



**CORNISH ASSOCIATION
OF
VICTORIA, INC.**

**NEWSLETTER
No. 144**

February 2023

Corporation Reg. No. A0008264A

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**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
BLEDHEN NOWYDHD DA**



Dydh Da,

While lying on the beach watching the surf waves hitting the shore on Australia Day, I had time to do some reflection on the happenings of the past three years.

For most of us it has been a period of trepidation and fears as we experienced a pandemic which the World has not see since the Spanish flu epidemic.

The effect on our society has been catastrophic and we are still not back to normality.

There has been a loss of people volunteering in all aspects of society and a change in how we meet in large groups.

Our Association has suffered a gradual decline in numbers especially those attending our monthly meetings and we have had to rely on technology in the form of ZOOM.

We must be experiencing the same feelings as our Cornish ancestors did when they left Cornwall forever and travelling to countries the other side of the world with a completely different climate.

But we must adopt their spirit of adventure and face the future with optimism knowing that matters will improve.

We have already made our first step by leaving Oakleigh Baptist Church which has been our home for many years.

We have been pleased with our transfer of our Library to Castlemaine and we hope to have a Grand Opening later in the year.

The first meeting at the Darebin North West Uniting Church was very successful and we are looking forward to our next meeting in February.

Our program looks to be very interesting this year and we hope that you will join in our meetings by coming to a venue or on Zoom.

News from other Cornish Associations throughout the World have also experienced loss of membership but things are looking up. I realise we must look to our children and grandchildren to carry on the Association and I have already been heartened by my family avidly reading from Agan Kernow and recognising their Cornish heritage

There are a number of events occurring throughout the year including St Piran's Day in March, an invitation to join our Gaelic cousins at the Highland Games and the Kernewek Lowender in South Australia.

The Committee look forward to seeing you on the 22nd February at Darebin and do not forget to order your "teddihogies" for lunch.

Oll an gwella,
Brian

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Membership Fees

Single: \$40.00
Family: \$60.00
Life Single: \$400.00
Life Family: \$600.00



Saturday 18th February 2023-1.30

pm

Our speaker will be author Michelle Scott Tucker – author of Elizabeth Macarthur: A life at the edge of the world (2018).

The meeting will be held at Darebin North West Uniting Church - 399A Murray Road West Preston. There is parking behind the church (enter from Murray Road) and also in Murray Road. A pasty lunch at 12 noon will precede the speaker. Cost \$10. Numbers to Robyn please by Saturday 11th February 2023 (0419 551 320)

Marcus Curnow is happy to take pasty orders and will only deliver them to the church this time.

Speak with Marcus before 11th February - 0421 076 804

Sunday 5th March - St Piran's Day

This will be celebrated in Ballarat with a Church Service at 10.00 am at the Skipton Street Uniting Church, corner Darling and Skipton Streets, followed by lunch at Buninyong with an historical tour of Buninyong to follow. All welcome.

If you would like to attend the lunch, (a la carte) please let Bev Hocking (0407 343 322) know by Friday 24th February 2023.

Saturday 18th March 2023 - 1.30

pm

Our speaker will be Charlotte Mackenzie - this will be a zoom meeting. Details will be sent closer to the date.

Charlotte lives in Cornwall where she is a freelance historical researcher and writer - see article from Charlotte.

Saturday 15th April 2023 - 1.30

pm

Our speaker will be Dr Stephen Morey and he will speak about the 'Rotten Boroughs' in the UK. Stephen is the Assoc. Prof. in

Linguistics at La Trobe University. This will be a Zoom Meeting - connection details closer to the date.

Saturday 13th May 2023 -

the change of date is to allow members to attend Kernewek Lowender. Our speaker via zoom will be Dr Lesley Trotter from Cornwall **at 5.00 pm** - see page 5

Monday 15th - Sunday 21st May - Kernewek Lowender - Yorke Peninsula SA

Saturday 17th June 2023 - TBA

Pastoral Care

If you know of someone who is unwell, celebrating a special birthday or just needs a cheery greeting, please let Evelyn Jones know the details so she can be in touch.

Evelyn's details are:

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ejo65074@bigpond.net.au

CAV NEWSLETTER

The CAV Newsletter is published in February, May, August & November and distributed via email and in some cases by mail.

Deadline for contributions for the next issue:

Saturday 15th April 2023

Articles for inclusion are welcome at any time but **must be received by the deadline date.**

The email address for the CAV Newsletter -

robyncoates@hotmail.com
Please mark - Article for CAV Newsletter.

Cornish Tid Bits are sourced from the Cornwall Council, BBC Cornwall, Pirate FM News, Falmouth Packet, CornwallLive, Kresen Kernow, Wikipedia

From Dr Charlotte MacKenzie

Cornish legends and healthcare

Cornish folklore includes tales of astrologers, charmers, wells, and witches, and the part they played in sickness, healthcare, and recovery.



This talk describes interconnections between some of these legends, historical individuals, and healthcare in Georgian Cornwall. The society of 'skilful aunts' on the Isles of Scilly. William Borlase's descriptions of the composition of waters from Cornish wells, and their reputed healing properties. Cornish recipe books and family healthcare.

Charlotte MacKenzie is the author of nine history books, seven of which are about Cornwall.

She has jointly written, edited, or contributed to other books.

Her latest research is on Cornish legends and healthcare for which she has a grant from the Q fund.



Charlotte won the 2016 Cardew Rendle prize awarded by the Royal Cornwall Museum, published an article in the National Maritime Museum Cornwall online journal Troze in December 2016, and is a contributor to the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and Cornish Studies. She was previously a senior lecturer in history at Bath Spa University.



Melbourne Highland Games and Celtic Festival - Sunday 26th March - 9.00 am to 5.00 pm

The Melbourne Highland Games & Celtic Festival Inc. (previously known as Ringwood Highland Games Inc.) has been held in the Maroondah area for over 50 years, since April 1967.

Live events were interrupted in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 epidemic.

In 2021, the event was renamed to the Melbourne Highland Games & Celtic Festival as they were the only remaining Highland games in metropolitan Melbourne.

This year it will be held at Eastfield Park in Croydon. The organisers have invited the Cornish Association to be part of this event. The CAV will have a stall at the Games.

Please let Ken Peak know if you can assist.

Entry is \$20 adults/\$15 concession.

British Newspaper Archive database

Further to information in the last newsletter on Cornish resources, and in particular, digitised newspapers, I have compiled a list of current Cornish newspapers available in the British Newspaper Archive (BNA) database. I thought this may be of interest to members.

The list below contains titles and dates covered in BNA.

It is possible to search in BNA and then filter results by South-east England.

This will include all the newspapers in this list.

Commercial Shipping & General Advertiser for West Cornwall	1867-1913
Cornish & Devon Post	1877-1911
Cornish Echo & Falmouth & Penryn Times	1861-1912
Cornish Guardian	1901-1971
Cornish Post & Morning News	1889-1944
Cornish Telegraph	1851-1915
Cornish Times	1857-1889
Cornishman	1878-1950
Cornubian & Redruth Times	1867-1925
Falmouth Express & Colonial Journal	1838-1840
Lake's Falmouth Packet & Cornwall Advertiser	1858-1912
Launceston Weekly News & Cornwall & Devon Advertiser	1856-1877
Royal Cornwall Gazette	1801-1912
St Austell Star	1889-1915
West Briton & Cornwall Advertiser	1816-1999

Gail White

Geelong Branch Report. January 2023.

Our November branch meeting was held at the Clifton Springs Golf Club rooms followed by a well attended luncheon.

At our January meeting a lasting memorial to Cornish pioneers of the Geelong area was discussed.

Large numbers of Cornish immigrants entered Victoria via the port of Geelong with many going to the gold fields along with others settling in Geelong.

A browse through Geelong history books reveals that there were many Cornish artisans working in Geelong in the era following the gold rush.

Some of the more notable Cornishmen were:

- * Edward Primrose Tregurtha. Named Point Henry after his brig, the Henry.
- * Francis Tuckfield. Missionary who established the Buntingdale Aboriginal Mission. (1839).
- * William Crocker Cornish. Contractor who built the Geelong Customs House in 1855.
- * Joseph Reed. Architect who designed the Geelong Town Hall.
- * Sir John Coode. Civil engineer who designed the Hopetoun Channel allowing larger ships to enter the port of Geelong.

Neil Thomas

Chairman of the Geelong Branch of the CAV

Ballarat Branch

Ballarat members, joined by Ken and Lyn Peak and Neil and Marilyn Thomas, were delighted to meet together for the Annual Christmas lunch, held in December, at the restaurant in the historic Ballarat Club building dating from 1889.

The beautifully decorated room was a wonderful setting for our gathering and the traditional Christmas meal was greatly appreciated.

During the meeting two original members – John Mildren and John Stuchbery - were presented with an Complimentary Life Membership by Ken Peak, past President of the CAV.

Both had recently celebrated their 90th birthdays. Interestingly, both Johns had begun their working lives as school teachers and had taught at Teachers' Colleges.

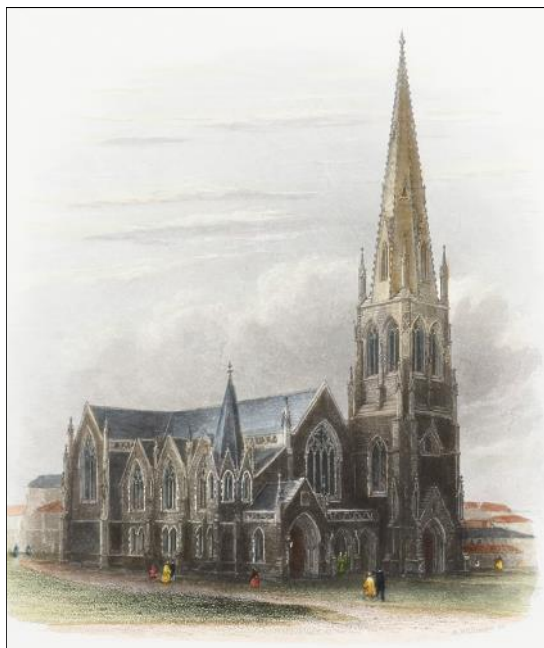
A 'Share a Snippet' afternoon is planned for the February meeting.

Members are asked to share something they have discovered in research, a meeting with a famous person, a family story, a holiday recollection, a sporting memory. etc

From Leanne Lloyd

Coincidentally Leanne sent me this article from Table Talk (Melbourne, Vic. : 1885 - 1939) Fri 2 May 1890 Page 3 concerning Joseph Reed

Mr. Joseph Reed, for many years acknowledged to be the leading architect in Australia, died at his residence in St. James' Park, Hawthorn, on Tuesday, April 29. Mr. Reed was born in Cornwall about 60 years ago and arrived in Victoria in 1857. To justify Mr. Reed's title of leading architect it is only necessary to refer to some of the public buildings of Melbourne designed by him. The Public Library, the Geelong Town-hall, the Wesley Church, Lonsdale-street, with its beautiful crocketed spire; the Melbourne Town-hall; the Congregational Church, Collins-street; the Wilson Hall at the University; the present Exhibition Building and Ormond College are some of these, besides numbers of banks and public offices and a host of private houses and mansions. Mr. Reed was entrusted with the task of carrying out Mr. Butterworth's designs for the Anglican Cathedral as far as could be known, when the disagreement took place between the great architect and Mr. Leonard Terry. Mr. Reed was for some years in partnership with Mr. Smart and Mr. Henderson, who had both been his pupils. Mr. Henderson is the son of the late Rev. A. M. Henderson, of the Collins-street Congregational Church. Mr. Reed was a fine judge of pictures and an excellent amateur musician, and possessed the best collection of old violins in the world, amongst them two undoubtedly genuine Stradivarii, and he had a splendid musical library. Mr. Reed married in 1884 and took a two years' trip to Europe. He has left no children, but Mrs. Reed survives him.



Wesley Church in Lonsdale Street was opened on August, 1858.

Rev. Daniel Draper, insisted on an elegant gothic design, which was contrary to Methodist practice at the time. The architect was Joseph Reed

DID YOUR CORNISH ANCESTOR ARRIVE IN AUSTRALIA ON HIS OWN OR WITH HIS FAMILY?

My great, great grandfather, William Henry Lovell and his wife (Charlotte) Anne Mitchell had the following children:

John Henry 1841-1841

Mary Jane born 1843

William Henry Mitchell Lovell born 1845

John Charles born 1850

Susan Ann born 1853.

All born in Falmouth.

Their last child Minna was born in Ballarat in 1862.

According to his indenture papers, William Henry Lovell was indentured, in 1831, to Jacob and Thomas Olver of the Parish of Budock - they would instruct him in the art of a stonemasonry.

The Olvers built the lighthouse on Trevoze Head on



the north coast of Cornwall in 1847.

In both the 1841 and 1851 census, William was listed as a stone mason and living in Falmouth.

I know that Ann and her children arrived in Victoria in June, 1860 aboard the *Swiftsure*.

However, I do not know when W H Lovell arrived - he was a stonemason and I have found references to him in Ballarat from 1856 onwards, mainly in regard to successful tenders for buildings.

He was active in many community activities.

I had never given any thought as to how William's wife was managing back in Falmouth.

Who was helping her with raising her family?

How was she paying rent and food and clothing?

However, in the latest edition of *Lost Cousins Newsletter*, for 20th January, I found a review of a book by Dr Lesley Trotter who has a PhD in Cornish studies. The book is titled, "The Married Widows of Cornwall" - The story of the wives 'left behind' by emigration.

There is a foreword by Philip Payton

"Very occasionally a new book appears which at a stroke alters the landscape of Cornish history. This is one of those moments, and this is the book—a distinguished work which should sit on the shelves of all those interested in Cornwall's great emigration."

Philip Payton

Emeritus Professor of Cornish & Australian Studies, University of Exeter - Professor of History Flinders University, Adelaide,

Lesley Trotter's website can be found at

<https://www.humblehistory.com>

Lesley focusses on untold stories and uses her family history research to explore aspects of Cornish history. Her recent research project explored neglected aspects of Cornish migration, concentrating on the Cornish wives left behind, resulting in her book - *The Married Widows of Cornwall*.



The cover of the book is a painting by Henry Scott Tuke (1858 - 1929 - Newlyn School)) and it depicts a woman receiving a letter - her name was Mrs Fouracre and she was Tuke's housekeeper. Lesley researched Mrs Fouracre and decided that her portrait was most appropriate for her book.

Lesley Trotter collected information on thousands of women who remained behind in Cornwall.

Some of these women can be found on her website, in the section *Cornish Women Left Behind*, an alphabetical index -

<https://www.humblehistory.com/wives-database>

Some examples

Allen Elizabeth (Nicholls) resided with her parents in Redruth while her husband was in Australia

Bassett Martha aged 45 living with her 5 children while her miner husband was in Australia

Eddy - Catharine - Born in Liverpool - living in Madron while her husband was in Australia

Gibson, Emma aged 32 living in Saltash with her three children while her husband was in Australia

Magor, Jecoliah

In 1856, Richard Magor, in Adelaide, South Australia published a notice in the Cornish press announcing he would not be answerable for any debts

contracted by his wife Jecoliah of Gwennap after 14th May 1856 (West Briton 5 Sep 1856)

Sanders Mary - 1861 census lists Mary (born Mylor) aged 59 living with her 2 children and a boarder in Treruff Terrace Redruth while her gold miner husband was in Australia

Sadly my Charlotte Ann Lovell is not included in this list but hopefully could be added in the future.

This information was originally based on transcriptions produced by the Cornwall Online Census Project and references found in newspapers. The list makes very interesting reading indeed.

A short video of Dr Trotter speaking to Helen Tovey of the Family Tree magazine can be found at this link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Oc9DzkRWEo&t=2s>

Other research projects undertaken by Lesley are:

Grave Tales from St Day

St Day Old Church

Remembering the war dead of St Day

Hidden Treasures from a solicitors office

Town Clock in St Day Cornwall

The St Day Calamity

A sad but fascinating story of the explosion in the Unity Fuse Works in 20 February 1875 when five women died. All were buried in the churchyard of St Day. However there are no headstones

There is also a podcast -Departures and a link to an Online Exhibition - "The Cornish Diaspora and the Resilient Women of St Just and Pendeen

A most interesting website - you can lose many hours reading the stories Lesley has posted here. I am looking forward to reading this book when it arrives soon.

I noted that Lesley offers to give talks on various subjects. I would love the CAV to ask her to give a zoom talk on her book.

Di Christensen
Member 595

(arranged for Saturday 13th May 2023)

Richard Hocking 1835-1918

By Peter Gardner

Richard Hocking was born in 1835 at Newlyn East. His father died when he was five and his mother remarried a miner, James Andrew, when he was thirteen.

During his early childhood, he lived next door to his Angove cousins and his younger brother Thomas was to marry his first cousin Christiana Angove.

The 1851 census lists Richard aged 15 as a "lead dresser" as was Thomas and his cousin Sam Angove. John Angove, also 15, was listed as a lead miner.

By this time, the East Wheal Rose mine had begun its slow decline and when it closed, in 1857, the wholesale immigration of the Hocking and Angove families had already begun.

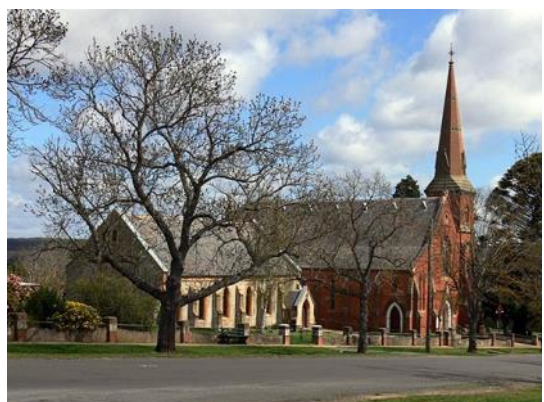
The same year Maddicks in his *100 Years of mining in Daylesford* stated that Richard Hocking and party were searching for a deep lead under the township. Besides Hocking, he listed as members of the party the Tonkin brothers, Barkla, Tippet, and Clogan*.

The long tunnel commenced in the head of Doctors Gully just north of Raglan Street, went south under Midland Highway and then east under the township and Wombat Hill.

It was known as the Township Lead and Richard and his party must have made money from it as he, and at least one of the others, became firmly established in Daylesford.

Whilst Richard busied himself in mining projects and the Methodist Church his family continued to arrive in the 1860s including Thomas and Christiana and cousins John and Sam in 1863.

Richard and his extended family and friends were the core of the Methodist Church and he held various positions throughout his life, including that of lay preacher and secretary of the church trust.



The stone, with which the original chapel was built, reputedly came from a mine in which he was working and he and his cousins were on the committee formed to oversee the new church built in 1867.

By 1863, Richard was the mine manager of the Waterloo Gold Mining Company and along with four others had purchased and paid for ten £20 shares which formed the operating capital for the company.

As well, between 1863 and 1866 he was the mine manager of the Hercules Quartz Mining Company and when that mine failed, the New Hercules Quartz Mining Company.

As mine manager, he received a weekly wage of an undisclosed sum and he was a founding shareholder in a number of other companies as were his brother and cousins.

It was a common practice to purchase part paid shares in companies in which they worked.

Then tragedy struck.

On the 28 December 1866, Thomas Hocking was killed in an accident in the Cornish Quartz Mining Company.

Richard then quit mine work completely - although he may have continued to hold mining shares and was a foundation shareholder in the New Star Quartz Mining Company, Blind Creek, Daylesford in 1880.

In 1867, he purchased 40 acres of land at Glenlyon at £1 an acre - adjacent to 37 acres owned by his step father James Andrew - and became a farmer.

On the 29th May the same year, he married Miriam Symonds Pitcher.

He began his teaching career at the Musk Primary School in 1873 and lived with his family there until 1876.

After losing two of his children in a scarlet fever epidemic, he moved back to Daylesford and remained there until after his retirement.

Richard taught at Musk until 1895 and Inspector's reports over the years provide a wide range of assessments of his teaching ability from 'plodding' 'hardworking' 'fair' 'careful' and 'able' to 'active' 'intelligent' and 'attentive'.

About 1893, Richard built a house in Daylesford, later known as *Trewhella House*.

He retired from teaching in 1895 on a pension of £92.2.7 but remained in Daylesford. His wife died in 1898.

Trewhella House was sold in 1902 and he moved to Prahran about this time.

Richard died in 1918 and was buried in the Daylesford cemetery.

His estate was valued at £1264 5s 9d including a house and villa in Commercial Rd Prahran. He was survived by one daughter and seven grandchildren.

*The Cornish tribute system lent itself to co-operative mining ventures.

These ventures probably had other non-mining partners like shopkeepers who provided working capital - the same as operated on the Ballarat deep leads - where much unproductive work had to be completed before the gold was found.

Likewise many company mines were later worked 'on tribute' successfully when overheads were too high or the returns unprofitable.

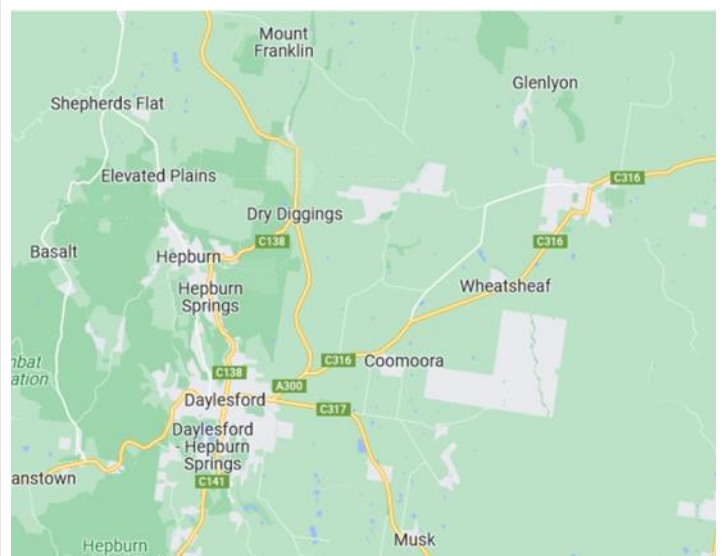
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McAdie, M. Index of Shareholders and Mining Companies in Victoria between 1857 and 1886, CD ROM, Ararat, 2006

Maddicks, H.T. 100 Years of mining in Daylesford Marie Goldsworthy. Cornish Connections, Geelong, 2020

Public Records Office of Victoria. Online records including Probate and Teacher records.

Map - Google Maps



Kernewek Lowender - 15th - 21st May 2023 **Celebrating 50 years**

(from its website)

Kernewek Lowender in Cornish means 'Cornish Happiness'.

Kernewek Lowender Incorporated was formed in 1972, after a group of local community minded people gathered with the mission of creating a festival to celebrate and revive their region's significant Cornish heritage.

The first Cornish festival was held in 1973 and was a success due to the support of then Premier Don Dunstan who offered a grant of \$1,000 to help stage it.

To the surprise and excitement of the volunteer organising committee, more than 15,000 people filled the Moonta oval for the first Fer Kernewek and a similar number went through the 18 room museum at Moonta Mines.

Local shopkeepers didn't really believe how many people would be filling their streets, pubs and churches for that first festival, and there was not sufficient flour to keep up with demand for the pasties and the local service station ran out of petrol. There's the story of one guest having to go to hospital with a fish bone stuck in her throat after eating stargazy pie.

But the Cornish Festival was a hit, and put the Copper Triangle on the map. Every two years since, the Kernewek Lowender Copper Coast Cornish Festival has been held in the towns of Moonta, Wallaroo and Kadina.

The pioneering committee of 1973 could never have known they had started something so big that ensuing festivals would go on to contribute millions of dollars to the local Copper Coast economy, attract up to 50,000 people per event, provide impetus for a number of tourism developments, win numerous awards, and well and truly revive the region's significant Cornish heritage.

Kernewek Lowender has the major support of the SA Tourism Commission and the District Council of the Copper Coast, and continues to be staged by a volunteer organising committee under Kernewek Lowender Incorporated.

In 2013, the 40th anniversary Kernewek Lowender, the Copper Coast Cornish Festival attracted an estimated 37,000 people from intrastate, interstate and overseas, and its record 43 event and 15

associated activities were a sell out. Some tickets for Kernewek Lowender events are on sale and more will be released soon.

The detailed programme is located at:

https://www.kernewek.org/_files/ugd/419a16_66dc50bbcf2c41aeb14d6dbb553f0c1d.pdf



The poster features a yellow background with the Copper Coast Cornish Festival logo at the top, which includes a circular emblem with a fish and the text 'COPPER COAST CORNISH FESTIVAL Kadina • Moonta • Wallaroo'. Below the logo, the text 'kernewek Lowender' is written in a large, stylized font, followed by 'COPPER COAST CORNISH FESTIVAL' in bold blue letters and '15-21 May, 2023' in bold black letters. Three small images show people in traditional Cornish attire, a street scene, and a woman holding a child. A list of activities is provided with checkmarks: Celebrating Copper Coast Heritage, Swanky – Traditional Cornish Ale, Cornish Pasties, Cornish Ceremonies and Activities, Food, Music and Entertainment, and Exhibitions and Competitions. Logos for South Australia, Government of South Australia South Australian Tourism Commission, and Copper Coast Council are at the bottom.



Patron Saints of Cornwall

There are three listed patron saints of Cornwall - St Michael, St Piran and St Petroc.

St Petroc (c 468– c 564)

Petroc was born during the latter part of the fifth century and may have been a son of Glywys, a Welsh Prince.

His early education is thought to have been in Ireland.

He settled at a monastery founded by St Wethinoc at Lanwethinoc now called Padstow (Petroc's stow).

Later, he founded another monastery at Little Petherick (Nanceventon) where he also built a mill and a chapel.

He later lived as a hermit on Bodmin Moor, where the hermit Guron met him.

Petroc built a cell for himself by the river, and a monastery on the hilltop for the twelve disciples who had followed him - this developed into a very large religious community and existed for hundreds of years after his death.

He was buried at Padstow, which became the centre of his followers.

Like several other hermit saints, he had a special affinity with wild animals.

His fame was dispersed partly through the activities of his disciples and partly through the theft, and subsequent restoration of his relics.

Churches were dedicated to him in Cornwall, Devon, South Wales and Brittany.

Padstow became the Cornish See, and around the year 1000 the shrine and relics including his staff and bell were moved to Bodmin.

In 1177, Martin, a malcontent Bodmin Canon, stole the relics and took them to St Méen, in Brittany. Bartholomew, Bishop of Exeter, investigated the matter and brought it to the attention of the King. Henry II intervened and a rib was left at St Méen - the remaining relics were restored to Bodmin.



Stained glass window
St Petroc's Church

Walter of Coutances (Petroc's Cornish seal-bearer and future Archbishop of Ruen, and Justiciar of England) gave a fine ivory casket of Sicilian and Islamic workmanship.



This was hidden at the Reformation, was discovered over the Bodmin porch in the 19th century and remains in the Parish in the Parish Church of St Petroc. It belongs to Bodmin's Town Council and is one of the finest reliquaries in England. York, Ely, and Bury were other churches which venerated Petroc while both Exeter and Glastonbury claimed relics.



Many churches have been built on the current site of St Petroc's church which was built between 1469 –1472 and contains some masonry dating to the Norman period.

There is also a well and well house dedicated to St Guron.



St Michael

The Archangel Saint Michael is perhaps one of the best known of the angels.

He is honoured in Christian tradition but also among the Jews and Muslims.

Roles assigned to St. Michael: were to fight against Satan and evil; to rescue the souls of the faithful from the power of the devil; to be the champion of God's people and to summon people's souls from this earth and bring them to judgement.

St Michael seems to be the Patron Saint of many groups including fishermen and how he became a Patron Saint of Cornwall I have no idea.

Information from St Michael's Mount, named in his honour, suggests that from as far back as 495AD, there were tales tell of seafarers lured by mermaids onto the rocks surrounding St Michael's Mount or guided to safety by an apparition of St Michael.

The patron saint of fishermen, it's said the Archangel Michael appeared on the western side of the island – below where the entrance to the castle is today – to ward fishermen from certain peril. Supposedly, St. Michael was a constant protector of mariners and fishermen in the area.

It is believed that a chapel was constructed in the 5th century and a monastery as early as the 7th century.

St Piran

St Piran is the patron saint of Cornish tin-miners. His Saint's day is 5th March.



Legend has him arriving from Ireland sometime in the 6th century AD on the north coast of Cornwall near Perranzabuloe. (Cornish: 'Piran in the sand').

The journey was somewhat spectacular, as befits Irish saints, since it began with him being tossed over a cliff attached to a millstone, condemned to death by his heathen enemies.

The millstone, however, made an adequate boat or surfboard, and he crossed the seas safely.

A further legend has him cooking on a fire on his black hearthstone, from which a white metal flowed - he had smelted tin - and the black and white now form his flag.

There are other versions of all these stories!

(Robert Gribben - CAV 2014 Eaglehawk Brochure)



Remnants of St Piran's Oratory



St Piran's Cross near St Piran's Old Church

St Piran's Old Church Ruins



Agan Kernow

The book is available for purchase by CAV Members, relatives and friends.

This is a 262-page book of 76 stories by 51 authors from across the Cornish diaspora.

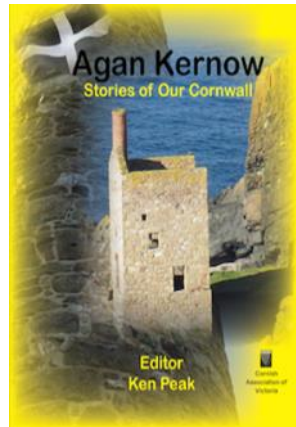
The purchase price is \$25

Australian plus the appropriate postage.

Overseas posting can be arranged - speak with Robyn Coates to arrange postage.

Brian Rollason, Ken Peak and Robyn Coates have copies for sale.

Their contact details are on page 2.



TROVE

If you have ever used the National Library of Australia collection, commonly known as Trove, you may be interested in the material below from its website.

The National Library is the repository of every publication in the country, and Trove holds the digital records of newspapers going back to the earliest publications of the NSW colony.

It holds in excess of six billion digital articles. Currently it receives about 22 million internet hits a year e.g. from academics, historians and people researching their families.

I am sure that most family historians will have discovered articles for their research and I for one use it so often.

The article below is from its website.

A Future for Trove

The Library has sufficient resources to maintain Trove until June 2023.

The future of Trove beyond July 2023 will be dependent upon available funds.

To achieve the full strategic vision it will require substantial investment.

More modest investment sustained over a longer term would enable achievement of the strategy at a measured pace.

In a limited funding environment, Trove may reduce to a service focused on the National Library of Australia's collections.

Without any additional funds, the Library will need to cease offering the Trove service entirely.

Trove's evolution reflects the opportunities of technological developments as well as demand from its users.

Trove has benefited from deliberate investment in building digital capability and collaborative partnerships with other collecting institutions.

These developments have attracted new audiences fuelling further demand for more digital capabilities and digital content.

Trove has received substantial support from both Government and the cultural sector.

Recognising the increasing costs of digital services and other pressures upon Library budgets, the Australian Government has allocated additional funds to support Trove since 2016-17.

This has enabled ongoing maintenance of the service, a new user interface, bug fixes and an expansion of Trove content.

In 2022-23, the Library will receive \$5.2 million to maintain the service and deal with pressing cyber-security risks.

This funding, while welcome, is not sufficient to modernise the service, or advance the Library's vision. Trove Partners also contribute to the operating costs of the service. Their contributions support 44% of the running costs.

However, this revenue is expected to decline as a result of fiscal pressure on the partner community and Trove's currently limited collaboration features, which do not include management of digital objects.

If this is of concern to you, I would suggest you write or send an email to the Minister for the Arts and/or your local member, supporting the benefits of Trove and requesting continued funding.

The Minister for the Arts
The Honorable Tony Burke MP
PO Box 156
Roselands NSW 2196
tony.burke.mp@aph.gov.au



PROVIDING FOR PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.— Rumor has revived (says the London correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald*) that an application will be made to Parliament for an allowance for Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. Some time ago it was officially declared that no separate establishment was contemplated for the second in succession to the throne; but the young Prince is getting on in years; he is now 24, and may reasonably be expected to prefer a life of greater freedom than he can enjoy under the parental roof. The Prince of Wales, like the rest of our aristocracy, has been hard hit by the agricultural depression, and very likely cannot well afford to start his eldest son in life at his own expense. His income for the Duchy of Cornwall alone is said to have fallen by something like £20,000. If the young prince receives an allowance from Government he will probably be created a peer at the same time.

DEATH OF AN OLD COLONIST.—The death of Mr Thomas Rowe, J.P., took place on Monday at his residence, Palmer-street, Fitzroy. The deceased was a native of Penzance, Cornwall, and was born in 1814, and was therefore 75 years of age. He was married three times, and leaves a widow and two sons. He occupied a seat at the Fitzroy council-table for many years, and was twice mayor of Fitzroy. He has adjudicated upon cases claiming the attention of the local bench for a period of many years, and was highly respected. He joined the Oddfellows' Lodge 38 years ago, and has been associated with it ever since, being a Past Grand Master of the order. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, and was very numerously attended by members of Oddfellows' Lodges with which deceased had been connected.

St Sampson: saints on the move

On the west bank of the Fowey River, the small parish of St Sampson with Golant lies at the southern end of the 'Saints' Way' trail from Padstow to Fowey.

In the sixth and seventh centuries this was the supposed route whereby scores of holy men and women crossed Cornwall from Wales on their way across the sea to Brittany.

By the mid-1800s it wasn't saints' feet that were heard tramping through the lanes of the parish at all hours of day or night.

Furthermore, now a quiet rural parish, St Sampson was not then, as might be expected, dominated by farming. In fact, the sound of tramping feet was more likely to have emanated from the hob-nailed boots of miners on their way to and from work.

A quarter of the parish's households in 1861 were getting their living from the mines.

One such household was found at Golant, where Samuel Netherton lived with his wife Catherine. Samuel and Catherine had four sons in the 1851 census and added four daughters over the next decade in a neat, if unintentional, symmetry.

Their youngest son was Henry, still at home and not apparently obtaining any schooling in 1861, when he was 11 years old.

By the time Henry was entering the labour market the local copper mines had begun to falter. Instead of following his father into the mines therefore, Henry became a farm servant at Lampetho just across the parish boundary in Tywardreath.

Marrying Elizabeth Pearse in 1875 and now an independent farm labourer, the couple went on to live at Polmear, near Par Beach.

A child born in Devon might suggest a little time working in that county before moving back to Tywardreath.

Despite farming being healthier than mining Henry died in 1889 aged 39.

The only other St Sampson child in our database hailed from a similarly sized family.

But William Phillips was the son of a farmer, who farmed 63 acres at Woodgate in the parish in 1851 before moving to take up the 97 acre Lawhibbet Farm next to the Iron Age fort of Castle Dore. Around 1870 however, William took ship for Canada.

In Middlesex, Ontario, he married a local girl and on her death married another Canadian woman – Annie Tidsbury from Manitoba – in 1883.

By 1890 the couple had moved across the border to Oregon in the States, where William Phillips settled, perhaps using the farming skills he'd learnt when growing up in St Sampson.

<https://bernarddeacon.com/2023/01/29/st-sampson-saints-on-the-move/>

St Michael's Mount: A life near the ocean wave

St Michael's Mount, where a Benedictine Priory was founded in the 1100s, had been granted in the previous century to the abbey of its much larger twin at Mont St Michel over the water in Normandy.

The monks helped sell St Michael's Mount as a centre of pilgrimage.

They collected an impressive set of relics and recorded three very convenient miracles in 1262.

Then they promulgated 'the legend that St Michael had made one of his three earthly appearances' on the Mount.

If that wasn't enough, St Michael's Mount was an obvious departure point for pilgrims wanting to visit Santiago de Compostela in Galicia.

The monks' little enterprise came to an end in 1425 when, in an early Brexit moment, their monastery was suppressed as an 'alien' institution and handed over to nuns.

A century later the Reformation removed the Mount entirely from religious ownership into the hands of the Crown.

It wasn't until the 1600s that a local family – the Bassets of Tehidy – became owners.

They were forced to sell it to the St Aubyn family in 1659 after being on the losing side in the civil war.

The St Aubyns, one of whom became Lord St Levan in 1887, took up residence on the Mount and transformed the former priory into a house in the eighteenth century.

Abraham Dusing's mate's certificate

It was in the 1700s too that the harbour was improved.

The village that huddled around it at the foot of the Mount was by 1861 mainly occupied by seafarers and fishermen.

Abraham Dusing was the son of a master mariner who had died in 1854 when Abraham was just four. His mother Alice then ran a boarding house in the village, while Abraham went to sea, obtaining his mate's certificate in 1872.

A few years later he emigrated to Australia, becoming a river boat captain at Echuca, Victoria, on the banks of the Murray River.

Mary Ann Matthews was also the child of a mariner from the village.

She didn't think of leaving home until well into her 30s, her father in the meantime turning to fishing to make his living.

Even then, after marrying Edward Jago, a master mariner, in 1885, Mary and Edward stayed with Mary's by now widowed mother in her house on the Mount.

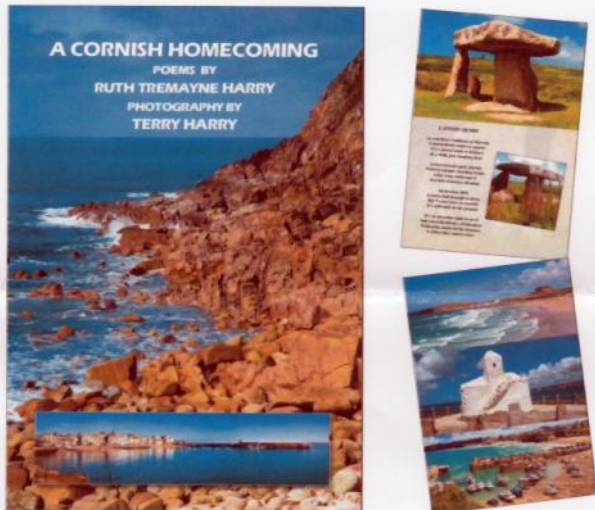
<https://bernarddeacon.com/2023/01/19/st-michaels-mount-a-life-near-the-ocean-wave/>

CORNISH TIDBITS

A NEW 2022 BOOK

BY CORNISH HUSBAND & WIFE
RUTH TREMAYNE HARRY & TERRY HARRY
FULL OF POEMS AND PHOTOS
OF CORNWALL & THE ISLES OF SCILLY

PLUS 4 PAGES ON A VISIT TO ANOTHER CELTIC NATION SCOTLAND



A beautiful book full of wonderful poems and photos.

It is printed on high gloss paper in Cornwall by Booths of Penryn, keeping it Cornish.

Ruth & Terry are both Cornish born and bred and have travelled recently to Scotland.

They reunited in 2020 after more than 50 years when they worked together in Truro.

The book is perfect bound full colour 60 pages with a 4 page board cover.

It is 235mm x 165mm size, costs £7.95 sterling plus postage.

To order in Canada & USA please email John Webb john954@sympatico.ca

For the rest of the World please email Terry Harry info@terryharry.info

Royal Cornwall Museum works with partners to develop future plans

Cornwall Council is providing initial transitional support while Royal Cornwall Museum reviews its business plan and applies for funding from partners to create a museum for the 21st Century.

Royal Cornwall Museum has been working with the strategic partners in the Cornwall Culture Investment Board and with Cornwall Museums Partnership to explore solutions that keep the museum's collections open to the public.

The Culture Investment Board brings Cornwall Council, Arts Council England, National Lottery

Heritage Fund and Historic England to coordinate cultural projects in Cornwall.

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/council-news/>

Project that transformed parks into vibrant community areas and wildlife havens wins international award

A project that has transformed parks and open spaces across Cornwall into vibrant community areas and wildlife havens has won a prestigious international award.

Making Space for Nature, a collaboration between Cornwall Council, Cormac and the University of Exeter, was crowned a winner in the Landscape Institute Awards 2022 in the 'Excellence in Biodiversity, Conservation and Enhancement' category.

Project Lead Melissa Ralph CMLI was thrilled to receive the award, on behalf of the team.

There were a record-breaking 200 entries for this year's awards, including 53 from international entrants. The judging panel selected 75 finalists and a total of 24 winners.

Making Space for Nature has transformed 34 hectares of urban green spaces in eight Cornish towns - Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Launceston, Liskeard, Newquay, Penryn and St Austell.

This great green infrastructure network provides buzzing hubs for wildlife and people and is recognised as part of Cornwall's nature recovery network.

The project has improved the ecological and social value of 27 urban greenspaces, including parks, small green spaces, road verges and closed churchyards. It has increased biodiversity in urban areas and will help to mitigate the effects of climate change by storing carbon and creating a more flood resilient landscape.

The project has also linked urban green spaces within the wider landscape for wildlife and for local communities.

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/council-news/>

Schoolchildren sing in Cornish to celebrate 20th anniversary since Kernewek was recognised as a minority language

leghes skol a wra kana yn Kernewek dhe solempnyha an 20ves pennbloodh a-dhia aswonvos Kernewek avel yeth minorita

(Schoolchildren sing in Cornish to celebrate 20th anniversary since Kernewek was recognised as a minority language)

Schoolchildren have been singing in Cornish as they celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Cornish language being officially recognised by the UK Government.

Children from eight schools sing 'Penn-bloodh Lowen Kernewek' (happy birthday/anniversary Cornish) in a special video, which has been produced by Golden Tree Productions to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Cornish language being officially recognised by the UK Government under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

Currently 26 schools, with over 4,000 pupils, are having fun with the Cornish language through the free Go Cornish for Primary Schools programme, commissioned by Cornwall Council.

Children from Trewirgie Infants and Nursery School in Redruth performed the song in front of parents, Cornwall councillors and special guests during a celebratory event at Kresen Kernow, which took place on Friday, November 4.

Thousands of languages around the world are at risk of disappearing, however some are in resurgence and Cornish (Kernewek) is recognised internationally for its successful ground-up revival.

There are now Cornish language books, films and an album sung almost entirely in Kernewek (Tresor by Gwenno) was nominated for this year's Mercury [Music] Prize.

Many businesses are using Cornish words in their marketing and branding, such as St Austell Brewery's Korev - the Cornish word for 'beer' - and more than 3,000 bilingual street signs are now in place across the Duchy.

It's not just children who are embracing Kernewek as more and more adults are also learning the language through classes.

New technology is making it easier for people to learn online, with more than 2 million searches of the online Cornish dictionary and over 1,500 people using the Memrise app to learn Cornish.

Over 20 years ago, people in Cornwall began to campaign to have the Cornish language officially recognised.

The secretary of state at the time announced on 5 November 2002 that after careful consideration and with the help of the results of an independent academic study on the language commissioned by the Government, it had been decided to recognise Cornish as falling under Part II of the Council of Europe's European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

The video and story can be found here:

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/council-news/environment-culture-and-planning/schoolchildren-sing-in-cornish-to-celebrate-20th-anniversary-since-kernewek-was-recognised-as-a-minority-language/>

UK space launch: Historic Cornwall rocket launch ends in failure

The first ever satellite mission launched from UK soil has ended in failure.

A jumbo jet operated by the American Virgin Orbit company carried a rocket out of Newquay, Cornwall, to release it high over the Atlantic Ocean. The rocket ignited and appeared to be ascending correctly. But word then came from the company that the rocket had suffered an "anomaly".

The satellites it was carrying could not be released and were lost.

The mission had been billed as a major milestone for UK space, marking the birth of a home-grown launch industry.

The ambition is to turn the country into a global player - from manufacturing satellites, to building rockets and creating new spaceports.

Rockets have been sent to space from the UK before, but not to put satellites in orbit. Those earlier efforts were part of military exercises or for atmospheric research, and the vehicles involved came straight back down.

Internationally renowned for making satellites of all sizes, the country's space industry has always had to send its products to foreign spaceports to get them into orbit.

Adding a launch capability means the sector will in future be able to do everything from first design through to mission operations.

More than 2,000 spectators and VIPs had gathered at Cornwall Newquay Airport to watch the 747 leave. They drifted away as news filtered through that something had gone wrong.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-64218883>

Cornwall farmers urged to open fields to 'gleaners' as demand grows

Farmers in Cornwall are being urged to open their crop fields to volunteers who collect leftover vegetables for food banks.

The Gleaning Cornwall Network said demand for donated food was "rising substantially" across the county.

Gleaning is the practice of collecting excess or leftover fresh food such as cabbages and potatoes. Volunteers collect the food and then distribute it to charities.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-cornwall-64542041>

Genealogy Relationship Chart

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Common Ancestor	Son or Daughter	Grandson or Daughter	Great Grandson or Daughter	2nd Great Grandson or Daughter	3rd Great Grandson or Daughter	4th Great Grandson or Daughter	5th Great Grandson or Daughter	6th Great Grandson or Daughter	7th Great Grandson or Daughter
2	Son or Daughter	Brother or Sister	Niece or Nephew	Grand Niece or Nephew	Great Grand Niece or Nephew	2nd Great Grand Niece or Nephew	3rd Great Grand Niece or Nephew	4th Great Grand Niece or Nephew	5th Great Grand Niece or Nephew	6th Great Grand Niece or Nephew
3	Grandson or Daughter	Niece or Nephew	First Cousin	First Cousin Once Removed	First Cousin Twice Removed	First Cousin Three Times Removed	First Cousin Four Times Removed	First Cousin Five Times Removed	First Cousin Six Times Removed	First Cousin Seven Times Removed
4	Great Grandson or Daughter	Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Once Removed	Second Cousin	Second Cousin Once Removed	Second Cousin Twice Removed	Second Cousin Three Times Removed	Second Cousin Four Times Removed	Second Cousin Five Times Removed	Second Cousin Six Times Removed
5	2nd Great Grandson or Daughter	Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Twice Removed	Second Cousin Once Removed	Third Cousin	Third Cousin Once Removed	Third Cousin Twice Removed	Third Cousin Three Times Removed	Third Cousin Four Times Removed	Second Cousin Five Times Removed
6	3rd Great Grandson or Daughter	2nd Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Three Times Removed	Second Cousin Twice Removed	Third Cousin Once Removed	Fourth Cousin	Fourth Cousin Once Removed	Fourth Cousin Twice Removed	Fourth Cousin Three Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Four Times Removed
7	4th Great Grandson or Daughter	3rd Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Four Times Removed	Second Cousin Three Times Removed	Third Cousin Twice Removed	Fourth Cousin Once Removed	Fifth Cousin	Fifth Cousin Once Removed	Fifth Cousin Twice Removed	Fifth Cousin Three Times Removed
8	5th Great Grandson or Daughter	4th Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Five Times Removed	Second Cousin Four Times Removed	Third Cousin Three Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Twice Removed	Fifth Cousin Once Removed	Sixth Cousin	Sixth Cousin Once Removed	Sixth Cousin Twice Removed
9	6th Great Grandson or Daughter	5th Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Six Times Removed	Second Cousin Five Times Removed	Third Cousin Four Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Three Times Removed	Fifth Cousin Twice Removed	Sixth Cousin Once Removed	Seventh Cousin	Seventh Cousin Once Removed
10	7th Great Grandson or Daughter	6th Great Grand Niece or Nephew	First Cousin Seven Times Removed	Second Cousin Six Times Removed	Third Cousin Five Times Removed	Fourth Cousin Four Times Removed	Fifth Cousin Three Times Removed	Sixth Cousin Twice Removed	Seventh Cousin Once Removed	Eighth Cousin

Instructions:

1. Select two people in your family and figure out which ancestor they have in common. For example, if you chose yourself and a first cousin, you would have a grandparent in common.
2. Look at the top row of the chart (in blue) and find the first person's relationship to the common ancestor.
3. Look at the far left column of the chart (in blue) and find the second person's relationship to the common ancestor.
4. Move across the columns and down the rows to determine where the row and column containing these two relationships (from #2 & #3) meet. This box is the relationship between the two individuals.