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CORNWALL

FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



WHEAL MARTYN MUSEUM

THE CORNWALL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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Opening Hours:

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Tuesday closed

Wednesday to Friday 11 am to 3 pm

Additionally, an evening session Thursday 6.30 to 9 pm is by appointment only and the first Saturday of the month 10 am to 1 pm

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Chairman's Report



It's a wet, August, Sunday morning in Cornwall as I write these words. The jet stream has shifted south causing a heat wave in the Mediterranean, and leaving us with changeable weather, which has included the terrific cloud burst that swamped the village of Coverack on the Lizard Peninsula. None of this has anything to do with family history but I thought I would set the scene

in a typically British manner.

I am pleased to report that the new website was successfully launched, with very few problems. We have had some feedback but there is always room for improvement so please let us know if you find any faults or have any suggestions to improve your interaction with it. We are currently upgrading our office/library computer infrastructure including expanding the memory on our database host site - which should make it less 'clunky' to use.

The committee's emphasis is now shifting towards adding the considerable amount of previously digitised data, onto the website. Over the last forty years, thanks to the fantastic efforts of legions of volunteers, we are blessed with a great deal of transcribed data on baptisms, marriages, burials, monumental inscriptions and more. We are now checking through these records to ensure that our website data is accurate and to add any additional information that may have been recorded but not uploaded due to a shortage of space or time.

If anyone would like to help with this then please contact the society secretary. You can work in our offices or at home in which case we would simply send electronic copies of the handwritten records and an Excel template on which to add the details. Once complete the returned data will be verified and then uploaded to the database. Interestingly we have had to start a major photographic exercise to digitise some of our records. This is because many of the older documents were written on foolscap paper that cannot be scanned on a modern A4 copier.

We are also using a similar process to index the vast amount of information that resides in past copies of our journal. Details like names, occupations, places etc. will be placed on a searchable index to enable straightforward access to the details.

As you are aware the committee and library researchers are all volunteers and I would like to express my gratitude for all their efforts and commitment. Their enthusiasm and dedication keeps the society going and helps push our objectives forward.

Our AGM will be held on the 4th November at the County Arms, in Truro, and, if you are free why not come and meet the team and our new President, Ed Rowe, you will be most welcome.

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All submissions by November 6

email (preferred) to: editor@cornwallfhs.com

(Send text as Word documents with minimal formatting and pictures as separate attachments in jpeg format) or post to: the editor at CFHS headquarters

Obituaries

LADY MARY HOLBOROW

It is with great sadness that I have to report the death of our former president Lady Mary Holborow.

Lady Mary, kindly accepted our invitation to be our President in 2011 and for the next four years used her unique talents, and connections, to help the society move forward. Her wisdom and guidance was much appreciated as was her shrewd and often witty contributions at our AGM's.

As we know, Lady Mary has been a formidable presence in Cornish Life for many years. As a former Lord Lieutenant she represented the Royal family, in the



Duchy, and held numerous other high level appointments that allowed her to bring considerable influence, to bear, in support to her wide range of interests. The Cornish community's gratitude and appreciation for her efforts was clearly demonstrated at her memorial service, which was held in, a packed, Truro Cathedral.

Lady Mary, who was not Cornish by birth, will be fondly remembered by many in Cornwall for her lifelong interest in Cornish affairs and her very down to earth manner that allowed her to empathise with the whole community. She will be sadly missed.

Dr Francis Elliott DUNSTAN (1936-2017)

By Lorna Leadbetter (06343)

I remember the day I met Francis. It was in 1997, shortly after he became chairman of the London Cornish Association for the first time. Although I had lived in London since 1960 I didn't know the LCA existed, and it was thanks to the CFHS that I discovered the LCA had just set up a Family History Group (which I joined immediately). What I remember is a man who, despite an unimpressive appearance, was totally at ease chairing an all-day event complete with a pasty lunch. He gave me such a warm and friendly welcome that I felt at home with him, all the more so because of his wonderful Cornish accent, the like of which I hadn't heard and didn't expect to hear in London.

Kath Slatter also remembers the first time she met Francis in 1994, when he joined the Thames Valley Cornish Association. He struck her as a somewhat strange person, wearing a French beret, a long coat and black-rimmed glasses. She soon found that there was more to Francis than his appearance; over the years they developed a warm and special friendship,

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visiting Cornwall and holidaying together in UK and France. They planned to spend two weeks in York this summer but it was not to be as he was taken ill and rushed to hospital after the booking was made. Kath has provided me with some background information about Francis to enable me to write this tribute.

So who was this Dr Dunstan, known to some as Francis and to others as Elliott? He was born at Rame Terrace, near Penryn, the son of Alonzo James and Lilian (nee Tyacke) Dunstan. Even at his junior school (Halwin, between Wendron, Porkellis and Carnkie) he was identified as possible university material. He duly passed the 11+ exam and went on to attend Falmouth Grammar School. There he found that he was the oldest but also the smallest boy in his class, and not very good at sports (out first ball in cricket, couldn't get the hang of swimming, not happy with athletics). However, the ball was in the other court when it came to academic subjects. He studied and passed ten O levels, then took maths, physics and chemistry at A level before

going to Birmingham University to read his favourite subject, chemistry, gaining his doctorate some years later, and developing an interest in spectroscopy. He was a member of the Royal Society of Chemistry for 50 years.

Francis's first and only employer was Perkin Elmer at Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, a worldwide company which (to use its own words) 'brings together innovative technologies and application expertise to help scientists and clinicians address daunting scientific challenges.' He started as an infrared application chemist, and later became a product specialist. His work required him to travel extensively, to almost every country in the world, with India becoming his favourite. In these days when people take changing jobs every few years for granted, it is very unusual to stay with a company for the whole of a working career. Dr Dunstan was a very unusual person.

Work aside, Francis had many interests. Coming from a musical family, he loved to sing and like

'out first ball in cricket, couldn't get the hang of swimming, not happy with athletics'

his father had a bass voice. One of his half-brothers taught him to play the piano, then another half-brother introduced him to the organ, which became his favourite instrument. At Edgcombe Methodist Chapel (which the family attended), Francis was allowed as a child to practise the organ for five shillings (25p) a year. He attended Methodist churches wherever he happened to be, including 'Meth Soc' at university. On a work visit to Trinidad, he was the only white face in the congregation on Sunday. When he moved to High Wycombe he joined the Wesley church and played the organ at no fewer than seven churches around the area, as well as singing in choirs. He became a church steward in 2010 and senior steward the following year, while continuing to play the organ. A few years ago he started to become aware of a problem in his ears, which meant he could no longer properly hear the notes produced by his mouth and fingers. For someone

to whom music meant so much, this worsening condition was devastating and a source of great sadness and frustration for him. Despite Francis's lack of prowess on the sports field, he loved to walk, the Lake District being one of his favourite locations. Recently however, this activity also began to present challenges as his legs became stiffer and ached more.

Francis's contributions to the London Cornish Association, the Thames Valley Cornish Association and the Cornwall Family History Society are legendary. He served as chair of the LCA twice, and also as the hon. gen. sec., more recently combining the two offices as no-one else was willing to assume either role. He also held various positions in the TVCA. And who can forget his input at CFHS AGMs? Whether he was asking a question (and he asked lots!), or chairing a session or proposing a vote of thanks, he knew exactly what to say and, while never at a

loss for words, never went on for too long. Above all, he never lost his temper and was never rude or undiplomatic. He also gave the occasional talk, my favourite being about the Cornish dialect and accent. How I wish I had recorded them. He became vice-president of the CFHS in 2010. Two years earlier he received the Paul Smales Award for Services to Cornish People outside of Cornwall, of which he was, quite justifiably, very proud.

We will all miss Francis enormously, from both the personal and association/society viewpoints. He was one of the kindest people I have ever met, and would go out of his way to help you if he could; and even if he couldn't help he would try. It grieved me immensely that because of an accident I was unable to attend either of his memorial services, one in his home town of High Wycombe and one in his Cornish home Methodist chapel at Edgcombe where, at his request, his ashes are now buried with those of his mother. May you rest in peace, dear friend.

Coming Home

A tribute to Francis Elliot Dunstan by Jo Mary Connelly

'Ullo, me ansum', Peter said,
And opened up the gate.
'We didn't expect you quite so soon,
Still, better'n bein' late.

No need to "Take the Chair" - just sit!
At last you can be free.
Take off that heavy chain - relax -
Enjoy your cup of tea.

You've worked hard enough. Rest up a bit,
Catch up with ev'ryone.
There's no use frettin' now you're 'ere
'Bout jobs you aven't done.

No more reports as Gen'ral Sec.
Your Chairman's work is done
And Fam'ly Hist'ry, lectures, talks.
It's time you had some fun

You've timed it well, 'tis pasty day -
And do not ask, "Whose make?"
No shop-bought 'ere! They Cornish maids
Soon taught us 'ow to bake.

There's top or side crimp, take your pick,
They're all the same inside
Made to our perfect recipe.
We call it "Cornwalls Pride".

For crowst, there's saffron cake and splits
With jam and clotted cream.
Hog's pudden, pilchards, rhubarb tart
Will be tomorrow's theme.

Your mansion's in the southwest wing
Past Somerset and Dev'n.
Right down the end. Yes, that's the place
You Cornish know as heav'n.

As choirmaster and organist,
You offered up your best:
Recitals, anthems, introits, hymns,
So please enjoy your rest.

Spectrometers you will not need
To occupy your hands.
You like pipe organs - we've the best!
AND brass and silver bands!

But you've regained your perfect pitch
In hearing and in voice,
So join the heavenly chorus, boy,
And make our hearts rejoice!

Through ling and heather on the moor
At last you're free to roam;
You'll walk the cliffs and smell the sea.
Yes, Cornwall calls you home!



PAUL BREWER

A past Chairman Paul **BREWER** died on Sunday 18th, June he was a few days from his 80th birthday. Our condolences go to his family.



A GRAVE

By Sheila Peters (11025)

We have volunteered in the Cornwall Family History Society's research centre for several years, and one Saturday recently met Colin Trebilcock. Following a conversation we volunteered to help with the monumental inscription project – still trying to work out how that happened! It may not be something everyone would feel comfortable doing, but we have found it fascinating and fun. At the moment we are taking photographs of headstones to match the inscriptions listed on the database.

We had noticed that some of the headstones had symbols on them, and assumed that some related to the occupation of the individual – an anchor for a sailor, a wheat sheaf for a farmer etc – while others were just decorative (doves, cherubs, etc). Whilst photographing at Mylor Churchyard we became aware of the letters IHS on one stone. We first checked that they were not the initials of the person on the headstone, and then realised that they were on a number of graves. We tried to work out what they stood for. 'In Here Sleeps' perhaps? Or 'In Heaven Surely'? Many other less serious possibilities occurred to us before we decided to ask Google and Wikipedia. It turns out that IHS are the first three letters in the Greek spelling of Jesus. Delving further we found that these symbols, particularly on Victorian graves, mean something.

So far we have identified the following.

Arch or gate: victory of life or victory in death.

Celtic cross: eternity.

Cherubs' heads: the soul.

Clasped hands: a close bond that lasts beyond death

Daisy: innocence.

Grapes: Christ, blood of Christ, the last supper, Christianity.

Holly: foresight, some believed it protected graves from lightning.

Ivy: friendship, fidelity, evergreen memories, immortality.

Laurel: distinction, heroism.

Lily of the valley: purity and humility.

Palm: triumph of life over death through resurrection.

Pyramid: a pyramid-shaped tombstone prevented the devil reclining on the grave.

Rose: love, beauty, hope and goodness.



UPWARD POINTING FINGER



CLASPED HANDS



DAISY



GRAPES



CHERUB'S HEADS



LILLY OF THE VALLEY

MATTER



and Lynda Quee (11100)

Sheaf of wheat: someone dying later in life.

Upward pointing finger: life after death, ascension into heaven.

Urn: mourning, body as the vessel of the soul.

Draped urn: death of an older person.

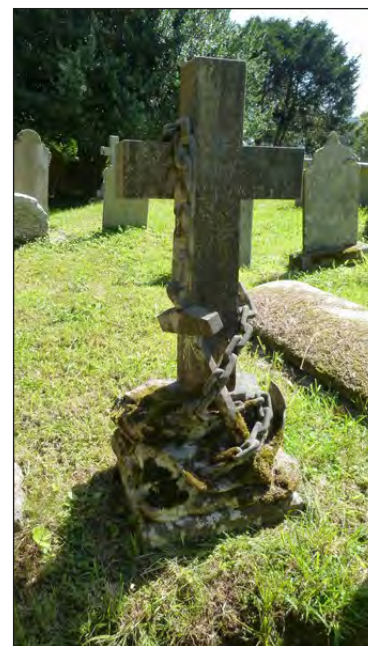
Wreath: victory in death.

And the anchor? It can be an indication of a sailor, but also hope and life eternal.

Now when we go grave hunting, we are on the lookout for images we have not found before. Some people collect stamps, some beer mats, but thanks to Colin we are now collecting headstone symbols – much to the amusement, and bewilderment, of our family.



PYRAMID



THE ANCHOR



THE ANCHOR



PALM



DRAPED URN



CELTIC CROSS



ARCH OR GATE



GRAPES



ROSE



URN

WHEAL MARTYN MUSEUM



By Nanette Tonkin 08974

The museum is an English Heritage Scheduled Ancient Monument, situated on the B3274 outside of St Austell, and maintains an archive of the China Clay Industry which includes a wealth of information. From 'Pit View' it is possible to view a huge, working clay pit. Arrive at the right time and you can observe – and hear – blasting. From a safe distance!

A visitor can learn about the discovery of china clay, the working practices involved in its extraction and processing, and the lives of the men, women and children employed in the industry. If this includes one or more of your ancestors a visit may prove to be a rewarding learning experience.

Unfortunately, the 5 statues shown on our cover have been reduced to 3. As a result of vandalism during the Easter weekend this year the kettle boy has disappeared and the bal maiden was severely damaged.

WEBSITE and DATABASE UPDATE

The new website has been up and running for just over two months. The society is very pleased with the product and there has been good feedback from members. The development team is extremely satisfied but there is always room for improvement so let us know if you have any ideas.

The society is now moving more of its development efforts into the database. By utilizing the Excel format we now have a greater flexibility for data input. It is hoped to use volunteers to create, edit, and verify various sources of data by emailing them the relevant documents. At this point the society wishes to apologize to those members who offered their services from our June journal volunteers appeal. We are amiss in not replying to your enquiry sooner. Could you please contact the office again.

After many years of stagnation, records are now being added to the database. In this quarter Crowan Parish Monumental Inscriptions have been added, as well as MI photographs for St Eval. The Oath Roll database is now live on the home page as part of the 'Surname Search' results. The Oath Roll extended data set will be available by the end of this month as part of the research database and 'Membership—Free Content for Members'.

For those who have ventured into the 'Journal Index', as part of 'Miscellaneous Searches', you will note that only the first 31 journals have been catalogued. The June journal was No 164
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hence there is a large backlog. There is an immense amount of information within these journals and it is intended to make them more readily available for research.

We have also managed to add the Female Convict Records which is covered elsewhere in this journal.

As a reminder for those CFHS Members who have only the basic membership plan it is possible to access the research database on a free one day taster.

Colin Trebilcock (23467)

ADDENDUM MARCH JOURNAL

March's Journal incorrectly identified an individual on the Saltash War Memorial.

The **COCKING** should have been:
Harold Charles **COCKING**, Maj, 161992, East
Yorkshire Regiment, 11 Jun 1944.

CORNWALL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING

4th November 2017



It is that time of year again for our annual get together.

This year we will be reverting to a daytime AGM at the County Arms, Highertown, Truro, TR1 3PY.

The day will start at 10.00am with refreshments ready to start the AGM at 10.30am which will be followed by lunch. A lunch menu will be sent to those people who book to come, this will need to be filled in and returned here to us as the County Arms have

asked for the full menu in advance.

We have two exceptional speakers:

Lesley Trotter – who will be giving us a talk on Miners wives who had been left behind.

Roddas Cream – a talk on the history and making of one of the oldest dairy producers in Cornwall (maybe they might bring a sample).

The cost for the full day is £25.00,

which includes refreshment, AGM, lunch and speakers.

There is no cost for the AGM only, though a small donation for refreshments would be appreciated.

If you wish to stay at the County Arms you will need to organize this separately. This can be done by telephoning 01872 273972 or by emailing countyarms@staustellbrewery.co.uk

Cornish Families in France

By Fred Westlake (22050)

During a recent visit to the Auvergne in central France it was suggested by our friend, Christian **GRENOUILLET** that a visit to the Chateau Dauphin and its mining museum might be a worthwhile and so it proved to be.

The chateau is some twenty kilometres west of Clermont Ferrand in the town of Pontgibaud. Two guided tours are on offer, one to the chateau, the other of the mining museum. The museum is small, but very well laid out, and yes there is a model of a Cornish pumping engine! The tour guide was very informative and I was lucky enough to have my son Tim to translate for me. The metals mined in the district were predominantly lead, zinc and silver and workings date back to pre-Roman times.

MODEL OF CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE IN MUSEUM

When the tour guide found that I had worked briefly in the Cornish mines she told us that there had been a sizeable Cornish community in Pontgibaud. They had not mixed with the the local people, probably due to language difficulties, and they had their own school and church. There was a Cornish presence in the district from about 1830 to around 1900. The decision of the French government to cease using silver in coinage led to a fall in demand for silver and the eventual closure of the mines.

She said that there were several Cornish graves in the local cemetery and insisted on showing us the way through the town and to the location of the graves. It is interesting that on two of the tombstones a parish of origin is mentioned, Mylor and St Agnes. The inscriptions tell of mining accidents in two cases.

It is the custom in France to place flowers on the graves of friends and relatives on All Saints Day. Some are artificial, designed to last the year through, and one can see that the Cornish graves have not been omitted and have the local people to thank for their kindness. The inscriptions on some stones were covered with lichens and difficult to read, but I hope to return to make a full record of this small part of Cornwall in France.



Cornish cousins from New Zealand

By Ian Bell 16659



Clive and Pippa Smith with Ian Bell in the research library.

Clive and Pippa **SMITH** are keen genealogists who live in New Zealand. They both knew that their ancestors had originally emigrated from Cornwall and their researches suggested that both of their family lines led back to the **GUMMOW** family of St Columb Minor, near Newquay. They arranged a visit to our research library, in Truro, whilst they were undertaking an extended tour of Europe.

Pippa had traced her line back to an Elizabeth **GUMMOE** who was baptised in St Columb Minor on 11 November 1711. Clive had traced his line back to an Honor **GUMMOW** who was baptised on 5 September 1813 in St Columb Minor.

By tracing Clive's line back further through William

GUMMOW (1779), William **GUMMOW** (1742) we came to Maugan **GUMMOE** who was baptised at St Columb Minor on 11 December 1714.

The parish records show that this Maugan **GUMMOE** is the brother of the above Elizabeth **GUMMOE** and that their parents were Maugan and Elizabeth **GUMMOE**. This therefore makes Pippa and Clive seventh Cousins.

Pippa and Clive were delighted to discover the connection and I think it is amazing that these Cornish family lines should re-converge, on the other side of the world, three hundred years later.

FREE RECORDS ADDED TO OUR WEBSITE

Female Convicts sent to Tasmania

During the latter part of 2014, the society was approached by the Female Convict Research Centre in Tasmania asking if we would consider helping them with their project. They had the names of a number of Cornish female convicts on their database and wanted our help in tracing their Cornish roots.

A list of these convicts was provided to us and our research volunteers began the task of trying to identify their families, and also providing trial information. Not all of the women could be traced, so the information on each one varies.

The project has now been completed

and a list of these convicts can be found by following the 'Free Content' link at the top of the home page on our website.

If you recognise any of the names on the list and would like a **FREE** copy of the relevant sheet, please contact secretary@cornwallfhs.com, and we will arrange for this to be emailed to you. This is available to both members and non-members. Copies of the research sheets are also available to view in our library.

Female Convict Research Centre, Tasmania

Once you've received the research sheet, additional information on each convict can be found on the Female Convict Research Centre's website:

<http://www.femaleconvicts.org.au/>

Access to this website is **FREE**, but you will need to create a log in and then follow the link 'Search for convicts'.

The FCRC has recently received an award for community service, education and training and justice and tourism. Like us, they consist of a group of volunteers and they have worked tirelessly to produce an excellent website which contains details of over 12,500 female convicts. It's a wonderful resource and even if you haven't found any female convicts in your family, is well worth a look as it also includes a wealth of historical information.

We are currently working on a project for the Cornish male convicts that were sent to Van Diemen's Land.



Photo top left:- Colette McAlpine
Vice President of the FCRC at the
Cascades Open Day

Photo bottom left:- FCRC seminar
at Hobart Town hall, Oct 2016

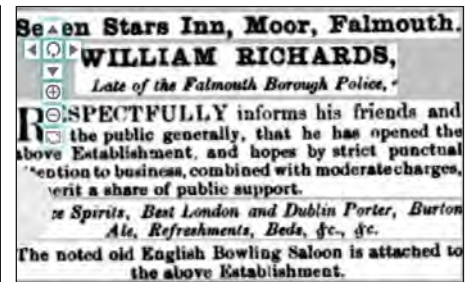


THE SEVEN STARS FALMOUTH

By Margaret Fleet (23754)



Decorated for coronation of Edward and Alexandra 1902



PINT
PULLING
PRIEST

In the centre of Falmouth, on The Moor, there is a public house called The Seven Stars. It is of great interest not only because it has been a pub since the mid-1800s and retains many original features, but also because seven generations of the same family have served as its licensees.

Records show that in 1866 William **RICHARDS** became the landlord of The Seven Stars. He was born on 7 June 1816 in Mawnan and married Jane **DUNSTAN** on 24 October 1840 at Perranarworthal. Prior to becoming an innkeeper, William had various occupations. In both the 1841 and 1851 censuses he was a cordwainer (or shoemaker) living at Perran Well, Perranarworthal, but by the time of the 1861 census he was a policeman living in Market Street Falmouth.

When he took over the pub in 1866 he put a notice in the local paper, *Lake's Falmouth Packet & Cornwall Advertiser* which read 'William Richards late of the Falmouth Borough Police respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened the above establishment.' Although he had been in the police he certainly did not keep to the law when he was a landlord. In 1873 there was an article in the local paper reporting that he had been fined 11s 6d for permitting gaming in the Seven Stars Inn, and in 1874 he was fined for opening illegally on Christmas Day!

In September 1875 his wife Jane died. Two years later, on Sunday 25 November 1877, William married again, this time to Charlotte Ann **WATERS**. Tragically, the very next day William died. According to one report he died 'while wiping a table' and another report stated 'he fell suddenly down while standing in the passage of his house'. An inquest found that he had died of apoplexy. His widow Charlotte then took over as landlady and in the 1881 census she was living there with Jane Dunstan **RICHARDS**, aged 13, who is described as 'Grandchild'. Jane was the daughter of William and Jane's son Hugh.

Charlotte died in 1888 at the age of 57 and in the 1891 census Jane had become the landlady. She was now

Jane Dunstan **DINNIS**, having married John **DINNIS** in 1889. Living with her was her 9-year-old daughter Gladys **DINNIS** and her 21-year-old brother Hugh Dunstan **RICHARDS** who is described as 'Lodger'. Her husband was away in the Royal Navy.

In 1898 Jane's brother Hugh Dunstan **RICHARDS** became the landlord. At that time the pub was split into two parts, with the beer and stout sales occupying one side and an oyster bar the other. The cash price list he had printed shows a photograph of Hugh resplendent in the centre of an oyster! The original marble slab where they would shuck and serve the oysters is still in the pub today. Hugh would collect the oysters himself from the local fishermen and also sent oysters up country on the train for immediate delivery.

In 1903 Hugh married Maud Mary **BENNETTS**. She already had a son, Charles Edgar **BENNETTS** (b 30 June 1902). In the 1911 census Hugh was still the landlord living with Maud, 8-year-old stepson Charles Edgar and 7-year-old daughter Hilda Maud. Hugh died in 1927 and his widow Maud became the licensee and then after her death in 1944 her son Charles Edgar **BENNETTS** took over.

Charles had a son, John Barrington **BENNETTS**, born 7 August 1932. Charles died in 1975 and his son, who was always known as Barrington, became the landlord. In 1991, at the age of 60, Barrington was ordained as a priest and subsequently acquired fame as one of the country's few pint-pulling priests. To celebrate his 70th birthday and 10 years of being ordained he was even featured in a cartoon in *The Beano* comic. Revd Barrington **BENNETTS** died on 24 December 2011 and the family connection continues to date with the current landlady who is his grand-daughter Amy.

There cannot be many public houses with such long-standing family connections and it is well worth a visit if you are ever in Falmouth.

Albert Edward Hacker - Politician

By Ted Ballantyne



Thanks to:- City of Toronto Archive,
Globe and Mail Fonds, 1266, Item 15473.

My great-grandfather, Albert Edward **HACKER**, was born in Port Hope, Ontario on 7 June 1868, the youngest of six children born to Henry **HACKER** and Sarah Ann **OSBORNE**. His father was born in Poundstock, Cornwall in 1828 and, at the age of six, came to Prince Edward Island with the family of his half-brother, Thomas. There he learned the trade of shipbuilding and in 1850, at the age of 25 married 15-year-old Sarah **OSBORNE**. By the time of the 1861 census they had arrived in Port Hope, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, about 100 kilometres east of Toronto.

Henry died on 18 December 1906, at the age of 82. Sarah survived him, dying on 24 June 1917, at age 82. They are buried in the Union Cemetery in Port Hope.

An interesting article appeared in a Charlottetown newspaper, *The Guardian*, on 13 July 1904. The headline reads 'ISLAND MAN GETS A FORTUNE'. According to the article, Henry **HACKER** of Port Hope had recently been advised that he was the heir to a large fortune in Marhamchurch, England as a result of the death of his grandfather some 74 years prior. Since Henry was confined to his bed due to a 'paralytic stroke' it was decided that Henry's son, Albert, would go to England to represent his father. The article stated the inheritance was \$900,000. The article listed Henry's children as possible heirs. The article also referenced those **HACKERs** still in Prince Edward Island,

although it is unclear as to whether they expected any of the windfall. Unfortunately, research has not been able to confirm this and, according to Henry's will, his estate was valued at \$6,000 at the time of his death.

Albert entered the printing trade at the age of 14, according to his obituary (found on the Orange Orders website). He eventually moved to Toronto where he worked for a publishing house for 19 years. While there he became a member of the Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91 and the Toronto Trades and Labour Council. There he fought for shorter working days for its members. In 1905 he left the printing trade after receiving his commission to serve as a provincial liquor licence inspector.

In 1917 he was appointed as an election officer, with responsibility for collecting the votes of Canadian men and women on active service overseas for the December 1917 federal election. After that he remained in Europe studying the operation of public utilities and transportation services. On his return to Toronto in 1918 he became a real estate broker.

Prior to going overseas he made a failed attempt to be elected as a school trustee for Toronto's Ward 5. He ran again, unsuccessfully, for the position of alderman in 1920 before finally winning the ward in the 1921 election. After three years as alderman, he was elected to the Board of Control in 1924. He held that position until 1929, and at one point was deputy mayor. In 1930 he ran for mayor, but lost. He was elected to a final term on the Board of Control in 1931.

He was an Anglican, a Liberal and a member of various benevolent and fraternal organizations, including the Orange Order, the Masons, the Sons of Canada and the Goodfellowship Club. On 20 March 1888, he married 19-year-old Hannah Maude **RAY** in Port Hope. She was the daughter of William Carpenter **RAY** and Susannah **STEVENSON**, who farmed in Clark Township in Durham County. The couple had four children: Bertha Maude (1888-1960); Albert Henry (1890-1959); Edith May (1894-1986); and Iona Ruth (1897-1980).

My favorite memory of my great-grandfather occurred in the early 1950s when the family watched the Toronto Orange Parade on University Avenue. My great-grandfather led the parade riding a white horse dressed as King Billy (William of Orange). Albert died on 13 August 1956 at the age of 88. Maude predeceased him, dying at the age of 68 on 24 October 1937. Both are buried in the Union Cemetery, Port Hope.

Bertha married 23-year-old Sydney Garnet **TAYLOR** on 12 July 1912. The couple lived with Albert and were childless. They were both killed in a car accident on 30 January 1961. Albert Henry moved to Chicago, Illinois in 1927 where he married Myrtle Hannah **ROBINSON**. They had two children, Jean Alberta (1938-2001) and Albert Eugene (1945-living). At some point Albert and Myrtle divorced as he married a lady by the name of Lean Laura **SPIECE** in 1951. Albert Henry died at the age of 69 on 28 December 1959 and is buried in Chicago's Graceland Cemetery.

Iona married 31-year-old Leon **IPEQUENAT** of Kitchener, who was ten years her senior, on 26 April 1919 in Brantford, Ontario. He was a medical student at the time and later became Medical Officer of Health for the City of Toronto in the 1950s. They had one daughter, Ruth. After Leon's retirement, the couple moved to Kitchener, Ontario. Leon died in 1975 at the age of 87 and Iona in 1980, at age 83. They are buried with Leon's parents George Albert **PEQUENAT** and Alfreta Wilhelmina **GAUKLE** in Kitchener's Mount Hope Cemetery.

At the age of 25, Edith married David Frank Scott **BALLANTYNE** on 18 December 1918 in Toronto. They had one son, Albert Edward Hacker **BALLANTYNE**, born 15 December 1921. David died on 13 January 1976 and Edith, at the age of 92, on 19 May 1986. They are buried in the Union Cemetery, Port Hope. Their son, Albert died on 11 July 2011. He and his wife are also buried in the Union Cemetery.

Contact: Ted Ballantyne, or more formally – Albert Edward Hacker Ballantyne Junior.
tedballantyne@rogers.com

CAN ANYONE IDENTIFY THIS HOUSE ?



By Philip Jeffery

I am trying to write a brief history of my Australian family and would like to be able to commence with a photograph of the family home in Cornwall.

My great grandfather Philip **JEFFERY** (born 27 August 1820) of Madron, with his bride Susanna **MARTIN**, boarded the sailing ship 'General Hewitt' on 24 July 1848 to sail from Falmouth to Australia.

I have been informed that the upper right-hand windowsill of

the family home is (or was) engraved with 'Jeffery's in the Vale'. Various localities in Cornwall are mentioned eg Kimberley Park Falmouth, Madron and Treerife. Regrettably no street name or house number!

Any help would be appreciated.

Contact: Philip Jeffery
philipkjeffery@gmail.com

Letter from down under

Hi Everyone

We are reflecting on our holiday in the UK after returning home to Australia in early June.

One of the highlights of our trip was the morning spent with the volunteers at the Cornwall Family History Society. You were all so kind and helpful in our quest to find more information about our family tree. You were all very generous with your time and we had so much fun.

We all loved Cornwall where our ancestor, Samuel Beale **PRIOR** was a farmer. He arrived in Adelaide, Australia, in 1847 with his wife Jane. Samuel became famous in Australia with his development of Barley called 'Prior Barley' used for brewing beer! His son, Samuel Henry, one of 11 children, became owner and editor of the *Bulletin* newspaper.

We all have a great interest in this side of our family and have joined the CFHS.

With many thanks
and Kind Regards

Ken and Bev Prior

Jackie Prior

Chris Gates

John and Sue Prior

MORTIMORE OF DEVON

By Nanette Tonkin (08974)

I am seeking descendants of Charles and Mary **MORTIMORE** of Sheepstor, Devon. Their son, Reginald Charles **MORTIMORE**, married Margaret **RUNDLE** in Plymouth, in December 1914. They had a son, Reginald Rundle **MORTIMORE**, who was born in Plymouth, in October 1915.

Family photograph albums have recently come into my possession and I would like to pass these to members of the family. If you have a connection to the **MORTIMORE** family, please contact me. Thank you.

Contact: nan@ntonkin7.plus.com

THE COLE FAMILY Perranuthnoe

By A.L.Williams

NB. Photographs of the plaque and crest provided by Mike & Barbara Ball



The COLE family plaque



The COLE family crest

Part 1 - The Family Plaque

At the end of the 18th century The COLE family were in residence in Perranuthnoe and in the parish church of St Piran there are a number of plaques dedicated to this family, whose fame was spread far beyond the County of Cornwall. The primary plaque is dedicated to the family and bears the COLE family crest.

The text on the plaque reads as follows:-

SACRED

To the memory of Humphry Cole, of Marazion, Gent
who died December 14th 1775, Aged 45 Years

And Phillis his Wife, who died January 25th 1800, Aged 67
Years and buried in this Church Yard

The Survivors of 13 Children erect this stone to express their affectionate remembrance of a Father, whom it was a heavy

misfortune to lose in early life, and their love and gratitude to the best of Mothers for her tender and judicious care during a widowhood of Twenty Five Years.

Also to the Memory

of Humphry their eldest son, who died at Jamaica
having served as an Officer in the 79th Regiment of Foot
And of Francis, who having served his Country with
distinguished zeal and ability died Commander of
H.M. Frigate La Revolutionnaire
aged 38 Years, and lies buried at St Hilary

Also of Amy, Widow of Major T. Cresswell,
of the R. Marines who died at
Oxford January 2nd 1807, Aged 45 Years, and lies buried in
Exeter College Chapel

And of Frances, Widow of Captain P.T. Bover of the R.N.
And of Harriet, who died May 17th 1807, both lying buried near the Remains of their Parents. Also of two other Daughters, who died in Infancy and are buried near the Communion Table of the Church.

The plaque does not cover the full extent of the family, which is as follows :-

Humphry **COLE**, bap 8 December 1730, and Phillis **COLE** (née **MAUGHAM**), bap 17 December 1732

Sons		Daughters	
Humphry	18 January 1756	Phillipa	1 May 1755
John	10 June 1758	Amy	27 Nov. 1761
Francis	10 March 1760	Catherine	15 Sept. 1763
Henry	3 March 1765	Catherine	1 Dec. 1768
Samuel	28 Nov. 1766	Kitty	9 July 1771
Christopher	17 June 1770	Frances	3 March 1773
		Harriet	7 July 1774

NB. All dates are baptismal dates registered at St Hilary.

Burke's Peerage of 1862 makes reference to 'COLE of Marazion' confirming that Humphry (snr) died in 1777 and that Phillis died in 1800. According to the peerage the ancestors of Humphry include the **NOYE** family of Carnanton and Lord **SANDYS** of the Vyne.

The **COLE** family were close friends of the **PELLEW** family and reference is made to them by Edward **PELLEW**, (later Viscount **PELLEW**), in his biography. Edward **PELLEW** and Francis (Frank) **COLE** served as midshipmen together becoming firm friends. Edward was present at the death of Francis.

Humphry (snr) appears to have been an attorney by profession as his name regularly appears on legal documents including those pertaining to the construction of the road from Falmouth to Marazion.

The register of the Mayors of Marazion indicate that Humphry (snr) served as Mayor of Marazion on four occasions, 1745, 1754, 1768 and 1775.

Humphry and Phillis **COLE** were married, and all their children baptised, at St Hilary. This would indicate that prior to moving to Perranuthnoe in 1765 the family lived in St Hilary, which was home of the **MAUGHAM** family. It is probable that St Piran was administered by a curate who could only perform marriages and burials. For the baptisms a return to St Hilary, which presumably had a vicar, would have been necessary.

The **COLE** family resided at a house named 'Uthnoe Veor' in Perranuthnoe which is close to the church of St Piran. This was leased for 99 years from Sir George **TREVALYAN** of Nettlecombe, Somerset, on 1 November 1765, but the lease was cancelled on 24 August 1800 by Rev. John **COLE** DD following the death of his mother. It appears that Sir Christopher **COLE** KCB RN then purchased Uthnoe Veor which he then passed onto his brother Rev. Samuel **COLE** DD.

Uthnoe Veor appears to be the principal property of an estate called 'Watty's Tenements' which includes 'a messuage and lands with common pasture on Uthnoe Down'. The name derives from that of a previous tenant William **WATTY**.

The eldest son Humphry **COLE** is recorded on the plaque as being an officer in the 79th Regiment of Foot, (RoF),

and dying in Jamaica. In the Burke's Peerage he is given the rank of Major.

John **COLE** joined the church and during the American war for independence he served in the Royal Navy as a chaplain on HMS Royal Oak. On leaving the Royal Navy he became Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, and as Rev. John **COLE** DD became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Francis (Frank) **COLE** joined the Royal Navy with Edward **PELLEW**, later Admiral Edward **PELLEW**, 1st Viscount, Exmouth. Rising to the rank of Post Captain he commanded the frigate Revolutionnaire and in a single ship action captured the French frigate L'Unité. At the recommendation of Viscount **PELLEW** he was appointed mentor to the Prince of Wales during the Prince's time in the Royal Navy.

Samuel **COLE** joined the church and served as a chaplain in the Royal Navy. As Rev. Samuel **COLE** DD he became Chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich and was appointed by the King to be the Examining Chaplain of the Fleet.

Christopher **COLE** joined the Royal Navy rising to the rank of Post Captain and in command of the frigate HMS Caroline he laid siege and captured the Banda Islands which had been fortified by the Dutch and for which he was honoured with a knighthood. As Captain Sir Christopher **COLE** KCB he was made an honorary Colonel in the Marines and for 12 years served as a Member of Parliament for Glamorganshire.

Amy **COLE** married Lt. John **CRESSWELL** RM in 1787. Shortly after their marriage he was assigned to the prison ship Charlotte which was part of the '1st fleet' of prison ships conveying prisoners to Australia. In 1798 he was assigned to HMS Alexander with the rank of Captain and took part in the Battle of the Nile where he was wounded. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1803.

In 1800 Frances **COLE** married Lt. Peter Turner **BOVER** RN, who had been a midshipman with her brother Christopher **COLE**. As First Lieutenant of HMS London he was confronted by the Spithead mutineers one of whom he shot and killed and was threatened with lynching by the others. Promoted to Post Captain in command of HMS Magnificent he died in the West Indies in 1802.

The death of Major **CRESSWELL** in 1807 provides the earliest date for the creation of the plaque. It is believed that the sponsorship for its creation was the Rev. John **COLE** DD as his own plaque refers to his devotion to his mother.

In the church of St Piran there are other individual plaques to members of the **COLE** family :-

Sir Christopher **COLE** KCB RN

Reverend John **COLE** DD

Reverend Samuel **COLE** DD

Kitty **COLE**

Details of these plaques, and the individual histories of the honoured, along with clarifying some of the 'spin' in the abbreviated histories will be addressed in future submissions.

A.L. Williams

Camberley, Surrey

August 2017

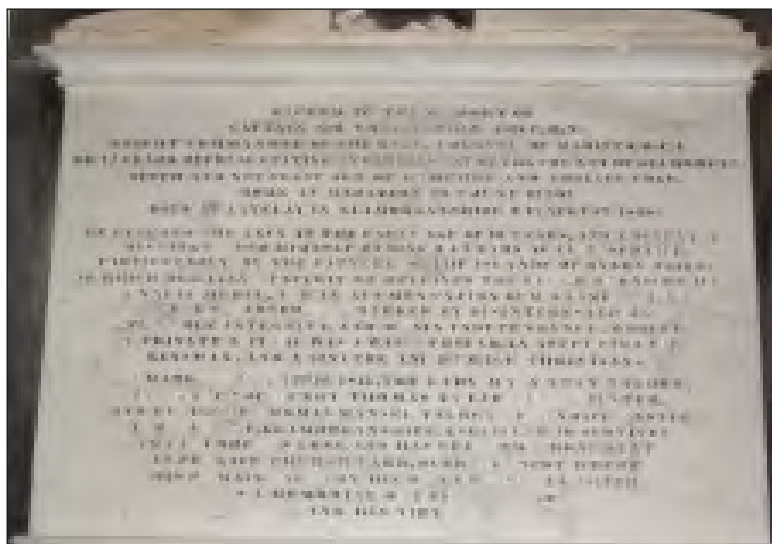
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THE COLE FAMILY

Continued

By A.L.Williams

NB. Photographs of the plaque and crest provided by Mike & Barbara Ball



The plaque dedicated to Sir Christopher COLE



The crest of Sir Christopher COLE.

Part 2 – Captain Sir Christopher COLE KCB RN

Christopher COLE was the sixth son of Humphry and Phillis COLE of Perranuthnoe, whose family were described in Part 1 of this series of articles. He was not included on the family plaque in St Piran's church as there is a separate plaque dedicated to him.

The text on the plaque reads as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Captain Sir Christopher Cole, R.N.

Knight Commander of the Bath, Colonel of Marines, D.C.L.

For 12 years representative in Parliament of the County of Glamorgan Sixth and youngest son of Humphry and Phillis Cole
Born at Marazion 10th June 1770:

Died at Lanelay in Glamorganshire 2 August 1836
He entered the Navy at the early age of 10 years, and eminently distinguished himself during 31 years of active service, particularly by the capture of the islands of Banda Neira for which brilliant exploit he received the honour of Knighthood a Naval medal, and an augmentation of his family arms his public career was marked by disinterested zeal inflexible integrity and many independence, whilst in private life he was a warm and friend an affectionate kinsman, and a sincere and humble Christian he married 2nd April 1815, The Lady Mary Lucy Talbot, daughter of Henry Thomas 2nd Earl of Ilchester and relative of Thomas Mansel Talbot of Penrice Castle and

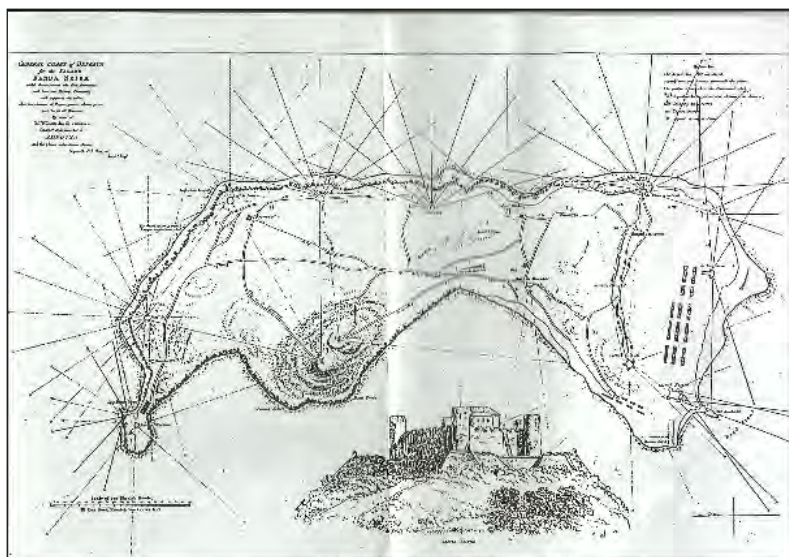
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Margam, Glamorganshire Esquire. who survives to deplore his loss, and has erected a monument in Penrice Churchyard over the spot where his remains lie by his own desire deposited as a memorial of dear affection.

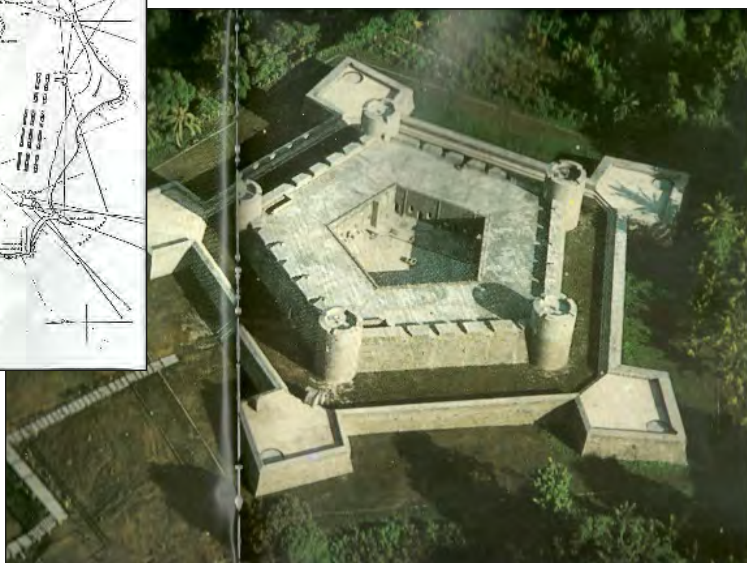
Comparing the crest of Sir Christopher with that of the COLE family in Part 1 shows that it has been modified by 'augmentation' to incorporate a facsimile of an assault ladder and Fort Belgica commemorating his capture of the Banda Islands.

Christopher COLE was born on 10 June 1770 and joined the Royal Navy as a midshipman at the age of ten. His first ship was HMS Royal Oak on which his elder brother, Revd John COLE, was chaplain. Christopher served in various ships, rising through the ranks. On two commissions he served under Captain Edward PELLEW, later Admiral PELLEW, 1st Viscount Exmouth. Edward PELLEW was a close friend of Christopher's elder brother, Captain Francis COLE. While this served Christopher well in the early years, following a serious disagreement when he was temporary captain of the frigate HMS Doris, they became estranged.

During his service Christopher distinguished himself several times in actions against the French and privateers, displaying courage, initiative and with a care for his men that was noted by the admiralty. The high point of his service was in 1810 when he was a post captain on the frigate HMS Caroline.



Banda Neira showing the various batteries and fields of fire.



Fort Belgica, the principal fort of Banda Neira.

N.B. The map and photograph of Banda Neira and Fort Belgica were provided by Paul Scully.

Given command of a squadron comprising two frigates and two brigs, he was directed to attack the Dutch forts which controlled the Banda Islands (in what is now Indonesia). These fortifications were a threat to British shipping making their way to Australia and New Zealand and a constant problem for the East India Company. However, assigning only four ships (with no bombardment capability) and just 200 soldiers to an assault on two major fortifications and a 700 man garrison would seem a trifle optimistic! However, this optimism turned out to be fully justified as Captain **COLE** managed not only to capture the islands, but also to do so without the loss of any British lives.

When the report of the capture of the islands reached Britain it became 'front page news' with an artist's visualisation of the assault on the front page of *The Times*. Captain **COLE** was made a Knight of the Bath (KCB), and a special medal was struck to commemorate the capture of the

islands. He was awarded a presentation sword by the crews of his squadron, a doctorate in civil law by Oxford University, and the HEIC gave him a commemorative plate valued at 300 guineas.

On 28 April 1815 Sir Christopher **COLE** married Lady Mary Lucy **TALBOT**, a widow with a son Christopher, who was the heir to a large estate in Glamorganshire. In 1817 Sir Christopher became the Member of Parliament for Glamorgan, a seat which he retained until 1830 when he passed it on to his step-son. In 1821 he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Freemasons of South Wales and in 1828 appointed to command the yacht Royal Sovereign and in 1830 made a Colonel in the Royal Marines. He died on 24 August 1836.

With his wife he jointly established a school in Marazion, the Sir Christopher **COLE**'s School, which bears a coat of arms which is a fusion of his own and that of Lady **TALBOT**.

Happy snappers - we need your pictures



SO many beautiful places; so many wonderful sights and scenes; so much to capture and hold the eye regardless of the season or the weather.

That's Cornwall, as we all well know from our travels and our reading. And it is the Cornwall we want to capture in glorious colour on the cover of every issue of the society's journal.

We are looking for bright interesting photographs that not only embrace each season but also have some connection to the society's prime objectives of seeking links to the past through family history.

The only prize is the honour and pleasure of seeing your picture adorn our front cover, with full credit given to the picture-taker.

Submit entries to CFHS, 18 Lemon Street, Truro, Cornwall TR1 2LS.

Cowlands Creek – Then and Now

By Ian Bell (16659)



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as Francis Frith Collection

This tranquil scene has changed very little since the Francis Frith photograph was taken in 1912. Cowlands Creek and the nearby hamlet of Coombe are three miles south of Truro, on a small tributary of the River Fal which links Truro and Tregony to the sea at Falmouth. These small creek-side communities were largely self-contained and used boats as their main link to the outside world (the road to Coombe was only constructed in the 1920s).

The 19th century census records show that the **GUNN** family were very prominent in this area, along with the **SCOBLE** and **HITCHEN** families. It is not surprising that their occupations are listed as bargemen, watermen, shipwrights and fishermen. Lord **FALMOUTH** is the main landowner in this area and in the past the residents would attract many autumn visitors to buy the famous Kea plums, which grew well in this riverside microclimate. The plum orchards are now being revived alongside a new crop, tea! This unusual crop is beginning to thrive and is marketed as Tregothnan tea – Tregothnan being the name of Lord **FALMOUTH**'s estate, and mansion, that overlooks the river.

For generations the pattern of work followed by the local men included oyster fishing in the winter and barking in the summer. Barking involved the felling of large areas of the scrub oak trees that line the banks of the Fal, and then stripping the bark. This was used as a preservative for ropes and fishing nets.



Cowlands Creek Today



NOTE FROM THE SECRETARY

“Oll an gwella” to our president Ed **ROWE** and one of our long serving library volunteers Nanette **TONKIN** who have succeeded in passing Kynsa Gradh Kernewek (Cornish language grade 1).

I’m sure you would like to join me in congratulating both of them on this achievement.

They will be presented with their certificates at New County Hall on Saturday, 16th September at 2pm.

I would also like to thank everyone who has made and contributed to our poppy appeal, with a special mention to Audrey **HARVEY** who has made 150 poppies so far.

Also thanks to those who have confirmed their emails.

SOUTH EAST CORNWALL

DISCOVERY DAY AT LISKEARD

Once again we were invited to attend this discovery day which was held at the Liskeard Public Hall on Saturday 3rd June from 10.00am – 3.00pm. We were in the same position as last year just inside the door. At least this year the weather was dry, so our boxes of materials did not get wet, as we carried them to and from the hall. We had hardly finished setting up when people started coming in through the door at 9.30am.

There were quite a few other different organisations at this event, some we knew others we did not but once again we seemed to have been the busiest stand all through the day. People were queueing up to ask questions and to find out about members of their families. Our Chairman Ian Bell and Vice president Ann Hicks using two laptops and a printer to print out any information they might have found for anybody. They hardly stopped for the day, not even for dinner.

The Cornwall Family History Society has already received an invitation to attend the event in 2018.

Sylvia Dyer (04107)

SAFFRON CAKE RECIPE TESEN SAFRON

Saffron Cake is just as traditional to Cornwall as the Cornish pasty, although it has not become so widely acclaimed as the pasty. Saffron is actually the dried stamens of a special crocus flower.

Recipes for saffron cake vary from district to district within Cornwall. Some say that only currants should be used, while others use currants, sultanas and peel. There was a fairly plain recipe for every day use, while a rich mixture (with extra fat and fruit) was used for the Christmas saffron cake.

The following recipe is the one I use, but fat and fruit can be adjusted to personal tastes.

Recipe:-

3 lb. plain Flour

1lb. Lard and Marg, mixed

6oz. Sugar

1 ½ lb. Dried Fruit.

4-6oz. mixed Candied Peel. (The peel sold in whole pieces has a much better flavour than the ready- chopped variety, and can be cut finer.)

1 good teaspoon of Salt

1 dram Saffron

Warm Milk and Water to mix

1oz. Yeast

1. Cut saffron into small pieces with scissors.
2. Place in a basin and cover with boiling water.
3. Leave overnight to steep.
4. Rub fat into flour and salt.
5. Add sugar and fruit,
6. Cream yeast with a little sugar. Thin with tepid water, and scatter a little flour on top. Leave in warm place till frothy.
7. Using hand, mix saffron, yeast and enough tepid milk and water with dry ingredients to make a soft dough. Knead well.
8. Cover with greased paper and a clean cloth and leave in a warm place till doubled in size.
9. Turn onto floured board and knead till the fruit starts popping out.
10. Shape into cakes, loaves or buns and put into well-greased tins. Buns are usually shaped like splits and placed on a greased baking sheet.
11. Put in a warm place to plum up.
12. Bake: Buns – 440 deg. Reg.8. 15-20 minutes.
Cakes – 425 deg. Reg.7. for 15 minutes, turn back to 400 deg. Reg.6. for 30 minutes.

Move cakes to bottom of oven now if well browned, and if necessary lower heat a little more. Cakes need 40-45 minutes at these heats, and should sound hollow when tapped on the base, like bread, though the crust will be soft.

By kind permission of Pamela Pascoe who wrote this recipe in her COUSIN JENNIE’S CORNISH COOK BOOK.

Cornish Cob Cottages

By Ian Bell 16659



Calenick 1920s - postcard, unknown publisher



This 'Then and Now' is a bit of a spoof as there is obviously no house present in this small hamlet of Calenick, near Truro now. The original postcard shows this lovely old cottage in the 1920s and the only similarity to the modern picture is the gate. Apart from the fact that I think the cottage is very pretty I have included the comparison to illustrate a problem that we encounter when keen family historians want to look for tangible evidence of the lives of their ancestors, and a house is obviously very evocative.

If you are lucky you may find that an ancestor's cottage still exists but it is almost certain that it will have been extended and modernised and now accommodates far fewer inhabitants than in former days. Some however, like the Calenick property, will have disappeared and I would like to give a brief summary of why this may happen.

The houses of the rich would have been built of locally quarried stone with possibly a slate roof. Brick construction was rare in Cornwall and usually confined to coastal ports where the bricks would have been imported, possibly as ballast, by sailing vessels. The traditional building material for poorer cottages was cob. Cob has been used as a building material for thousands of years and consists of wet clay/soil/rubble which is mixed with straw and possibly animal manure. The mixture is thoroughly combined by treading underfoot and is then laid in layers on a low stone foundation to form the walls. The walls are usually very thick and if topped-off by a serviceable thatched roof, provide a practical, breathable building which is cool in summer and warm in winter.

Building these cottages was relatively easy, but why were they needed and where could they be built? Here we need to look at the mining industry in Cornwall. The introduction of explosives and steam-driven pumps in the 18th century caused a dramatic expansion in mineral extraction and a greatly increased workforce was required to labour in the ever-deepening mines. (At this time the population of Gwennap parish alone far exceeded that of many of the major cities). The mining industry provided a subsistence living for the miners and their families, but the main beneficiaries were the possessors of the mineral rights, who were often the landowning gentry. It therefore made sense that a system of house building to accommodate the workforce became established, whereby the land owner would permit the building of a cottage on a small piece of land which was sufficient to allow the tenant to grow food and rear animals. In some cases a payment was required before construction began but I have heard of cases where, if the basic structure of the house could be completed in 24 hours, permission to remain on the site would be granted.

Once constructed the tenancy agreement would usually be based on the 'three lives' system. This would guarantee tenure to the tenant for the duration of the lives of three named people. These named lives had to be selected carefully. Infant mortality made naming children a risky proposition, the miners themselves often died young, and women did not always survive childbirth. If two of the named lives died, then additional lives could be added to

the agreement (after the payment of an additional fee, of course).

These cottages were usually rather basic. The ground floor might have two rooms with an earthen floor and a fireplace for heating and cooking. Some had an upper storey with no ceiling, so the headroom extended upwards beneath the thatch. Others had only a partial sleeping platform that extended over part of the ground-floor room. Similar dwellings were also built to house the agricultural workers whose numbers were also growing at this time.

With the steep decline in the mining industry towards the end of the 19th century, the mass emigration of these skilled miners and their families rendered many of these old properties redundant and they soon became derelict. Useful stone and timber would be reused elsewhere, and the remaining thatch and cob would weather away to nothing, leaving very little trace. If you are hoping to find an ancestor's former home there is more hope of success with the houses built in the latter part of the 18th century. At this time the building of far more substantial, terraced, granite properties became the norm and these almost indestructible, houses can be found in places like Camborne, St Day and St Just.

We are often asked to look for former residences that have been reported in census returns, to see if they are still exist. A useful tip that you can try at home is to use the Google Earth Satellite/Street View. This will allow you to see a modern view of the property, if it is still there of course.

The Devon and Exeter Boys Reformatory and Industrial School Records

By Linda Hammond

I have always been fascinated by the lives of pauper children throughout history, especially those who spent part of their lives in institutions, such as reformatory and industrial schools, and workhouses.

For my recent master's degree research with the University of Strathclyde I looked at the records of the Devon and Exeter Boys' Reformatory and Industrial Schools between 1875 and 1905. I sought to find out more about the boys attending each school, their backgrounds and their lives both during and after their attendance at the school. I also wanted to find out how useful these records are to researchers, and to publish a website of the transcribed records enabling researchers to gain easy access to them.

The Devon and Exeter Boys' Reformatory School started life in 1855 at Brampford Wood and predominantly dealt with boys who had committed an offence. Their maximum detention time was limited to five years preceded by a short jail sentence, designed to dissuade them from reoffending. Their crimes tended towards petty theft, which would most likely have been prompted by their family's poverty. These boys generally came from within 40 miles of the school, with some boys coming from Cornwall and Somerset.

The Devon and Exeter Industrial School boys tended to come from a more widespread area with many from over 80 miles away including Kent and Hampshire, as well as local lads from Devon and Cornwall. The boys were sent away from their home areas to endeavour to sever the connection with any bad

influences in their lives. The school began accepting boys in 1863 at Exe Island, before moving three years later to Church Stile in Exminster. The Industrial School boys had predominantly been charged with minor offences such as vagrancy and truancy; most likely brought on by parental neglect.

The discipline regimes in both schools were tough, but not cruel. The aim was to try and prepare the boys for their future lives outside the school. Boys learned a trade such as carpentry or tailoring and worked on the schools' farm and gardens. The boys also benefited from up to three hours of schooling each day. Upon discharge from both schools the boys generally found agricultural or manual work in the local area. However, many entered the armed forces, if not straight after leaving school, then a short while after.

DERIS.org

The school's valuable and underused records, located at the Devon Heritage Centre in Exeter, are a mine of information for family historians. The DERIS (Devon & Exeter Reformatory and Industrial Schools) website which I have designed allows you to search the school's records by the boy's names. You can then view the transcribed admission and discharge registers, amongst other records, which can give you quite a detailed history of that boy's life.

Imagine starting from just a boy's name and finding out the boy's parents' names, addresses and occupations; as

well as background information such as siblings, family situations etc. The boy's time in the school is also detailed throughout the registers; telling when punishments were administered, details of their education etc. Upon the boy's discharge from the schools the story does not stop. Each boy was 'followed' for at least three years after discharge and his employment details and changes of home address are often given. Frequently the boys wrote to the school and quotations from these letters are detailed in the registers. Even newspaper cuttings about the boys have been logged.

The DERIS website has now been launched and is free to use. Thanks must go to a number of Devon Family History Society members who assisted with the transcription and checking work enabling the data to be made available. Hopefully their ongoing support will mean that further records can be added ensuring a constantly changing resource. Anyone wishing to volunteer to help with either the photographing of records at the Heritage Centre or transcription and checking work can contact me at the email address given below.

The DERIS website is not only useful for people with Devon family history as many boys came from outside of the area; be it relatively nearby, such as Cornwall and Somerset, or further afield including Kent and Hampshire. Records will be continually added to the DERIS website with the aim being to make all the records of both schools available in an easily searchable format for everyone to use freely.

Contact Linda at: deris@orange.fr
Cornwall Family History Society Journal 165 September 2017 21

WHO ARE THEY?

By Elise Ralph



My 2 x great-grandfather John **RALPH** (1836-1891) left Cornwall for America in 1866 with his wife (Jane **SKEWES**) and his first three children. The Ralphs have a long history in the parish of St Martin in Meneage.

John **RALPH** was the oldest of twelve children, ten of whom survived to adulthood. Their parents were Arundell Jago **RALPH** (1807-1859) and Elizabeth **CHARLES** (1813-1871). Her father, James **CHARLES**, was a miller who ran Tregidden Mill (between St Martin and St Keverne) for a number of years. Various members of the Ralph family lived there as well over the years.

John **RALPH** ran two mills in Wisconsin: the first he named Tregidden and the second named Golden Mill (named after another James **CHARLES** mill at Probus). He later became a Primitive Methodist minister, as did four of his sons. His siblings were:

Loveday Ralph **SAMPSON** (1837-1889)

Arundell **RALPH** (1839-1894)

James **RALPH** (1840-1869)

William Francis **RALPH** (1843-1912; went to Wisconsin in 1866)



Mary **RALPH** (1844-1872; died en route to America)

Thomas **RALPH** (1846-1907 in Helston)

Elizabeth **RALPH** (1848-?)

Johannah **RALPH** (1849-?)

Henry **RALPH** (1852-1884 in Falmouth)

We would really appreciate it if anyone

could identify these people in the photos or even when they might have been taken, based on the hairstyles and clothing. The photo of the young man indicates the photographer is 'Beringers' of Helston and Falmouth.

We would welcome any connection to our family still in Cornwall.

Thank you so much.

Contact: miss.jeeves@gmail.com

TREZISE FAMILY

*Thanks to our library
volunteers*

Dear Ladies

We would like to let you know that we found our family **TREZISE**.

We found out with the help from a lady working at Roskilly's farm, that we are direct relatives of the **ROSKILLY'S** his wife is still living.

We also found that there is some **TREZISE'S** buried in the St. Kevern cemetery and the **TREZISE** farm in St. Martin, they had a front gate with their name on it.

I'm so pleased we found it all.

Thank you so much for your help.

I thought you would like to know of what we found.

Many thanks

Leonnie Trezise

GLASSON/ PENBERTHY

Is there a descendant of John **GLASSON** married Ann **PENBERTHY** in 1835 in St Erth who knows the parents of John? Their children's names suggest he was the son of Richard and Philippa **GLASSON** who was baptised in St Breock 11 August 1805 and not in St Erth as the 1851 census states.

As there are many John **GLASSONS** of approximately the same age I could be entirely wrong in my supposition.

Karel Saint 03803

Contact: karel.saint@bigpond.com

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The CFHS is on Facebook. To join us there and keep right up to date, search for the Cornwall Family History Society page and click on the Like button.



CORNWALL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

VOLUNTEER REQUIRED

Are you computer-literate, with an interest in photography?
We need help to digitise records, using a photographic scanner.

For further details, or to arrange an informal chat

Please contact:

01872 264044

Email: secretary@cornwallfhs.com

From Court Leet Jurors to Lord Mayors

By Margaret Taylor (24806)



Benjamin Leatherby 1838-1912

In 1642 every adult male was required to mark or sign the Protestation.

The **LEATHERBY** families lived in the Tamar valley from the 15th to the 19th century and their migratory movements have echoed those of the wider world. The story begins in 1544 in South Hill, in the depths of the countryside south of Launceston, with nonagenarians John **LYTHEBY** (aged 98) and Agnes **LYTHEBY** (91). Later, the growing threat from a Spanish invasion promoted the 1569 *Cornwall Muster*, and this lists four **LETHEBY** men, including one Marke **LETHEBY**, Archer with a bow and a sheaf of arrows.

From 1600 the majority of the **LEATHERBYs** migrated south towards Sheviock, St Germans and Antony. A possible explanation for the **LEATHERBY** migration may be given by W. G. **HOSKINS** (*Harvest Fluctuations and English Economic History, 1480 -1619*). He notes that between 1594 and 1597 the west suffered 'perhaps the worst sequence [of harvest] of the entire century' (p. 37/38). This was in conjunction with the repeal of an earlier (1593) anti-closure act (p. 38). The resulting unemployment would have encouraged an exodus to the towns.

The **LEATHERBYs** have a history of local community involvement. In 1619 and 1624 one William **LETHIBY** is listed as one of the jurors of the Court Leet of the Borough of Crafthole (**CUSWORTH** Sheviock, *A History of a Cornish Coastal Manor and Parish*, p. 584). **CUSWORTH** (p. 184) discusses the Combined Court Leet proceedings. My ancestor Robert **LEATHERBY** (1694-1759) was one of the jurors. They made nine presentments and two of them included the requirement for a pair of stocks and a cucking stool. Just over two hundred years later his descendants continued his work. Edward Stanley **LEATHERBY** (1885-1948) and his brother Frank **LEATHERBY** (1887-1957), along with some of their **PRYNN** relatives, bought into Plymouth businessman Alfred **COSTER's** drapery



Antony 1890s by Alfred Leatherby

business (1906). The brothers expanded it and eventually became Lord Mayors of Plymouth; Stanley in 1933/4 and Frank in 1949/50.

In the 1860s, John **LEATHERBY** (1793-1886) became postmaster at Antony Post Office, remaining in the post until at least 1881. His descendants, both male and female, were later members of the Plymouth postal service. John's son, Benjamin **LEATHERBY** (1838-1912) had moved to Devonport before he was 23. By the age of 43 he was a blacksmith in HM Dockyard Devonport, and eventually became innkeeper of The Edgcombe Hotel, Devonport.

The **LEATHERBYs** have a long history of non-conformism, along with many Cornishmen and women. In 1642 every adult male was required to mark or sign the Protestation Oath and Edward and George **LEATHERBY** duly made their marks at Shevioc. Non-conformity continued through Edward's son Robert, to John and Mary **LEATHERBY** who baptised their children at Devonport, and through to the 1950s, as Henry **LEATHERBY** (1855-1955) celebrated

50 years of membership of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

As with many Cornishmen and women, the sea and local waterways were a vital means of earning a living. In 1626 David **LYTHIBIE** was a fisherman on the crew of the Newfoundland fishing ground ship, *Dayestarr* (**CUSWORTH**, p. 231). Around 1646, another **LYTHIBIE** (John) was a Portwrinkle fisherman. In 1773 John **LEATHERBY** and Jonathan **LEATHERBY** were listed on the *Conventary Tenants of the Manor of East Antony* (1771-1787) for St John's Mill and Meadow, and for the flour mill at Shevioc Manor Wacker Tenement. In 1800, Henry **LEATHERBY** (1797-1887, brother of John **LEATHERBY**) was listed as being a 'waterman'.

Another Henry **LEATHERBY** (1826-1866) apprenticed as a blacksmith, then joined the Royal Navy as an armourer, dying of cholera on HMS *Gladiator* in the South China Seas, leaving a wife and five children. One of the children, also called Henry (1855-1955, see above), became a baker, while another, Alfred (1845-1952) sought his

fortune abroad. He travelled extensively and ended up in South Africa where he became a wealthy man thanks to the drapery business he established in Johannesburg.

Other **LEATHERBYs** have emigrated too, following many others on the quest for a new life. The widow of Thomas **LEATHERBY** (1834-1871), Charlotte **LEATHERBY** (1834 – 1906, nee **HENWOOD**) left for Quebec in 1874. She travelled as a single mother with three small children, Arthur (1861-1934), Ernest (1862-1947) and Louisa (1870-1934). As adults, Ernest settled in Canada, and Arthur later married an American woman, Matilda **BARTLETT**. She was descended from the Pilgrim Father, John **HOWARD**. Louisa married a **CRANE** in Canada, but seems to have gone back to calling herself **LEATHERBY** after his death. Confusingly, she also appears in some records as Louisa **BURRIDGE**, as the widowed Charlotte became Mrs **BURRIDGE** at some point after her arrival in Canada, and Louisa took the surname of her stepfather until her own marriage.



South Hill church 2017

Family Secrets

By Trevor J. Cooper (24850)



Sarah Anne Goss **CALL** (1844-1921) my great-grandmother, was the illegitimate daughter of Honor Yeo **CALL** (1816-1880). This basic fact has thrown up many challenges in finding out about this branch of the family. The absence of a father's name for any of Honor's children means that a lot of the information I have been looking for has been well concealed.

Sarah Anne was born in 1844, according to her marriage certificate of 1870 and death certificate of 1921; the censuses of 1861 and 1871 give her birth year as 1843, all other censuses as 1844. There no GRO record of her birth, but there is a baptism at Stratton on 12 November 1851 where she is given as the daughter of Honor **CALL**. It is not unknown for baptisms not to follow immediately after the birth for some reason, as they were supposed to. The consistency of the birth year in the other records confirms that this is the same person.

Sarah Anne does not appear in the 1851 census and it has not been possible to find her as either a **CALL** or a **GOSS**. I have assumed that the name **GOSS** may be that of her (as yet) unknown father as none of her siblings carry it. Her mother Honor, however, does appear in the 1851 census as living with her parents

and three of her other daughters. Sarah Anne appears in the 1861 census as Sarah **CALL**, living with her mother and two of her illegitimate siblings at Petherwick's Yard, Stratton; she was working with her mother as a boot and shoe binder.

Sarah married William **PAINÉ** on 4 December 1870 at the Registry Office in Stratton. The certificate does not give the name of her father. William was a house carpenter, and was living at Stratton at that time; they appear in the 1871 census living at King Street in Stratton. His birthplace was given as Stoke Damerel, Devonport, which is where they moved to before the 1881 census. They remained in Stratton where they had their first three children by 1875, and after 1878 their subsequent three children were born at Stoke Damerel. They remained settled at Stoke Damerel.

Honor Yeo **CALL** (1816-1880) had five daughters and two sons, all illegitimate with no father's name given for any, with her cited as a 'single woman' for two of them. All except one of the children were born at Stratton. The first two daughters were not registered with the new GRO. Esther may have been born in 1837 (1841 census), or 1843 (1851 census), or there may have been two separate children given this name. Sarah Anne was born in 1844. The fact that it was a new system in 1837 may account for this omission. The subsequent children were registered, except a daughter Ann who was born in 1849 at Plymouth, who was not. We know she is Honor's daughter as she died aged 3 at Stratton on 21 May 1852, and she is mentioned on her grandparents' (Richard and Mary **CALL**) gravestone at Stratton. All of the children, except Esther were baptised at Stratton, albeit sometime after their birth; Sarah was born in 1844, and not baptised until 1851. Ann was baptised only the day before her burial in 1852. Peculiarly, her daughter Emma (b 1846) was registered as Emma Elizabeth, and later baptised as Emma Amelia in 1847.

Honor appears to have had some

means, an income from her occupation as a shoe binder, no doubt working for her father who was a master cordwainer. She therefore does not appear to have needed parish assistance. Such independence is to be admired, and being self-sufficient at that time would have been commended. On the other hand, I suspect her several illegitimate children would have offended moral sensibilities. Unfortunately for me as a researcher, such independence eliminated the possibility of the parish becoming involved and seeking out the father or fathers to assist in paying for Honor and her children.

Why Honor was in Plymouth in 1849, we do not know, but her brother John (a shoemaker) lived there then. Her sister Ann (b 1821) was also residing in Devonport as a live-in servant. She may have been living with her brother, but there is no evidence of that. John appears in the 1851 census as an inmate of the borough prison.

There is a report of the case at the Plymouth Midsummer Quarter Sessions for 1850, which found John **CALL** guilty of stealing a cloak on 24 December 1849. He was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. He was identified to the police by the person the goods were sold on to. John was arrested at Stratton by the police pursuing their investigations. He had clearly decided to leave Plymouth to escape apprehension. The record of the case states that the defence put forward written character references from people in Stratton: these were discounted by the court as he had been living in Plymouth for some four to five years. It is likely that Honor and the child Ann returned with him to Stratton; she was pregnant with her son William, who was baptised at Stratton on 12 November 1851.

Honor later married Henry **DARCH** on 27 March 1864 at the Registry Office, Stratton. There is a GRO index record of the transcription for her marriage which gives the page number as 199, but in fact it is page 19 on the actual handwritten record. The first search using the

transcription reference failed, so it was worth checking!

Henry **DARCH** was living as a boarder with Honor in the 1861 census, working as an agricultural labourer and aged 45 (b 1826) to her 55 (b 1816). In 1871 they were living at Town's End, Stratton: Honor (now **DARCH**) was working as a dressmaker. In the 1871 census, Honor's youngest daughter, Mary (b 1854/56) was living with them, and was described as daughter to the head of the household (Henry) and called Mary **DARCH**. However, this may imply nothing about her parentage.

Henry **DARCH** was actually born in 1829, although his birth varies between 1826 and 1833 in different censuses. He had been living in Stratton previously where he was recorded first in the 1841 census with his parents and siblings. Although he is the only man known to be a partner of Honor, he is unlikely to be Sarah Anne's father because of his age, but may have been the father of some of her children.

Honor died on 29 June 1880, in the Stratton workhouse infirmary of cancer, and was buried at Stratton 2 July 1880. After her death, Henry **DARCH** remarried in 1881 and died in 1903 at Stratton. There is no mention of the **CALL** family in any census after 1881 in either Cornwall or Devon. Of Honor's seven children, it is known that two of them died in infancy, Ann (1849-52), and William (1851-53). Sarah Anne Goss **CALL** (b 1844) married in 1870. Emma (b 1846) married in 1878 at Devonport. What happened to Esther (b 1837/43), Mary **CALL/DARCH** (b 1856), or Richard (b 1857) is not known. There is

MASTER CORDWAINER

a baptism of a William James **CALL** in 1878 at Stratton, but he is not related.

Honor's parents were Richard and Mary **CALL**. She is recorded in the 1841 census as living with them, along with two siblings and her illegitimate daughter Esther. In the 1851 census she is living with her father, now a widower, and three of her illegitimate children, but not Sarah Anne. It is not known where Sarah Anne was, and no trace of her has been found anywhere in the 1851 census.

In the 1841 census Richard **CALL** was living at Cothill Lane, working as a master cordwainer with his wife and children. He married Mary **FILE** at Holsworthy 23 March 1808. The 1851 census is very helpful in stating that he was born at Devonport in 1783. There is a baptism for Richard **CALL** at Stoke Damerel 3 April 1783. His gravestone in Stratton churchyard however, gives his age as 73 at his death on 1 March 1853, giving a birth year of 1780. These inconsistencies are overcome because his wife Mary is also mentioned on the gravestone, and died on 22 February 1851 aged 69 which matches her known baptism at Holsworthy in 1782.

Richard had been born at Devonport because his parents John and Grace **CALL** had moved there. John **CALL** was baptised at Stratton 8 January 1745, and he married Grace Yeo on 30 March 1780 at Holsworthy, Devon. By

1781, they were living in Stoke Damerel, Devonport and had two known children baptised there: Benjamin on 9 September 1781 and Richard on 3 April 1783. John was a maltster by trade and a growing town like Devonport would have offered opportunities for work providing essential ingredients for the brewing industry.

Richard moved back to Stratton, and was listed in the 1830 *Pigot's Directory for Cornwall* as a shoemaker at Stratton. Helping to confirm that this is the same Richard **CALL** is the presence of their mother, Grace. Grace returned to Stratton sometime before the 1841 census, and lived next door to Richard. Her age is given as 90 (therefore born in 1751), which is within the rounding up and down of ages for this census to the nearest 5 years: she was actually baptised in 1756. Her birthplace is simply recorded as a 'no' for Cornwall, because she was born in Holsworthy, Devon. Grace **CALL** died 2 December 1843 at Stratton, and importantly the death certificate says she was the widow of John **CALL**, and that Richard **CALL** (her son) was present at the death. She was buried 6 December 1843 aged 92 (b 1751).

The research still ends at a 'brick wall' with the name of Sarah Anne's unknown father remaining concealed. There is simply not enough evidence to identify Henry **DARCH** as her father, and she bears that **GOSS** name which cannot be explained. However, there is enough to confirm the **CALL** lineage from Stratton to Devonport and back. With that established, the **CALL** family traces more easily back to the 17th century at Stratton, which for me is a partial success.

Correction for Journal 164

By Ian Bell 16659

In my article on 'Churchyard Curiosities' I mentioned a smuggler called William **JOHNS** whose memorial in Lansallos Church states that he died in 1802.

I incorrectly stated that he died whilst trying to land a cargo of spirits near Lands End. This fact was gleaned from the book 'Smuggling in Cornwall'.

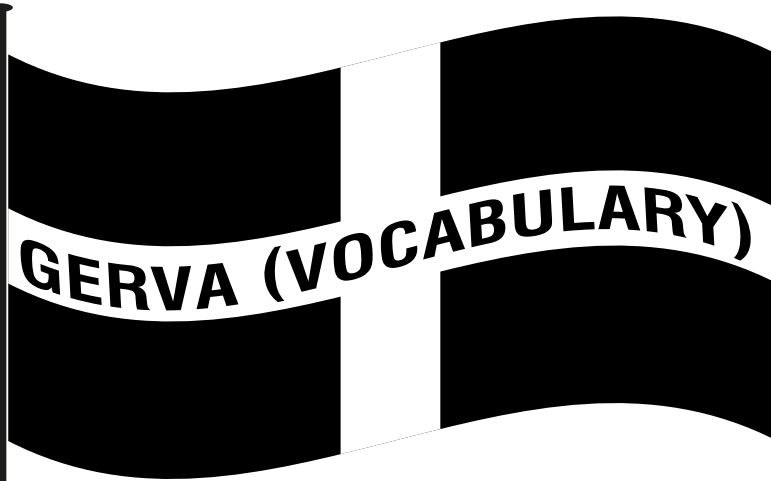
I am indebted to the author of this book, Jeremy **ROWETT JOHNS**, for letting me know that there was an error in the text and it was actually another smuggler called John **QUILLER** (1741-1804) who drowned in the above incident.

My correspondence with Jeremy has however been most fortuitous as we realized that we both have family connections

originating in Polperro and Lansallos. The above William **JOHNS** being Jeremy's 4 x great grandfather and my 4 x great grandmother was Mary **COUCH** (1746 -1817), both families having connections with the **QUILLER** family.

Jeremy is an authority on Cornish Smuggling, especially in and around Polperro, and has written several books on the subject.

If you are interested in this fascinating aspect of Cornish history then I can thoroughly recommend his books which are available, along with many others on local history topics, from 'Polperro Heritage Press'. A link to this web address has been added to the CFHS website under Useful Links – Local History.



KERNEWEK (CORNISH)

SOWSNEK (ENGLISH)

Pyth yw da hanow?	What is your name?
Ow hanow yw	My name is . . .
Ple'th osta trigys?	Where do you live?
Trigys ov yn	I live in . . .
Kernow	Cornwall
Pow Sows	England
Kembra	Wales
Alban	Scotland
Iwerdhon	Ireland
Ostrali	Australia
Mordir Nowydh	New Zealand
Amerika	America
Kanada	Canada

SOME USEFUL PHRASES FOR THE WINTER SEASON

Nadelik Lowen!	Happy Christmas!
Blydhen Nowydh Da!	Happy New Year!
Penn-bloedh Lowen!	Happy Birthday!
Gwav	Winter
Ergh	Snow
Den ergh	Snowman
Glaw	Rain
Glyb	Wet
Yeyn	Cold

Helpful introductory videos for Cornish may be found on YouTube

Chapels of Cornwall ... an ongoing series



ST IVE METHODIST CHURCH

The chapel at St Ive was built in 1860 out of Delabole slate, although the left hand side was built of shingle. There is a porch which leads through a double door, where you will find two vestries on each side and a little gallery. The chapel has two aisles leading to the front and a Sunday school on the side. The cemetery on the side of the chapel was added in 1926.

In 1908 it was proposed an authorised issue of a number of collecting books to support collections for the purpose of raising £90, the cost of the freehold of the Cross Chapel property and also the renovation of the Sunday school at Keason.

There was a resolution to appoint a new Trust at the Wesleyan Chapel, St Ive, in the Callington circuit.

In 1911 Joseph **MUTTON** was elected as Senior Steward to oversee renovating inside the Wesleyan Chapel at St Ive.

At a meeting in February it was resolved that the present Sunday school be sold off and a new one built which could be used as a meeting, congressional hall and a Sunday school.

At a meeting held in December 1926 thanks was expressed for a very kind offer of £50 to enable the purchase of a portion of the adjoining field as a burial ground. Rev **AT SKYMORE** was asked to forward the trustees grateful acknowledgement to Mr John **MUTTON**.

In October 1927 Mr **J VENNING** proposed that thanks be sent to Mr **J MUTTON** in America for the very generous gift of the ground for the cemetery. After considerable discussion a form of burial charges was drawn up, and a form supplied to the Sexton Mr **A BEARD**.

At a special Trustees meeting in February 1929 it was decided that a minute be made recording the magnificent gift of £500 of the late Mr **J MUTTON** of America. It was proposed that a tablet be erected to the Memory of Mr John **MUTTON** and also that the Chairman be asked to come and dedicate it.

At a meeting in April 1930 it was decided to remove the trees planted near the cemetery and replant them in the bank in front of the chapel. They decided no plants or trees should be planted near the graves. It was agreed to remove the hedge between the cemetery and the chapel.

In 1934 the current caretaker resigned and was replaced by Mr & Mrs **KENT** for the sum of £9 per year. At this time it was agreed to remove the organ from the centre of the chapel to a position under the window.

A special meeting held in October 1934 considered tenders for the installation of heating. Only one was received from Messrs Biscombe and the work was soon carried out.

In January 1937 a special thanks was given to Mr & Mrs **HARRIS** and Mr

C GERRY for the special effort of the Renovation Scheme.

In 1938 it was proposed that the church be registered for marriages.

At a meeting held in February 1940 it was decided to supply a wheelbarrow for the gravediggers and 10 shillings to be paid to the organ blower as an appreciation for services rendered.

A special meeting held in April 1941 was to assess for the cost of war damage and the sum of £300 was agreed.

In 1950 the cost of repairing the dry rot was £799.

In 1960 they celebrated their Centenary which took the form of an Exhibition of church work.

In March 2010 they celebrated their 150th chapel Anniversary, only to discover that the chapel was opened in June.

Their Harvest Festival and Carol Services have been in the Cornish language for over 40 years. They have had a Sunday school and Youth Club for many years and they hold a Garden Party once a year.

They hold once a fortnight a prayer meetings and a craft group called **CHATTER MAKERS**.

Their congregation has now dropped in number.

Honouring the fallen

As part of the society's commitment to documenting and honouring Cornwall's war dead, each issue of the journal features one of the county's many memorials on its back cover and records, as below, all those named there. Meanwhile updating continues of our massive Cornwall's War History project and website.

REMEMBERED IN BOSCASTLE

WORLD WAR 1

ALLEN, Richard Rufus, Private, 16876, DCLI, 15 Oct 1918; **BOWERING**, Richard Stowell, Trooper, 880, Australian Light Horse, 7 Aug 1915; **BROWN**, John, Private, 287462, Labour Corps, 18 Sep 1918; **DUNGEY**, Charles, Chief Petty Officer, 119312, HMS Monmouth, 1 Nov 1914; **FERRETT**, Charles Henry, Private, 29357, Somerset Light Infantry, 20 Sep 1918; **FUGE**, John Walter, Private, 34797, DCLI, 27 Sep 1917; **GARD**, Edwin, Corporal, 426323 Canadian Infantry (Saskatchewan Regiment), 19 Feb 1917; **HARRISON**, Francis Ingleby, Captain, Royal West Kent Regiment, 8 May 1918; **HARRISON**, James Ingleby, Lieutenant Commander, Royal Air Force, 16 May 1918; **HONEY**, William James, Rifleman, 650724, London Regiment, 18 Dec 1917; **HOSKIN**, Harry, Trooper, 897, Australian Light Horse, 7 Aug 1915; **LAMERTON**, F, Petty Officer 2nd Class, Royal Navy (no other information); **OLDE**, James Stone, Private, 40105, Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment) 9 Apr 1917; **PEARNS**, Leonard, Cook's Mate, M/6159, HMS Monmouth, 1 Nov 1914; **PROUT**, Cecil John, Private, 13100, Middlesex Regiment, 4 May 1915; **SANDERCOCK**, Herbert, Private, 28397, Worcestershire Regiment, 6 Nov 1917.

WORLD WAR 2

ALFORD, Gerald Roose, Boy 1st Class, D/JX 156263, HMS Glorious, 8 Jun 1940; **ALLEN**, Stuart Rufus, Flight Sergeant, 1602947, Royal Air Force, 23 Feb 1945; **BENNETT**, John Henry Kenneth, Lance Sergeant, 5438235, Reconnaissance Corps, 26 Mar 1944; **HASLER**, James Henry Stoker 1st Class, DK/ 14305, HMS Courageous, 17 Sep 1939; **KENWORTHY**, Joseph, 1st Officer, SS Carperby, 1 Mar 1942; **MASSON**, James, Bosun, 145994, MS Tekoa, 15 Nov 1944; **METHERELL**, Jean Penelope, Leading Aircraftwoman, 2069401, Women's Auxiliary Air Force, 8 Mar 1945; **OLDE**, William James, Pilot Officer, 134657, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, 19 Mar 1943, Royal Air Force, 27 Jul 1942; **STOCK**, John Frederick, Flying Officer, 101082, Royal Air Force, 27 Jul 1942; **WIVELL**, John Claude, Chief Petty Officer, D/M 38626, HMS Charybdis, 23 Oct 1943.





Any port in a census

By Trevor Curnow 22990

I have recently been doing some work on the 1891 census for northern Lancashire and came across something that may be of interest to people researching Cornish family history. Like Cornwall, Lancashire has a substantial coastline and a number of ports of various sizes distributed along it. Many people from both duchies have made their livings at sea over the centuries. What I had not realised until I came across an example of it was that boats moored in these ports have been regarded as places of residence there for the purpose of the census. Several boats were moored in Glasson Dock (a small port near Lancaster) at midnight on 5 April 1891, the date of the census, but one in particular caught my eye. The *Elizabeth Ellen Fisher* had a crew of five, three of whom came from Cornwall.

The *Elizabeth Ellen Fisher* was a three-masted schooner, built in Scotland in 1871.

15 YEAR OLD COOK FROM ST. AUSTELL

At the time of the 1891 census she was owned by some merchants in Fleetwood (Lancashire) and engaged in the coastal trade. The master, Thomas **CONWAY**, came from Flint, and one of the ordinary seamen aboard, William **SWYNEY**, came from Boston, Massachusetts, USA. The rest of the crew, however, were Cornishmen.

The mate was William **SNELLING**. William was 41, married, and came from Devoran. Some wives travelled with their husbands when they were at sea, but evidently Mrs **SNELLING** did not, so nothing about her appears in the

1891 census for Glasson Dock. Henry **DANIELL** also came from Devoran, but was single and a lot younger, being only 17. He is described as an ordinary seaman. The third Cornishman on board was Thomas **BOADEN** from St Austell. Aged 15, he was the cook.

Those researching the **SNELLING**, **DANIELL** or **BOADEN** family histories (and others) may well find puzzling gaps in the census records if they look only at the returns for Cornwall. William, Henry and Thomas are all in the 1891 census, but it just so happens that they were moored up in Lancashire, hundreds of miles away from home, on the day the census was taken. How many other apparent gaps in Cornish family histories might be explained this way? And how much work would it take to check the records for every port?



“this space could be your article”

please send all articles to:-

editor@cornwallfhs.com

INFORMATION RESOURCES

CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE

Old County Hall

Truro TR1 3AY

Tel: 01872 323127

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 9 am to 4.30 pm. Closed first full week in every month.

Open one Saturday a month 10 am to 1 pm. Appointment essential.

THE CORNWALL CENTRE

Alma Place

Redruth TR15 2AT

Tel: 01209 216760

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL

Courtney Library

Royal Cornwall Museum

River Street

Truro TR1 2SJ

Tel: 01872 242786 (direct line)

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 10 am to 1 pm and 2 pm to 4 pm. Saturday 10 am to 1 pm.

Appointment required for use of microfilm/microfiche reader.

CORNWALL BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATH CERTIFICATES

Certificate Application

PO Box 94

Truro TR1 9AY

To obtain copies of certificates quote the full name, the quarter and the parish in which the event took place. The GRO Reference Number is not required nor useful for obtaining certificates locally. The cost is £9.00. Cheques to be made out to Cornwall Council.

DISTRICT PROBATE OFFICE

Bodmin Probate

Sub-Registry

Law Courts

Launceston Road

Bodmin PL31 2AL

Tel: 01208 261581

e-mail: bodmin.psr@hmcourts-service.gsi.gov.uk

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Office of National Statistics

General Register Office

PO Box 2

Southport

Merseyside PR8 2JD

Tel: 0845 603 7788

Cheques made out to the ONS. NOTE: Services formerly offered by the National Archives at the Family Records Centre, relating to census returns, wills and other sources, are now available at the National Archives at Kew. For services formerly offered by the General Register Office at the Family Records Centre, relating to births, marriages, deaths, adoptions and civil partnerships, see <http://www.gro.gov.uk/>

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

Helston Family History Centre

Clodgey Lane (next to Tesco)

Helston

Tel: Monday to Friday 10 am 4 pm. Appointment necessary.

ST AUSTELL FAMILY HISTORY CENTRE

Kingfisher Drive

St Austell

Tuesday and Wednesday 1 pm to 4 pm, Thursday 6.30 pm to 9 pm, Friday 6 pm to 9 pm.

Tel: 01726 69912 No mail enquiries accepted.



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