*. In this variance, it is great reason, that the ballance panche on his side, who hath both authority to establish his assertion, and a rarely approued knowledge, to warrant his authoritie. Hee dying issuelesse, *Richard* the first gaue this Earledome to his brother *John*.

1257. *Johns* sonne, *Henry* the third, honoured therewith his brother *Richard* King of the Romanes, a Prince no lesse plentifully flowing in wealth, then his brother was often driuen to extreame shifts, through needinesse: which made that barbarous age to poetize,

*Nummus*



*Numinus ait pro me, nubis Cornubia Roma.*

Money sayd, that for her sake,

Rome did Cornwall to wife take.

He had issue, *Henry* Earle of *Cornwall*, who deceased issuelesse; and *Edmond*, whose daughter and heire *Isabell* (sayth our author) was married to *Morice Fitzharding* Lord *Barckleigh*: but others affirme, that this *Edmond* dyed without issue.

*Edward* the second, degenerating in his choyce, created his mynion, *Peter Gausson*, a *Galecoyne*, Earle of this County, whose posterity ended in him selfe, and himself by a violent death.

The last title of this Earldome, expired in *John* of *Eltham*, yonger sonne to that King *Edward*. After which, King *Edward* the third, by act of Parliament, in the 11. yeere of his raigne, erected the same to a Duchy, the first in England, and graced it with his sonne, the blacke Prince: for his heroicall vertues did rather bestow, then receiue estimation from whatsoever dignitie. Since which it is successiueley incorporated in the Kings eldest sonne, and hath bene so enjoyed, by *Richard* the second, *Henry* the fift, *Henry* the sixt, *Edward* his sone, *Edward* the fift, *Edward* sonne to *Richard* the third, *Arthure*, and *Henry*, sonnes to *Henry* the seuenth, and lastly, *Edward* the sixt: 10. Dukes in the whole.

These Earles and Dukes haue from the beginning, Royalties beene priuiledged with royall iurisdiction or Crowne rights, namely, giuing of liberty to send Burgeses to the Parliaments, returne of writs, custome, toll, Mynes, Treasure-trovee, wards, &c. and (to this end) appoynted their speciall officers, as Sheriffe, Admirall, Receyuer, Hauener, Customer, Butler, Searcher, Comptroller,

Gaugcor,

X 3

Gaugcor,



*The survey of Cornwall.*

Gaugeor, Excheator, Feodary, Auditor, Clarke of the market, &c. besides the L. Warden, and those others before remembred, whose functions appertayne to the iurisdiction of the Stannary.

To the preservation of which royalties, our Parliaments haue euer carried a reuerend regard. For by that Act, 17. *Edw. 4.* which enioyneth forrayne Marchants to bestow such money as they receiue for their wares, in English commodities, or to pay the same vnto Englishmen, the Kings part of all forfeitures within *Cornwall*, is referued to the Duke. So doth that, 1. *H. 7.* concerning the reformation of waights & measures, prouide, that it shall not be hurtful or preiudiciall to the Prince, within the Duchy of *Cornwall*, nor to any waights of the cunnage: and so doth that 1. *H. 8.* touching Excheators, exempt that officer in *Cornwal*. It should seeme, that the first Earles bare a heavy hand in commaund ouer their subiects: for both diuers ancient records (as I haue learned) make mention of tributes, imposed (almost) vpon euery thing of profit, and it may farther be gathered, in that, as well townes, as particular persons, were faine to procure Charters and graunts from them, for corporations, faires, markets, taking or freeing frō tolls, mines, fishing, fowling, hawking, hunting, and what not? so as (vpon the matter) the plight of a *Cornish* Inhabitant and a French pezant did differ very little.

Which bondage, one not long agoe sought in part to reestablist, vnder pretence of reuiuing a rent decayed euer since 9. *H. 2.* and aduancing her Maiesties profit: & to this end procured Letters patents, that none should salt, dry, or pack any fish in *Demon* or *Cornwall*, without his licence and warrant. A matter that would, by consequence,



quence, haue made him an absolute disposer of all the Western shipping and traffike, and their sea and land dependants.

Few words, but folding vp a multitude of inconueniences to her Maiestie, & the whole Commonwealth.

Wherefore the *Cornish* Iustices of the peace, became humble suiters to the Lords of her Highnes priuy Councell, for a necessary and speedy redresse herein: and through the neuer fayling forwardnesse, and backing of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, obtayned a reuocation. Howbeit, this ill weed, rather cut off by the ground, then plucked vp by the roote, once, yea twice or thrice grew forth againe, but yet, maugre the warmers and waterers, hath by her Maiesties gracious breath beene euer parched vp, and (as is hoped) will neuer shoote out heereafter, at least it shall still finde an vnited resistance, of most earnest suit, and pregnant reasons, to beate it downe.

The Earles had foure houses, builded Castle-wise for their residence, viz. *Trematon*, *Launceston*, *Restormel*, and *Liskerd*. But since the principality of Wales and this Duchy became vnited in one person, the larger scope, and greater commaund of that, hath robbed this of his Lords presence, & by consequence, the strength of these Castles could not so gard them, against the battery of time, and neglect, but that, from faire buildings, they fell into foule reparations, and from foule reparations, are now sunke into viter ruine.

King *H.* the 8. affecting his honor of *Newelin*, & respecting the comodities, which *Wallingford* Castle might afford it, tooke this last by act of Parli. the Duchy, & in lieu thereof, annexed certain mannors lying in *Corn.* *salne*

Earles  
houses.

Annexed  
land.  
Walling-  
ford  
Castle.



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to the Crowne, through the Marques of Excesters attainder: which Queene Marie afterwards restored in tayle to his sonne, the Earle of Devon, and vpon his issues decease receiued them againe.

It were against duetie to make question, whether in this exchange, the kings meaning went with his presence: and yet wee finde it an ordinary policy amongst Princes, to send their successours, with a kinde of *libera*, or *honoraria legatio*, into the remoter quarters of their dominions, as if they would shunne occasions of ielousie, springing from an ouer-neere neighbourhood.

Howsoeuer, the same king, not long after, passed away this Castle, vnto Christs Colledge in Oxford, who vse it as a place of retrayt, when the Vniuersitie is visited with any contagious sicknes.

I haue vnderstood, that question is made amongst men of knowledge, what is become of this Duchy. Some holding it altogether extinct, for want of the kings issue male: some auerring, that it is suspended in *nubibus* (as they say) *pro tempore*: and some supposing, that it continueth in full power, and that her Maiestie hath onely *custodiam Ducatus*, as of Bishopricks, *sede vacante. Penes Iudicem lis sit*. Once, euery Sheriffe is summoned to enter his account in the Duchy Exchequer, at *Lostwithyel*, and from thence, referred ouer to the Exchequer aboue.

As a part of the Realme. Cornwall considered as a part of the Realme, sorteth her gouernment into two kindes; spirituall, and temporall.

Gauernment Spirituall. Touching the spirituall: In ancient times this Shire had his particular Bishop: and I find, how in the yeere, 905. *Forinosus* the Pope sent a sharpe letter to Edward the



the sonne of *Alfride*, reproouing him, for suffering the  
 VVest Saxons to be destitute of Bishops seuen yeeres  
 together. Whereon, by the aduice of his Councell, and  
 Arch-bishop *Pleymund*, he ordayned seuen Bishops in  
 one day; amongst whome *Herstane* was consecrated to  
*Cornwall*, and *Eadwolve* to *Crediton*, which last had three  
 townes in *Cornwall*, assigned him, to wit, *Pontium*, *Coel-*  
*ling*, and *Landwhitton*, that thence he might yeerely visit  
 the people, to roote out (as mine authour sayth) their  
 errors: for before, as much as in them lay, they with-  
 stood the truth, and obeyed not the Apostolike decrees.  
 Whereon I ground two collections: the first, that the  
 light of the Gospell tooke not his originall shining into  
 these parts, from the Romish Bishop: the other, that  
 the *Cornish* (like their cousins the *Welsh*) could not bee  
 soone or easily induced to acknowledge his iurisdiction.  
 The Bishops see was formerly at *S. Petrocks* in *Bodmyn*;  
 but by reason the Danes burned there his Church and  
 palace, the same remooued to *S. Germanes*. After that,  
*Lumiginus*, from a Monke of Winchester, elected Abbot  
 of *Tauistoke*, and from that Abbey, aduanced to the  
 Bishoprick of *Creditune*, by his grace with *Canutus* King  
 of the Angles, obtayned an annexion of *Cornwal* (lately  
 fallen voyd) and so made one Dioces of that and *Deuon*,  
 as it hath euer since continued. This Bishoprick had  
 diuers faire houses and large reuenues in *Cornwall*: but  
 one *Veyzy*, Bishop of the dioces in King *H.* the 8. time,  
 coniecturing (as it is conceyued) that the Cathedrall  
 Churches should not long ouer-live the suppressed  
 Monasteries, made hauock of those liuings before-hand,  
 some by long leasing, and some by flat selling, so as he left  
 a poore remainder to his successours.

979.

1031.



## *The survey of Cornwall.*

It oweth subiection to the Metropolitane of Canterbury, and hath one onely Archdeaconry, which place is now supplied by master *Thomas Sumaster*, who adorneth the Gentility of his birth, with the honestie of his life, and by both sorts of feeding, approueth himselfe a liberall and commendable pastor.

*Peculiars* Certaine Peculiars there are, some appertaining to the dignities of the Cathedrall Church at *Exon*, to wit, *S. Probus*, and *S. Peran*: and some to priuate persons, as *Burien* and *Temple*.

*Anno mundi* 3172. For religious houses, I read, that in the time of Paganisme, *Cunedag* builded a Temple in *Cornwall* to *Apollo*, but where it stood I know not. Since it made roome to Christianity, my (not ouer-curious) enquiry hath learned out these:

Pryories, at *S. Germaines*, *Bodmyn*, *Tywardreth*.

Nunries, at *S. Martine*.

Fryeries, at *Launceston*, *Truro*, *Bodmyn*.

Colledges at *Peryn*, *Crantock*, *Buryen*.

Hospitals, at *Helfton*.

Of parishes, the County hath 161. as master *Camden* noteth, and as others haue, about 180.

Doubtles, the *Hierarchy* of our English Church, if it were kept fast to his first institution, might with his far better effects, close vp their mouthes, who would thrust vpon vs their ofte varying discipline. But albeit neither our time can well brooke it, nor the succeeding would long hold it: yet it shal not do much amisse, to look vpo the originall beauty thereof, if (at least) I be able to tricke the same truly out, & doe not blemish it with my pensil.

At the planting of Christian religion, Monasteries & cathedrall Churches were likewise founded, which ser-  
ued



ued for seedplots of the ministry, & sent them abroad in yerely progresses, to labor the Lords vineyard. Afterwards, about the time of our last conquest, the country was sorted by a more orderly maner into parishes, & euery parish cōmitted to a spirituall father, called their Parson, who stept into that roome, not by election (as some imagine) but mostly, by the nomination of him that eyther built the Church, or endowed the same with some liuelyhood, or was L. of the soyle where it stood. As for Vicarages, those daies knew few, for they grew vp in more corrupt ages, by the religious houses encrochmēts. Besides this Incūbent, euery parish had certaine officers, as Churchwardens, Sidemen, and 8. men, whose duety bound them to see the buildings & ornaments appertaining to Gods seruice, decently maintayned, & good order there reuerētly obserued. And lest negligence, ignorance, or partiality, might admit or foist in abuses, & corruption, an Archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings by an yerely visitatiō, & they there sworn duly to make it. He & they againe had their Ordinary, the Bishop, euery 3. yere to ouerlook their actions, & to examine, allow, & admit the ministers, as they and the Bishop were feblably subiect to the Metropolitanes suruey euery 7. yere. For warning the Clergy, & imparting their superiours directions, the Curats chose yerely their Deanes rurall. The Bishop, in his cathedrall church was associated with certaine Prebēdaries, some resident, who serued as his ghostly cōusel in points of his charge, & others not bound to ordinary residēce, who were called to cōsultation, vpon things of greater cōsequence: & for matters of principal importāce, the Archbishop had his prouincial Sinod, & the whole clergy their national.



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Now then, if euey one thus entrusted, would remember that he had a soule to saue or lose, by the well or ill discharging of so waighty a function, and did accordingly from time to time bestowe his requisite endeavour, what the least fault could escape the espiall of so many eyes, or the righting amongst so many hands? But I haue thrust my tickle ouer-farre into anothers harvest: let my mistaking be corrected, and in regard of my good meaning, pardoned.

Temporal  
govern-  
ment.

The Temporal gouernment of Cornwall, shooteth out also into two branches, Martiall, and Ciuill.

Martiall.

For martiall affaires, master Camden noteth out of *Iohannes Sarisburiensis*, that the Cornish mens valiancy purchased them such reputation amongst our ancestours, as they (together with those of *Deuon* and *Wiltshire*) were wont to be entrusted, for the Subsidiary Cohort, or band of supply. An honor equall to the Romanes *Triarii*, and the shoot-anker of the battell. With which concurrerth the ancient, if not authentick testimony of *Michael Cornubiensis*, who had good reason to knowe the same, being that Countryman, and more to report it: his verses, for which I haue also bene beholding to M. Camden, are these:

— Rex *Arcturus* nos primos *Cornubienses*  
*Bellum* facturus vocat, ut puta *Cesaris enses*  
*Nobis non alijs, reliquis, dat primum ictum*  
*Per quem pax lisque, nobis sit utrumq; relictum*  
*Quid nos deterret, si firmiter in pede stemus,*  
*Fraus ut nos superet, nihil est quod non superemus.*

I will now set downe the principall Commanders & Officers, touching these martiall causes, together with the forces of the shire.

Lord



Lord Lieutenant generall, Sir *Walter Ralegh.*

Deputie Lieutenants	{	Sir <i>Frauncis Godolphin,</i>	}	or any 3. of them.
		Sir <i>Nicholas Parker,</i>		
		Sir <i>Reignald Mohun,</i>		
		Peter <i>Edgecumb,</i>		
		Bernard <i>Greinuile,</i>		
		Christopher <i>Harris,</i>		
		Richard <i>Carew,</i>		

Colonell generall, Sir *Nicholas Parker.*

Marshall, *Bernard Greinuile.*

Treasurer, *Richard Carew.*

Master of the Ordinance, *Wil. Treffry.*

Colonell of the horse, *John Arundell of Trerise.*

Sergeant maior, *Humfrey Parcks.*

Quarter Master, *William Carnsew.*

Prouost Marshall, *John Harris.*

Schowr Master, *Oswell Hill.*

Corporals of the field,	{	<i>Osburne.</i>
		<i>Rusall.</i>
		<i>Rattenbury.</i>
		<i>Sled.</i>

Ammunition Master, *Leon. Blackdon.*

Trench Master, *Cooke.*

Y 3

Regiments.



## The suruey of Cornwall.

Regiments. Companies, Number, Arms, pikes, Muskets, Caliuers

Sir Fra. Godol.	12.	1200.	470.	490.	240.	
Sir Will. Benil	6.	670.	225.	315.	130.	
Sir Rei. Mohun	6.	600.	200.	210.	190.	
Ber. Greinuile	10.	1000.	270.	390.	240.	
Ri. Carew	5.	500.	170.	300.	30.	For Caufam Bay.
Antony Rouse	6.	760.	270.	320.	170.	
Ch. Treuanion	5.	500.	180.	190.	130.	
Will. Treffry	4.	400.	140.	130.	130.	For Foy.
Sir Nic. Parker	2.	200.	60.	80.	60.	For Penderis.
Ha. Viuian	1.	100.	40.	40.	20.	For S. Mawes.
Ar. Harris	1.	100.	40.	40.	20.	For the Mount.
Summa.	58.	6030.	2165.	2535.	1330.	

This may serue for a generall estimat of the *Cornish* forces, which I haue gathered, partly out of our certificate made to the Lords 1599. partly by information from the Sargeant maior, & partly through mine owne knowledge. There are many more vnarmed pikes, which I omit, as better fitting a supply vpon necessitie, then to bee exposed (for opposed) to an enemy. The number as it standeth, much exceedeth the shires proportion, if the same be compared with *Deuon* and other Counties: which groweth, for that their neerensse on all quarters to the enemy, and their farnessse from timely succour by their friends, haue forced the Commanders, to call forth the vttermost number of able hands to fight, and rather by perswasion then authority, procured them to arme themselves beyond lawe and their ability. Which commendable indeuour shall not, I hope, ought not, I am sure, turne them to the preiudice of



of any vnwonted charge hereafter.

They are all prouided of powder, bullet, & match in competent sort, & order taken for furnishing of victuals, and mounting a third part of the shot (at least) vpon cause of seruice.

Light horses, the Lords in their directions, enioyne for orders sake, and the Lieutenants excuse it by insufficiency. Hitherto neither hath the commaundement bin reuoked, nor the omission controlled.

In the yeere 1588. when the Spanish floting Ba-  
bel pretended the conquest of our Iland (which like *Munitio from the Queenes store.*  
*Iosuahs* armie they compassed, but vnlike him could not with their blasting threats ouerthrow our walles) it pleased her Maiestie of her prouident and gracious care, to furnish *Cornwall* with ordinance and munition, from her owne store, as followeth:

2. Sacres	{	of cast Iron, well mounted vpon carry-
2. Minions		ages with wheelles, shodde with Iron,
2. Faulcons		and furnished with Ladles, Spunges,
		and Rammers, with all other neces-
		saries.

Spare axeltrees, fixe.

Spare paires of wheelles shod with Iron, three.

Shot of Iron for the sayd pieces, of eche sort, twenty.

Canon corne powder for the said ordinance, fixe hundred wayght.

Fine corne powder, three thousand six hundred waight.

Lead, three thousand six hundred wayght.

Match, three thousand six hundred wayght.

All which, saue the ordinance it selfe, partly by piece-meale employment, and partly by ouerlong, or euil keeping, is now growne to nought, or naught.



## The survey of Cornwall.

*Gard of sea-coast.* After the sudden surprize of *Penfants*, anno 1595. by direction from the Lords, order was take, that vpon any alarum, the next Captains should forth with put themselves with their companies, into their assigned sea-coast townes, whom the adioyning land-forces were appoynted to second and third, as the opportunity of their dwellings afforded best occasion.

*Helpe for Denon.* The yeere following, by a new commaund, 4000. were allotted out, and provided in a readines to march for the ayd of *Denon*, if cause so required, as the Lord Lieutenant of that County had the same order, vpon like necessitie, to send an equall number into *Cornwall*.

Lastly, anno 1599. when the Spanish fleet was againe expected, the *Cornish* forces volutarily assembled themselves, and made head, at the entrance, middle, and West part of their south coast.

*Voluntaries.* As for soldiers sent into other places, *Cornwall* yeeldeth, vpon euery occasion, a proportionable supply to the wants of Ireland; neither is acquitted from performing the like seruice for Fraunce, if the employment be in Brittain or Normandy. Which often ventrings notwithstanding, vpon the instance of Captaine *Lower*, and the sollicitation of his friends, there passed ouer this last yeere into Netherland, at one time, 100. voluntaries and vpwards, there to serue vnder *Sir Frauncis Vere*. And besides, they often make out men of warre against the Spaniards.

*Forts.* Forts and Castles there are; some, olde and worne out of date; and some in present vse, with allowance of garrison.

*Olde.* Amongst the first fort, I reckon these, appertayning to



to the Duchy, as also *Tintogel*, and diuers round holds on the tops of hils; some single, some double, and treble trenched, which are termed, *Castellan Denis*, or *Danis*, as raysed by the Danes, when they were destyned to become our scourge.

Moreouer, in this ranke wee may muster the earthen Bulwarks, cast vp in diuers places on the South coast, Bulwarks. where any commodity of landing seemeth to inuite the enemye, which (I gesse) tooke their originall from the statute 4. H. 8. and are euer sithence duely repayred, as need requireth, by order to the Captaynes of those limits.

Of the later sort, is a fort at *Silley*, called Garisons. reduced to a more defensible plight, by her Maiesties *Silley.* order, and gouerned by the foreremembred *Sir Frauncis Godolphin*, who with his inuention and purse, bettered his plot and allowance, and therein hath so tempered strength with delight, and both with vse, as it serueth for a sure hold, and a commodious dwelling.

The rest are *S. Michaels* mount, *Pendenis* fort, and *S. Mawes* Castle, of which I shall haue occasion to speake more particularly in my second booke.

Of Beacons, through the neernesse to the sea, and the Beacons. aduantage of the hilly situations, welneere euery parish is charged with one, which are watched, *secundum vsum*, but (so farre as I can see) not greatly *ad propositum*: for the Lords better digested instructions, haue reduced the Countrey, by other meanes, to a like ready, and much lesse confused way of assembling, vpon any cause of seruice.

For carrying of such aduertisements and letters, euery Poasts. thorow-fare weekly appoynteth a foot-Poast, to giue



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his houely attendance, whose dispatch is welneere as speedy as the horses.

*Ciwill go-  
uernmet.* The last branch of my diuision, and so of this book, leadeth me to entreat of *Cornwals* ciuill gouernment, as it passeth for a part of the Realme, and that may againe be subdiuided into iurisdiction particular, and general. The particular iurisdiction is exercised by Constables, Stewards of Courts Barons, and Leets, Franchises, Hundreds, & Portreeues, & Maiors; of boroughs & corporations of the Stannaries, we haue spoken already. The generall, by the Clarke of the market, Coroners, Vice-admiral, Sherife, Iustices of the peace, & Iudges of assize.

*Constables* Constables of the hundreds the shire hath none, but this office for giuing of warnings, & collection of rates, is supplied by the deputy Bayliffs, who performe it not with that discretion, trust, secrecy, & speed, which were often requisite to the importance of the affaires. I haue knowne the Iudges moued diuers times, for their opinion touching the erecting of some, & found them of several resolutions, which giueth little encouragement to an innouation. Neither can the parish Constables well brooke the same, because it submitteth them to a subalterne commaund, more then of custome; whereas now in their parishes they are absolute, the least whereof hath one, the middle sized 2. the bigger 3. or 4. I would not wish the blaze of their authority blemished, if there were as much care vsed in choyce of the persons, as the credit of their place deserueth. Wise direction without diligent executiō, proueth fruitles. Now, as the former is deriued from her Maiesty to the Lords, & from the Lords to the Iustices; so this later lieth in the hands of the Constables. Watches and searches oftentimes carry waighy consequence,



quence, and miscary in the managing: and it was seene in the last *Cornish* rebellion, how the Constables commaund & example, drew many of the not worst meaning people, into that extremest breach of duty.

Franchises, *Cornwall* hath the Duchy, *Rialton*, *Clifton*, *Franchi- Minbinet*, *Pawton*, *Caruanton*, *Stoke Clinsland*, *Medland*, and *Ses. Kellylond*, which haue their Baylifs as the Hundreds, to Baylifs, attend the publike seruices.

Hundreds there are but 9. *East*, *West*, *Trig*, *Lesnewith*, *Hundreds. Stratton*, *Powder*, *Pider*, *Kerier*, & *Penwith*, which containe tithings: by these the shire is deuided into limits, & all his rates proportioned as followeth:

## Diuisions.

East	{	<i>East H.</i>	N.	{	<i>Trig H.</i>	S.	{	<i>Powder H.</i>	W.	{	<i>Kerier.</i>
		<i>West H.</i>			<i>Lesnewith H.</i>			<i>Pider H.</i>			<i>Penwith.</i>
					<i>Stratton H.</i>						

In all rates, the East & South limits beare 3. parts in 5. <sup>Proporti-  
ons in  
rates.</sup> to the North and West. So in the Easterne, dooth East Hundred to that of West: in the Southerne, *Powder* to *pider*: and in the Westernne, *Kerier* to *Penwith*. In the Northern, *Trig* beareth 5. *Lesnewith* & *Stratton* 4. apiece. There is the like proportion made of the parishes in the Easterne diuision, but with little satisfaction of diuers: neither will it euer fare otherwise, & therefore (this notwithstanding) I wish it followed in the residue.

The conuenientest & vsual places of assembly for the whole County, is *Bodmyn*: for the East and North, *Lann- assembly, ceston*: for the South and West, *Truro*: for the East, *Liskerd*: for the North, *Camelford*: for the South, *S. Colombs*: for the West, *Helston*.



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For the Hundreds of East, Kellington: of West, Laureath: of Trig, Bodmyn: of Lesnewith, Camelford: of Stratton, that towne: of Powder, Grampond: of Pider, S. Columbs: of Kerier, Helfton: of Penwith, Pensants.

East H. hath parishes 30. corporations 2.

West H. parishes 19. corporations 2.

Trig

Lesnewith

Stratton

Powder

Pider

Kerier

Penwith

Corporations.

Corporations are priviledged with the administration of iustice, within their liberties, more or lesse, according to the purport of their Charter.

Such are Saltaſh, Launceſton, Liskerd, Eaſtloo, Weſtloo, Bodmyn, Camelford, Loſtwithiel, Padſtowe, Grampond, Truro, Helfton, Perin.

The Maiors and Recorders, in ſome of theſe, are Juſtices of the peace, for their owne limits, and welneere all of them haue large exemptions and iuriſdictions. A garment (in diuers mens opinions) over-rich and wide, for many of their wearish and ill-diſpoſed bodies. They alleadge for themſelues, that ſpeedy iuſtice is adminiſtred in their townes, and that it ſaueth great expences, incident to aſſize trials, which poore Artiſicers cannot vndergoe. But the other anſwere, that theſe trials are often poaſted on, with more haſte then good ſpeed, while an ignorant fellow, of a ſowter, becomes a magiſtrate, & takes vpon him peremptory iudgement, in debts and controuerſies, great and doubtfull, Againe, the neer-neſſe



nesse of commencing their suits, draweth on more expences, then the shortnes of tryals cutteth off, whereas longer respit would make way to deliberation, and deliberation open the doore to reason, which by the fumes arising from cholers boyling heat, is much obscured. Thus dooth the oportunitie inure them to vexation; vexation begetteth charges, and charge hatcheth poverty: which poverty, accompanied with idlenes (for they cannot follow law, and worke) seeketh not to relecue it selfe by industry, but by subtilty, wherethrough they become altogether depraved in body, goods, and minde. Adde hereunto, that the Maior exercising his office but during one yeere, for the first halfe thereof is commonly to learne what he ought to doe, & in the other halfe, feeling his authoritie to wane, maketh friends of that Mammon, & serueth others turnes, to be requited with the like, borrowing from iustice, what hee may lend to his purse, or complices: for as it hath bene well sayd, *He cannot long be good, that knowes not why he is good.* They conclude, how from these imperfect associations, there spring pride amongst themselves, disdayne at their neighbours, and Monopolies against the Commonwealth.

This inuectiue is somewhat deeply steeped in gall, & must therefore bee interpreted, not of all, but the worst. Surely, for mine owne part, I am of opinion, that how comodious soeuer this iurisdiction may proue amongst themselves, it falleth out sundry times very distastefull and iniurious towards strangers; and strangers they reckon all that are not Burgessees. Now, let such a one bee arrested within their corporatiōs, no sureties but townsmen can finde acceptance, be his behauiour neuer so ho-



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nest, his cause neuer so iust, his calling neuer so regard-  
full, & his ability neuer so sufficient; yet if he haue none  
acquaintance in the towne, if the action brought, carry  
a shew of waight, if the bringer be a man of sway, in,  
or neere the towne, if any other townsman of the high-  
er sort beare him an old grudge, he must be contented to  
fret the colde yrons with his legges, and his heart with  
griefe: for what one, amongst them, will procure an e-  
uerlasting enemy at his doore, by becomming surety for  
a party, in whō he possesseth none, or little interest? The  
ancients vsed to grace their Cities with seuerall titles, as  
*Numantia bellicosa*, *Theba superba*, *Corinthus ornata*, *Athene*  
*docta*, *Hierusalem sancta*, *Carthago emula*, &c. and the pre-  
sent Italians doe the like touching theirs, as *Roma santa*,  
*Venetia ricca*, *Florenza bella*, *Napoli gentile*, *Ferrara ciuile*,  
*Bologna grassa*, *Rauenna antiqua*, &c. In an imitation  
whereof, some of the idle disposed Cornish men nicke  
their townes with by-words, as, The good fellowship  
of *Padstowe*, Pride of *Truro*, Gallants of *Foy*, &c.

**Clarke of** The Clarke of the markets office, hath beene hereto-  
**the mar-** fore so abused by his deputies, to their priuate gaine,  
**ket.** that the same is tainted with a kinde of discredit, which  
notwithstanding, being rightly & duly executed, would  
work a reformation of many disorders, and a great good  
to the Common-wealth.

**Coroners.** Foure Coroners, chosen by the voyces of the free-  
holders, do serue the shire, who for the present are, *Bligh*,  
*Tub*, *Trenance*, and *Bastard*.

**Vice-ad-** The Vice-admiralty is exercised by M. *Charles Tre-*  
**mirall.** *manion*, a Gentleman, through his vertue, as free from  
greedinesse, as through his faire liuelyhood, farre from  
needinesse: and by daily experience giuing prooffe, that



a minde valewing his reputation at the due price, will easily repute all dishonest gaine much inferiour thereunto, & that in conuersing with the worst sort of people (which his office oftentimes enforceth) he can no more be disgraced, then the Sunne beames by shining vpon a dunghill will be blemished.

I haue here set downe the names of those Commis-*Iustices.* sioners for the peace, who at this present make their ordinary residēce in *corn.* as they stād placed in the Cōmission, where the priority is mostly deferred to antiquity.

Q. Fra. Godolphin M. 1.	Carolus Treuanion	16. Sessions.
Q. Nic. Parker M. 2.	Thomas S. Aubin	17.
Q. Iona. Trelawney M. 3.	Q. Rob. Moyle	18.
Q. Reg. Mohun M. 4.	Q. Ed. Hancock.	19.
Q. P. Petrus Edgecōb 5.	Tristramus Arscor.	20.
Q. Ric. Carew de Anth. 6.	Thomas Lower	21.
Q. Bern. Greinuile 7.	W. Treffry de Fowey	22.
Q. Antonius Rowle 8.	Iohannes Henfer	23.
Petrus Courtney 9.	Q. Willi. Wray.	24.
Q. Tho. Chiuerton 10.	Georgius Kekiwiche	25.
Q. Christ. Harris 11.	Q. Arth. Harris	26.
Io. Arund. de Trerise 12.	Io. Harris de Lansre.	27.
Th. Arun. de Taluerne 13.	Q. Degor. Chamons	28.
Q. Nic. Prideaux 14.	Iohannes Trefusis	29.
Q. Hannibal Viuian 15.	Otwel Hill.	30.

Their ordinary vse was, to begin the quarter Sessions for the East halfe of the Shire, on the Tuesdays and VVednesdays, at *Bodmyn*, and to adiourne



the same for the West halfe, to be ended at *Truro* the Friday and Saterday following, leauing one dayes space for riding betweene. But about twenty yeres sithence, the Easterne Iustices making the greatest number, and in this separation hauing farthest to ride, when they were disposed to attend both places, either in regard of their ease, or vpon scruple of conscience, or for both together, called into question, whether this custome were as warrantable by right, as it was pleadable by prescription; and whether it as much aduanced the administration of iustice, as it eased the trauell of the people. And thereupon they began to appoynt the intire Sessions at either place one after another. This was sometimes performed, and sometimes broken, by the Westerne Iustices, so as seuerall and contrary precepts of summons were directed to the Sheriffe, with the great vncertaynty, ill example, and trouble of the Countrey. It hapned, that one newly associated, and not yet seasoned with either humour, made this motion for a reconcilment, viz. that the Sessions should enterchangeably one quarter begin at *Bodmyn*, and end at *Truro*: and the next begin at *Truro*, and end at *Bodmyn*; and that no recognisance should be discharged, or cause decided out of his owne diuision. This proposition, as it gaue the Westerne Iustices the greatest part of their will, so it salued a sore which chiefly grieved the Easterne: for before, what was done in the beginning at one place, was, or might be vndoone in the ending at the other: wherefore all parties willingly condescended hereunto, and it hath euer sithence beene accordingly obserued.

Another variance hath sometimes fallen out betweene *Cornwall* and *Deuon*, about the time of keeping their



their Sessions. For whereas the Statute 2.H. 5. enacteth, that the Iustices shall hold the same in the first weeke after *S. Michael*, the *Epiphanie*, the clause of *Easter*, and the translation of *S. Thomas* (which, worthily blotted out of the Calender, *Teste Newbrigensi*, is euer the sequenth of Iuly) and their oath bindeth them to a strickt obseruation hereof: the question hath growne, when those festiuall dayes fall vpon a Munday, whether the Sessions shall be proclaimed for that weeke, or the next, and the generall practise hath gone with the former. But the *Cornish* Iustices, waying, that prescription is no Superseas for swearing, vpon debating of the matter, haue resolved, and lately accustomed, in such cases, to put it ouer vnto the weeke ensuing: and these are their reasons: If the Sessions must bee kept in the first weeke after, it cannot admit an interpretation of the same week it selfe. Againe, the clause of *Easter*, mencioned in the one, should seeme to make a construction of like meaning in the rest. Besides, those, who suite themselves to the other fashion, doe yet swarue therefrom, if those feastes fall vpon any later day in the weeke then Munday; for then they deferre it till the next: and yet, seeing no day certaine is directed for beginning the Sessions; if they will constantly binde themselves to the former sense, when those dayes fall on the Friday, they ought to call it for the morrow following. The Iudges of the circuits Oracle, to which the Commission of the peace referreth the Iustices *Queres*, hath resolved, that neyther of these wayes tendeth to any breach of the lawe. Once sure it is, that the Terme-suiters may best speed their businesse, by supporting the former: for the end of these Sessions deliuereth them space inough



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to ouertake the beginning of the Termes.

For the rest, equity beareth more sway, then grauity, at the *Cornish* bench, and in confusion they mayntayne equality: for though they speake more then one at once, yet no one mans speach, or countenance, can carry a matter against the truth. Neither doe assertions, but proofes in hearings; nor vouchings, but shewing of law cases, in deciding, order the conuouersies: and as diuersitie in opinions breedeth no enmity, so ouer-ruling by most voyces, is taken for no disgrace.

*Iudges.*

One only Iudge was wont, in three dayes at farthest, to dispatch the Assizes, & gayle deliury, at *Launceston*, the visuall (though not indifferentest) place, where they are holden. But malice and iniquity haue so encreased, through two contrary effects, wealth and pouerty, that now necessity exacteth the presence of both, and (not seldome) an extent of time.

I haue heard the Iudges note, that besides their ordinary paines, they are troubled with more extraordinary supplications in *Cornwall*, then in any other shire: where-to they yet giue no great encouragement, while the causes are on the backside, poasted ouer to Gentlemens hearing, and account seldome taken or made; what hath bene done therein.

Verily, we must acknowledge, that euer since our remembrance, God hath blessed this Westerne circuit with speciall choyce of vpright and honest Iudges; amongst whom, this of our last is not the least: for they doe so temper a quick conceit with a stayed iudgement, a strict severity in punishing, with a milde mercy in remitting, and an awfull grauitie at the Bench, with a familiar kindnesse in conuersation, as they make prooffe, that



that contrarie vertues may, by the diuers wayes of loue and reuerence, meet in one onely poynt of honour.

The common Gayle of the shire for offendours, is *Gayle*, kept at *Launceston*: for that statute, 33. *H. 8.* which amongst other shires, gaue the *Cornish* Iustices leaue to alter the same, by a Prouiso, tooke it away againe, in that this keepership is annexed to the Constableschip of the Castle, and that graunted out in lease.

I wil conclude with the highest iurisdiction, namely, the Parliament, to which *Cornwall*, through the grace of his Earles, sendeth an equall, if not larger number of Burgeses, to any other shire. The boroughs so priuiledged, more of fauour (as the case now standeth with many of them) then merit, are these following: *Launceston*, *Downeuet*, *Liskerd*, *Lostwithiel*, *Truro*, *Bodmyn*, *Helston*, *Saltash*, *Camelford*, *Eastloo*, *Westloo*, *Prury*, *Tregny*, *Kelington*, *Bosimy*, *S. Iues*, *S. Germanes*, *Meddishole*, and *S. Mawes*: and because *Quindec.* are ordinarily graunted at Parliaments, together with the Subsidies, I will heere set downe the ordinary rate of them.



*The survey of Cornwall.*

Md. de 15. Cornub. in Paroch. subsequent.

vt patet. p.

*Hund. de Penwith.*

Paroc. S. Iusti.	2 <sup>li</sup> . 11 <sup>s</sup> . 8 <sup>d</sup> .	S. Hillary.	2. 18. 8
S. Gorian.	8. 5. 2	Caniborn.	4. 2. 0
S. Gorgian.	1. 15. 6	Laundur.	6. 16. 5
S. Crowen.	2. 2. 2	Vthno.	0. 12. 6
S. Michaels.	2. 11. 3	Germogh.	0. 10. 8
S. Illogan.	4. 7. 10	S. Synan.	3. 6. 0
S. Erly.	3. 11. 8	S. Maddern.	4. 12. 0
S. Luduan.	2. 16. 6	S. Twynnock.	2. 5. 0
Morueeth.	0. 17. 6	S. Felis.	2. 1. 2
S. Siluan.	2. 12. 5	Kedruth.	1. 12. 5
S. Sancroed.	1. 14. 0	S. Winner.	3. 6. 0
S. Ey.	3. 6. 8	S. Pawl.	6. 17. 0
S. Sennar.	2. 11. 1	Woluele.	3. 5. 0
<i>Sum.</i> 81. 8. 6.			

*Hund. de Kerier.*

Wennape	2. 8. 0	S. Melor.	2. 4. 0
S. Martyn.	0. 18. 8	S. Briack.	2. 3. 0
S. Gluuiack	2. 2. 10	S. Crade.	1. 4. 6
Constantyn.	3. 6. 4	Wynecanton.	0. 14. 18
		S. Mawnan.	



*The first Booke.*

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S. Mawnan.	1.8.0	S. Melan.	2.18.4
S. Stidian.	2.19.4	S. Keyran.	2.6.8
Arwothel.	1.4.9	S. Wynwolny.	0.10.4
S. Landy	1.10.4	S. Rumon parua.	0.7.2
S. Mawgan.	1.16.0	Crewenne.	1.0.10
S. Rumon. ma.	1.2.0	S. Sirlne.	2.0.0
S. Antony.	0.8.0	S. Ewynne.	0.15.4
Corentun.	0.15.0	Burg. de Helston.	4.6.8
Minster.	1.4.6	Germock.	0.10.8
S. Budock. ma.	2.9.0	S. Wendron.	3.12.0
Burgus de Perm.	2.0.0		
	Sum.	52.18.5.	

*Hund. de Powder.*

Tywardreth.	2.15.11	Elerky	3.6.0
Argallas.	1.14.4	S. Keby	1.2.1
Burg. de Fowy.	2.8.4	Landreth.	0.17.8
Roche.	2.8.7	Eglosmerther.	0.18.0
Kenwen.	2.19.0	Lanuoreck.	1.10.0
Eglosfros.	1.16.0	Grogith.	0.14.4
Moresk.	2.0.0	Fowy extra.	1.4.8
Manerium de		S. Sampson.	1.15.0
pen. Kneith &	0.10.4	S. Stephens.	3.6.3
Restormel.		Gerend.	2.0.0
S. Awstle.	6.14.11	Peock.	1.10.0
Mewan.	1.12.0	Burg. de Lostwi.	8.13.4
	Aa	3	Caryhayes.



# The survey of Cornwall.

Caryhayes.	0.11.6	Laurocen.	0.17.0
S. Denis.	1.16.6	Ladock.	2.14.0
Penkeuel.	0.11.8	Lanhorn.	1.14.8
S. Anthonie.	0.12.2	S. Ewe.	1.8.3
Burg. de Mu.	0.5.6	Manerium de	
S. Goran.	1.16.0	Towingtō in	1.19.0
Burg. de Grand.	0.14.6	P. S. Austle.	
Burg. de Truru.	12.1.10	S. Crede.	2.1.0
S. Ermets.	1.14.0	S. Iust.	1.16.0
Landege.	2.7.0	Burg. de Tregony	1.15.3
Lasullian.	1.10.6	S. Probus.	5.6.0
S. Aleyn.	3.4.6	Calendry.	1.0.8

## Hund. de Pider.

Lanhidrook.	0.17.8	S. Ermets.	2.2.6
S. Peran.	2.6.8	S. Euoder.	3.0.0
S. Caranto.	2.13.0	S. Petrock mi.	0.6.4
S. Vuel.	1.10.0	Lancuet.	1.10.0
S. Agnes.	1.6.10	S. Ede.	1.12.0
S. Petrock ma.	2.4.10	S. Bruck.	2.7.0
S. Columb ma.	5.13.0	Newlyn.	3.17.4
S. Columb mi.	4.11.0	Maruy	2.1.0
Burg. de Meddi.	0.8.0	Withiel.	1.6.8
Oldstowe.	1.9.0	S. Colan.	1.4.6
Lanherne.	3.0.0	Cuthbert.	2.0.0
S. Wenne.	1.18.0		

Hund.



*Hund. de Trigge.*

Teth.	2.9.6	Eglosail.	2.3.8
Minuer.	1.15.0	Bliston.	1.17.2
P. Bodmyn ext.	1.16.0	Temple.	0.5.0
Brue rode.	1.19.5	S. Laud.	1.6.0
Bur. de Bodmyn.	20.0.0	Ma. de Pennayn.	0.4.10
Maben.	1.10.9	S. Tweir.	1.16.8
S. Eudelian.	1.8.0	Hellond.	0.19.0

*Hund. de Lefnewith.*

Cleder.	1.16.8	Bur. de Castle?	0.7.0
S. Warburg.	1.18.4	Boterel.	0.19.0
S. Iuliet.	0.14.8	Oterham	0.19.0
Bur. de Tintagle.	0.13.2	Lanteglos.	1.16.0
Podistok.	4.5.2	S. Genis.	1.14.2
Mihelstowe	0.19.0	Lefnewith.	1.8.0
Bu. de Camelforth.	0.9.0	Maner. de Tintagle.	0.7.0
Alternon.	1.18.6	Minster.	1.14.6
Dauid.	2.6.8	Treneglos	1.16.8
Treualga.	1.0.0	Athawyn.	1.0.0



*The survey of Cornwall.*

*Hund. de Stratton.*

Kilkhamlond.	3.4.4	Bridgerule.	0.12.6
Iacobstow.	1.16.4	Moristow.	3.6.0
Poghwil.	0.19.0	Boyron.	1.9.0
Launcels.	1.8.0	Stratton	2.19.6
Ouerwynchurch.	2.0.0	Wyke.	1.15.0
Whitston.	1.13.0	Bur. de Kilkhamp.	1.0.2

*Hund. de Westwibilsher.*

Niot.	2.7.0	Lanteglos.	5.0.0
Cardinham.	1.18.0	Burg. de Liskerd.	6.14.0
Morual.	1.17.0	Reprina.	0.8.0
S. Clerc.	2.1.7.	Wynnock.	2.0.0
Tallan.	1.12.0	Burg. de Loo.	1.10.0
Lansalwys.	1.9.0	Lanraythew.	1.8.6
Vepe.	1.9.2	Villade.	1.13.0
Maner. de Liskerd.	1.13.0	S. Martyn de Loo.	1.10.0
Dulo.	1.18.6	Brotheck.	0.18.0
Warlegan.	1.2.0	Kayn.	0.8.4
Pleuiul.	2.7.0	Pynnock.	0.19.0
Liskerd.	1.12.0		

*Hund.*



*Hund. de Eastwilsbere.*

Antony.	1.11.0	Manerium de	}	2.15.4
Lawlutton.	1.3.0	Tremeton.		
Southil.	0.18.0	Linkinhorne		2.0.0
Piderwyn.	2.3.0	Seuiock.		1.4.0
Landilp.	0.17.6	Calstock.		3.6.0
Stoke.	2.9.0	S. Melan.		1.6.0
Minhinet.	4.6.0	Rame.		1.11.0
Egloskery.	2.5.0	S. Iue.		1.19.0
S. Germyns.	6.10.0	S. Dominick.		1.4.0
Bur. de Downuet.	2.16.8	Lawanneck.		1.10.0
Lasant.	1.18.0	Laurake.		1.19.0
S. Johns.	1.6.10	Burg. de Ash.		2.0.8
S. Stephens of	}	Pillaton.		0.15.4
Lanceston.		Boskenna.		0.9.0
Quedock.	1.7.0	Meer.		0.15.0
Northil.	1.12.0			

*Sum, tot. 15. & 10. in Cornub. 479.0.3.*



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

*Md. postea sequuntur deductiones & allocat. de eisdem sum. appunctuat. per Edmund. Episc. Exon. & Thom. Bodulgat tunc vn. milit. præd. Com. in Anno 24. H. 6. vt pt. p. particulariter.*

*Trigge.*

Parochia de 2		Aldchan.	0.15.0
Menefride 3	1.0.0	Maben.	0.15.0
Helland.	0.15.0	Egloshail.	1.10.0
Burg. de Bodmyn.	6.0.0	Temple.	0.3.0
S. Tudy.	0.9.0	S. Bruer.	0.15.0
Tethe.	1.10.0		

*Sum. 13. 12. 0.*

*Hund. de Lesnowith.*

Cleder.	0.12.0	Oterham	0.15.0
Burg. de Botriscaft.	0.6.0	Aduen.	0.6.0
Pondistoke.	2.0.0	Warburg.	0.10.0
Mynster.	0.12.0	Lesnowith.	0.12.0
Bu. de Camelforth.	0.6.0	Treueglos.	0.18.0
S. Gennys.	0.15.0	Alternon	0.10.0
S. David.	0.10.0		

*Sum. 8. 12. 0.*

*Hund.*



*Hund. de Stratton.*

Morestowe.	1.10.0	Burgus de	}	0.9.0
Poughwel.	0.12.0	Kilkampton		
Lancel.	0.10.0	Merwinchurch.		0.15.0
Boyton.	0.10.0	Whitton.		0.15.0
Kilkampton	1.0.0	Iacobstow.		0.10.0
Stratton.	1.1.0			

*Sum.* 7.12.0.

*Hund. de East.*

Calstok.	1.10.0	Rame.	0.15.0
Lawanneck.	1.1.0	Quiethiock.	0.12.0
S. Iohns.	0.15.0	S. Domineck.	0.10.0
S. Iues.	1.0.0	Pederwyn.	0.8.0
Minhinet.	3.0.0	S. Germyns.	4.10.0
Manerium de	}	Antony	0.15.0
Tremeton.		1.5.0	Lawhitton.
Burgus de	}	S. Stephens.	2.0.0
Downeued		1.0.0	Laurake.
S. Melan.	1.0.0	Egloskery.	0.15.0

*Sum.* 22.1.0.



# The suruey of Cornwall.

## Hund. de West.

Burgus de		Lanrethow.	0.10.0
Liskerd.	1.0.0	S. Vepe.	0.10.0
S. Cleer.	0.10.0	Manerium	
Morual.	0.10.0	de Liskerd	0.12.0
Talland.	0.10.0	S. Pynnock.	0.10.0
Parish of Liskerd.	0.18.0	Nyot.	0.10.0
Lanteglos.	1.10.0		

Sum. 7.10.0.

## Hund. de Penwith.

Luduan.	0.9.0	S. Sencrede.	0.15.0
Camborn.	1.0.0	S. Felix.	0.6.0
S. Senan.	0.13.0	S. Selenan	0.10.0
S. Gothian	0.10.0	S. Michaels	0.10.0
S. Iust.	0.10.0	S. Pawl.	1.0.0
S. Velyn.	2.0.0	S. Thebut.	1.0.0
S. Wynnec.	0.10.0	S. Grey.	0.9.0

Sum. 10.2.0.

Hund.



*Hund. de Kerier.*

S. Wenep.	0.10.0	S. Constantyn.	0.9.0
Mawnan.	0.6.0	Crade.	0.10.0
Burg. de Helston.	1.10.0	Wynampton.	0.6.0
Melan.	0.10.0	Stedian.	0.9.0
Arwothel.	0.10.0	Ewyn.	0.10.0
Minster.	0.6.0		

Sum. 5.16.0.

*Hund. de Powder.*

Argallas.	0.10.0	Lamorek.	0.10.0
Keby.	0.9.0	S. Samplons.	0.10.0
Burgus de		S. Gereus.	0.10.0
Truru. }	10.0.0	Burgus de	8.0.0
Roche.	0.18.0	Loftwithiel.	
Moresk.	0.10.0	Lamhorn.	0.6.0
S. Goran.	0.9.0	Tywardreth.	0.10.0
S. Allen.	0.5.0	S. Stephens.	0.10.0
Illerky.	0.10.0	Eglosfros.	0.10.0

Sum. 19.17.0.



# *The survey of Cornwall.*

## *Hund. de Pider.*

Lanhidrok.	0.11.0	S. Petrock minor.	0.6.0
S. Pyran.	0.15.0	S. Petrock maior.	0.10.0
S. Newlyn.	1.10.0	S. Breock.	0.15.0
S. Colan.	0.10.0	Withiel.	0.5.0
Lamhern.	0.10.0	Carnenton.	0.10.0
S. Edy.	0.12.0	Vwel.	0.10.0
S. Enoder.	0.15.0		

*Sum. tot. deductions. 15. & 10. 113. 1. 6.*







# THE SURVEY OF CORNWALL.

## *The second Booke.*



IN this second booke I will first report, what I haue learned of *Cornwall*, and *Cornishmen* in general, and from thence descend to the particular places and persons, as their note-worthie site, or any memorable action, or accident, of the former or later ages, shall offer occasion.

The highest which my search can reach vnto, I borrow out of *Strabo*, who writeth, that the Western Bre-<sup>*Cornish-*</sup>men in  
tons gaue ayde vnto the *Armorici* of Fraunce, against <sup>*generall,*</sup> *Caesar*, which hee pretended for one of the causes, why he inuaded this Iland.

Next I find, that about sixtie yeeres from the landing of *Hengist*, one *Nazaleod*, a mightie King amongst the Bretons, ioyned battell with *Certicus*, Soueraigne of the West-Saxons, and after long fight, with his owne death accompanied the ouerthrow of his armie. Yet, the Bre-<sup>*Anno*</sup> 519.  
tons, thus abandoned by fortune, would not so forsake themselues, but with renued courage, and forces, coped once againe with *Certicus*, and his sonne *Kenrick*, at

Bb 4 *Certicesford,*



22  
*The survey of Cornwall.*

*Certicesford*, though equally destitute of successe as before.

590. *Gurmund*, an arch-Pirate of the *Norwegians*, was called by the Saxons, out of his late conquered Ireland, to their aide, against *Careticus* king of the Bretons; whom he ouercame in battel, and inforced his subiects to seeke safegard by flight, some in *Wales*, some in *Cornwall*, and some in little *Breteigne*: since which time, they could neuer recouer againe their auncient possession of the whole Iland.

688. Howbeit, not long after, *Inor*, sonne to *Alane*, king of the said little *Breteigne*, landed in the West parts, wanne from the Saxons, *Cornwall*, *Deuon*, & *Somerset* shires, by force of armes, and then established his conquest, by a peaceable composition with his aduerse partie.

720. *Adelred*, king of West-sex, inuaded *Deuon* and *Cornwall*, whom *Roderick*, king of the Bretons, and *Blederick* Prince of those prouinces, encountred and discomfited; which notwithstanding, proceffe of time reaued from him, and added such strength to his enemies, that he was driuen to abandon *Cornwall*, and retire into *Wales*.

809. So, the *Cornishmen* quitting their libertie with their prince, stouped to the comaund of *Egbert* King of West-sex, and with their territorie (saith *William Malmsburie*) enlarged his confines.

937. *Athelstane* handled them yet more extremely; for hee draue them out of *Excester*, where, till then, they bare equall sway with the Saxons, & left onely the narrow angle on the West of *Tamer* riuer, for their Inhabitanee, which hath euer since beene their fatall bound,

*Tribute.* On their *Reguli* (as *Vincentius* deliuereth) he imposed an yerely tribute, of 20. li. in gold, 300. li. in siluer; 25. oxen, and hunting hounds and hawkes, at discretion.

To



To these afflictions by home-neighbours of bondage, 997. tribute, and banishing, was ioyned a fourth, of spoyling by forrayne enemies: for *Roger Howedon* telleth vs, that the Danes landed in sundry places of *Cornwall*, torrayed the Countrey, burned the Townes, and killed the people.

To whom succeeded in the like occupation, *Godwin*, 1068. and *Edmond magnus*, King *Harolds* two sonnes, discomfiting the forces opposed against them, harrowing *Deuon* and *Cornwall*, and then retiring with their prey into *Ireland*.

After the conquest, when *K. H.* the first inuaded 1113. *Griffin ap Conan* Prince of Wales, he distributed his armie into three portions, one of which (wherein consisted the forces of the fourth part of *England* and *Cornwal*) he committed to the leading of *Gilbert* Earle of *Strigill*.

In *Henry* the thirds time, by the testimony of *Ma-* 1227. *thew Paris*, *William* Earle of *Sarum*, after long tossing at sea, with much adoe, about Christmas arriued in *Cornwall*: and so afterwards, did Earle *Richard*, the Kings brother, at two seuerall times: the later of which, being destitute of horses and treasure, he prayed therein ayde of his loyals.

When *Edward* the third auerred his right to the 1339. Crowne of Fraunce, by the euidence of armes, the French for a counterplea, made an vnlawfull entry into *Deuon* and *Cornwall*; but *Hugh Courtney* Earle of *Deuon*, remooued it with *posse Comitatus*, and recommitted them to the woodde prison that brought them thither. Yet would not the Scots take so much warning by their successe, as example by their precedent, if at least, *Frois-*



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

for his ignorance of our English names, bred not his mistaking in the place.

By his relation also, *Cornwall* neere neighbourhead gaue opportunity of access, both to the Earle *Montford*, when he appealed to that Kings ayd, for recovering his right in Brittain (albeit I cannot bring home *Cepsee* the designed port of his landing) and after his captiuitie, to the messengers of his heroicall Countesse, employed in the like errand.

And from *Cornwall*, the Earle of *Sarum*, *Wil. de Mes-*  
*wile* and *Philip de Courtney*, set to sea, with 40. ships, besides Barks, and 2000. men at armes, besides Archers, in support of that quarrell.

Lastly, his authoritie enformeth me, that those soldiers of *Cornwall*, who under their Captaines *Iohn Appont* and *Iohn Cornwall*, had defended the Fort of Bercherel in Brittain, against the power of Fraunce, aboue a yeres space, in the end, for want of due succours, vpon an honourable composition surrendered the same.

1471. Queene *Margaret*, wife to *H. 6.* vpon her arrival out of Fraunce, after the losse of *Barnet* field, receiued great ayd, though to smal purpose, fro the *Deuon* and *Cornish* men, vnder the conduct of *Thomas*, Earle of that shire.

1485. And so much were those Western people addicted to that name, as they readily followed *Sir Edw. Courtney*, & his brother *Peter*, Bishop of *Excester*, what time they assisted the Duke of Buckingham, in his reuolt against *Richard* the third.

1497. Neither did his suppressour and successour, *Edw. 7.*  
Rebellion finde them more loyall: for the *Cornish* men repining at a Subsidy lately graunted him by Act of Parliamēt, were induced to rebellion by *Thomas Flammoek*, a Gentleman,



tleman, & *Michael Ioseph*, a Black-smith, with whom they marched to *Taunton*, there murdering the Prouost of *Perin*, a Commissioner for the sayd Subsidy, and from thence to *Welles*, where *James Touchet*, Lord *Audely*, degenerated to their party, with which encrease they passed by *Sarisbury* to *Winchester*, and so into *Kent*. But by this time, Lords & Commons were gathered in strength sufficient, to make head against them, and soone after, black Heath saw the overthrow of their forces in battell, and London, the punishment of their seducers by iustice.

In the same fatall yeere of reuolts, *Perkin Warbeck*, a counterfeit Prince, landed in *Cornwall*, went to *Bodmyn*, assembled a trayne of rake-hels, assaulted *Excester*, receyued the repulse, and in the end sped, as is knowne, and as he deserued.

The last *Cornish* rebellion, was first occasioned by one *Kilter*, and other his associats of a *Westerne* parish, called, *S. Keueren*, who imbrued their wicked hands in the guiltles blood of one *M. Body*, as he sat in Commis- sion at *Helsion* for matters of reformation in religion: and the yere following, it grew to a general reuolt, vnder the conduct of *Arundel*, *Wydeblade*, *Resogan*, and others, followed by 6000. with which power they marched into *Deuon*, besieged and assaulted *Excester*, & gaue the *L. Russell* (employed with an army against them) more then one hot encounter, which yet (as euer) quayled in their overthrow.

In my particular view, I wil make easie iournies from place to place, as they lye in my way, taking the Hundreds for my guydes, vntill I haue accomplished this wearisome voyage.



*The survey of Cornwall.*

*East* My first entrance must be by the hundred of East, so  
*Hundred.* named for his site, and therein, at *Plymmouth* haven. It  
*Plymmouth* borroweth that name of the riuer *Plym*, which rising in  
*haven.* *Deuon*, and by the way baptizing *Plymston*, *Plymstock* &c.  
here emptieth it selfe into the sea. The haven parteth *De-*  
*uon* and *Cornwall* welneere euery where, as *Tamer* riuer  
runneth: I say welneere, because some few interland  
places are excepted: a matter so sorted at the first partiti-  
on, eyther to satisfie the affection of some speciall per-  
sons, or to appropriate the soyle to the former Lords;  
or that (notwithstanding this seuerance) there might stil  
rest some cause of entercourse between the Inhabitants  
of both Counties: as I haue heard, a late great man en-  
sued, and exprested the like consideration, in diuision of  
his lands betweene two of his sonnes.

Now though this haven thus bound both shires, yet  
doth the iurisdiction of the water wholly appertayne to  
the Duchy of *Cornwall*, and may therefore bee claymed  
as a part of that County. Notwithstanding, I will for-  
beare what I may, to intrude vpon my good friend M.  
*Hookers* limits, and reserue to him the description of the  
farther shore.

*Rame* The first promontory of this harbour on the West  
*head.* side, is *Rame head*, by his proportion, receyuing, and by  
his possession, giuing, that name and armes to his owner,  
whose posterity conueyed it by inter-marriages, from  
*Durnford*, to *Edgecumbe*: on the toppe thereof riseth  
a little vaulted Chappell, which serueth for a marke  
at sea.

*Causam* From thence trending *Penlee* poynt, you discover  
*Bay.* *Kings sand* and *Causam Bay*, an open roade, yet some-  
times affoording succour to the worst sort of Sea-  
farers,



farers, as not subject to cōptrolment of *Plymouth* foits. The shore is peopled with some dwelling houses, and many Cellers, dearely rented for a short vsage, in sauing of Pilcherd. At which time, there flocketh a great concourse of Sayners, and others, depending vpon their labour. I haue heard the Inhabitants thereabouts to report, that the Earle of *Richmond* (afterwards *Henry* the seuenth) while hee houered vpon the coast, here by stealth refreshed himselfe; but being aduertised of streight watch, kept for his surprising at *Plymouth*, he richly rewarded his hoste, hyed speedily a shipboord, and escaped happily to a better fortune.

Here also of late yeeres, part of the *Cornish* forces twise encamped themselves, planted some Ordinance, and raised a weake kind of fortification, therethrough to contest, if not repulse, the landing of the expectedemie: and a strong watch is continually kept there, ever since one thousand, five hundred, ninetie seuen: at which time a Spaniard riding on the Bay, while most of the able people gaue their attendance at the Countie Assises, sent some closely into the village, in the darke of the night, who hanged vp barrels of matter fit to take fire, vpon certaine doores, which by a traine should haue burned the houses. But one of the Inhabitants, espying these vnwelcome ghests, with the bounce of a Caliuier chased them aboard, and remoued the barrels, before the traynes came to worke their effect. The In-giner of this practise, (as hath since appeared by some examinations) was a Portugall, who sometimes sayled with Sir *Iohn Borroughs*, and boasted to haue burned his Ship: for which two honourable exploits, the King of Spaine bestowed on him two hundred duckets.



## The survey of Cornwall.

*S. Nicholas Iland.* In the mouth of the harbour, lyeth *S. Nicholas Iland*, in fashion, losengy, in quantity, about 3. acres, strongly fortified, carefully garded, and subiect to the Cōmaunder of *Plymmouth* fort.

When the *Cornish* rebels, during *Edw.* the 6. raigne, turmoyled the quiet of those quarters, it yeelded a safe protection to diuers dutyful subiects, who there shrowded themselues.

*The bridge.* From this Iland, a range of rocks reacheth ouer to the Southwest shore, discovered at the low water of Spring tides, and leauing onely a narrow entrance in the midst, called the Yate, for ships to passe thorow, whereto they are directed by certaine markes at land.

*Mount Edgecūb.* Vpon this South shore, somewhat within the Iland, standeth mount *Edgecūb*, a house builded and named by *Sir Ric. Edgecūb*, father to the now possessor: and if comparisons were as lawfull in the making, as they prooue odious in the matching, I would presume to ranke it, for health, pleasure, and commodities, with any subiects house of his degree in England. It is seated against the North, on the declining of a hill, in the midst of a Deere park, neere a narrow entrance, thorow which the salt water breaketh vp into the country, to shape the greatest part of the hauen. The house is builded square, with a round tūrer at eche end, garretted on the top, & the hall rising in the mids aboue the rest, which yeeldeth a stately sound, as you enter the same. In Summer, the opened casements admit a refreshing coolenes; in Winter, the two closed doores exclude all offensive coldnesse: the parlour and dining chamber giue you a large & diuersified prospect of land & sea; to which vnder-ly *S. Nicholas Iland*, *Plymmouth* fort, & the townes of *Plymmouth*, *Stonehouse*, *Milbrook*, & *Saltaſh*. It is supplied with



with a neuer-fayling spring of water, and the dwelling stored with wood, timber, fruit, Deere, and Conies. The ground abundantly answereth a housekeepers necessities, for pasture, arable and meadow, and is replenished with a kinde of stone, seruing both for building, lyme, and marle. On the sea cliffs groweth great plenty of the best Ore-wood, to satisfie the owners want, and accomodate his neighbours. A little below the house, in the Summer euenings, Sayne-boates come and draw with their nets for fish; whither the gentry of the house walking downe, take the pleasure of the sight, & sometimes at all aduentures, buy the profit of the draughts. Both sides of the forementioned narrow entrance, together with the passage betweene, (much haunted as the highway to *Plymouth*) the whole towne of *Stonehouse*, and a great circuit of the land adioyning, appertaine to M. *Edgecumb*s inheritance: these sides are fenced with block-houses, and that next to Mount *Edgecumb*, was wont to be planted with ordinance, which at comming & parting, with their base voices greeted such ghests as visited the house, neither hath the opportunity of the harbour wanted occasions to bring them, or the owners a franke mind to inuite them. For prooffe whereof, the earst remēbred *Sir Ric.* (a gentleman in whom mildnes & stoutnes, diffidēce & wisdom, deliberatenes of vndertaking, & sufficiency of effecting, made a more cōmendable, the blazing mixture of vertue) during Q. *Ma.* raigne, entertained at one time, for some good space, the Admirals of the English, Spanish, & Netherland fleets, with many noble men besides. But not too much of this, least a partiall affection steale, at vnwares, into my commendation, as one, by my mother, descended frō his loynes, and by my birth, a member of the house.



West stone  
house.

Certaine olde ruines, yet remaining, confirme the neighbours report, that neere the waters side, there stood once a towne, called *West stone house*, vntill the French by fire and sword ouerthrew it.

In the yeere one thousand, five hundred, ninetie nine, the Spaniards vaunts caused the *Cornish* forces to aduance there a kind of fortification, and to plot the making of a Bridge on barges ouer that strait, for inhibiting the enemies accessse by boates and Gallies, into the more inward parts of the hauen. But it may be doubted, whether the bridge would haue proued as impossible, as the Sconce fell out vnnecessarie.

Master *Peter Edgumbe* (commonly called *Peers*) married *Margaret* the daughter of Sir *Andrew Lutterel*, his father Sir *Richard* married the daughter of *Tregian*: his father Sir *Peers* married the daughter, and heire of *Stephan Durnford*: and his father Sir *Richard*, married the daughter of *Tremayn*. These names of *Peers* and *Richard*, they haue successiueley varied for fixe or seuen descents. Hee beareth for his Armes, *Gules* on a *Bend ermine*, betweene two *Cotises*, Or. 3. Bores heades coped, arg. armed as the three; *Langued* is the field.

*Hamose*. A little inward from *Mountedgecumb*, lieth a safe and commodious Road for shipping, called *Hamose*, and compounded of the words *Ose*, and *Ham*, according to the nature of the place. Here those vessels cast anchor, which are bound to the Eastwards, as those doe in *Cartwater*, who would fare to the West; because euerie wind that can serue them at Sea, will from thence carrie them out: which commoditie other Roads doe not so conueniently affoord. It is reported, that in times past,



past, there was an ordinary passage ouer this water, to a place on *Deuon* side, called *Horsecoue*, but long since discontinued.

At the higher end of a creek, passing vp from hence, *Milbrook* lurketh between two hilles, a village of some *Milbrook* 80. houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook, running therethrough. In my remembrance (which extendeth not to aboue 40. yeeres) this village tooke great encrease of wealth and buildings, through the iust and industrious trade of fishing, and had well-neere forty ships and barks at one time belonging therevnto. But our late broyles with *Spayne* haue set vp a more compendious, though not so honest way of gaying, and begin by little and little, to reduce these plaine dealers, to their former vnderferued plight. Yet do they prescribe, in a suburbiall market (as I may terme it) to *Plymouth*, for their reliefe, by intercepting, if not forestalling, such corne and victuals, as passing thorow their streights, cannot for want of time or weather, get ouer *Crymell* passage, to the other: and surely they are not vnworthy of fauour: for this towne furnisheth more able Mariners at euery prest for her Highnesse seruice, then many others of far greater blaze.

It chanced about twenty yeeres sithence, that one 2. child-  
*Richaard*, wife to *Richard Adams* of this towne, was de- diē borne  
liuered of two male children, the one ten weekes after in 10.  
the other, who liued vntil baptisme, & the later hitherto: weekes.  
Which might happen, in that the woman bearing  
twinnes, by some blow, slide, or other extraordinary accident, brought forth the first before his time, and the later in his due season. Now, that a childe borne in the  
seuenth moneth may liue, both *Astrologers* and *Phisicians*



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*Gellius li. 16. Schone-  
rus.* cions doe affirme, but in the 8. they deny it; and these are their reasons: The Astrologers hold, that the child in the mothers wombe, is successiueley governed euery moneth, by the seuen Planets, beginning at *Saturne*; after which reckoning, he returning to his rule the 8. month, by his dreery influẽce, infortunateth any birth that shal then casuallly befall: whereas his succeder *Iupiter*, by a better disposition worketh a more beneficiall effect.

*Leuinus Lemnius occult. mat. miraculis.* The Phisicians deliuer, that in the seuenth moneth, the childe, by course of nature, turneth it self in the mothers belly; wherefore, at that time, it is readier (as halfe loosed) to take issue by any outward chance. Mary, in the eighth, when it beginneth to settle againe, and as yet retayneth some weakenes of the former stirring, it requirereth a more forcible occasion, & that induceth a slaughtering violence. Or if these coniecturall reasons suffice not to warrant a probability of the truth, *Plinies* authority, in a stranger case, shall presse them farther: for hee writeth, that a woman brought a bed of one childe in the seuenth moneth, in the moneths following, was also deliuered of twinnes.

*Lib. 7. Cap. 11.*

A part of *Mounst-Edgcomb*, and of this *Milbrook*, though seuered from *Deuon*, by the generall bound, yet, vpon some of the foreremembred considerations, haue bene annexed thereunto.

A side of *Milbrook*, lyeth the *Peninsula* of *Inswick*, on whose neckland standeth an ancient house of the *Champernons*, and descended by his daughters and heires, to *Forteskew*, *Monck*, and *Trenilian*, three Gentlemen of *Deuon*. The site is naturally both pleasant and profitable; to which, the owner by his ingenious experiments, daily addeth an artificiall surplusage.

Passing



Passing somewhat farther vp, you meet with the foot of *Lyner*, where it winneth fellowship with *Tamer*, that, till then, and this, yet longer, retayning their names, though their ouer-weake streames were long before confounded, by the predominant salt water. A little within this mouth of *Lyner*, standeth East-Antony, the poore home of mine ancestours, with which in this maner they were inuested: Sir *Iohn Lerchedekne*, Knight, and not priest, (for he was so called of his family, and not by his calling, as in *Froissard* you shall note the like, to be familiar amongst the nobility of *Gascoigne*) by *Cecill*, the daughter and heire of *Iordan* of Haccumb, had issue 9. sonnes, *Ralph*, *Waryne*, *Richard*, *Otho*, *Iohn*, *Robert*, *Martyn*, *Reignald*, and *Michael*. *Richard* married *Ione*, the daughter of *Iohn Bosowr*, that bare him *Thomas*, in whome the heires male of this multiplyed hope tooke an end. *Waryne*, afterward knighted, tooke to wife *Elizabeth*, one of the daughters and heires to *Iohn Talbot de Castro Ricardi*, and on her begate three daughters and heires, *Alienor*, wedded to Sir *Walter Lucy*; *Margery*, to Sir *Thomas Arundel* of Taluerne: and *Philip*, to Sir *Hugh Courtney* of Bauneton (which I take, is now named Boconnock.) From *Lucy* descended the Lord *Vaux*, and others. *Margery* dyed childlesse, anno 1419. as is testified by her toomb-stone in West-Antony Church, where shee lyeth buried. Sir *Hugh Courtney* was second sonne to *Ed.* Earle of *Deuon*, & had 2. wiues; the first, *Maud*, daughter of the L. *Beaumont*; to whose children, for want of issue in the elder stock, that Earledome deuolued, & the later, our foreremebred *Philip*, who left her inheritance to her only daughter *Ione*: and she taking a patterne from her fathers fortune, espoused likewise 2. husbands, viz. Sir *Nicholas Baron of Carew*, and Sir *Robert Vere*, brother



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to *John* Earle of Oxford: to Sir *Nicholas*, shee bare *Thomas*, *Nicholas*, *Hugh*, *Alexander*, and *William*: to Sir *Robert*, *John*, and became widdow of both. And, as after the fathers decease, good agreement betweene the mother and eldest sonne hath commonly weake continuance, because both being enfranchised to a sudden absolute iurisdiction, neither of them can easily temper the same with a requisite moderation: so it chaunced, that shee and hers fell at square, which discord (with an unnaturall extremity) brake forth into a blow, by him no lesse dearly, then vndutifully giuen his mother: for vpon so iust a cause, she disinherited him of all her lands, being seuentene mannours, and bestowed them on her younger sonnes. This I learned by the report of Sir *Peter Carew*, the elder of that name, and eldest of our stock (a Gentleman, whose rare worth my pen is not able to shaddow, much lesse with his due lineaments to represent) at such time, as being a scholler in Oxford, of fourteene yeeres age, and three yeeres standing, vpon a wrong conceyued opinion touching my sufficiency, I was there called to dispute *ex tempore* (*impar congressus Achilli*) with the matchles Sir *Ph. Sidney*, in presence of the Earles, *Leycester*, *Warwick*, and diuers other great personages. By the forementioned conueyance, she disposed of her sayd mannours as followeth: Haccumb, Ringmore, and Milton, shee gaue to *Nicholas*: Lyham, Manedon, Combhall, and Southtawton, to *Hugh*: East-Antony, Shoggebroke, and Landegy, to *Alexander*: Wicheband, Widebridge, Bokeland, and Bledcūagh, to *William*: and lastly, Roseworthy, Bosewen, and Tregennow, to *John*: al which she entailed to them, and the issue of their bodies, substituting, for want thereof, the one



to be heire to the other: and in witnes hereof (sayth she in her conueyance) to each of these deedes fīue times indented, I haue set my seale; and because my seale is to many vnknowne, haue procured the seale of the Maior of the Citie of Exon, to be also adioyned.

*Thomas* her eldest sonne, repayred this losse, in part, by matching with one of *Carminowes* daughters and heires.

From *Nicholas*, is descended *Carew* of Haccumb, who by vertue of this entayle, succeeded also to *Hughs* portion, as deceasing issuelesse. From *William* is come *Carew* of Crocum in Somerset shire, and from *Iohn Vere*, the now Earle of Oxford, deriueh his pedigree. *Alexander* married *Elizabeth* the daughter of *Hatch*, and begate *Iohn*, who tooke to wife *Thamesin*, one of the daughters and heires of *Holland*: their sonne Sir *Wymond*, espoused *Martha*, the daughter of *Edmund*, and sister to Sir *Anthony Denny*. Sir *Wymond* had *Thomas*, the husband of *Elizabeth Edgcomb*, and they my selfe, linked in matrimony with *Iulian*, daughter to *Iohn Arundel* of Trerice, and one of the heires to her mother *Catherine Cosewarth*, who hath made me father of *Richard*, lately wedded to *Briget*, daughter of *Iohn Chudleigh* of Ashton in *Deuon*.

Touching our stock in generall, and my family in particular, being once vainly disposed (I would it had bene but once) I made this idle obseruation.

**C**arew of ancient Carru was,  
And Carru is a plowe,  
Romanes the trade, Frenchmen the word,  
I doe the name auowe.  
The elder stock, and we a braunch,  
At Phœbes gouerning,



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

From fire to sonne, doe waxe and wane,  
By thrift and lauishng.  
The fire, not valuing at due price  
His wealth, it throwes away:  
The sonne, by seruice or by match,  
Repaireth this decay.  
The smelling sence wee sundry want,  
But want it without lack:  
Fort is no sence, to wish a weale,  
That brings a greater wrack.  
Through natures marke, we owne our babes,  
By tip of th'upper lip;  
Black-bearded all the race, saue mine,  
Wrong dide by mothership.  
The Barons wife, Arch-deacons heire,  
Vnto her yonger sonne  
Gaue Antony, which downe to me,  
By 4. descents hath runne.  
All which, and all their wiues, exprest  
A Turtles single loue,  
And neuer did tha' duentrous change,  
Of double wedding proue.  
We are the fift: to swaue herefrom,  
I will not though I could,  
As for my wife, God may dispose,  
Shee shall not, though she would.  
Our family transplants in selfe,  
To grow in other shires,  
And Countrey rather makes then takes,  
As best behoofe appeares.  
Children thrice three God hath vs lent,  
Two sonnes, and then a mayd,  
By order borne, of which, one third  
We in the graue haue layd.  
Our eldest daughter widow fell,  
Before our yongest borne:



So doe hard haps vnlooked come,  
 So are our hopes forlorne.  
 Mine trebled haue in either sexe,  
 Those which my parents got,  
 And yet but halfed them, which God  
 My graundfire did allot:  
 Whose grace in Court, rarely obtaynd,  
 Toth' yongst of those eightene,  
 Three Kings of England Godfathers,  
 For Godmother, our Queene.

The Armes of our family, are *Or. 3. Lyons passant,*  
*sable: armed and langued Gules.*

It exceedeth good maners, to inuite your longer stay  
 at our colde harbour; and yet, for that diuers strangers  
 haue, either vpon cause or kindnesse, pretended to like  
 well of a saltwater pond there made; and others, whose *A salt*  
 dwelling affoordeth a semblable oportunitie, may (per- *water*  
 haps) take some light herefrom, to doe the like: if they *pond.*  
 be so disposed, I will put my selfe to the payne of parti-  
 cularly describing it, and you may (notwithstanding) at  
 your pleasure, saue the labour of perusing it; wherein I  
 will by the way interlace some notes, for the Imitaters  
 better instruction.

There lyeth a creeke of Ose, betweene two hilles,  
 which deliuering a litle fresh rillet into the sea, re-  
 ceyueth for recompence, a large ouerflowing of the  
 salt water tides. This place is deepened to a pond, by  
 casting vp part of the Ose to the heades, part to the  
 middle, and part to the sides: the vpper head stop-  
 peth out the fresh water, the lower keepeth in the  
 salt: the middle rayleth an Iland for the VVork-  
 mens



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mens ease, the owners pleasure, and the fishes succour. The Ose thus aduanced, within short space, through the sunne and winde, changeth his former softnes, to a firmer hardnesse. Round about the pond, there is pitched a frith of three foote heighth, sloped inwards, to barre any Otter from issuing, if hee there aduenture his naturall theft, as it would foreclose his entrance, but lose the pastime of his hunting, if the same declined outwards. In one of the corners next the sea, standeth a flood-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through reigles in the side postes, whose mouth is encompassed with a double frith, of two foote distance, eche from other, and their middle space filled vp with small stones: this serueth to let in the salt water, and to keepe in the fish, when the flood-gate is taken vp: and therefore you must not make the frith too close, nor the compasse too little, lest they too much stop the waters passage. It riseth of equall heighth with the banks, & they must outreach the highest full sea mark, by two foot at least: neyther ought your flood-gates foote to stand euen with the ponde's bottome, lest emptying the water, it wholly abandon the fish, but must leaue about three foot depth within. In the halfe circle enclosed between the flood-gate and the compasse frith, there is digged a round pit, of three foot diameter, and foure foot depth, frithed on the sides, which is continually fedde with the water soaking from the sayd flood-gate, and serueth to keepe any fish aliue, that you haue before taken, and so to saue ouer often drawing. The flood-gate will hold water best, if his sides bee walled vp with Cob. The pond may not carry one continuall depth, but containe some shallow places, to protect the smaller fish from the greater, and  
for



for them all to play in, when the weather is hote. In the higher banke there is also a flood-gate, to let in the fresh water, during Summer season, which the fish then best affecteth; the rest of the yeere it is carryed away by a trench, for auoyding diuers discommodities.

Thus much for the making: now to the vse. Such as haue the meanes, may best benefit themselues, by letting in the salt water euery tyde, which is easily done, in making that place, where the water entreth, lower then the bankes and frith, and so suffering the tyde to take his course forth and back, without stop or attendance: and in this case, you may place your flood-gate even with the floore of your pond, and neuer take it vp, but when you are disposed to view all your store. But mine lieth so high from the mouth of the hauen, as I am driuen to detain the last prouision, vntill the comming spring-tyde haue taken two daies encrease; at which time, the floodgate is hoysed vp, the olde water let out, and the new admitted. At full sea downe goeth the flood-gate againe, and there abideth, vntill the next day minister the like occasion: and after this maner is opened and closed, for sixe dayes in the whole, continuing from thenceforth other ten dayes vnmedled withall, to wit, 8. daies of the neap, & two of the spring. Neither doth al this require ouer-lōg, or busie paines or attēdance: for if the former water be let out (sauing in extreme cold weather) before any new come in, or stopped somewhat too late, it little skilleth, so as on the last day you keepe the aduantage, which the flood, then at highest, doth giue you.

And all these seruices about my pond, together with sundry other, are performed by an old fellow whome I



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keepe for almes, and not for his worke. The best meanes of preuenting leakage, is to let three or foure shouels full of earth fall softly downe, by the inner side of the flood-gate, which will quirt vp his chinkes.

In winter season, fixe foote depth of water, at least, is requisite.

Now touching the fish, this is the maner: When the Pilcherd Sayners cut the most impayred pieces out of their nets, they are bought for a trifle, and serue to make a lesse Sayne, of some 30. or 40. fathom length, and 2. in depth, for this purpose, wherewith, betweene Midsummer and the end of August, when the full sea falleth in the after-noones, my people make draughtes on the shallow places within harbour, and taking small fishes, cast them into the pond: they are kept & brought thither aliue, in a boat halfe full of water, which entreth thorow a little augre hole in the bottome, and so continueth new. The fish thus taken, are commonly Basse, Millet, Guilthead, Whiting, Smelts, Flouk, Plaice, and Sole. The pond also breedeth Crabs, Eccles, & Shrimps; and (in the beginning) Oysters grew vpon boughs of trees (an Indian miracle) which were cast in thither, to serue as a houer for the fish. The Basse and Millet do also spawn there, but whether they ouerliue their breeders rauening, to any big growth, I am not certayne. The pond will moreouer keepe Shote, Peale, Trought, and Sammon, in seasonable plight, but not in their wonted reddish graine. They feed on salt vnmarchantable Pilcherd, small fish, called Brit, and Barne, Tag-wormes, Lugges, little Crabs, & the liuers of beasts: the rest deuoure their meat, but the Millets content themselues with sucking it, and chawing of the sedge. Euery euening they come



to a place certain in the pond, for receiuing their allowed pittance, and in Summer, approche very neere, and in the top of the water plainly discouer themselves. They were first trayned hereunto, by throwing in their bayte at the ponds mouth, as they resorted thither, to take pleasure of the new entring water, and are now become alike tame, with those in the Sicilian riuer *Elorus*, for which, *Leonicus* voucheth the testimony of *Apollodorus*. *Var. Hist. Lib. 3. Cap. 75. Plinies* assertion, that fishes do heare. In the hottest Summer weather, they swimme with the ryme of the water; and in the Winter, keepe the depth. Lymy, or thicke puddelly water, killeth them: they grow very fast, and fatte, which also bettereth their taste, and deliuereth them to the demaunders ready vse, at all seasons, seasonable.

They are takē generally, by a little Sayne net: specially the Eccles in weelies: the Flowks, by groping in the sād, at the mouth of the pond, where (about Lent) they bury themselves to spawn; & the Basse and Millet by angling.

The pleasure which I took at my friends pleasure herein, idly busied me thus to expresse the same.

I Wayt not at the Lawyers gates,  
 Ne shoulder clymers downe the stayres;  
 I vaunt not manhood by debates,  
 I enuy not the misers feares:  
 But meane in state, and calme in sprite,  
 My fishfull pond is my delight.

Where equall distant Iland' viewes  
 His forced banks, and Otters cage:

Ec 2

Where



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Where salt and fresh the poole renues,  
As Spring and drowth encrease or swage;  
Where boat presents his service prest,  
And well become the fishes nest:

There sucking Millet, swallowing Basse,  
Side-walking Crab, wry-mouthed Flooke,  
And slip-fitt Eele, as euening passe,  
For safe bayt at due place doe looke:  
Bold to approche, quick to espy,  
Greedy to catch, ready to fly.

In heat the top, in cold the deepe:  
In spring the mouth, the mids in neap:  
With changelesse change by shoales they keepe,  
Fat, fruitfull, ready, but not cheap:  
Thus meane in state, and calme in sprite,  
My fishfull pond is my delight.

*And againe.*

Stench-louing Flies, their facher heat,  
On mother, moysture doth beget;  
Who feeling force of Sunne too great,  
Their course vnto some water set,  
There meane of calmy ayre to prone,  
Twixt coole below and warmth aboue.

But carelesse of foresight in weale,  
The euening deaw droplodes their wing,  
So forst, downe falne, for flight to sayle,  
With buzzing moane their bane they sing,  
Fluttering in waue, swimming in ayre,  
That, weake to drowne, and this, to beare,

While thus they can nor liue nor dye,  
Nor water-gieu'd, escape away,

The



The fish and swallowes it espie,  
And both them challenge for their pray;  
The fish as caught within their toyle,  
The Swallowes as their kindly spoyle.

The fish, like Swallowes, mount on high,  
The Swallowes, fish-like diue in waue,  
These, finlesse swimme, those, winglesse fly,  
One bent their diuers ventures haue,  
Fish in the drye, Swallowes in wet,  
By kinde 'gainst kinde their prey to get.

Their push a bubble vp doth reare,  
The bubble driues the Fly to brinke:  
So Fish in vaine deuoure the ayre,  
Swallowes in vayne the water drinke,  
While Fly escapes, this sport I take.  
Where pond doth th' Ocean captiue make.

I carried once a purpose, to build a little wooden *Aplos*  
banqueting house, on the Iland in my pond, which be- *for a ban-*  
cause some other may (perhaps) elsewhere put in exe- *queting*  
cutiō, it wil not do much amisse, to deliuer you the plot, *house.*  
as the same was deuised for mee, by that perfectly ac-  
complished gentleman, the late Sir *Artthure Champer-*  
*nowne.*

The Iland is square, with foure rounds at the cor-  
ners, like *Mount-Edgecumbe*. This should first haue bene  
planchd ouer and rayled about, with ballisters. In the  
midst, there should haue risen a boordd roome, of the  
like fashon, but lesser proportion, so to leaue sufficient  
space betweene that and the rayles for a walke round a-  
bout: this square roome should within side haue  
bene sieled roundwise, and in three of the places where



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the round ioyned with the square, as many windowes should haue bene set; the fourth should haue serued for a dore. Of the 4. turrets, shut out by this round, one should haue made a kitchin, the second, a store-house, to keepe the fishing implements, the third, a buttery, & the fourth a stayre, for ascending to the next loft: which next loft should haue risen on the flat rooffe of the lower, in a round forme, but of a lesser size againe, so to leaue a second Tarras, like the other: and as the square roome below was sieled round, so should this vpper round roome be sieled square, to the end, that where the side walles and sieling ioyned, three windowes and a doore might likewise find their places. The voyd spaces betweene the round and square, hee would haue turned to Cupboardes and boxes, for keeping other necessary vtensiles, towards these fishing feasts.

*Beggers  
Iland,*

Over-against this pond, lyeth beggers Iland, so called (as our neighbours relate) euer since my great grandfire espying 2. of that idle occupation, at a hote combate on the shore, while he was rowing homewards from Saltash, tooke them into his boat, & there set them on land, to try (as in a lists) the vttermoſt of their quarrell: which place they could not quit, vntil the low water should enfranchise them by wading, & the respite, vent out the alye fume of their fury.

About 40. yeres agoe, it chanced, that a boat ouer-fraighted with people, in rowing downe the riuer from Saltash market, was by the extreme weather, sunk, neere to a place called Henpoint, and all the folke drowned, sauing one onely woman, named *Agnes*, the wife of one *Cornish*, whome it pleased God so to protect and direct, that in her first popping vp againe (which most liuing things



things accustomē) shee espyed the boat (after it had discharged his burthen) risen likewise, and floating by her, full of water, whereon she got holde, sat astride vpon one of his sides, and by the winde and tyde, was vnusually, and almost miraculously driven athwart the channel, to a place called Wilcoue, where shee no sooner stepped ashore, but the boat (as hauing done his enioyned errand) presently recommitted it self to the stormes disposition.

The woman thus freed from one perill at sea, aduencured another of little lesse consequence at land; for being not yet thoroughly restored to her selfe, she clymed vp the cliffe in such a steepe place, as the very consideration thereof, doth euer sitence halfe amaze the beholders. But that ground was foreordained to her good: for not long after, her husband tooke the same, with the rest of the tenement, in lease; and it now serueth her for a dwelling, and many others, by her charitie, for a reliefe.

Her sayd husband, & their two onely sonnes, at seuerall times, by one kind of misfortune, found their buriall in the waues.

The Oysters dredged in this *Lynner*, finde a welcomer acceptance, where the taste, & not appetite, is Cater for the stomack, then those of the adioyning *Tamer*, which groweth (as I coniecture) because *Lynners* lesser streame leaueth them to bee seasoned, with a more kindely and better relished saltnes.

The next parish vpō this riuer, is called *Sheuiock*, sometimes the anciēt *Dannyes* inheritance & inhabitanace: by whose daughter & heire, the same (together with other faire possessions) descended to the Earles of *Denon*. In



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

the church there lie two Knights of that name, and one of their ladies by her husbands side, hauing their pictures embossed on their tombes in the side walles, and their Armes once painted round about; but now by the malice, not of men, but of time, defaced. They are held to be father and sonne, and that the sonne slayne in our warres with Fraunce, was from thence brought home to be here interred. There runneth also a tale amongst the parishioners, how one of these *Dannyes* ancestours vndertook to build the Church, and his wife the barne adioyning, and that, casting vp their accounts, vpon finishing of their workes, the barne was found to cost three halpence more then the Church: and so it might well fall out: for it is a great barne, and a little Church.

*Craethole*

In this parish standeth Craethole, which by the high site, might more fitly be termed Open hill, a poore village, but a much frequented thorow-fare, somewhat infamous, not vpon any present desert, but through an inueterate byword, *viz.* that it is peopled with 12. dwellings, and 13. cuckolds: for as the dwellings are more then doubled, so (I hope) the cuckolds are lesse then singled.

Howfoeuer, many wayfarers make themselves glee, by putting the Inhabitants in minde of this priuilege; who againe, especially the women (like the Campellians in the North, and the London Bangers) forflow not to baigne them (vnlesse they plead their heels the faster) with a worse perfume, then *Iugurth* found fault with in the dungeon, where the Romanes buried him aliue, to attend his languishing and miserable death.

*S. Germanes.*

Vpon Sheuiock abbuttereth *S. Germanes*, the greatest parish in *Cornwall*, if you ioyne to the store of people, the



the quantity and quality of the soyle, wherethrough it affoordeth commodious dwellings to sundry ancient Gentlemen, and wealthy Farmours; amongst which first sort, I may not (without withdrawing my testimony due to vertue) omit M. *George Keckwiche* of Catch-French, a house so named (by likely hood) for some former memorable, though now forgotten accident, whose continuall, large, and inquisitiue liberality to the poore, did in the late deare yeres, extraordinarily extend it selfe to an inuiting emulation, but beyond the apprehensiu imitation of any other in the shire. He hath issue by *Blanch* the daughter of Sir *Frauncis Godolphin*: his father *George*, married *Buller*: his graundfire their ancient dwelling was in Essex, where this Gentleman enioyeth sayre possessions, & beareth for his armes, *Or* two Lyons in bend passant Sa. cotised, G.

The Church towne mustreth many inhabitants, and sundry ruines, but little wealth, occasioned eyther through abandoning their fishing trade, as some conceiue, or by their being abandoned of the religious people, as the greater sort imagine: for in former times, the Bishop of *Cornwals* See, was from *S. Petrocks* in *Bodmyn*, remooued hither, as from hence, when the *Cornish* Diocces vnited with *Denon*, it passed to *Crediton*: and lastly, from thence to *Excester*. But this first losse receyued reliefe through a succeeding Priory, which at the general suppression, changing his note with his coate, is now named *Port Eliot*, and by the owners charity distributeth, *pro virili*, the almes accustomably expected and expended at such places. Neither will it (I thinke) much displease you to heare, how the gentlemans ancestour, of whom master *Eliot* bought it, came by the same.



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*John Champernowne*, sonne and heire apparant to Sir *Philip* of *Denon*, in *H.* the 8. time, followed the Court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, wan some good grace with the King. Now when the golden showre of the dissolued Abbey lands, rayned welnere into every gapers mouth, some 2. or 3. gentlemen, the Kings seruants, and master *Champernowne*s acquaintance, waited at a doore where the King was to passe forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands: Our gentleman became inquisitiue to know their suit: they made strange to impart it. This while, out comes the King: they kneele down, so doth master *Champernowne*: they preferre their petition; the King graunts it: they render humble thanks, and so doth M. *Champernowne*: afterwards, he requireth his share; they deny it; he appeales to the King: the King avoweth his equall meaning in the largesse, whereon the ouertaken companions were fayne to allot him this Priory for his partage.

The parish Church answereth in bignesse, the large proportion of the parish, & the surplusage of the Priory; a great part of whose chauncell anno 1592. fel suddenly downe, vpon a Friday, very shortly after publike seruice was ended, which heavenly fauour, of so little respite, saued many persons liues, with who immediately before, it had bene stuffed: and the deuout charges of the well disposed parishioners quickly repayred this ruine.

*Cudden-  
beak.*

At the townes end, *Cuddenbeak*, an anciēt house of the Bishops, from a well aduanced Promontory, which intituled it *Beak*, taketh a pleasant prospect of the riuer.

In this parish lyeth *Bake*, the mansion of the foreremē-  
bred M. *Ro. Moyle*, who married *Anne* daughter of M. *Lock*,



as he did mistress *Vaughan*, a Gentlewoman suppressing her rare learning, with a rarer modesty, & yet expressing the same in her vertuous life and Christian decease. *John* father to *Robert* married *Agnes*, daughter of *Semtabyn*; and his father daughter of *Forteskew*, to whom that dwelling first descended. He beareth for his Armes, G. a Moyle passant, *Ar.* A part of this parish confineth on the maine sea, & offreth a faire landing place, called *Seaton*, howbeit, by a handsome fence forbidding any foes inuasion: it is overlooked, vpon the one side of the riuer (which there dischargeth his streame into the Ocean) by *Keuerel*, the ancient house of the *Langdons*, Gent. in former times, of faire reuenues, whose Armes are *Ar.* a Cheuron betweene 3. Beares heads erased Sa. The house perhaps, borrowing his name of *Cheuerel*, a French word, signifying a wild Goat (as those high cliffs affoord them a commodious inhabitation) and on the other, by *Tregonack*, the dwelling of *M. Tho. Smith*, who in a quiet & honest retirednes, findeth that contentment, which many ambitious heads, far and wide doe vainely seeke for: he married *Tremayn*: his father *Robert*

one of the daughters and heires to *Killigrew*: and his sonne *John*, *Priscilla* the daughter of *M. Geo. Wadham*. His Armes, B. a Souldier. *Ar.* betweene 4. Martlets O.

Leaving *S. Germanes*, and passing through *Laurake* parish, in which *M. Peter Courtney* hath an high seated house, called *Wottō*, you descend to *Noddetor* bridge, where the riuer *Lyner* first minglerh his fresh streame with the brinish waues; touching whose name and quality, one delighted in the solitary solace of his banks, & more affecting his owne recreation, then hunting after any others good liking, descanted thus:

*Ff 2.*

*Who*



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Who first gaue Lyners name,  
Or from what cause it came,  
Hard 'tis for certaine to expresse:  
Experience yet directs,  
By tryall of effects,  
Thereafter ayme, and frame a gesse.  
Is't, that as she thee beareth,  
So thou doest line the earth,  
With purfeld streames of blew and white;  
Or, as a line doth guide,  
So thou doest leuell slide,  
And throw' it into the sea thy mite.  
Is't, that with twisted line,  
The Angler doth vntwine  
The fishes life, by giuing breath;  
Or, as the threshing lout,  
Rusheth his Lyners out,  
So Lyners on his course rusheth:  
Or, as some puppy feat,  
Liueh a maltiue great,  
And getteth whelps of mongrell kinde:  
Lyners, the sea so lines,  
And streame with waue combines,  
Begetting waters freshly brin'de.

Item.

When Sunne the earth least shadow spares,  
And highest stalles in heauen his seat,  
Then Lyners peeble bones he bares,  
Who like a limbe, doth lowly bleat,  
And faintly sliding euery rock,  
Plucks from his foamy fleece a lock:  
Before, a riuer, now a rill,  
Before, a fence, now scarce a bound:

Children



Children him over-leape at will,  
 Small beaſts, his deepeſt bottome ſound,  
 The heauens with braſſe enarch his head,  
 And earth, of yron makes his bed.

But when the milder-mooded ſkie,  
 His face in mourning weedes doth wrap,  
 For abſence of his cleareſt die,  
 And drops teares in his Centers lap,  
*Lynar* gynnes *Lyon*-like to roare,  
 And *cornes* old banks ſhould bound him more.

Then, ſecond *Sea*, he rolles, and bear's,  
 Rockes in his wombe, rickes on his backe,  
 Downe-borne bridges, vptorne weat's,  
 Withene, and wayle, his force, their wracke,  
 Into mens houſes fierce he breakes,  
 And on each ſtop, his rage he wreakes,  
 Shepheard adiew's his ſwymming flocke,  
 The Hinde his whelmed harueſt hope,  
 The ſtrongest rampire fear's his ſhocke,  
 Plaines ſcarce can ſerue to giue him ſcope,  
 Nor hils a barre; whereſo he ſtray'ch,  
 Enſue, loſſe, terrour, ruine, death.

In following the courſe of *Lynar*, you fall downe by  
 Maſter *Bonds* auncient houſe of *Earth*, deſcended to his  
 auncesters, from the daughter and heire of that name,  
 to that of Maſter *Winels*, newly and fayrely builded, on  
 which abbutteth Ma. *Bullers Shillingham*, not ſo much  
 beholden to the owners inhabitanee, as to natures plea-  
 ſant and commodious ſeating.

*Bond* married with *Fountaine*, his father with *Fits*: his  
 Armes



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Armes are *Ar.* on a Cheuron *Sa.* three Besants.

*Trematon.*

Next, wee take view of *Trematon Castle*, as it doth of the Hauen, and Countie adioyning. It is, or rather was, one of the Dukes foremencioned foure houses: for now all the inner buildings are sunke into ruine: onely there remaine the luic-tapissed wals of the Keepe, and base Court, and a poore dwelling for the keeper of the Gayle, to which prisoners are brought vpon actions, from al places, appurtenāt to that large Lordship, if they cannot by suretiship discharge themselues, from the Bailifes arrest.

I haue receiued information, from one auerring eye-witnes, that about fourescore yeres since, there was digged vp in the Parish Chauncell, a Leaden coffin, which being opened, shewed the proportion of a verie bigge man, but when the hands went about to ascertaine themselues, as well as their eyes, the body verified, that *Omnis caro puluis*. The partie farder told me, how, a writing graued in the Lead, expressed the same to bee the burial of a Duke, whose heire was married to the prince. But who it should bee, I cannot deuise, albeit my best pleasing coniecture, lighteth vpon *Orgerius*, because his daughter was married to *Edgar*.

At the last *Cornish* commotion, *S. Richard Greynile* the elder did, with his Ladie and followers, put themselues into this Castle, & there for a while indured the Rebels siege, incamped in three places against it, who wanting great Ordinance, could haue wrought the besieged small scathe, had his friends, or enemies, kept faith and promise: but some of those within, slipping by night ouer the wals, with their bodies after their hearts, and those without, mingling humble intreatings with rude menaces,



menaces, he was hereby wonne, to issue forth at a posterne gate for parley. The while, a part of those rakers, not knowing what honestie, and farre lesse, how much the word of a souldier imported, stepped betweene him and home, laid hold on his aged vnweyldie body, and threatened to leaue it liuelesse, if the inclosed did not leaue their resistance. So prosecuting their first treacherie against the prince, with suteable actions towards his subiects, they seized on the Castle, and exercised the vttermost of their barbarous crueltie (death excepted) on the surprised prisoners. Thesee Gentlewomen, without regard of sexe or shame, were stripped from their apparrell to their verie smockes, and some of their fingers broken, to plucke away their rings, and Sir *Richard* himselfe made an exchange from *Trematon Castle*, to that of *Launceston*, with the Gayle to boote.

This Castle vaunteth the Lord Warden his steward by Patent, Master *Anthonie Rouse* his Baylife by inheritance, and *Richard Carew* of Antony his keeper by lease. Of the ancient officers, one yet retayneth the name, though not the place, viz. *M. Porter*, to whose ancestor, when *Vantor* was L. thereof, one by a deed before date, gaue land, lying without the gate, by the title of *Russell Janitori de Trematon*, which he still enioyeth. *M. Porters* Armes are Sa. Three Belles *Ar.* a Canton Erm.

It standeth in *S. Stephens* parish; the sheafe whereof, together with other farre reuenues, *M. George Wadham* enioying in the right of his wife, the daughter and heire to master *Hechins*, liberally bestoweth in continuall hospitalitie.

Master *Hechins* Armes, are Sa. a crosse Fleury,



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quarterly B. and G. betweene 4. Lyons heades erased  
Sa. langued of the second. M. Wadhams, G. a Cheuron  
betweene three Roses. An. 1517. 1518. 1519. 1520. 1521.

*Saltash.*

The same parish also compriseth Saltash, in olde writings, called *Villa de Esse*; *Esse* his towne: and such Gentlemen there haue bene of ancient descent and faire revenues. The word Salt, is added thereunto, because it standeth on the sea, & to distinguish it from other places of the same name. It is seated on the declyning of a steep hill, consisteth of three streets, which euery showre washeth cleane, compriseth betweene 80. and 100. households, vnderlyeth the gouernment of a Maior & his 10. brethren, and possesseth sundry large priuiledges ouer the whole hauen, to wit, an yeerely rent of boates and barges appertayning to the harbour, ancorage of strange shipping, crowning of dead persons, laying of arrests, and other Admirall rights, besides electing of Burgeses for the Parliaments, benefit of the passage, foreclosing all others, saue themselues, from dredging of Oysters, except betweene Candlemas and Easter, weekly markets, halfe-yeerely fayres, &c.

The towne is of late yeres well increased and adorned with buildings, & the townsmen addict themselues to the honest trade of marchandise, which endoweth them with a competent wealth. Some 7. or 8. ships belong thereunto.

It was not long since, that the neighbour-ministers successiuelly bestowed their paines in preaching there, on the market daies, and the bordering gentlemen yeelded their presence. Sermon ended, the Preachers resorted to one ordinary, and the Gentlemen to another. This afforded commendable effects to many works of loue  
and



and charity : but, with the retorted blame, from one to another, it is now wholly giuen ouer.

Heere, that great Carrack, which Sir *Frauncis Drake Carrack*, surprised, in her returne from the East Indies, vnloaded her frayght, and through a negligent fying, met with an vnproper ending.

In this towne also dwelleth one *Grisling*, deafe from a *Grisling*, long time, who, besides his merry conceites, of counterfeiting by signes (like the Romane *Pantomimi*) any kinde of occupation or exercise, hath a strange quality, to vnderstand what you say, by marking the mouing of your lips, especially if you speake deliberately, of any ordinary matter, so as (contrary to the rules of nature, and yet without the helpe of arte) he can see words as they passe forth of your mouth: and of this I haue caused him to giue often experiments.

And if *Phny* now liued, I suppose he would affoord *A char-* a roome, in his natural History, to a dogge of this town, *table dog.* who (as I haue learned by the faithfull report of master *Thomas Parkins*) vsed daily to fetch meate at his house there, and to carry the same vnto a blinde mastiffe, that lay in a brake without the towne: yea, (that more is) hee would vpon Sundayes conduct him thither to dynner, and, the meale ended, guide him back to his couch and couert againe.

I had almost forgotten to tell you, that there is a well in this towne, whose water will neuer boyle peason to a seasonable softnes.

At the foot of Saltash, there abbutteth vpon the sea, a rock, called *Ashtorre*, alias, *Esse Torre*, which is inuested *Ashtorre* with the iurisdiction of a mannour, and claymeth the suites of many Gentlemen, as his freeholders in Knights



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*The Bull*  
*Henpoint* service. Belowe this, there is a rock on eche side of the  
riuer, the one termed the Bull, the other the Hen; that  
on *Deuon*, this on *Cornwall* side. The Hen standeth a lit-  
tle distant from the shore, which giueth occasion to a  
Packe, how between it and the land, the Queenes grea-  
test ship may saile; but it is meant of the farther distant.

*Cargreen* About Saltash, Cargreen, a fisher towne, sheweth it  
selfe, but can hardly muster a meane plight of dwellings  
or dwellers: so may their care be greene, because their  
wealth is withered.

*Clifton.* Neere thereunto is Clifton, a neat seated house, ap-  
pertayning to one of the *Arundels*, descended by a  
yonger brother, from those of *Trevice*: he married *Hill*,  
his father, *Cole*.

*Halton.* Neither hath your eye scarcely quitted that, when it re-  
ceiueth Halton, the pleasant and commodious dwelling  
of M. *Anthony Rouse*, both which benefits, he employeth  
to a kind & vninterrupted entertainment of such, as visit  
him vpon his not spare inuiting, or their owne occasions,  
who (without the selfe guilt of an vngratefull wrong)  
must witnes, that his frankenesse confirmeth their wel-  
come, by whatlocuer meanes, prouision, the fewell of  
hospitality, can in the best maner supply. His auncel-  
tours were Lords of little Modbury in *Deuon*, before  
the descent of times grew to a distinguishment, by the  
date of writings: which mannour, together with other  
lands, through a lineall succession, fell to be possessed by  
*Raphe, Wil. Raphe, Iohn, Wil. Raphe*, and *Raphe*, whose  
daughter and heire *Elizabeth*, bestowed the same, with  
her selfe, vpon the family of the *Dimocks*. *Robert*, second  
sonne to the last mentioned *Raphe*, saue one, had issue  
*Will.* who married *Alice*, the daughter and heire of *Tho.*



of Edmerston. *Wil.* had another *Wil.* and he had *Iohn*, and *Iohn* againe had *Wil.* This *Wil.* had *Roger*, who vpon *Julian*, sister and coheire of *Iohn Hill* of Fleet, begat *Iohn* and *Richard*, father to the Gentleman now liuing, and he matched with *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Southcott*, and one of the heires to her mother, the daughter of *Barnehouse*: besides which, hee succeeded to his vncle *Iohns* inheritance, who deceased issuelesse: and being yet scarcely entred the limits of an healthfull olde age, seeth his pedigree extended into two farther descents. As for those outreaching mans memory, I haue seene them very sufficiently verified: his Armes are, O. an Eagle displayed B. pruning her wing, armed and langued G.

Vpon the top of a creek hereby, lyeth *Crocaddon*, the mansion of M. *Trenise*, a Gent. deriuing himselfe from the ancient and wel-deseruing Chronicler of that name: he beareth G. a garbe O.

A mile aboue Halton, standeth *Cuttayle*, another house of M. *Edgcomb*, so named (as wee may coniecture) of the French *Courtaile*, in English, short cut, because here, the salt water course is straightned, by the incroching banks. The buildings are ancient, large, strong and fayre, and appurtenanced with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, parks, and mils, with the deuotion of (in times past) a rich furnished Chappell, and with the charity of almes-houses for certaine poore people, whom the owners vsed to releue. It is reported, & credited thereabouts, how *Sir Ric. Edgcomb* the elder, was driuen to hide himself in those his thick woods, which ouerlook the riuer, what time being suspected of fauouring the Earle of Richmonds party, against King R. the 3. hee was hotely pursued, and narrowly searched for.



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Which extremity taught him a sudden policy, to put a stone in his cap, & tumble the same into the water, while these rangers were fast at his heeles, who looking downe after the noyse, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, supposed that he had desperatly drowned himselfe, gaue ouer their farther hunting, and left him liberty to shift away, and ship ouer into Brittain: for a gratefull remembrance of which deliury, hee afterwards builded in the place of his lurking, a Chappell, not yet vtterly decayed.

*Voyages  
to & fro  
Plym-  
mouth.*

And thus hauing coasted the *Cornish* side of *Plymouth* hauen, I hold it not amisse, to make report of such great voyages, as, by the memory of our Chronicles, or our owne view, from this harbour, tooke their beginning or ending.

1355.

Heere the neuer inough commended black Prince, attended by the Earles of *Warwick*, *Suffolk*, *Sarisbury*, and *Oxford*, the Lord *Chandos* and others, committed himselfe to the sea, with a nauy of 300. bottoms, for landing and maintayning his fathers right in France; and hither, after his glorious battell at *Poictiers*, he returned, with the captiue French King and his nobles.

1501.

Here the Lady *Katherine*, daughter to the King of Spaine, and wife to our Prince *Arthur*, tooke land, at her first arriuall in England.

1509.

Heere shipped himselfe, the Lord *Darey*, sent by King *Henry* the 8. with a lusty crew of soldiers, for that *Ferdinands* iust assistance, against the Infidels: but vsed by him as a stale, for the vniust conquest of *Christian Nauar*.

Here, mostly, haue the troupes of aduenturers, made their *Rendez vous*, for attempting newe discoueries or inhabi-



inhabitanes: as, *Tho. Stukeleigh*, for Florida, *Sir Humfrey Gilbert* for Newfound-land, *Sir Rich. Greynuile* for Virginia, *Sir Martyn Frebisher*, and *Master Davies*, for the North-west passage, *Sir Walter Raleigh* for Guiana, &c.

Here, Count *Mongomery* made forth, with a more commendable meaning, then able meanes, or wellspeeding effect, for relieuing the hard besieged, and sore distressed Rochellers.

Here, *Sir Fra. Drake* first extended the point of that liquid line, wherewith (as an emulator of the Sunnes glorie) he encompassed the world.

Here, Master *Candish* began to second him, with a like heroicall spirit, and fortunate successe.

Here, *Don Antonio*, King of Portugall, the Earles of *Cumberland*, *Essex*, and *Notingham*, the Lord Warden of the Stanneries, *Sir Iohn Norrice*, *Sir Iohn Hawkins* (and who elsewhere, and not here) haue euer accustomed to cut sayle, in carrying defiance, against the imaginarie new Monarch; and heere to cast anker, vpon their returne with spoyle and honour.

I omit the infinite swarme of single ships, and pettie flectes, dayly heere manned out to the same effect.

And here, in eightie eight, the foreremembred Lord Admirall expected, and set forth, against that heaven-threatening Armado, which, to bee tainted with the shamefuller disgrace, and to blaze our renoume with the brighter lustre, termed it selfe, Inuincible. But I may not grow ouer-lasciuious in extolling.

King R. the 2. Anno 5. of his raigne, by Act of Parliament, restrained all passengers from shipping themselves in any other Ports the such as are there set down: of which *Plymouth* was one.



## The survey of Cornwall.

*Hengsten* From *Plymouth* haven, passing farther into the countrie, *Hengsten* downe presenteth his waste head and sides to our sight. This name it boroweth of *Hengst*, which in the Saxon signifieth a horse, & to such least daintie beasts it yeeldeth fittest pasture. The countrie people haue a byword, that,

*Hengsten* downe, well wrought,

Is worth *London* towne, deare ybought.

Which grewe from the store of *Tynne*, in former times, there digged vp: but that gainfull plentie is now fallen to a scant-sauing scarcitie. Those workes afford store of the formentioned *Cornish* Diamonds. The neighboring Inhabitants obserue also, that when the top of *Hengsten* is capped with a cloud, the same boadeth a showre within short time after.

*Roger Houeden* reporteth, that about Anno 806. a flete of Danes arriued in *West-wales*, with whome the *Welsh* ioyned in insurrection against king *Egbright*, but hee gloriously discomfited them, at *Hengistendune*, which I take to bee this place (if at least *West-wales* may, by interpretation, passe for *Cornwall*) because the other prouince, of that name, is more commonly diuided into North and South.

*Carybullocke.*

This downe is edged by *Carybullock*, sometimes a parke of the Dukes, but best brooking that name, now it hath lost his qualitie, through exchaunging Deere for Bullocke.

*Lawhitto*

A little aside from hence, lyeth *Landwhitton*, now *Lawhitton*, which (as I haue elsewhere noted) was exempted vnto *Edwulff* Bishop of Creditune, from the *Cornish* Diocesse, to which yet, both for the temporalitie, and spiritualtie, the same oweth present subiection.

Mary,



Mary, into what new names *Pontin* & *Coilleng* there also mentioned, are now metamorphized, I must say *amplio*.

Those buildings commonly knowne by the name of *Launston*, and written *Lanceston*, are by the *Cornishmen*, *Lanceston* called *Lesteenan* (*Lez* in *Cornish* signifieth broad, & those are scatteringly erected) and were anciently termed *Lan-staphadon*, by interpretation, *S. Stephens Church*: they consist of two boroughs, *Downeuet* and *Newport*: that (perhaps so called) of downe yeeding, as hauing a steep hill: this, of his newer erection. With them ioyned the parishes of *S. Thomas* & *S. Stephens*. The parish Church of *Launceston* it selfe, fetcheth his title of dedication, from *Mary Magdalen*, whose image is curiously hewed in a side of the wall, and the whole Church fayrely builded.

The towne was first founded (saith *M. Hooker*) by *Ea. 900.* *dulphus*, brother to *Alpsius*, Duke of *Deuon* and *Cornwall*, and by his being girded with a wall, argueth in times past to haue caried some valew.

A newe increase of wealth, expresseth it selfe in the *Inhabitants* late repayred and enlarged buildings. They are gouerned by a *Maio*r, and his scarlet-robde brethren, and reape benefit by their fayres and markets, and the County *Afsizes*. The Statute of 32. *Henry 8.* which tooke order touching *Sanctuaries*, endowed this towne with the priuiledge of one, but I find it not turned to any vse.

To the town there is adioynant in site, but sequestred in iurisdiction, an ancient Castle, whose steepe rocky-footed *Keepe*, hath his top environed with a treble wal, and in regard thereof, men say, was called, *Castle terrible*, The base court compriseth a decayed *Chappell*, a



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large hall, for holding the shire. A sizes, the Constables dwelling house, and the common Gayle.

About 60. yeeres past, there were found certaine leather coynes in the Castle wall, whose faire stamp and strong substance, till then resisted the assault of time, as they would now of couetousnesse.

A little without the towne, were founded a Friery, and anno 1128. an Abbey, furthered by *Reignald Earle of Cornwall.*

*Penheale*

About 2. miles distant from *Launceston*, *Penheale* manour coasteth the high way, claiming the right of ancient demain, & sometimes appertaining to the Earles of *Huntingdon*, but purchased not long since by the late M. *George Greinville*, who descended from a younger brother of that family, and through his learning and wisdom, advanced his credit to an especiall good regard in his Countrey. He married *Iulian*, one of the 6. daughters and heires of *William Viel*: and *Iane*, the daughter to *Sir Iohn Arundel* of *Terne*. *Richard* his father tooke to wife, one of *Kelwayes* heires; and *Degory* his graundfather, one of the inheritors to *Tregarthen*: which helps, together with his owne good husbandry, haue endowded his sonne with an elder brothers liuelyhood: he beareth G. three Restes O.

*Trecarell*

In *Lexant* parish heereby, master *Christopher Harris* owneth a third part of *Trecarell* (the proiect and onset of a sumptuous building) as coheire to the last Gentleman of that name, but admitteth no partner in the sweetly tempered mixture of bounty and thrift, grauity and pleasantnes, kindnesse and stoutnes, which grace all his actions. Hee beareth Sa. three Croissants within a border.

Neither



Neither may wee forget Master *Coringtons* house of *Newton*, old to him by succession, yet new, in respect *Newton*. of his owne antiquitie: diuers his aunccestors haue reaped the praise and reputation of a stayed carriage, howbeit one of them, through his rash, but merrie pranks, is to this day principally remembred, by the name of the mad *Corington*. I haue heard him deliuer an obseruation, that, in eight liniall descents, no one borne heire of his house euer succeeded to the land: hee beareth *A. a Saultier Sa.*

*Trebigh*, a priuiledged franchise, is by his Lord, Ma-*Trebigh*. ster *William Wray*, conuerted to a generall welcomer of his friends and neighbours. Hee married the daughter of Sir *William Courtney*: his father the coheire of *Killigrew*. Hee beareth *Sa. a Fesse betweene three battel-axes A.*

*Poole*, for his low and moyst seate, is not vnaptly na-*Poole*. med, houseth Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, farre beneath his worth & calling: he married Sir *Henry Killigrews* daughter: his father, the coheire of *Reskimer*: his graundfather *Lamelhyns* Inheritrix,

*Poole* standeth in *Mynhinet* parish, where Sir *Jonathan* hath a large priuiledged Manour of the same name: the Benefice is given by *Excester Colledge* in *Oxford*, none but the fellowes admittable, wherethrough it hath sccessiuely beene graced, with three well borne, well learned, and welbeloued Incumbents; Doctor *Tre- mayne*, Master *Billet*, and Master *Denis*. Out of Sir *Jonathan*s house is also descended Master *Edward Trelawny*, a Gentleman qualified with many good parts. Their armes are *A. a Cheuron, S. betweene three Oke-leaves*

*Vert.*

Hh

Sundrie



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Sundrie other Gent. rest beholden to this hundred, for their dwellings, who, in an enuiable mediocritie of fortune, do happilie possesse themselves, and communicate their sufficient means to the service of their prince, the good of their neighbours, and the bettering of their own estate: of which sort are, M. *Becket*, who beareth *S.* a Fesse, betweene three Boares heads coped, sixe Crosses croselet Fichée. *O.* M. *Tregodecke*, who beareth *A.* a Cheuron betweene three Buckles *S.* M. *Spurre. G.* on a Cheuron. *O.* a rose of the first, and 2. mullets pearnd *S.* M. *Bligh B.* a Griffon legreant *O.* armed *G.* betweene 3. Croissants *A.* M. *Lower B.* a Cheuron engrayled *O.* betweene three Roses *A.* M. *Trenisfa G.* a garb *O.* M. *Chinerton A.* a Castle *S.* standing on a hill *V.* Manaton. *A.* on a Bend *S.* three mullets of the field, and some others.

### *Stratton Hundred.*

**S**tratton Hundred extendeth the breadth of *Cornwall*, to the North, as that of East beginneth it on the South, and therefore it shall next succede. His circuit is slender, but his fruitfulnessse great, and the Inhabitants industrie commendable, who reape a large benefit from their orchards and gardens, but specially from their Garlick (the Countreymans Triacle) which they vent, not onely into *Cornwall*, but many other shires besides.

*Stratton.* Stratton, the onely market towne of this Hundred, gaue the same his name, and (if I mistake not) taketh it from *Strata*, a street: other memorable matter to report thereof, I finde not any.

Vpon one side of the towne, lyeth master *Chamonds* house



house and place of *Launcels*, so called, for that it was sometimes a Cell, appertaining to the Abbot of Hartland. *Launcels*

This Gentlemans father, late deceased, receiued at Gods hands, an extraordinarie fauour, of long life.

Hee serued in the office of a Iustice of peace, almost 60. yeeres.

He knew about 50. seuerall Iudges of the westerne cercuit.

He was vncl, and great vncl to at least 300. wherein yet, his vncl and neighbour, master *Greynuile*, parson of Kilkhampton, did exceed him.

He married one of the daughters and heires of *Treuenuer*, and by her saw fiue sonnes, and two daughters, the yongest out-stepping 40. yeeres.

Sir *Iohn Chamond* his father, a man learned in the common lawes, was knighted at the Sepulchre, and by dame *Jane*, widdowe to Sir *Iohn Arundell* of *Trerice*, and daughter to Sir *Thomas Greynuile*, had an elder sonne called *Thomas*, whose two daughters, and heires, by *Arscot*, caried part of the lands, to *Tripcony*, and *Treuanion*, with whome they matched.

Master *Chamond* beareth *A. a Cheuron* betweene 3. flowers de Luce: *G.*

In *Launcels* parish, also, standeth *Norton*, the house of *Norton*, *M. Tristram Arscot*, a Gēt. who by his trauailing abroad in his yonger yeres, hath the better enabled himselfe, to discharge his calling at home. He tooke to wife *Eulalia*, the widdow of the wife, and vertuous *M. Edmond Tremayne*, and daughter of Sir *Iohn Sentleger*, whose stately house of *Auery*, in *Deuon*, he purchased, & thither hath lately remoued his residence; he beareth party per *Cheuron B. et E.* in chiefe two stagges heads cabased *O.*



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*Stow.* Vpon the North-sea, thereby, bordereth *Stow*, so singly called, *Per eminentiam*, as a place of great and good marke & scope, and the auncient dwelling of the *Greynuile* famous family, from whence are issued diuers male branches, and whither the females haue brought in a verie populous kintred. Master *Bernard Greynuile*, sonne and heire to Sir *Richard*, is the present owner, and in a kind magnanimitie, treadeth the honourable steps of his auncestors.

*Tonacumb.* Tonacumb, late the house of Master *John Kempthorne*, alias, *Lea*, who married *Katherine*, the daughter of Sir *Peers Courtney*, is, by his issuelesse decease, descended to his brothers sonne: hee beareth *A.* three Pine-apple trees *V.*

*Bude.* Returning to the Westwards, wee meete with *Bude*, an open sandie Bay, in whose mouth riseth a little hill, by euerie sea-floud made an Iland, and thereon, a decayed Chappell: it spareth roade onely to such small shipping, as bring their tide with them, and leaueth them drie, when the ebbe hath carried away the Salt-water.

*Efford.* Vpon one side hereof, Master *Arundel* of *Trevice* possesseth a pleasant-seated house, and demaines, called *Efford*, alias, *Ebbingford*, and that not vnproperly, because euerie low water, there affordeth passage to the other shore: but now it may take a new name, for his better plight: for this Gentleman hath, to his great charges, builded a Salt-water Mill, athwart this Bay, whose causey serueth, as a verie conuenient bridge, to saue the way-farers former trouble, let, and daunger. It is receiued by tradition, that his belfire, Sir *John Arundel*, was forewarned, by I wot not what Calker,

how



how he should bee slaine on the sands. For auoyding which encounter, he alwaies shunned Efford, & dwelt at Trerice, another of his houses. But, as the proverbe sayth, *Fata viam inuenient*, and as experience teacheth mens curiosity, *Fata viam sternit*. It hapned, that what time the Earle of Oxford surprized S. *Michael* mount by policy, and kept the same by strong hand, this Sir *John Arundel* was Sherife of *Cornwall*; wherethrough, vpon duety of his office, and commaundement from the Prince, hee marched thither, with *posse Comitatus*, to besiege it, and there, in a skirmish on the sands, which deuide the mount from the continēt, he fulfilled the effect of the prophecy, with the losse of his life, and in the said mounts Chappell lieth buried.

So *Cambises* lighted on *Ecbatana* in Egypt, and *Alexander Epirot*, on *Acheros* in Italy, to bring them to their end. So *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Atis* the sonne of *Craesus*, found a chariot in a swordes hilt, and an Iron poynted weapon at the hunting of a Bore, to delude their preuentiu wearinesse. So *Amilcar* supped in *Siracusa*, & the Prince of Wales ware a Crown thorow Cheap-side, in another sort and sense then they imagined, or desired. And so Pope *Gerebert*, and our King *H. the 4.* *S. Mary* trauailed no farther, for meeting their fatall Hierusalem, *Wike*. then the one to a Chappell in Rome, the other to a *Perambulation* chamber in Westminster.

*S. Marie Wike* standeth in a fruitfull soyle, skirted of *Kens* with a moore, course for pasture, and combrous for tra- *in Sand-* uellers. *Wic*, by master *Lambert*, signifieth a towne: by *wich.* master *Camden*, *Stationem, vel Sinum, ubi exercitus agit.* *Britania.* This village was the birth-place of *Thomasine Bonauenture*, *Thoma-* *sin Bona-* *venture.* I know not, whether by descēt, or euent, so called:



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for whiles in her girlish age she kept sheepe on the fore-remembred moore, it chanced, that a London marchant passing by, saw her, heeded her, liked her, begged her of her poore parents, and carried her to his home. In proceſſe of time, her miſtreſſe was ſummoned by death to appeare in the other world, and her good thewes, no leſſe then her ſeemely perſonage, ſomuch contented her maſter, that he aduanced her from a ſeruant, to a wife, and left her a wealthy widdow. Her ſecond marriage befell with one *Henry Gall*: her third and laſt, with Sir *Iohn Perciuall*, Lord Maior of London, whom ſhe alſo ouerlived. And to ſhew, that vertue as well bare a part in the deſert, as fortune in the meanes of her preferment, ſhe employed the whole reſidue of her life and laſt widdowhood, to works no leſſe bountifull, then charitable: namely, repayring of high waies, building of bridges, endowing of maydens, relieuing of priſoners, feeding and apparelling the poore, &c. Amongſt the reſt, at this *S. Mary Wike*, ſhe founded a Chauntery and free-ſchoole, together with faire lodgings, for the Schoolemaſters, ſchollers, and officers, and added twenty pound of yeerely reuennue, for ſupporting the incident charges: wherein as the bent of her deſire was holy, ſo God bleſſed the ſame with al wiſhed ſucceſſe: for diuers the beſt Gent. ſonnes of *Deuon* and *Cornwall* were there vertuouſly trained vp, in both kinds of diuine and humane learning, vnder one *Cholwel*, an honeſt and religious teacher, which cauſed the neighbours ſo much the rather, and the more to rewe, that a petty ſmacke onely of Popery, opened a gap to the oppreſſion of the whole, by the ſtatute made in *Edw. the 6.* raigne, touching the ſuppreſſion of Chaunteries.

Such



Such strange accidēts of extraordinary aduancemēts, are verified by the ample testimonie of many histories, and, amongst the rest, we read in *Machiavell* (howbeit controuled by the often reprobud *Iouins*) that *Castruccio Castracani* climed from a baser birth, to a farre higher estate. For being begotten in *Lucca*, by vnkowne parents, and cast out, in his swadling clouts, to the wide world, he was taken vp by a widdowe, placed by her with a Clergy man her brother, given by him to a Gent. called *Francesco Guinigi*, and by *Guinigi* left tutor to his onely sonne. From which step, his courage and wisdom raysed him by degrees, to the soueraignty of *Lucca*, the Senatorship of *Rome*, the speciall fauour of the Emperour, and a neere hope (only by death preuented) of subduing *Florence*.

### *Lesnewith Hundred.*

**L**Esnewith Hūdred taketh his name of a parish therein (as *Stratton* doth of a towne) memorable for nothing else. It may be deriued, either from *Les*, which in *Cornish* signifieth broad, and *newith*, which is new, as a new breadth, because it enlargeth his limits farther into *Cornwall* on both sides, whereas *Stratton* is straightened on the one by *Denon*: or from *Les* and *gwith*, which importeth broad Ashen trees, g, for *Euphonias* sake being turned into n.

The first place which heere offreth it selfe to sight, is *Bottreaux Castle*, seated on a bad harbour of the North sea, & suburbed with a poore market town, yet entitling the owner in times past, with the stile of a Baron, from who, by match it descended to the *L. Hungerford*, & resteth

*Bottreaux Castle*



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in the Earle of Huntingdon. The diuersified roomes of a prison, in the Castle, for both sexes, better preserved by the Inhabitants memorie, then discernable by their owne endurance, shew the same, hecetofores to haue exercised some large iurisdiction.

*Tintogel.*

Not farre from thence, *Tintogel*, more famous for his antiquitie, then regardable for his present estate, abutteth likewise on the sea; yet the ruines argue it, to haue beene once, no vnworthie dwelling for the *Cornish* princes. The cymment wherewith the stones were layd, resisteth the fretting furie of the weather, better then themselves. Halfe the buildings were rayed on the continent, and the other halfe on an Iland, continued together (within mens remembrance) by a drawe-bridge, but now diuorced, by the downefalne steepe Clifses, on the farther side, which, though it shut out the sea from his wonted recourse, hath yet more strengthened the late Iland: for, in passing thither, you must first descend with a dangerous declyning, and then make a worse ascent, by a path, as euerie where narrow, so in many places, through his sticklenesse occasioning, and through his steepnesse threatening, the ruine of your life, with the failing of your foote. At the top, two, or three terrifying steps, giue you entrance to the hill, which supplieth pasture for sheepe, and conyes: Vpon the same, I saw, a decayed Chappell, a faire spring of water, a Caue, reaching once, by my guides report, some farre way vnder ground, and (which you will perhaps suspect of vntruth) an Hermites graue, hewen out in the rocke, and seruing each bodies proportion for a buriall. But, if that in Wales carrie an equall veritie, the myracle will soone reape credite: for this is so  
sloped



sloped inwards at both ends, that any tall stature shal find roome by a little bending, as the short in the bottome by extending.

The fardest poynt of this hill, is called Black head, *Black-* well knowne to the coasting Mariners. The high cliffs *head.* are by sea vnaccessibile round abouts, sauing in one only place, towards the East, where they proffer an vneasie landing place for boats, which being fenced with a garretted wall, admitteth entrance thorow a gate, sometimes of yron, as the name yet continuing, expresseth, and is within presently commaunded by a hardly clymed hill. Vnder the Iland runnes a caue, thorow which you may rowe at ful sea, but not without a kinde of hor- rour, at the vncouthnesse of the place. M. Camden deli- uereth vs these verses out of an olde Poet, touching Tintogel.

*Est locus Abrini sinuoso littore ponti,  
Rupe situs media, refluxus quem circuit aestus.  
Fulminat hic late, turrito vertice Castrum,  
Nomine Tindagium, veteres dixere Corini.*

Which import in English:

There is a place within the wind-  
ing shore of Seuerne sea,  
On mids of rock, about whose foote,

The tydes turne-keeping play:  
A towry-topped Castle heere,  
wide blazeth ouer all,  
Which *Corineus* auncient broode,  
Tindagel Castle call.

It is not layd vp amongst the least vaunts of this Castle, that our victorious *Arthur* was here begotten by the valiant *Pter Pendragon*, vpon the fayre *Igera*, and



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that without taint of bastardy, sayth *Merlyn*, because her husband dyed some houres before.

Of later times, Tintogel hath kept long silence in our stories, vntill *H.* the 3. raigne, at which time (by *Mat. Paris* report) his brother, Earle *Ri.* grew into obloquy for priuy receyuing there, & abetting, his nephew *Dauid*, against the King. After which, being turned from a Palace to a prison, it restrained one *John Northampton*s libertie, who for abusing the same, in his unruly Maioralty of *Londō*, was condemned hither, as a perpetuall Penitentiary. A fee of ancientie belonging to this Castle, was cancelled as vnneccessary, by the late *L. Treasurer Burleigh*.

One collecting the wonders of *Cornwall*, rimed touching this, as followeth:

**T**Intogel in his ruines vauntes,  
Sometimes the seate of Kings,  
And place which worthy *Arthur* bred,  
Whose prayse the *Ereton* sings.  
A bridge these buildings ioynd, whom now  
The fallen cliffs diuorce,  
Yet strength'ned so, the more it scornes  
Foes vayne attempting force.  
There, caue aboue, entrie admits,  
But thorowfare denies;  
Where that beneath alloweth both,  
In safe, but gastly wise.  
A Spring there wets his head, his foote  
A gate of Iron gardes:  
There measure due to eche ones length,  
The Hermits graue awards.

**I**N the mids of the wilde moores of this Hundred, far  
from



from any dwelling or riuer, there lyeth a great standing water, called Dofmery poole, about a mile or better in *Dofmery* compasse, fed by no perceyued spring, neither hauing a-*poole.* ny auoydance, vntill (of late) certaine Tynners brought an Audit therefrom. The countrey people held many strange conceits of this poole; as, that it did ebbe & flow, that it had a whirle-poole in the midst thereof, and, that a fagot once throwne thereinto, was taken vp at Foy ha-uen, 6. miles distant. Wherefore, to try what truth rested in these reports, some Gent. dwelling not farre off, caused a boate and nets to be carried thither ouer land. Fish they caught none, saue a fewe Eeles vpon hookes: the poole prooued no where past a fathome and halfe deepe, and for a great way very shallow. Touching the opinion of ebbing and flowing, it should seeme to bee grounded, partly vpon the increase, which the raine floods brought thereinto frō the bordering hils (which perhaps gaue also the name; for *Dox*, is, come, and *maur*, great) and the decrease, occasioned by the next drowth, and partly, for that the windes doe driue the waues to and fro, vpon those sandie bankes: and thus the miracle of Dofmery poole deceased. Of this other wonder hee sayd,

*Dofmery poole amid the moores,*

*On top stands of a hill,*

*More then a mile about, no streames*

*It empt, nor any fill.*

Camelford, a market and Fayre (but not faire) towne, *Camel-* fetcheth his deriuatiō from the riuer Camel, which run-*ford.* neth thorow it, and that, from the *Cornish* word *Cam*, in English, crooked, as *Cam*, frō the often winding stream. The same is incorporated with a Maioralty, & nameth Burgeses to the Parliamēt, yet steppeth little before the



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meanest sort of Boroughs, for store of Inhabitants, or the Inhabitants store.

525. Vpon the riuer of Camel, neere to Camelford, was that last dismal battel strooken betweene the noble king *Arthur*, and his treacherous nephew *Mordred*, wherein the one took his death, and the other his deaths wound. For testimony whereof, the olde folke thereabouts will shew you a stone, bearing *Arthurs* name, though now depraued to *Atry*.

812. Master *Camden* letteth vs vnderstand, that this towne is sometimes termed *Gaffelford*; wherethrough we may marke it for the lists of a great fight betweene the Bretons & *Deuonshire* men, which *Houeden* assigneth to haue bene darrayned at *Gauelford*, and perhaps the same, which the saide Master *Camden* voucheth out of *Marianus Scotus*, and describeth by these verses of an elder Poet:

——— *Naturam Cambelae fontis,  
Mutatam stupet esse sui, transcendit inundans  
Sanguineus torrens ripas, & ducit in aquor  
Corpora casorum, plures natare videres,  
Et petere auxilium, quos undis vita reliquit.*

The riuer Camel wonders, that  
His fountaines nature showes  
So strange a change, the bloody streame  
Vpswelling ouerflowes  
His both side banks, and to the sea  
The slaughtered bodies beares:  
Full many swimme, and sue for ayde,  
While waue their life outweares.

In our forefathers daies, when deuotion as much ex-  
ceeded



ceeded knowledge, as knowledge now commeth short of deuotion, there were many bowssening places, for curing of mad men, and amongst the rest, one at Alter-nunne in this Hundred, called *S. Nunnnes* poole, which *S. Nunnnes poole.* Saints Altar (it may be) by *pars pro toto*, gaue name to the Church: and because the maner of this bowssening is not so vnpleasing to heare, as it was vneasie to seele, I wil (if you please) deliuer you the practise, as I receyued it from the beholders.

The water running from *S. Nunnnes* well, fell into a square and close walled plot, which might bee filled at what depth they listed. Vpon this wall was the franticke person set to stand, his backe towards the poole, and from thence with a sudden blow in the brest, tumbled headlong into the pond: where a strong fellowe, provided for the nonce, tooke him, and tossed him vp and downe, alongst and athwart the water, vntill the patient, by forgoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury. Then was hee conueyed to the Church, and certaine Masses sung ouer him; vpon which handling, if his right wits returned, *S. Nunnne* had the thanks: but if there appeared small amendment, he was bowssened againe, and againe, while there remayned in him any hope of life, for recouery.

It may be, this deuice tooke original from that master *Schimp-* of Bedlem, who (the fable saith) vsed to cure his pati- *fund* ents of that impatience, by keeping them bound in *Ernst.* pooles, vp to the middle, and so more or lesse, after the fit of their fury.



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### Trigge Hundred.

THE name of Trig, in *Cornish*, signifieth an Inhabitant; howbeit, this Hundred cannot vaunt any over-large scope, or extraordinary plenty of dwellings: his chiefe towne is Bodmyn; in *Cornish*, *Bos venna*, commonly termed Bodman, which (by illusion, if not Etimology) a man might, not vnaptly, turne into Badham: for of all the townes in *Cornwall*, I holde none more healthfully seated, then Saltash, or more contagiously, then this. It consisteth wholly (in a maner) of one street, leading East and West, welneere the space of an Eastern mile, whose South side is hidden from the Sunne, by an high hill, so neerely coasting it in most places, as neither can light haue entrance to their staires, nor open ayre to their other roomes. Their back houses, of more necessary, then cleanly seruice, as kitchins, stables, &c. are clymed vp vnto by steps, and their filth by euery great showre, washed downe thorow their houses into the streetes.

The other side is also overlooked by a great hill, though somewhat farther distant: and for a *Corollarium*, their conduit water runneth thorow the Churchyard, the ordinary place of buriall, for towne and parish. It breedeth therefore little cause of maruaile, that euery generall infection is here first admitted, & last excluded: yet the many decayed houses, proue the towne to haue bene once very populous; and, in that respect, it may stil retaine the precedence, as supported by a weekly market, the greatest of *Cornwall*, the quarter Sessions for the East diuision, and halfe yeerely faires. The iurisdiction thereof is administred by a Maior and his brethren, and

vpon



vpon warrant of their Charter, they claime authoritie, to take acknowledgement of statute bonds.

In former times, the Bishop of *Cornwall* (as I haue elsewhere related) held his See at *S. Petroe's*, in this towne, vntill the Danish pirats, firing their Palace, forced them to remoue the same, with their residence, vnto *S. Germans*. They were succeeded by a Priory, and Friery; which later, serued a while as a house of correction, for the shire, but with greater charge, then benefit, or continuance.

For other accidents, I find, that *Perkyn Warbecke*, after his landing in the West parts of *Cornwall*, made this towne the *Rendez vous* of his assembling forces, for atchieuing his, alike deseruing, and speeding enterprise against King *Henry* the seuenth.

Hither, also, in the last commotion, flocked the Rebels, from all quarters of the shire, pitching their campe at the townes end; and here they imprisoned such Gentlemen, as they had plucked out of their holdes, and houses, vntill the fortune of warre gaue verdit with the right of iustice, for their well deserued euill speeding.

*Sir Anthony Kingston*, then Prouost-marshall of the Kings armie, hath left his name more memorable, then commendable amongst the townsmen, for causing their Maior to erect a gallowes before his owne doore, vpon which, (after hauing feasted *Sir Anthony*) himselfe was hanged.

In like sort (say they) he trussed vp a millers man, thereby, for that he presented himselfe in the others stead, saying he could neuer do his master better seruice.



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But mens tongues, readily inclined to the worst reports, haue left out a part of the truth, in this tale, that the rest might carrie the better grace. For Sir *Anthony* did nothing herein, as a Iudge, by discretion, but as an officer, by direction; and besides, hee gaue the Maior sufficient watchwordes of timely warning, & large space of respite (more then which, in regard of his owne perill, he could not afford) to shift for safety, if an vneschewable destiny, had not haltered him to that aduancement. As for the millers man, he equalled his master, in their common offence of rebellion, and therefore it deserued the praise of mercy, to spare one of the two, and not the blame of crueltie, to hang one for another.

*Free schoole.* I should perhaps haue forgotten the free schoole here, maintayned by her Maiesties liberalitie, were I not put in mind thereof, through afore-halsening of this rebellion, by an action of the schollers, which I will report from some of their owne mouthes. About a yeere before this sturre was raysed, the schollers, who accustomedly diuiderthemselves, for better exploiting their pastimes, grewe therethrough into two factions; the one whereof, they called the olde religion; the other, the new. This once begunne, was prosecuted amongst the in all exercises, and, now and then, handled with some egernesse and roughnes, each partie knowing, and still keeping the same companions, and Captaine. At last one of the boyes, conuerted the spill of an olde candlestick to a gunne, charged it with powder and a stone, and (through mischance, or vngraciousnesse) therewith killed a calfe: whereupon, the owner complayned, the master whipped, and the diuision ended.

By



By such tokens, sometimes wonderfull, sometimes ridiculous, doth God at his pleasure, foreshewe future accidents: as in the Planets, before the battell at Thra-<sup>Li. L. 22.</sup> *simenus*, betweene *Hannibal* and the Romanes, by the fighting together of the Sunne and Moone. In birds, *Val. Max.* what time *Brute* brought forth the remnant of his army at *Philippi*, against *Cesar* and *Anthony*, by the furious bickering betweene two Eagles. In men, against the de-<sup>Iosephus.</sup> struction of Hierusalem, by the encountring of Chariots and armies in the ayre. And before *Alexanders* battel <sup>Plutarch.</sup> with *Darius*; first, by a casual skirmish of the camp-strag-<sup>in Alex-</sup> lers, vnder two Captaines, borrowing the names of <sup>andr.</sup> those Princes: and then by *Alexanders* voluntary setting those Captaines to a single combat. Yea (to bring these examples neerer home) the like hath hapned both before and sithence, amongst boyes in other places.

When *Cesar* was departed from Rome, to try the title *Dion* of the worlds Empire with *Pompey*, the towne boyes <sup>Cassius.</sup> (without any mans commaund) parted in twayne; the one side calling themselves Pompeyans, the other Cæsarians; and then darrayning a kinde of battell (but without Armes) the Cæsarians got the ouerhand.

A like prank vnder the like assumed names, and with <sup>Idem.</sup> like successe and boding, they plaied, when *Octavius* and *Anthony* were, with like meanes, to decide the like Soueraignty.

And to the same purpose, *Procopius* affirmeth, that the <sup>De bello</sup> Samnite boyes, when they draue their cattel to feeding, <sup>Gothico L.</sup> after their vsuall maner of pastime, chose out amongst <sup>primo.</sup> themselves, two of the best actiuity and seemeliness; the one, they named *Bellisarius*, Generall for *Iustinian* the Emperour in Italy, the other *Vitiges* king of the Gothes,



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against whome hee warred. In the buckling of these counterfeite Commaunders, it fell out, that *Vitiges* had the worst, whome the aduerse party with a iesting and craking maner, hanged vp at the next tree, in earnest, but yet with no intent to kill him.

This while it happens, that a Woolfe is descryed: away runne the boyes: fast abides the imaginary *Frelon*, and so fast, that for want of timely relcoufe, the breath poasted out of his body, and left the same a liuelesse carcase. The which notified to the *Sannites*, quitted the striplings (or slipstrings) of their punishment, but encreased the dismay of the elder people.

A like accident befell since, by testimony of the ceremonious *Texera*, as a presage of *Lemes* the Prince of Condyes death, 1569. Foure daies before which, at *Xaintes*, the youth of all sorts, from 9. to 22. yeres age, assembled, and (of their owne accord) chose two Commaunders, one they entitled the Prince of Condy, the other *Monsieur*, who then lay in the field against him. For three dayes space, they violently assaulted each other, with stones, clubs, and other weapons, vntill at last it grewe to Pistoles: by one of which, the imaginary Prince receiued a quelling wound in his head, about 10. a clock in the morning: the very howre (saith this Portugall confessor) that the Prince himselfe, by a like shot was slaughtered.

The same authour voucheth a semblable chaunce, somewhat before the siege of Rochell 1572. where, some of the boyes banded themselues, as for the Maior, and others for the King; who after 6. dayes skirmishing, at last made a composition, and departed: euen as that  
siege



siege endured sixe moneths, and finally brake vp in a peace.

So doth *Mercurius Gallobelgicus* giue vs to wit, that in the yeere 1594. a Turkish Beglerbey of Greece, either seeking by a fore-coniecture, to be ascertained himselfe, or desirous to nusse the yonger sort in martiall exploits, led out of *Alba Regalis*, about 600. Turkish boyes, aged betweene 11. and 14. yeeres, and seuered them into two troupes, terming the one, The Christian, the other, The Turkish batalion. Those, he directed to call vpon *Iesus*, these, vpon *Hala*: both parts hee enioyned to bicker courageously, and egged them onward with the enticement of rewards. The token is giuen, the forces encounter, the fight is hote. In the end, the Turks betake themselves to their heeles, and *Iesus* party carryeth away the victory. But such occurrents do not alwayes either foregoe, or foresignifie; for sometimes they fall out idle, and sometimes not at all. Howbeit, *Nicetas Choniates* taketh it very vnkindly, that God would not spare some watchword out of his prescience, to the Constantinopolitans, what time *Baldwyn* Earle of Flaunders and others, first assisted, and then conquered their Citie.

Touching *Keall* the Mercurialist, I haue spoken in my former booke.

The youthlyer sort of Bodmyn townsmen vse sometimes to sport themselves, by playing the box with strangers, whome they summon to *Halgauer*. The name *Halgauer* signifieth the Goats moore, and such a place it is, lying a little without the towne, and very full of quauemires. When these mates meete with any rawe seruicingman, or other young master, who may serue and deserue to make pastime, they cause him to be solemnely arrested,



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for his appearance before the Maior of Halgauer, where he is charged with wearing one spurre, or going vntrufsed, or wanting a girdle, or some such like felony: and after he hath bene arrayned and tryed, with all requisite circumstances, iudgement is giuen in formal termes, and executed in some one vngracious pranke or other, more to the skorne, then hurt of the party condemned.

Hence is sprung the prouerb, when we see one slouenly appareled, to say, He shall be presented in Halgauer Court.

But now and then, they extend this merriment with the largest, to the preiudice of ouer-credulous people, perswading them to fight with a Dragō lurking in Halgauer, or to see some strange matter there: which concludeth at least, with a trayning them into the mire.

*Scarlets  
well.*

Within short space after the great fame dispersed, touching the rare effects of Warwicks hire wels, some idle enuious head rayfed a brutē, that there rested no lesse vertue (forsooth) for healing all diseases, in a plentiful spring, neere vnto Bodmyn, called *Scarlets well*: which report grew so farre, and so fast, that folke ranne flocking thither in huge numbers, from all quarters. But the neighbour Iustices, finding the abuse, and looking into the consequence, forbad the resort, sequestred the spring, and suppressed the miracle. Howbeit, the water should seeme to be healthfull, if not helpfull: for it retaineth this extraordinary quality, that the same is waigh-tier, then the ordinary of his kinde, and will continue the best part of a yeere, without alteration of sent or taste; onely you shall see it represent many colours, like the Raine-bowe, which (in my conceite) argueth a running



ning thorow some minerall veine, and therewithall a posselssing of some vertue.

Aside from this towne, towards the North sea, extendeth a fruitfull veine of land, comprizing certayne parishes, which serueth better then any other place in *Cornwall* for Winter feeding, and suitably enricheth the Farmours. Herethrough, sundry Gentlemen haue there planted their seates, as, in *S. Kew*, master *Carnsew*, at *Bokelly*: in *S. Endelion*, master *Roscarrock*, at his house of the same denomination: besides, master *Penkeuel*, *Nichols*, *Barret*, *Flammock*, *Cauel*, and diuers more.

*Carnsew*, rightly *Carndeaw*, purporteth in *Cornish*, a black rock: and such a one the heire owneth, which gaue name to his ancient possessed mannour, as the mannour to his ancestours. His house *Bokelly* may be deriued from *Both*, in *Cornish*, a Goate, and *kelly*, which is lost, and the Goate he giueth for his Armes. This Gēt. father married the daughter of *Fits* in *Deuon*, and left behinde him three sonnes, *Richard*, *Mathew* and *William*, with two daughters: those, brought vp in learning and experience abroad: these, in vertue and modesty at home: the fruites whereof, they taste and expresse, in a no lesse praise-worthy, then rare continuing concord, hauing (not through any constrayning necessitie, or constraintiue vowe) but on a voluntary choyce, made their elder brothers māson a Colledge of single liuing, & kind entertaining. Amongst whō, I may not omit the yongest brother, whose well qualified and sweete pleasing sufficiency draweth him out from this cloyster, to conuerse with, and assise his friends, and to whose sounder iudgement, I owe the thankful acknowledgement of



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many corrected slippings in these my notes. The armes of this family are thus blasoned, S. a Goat passant. A. attired and trepped O.

*Roscarrock*, in *Cornish*, meaneth a flower, and a rock, in English. Roses are his armes, and the North rocky cliffs, which bound his demaines, perhaps added the rest. The heire hath issue by the daughter of *Treuanion*. His father married the sole Inheritrix to *Pentire*, whose dwelling, *Pentuan*, is seated on the South sea, so as he might make use of either climate for his residence. The family is populous, but of them two brothers, *Hugh*, for his ciuill carriage, and kinde hospitality, and *Nicholas* for his industrious delight in matters of history and antiquity, doe merit a commending remembrance. They beare A. a Cheuron betweene 2. Roses, G. and a sea-tenche nayante proper.

*Temple.* The little parish called Temple, skirteth this Hundred, on the waste side thereof: a place, exempted from the Bishops iurisdiction, as once appertayning to the Templers, but not so free disorder, for if common report communicate with truth, many a bad marriage bargaine is there yerely slubbred vp.

### *Hundred of West.*

**W**ith Trig Hundred on the South side, confineth that of West, but taketh his name from the relation which it beareth to that of East: the circuit thereof is not so large, as fruitfull.

*Loo, East  
G. West.*

In entring the same, wee will first pitch at the *Looes*, two seuerall Corporations, distinguished by the addition of East and West, abutting vpon a nauigable creek, and



and ioyned by a faire bridge of many arches. They tooke that name from a fresh riuer, which there payeth his tribute to the sea: and the riuer (as I coniecture) from his low passage, betweene steepe coasting hils: for Loo, and lowe, after the *Cornish* pronounciation, doe little differ.

East-Loo voucheth lesse antiquity, as lately incorporated, but vanteith greater wealth, as more comodiously seated: yet the foundation of their houses is grounded on the sand, supporting (naythelesse) those poore buildings, with a sufficient stablenesse. Their profit chiefly accrueth from their weekly markets, and industrious fishing, with boats of a middle size, able to brooke, but not crosse the seas: howbeit, they are not altogether destitute of bigger shipping: amongst which, one hath successiuey retained the name of the *George* of Loo, euer since the first so called, did a great while fithence, in a furious fight, take 3. French men of warre.

The towne towards the sea, is fenced with a garretted wall, against any sudden attempt of the enemy.

West-Loo mustereth an endowment with the like meanes, but in a meaner degree, and hath of late yeeeres somewhat releued his former pouerty.

Almost directly ouer against the barred hauen of Loo, extendeth *S. Georges* Iland, about halfe a mile in *S. Georges* compasse, and plentifully stored with Conies. When *ges Iland*, the season of the yere yeeldeth opportunity, a great abundance of sundry sea-fowle breed vpon the strond, where they lay, & hatch their egges, without care of building any nests: at which time, repairing thither, you shall see your head shadowed with a cloud of old ones, through their diuersified cries, witnessing their generall dislike of



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your disturbance, and your secte pestered with a large number of yong ones, some formerly, some newly, and some not yet disclosed; at which time (through the leaue and kindenesse of Master *May*, the owner) you may make and take your choyce. This Gent. Armes, are *G.* a Cheuron vary betweene three Crownes.

*Liskerd.*

The middle market towne of this Hundred, is *Liskerd*. *Les*, in *Cornish*, is broad, and *ker*, is gone. Now, if I should say, that it is so called, because the widenesse of this Hundred, heere contracteth the traffike of the Inhabitants, you might well thinke I iested, neither dare I auow it in earnest. But whencesoeuer you deriue the name, hard it is, in regard of the antiquity, to deduce the towne and Castle from their first originall: and yet I will not ioyne hands with them who terme it *Legio*, as founded by the Romanes, vnlesse they can approue the same by a Romane faith.

Of later times, the Castle serued the Earle of *Cornwall* for one of his houses; but now, that later is worm-eaten out of date and vse. Coynages, Fayres, and markets, (as vitall spirits in a decayed bodie) keepe the inner partes of the towne aliue, while the ruyned skirtes accuse the iniurie of time, and the neglect of industrie.

*The other  
halfe  
stone.*

*S.* *Cleer* parish, coasting *Liskerd*, brooketh his name by a more percing, then profitable ayre, which in those open wastes, scowreth away thrift, as well as sicknesse. Thither I rode, to take view of an antiquitie, called, *The other halfe stone*: which I found to be thus: There are two moore stones, pitched in the ground, very neere together, the one of a more broade then thicke squarenesse, about 8. foote in height, resembling the ordinary  
spill



spill of a Crosse, and somewhat curiously hewed, with diaper worke. The other commeth short of his fellowes length, by the better halfe, but, welneere, doubleth it in breadth, and thickenesse, and is likewise handsomely carued. They both, are mortised in the top, leauing a little edge at the one side, as to accommodate the placing of somewhat else thereupon. In this latter, are graued certaine letters, which I caused to be taken out, and haue here inserted, for abler capacities, then mine own, to interpret.



Why this should be termed, The other halfe stone, I cannot resolue with my selfe, and you much lesse. Howbeit, I haltingly ayme, it may proceede from one of these respects; either, because it is the halfe of a monument, whose other part resteth elsewhere: or, for that it meaneth, after the Dutch phrase, and their owne measure, a stone and halfe. For, in Dutch, *Ander halb*, (another halfe) importeth, One and a halfe, as *Sesqui alter* doth in Latine. It should seeme to be a bound-stone: for some of the neighbours obserued to mee, that the



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same limiteth iust the halfe way, betweene *Excester* and the lands ende, and is distant full fiftie myles from either.

*The hurlers.* Not far hence, in an open plaine, are to be scene certaine stones, somewhat squared, and fastened about a foote deepe in the ground, of which, some fixe or eight stand vpright in proportionable distance: they are termed, *The hurlers*. And alike strange obseruation, taketh place here, as at *Stonehenge*, to wit, that a redoubled numbring, neuer eueneth with the first. But far stranger is the country peoples report, that once they were men, and for their hurling vpo the *Sabboth*, so metamorphosed. The like whereof, I remēber to haue read, touching some in *Germany* (as I take it) who for a semblable prophanation, with daūcing, through the Priests accursing, continued it on a whole yere together.

*Cheese-Wring.* Almost adioyning hereunto, is a heap of rocks, which presse one of a lesse size, fashioned like a cheese, and therethrough termed *Wringcheese*.

*S. Neot.* I know not well, whether I may referre to the parish of *S. Neot* in this Hundred, that which *Mat. West* reporteth of *K. Alfred*, namely, how comming into *Cornwall* on hunting, he turned aside, for doing his deuotion, into a Church, where *S. Gueryr* and *S. Neot* made their abode (*quare*, whether he meane not their burials) or rather so resolute, because *Affer* so deliuers it, and there found his orisons seconded with a happy effect.

*S. Kaynes well.* Next, I will relate you another of the *Cornish* natural wonders, viz. *S. Kaynes well*: but lest you make a wonder first at the Saint, before you take notice of the well, you must vnderstand, that this was not *Kayne* the man-queller, but one of a gentler spirit, and milder sex, to wit,



a woman. He who caused the spring to be pictured, added this rime for an exposition:

*In name, in shape, in quality,*

*This well is very quaint;*

*The name, to lot of Kayne befell,*

*No ouer-holy Saint.*

*The shape, 4. trees of diuers kinde,*

*Withy, Oke, Elme and Ash,*

*Make with their roots an arched roose,*

*Whose floore this spring doth wash.*

*The quality, that man or wife,*

*Whose chance, or choice attaines,*

*First of this sacred streame to drinke,*

*Thereby the mastery gaines.*

In this Hundred, the rubble of certaine mines, and ruines of a fining house, conuince *Burchard Craneigh*, the Fin-  
ing  
house. Duchmans vaine endeuour, in seeking of siluer owre: howbeit, hee afterwards lighted on a thriitier vayne, of practising phisike at London, where he grewe famous, by the name of Doctor *Burcot*.

Killigarth, being interpreted in English, signifieth, *Killi-* He hath lost his griping, or reaching; and by his present *garth* fortune, (in some sort) iustifieth that name: for the same hath lately forgone *Sir William Benill*, whome it embraced as owner & Inhabitant, by his sudden death, and is passed into the possession of the faire Lady his widdow, by her husbands conueyance.

It yeeldeth a large viewe of the South coast, and was it selfe, in *Sir Williams* life time, much visited,



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through his franke inuitings. The mention of this Knight, calleth to my remembrance, a sometimes vncouth seruauant of his, whose monstrous conditions, partly resembled that *Polyphemus*, described by *Homer* and *Virgil*, and liuely imitated by *Ariosto*, in his *Orco*: or rather, that Egyptian *Polyphagus*, in whome (by *Suetonius* report) the Emperour *Nero* tooke such pleasure. This fellow was taken vp by Sir *William*, vnder a hedge, in the deepest of Winter, welneere starued with cold, and hunger: hee was of stature meane, of constitution leane, of face freckled, of composition, well proportioned, of diet, naturally, spare, and cleanly inough; yet, at his masters bidding, he would deuoure nettles, thistles, the pith of Artichokes, raw, and liuing birds, and fishes, with their scales, and feathers, burning coles and candles, and whatsoeuer else, howsoeuer vnsauorie, if it might be swallowed: neither this a little, but in such quantitie, as it often bred a second wonder, how his belly should containe so much: yet could no man, at any time, discover him doing of that, which necessitie of nature requireth. Moreouer, he would take a hot yron out of the fire, with his bare hand; neuer changed his apparell, but by constraint, and vsed to lie in strawe, with his head downe, and his heeles vpwards. Spare he was of speech, and, in stead of halfe his words, vsed this terme *Size*, as I will *Size* him, for strike him, hee is a good *Size*, for man, &c. Ouer-sleeping, or some other accident, made him to lose a day, in his accompt of the weeke, so as he would not belecue, but that Sunday was Saterday, Saterday Friday, &c. To Sir *William* he bare such faithfulnessse, that hee would follow his horse, like a spanyell, without regard of way or wearinesse,  
waite



waite at his chamber doore, the night time, suffering none to come neere him, and performe whatsoeuer hee commanded, were it neuer so vnlawfull, or dangerous. On a time, his master, expecting strangers, sent him, with a panier, to his cater at the sea side, to fetch some fish. In his way, he passed by a riuer, whereinto the tide then flowed, and certaine fishermen were drawing their nets; which after *Iohn Size* had a while beheld, hee casts to haue a share amongst them, for his master. So into the water he leaps, and there, for the space of a flight shoot, wadeth and walloweth (for swimme hee could not) sometimes vp, and sometimes downe, carrying his panier still before him, to his owne extreame hazard of drowning, and the beholders great pittying; vntill at last, all wet, and wearied, out he scrambleth, and home he hieth, with a bitter complaint to his master, of his ill fortune, that he could not catch some fish, as well as the rest, where so much was going. In this sort he continued for diuers yeeres, vntill (vpon I wot not what veake, or vnkindnesse) away he gets, and abroad he roges: which remitter brought him in the end, to his foredeferred, and not auoyded destiny: for as vnder a hedge hee was found pyning, so vnder a hedge hee found his miserable death, through penury.

*Sir Williams* father married the daughter of *Milton*: his graundfather, the daughter and heire of *Bear*, whose liuelyhood repayred what the elder brothers daughters had impaired. The *Beuils* Armes are *A*, a Bull passant *G*. armed and tripped *O*.

In the same parish where Killigarth is seated, Master *Murth* inheriteth a house and demaynes. Hee married *Murth*, *Tressy*: his father, *Tregose*. One of their auncestours,



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within the memorie of a next neighbour to the house, called *Prake*, (burdened with 110. yeeres age) entertained a British miller, as that people, for such idle occupations, proue more handie, then our owne. But this fellowes seruice befell commodious in the worst sense. For when, not long after his acceptance, warres grewe betweene vs & France, he stealeth ouer into his countrey, returneth priuily backe againe, with a French crew, surprizeth suddenly his master, and his ghests, at a Christmas supper, carrieth them speedily vnto Lantreghey, and forceth the Gent. to redeeme his enlargement, with the sale of a great part of his reuenues.

*Polpera.* A little to the Westwards from Killigarth, the poore harbour and village of *Polpera* coucheth betweene 2. steepe hils, where plenty of fish is vented to the fish driuers, whom we call *Iowters*.

The warmth of this Hundred, siding the South, hath enticed many Gent. here to make choyce of their dwellings, as *M. Buller*, now Sherife at Tregarrick, sometimes the *Wideslades* inheritance, vntill the fathers rebellion forfeited it to the Prince; and the Princes largesse rewarded therewith his subiects.

*Wideslades* sonne led a walking life with his harpe, to Gentlemens houses, wherethrough, and by his other actiue qualities, hee was intituled, *Sir Tristram*; neither wanted he (as some say) a *bele Isound*, the more aptly to resemble his patterne.

Master *Buller* married the daughter of one *Williams*, a Counsellour at lawe in *Denon*: his father, a younger branch of the ancient stocke, planted in Somerset shire, tooke to wife the widdowe of *Courtney*, and daughter and heire to *Tretburffe*; by whose dower, and his owne indeuour,



indeuour, he purchased and left to his sonne, faire possessions; but not vnencumbered with titles, which draue this Gentleman to saluethem all by new compositions with the pretenders: and for compassing the same, to get an extraordinary experience in husbandry. His ancestours bare S. on a playne Crosse A. quarter pierced 4. Eagles of the field.

At *S. Winowe* inhabiteth *M. Thomas Lower*, commendable through his double prouision, against the warres, as hauing both furnished himself with great ordinance, for priuate defence of the County, and thrust forth his sonnes to be trayned in martiall knowledge and exercises, for the publike seruice of the Countrey.

His wife was one of *Reskimers* daughters and heires: his mother, the daughter of *Treffry*: his house descended to his auncestour, by match with *Vpton*. Hee beareth B. a Cheuron engrayled O. betweene three Roses A.

Laureast, is the inheritance of *M. Iohn Harris*, a Gent. employing his sound iudgement, and other praise-worthy parts, to the seruice of his Prince and country, & the good of his friends and himself. His wife was daughter and heire to *Hart*: his mother sister to *M. Chr. Harris*, which (by his vncles yet want of issue) intitlesh him with a faire expectancy. Hee beareth S. 3. Croissants within a border A.

Treworgy is owed by *M. Kendal*, and endowed with a pleasant and profitable fishing and command of the riuer, which flitteth vnder his house. He married with *Bul-ler*: his mother was daughter to *Moyle* of Bake, and beareth A. a Cheuron betweene 3. Dolphins S.

Master *Glyn* of *Glynfoord*, manifesteth, by this compounded name, the antiquitie of his descent, and



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the ordinary passage there, ouer Foy riuer. The store of Sammons which it affoordeth, caused his ancestours to take the Sammonspeares for their Armes: for hee beareth *A.* a Cheuron, betweene three Sammonspeares *S.*

Sundry more Gentlemen this little Hundred possesseth and possessioneth, as *Code*, who beareth *A.* a Cheuron, *G.* betweene three Crowes. *May*, *G.* a Cheuron vary betweene three Crownes. *Achym*, *A.* a Maunche Maltaile *S.* within a border of the first, charged with Cinquefoyles, as the second *Grilles*, &c. But want of information, and lothnes to waxe tedious, maketh mee fardle vp these, and omit the rest.

*Hall.*

It is hemmed in on the West, by the East side of Foy hauen, at whose mouth standeth Hall, in *Cornish*, a moore, and (perhaps) such it was before better manurance reduced it to the present fruitfulnessse. The same descended to Sir *Reignald Mohun*, from his ancestours, by their match with the daughter and heire of *Fits-Williams*; and (amongst other commodities) is appurtenanced with a walk, which if I could as playnly shew you, as my selfe haue oftentimes delightfully seene it, you might, & would auow the same, to be a place of diuersified pleasings: I will therefore do my best, to trace you a shaddow thereof, by which you shal (in part) giue a gesse at the substance.

It is cut out in the side of a steepe hill, whose foote the salt water washeth, euenly leuelled, to serue for bowling, floored with sand, for soaking vp the rayne, closed with two shorne hedges, and banked with sweete senting flowres: It wideneth to a sufficient breadth, for the march of fise or sixe in front, and extendeth, to not much



much lesse, then halfe a London mile: neyther doth it lead wearisomely forthright, but yeeldeth varied, & yet, not ouer-busie turnings, as the grounds oportunitie affoordeth; which aduantage encreaseth the prospect, and is conuerted on the foreside, into platformes, for the planting of Ordinance, and the walkers sitting; and on the back part, into Summer houses, for their more priuate retrait and recreation.

In passing along, your eyes shall be called away from guiding your feete, to descry by their fardest kenning, the vast Ocean, sparkled with ships, that continually this way trade, forth & backe, to most quarters of the world. Neerer home, they take view of all sized cocks, barges, and fisherboates, houering on the coast. Againe, contracting your sight to a narrower scope, it lighteth on the faire and commodious hauen, where the tyde daily presenteth his double seruice, of flowing and ebbing, to carry and recarry whatsoeuer the Inhabitants shall bee pleased to charge him withall, and his creekes (like a young wanton loue) folde about the land, with many embracing armes.

This walke is garded vpon the one side, by Portruan; on the other, by Bodyneck, two fishing villages: behinde, the rising hill beareth off the colde Northren blasts: before, the towne of Foy subiecteth his whole length and breadth to your ouerlooking: and directly vnder you, ride the home and forraine shipping; both of these, in so neere a distance, that without troubling the passer, or borrowing *Stentors* voyce, you may from thence, not only call to, but confere with any in the sayd towne or shipping.

*Monsieur la Neüe* noteth, that in the great hall of

M m

iustice,



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*The Fa-  
got.*

iustice, at Paris, there is no roome left, for any more images of the French Kings: which some prophetically interpreted, to signifie a dissolution of that line, if not of the monarchy. But this halloeing, the present flourishing estate of that kingdome, vtterly conuinceth of falshood. A farre truer foretoken, touching the Earle of *Devons* progeny, I haue seene, at this place of Hall, to wit, a kind of Fagot, whose age and painting, approueth the credited tradition, that it was carefully preserued by those noble men: but whether vpon that prescience, or no, there mine author failes me. This fagot, being all one peece of wood, and that naturally growen, is wrapped about the middle part with a bond, and parted, at the ends, into foure sticks, one of which, is, againe subdivided into other twayne. And in semblable maner the last Earles inheritance accrued vnto 4. *Cornish Gent. Mohun, Trelawny, Arundell* of Taluerne, and *Trethurffes*: and *Trethurffes* portion, *Courtney* of Ladocke, and *Vini-an*, do enioy, as descended from his two daughters and heires.

Sir *Reig. Mohun* is widdower of two wiues; the one, daughter to Sir *Henry Kelligrew*, the other, to Sergeant *Heale*: his father, Sir *William*, married, first, the daughter of *Horsley*, and one of the heires, by the common law, to Sir *John* her late brother; and next, the widdowe of *Trelawny*, who, ouerliuing him, enioyeth this Hall, as part of her ioynture; a Lady, gracing her dignitie, with her vertue, and no lesse expresseing, then professing religion. *Reignald*, father to Sir *William*, wedded the daughter of Sir *William Treuanion*. The armes of the *Mohuns* are O, a Crosse engrayled Sa.

*Powder*



## Powder Hundred.

SOME impute the force of Powder vnto this, that the same is conuerted, at an instant, from his earthy substance, to a fiery, and from the fire, into ayre; euery of which changes, requireth a greater enlargement, one then other: wherefore it finding a barre, ouer, vnder, and on the back and sides, by the pieces strong imprisonmēt, by consequence breaketh forth with a sudden violence, at the mouth, where the way is least stopped, & driueth before it, the vnsetled obstacle of the bullet, imparting thereunto a portiō of his fury. To which (through want of a probable Etymon) I may, in part, resemble the hundred of Powder, not only for the names sake, but also because this parcel of the *Cornish* earth extendeth it selfe wider, and compriseth more parishes, then any other Hundred of the shire, as stretching East and West, from Foy to Falmouth: and South and North, welnere from one sea to the other.

In describing the same, we must begin where we left, *Foy haue* to wit, at Foy hauen, in *Cornish, Faath*. It receyueth this & towne name of the riuer, and bestoweth the same on the town. His entrance is garded with Block-houses, & that on the townes side, as also the towne it selfe, fortified & fenced with ordinance. The commendation of which iudustry, is principally due to the prouidence and direction of M. *Wil. Treffry*, a Gent. that hath vowed his rare gifts of learning, wildome, & courage, to the good of his country, & made prooffe therof in many occurrēts, & to whose iudicious correctiōs, these my notes haue bin not a little beholden. His faire & ancient house, Castle-wise builded,



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and sufficiently flanked, ouerlooketh the towne and hauen with a pleasant prospect, and yet is not excluded from the healthfull ayre, and vse of the country, which occasioned his auncestours (though endowed elsewhere, with large reuennues, of their owne and their wiues inheritance) for many discents, to make here their ordinary residence, as is witnessed by their toombe-stones, which I haue seene in the church. One of them, about 145. yeeres sithence, valiantly defended this his dwelling, against the French, what time they had surprized the rest of the towne.

Hee married one of *Tremaynes* heires: his father, the heire of *Tresithny*: his graundfather, the daughter of *Killigrew*: and beareth S. a Cheuron betweene three Hawthornes A.

But I will returne to the towne. During the warlike raignes of our two valiant *Edwards*, the first & third, the Foyens addicted themselves to backe their Princes quarrell, by coping with the enemy at sea, and made returne of many prizes: which purchases hauing aduanced them to a good estate of wealth, the same was (when the quieter conditioned times gaue meanes) heedfully and diligently employed, and bettered, by the more ciuill trade of marchandise; and in both these vocations they so fortunately prospered, that it is reported, 60. tall ships did, at one time, belong to the harbour, and that they assisted the siege of Callais, with 47. saile. Heereon, a full purse begetting a stout stomach, our Foyens tooke heart at grasse, and chauncing about that time (I speake vpon the credit of tradition) to sayle neere Rye, and Winchelsea, they stifly refused to vaile their bonets at the summons of those townes; which contempt (by the



the better enabled Sea-farers, reckoned intolerable) caused the Ripiers to make out with might and mayne against them; howbeit, with a more hardy onset, then happy issue: for the Foy men gaue them so rough entertainment at their welcome, that they were glad to forsake patch, without bidding farewell: the merit of which exploit, afterwards entitled them Gallants of Foy: and (it may bee) they sought to eternize this memorable fact, after the Greeke and Romane maner, by inuesting the towne of Golant with that name: notwithstanding, *quare*, whether a causelesse ambitio in the posteritie, turned not rather Golant into Gallant, for their greater glory. Once, the townesmen vaunt, that for reskuing certaine ships of Rye from the Normans in *Henrie* the thirds time, they beare the armes, and enioy part of the priuiledges appertaining to the Cinqueports, whereof there is some memorie in their Chauncell window, with the name of *Fisart Bagga*, their principall Commaunder in that seruice. Moreouer, the prowelle of one *Nicholas*, sonne to a widdow, neere Foy, is deskanted vpon, in an old three mans songs, namely, how he fought brauely at sea, with *John Dory* (a Genowey, as I coniecture) set forth by *John* the French king, and (after much bloudshed on both sides) tooke, and flew him, in reuenge of the great rauine, and crueltie, which hee had forecommitted, vpon the English mens goods and bodies. Yet their to often good successe, sometimes tasted the lawce of crosseer speeding; for *Tho. Walsingham* telleth vs, that Sir *Hugh Calueley*, and Sir *Th. Percy*, deputed to gard the sea, by *R. the 2. Anno 1379.* chanced there to meete a *Cornish* barge, belonging to Foy harbour, which hauing worne out his victuals, and



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time, limited for the like service, was then sayling homewards, neither would be entreated by those knights, to ioyne companie with them: howbeit they bought this refusall verie deare. For no sooner was the English fleete past out of sight, but that a Flemmish man of warre lighted vpon them, and (after a long, and strong resistance) ouermastred them as well, at last in force, as they did at first in number, tooke the Barge, sunk it, and slaughtered all the Saylers, one onely boy excepted, who in the heate of the bickering, seeing which way the game would goe, secretly stole aboard the Flemming, and closely hid himselfe amongst the ballast.ouer a while, this Pirate cast Anker in an English harbor, where the boy, hearing his Countrimens voice, that were come aboard, riseth from his new buriall, bewrayeth the fact, & so wrought meanes, for their punishment, and his owne deliury.

Not long after, our Foy gallants, vnable to beare a low sayle, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skum the Seas, with their often piracies, (auowing themselves vpon the Earle of Warwicke, whose ragged staffe is yet to be seene, pourtrayed in many places of their Church Steeple, and in diuers priuate houses) as also to violate theit dutie at land, by insolent disobedience, to the Princes Officers, cutting off (amongst other pranckes) a Pursuants eares: whereat king *Edward* the fourth conceiued such indignation, as hee sent Commissioners vnto *Lostwithiel*, (a towne thereby) who, vnder pretence of vsing their seruice, in sea affaires, trained thither the greatest number of the Burgeses; and no sooner come, then laid hold on, and in hold, their goods were confiscated, one *Harrington* executed, the chaine of their hauen remoued, to Dartmouth, & their wonted iolity transformed into



a sudden misery: from which they strived a long time, in vaine, to relieue themselves: but now of late yeres doe more and more aspire to a great amendment of their former defects, though not to an equall height of their first abundance.

Where I may not passe in silence, the commendable deserts of Master *Rashleigh* the elder, descended from a younger brother of an ancient house in *Devon*; for his industrious iudgement and aduenturing, in trade of marchandise, first opened a light and way, to the townsmens newe thriving, and left his sonne large wealth, and possessions; who (together with a dayly bettering his estate) conuerteth the same to hospitality, and other actions fitting a Gent. well affected to his God, Prince, and Countrey. He married the daughter of *Bonithon*; his father, of *Lanyne*, and beareth S. a plaine Crosse betweene 2. Croissants A.

Anno 28. H. 6. there was an Act of Parliament made, to restraine the abuses of sea-officers, in wrong exactions at Foy, and some other hauens.

The Lord of Pomier, a Norman, encouraged by the 1457. ciuil warres, wherewith our Realme was then distressed, furnished a nauy within the riuer of Sayne, and with the same in the night, burned a part of Foy, and other houses confyning: but vpon approach of the cuntryes forces, raised the next day by the Sherife, he made speed away to his ships, and with his ships to his home.

In a high way neere this towne, there lieth a big and long moore stone, containing the remainder of certaine ingraued letters, purporting some memorable antiquity, as it should seeme, but past ability of reading. *A graued stone*

Mm 4 Not



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Not many yeres sithence, a Gentleman, dwelling not farre off, was perswaded, by some information, or imagination, that treasure lay hidden vnder this stone: wherefore, in a faire Moone-shine night, thither with certaine good fellowes hee hyeth to dig it vp: a working they fall, their labour shortneth, their hope increaseth, a pot of Gold is the least of their expectation. But see the chance. In midst of their toyling, the skie gathereth clouds, the Moone-light is ouer-cast with darke-nesse, downe falls a mightie showre, vp riseth a blustering tempest, the thunder cracketh, the lightning flasheth: in conclusion, our money-seekers washed, in stead of loden; or loden with water, in steade of yellow earth, and more afraid, then hurt, are forced to abandon their enterprize, and seeke shelter of the next house they could get into. Whether this proceeded from a naturall accident, or a working of the diuell, I will not vnder-take to define. It may bee, God giueth him such power ouer those, who begin a matter, vpon couetousnesse to gaine by extraordinarie meanes, and prosecute it with a wrong, in entring and breaking another mans land, without his leaue, and direct the end thereof, to the princes defrauding, whose prerogatiue challengeth these casualties.

*Trewar-  
dretb  
Bay.*

A little beyond Foy, the land openeth a large sandie Bay, for the Sea to ouer-flow, which, and the village adioyning, are therethrough aptly termed *Trewardretb*, in English, The Sandie towne. Elder times, of more deuotion then knowledge, here founded a religious house, which, in King *Henrie* the eights raigne, vnderwent the common downefall.

I haue receiued credible information, that some three  
yeeres



yeeres sithence, certaine hedgers deuinding a closse on the sea side hereabouts, chanced, in their digging, vpon a great cheft of stone, artificially ioyned, whose couer, they (ouer-greedy for booty) rudely brake, and therewithall a great earthen pot enclosed, which was guilded and graued with letters, defaced by this misadventure, and ful of a black earth, the ashes (doubtles) as that, the *urna* of some famous personage.

Vpon a side of this bay, one M. Peter Beuill first began *M.P. Be-* the experiment of making a saltwater pond, induced *uils pond,* thereunto, by obseruing, that the high Summer tydes brought with them young Baffles and Millets, whom at their ebbing, they left behinde in little pits of the euen ground, where they would liue for many weekes without any renisitation of the sea: who, as he bettered this naturall patterne, so did I his artificiall; but yet with a thankfull acknowledgement, by whome I haue profited.

Loftwithiel should seeme to fetch his originall from *Loftwi-* the *Cornish* *Loftwithiall*, which in English, soundeth a *Li-* *thiel.* ons tayle: for as the Earle of this prouince gaue the Lyon in armes, and the Lions principall strength (men say) consisteth in his tayle; so this towne claymeth the precedence, as his Lords chiefe residence, & the place which he entrusted with his Exchequer, and where his wayghtier affaires were managed. Maioralty, markets, faires, and nomination of Burgesles for the Parliament, it hath common with the most: Coynage of Tynne, onely with three others; but the gayle for the whole Stannary, and keeping of the County Courts, it selfe alone. Yet all this can hardly rayse it to a tolerable condition of wealth and inhabitance. Wherefore I will de-

inquiring

N n

rayne



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rayne you no longer, then vntill I haue shewed you a solemne custome in times past here yeerely obserued, and onely of late daies discontinued, which was thus.

Vpon little Easter Sunday, the freeholders of the towne and mannour, by themselves or their deputies, did there assemble: amongst whom, one (as it fell to his lot by turne) brauely apparelled, gallantly mounted, with a Crowne on his head, a scepter in his hand, a sword borne before him, and dutifully attended by all the rest also on horseback, rode thorow the principall streete to the Church: there the Curate in his best *beseene*, solemnely receiued him at the Churchyard stile, and conducted him to heare diuine seruice: after which, he repaired with the same pompe, to a house foreprouided for that purpose, made a feast to his attendants, kept the tables end himselfe, and was serued with kneeling, assay, & all other rites due to the estate of a Prince: with which dinner, the ceremony ended, and euery man returned home again. The pedigree of this vsage is deriued from so many descents of ages, that the cause and authour outreach remembrance: howbeit, these circumstances offer a coniecture, that it should betoken the royalties appertaining to the honour of *Cornwall*.

M. Wil. Kendals hospitality, while he liued, and here kept house, deserueth a speciall remembrance, because, for store of resort and franknes of entertainment, it exceeded all others of his sort.

This towne anno 11. H. 7. was by act of Parliament assigned, to keepe the publike waights and measures, ordained for the Countie.

*Restormel,*

Lostwithiel subiecteth it selfe to the commaund of Restormel Castle, alias, Lestormel, sometimes the Dukes principal



principal house. It is seated in a park, vpon the plaine neck of a hill, backed to the Westwards, with another, somewhat higher, & falling euery other way, to end in a valley, watered by the fishfull riuer of Foy. His base court is rather to be coniectured, then discerned, by the remnant of some fewe ruines; amongst which, an ouen of 14. foot largenes, through his exceeding proportion, prooueth the like hospitality of those dayes. The inner court grounded vpon an intrenched rocke, was formed round, had his vtter wall thick, strong, and garretted: his flat rooffe couered with lead, and his large windowes taking their light inwards. It consisted of two stories, besides the vaults, and admitted entrance and issue, by one onely gate, fenced with a Portcouliz. Water was conueyed thither, by a conduit, from the higher ground adioyning. Certes, it may moue compassion, that a Palace, so healthfull for aire, so delightfull for prospect, so necessary for commodities, so fayre (in regard of those dayes) for building, and so strong for defence, should in time of secure peace, and vnder the protection of his naturall Princes, be wronged with those spoylings, then which, it could endure no greater, at the hands of any forrayne and deadly enemy: for the Parke is disparked, the timber rooted vp, the conduit pipes taken away, the rooffe made sale of, the planchings rotten, the wals fallen downe, and the hewed stones of the windowes, dournes, & clauels, pluckt out to serue private buildings: onely there remayneth an vtter defacement, to complayne vpon this vnregarded distresse. It now apper-  
tayneth by lease, to Master *Samuel*, who married *Halse*: his father (a wise and pleasant conceited Gent.) matched with *Tremayue*.



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*Roche.*

After wee haue quitted Restormel, Roche becomes our next place of sojourne, though hardly inuiting, with promise of any better entertainment, then the name carieth written in his forehead, to wit, a huge, high and steepe rock, seated in a playne, girded on either side, with (as it were) two substitutes, and meritorious (no doubt) for the Hermite, who dwelt on the top thereof, were it but in regard of such an vneasie climbing to his cell and Chappell, a part of whose naturall wals is wrought out of the rock it selfe.

*The tyde  
wellspring*

Neere the foote of Roche, there lyeth a rock, leuell with the ground about, and hollow downwards, with a winding depth, which containeth water, reported by some of the neighbours, to ebbe & flowe as the sea. Of these, as another *Cornish* wonder.

*You neighbour-scorners, holy-proud,*

*Goe people Roche's cell,*

*Farre from the world, neere to the heau'ns,*

*There, Hermits, may you dwell.*

*Is't true that Spring in rock hereby,*

*Doth tide-wise ebbe and flow?*

*Or haue wee fooles with lyers met?*

*Fame saies it: be it so.*

*Hainbo-  
rough.*

From hence ascending easily the space of a mile, you shall haue wonne the top of the *Cornish* Archbeacon Hainborough, which (as little to great) may for prospect compare with Rama in Palestina, Henius in Media, Collalto in Italy, and Scafel in the Ile of Man: for if the weathers darkenesse bounde not your eyesight, within his ordynarie extent, you shall thence  
plainely



plainely discerne, to the Eastwards, a great part of *De-  
non*, to the West, very neere the lands end, to the North  
and South, the Ocean, and sundrie Ilands scattered  
therein, wherethrough it passeth also for a wonder.

*Haynboroughs wide prospect, at once,  
Both feedes, and gluts your eye,  
With Cornwalls whole extent, as it  
In length and breadth doth lie.*

At *Ladocke*, in this Hundred, dwelleth master *Peter  
Courtney*, who doubly fetcheth his pedigree, from that  
honourable stocke, and embraceth the contentment of  
a quiet priuate life, before the publike charge in his  
Countrie, due to his calling, and to which long sithence,  
he hath bene called. His father married (as I haue shew-  
ed) the daughter & coheire of *Trethurffe*, himselfe *Reski-  
mers*, his sonne the daughter of *Saintabyn*: he beareth O.  
three Torteaux, and a File with as many Lambeaux, B.  
*Leo Afer*, in the delightfull, and approued descrip-  
tion of his Countrie, telleth vs of a blind guide, who  
would readily and safely conduct straunger trauailers,  
ouer the huge Deserts, with which that region aboun-  
deth, and that the meanes he vsed, was, in certaine dist-  
ances, to smell at the sand, which gaue him perfect no-  
tice of the places.

Likewise, *Lewes Guicciardin*, in his booke of *Nether-  
land*, maketh report of one *Martyn Catelyn*, borne at  
*Wernicke* in *Flaunders*, who falling blind before he at-  
tained two yeeres age, grew, notwithstanding, by his  
owne industrie, without any teacher, to such a perfecti-  
on in *Timber handy-craft*, as he could, not only turne,



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and make Virginals, Organes, Vyolons, and such like Instruments, with great facilitie, order, and proportion, but also tune, and handsomely play vpon them, and besides, deuised many seruiceable tooles for his science.

*Edward  
Bone,*

These examples I thrust out before me, to make way, for a not much lesse strange relation, touching one *Edward Bone*, sometimes seruant to the said master *Courtney*: which fellow (as by the assertion of diuers credible persons, I haue beene informed) deafe from his cradle, and consequently dumbe, would yet be one of the first, to learne, and expresse to his master, any newes that was stirring in the Countrey: especially, if there went speech of a Sermon, within some myles distance, hee would repaire to the place, with the soonest, and setting himselfe directly against the Preacher, looke him stedfastly in the face, while his Sermon lasted: to which religious zeale, his honest life was also answerable. For, as hee shunned all lewd parts himselfe, so, if hee espied any in his fellow seruants, (which hee could and would quickly doe) his master should straightwayes know it, and not rest free from importuning, vntill, either the fellow had put away his fault, or their master his fellow. And to make his minde knowne, in this, and all other matters, hee vsed verie effectuall signes, being able therethrough, to receiue, and performe any enioyned errand. Besides, hee was assisted with so firme a memorie, that hee would not onely know any partie, whome hee had once seene, for euer after, but also make him knowne to any other, by some speciall obseruation, and difference. Vpon a brother of his, God laide the like infirmitie, but did not recompence it with the like raritie.

Some



Somewhat neere the place of his birth, there dwelt another, so affected, or rather defected, whose name was *Kempe*: which two, when they chaunced to meete, would vse such kinde imbracements, such strange, often, and earnest tokenings, and such heartie laughers, and other passionate gestures, that their want of a tongue, seemed rather an hinderance to others conceiuing them, then to their conceiuing one another.

Gwarnack, in this Hundred, was the *Beuils* ancient *Gwarnack* seate, whose two daughters and heires, married *Arundel* *nack*, of *Trevice*, and *Greinuile*.

*Wolueden*, alias, *Golden*, fell vnto *Tregian*, by match *Wolueden* with the Inheritrix thereof. *Tregian* signifieth the Giants towne: their sonne married in *Lanherne* house, their Graund-child with the *L. Stourtons* daughter: hee beareth *Erm.* on a chiefe *S.* three Marlets *O.*

It standeth in *Probus* Parish, whose high, and faire *Probus* Church towre, of hewed Moore stone, was builded *Steeple.* within compasse of our remembrance, by the well disposed Inhabitants: and here also dwelleth one *Willis* *Williams* *ams*, a wealthie, and charitable Farmer, Graund-father to sixtie persons, now liuing, and able, lately to ride twelue myles in a morning, for being witnesse to the christening of a child, to whome hee was great great Graund-father.

From hence, drawing towards the South sea, wee will touch at the late Parke of *Lanhadron*, because there groweth an Oke, bearing his leaues speckled with white, as doth another, called *Painters Oke*, in the Hundred of *East*: but whether the former partake any supernaturall propertie, to foretoken the owners soone insuing death, when his leaues are al of one colour (as I haue

*Lanhadron park*



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heard some report) let those affirme, who better know it: certaine it is, that diuers auncient families in England are admonished by such predictions.

*Gram-  
pond.*

Grampond, if it tooke that name from any great Bridge, hath now *Nomen sine re*: for the Bridge there is supported with onely a few arches, and the Corporation but halfe replenished with Inhabitants, who may better vaunt of their townes antiquitie, then the towne of their abilitie.

*Pentuan.*

Of Pentuan I haue spoken before. For the present, it harboureth master *Dart*, who as diuers other Gentlemen, well descended, and accommodated in *Denon*, doe yet rather make choyce of a pleasing and retired equalitie in the little *Cornish* Angle. Hee matched with *Roscarrocke*.

*Penwarne*

Penwarne, in the same Parish of Meuagesy, *Alias* S. Meuic, and Isy (two nothing ambitious Saints, in resting satisfied with the partage of so pettie a limit) is vested in master *Otwell Hill*, as heire to his mother, the daughter and heire to *Cosowarth*, to whome it likewise accrued, by matching with the daughter and heire of that name: a seate, through his fruitfulnessse, and other appurtenances, supplying the owner large meanes of hospitalitie, and by him so imployed, who reckoneth to receiue most good, when he doth it. He deriueth himselfe from a populous, and well regarded familie in Lancashire, and married the daughter of *Denham*: and beareth G. a Cheuron, betweene three Garbes *Ermine*.

At the adioyning Saint Tue, dwelleth master *Richard Tremayn*, descended from a yonger brother of *Colocumb* house, in *Denon*, who being learned in the lawes, is yet to learne, or at least to practise, how he may make other profit



profit thereby, then by hoording vp treasure of gratitude, in the mindfull breasts of poore and rich, on whom hee, gratis, bestoweth the fruites of his paines and knowledge. He married *Coffyn*, hee beareth G. three Armes in circle ioyned at the Tronkes O. with hands proper.

Dudman, a wel knowne foreland to most Saylers, here shouldreth out the Ocean, to shape the same a large bosome betweene it selfe, and Rame head, which are wel-neere twentie myles in distance. Amongst sundrie proverbs, allotting an impossible time of performance, the *Cornish men* haue this one, When Rame-head and Dudman meet. Whose possession, yet, though not themselves, met in Sir *Peers Edgcomb*, as inioying that, in right of his wife, and this, by descent from his Father.

Bodrugan, a large demaines adioyning thereunto (which I will not deriue from Sir *Bors du Ganis*, though the neighbours so say) was the dwelling of Sir *Henrie Trenowish*, a man of great liuely hood, who changed his name with the house, and lost house and holding, through attainer for rebellion, against king *Henrie the seventh*. The king bestowed it, by an intailed gift, vpon Sir *Richard Edgcomb*.

Next, lyeth the foreremembred *Caryhayes* (*Kery haz* in *Cornish*, signifieth to beare his seede, or as some other define it, delighting in seede) descended to M. *Charles Trenanion*, the present possessor, by a long ranke of auncestors, from *Arundels* daughter and heire: his father married the daughter of *Morgan*, and sister to the first Lord *Hunsdons* wife, which brought him an honourable ally. Three of this Gentlemans elder brethren, *Edward*, *John*, and *Hugh*, forewent him in suc-



## The survey of Cornwall.

cession to their fathers inheritance; and passed to the better world in a single life: himselfe by matching the daughter and heire of *Witchalse*, whose mother was co-heire to *Marwood*, hath raised issue vnto them, and continueth the hope of posteritie. *Sir William Trehanion*, his Graundfire, tooke to wife the said *Sir Richard Edgecumbs* daughter. The *Trehanions* Armes are *A. a Fesse B.* charged with three Escalops *O.* betweene two Cheurons *G.*

*Roseland.* *Roseland*, is a circuite, containing certaine Parishes hereabouts, and benefiting the owners with his fruitfulnessse, so that though the original of his name came (perhaps) as *master Camden* noteth, from his former thickets, yet his present estate better resembleth a flowrie effect.

*Tregny.* By this time we approach the limits of *Falmouth Hauē*, vpon one of whose Creekes, standeth the market and incorporate towne of *Tregny*, not specially memorable (in my knowledge) for any extraordinarie worth, or accident.

*Truro.* Of better regard is *Truro*, alias, *Truru*, or *Trisow*, as the principall towne of the *Hauen*, priuiledged with a Mayraltie, and benefited with the generall Westernie Sessions, Coynages, Markets, Faires, &c. The shape of the towne, and *Etymon* of the name, may be learned out of this *Cornish* propheticall rime,

*Truru*, *Trisow*, *Ombdina* geneth try ru.

Which is to say, *Truro* consisteth of three streetes, and



and it shall in time bee said, Here Truro stood. A like mischief of a myserie, they obserue, that in taking T. from the towne, there resteth *ru, ru*, which in English soundeth, *Woe, Woe*: but whatsoeuer shall become thereof hereafter, for the present, I hold it to haue got the start in wealth of any other *Cornish* towne, and to come behind none in buildings, Lancelton onely excepted, where there is more vse, and profit of faire lodgings, through the Countie Alsizes. I wish that they would likewise deserue praise, for getting, and imploying their riches, in some industrious trade, to the good of their Countie, as the Harbours oportunitie inuirteth them.

Descending from Truro to the Hauens mouth, by *Gentle-* water, you are ouer-looked, by sundrie Gentlemens *mens* commodious seates, as Eentengollan, in English, the *house* Hart's well, lately appertaining to master *Calmynow*, by interpretation often louing, and now to master *Holcomb*, who married the daughter of master *Peter Courtney*. *in* Master *Sayers* house, Ardeuora, inhabited by master *Thomas Peyton*, a Gentleman for his age and vertues, deserving a regardfull estimation, *his* Master *Sayers*: but amongst all, vpon that side of the riuer, Taluerne, for pleasant prospect, *Taluerne* large scope, and other house-keeping commodities, chal- lengeth the preeminence: it was giuen to a younger brother of *Lanhearne*, for some six or seuen descents past, and hath bred Gent. of good worth and calling: amongst whom, I may not forget the late kind, & valiant Sir *John Arundell*, who marched with *Gedolphin*, nor *Uab* his vertuous, and hopeful succeeding sonne, who married with *Garen*; though this remembrance renew that sorrow, which once I partly expressed in the insuing Epitaph.

aloud wof

O o 2

Seeke



### The survey of Cornwall.

Seeke not, blind eyes, the living with the dead,  
 Tis earth you see: our Arundel is gone,  
 To ioyne with Christ, as member to his head,  
 And skornes, and pitties, this our bootlesse mone.  
 Yet pardon vs, sweete soule, mans nature beares,  
 We, to thy losse, should sacrifice our teares.  
 Thou time hast changed to eternitie,  
 But timelesse was that time, in our regard,  
 Since nought thou leau'st vs, saue the memorie  
 Of thy deare worth, so soone not to be spar'd.  
 Soft be the graue, vnto thy resting bones:  
 Short be the date, that vs againe atones.

*S. Mawes  
 Castle.*

Vpon the East side of the Hauens entrance, Saint  
 Maryes, alias, S. Mawes Castle, with his Point-blanke  
 Ordinance, comptrolleth any shipping, that deserue a  
 deniall of admission or passage, and is commaunded by  
 master *Vinian*, a Gentleman, who through his worth de-  
 serueth, and with due care and iudgement dischargeth,  
 the Martiall and ciuill gouernments committed to his  
 trust: hee beareth partie *per fesse. Ar. and Vnsafe 6.* in  
 chiefe, a Lyon rampant G.

We will close vp this Hundred, after our vsuall ma-  
 ner, with the Gentlemen of marke, but not orderly mar-  
 ked. Such are *Tanner*, who married the daughter of *Ros-  
 carrock*: who beareth A. on a chiefe S. three Morions  
 heads O. *Pomeroy*, a branch of *Bery Pomeroy* in *Deuon*: he  
 beareth O. a Lyon rampant G. who matched with *Tanner*,  
 and whose daughter & heire apparant, hath taken to hus-  
 band the yong *Penkeuil*, who beareth A. two Cheurons,  
 and in chiefe a Lyon passant G.

*Polwheele,*



*Polwheele*, whose name is deduced from his dwelling; and his dwelling may be interpreted, The miry worke, linked in wedlock with the coheire of *Trencreeke*, in English, The towne of the borough. His mother was *Lower* of *Trelask*, *Polwheele* beareth S. a Saultier engrayled *Erm.*

*Hearle*, lineally descended from fundry Knights, who wedded *Treuanion*: and his sonne *Treffry* Hee beareth A. a Fesse G. betweene 3. Sheldrakes proper.

*Sawle*, who espoused *Rashleigh*: and his father, *Kendall*, &c. and beareth A. a Cheuron betweene 3. Faulcons heads erased S.

### *Pider Hundred.*

I Must now, for a while, bid the South sea farewell, vntill a new oportunity call mee to end the other part of *Falmouth hauen*, and take the Hundred of *Pider* in taske, which confineth with Powder in situation, as it resembleth the same in denomination.

*Pider* in *Cornish* is 4. in English, and this is the fourth Hundred of *Cornwall*, if you begin your reckoning from the Wester part, at *Penwith*, which (signifying a head) doth seeme so to require it.

In entring this Hundred, *Padstowe* first presenteth it selfe, a towne and hauen of suteable quality, for both (though bad) are the best, that the North *Cornish* coast possesseth. The Borough gaue name to the harbour, and borrowed it of *Petrock* and *Stowe*, contracting the same into *Padstowe*. It hath lately purchased a corporation, and reapeth greatest thrift, by traffiking



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with Ireland, for which it commodiously lieth.

The harbor is barred with baks of sand, made (through vniting their weake forces) sufficiently strong, to resist the Occans threatning billows, which (diuorced from their parent) find their rage subdued by the others lowly submission.

M. *Nicholas Prideaux*, from his new and stately house, thereby, taketh a full and large prospect of the towne, ha- uen, & countrey adioyning, to all which, his wisdom is a stay, his authority a direction. He married one of *Kiels* coheires; and though endowed with sayre reuenues in *Deuon*, maketh *Cornwall* beholden to his residence. He beareth *A.* a Cheuron *S.* in chiefe a fyle with three Lambeaux *G.*

Wade  
bridge. The salt water leauing Padstowe, floweth vp into the countrey, that it may embrace the riuer Camel, and ha- uing performed this naturall courtesie, ebbeth away againe, to yeeld him the freer passage, by which meanes they both vndergoe Wade bridge, the longest, stron- gest, and sayrest that the Shire can muster. It tooke his name of a foorde adioyning, which affoordeth a way, not so safe, as compendious, when the tyde is out.

9. sisters. Wade bridge deliuereth you into a waste ground, where 9. long and great stones, called The sisters, stand in a ranke together, and seeme to haue bene so pitched, for continuing the memory of somewhat, whose notice is yet enuied vs by time.

Castellan  
Danis. Neere to Belowdy, commonly, & not vnproperly, ter- med Beelowzy, the top of a hill is enuironed with deep treble trenches, which leaue a large playne space in the midst: they call it *Castellan Danis*, of which my former booke



booke maketh mention; and it seemeth (in times past) to haue bin a matter of moment, the rather, for that a great cawsey (now couered with grasse) doth lead vnto it.

Saint *Colombs* is a bigge parish, and a meane market towne, subiect to the Lordship and patronage of the Lanhearn *Arundels*, who for many descents, lye there interred, as the inscriptions on their graue stones doe testify.

Their name is deriued from *Hirundelle*, in French, a Swallow; & out of France, at the conquest they came, & fixe Swallows they giue in Armes. The Country people entitle them, The great *Arundels*: and greatest stroke, for loue, liuing, and respect, in the Countrey heretofore they bare.

Their sayd house of Lanhearn, standeth in the next parish, called Mawgan: *Ladu* is Cornish for a bank, and on a banke the same is seated, what *hearne* may meane, ignorance bids mee keepe silence. It is appurtenanced with a large scope of land, which (while the owners there lined) was employed to franke hospitality; yet the same wanted wood, in lieu whereof, they burned heath, and generally, it is more regardable for profit, then commendable for pleasure. The Gent. now liuing, married *Anne* the daughter of *Henry Gerningham*: his father (a man of a goodly presence and kinde magnanimity) married the daughter of the Earle of Darby, and widdow to the *L. Stourton*. He beareth S. 6. Swallowes in pile.

Little Colan hath lesse worth the obseruation, vnlesse you will deride, or pity their simplicity, who sought at our Lady *Nants* well there, to foreknowe what fortune should betide them, which was in this maner:

Vpon Palm Sunday, these idle-headed seekers resorted thither, with a palme crosse in one hand, & an offering

S. Colöbs

Lanherne

Nants  
well.



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in the other: the offering fell to the Priests share, the Crosse they threw into the well, which if it swamme, the party should outlive that yeere; if it sunk, a short ensuing death was boded: and perhaps, not altogether vntu-  
*Leonicus* goddesse *Iuno*es lake in Laconia: for there, if the wheate  
*Var. Hist.* cakes, cast in vpon her festinall day, were by the water re-  
*Lib. 1.* ceived, it betokened good luck; if reiected, euill. The  
*Cap. 30.* like is written by *Pausanias*, of *Inus* in Greece, and by o-  
thers touching the offerings throwne into the fornace of  
mount Etna in Sicill.

*Coso-* From hence, by the double duety of consanguinitie  
*warth.* and affinity, I am called to stop at Cosowarth, which in-  
habitanee altered the Inhabitants from their former  
French name *Escudiser*, in English, Iron shield, to his  
owne, as they prooue by olde euidence, not needing in  
the Norman Kings new birth, to be distinguished with  
the Raigners number.

Cosowarth, in *Cornish*, importeth The high groue: and  
well stored with trees it hath bene; neither is yet altoge-  
ther destitute.

*John* the heire of that house, hauing by the daughter  
of *Williams*, issue only one daughter *Katherine*, suffered  
part of his lands to descend vnto the children of her  
first husband, *Alen Hill*: another part hee intayled in  
her second marriage, with *Arundel* of Trerice, to their  
issue. The house of Cosowarth, and the auncient inhe-  
ritance there adioyning, he gaue to the heires male of his  
stock, by which conueyance, his vncl *John* succeeded,  
who married the daughter of Sir *Wil. Lock*, King *H. the*  
*8.* marchant, and by him knighted, for that with equall

courage



courage, and hazard, hee tooke downe the Popes Bull, set vp at Antwerp against his Soueraigne. He had issue *Thomas, Edward, Michael, Iohn, and Robert*. *Thomas* married the daughter of *Samtaby*, on whom he begat *Iohn* and *Dorothy*: *Iohn* the elder and *Robert*, neuer tasted the sweet and sowre of bridale fruit.

*Michael* tooke to wife *Sidenhams* daughter of *Dulvert* in *Somerfet shire*, and is father onely of issue female.

Hee addicteth himselfe to an Ecclesiasticall life, and therein ioyning Poetry with Diuinity, endeouureth to imitate the holy Prophet *Dauid*, whose Psalmes, of his translation into English meeter, receiue the general applause, beyond a great many other wel-deseruing vndertakers of the same taske.

*Iohn* the yongest, succeeding in this inheritance, vpon iust cause, good conscience, and gratefull kindenesse, renewed the intayle which his father *Thomas* had cut off, and in a single estate, and the vniuersall loue of all that conuersed with him, made a short period of his long hoped life: whose decease I bewayled in these rimes.

HE that at sea and land amidst his foes,  
By courage guided, sought, and scapt his death,  
Loe, here, amongst his friends, whom liking chose,  
And nature lent, hath vp resign'd his breath.  
Vnripened fruit in growth, precious in hope,  
Rare in effect, had fortune giuen scope.

Our eyes with teares performe thine obsequy,  
And hearts with sighes, since hands could yeeld none aid,



### The suruey of Cornwall.

Our tongues with praise preserve thy memory,  
And thoughts with griefe, since we behind are staid.  
Cosworth farewell, death which vs parts at waine,  
E're long, in life, shall vs conioyne againe.

His sister married Kendall.

Edward his vncke, and heire, by vertue of these entayles, married the daughter of *Arundel* of *Trevice*, and from a ciuill Courtiers life in his younger yeeres, repositeth his elder age, on the good husbandry of the country, hauing raised posterity sufficient, for transplanting the name into many other quarters. He beareth *A.* on a Cheuron betweene three wings *B.* five Bezants.

*Trevice.* Against you haue passed towards the West somewhat more then a mile, *Trevice*, anciently, *Treres*, ofteth you the viewe of his costly and commodious buildings. What *Tre* is, you know already, *res* signifieth a rushing of fleeing away, and vpon the declining of a hill the house is seated.

In *Edward the 3.* raigne, *Ralph Arundel* matched with the heire of this land and name: since which time, his issue hath there continued, and encreased their liuehood, by sundry like Inheritours, as *S. Iohn, Iew, Durant, Thurlbear, &c.*

Precisely to rip vp the whole pedigree, were more tedious, then behoouefull: and therefore I will onely (as by the way) touch some fewe poynts, which may serue (in part) to shew what place & regard they haue borne in the Common wealth.

7.H.5. There was an Indenture made, betweene *Hugh Courtney*, Earle of *Deuon*, Leiutenant to the King, for



a sea voyage, in defence of the Realme: and Sir *John Arundel* of *Trevice*, for accompanying him therein.

He was Sherife of *Cornwall*.

8. H. 5.

*John* Earle of *Huntingdon*, vnder his seale of Armes, made *Sir John Arundel* of *Trevice*, Seneshall of his household, as well in peace, as in warre, gaue him ten pound fee, and allowed him entertaynment in his house, for one Gentleman, three Yeoman, one boy, and fixe horses.

5. H. 6.

The same Earle, stiling himselfe Lieutenant generall to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Constable and Admirall of *England*, wrote to the said *Sir John Arundel*, then Vice-admirall of *Cornwall*, for the release of a ship, which hee had arrested by vertue of his office.

3. H. 6.

The Queene, by her letter, aduertised *John Arundel* of *Trevice* Esquire, that she was brought in child-bed of a Prince.

3. H. 7.

12. Oct.

The King wrote to *Sir John Arundel* of *Trevice*, that he should giue his attendance at *Canterbury*, about the entertaynment of the Emperour, whose landing was then and there expected.

11. H. 8.

*John Arundel* of *Trevice* Esquire, tooke prisoner, *Duncane Campbell*, a Scot, in a fight at sea, as our Chronicle mentioneth, concerning which, I thought it not amisse, to insert a letter sent him from *Tho.* Duke of *Norfolke* (to whom he then belonged) that you may see the stile of those dayes.

14. H. 8.



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

*By the Duke of Norf.*

**R**ight welbeloued, in our hearty wise we commend vs vnto you, letting you wit, that by your seruant, this bearer, wee haue receyued your letters, dated at Truru the 5. day of this moneth of April, by which we perceyue the goodly, valiant, and ieopardous enterpryse, it hath pleased God of late to send you, by the taking of Duncane Camel & other Scots on the sea; of which enterpryse we haue made relation vnto the Kings Highnesse, who is not a little ioyous and glad, to heare of the same, and hath required vs instantly in his name, to giue you thanks for your said valiant courage, and bolde enterpryse in the premises; and by these our letters for the same your so doing, we doe not onely thanke you in our most effectuall wise, but also promise you, that during our life, wee will bee glad to aduance you to any preferment we can. And ouer this, you shall vnderstand, our said Soueraigne Lords pleasure is, that you shall come and repaire to his Highnes, with diligence in your owne person, bringing with you the said Captiue, and the Master of the Scottish ship; at which time, you shall not onely be sure of his especial thanks by mouth, & to know his further pleasure therein, but also of vs to further any your reasonable pursuits vnto his Highnes, or any other, during our life, to the best of our power, accordingly. Written at Lambeth, the 11. day of Aprill aforesaid.

Supercribed:

To our right welbeloued  
seruant, Iohn Arundell  
of Trerice.

The



The King wrote to Sir *John Ar.* of *Treice*, touching his discharge from the Admiralty of the fleete, lately committed vnto him, & that he should deliuer the ship which he sayled in, to Sir *Nic. Poynts*. 35. H. 8.

The same yere the King wrote to him againe, that he should attend him in his warres against the French king, with his seruants, tenants, and others, within his roomes and offices, especially horsemen.

Other letters from the King there are, whose date is not expresse, neither can I by any meanes hunt it out.

One, to his seruant *John Arundel* of *Treice* Esquire, willing him, not to repaire with his men, and to wayte in the rereward of his army, as hee had commaunded him, but to keepe them in a readinesse for some other seruice.

Another, to *Sir John Arundel* of *Treice*, praying and desiring him to the Court, the *Quindene* of *Saint Hillarie* next, wheresoeuer the King shall then bee within the Realme.

There are also letters, directed to *Sir John Arundell* of *Treice*, from the Kings Counsell, by some of which it appeareth, that hee was Viceadmirall of the Kings shippes, in the West seas, and by others, that hee had the goods and lands of certaine Rebels, giuen him, for his good seruice against them. Ed. 6.

The Queene wrote to *Sir John Arundell* of *Treice*, 1. Mar. praying and requiring him, that hee, with his friends and neighbours, should see the Prince of Spaine most honourably entertained, if he fortun'd to land in *Cornwall*.



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

1. *Mar.* Shee wrote to him (being then Sherife of *Cornwall*) touching the election of the Knights of the shire, and the Burgeses for the Parliament.

2. & 3. *P. & M.* Shee likewise wrote to him, that (notwithstanding the instructions to the Iustices) hee should muster, and furnish his seruants, tenants, and others, vnder his rule and offices, with his friends, for the defence, and quieting of the Countrey, withstanding of enemies, and any other imployment, as also to certifie, what force of horse and foote he could arme.

These few notes I haue culled out of many others. Sir *John Arundell*, last mentioned, by his first wife, the coheire of *Beuill*, had issue *Roger*, who died in his fathers life time; and *Kathersne*, married to *Prideaux*: *Roger* by his wife *Trendenham* left behind him a sonne, called *John*. Sir *Johns* second wife, was daughter to *Erisy*, and widdow to *Gourlyn*, who bare him *John*, his succeder in *Treerice*, and much other faire reueneues, whose due commendation, because another might better deliuer then my selfe, who touch him as neerely, as *Tacitus* did *Agricola*) I will therefore bound the same within his desert, and onely say this, which all, who knew him, shall testifie with me: that, of his enemies, he would take no wrong, nor on them any reuenge; and being once reconciled, embraced them, without scruple or remnant of gall. Ouer his kinred, hee held a warie and charie care, which bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required, reputing himselfe, not onely principall of the family, but a generall father to them all. Priuate respects euer, with him, gaue place to the common good: as for franke, well ordered, and continuall hospitalitie, he outwent all shew of competence: spare, but discreet  
of



of speech, better conceiuing, then deliuering: equally stout, and kind, not vpon lightnesse of humour, but soundnesse of iudgement, inclined to commiseration, readie to relieue. Briefely, so accomplished in vertue, that those, who for many yeeres together wayted in neereft place about him, and, by his example, learned to hate vntruth, haue often deeply protested, how no curious obseruation of theirs, could euer descrie in him, any one notorious vice. By his first foreremembred wife, he had 4. daughters married, to *Carew, Summaster, Cosowarth, & Denham*: by his later, the daughter of Sir *Robert Denis*, 2. sonnes, and 2. daughters: the elder, euen from his young yeeres, began where his father left, and with so temperate a course, treadeth iust in his foote-steps, that hee inheriteth, as well his loue, as his liuing. The younger brother followeth the Netherland wars, with so wel-liked a cariage, that hee outgoeth his age, and time of seruice, in preferment. Their mother equalleth her husbands former children, and generally all his kinred, in kind vsage, with her owne, and is by them all, againe, so acknowledged and respected.

Of Saint Peran, wee haue spoken before, which too well brooketh his surname, in Sabulo: for the light sand, *Peran in Zabulo*, carried vp by the North wind, from the sea shore, daily continueth his couering, and marring the land adioynant, so as the distresse of this deluge, draue the Inhabitants to remooue their Church: howbeit, when it meereth with any crossing brooke, the same (by a secret antipathy) restraineth, and barreth his farder incroching that way.

In Withiell Parish of this Hundred, one *Gidly*, not many yeeres sithence, digged downe a little hillocke, or



## The survey of Cornwall.

*Borsne-*  
*bas*

Borough, called Borsneeuas, in English, Cheapfull, therewith to thicken his other ground. In the bottome of which he found three white stones, triangle-wise (as pillars) supporting another flat one, some two foote and a halfe square, and in the midst betweene them, and vnder it, an earthen Pot, halfe full of a blacke, flymie, and ill-sauouring substance, which (doubtlesse) was once the ashes of some notable person, there committed to that maner of buriall.

*S. Agnes*

Saint Agnes, one of the high hills, which I specially recited in my former booke, by his entrailes (like *Prometheus*) feedeth the Tynners pecking, or picking bills, with a long liued profit, albeit, their scarce Eagle eyes sometimes mistake the shadow for the substance, and so offer vp degenerate teares, as a late sacrifice to repentance. The neighbours haue obserued, that of two Lakes, heere adioynning to this hill, and so each to other, the one will foster fish, and the other none at all.

*New Kay*

Neyther may I omit newe Kaye, a place in the North coast of this Hundred, so called, because in former times, the neighbours attempted, to supplie the defect of nature, by Art, in making there a Kay, for the Rode of shipping, which conceyt they still retaine, though want of means in themselues, or the place, haue left the effect in *Nubibus*: and onely lent them the benefit of Lestercockes and fisher-boates.

I cannot finish this Hundred, with the relation of many more Gentlemen, eyther through want of them, or in my selfe. *Trenance* added to his owne liuelyhood, the possessions of *Littleton*, to whome, as sisters sonne, and generall heire, hee succeeded: he married *Kendall*, and his sonne *Roscarracke*: hee beareth *A. a Fesse*, betweene



tweene three Swords S. There dwelleth also Master Tredenick, who matched with the daughter of *Vinian*, and his father, of *Marow*, who beareth O. on a bend S. three Buckes heads cabased A. As also *Langherne*. B. a Cheuron betweene 3. Escalops O. *Burlace*, A. on a bend S. two hands tearing in sunder a horse-shoe of the field; and others.

### *Kerier Hundred.*

**K**ery in *Cornish*, signifieth bearing: and yet you must beare with me, if I forbear to deriue *Kerier* herefrom, vntill I see some reason for my warrant: wherefore leauing that, I will weaue on my former webbe of *Falmouth* hauens; and first, a word or two touching the same in generall, ere I descend to the yet vndercribed *West* side in particular.

The riuer *Fala*, falling here, into the seas wide-gaping mouth, hath endowed it with that name.

In the very entrance of the harbour lyeth a rocke, rather disgracing, then endamaging the same: for with the ebbe it is discovered, and at the flood, marked by a pole purposely fixed thereupon. For the rest, such as compare *Plymmouth* and *Falmouth* together, obserue, that *Plymmouth* creekes are mostly coasted with plaine shoares; *Falmouth*, with steepe: which maketh that, the more delightfull for prospect, this, the more safe for riding. Againe, they say that *Falmouth* lyeth farther out in the trade way, and so offreth a soper opportunity to wind-driven shipping, then *Plymmouth*, but that *Plymmouth* hath a better outlet, from his *Catwater*, for say-



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lers bound to the Westwards, and from Hamoase, for those that would fare to the East, then Falmouth. Likewise as *Plymouth* vaunteth richer and fairer townes, and greater plentie of fish then Falmouth: so Falmouth braggeth, that a hundred sayle may Anker within his circuite, and no one of them see the others top, which *Plymouth* cannot equall. Howsoeuer they agree for competence among themselves, the worst of them, by most mens iudgements, hath the precedence (Milford onely excepted) of all other Hauens in England. And thus much of the whole. Now to the parts.

*Pendenis fort.* On the West side, at the verie comming in, there riseth a hill, called Pendenis, where king *Henrie* the eight, when hee tooke order for fortifying the Sea coasts, caused a Castle to bee builded, with allowance of a pettie Garrison, and some small store of Ordinance. Another, somewhat like thereto in plot, but different in sight, was then erected in the other side, at Saint Mawes, of which *S. Mawes Castle.* I haue spoken heretofore.

Saint Mawes lieth lower, and better to annoy shipping: but Pendenis standeth higher, and stronger to defend it selfe. It should seeme, the fortifier made his advantage of the commoditie, affoorded by the ground, and shot rather at a safe preserving the Harbour, from sodaine attempts of little Fleetes, and the mastering of Pirates, then to withstand any great Nauie, or maigne inuasion.

But her Maiestie casting an equall eye to both, or rather a sharper sight to this later, as quickned through the enemies diuers pretences against these places (whereof Falmouth, by myracle, not prouidence, escaped one) rayfed a newe fort with a Garrison, vpon the

Haue



Hawe at *Phymonth*, and at her great charges, with some litte helpe of the Countrey, added an increase of fortification, and souldiers to *Pendenis*. Howbeit, his greatest strength consisteth in *Sir Nicholas Parker*, the *Gouernour*, who demeaning himselfe, no lesse kindly, and frankly towards his neighbours, for the present, then hee did resolutely, and valiantly, against the enemy when he followed the warres; therethrough commaundeth, not onely their bodies, by his authoritie, but also their hearts, by his loue, to liue and die in his assistance, for their common preservation, and her Highnesse seruice: hee beateth *B. Freutgy* and *A. a Fesse O.*

After the declining hill hath deliuered you downe from this Castle, *Arwenacke* entertaineth you, with a pleasing view: for the same standeth so faire within the *Hauens* mouth, that it is protected from the sea stormes, and yet so neere thereunto, as it yeeldeth a ready passage out. Besides, the Cliffe, on which the house abbutteth, is steepe enough to shoulder off the waues, and the ground about it, plaine and large enough for vse and recreation.

It is owed by *Master John Killigrew*, who married the daughter of *Monck*, and heire to her mother and was sonne to *Sir John Killigrew*, who matched with *Woluerstone*; the stocke is ancient, and diuers of the branches (as I haue elsewhere remembred) growne to great aduancement, in calling and liuely-hood, by their greater desert: their Armes are *A.* an Eagle with two heads displayed within a bordure Bezanty *S.*

Somewhat aboue *Arwenacke*, *Trefuses* point diuideth the harbour, and yeeldeth a seuerall Ankering place



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place on eche side thereof, the one called Carrack rode, the other, Kings rode.

This Promontory is possessed and inhabited by a Gentleman of that name, who suitably to his name, giueth three Fusils for his coat, in this sort: A. a Cheuron betweene three Fusils S. He married the coheire of *Gaurigan*, and *M. Wil. Godolphin*, late yonger brother to *Sir Francis*, her other sister.

*Peryn.*

Vpon the left hand from hence, at the top of a creek, *Perin towne* hath taken vp his seat, rather passable, then notable, for wealth, buildings, and Inhabitants: in all which, though neerer the hauens mouth, it giueth *Truro* the preeminence: the like whereof I obserue, touching diuers other townes, of the same situation, in *Deuon*, as *Salcomb*, and *Kings bridge*, *Dartmouth*, and *Totnes*, *Topsham*, and *Excester*: amongst which, those that stand highest vp in the Countrey, affoord there-through, a fitter opportunity of acceffe, from all quarters, and so a speedyer and larger vent of their commodities.

1256.

1327.

In *Perin* was *Glasney Colledge*, founded by *Walter Brounscumb*, & benefited by *John Graundson*, Bishops of *Excester*, which See possesseth faire reuenues thereabouts.

*Carclew.*

Vpon another creeke on the same side, *Carclew* hath (after the *Cornish* maner) welneere metamorphosed the name of *Master Bonithon*, his owner, into his owne. He married the daughter of *Vinian*, his father of *Killigrew*, his graundfather of *Erissy*, and beareth A. a Cheuron betweene 3. Floures de luce. S.

With any memorable act or accident, concerning this



this haven, I cannot acquaint you, before my parting therefrom, save onely, that *Philip*, Arch-duke of *Austriche*, during his voyage from *Netherland* towards *Spayne* (his wiues kingdom) was weather-driven into *Weymouth*, and, with a kinde constraint, receyued a more royall, then welcome entertainment, at the hands of King *Henric* the 7. from which hee could not free himselfe, but by redeeming his libertie, with *De la Pooles* captiuitie. This accomplished, he made choyce to take ship againe at *Falmouth*, that so by the shortest cut, hee might leaue least power in fortune, to thwart him any second incumbrance.

*Hailford*, so called, of the fordable riuer *Haill*, if else- *Helford*  
where placed, would carry the reputation of a good harbour; but as it now standeth, *Falmouths* ouer-neere neighbourhood, lesseneth his vse, and darkeneth his reputation, as quitting it onely to the worst sort of Seafarers, I meane, *Pirats*, whose guilty breasts, with an eye in their backs, looke warily how they may goe out, ere they will aduenture to enter; and this at vnfortified *Hailford*, cannot be controlled: in which regard, it not vnproperly brooketh his more common terme of *Helford*, and the nick-name of *Stealfoord*.

His shores affoord commodious seates, to the dwellings of *Reskimer*, who married *S. Abin*, and beareth *B. 3.* barres *A.* in chiefe, a Wolfe passant of the first: and *Trezose*, who matched with *Kendal*, his sonne with *Erissy*, and beareth *B.* two barres *Gemewes* in chiefe a Lyon passant *O.* armed and langued *G.*

And if your eares be not already cloyed with relation of wonders, I will let you vnderstand, how I was once carried to see one hereabouts. It is (forsooth) a

most

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great



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great rock, lying vpon the ground, his top deepned to a hollownesse, not much vnlike in fashion, but far exceeding in proportion, the long halfe of an egge. This (they say) holdeth water, which ebbeth and floweth as the sea, and, indeed, when I came thither, the tide was halfe out, and the pit halfe empty. By it there stands a Chappell, & to it there belonged a couer, so as the same seemed, in former times, to cary some regard. But I haue heard credible persons so discredit this woonder, that I dare not offer it you, as probable, much lesse thrust it vpon you, as approoued. The name thereof is, Hanterdauis, which (turning *d* to *t*) signifieth halfe a tongue.

Hanter-  
dauis.

More certaine, though lesse wonderfull, and yet, for the strangenesse, wel worth the viewing, is Mainamber. *Mayne*, is a rocke, *amber*, as some say, signifyeth *Ambröse*. And a great rocke the same is, aduanced vpon some others of a meaner size, with so equall a counterpeyze, that the push of a finger, will sensibly moue it too and fro: but farther to remooue it, the vnited forces of many shoulders are ouer-weake. Wherefore the *Cornish* wonder-gatherer, thus describeth the same.

Main-  
amber.

**B**E thou thy mother natures worke,  
Or prooffe of Giants might:  
Worthlesse and ragged though thou shew,  
Yet art thou worth the sight.  
This hugy rock, one fingers force  
Apparently will moue;  
But to remooue it, many strengths  
Shall all like feeble prooue.

Hellston,



Helfton, in *Cornish, Hellaz*, in English, the greene hall, *Helfton*, is a well seated and peopled towne, priuiledged, *secundum usum*, with the rest, and one of the 4. Coynage places.

Vnder it runneth the river Lo, whose passage into *Lo poole*, the sea, is thwarted by a sandy banke, which forceth the same to quert back a great way, and so to make a poole of some miles in compasse. It breedeth a peculiar kind of bastard Trought, in bignesse and goodnes exceeding such as liue in the fresh water, but coming short of those that frequent the salt.

The foreremembred bank serueth as a bridge, to deliuer wayfarers, with a compendious passage, to the other side; howbeit, sometimes with more haste then good speed: for now and then, it is so pressed on the inside, with the increasing riuers waight, and a portion of the vtter sand, so washed downe by the waues, that at a sudden, out breaketh the vpper part of the poole, and away goeth a great deale of the sand, water, and fish: which instant, if it take any passenger tardy, shrewdly endangereth him, to flit for company: and some haue so miscarried.

To this poole adioyneth M. *Penrose* his house, whose kinde entertainment hath giuen mee, and many others experience of these matters. He married the daughter of *Rashleigh*: he beareth A. 3. Bendes S. charged with 9. restes of the field.

Those 2. riuers of Haill and Lo, rising not farre asunder, doe enclose betweene them, as they runne into the sea, a neck of land, particularized with the name of *Me- Meneag*, neag: and in regard of his fruitfulnessse, not vnworthy of a seuerance.



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Within this circuit, lie Trelawarren M. *Vinians* house, and *Erisy*, seated in 2. parishes, and descended, by a long ranke of ancestours, to the Gent. of that name, now in ward. His father married *Carew*: his graundfire, one of *Miltons* coheires, who ouerliuing her husband, ended the course of her long and well commended widowhood, in becomming Lady to Sir *Nicholas Parker*. The *Enzies* beare S. a Cheuron, betweene 3. Griffons Sergeant O.

Clowance (deriued from *Cloom*, which signifieth, to heare) is the possession and dwelling of M. *Saintabin*, whose very name (besides the conquest roll) deduceth his first ancestours out of Fraunce. His graundfather married *Greinuile*: his father, one of *Whittingtons* coheires: which later couple, in a long and peaceable date of yeeres, exercised a kinde, liberall, and neuer discontinued hospitality. Himselfe tooke to wife the daughter of *Mallet*, and with ripe knowledge and sound iudgement, dischargeth the place which he beareth in his Countrey. Hee beareth O. on a crosse G. five Bezaunts.

Pengueraz, in *Cornish* importeth a head to help; from which, some deduce the Etymon of *Pengerfick*, a fayre house, in an vnfruitfull soyle, sometimes the inhabitance of M. *Milison*, Captaine of the Mount, and husband to *Godolphin*, whose sonne being lost in his trauaile beyond the seas, enriched G. distaffs with his inheritance. They were bestowed in mariage (but by me not orderly marshalled) as followeth: 1. to *Erisy*, and Sir *Nicholas Parker*. 2. to *Lanine*, 3. to *Trefuses*, and *Tregodeck*, 4. to *Trenwith*, *Arundel*, and *Hearle*, 5. to *Bonithon*. 6. to *Abbot*.



Not farre from thence, riseth Godolghan ball, or hill, at whose foote standeth a house of the same name, and so intitling his owner, though lately declined (with a milder accent) to *Godolphin*: in *Cornish*, it signifieth, a white Eagle: and such armes they carry in this sort: G. an Eagle displayed with two heads, betweene three Floures de luce A.

This hill hath, for diuers descents, supplied those Gent. bountifull mindes, with large meanes accruing from their Tynne-works, and is now possessed by *Sir Frauncis Godolphin* Knight, whose zeale in religion, vp-rightnesse in Iustice, prouidence in gouernment, and plentifull housekeeping, haue wonne him a very great and reuerent reputation in his Countrey: and these vertues, together with his seruices to her Maiestie, are so sufficiently knowne to those of highest place, as my testimony can adde little light thereunto: but by his labours and inuentions in Tynne matters, not onely the whole Countrey hath felt a generall benefit, so as the seuerall owners haue thereby gotten very great profit out of such refuse works, as they before had giuen ouer for vnprofitable; but her Maiesty hath also receyued encrease of her customes by the same, at least to the value of 10. thousand pound. Moreouer, in those works which are of his owne particular inheritance, hee continually keepeth at work, three hundred persons or thereabouts, & the yerely benefit, that out of those his works accrueth to her Maiestie, amounteth, *communibus annis*, to one thousand pound at the least, and sometimes to much more. A matter very remorceable, and perchaunce not to be matched againe by any of his sort and condition in the whole Realme. He succeeded to the inheri-

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### The suruey of Cornwall.

tance of his vnkle Sir *William Godolphin*, who, as hath bene said before, demeaned himselfe verie valiantly in a charge which hee bare at *Boloigne*, towards the latter end of the reigne of King *Henry the 8.* & is like to leaue the same to another. Sir *William* his sonne, who giueth hope, not onely of the sustaining, but increasing of the reputation of his family. Hee matched with *Kellignew*, his father with *Bonython*, his Graund-father with *Glynne*.

Diuers other Gentlemen there dwell in this Hundred, as *Lanyne*, the husband of *Kekewitch*, his father married *Milton*, and beareth S. a Castle, *A.* standing in waues *B.* ouer the same a Faulcon houerling with bells *O. Pernwarne*, that matched with the coheire of *Tencreek*, who beareth S. a Cheuron betweene three Flowers de luce *A. Lagherne*, who tooke to wife the daughter of *Nants*, and beareth *B.* a Cheuron betweene three Escalops, *O. Nansperyan* coupled in matrimonie, with and his two daughters and heires apparent, with *Prideaux*, and *Mathew*: who beareth *A* three Losenges S.

### Penwith Hundred.

997. MY last labour, for closing vp this wearisome Suruey, is bounded, as *Cornwall* it selfe, and so the West part of England, with *Penwith Hundred*. The name, in English signifieth, the head of Ashen trees, be-like, for some such eminent marke, while the Countie was better stored of Timber. The Danes sayling about *Penwith Steort* (saith *Houeden*) made foule hauocke, in *Denon* and *Cornwall*.

Vpon



Vpon the North sea, lieth Nants, which importeth a valley, and houseth a Gent. who therethrough, hath worne out his former name, of *Trengoue*, in English, the Smithes towne, and assumed this: he married Sir *John Arundels* daughter of *Trerice*; and beareth *A*. a crosse haumed S. During summer season, the Seales haunt a Caeue, in the Cliffe thereby, and you shall see great store of them, apparently shew themselves; and approach verie neere the shore, at the sound of any lowde musicke, or other such noyse.

Beyond Nants, *M. Bassett* possesseth *Tchiddy*, who married *Godolphin*, his father *Cossyn*: hee beareth *O*. at three Piles in point *G*. a Canton *Er*. with a difference.

And so, leauing these priuate Inhabitancess, & keeping still the North coast, we arriue at the towne, and port of *S. Ies*: both of meane plight, yet, with their best meanes, *S. Ies.* (and often, to good and necessarie purpose) succouring distressed shipping. Order hath bene taken, and attempts made, for bettering the Road, with a Peere; but eyther want, or slacknesse, or impossibilitie, hitherto withhold the effect: the whiles, plentie of fish is here taken, and sold verie cheape.

As you row to the Westwards from hence, the sea floweth into a large Caeue, farder vp, then any man durst *A Caeue.* yet aduenture to discover, and the Cliffes thereabouts muster long strakes of a glittering hiew, which import a shew of Copper: and Copper mynes are found, and wrought in the grounds adioyning.

*M. Camden* obserueth, that neere hereunto, stood the watch-towre, mentioned by *Orosius*, and oppositely placed to such another in *Galitia*.

Stepping ouer to the South sea, (for the distance



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*S. Michaels mount* is in comparifon, but a ftep) *S. Michaels* mount looketh fo aloft, as it brooketh no concurrent, for the higheft place. *Ptolomey* termeth it *Ocrinum*; the *Cornifh* men, *Gara Comz* in *Clowze*; that is, The hoare rocke in the wood. The fame is fundered from the mayne land, by a fandy playne, of a flight fhoot in breadth, paffable, at the ebbe, on foote; with boat, on the flood. Your arriual on the farther fide, is entertayned by an open greene, of fome largenefle, which finifhing where the hill beginneth, leaues you to the conduction of a winding and craggy path; and that at the top, deliuereth you into a little plaine, occupied, for the greateft part, by a fort of the olde making. It comprifeth lodgings for the Cap- tayne and his garrifon, and a Chappell for deuotion. This latter, builded by *Will. Earle* of *Morton*, to whom *William* the Conquerour his vncle, gaue much lands in thofe quarters, and greatly haunted, while folke endured their merits, by farre trauiailing. They haue a tye pit, not fo much fatisfying vfe, as relieuing neceffitie. A little without the Caftle, there is a bad feat in a craggy place, called *S. Michaels Chaire*, fomewhat daungerous for accelfe, and therefore holy for the adu- ture.

Vntill *Richard* the firft raigne, the mount feemeth to haue ferued onely for religion, and (during his imprifon- ment) to haue bene firft fortified by *Henry de la Pomeray*, who furprized it, and expulſed the Monks: howbeit foone after, when hee became afcertained of his So- ueraignes enlargement, the very feare of enfuing harme wrought in him a prefent effect of the vttermoft that any harme could bring, namely, his death: whereon, the olde cell and new fort, was furrendered to the Arch-  
bifhop



bishop of Canterbury, in the Kings behalfe. Thus *Honed* reporteth. But the descendents from this *Pomeroy*, alias, *Pomeroy*, make a somewhat different relation of this accident: for they affirme, that a Sergeant at armes of the Kings, came to their auncestour, at his Castle of Bery Pomeroy, in *Deuon*, receyued kind entertaynment for certaine dayes together, and at his departure, was gratified with a liberall reward: in counter-change whereof, he then, and no sooner, reuealing his long concealed errand, flatly arresteth his hoaste, to make his immediate appearance before the King, for answering a capitall crime. Which vnexpected and il-carried message, the Gent. tooke in such despite, as with his dagger hee stabbed the messenger to the heart: and then well knowing in so suparlatiue an offence, all hope of pardon foreclosed, he abandons his home, gets to a sister of his abiding in this mount, bequetheth a large portion of his land to the religious people there, for redeeming his soule: and lastly, causeth himselfe to be let bloud vnto death, for leauing the remainder to his heire: from which time forward, this place continued rather a schoole of *Mars*, then the Temple of peace. For shortly after the discomfiture of *H.* the 6. party, by *Ed.* the 4. at Barnet field, *John* Earle of Oxtord, who had made one, and one of the principall on the weaker side, arriued heere by shipping, disguised himselfe, with some of his followers, in Pilgrims habits, therethrough got entrance, mastred the garrison, and seized the place. Which, thus politikely wonne, hee as valiantly kept, and kept a long time defended against the Kings power, vntill reasonable conditions swayed him to a surrender.

11.E.4.



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2. Vol.

Lib. 31.

Alike surprize, but of later date, I read in *Popeliniere*, touching the like named and scared mount, in Normandy.

During the last *Cornish* commotion, diuers Gent. with their wiues and families, fled to the protection of this place, where the Rebels besieged them, first wyning the plaine at the hils foote, by assault, when the water was out, and then, the euen ground on the top, by carrying vp great trusses of hay before them, to blench the defendants sight, and dead their shot. After which, they could make but slender resistance: for no sooner should any one within, peepe out his head, ouer those in flanked wals, but he became an open marke to a whole showre of arrowes. This disaduantage, together with the womens dismay, & decrease of victuals, forced a surrender to those Rakehels mercy, who, nothing guilty of that effeminate vertue, spoyled their goods, imprisoned their bodies, and were rather by Gods gracious providence, then any want of will, purpose, or attempt, restrayned from murdering the principall persons.

23. H. 7.

Heere also, was the Lady *Katherine Gordon* (an vnfit yoke-fellow for that counterfeit Prince, *Perkin Warbeck*) taken by the L. *Daubney*, and conueyed to the King. Of this, as the last wonder.

*Who knowes not Mighels mount and chaire,*

*The Pilgrims holy vaunt:*

*Both land, and island, twise a day,*

*Both fort, and port of haunt.*

Vnder the mount extendeth a bay, for lesser vessels to  
lie



lie at: and betweene it and the Westerne shoare, there is an indifferēt good road for shipping, sauing vpon some winds, called the Mounts bay: where, by *Froissarts* report, *Mounts bay*, Sir *Robert Knolles* landed, what time his returne out of Fraunce, was by *K. Ed.* the 3. commaunded, and for his valiant exployts there, atchieued, very graciously welcomed.

Ouer-against the Mount, fronteth a towne, of petty fortune, pertinently named *Marcaiew*, of *Marhas diow*, *Marcaiew*, in English, the Thursdaies market; for then it vseth this traffike. At the beginning of *K. H.* the 8. raigne, it felt the Frenchmens fiery indignation, who landed there with 30. sayle. But the smoke of those poore houses, calling in the country to the rescusse, made the place ouer hote for the enemies any longer abode.

Mousehole, in *Cornish*, is named *Porternis*, and in *La-Mousetine*, *Portus Insule*, both importing one sense, to wit, the hole. Island haue, and so called, through a little Island placed before it.

*M. Holinshed* telleth vs, that neere heereunto, not many yeeres sithence, certayne Tynners, as they were working, found Speare heads, Battel-axes, and swords of Copper, wrapped in linnen clouts, and little impayred through their long lying.

*Pensans*, by interpretation, The Saints head, is a market towne, not so regardable for his substance, as memorable for his late accident of the Spaniards firing, which fell out in this maner: *Pensant's*

The three & twentieth of Iuly, 1595. soone after the Sun was risen, and had chased a fogge, which before kept the sea out of sight, 4. Gallies of the enemy presented themselves vpon the coast, ouer-against Mousehole,



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and there in a faire Bay, landed about two hundred men, pikes and shot, who forthwith sent their forlorne hope, consisting of their basest people, vnto the stragled houses of the countrie, about halfe a mile compassse or more, by whome were burned, not onely the houses they went by, but also the Parish Church of *Paul*, the force of the fire being such, as it vterly ruined all the great stonie pillars thereof: others of them in that time, burned that fisher towne *Mowsehole*, the rest marched as a gard for defence of these firers. The Inhabitants being feared with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings, and verie meanelly weaponed, met with *Sir Francis Godolphin* on a greene, on the West side of *Pensance*, who that forenoone comming from his house, for pacifying some controuerfies in those Westerne parts, and from the hils espying the fires in that towne, Church, and houses, hastened thither: Who forthwith sent to all the Captaines of those parts, for their speedie repaire with their companies, and also sent by Poast to *Sir Francis Drake*, and *Sir Iohn Hawkins* (then at *Plymouth* with a flecte bound for the Indies) aduertisement of the arriual of these foure Gallies, and of their burnings, aduising them to looke to themselves, if there were any greater flecte of the enemies at Sea, and to send West with all haste, what succours by sea or land they could spare. Then *Sir Francis Godolphin* aduised that weake assembly, to retire into *Pensance*, and to prepare it for defence, vntill the comming of the Countrie forces that hee had sent for. But they finding themselves in number something aboue a hundred, wherein were about thirtie or fortie shot, though scarce one third of them were seruiceable, insisted



insisted to march against the enemies, to repell them from farther spoyles of their houses.

But while they were marching towards them, the Spaniards returned aboard their Gallies, and presently remooued them farther into the Bay, where they anchored againe, before and neere a lesser fisher towne, called Newlyn.

There againe with all speede they landed, and imbattelled in the slope of a hill, about foure hundred pikes and shot, sending about two rankes of souldiers, three in a ranke, vp to the top of the hill, to discover what forces or ambushes of the Countrey might lye in view: who espying none but those that were returned with *Sir Frauncis Godolphin*, from their forementioned fruitlesse march, gaue notice thereof to their imbattelled company. Wherevpon they forthwith marched towards Penzance.

Vpon their moouing, *Sir Frauncis Godolphin* moued also, to enter Penzance before them: and as soone as that weake number were entred into the open greene being of three quarters of a mile length, the Gallies ceased not to pleye them all that way with their ordinance from their prowes, as busily as they could. Of which shot, though none were hurt, but onely a Constable vnhorsed without any harme, sauing the shew on his doublet of the bullets sliding by his back, yet many in fearefull maner, some fell flat to the ground, and others ranne away.

*Sir Frauncis* sent after those that were entred Penzance before him, that they should make their stand at the market place, him selfe staying hindmost, to obserue



### *The survey of Cornwall.*

the enemies order, and which way they would make their approach. Which done, he found at the said market place but onely two resolute shot, who stood at his commaund, and some ten or twelue others that followed him, most of them his owne seruants; the rest, surprised with feare, fled, whom, neither with his perswasions, nor threatning with his rapier drawne, hee could recall.

23 Finding himselfe thus abandoned, and the enemies entred the towne in three parts, hee was then forced to depart, the enemies beginning their fire some houses behinde him. The towne thus fired, as also the fore-mentioned little fisher towne Newlyn, they returned againe to their Gallies.

By this time, towards the euening, the *Cornish* forces encreased in number, and amended in heart, encamped themselues on the greene, neere to the towne of Markesew and S. Michaels Mount, for defence thereof, and there spent out the night. The next day the enemy made shoue to land againe on the West side of the bay; but seeing the people, though few in number, yet resolute to resist, they desisted from their enterprize; and besides, finding themselues annoyed by the shooting of bullets and arrowes into their Gallies where they roade at anchor, they were forced to remoue them farther off.

24 Soone after, viz. on the 25. of Iuly in the morning, came thither *Sir Nic. Clifford*, *Sir H. Power*, and certaine other Captaines, who were sent by the Generals from Plymouth to the campe: As some of her Maiesties ships were also sent, who being come as farre as the Lizard head, & those Captaines to the camp, matters there



goe on in prouident and orderly sort, a plot is layd for intercepting the enemy by ambush, if he thrust on shore againe, whereto necessity must soone haue pressed him, for reuening his consumed store of fresh water; but within one houre after the arriual of these Captaines, the winde, which was vntill then strong at Southeast, with mist and rayne, to haue impeached the Gallies returne, suddenly changed into the Northwest, with very fayre and cleare weather, as if God had a purpose to preserue these his rods for a longer time. The winde no sooner came good, but away pack the Gallies with all the haste they could.

Thus haue you a summary report of the Spaniards glorious enterprise, and the *Cornish* mens infamous cowardise, which (were there any cause) I could qualify by many reasons, as, the suddennesse of the attempt, the narrownesse of the coutry, the opennesse of the towne, the aduantage of the Gallies ordinance on a people vnprepared against such accidents, through our long continued peace, & at that very time, for the most part, eyther in their Tynne-workes, or at sea, who e're the next day made resistance, euen with a handfull, and entred a yowed resolution, to reuenge their losse at the next encounter, if the enemy had landed againe.

So might I likewise say, that all these circumstances meeting in any other quarter of the Realme, would hardly haue produced much better effects. But I will not seeke to thrust my Countrymen into any other folkes company, for shifting them out of sight.

Verily such sudden surprizes worke more indignity  
then



*The suruey of Cornwall.*

then dammage, and more dammage then disgrace, and haue so beene euer construed. Moscho, a head Citie in a populous dominion, was burned by the roguing Tartars, *anno Domini* 1572. The Capitoll, a head fortresse, in a populous Citie, was taken by slaues and outlawes, *anno urbis*, 292. and yet, who therefore exalteth the Tartars valiancy, aboue the Moschouite, or the Romanes slaues & outlawes, aboue their masters? Besides, such nap-taking assaults, spoylings, and firings, haue in our forefathers daies, betweene vs and Fraunce, beene very common; and yet, who is so witleffe, as to twite eyther of both, for the same?

But least hold can the author, and actor of this Tragedy take, to build any vaunt hereon: for ostentimes small troupes of ours, against farre greater forces of theirs, yea (sometimes) after forewarning, and preparance, haue wonne, possessed, ransacked, synged, captiued, and carried away the townes, wealth, and Inhabitants, not onely of their Indies, but of Portugall and Spaine it selfe. Which *Nombre de dios*, *S. Domingo*, Cartagena, the lower towne of the Groigne, Peneccha, the suburbs of Lisbon, and Cales wil testify, beyond all exception. But our Countrymen leauing reason & example, excuse themselves by destiny. In *fatid* they say (& not in *fatuis*) it was, that the *Cornish* people should vndergo this misfortune: for an ancient prophecy, in their owne language, hath long run amongst the, how there should land vpon the rock of *Merlin*, those that would burn Pauls Church, Penfants, and Newlyn. And indeed, so is the rocke called, where the enemy first stept on shore. The prophesy is this:



*Enwa teyre a war meana Merlyn*  
*Ara Lesky Pawle Pensanz ha Newlyn.*

Not farre from the lands ende, there is a little village, called Trebegean, in English, The towne of the Giants *Trebegea* graue: neere whereunto, and within memory (as I haue beene informed) certayne workemen searching for Tynne, discouered a long square vault, which contayned the bones of an excessiue bigge carkas, and verified this Etimology of the name.

At Saint *Bariens*, a parish of great circuit, and like be- *S. Bariens* nefit to the Incumbent, King *Athelstane* accomplished his vowe, in founding a Colledge of Priests, what time he had conquered the Sillane Ilands.

*Chivarton* signifyeth a house on the greene lay, and a Castle on a greene hill is giuen by the Gent. of that name, who, in a quiet single life, maketh no farther vse of his knowledge gotten in the lawes, during his younger age, or that experience, wherewith a long course of yeeres hath sithence enriched him, then may tend, *sine lucro*, to the aduancement of publike iustice, or, *sine strepitu*, to the aduise ment of his priuate acquaintance. Hee beareth *A.* a Castle *S.* standing on a hill. *V.*

Sundry other Gentlemen people that remote quarter, as *Laucis*, &c. touching whom I must plead, *non sum informatus*.

*Diogenes*, after he had tired his Scholers with a long Lecture, finding at last the voyde paper, Bee glad, my friends (quoth hee) wee are come to harbour. With the like comfort, in an vnlike resemblance, I will refresh



## The survey of Cornwall.

you, who haue vouchsafed to trauaile in the rugged  
and wearysome path of mine ill-pleasing stile, that  
now your iourney endeth with the land; to whose  
Promontory (by *Pomp. Mela*, called *Bolerium*:

Lands  
end,

by *Diodorus Velerium*: by *Volaterane, Hele-*  
*nium*: by the *Cornish, Pedn an laaz*: and  
by the *English, The lands end*) be-  
cause we are arriued, I will  
heere sit mee downe  
and rest.

*Deo gloria: mihi gratia. 1602. April. 23.*





*Corrections.*

Folio 9. a. lin. 13. read Lanine. Fol. 10. lin. 28. read Sic.  
Fol. 15. a. l. 5. ere. Fol. 16. a. l. 27. certainly. Fol. 17. b. l. 28  
Gentleman. ibid. l. 30. appeale. fol. 18. b. l. 12. expected.  
fol. 19. a. l. 10. candig. fol. 20. b. l. 28. may. fol. 21. a. l. 17. an.  
fol. 23. a. l. 17. Kerier. fol. 25. a. l. 16. dicting. ibid. b. l. 1. af-  
fect. fol. 32. a. l. 8. Dories. fol. 33. a. l. 4. celler. ibid. b. l. 11.  
foreclosing. fol. 53. b. l. 22. of which. fol. 55. a. l. 6. Bonithon.  
and l. 20. Carmine. ibid. b. l. 2. Tedna. ibid. l. 22. guiden.  
fol. 56. a. l. 8. Pedn. fol. 61. b. l. 28. Trerice. fol. 66. b. l. 11.  
leau out, of straw. fol. 67. b. l. 15. siluer. fol. 68. a. l. 17. breeder.  
ibid. l. 26. vnpleasing. fol. 75. a. l. 32. from him. ibid. b. l. 22.  
Pelwandars. fol. 76. a. l. 19. fore-hip. ibid. b. l. 2. Circumfo-  
ranei. fol. 77. a. l. 2. appannage. fol. 80. a. l. 29. Newelm. fol.  
82. b. l. 1. entrusted. ibid. l. 16. entrusted. fol. 84. b. l. 22. ven-  
tings. fol. 87. a. l. 25. interpreted. fol. 88. a. l. 18. Hender. fol.  
98. a. l. 7. interlaced. fol. 100. b. l. 22. third. and l. 23. as. fol.  
106. b. l. 4. net becomes. fol. 110. a. l. 24. Saultier. ibid. b. l. 21.  
Lineth. fol. 111. a. l. 7. cie. fol. 112. a. l. 28. faire. fol. 116. b. l.  
19. Trerice. fol. 117. b. l. 10. pearced. and l. 11. segreant. and l.  
30. strata. fol. 118. a. l. 14. Treuennet. fol. 122. b. l. 18. Cam-  
bala. fol. 127. b. l. 3. tripped.







# The Table of the first Booke.

The Survey of Cornwall containeth a description  
 { generall, in the first booke, reporting her  
 { Special, in the 2. booke, containing matters  
 { Accidents.  
 { Elements.  
 { Inhabitants.  
 { Topographical.  
 { Historiall.

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Borders. ibid.

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Stratton



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FINIS.







