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# The Cornish Association of Victoria Inc. Ballarat Branch

A.C.N. A0008 264A

June 2021 Newsletter

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**Saturday 5th June 2021 - Annual General Meeting**

- the President of the CAV, Ken Peak, will be the speaker. Information regarding the Annual General Meeting has been circulated.

With the easing of COVID restrictions we will be meeting in the Skipton Street Church Hall. To meet COVID safety requirements you will need to:

1. Login at entry either by using the QR Code provided as you enter the Hall OR signing the COVID Register. You will also need to sign our Attendance Book, which will be located as you enter the Hall.
2. Use the sanitizer provided and please keep correct social distance.
3. Please bring your own pen for signing in.
4. Tea/Coffee will be served in a disposable cup and you can munch on a couple of biscuits from a cellophane pack.

**Please do not bring food to share.**

**Saturday 7th August 2021**

Austell Lanyon will be our speaker and his topic will be Modern Gold Mining. We plan to meet at Skipton Street.

**APRIL MEETING**

Our April speaker was our own Keith Lanyon who shared some knowledge of Pirates.

Today the term pirate has a certain 'romance' about it and pirates are often portrayed as dashing and charming rather than as the villains they were.

We have 'Talk like a Pirate day'; we enjoy the tales associated with Daphne Du Maurier in *Jamaica Inn* and Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* and some enjoy Johnny Depp in *Pirates of the Caribbean* and these together with treasure maps, secrets and bravado seem to be more prevalent than tales of bad, mean men and women causing great harm and destruction.



All piracy is related to theft typically with the aim of stealing valuable goods – people for slavery or hostage/ransom, cargo, valuable metals and jewels and even vessels.

Pirate Alley is an area off the coast of Somalia which is well known for piracy, as ships prepare to go through or have been through the Suez Canal. Keith saw Pirate Alley from a surveillance aircraft whilst on deployment with the RAAF.

Another notorious area for piracy is the Strait of Malacca, (between Singapore/Malaysia and Sumatra) used heavily for trade originally between the East Indies and the Indian Ocean but now China and the Indian Ocean.

Normally meetings are held on the even months at Skipton Street Uniting Church Hall, cnr Darling and Skipton Streets, Ballarat. Meetings begin at 2.00 pm and are followed by a shared high tea.



Many ships, as a result, now have areas which are fortified and where the captain and crew can shelter safely until rescued.

Probably the first pirates were the Vikings who were fierce warriors from southern Scandinavia and who terrorized Europe from the late 700s to about 1100. The Vikings not only raided and pillaged property but also took people as slaves, particularly women.

For over 300 years, European countries were at the mercy of Barbary pirates from the coast of North Africa.

Their aim was to capture slaves for the Arab slave markets in North Africa.

The Barbary pirates attacked and plundered not only those countries bordering the Mediterranean but as far north as the English Channel, Ireland, Scotland and Iceland, with the south western and western coasts of England almost being raided at will.

Barbary pirates raided on land as well as at sea, capturing men, women and children and taking them into slavery. They had very swift boats and were able to get away quickly.

Privateers had the approval of their sovereign or government to carry on all forms of hostility permissible at sea and carried a letter stating that. This included attacking foreign vessels and settlements.

The lands discovered by Christopher Columbus were divided between Spain and Portugal. Whilst this meant that Spain and Portugal had agreed on the divide, the English didn't think those countries had the right. So, under Queen Elizabeth I, she sanctioned civilian sailors to attack Spanish ships and settlements, steal cargo and return with it to England – Francis Drake and Jack Hawkins became heroes.

In England, young men were prepared to join both Pirate and Privateer ships as living conditions deteriorated, unemployment was rife and people and standards of living became poorer.

A share of the spoils was seen as incredibly attractive.

Often pirates were just trying to find the necessities of life as well as precious cargoes.

With the ever increasing taxes on tea, alcohol and tobacco, to fund the various war efforts, in England, ordinary people were frustrated and many did turn their hand at smuggling in Cornwall. With its many inlets and caves and its rugged coastline, it was an ideal area to elude the excise officers.

France and in particular Brittany were very close and many Cornish men were good sailors as they had been fishermen and could travel easily across the waters.

Penzance has a hotel, the Admiral Benbow, and atop this hotel is a carving of Octavius Lanyon, supposedly firing at the revenue men who were after his crew for illegal imports.



Many people would be familiar with the Rudyard Kipling poem, A Smuggler's Song:

*Five and twenty ponies,  
Trotting through the dark –  
Brandy for the Parson, 'Baccy for the Clerk.  
Them that asks no questions isn't told a lie –  
Watch the wall my darling while the Gentlemen go by!*

There are stories that ships were lured deliberately onto the coastal rocks but whether there is any truth in these is unknown.

The Cornish coastline was also the cause of many shipwrecks and Cornish locals would often help themselves to the goods washed ashore.

A prayer supposedly written by a minister on the Isles of Scilly,

*"We pray Thee, O Lord, not that wrecks should happen,  
but that if any wrecks should happen, Thou wilt guide  
them to the Scilly Isles for the benefit of the poor  
inhabitants."*

## **William John Potter**

(Obituary found on the Cornish Migration page at first)

Born 8 May 1838 Lanteglos, Cornwall.

Married Mary Ryan in Ballarat in 1857 MI 1675

Died 27 May 1923 Sebastopol, Victoria DI 3355

William was the son of William and Priscilla nee Biddick.

Will snr was a grocer and tea dealer in Lanteglos.

William snr was born in Devon. Priscilla was born St Issey, Cornwall.

On the 1851 Census for St Austell, William was the 12 year old son. The eldest of several children.

Mary had been born in Ireland approx. 1833.

In Victoria William and Mary had the following children:

William 1858-1931 Victoria - most likely Ballarat.

Mary 1860-1951 Italian Gully

James 1852-1947 Italian Gully

Priscilla 1864-1942 Staffordshire Reef

Emily 1866-1954 Scarsdale

Ann Norah 1869- 1921 Sebastopol

Edward 1871-1940 Staffordshire Reef

Margaret 1873 -1949. Sebastopol

Charles 1877- 1946 Staffordshire Reef

Percy 1885 -1890 Ballarat

William was a miner and in 1909 was living in Cheshunt Street in Sebastopol. His wife Mary was at this address also.

Mary died in 1921 at Birdwood Avenue aged 88.

She was buried in the Ballarat Old Cemetery.

Mary's death notice appeared in The Ballarat Star Thursday October 13th 1921 p4 and her funeral notice Friday October 14th p4 in The Ballarat Star.

In 1922, William was a resident at Birdwood Avenue.

The Ballarat Star, Vic. 23 March 1923.

Potter

*Another of Sebastopol's old and respected residents has passed away in the person of Mr William Potter, the veteran Methodist local preacher.*

*The sad event occurred after a brief illness at his residence at Birdwood Avenue on Tuesday night. The late Mr Potter was universally respected for his consistent Christian character.*

*It could safely be asserted that by old and young his life was held out as a standard of religious consistency.*

*Creed was abhorrent to him.*

*He regarded Humanity as being all of one family, one equality, and of one denomination.*

*His preaching always conveyed that impression, and in*

*life he practised it.*

*He was the friend of all; the enemy of none.*

*His Christian charity was unbounded.*

*The late Mr Potter was an adherent to Methodism, which by his death has suffered a severe loss.*

*The Sebastopol Methodist Church, of which he was a member, and held the positions of trustee and class leader, will keenly feel its loss.*

*He had been a preacher for 50 years, and at time of his decease was on the "plan" of the Ballarat West Circuit. His first sermon was preached at Staffordshire Reef in 1873, and his last about four weeks ago at Dereel, both churches being in the same circuit.*

*He was a preacher of considerable ability. In the early stages of his preaching career, he was known to have walked 20 miles on a Sunday to keep his preaching appointments, and on his return home to immediately go on night shift at the mine where he was employed. It was his proud boast that he had walked seven thousand miles to preach the gospel.*

*The late Mr Potter was born at St Austell, Cornwall. He arrived in Melbourne at the age of 16 years about 68 years ago.*

*He followed mining and worked at various mining centres before settling with his family about 32 years ago at Sebastopol.*

*He was married at Ballarat.*

*His wife pre-deceased him by about eighteen months.*

*To mourn their loss he leaves a grown-up family of four sons Messrs William, James, Charles (Sebastopol), and Edwin (North Melbourne), and four daughters, Mrs Marriott (Cheltenham), Mrs A. Firmin (Morwell), Miss. E Potter (Sebastopol). and Mrs J. P. Busch (Ballarat).*

*The deceased was 84 years of age at the time of his death.*

*The funeral took place on Wednesday, and was very largely attended.*

*A number of members of the Local Preachers' Association, past and present were among the chief mourners.*

*The Rev. W.J. Williams of Skipton Street, officiated at the home, Birdwood Avenue, and at the graveside.*

*At the Old Cemetery, where he made reference to the passing of one who had practically died in harness, so to speak.*

*Mr Potter had been useful and constant preacher for years.*

*He lived a consistent, truly Christian life, saying a kind word when opportunity offered and always charitable in*

his endeavours.

*At the age of 85, Mr Potter passed from us leaving sweet memories of a life well spent.*

*The coffin bearers were Messrs Charles, William, Edward and James Potter (sons of the deceased), J.P. Busch (son in law of the deceased) and Stan Busch (nephew).*

*The mayor and councillors of Sebastopol were the pall bearers viz:*

*The mayor (Cr. W. B. Franklin), Crs. J. B. Jones, W. H. Wallis, E. Jenkins, W. R. Aisbett, Messrs F. M. Busch, Thos. Hughes and Jas. H. Jordan (town clerk).*

*Accompanied by Mr Arthur Hughes MLA Messrs. E. Hoosen, R. G. Drubb J. Patterson \_\_\_Osborne, A. H. Pryor, \_\_\_Branden, J. Lewis, T. C. Barrett, R. Rankin, H. Hunichen, J. Evans, Massey Anderson (rep John McLeod and Co. Pty. Ltd), T. Ellis, Jno. Pearce, W. Tretheway, J. E. Renowden, G. Lee, H. Hall, F. Pryor, G. Borlase, A. Greenwood and representatives of the Local Preachers' Association (Messrs W. L. Dash and M. Sandall) members of the IOR and various organisations connected with the Church and Sunday School*

*Messer F W Barnes and Son had charge of the funeral arrangements.*

William was buried in the same grave as his wife in the Ballarat Old Cemetery. J section 06 Row 1 Grave 5.

His son James and daughter Emily are also buried in this grave.

Wendy Benoit

## **Famous Folk of Kernow**

**William Gregor** – scientist, mineralogist, Clergyman, discoverer of titanium

Born on Christmas Day in 1761, William Gregor was the son of Francis Gregor and Mary Copley of Trewarthenick Estate, near Tregony in Cornwall.

He studied in Bristol Grammar School, where he first developed his interest in the field of chemistry. He underwent private tutoring and 2 years later, he entered St. John's College in Cambridge.

He graduated with his Bachelor of Arts in 1784 and Master of Arts in 1787.

He later became ordained in the Church of England,



hence becoming a clergyman and vicar of St. Mary's Church, Diptford near Totnes in Devon.

In 1790, he married Charlotte Anne Gwatkin and they had one daughter.

Gregor became fascinated with Cornish minerals when he permanently moved to the rectory of Creed in Cornwall.

This was the time when he began chemically analyzing the different minerals found in Cornwall.

It was in 1791 that he was able to isolate calx, the residual left when a mineral combusts or is exposed to high heat, from an unknown metal.

He named this metal 'manaccanite' since he got this mineral from the Manaccan Valley in Cornwall.

Later on, another scientist, Martin Heinrich Klaproth, discovered the same metal and named it titanium, believing it to be a new discovery.

Gregor was later credited for the discovery, but the name titanium persisted and is the only name by which the metal is known today.

Titanium was named after the great titans, or giants, of Greek mythology.

Titanium is usually found in igneous rocks, coal ash, plants, and even in the human body.

It can also be found in bodies from outer space, such as meteorites, the sun and the moon.

Titanium is a popular alloy with other metals like iron, aluminium, and manganese.

These alloys are often used for situations that require the ability to withstand extremes of temperature and lightweight strength.

This has made it a popular metal alloy for industries like aerospace, automotive, medical prostheses and orthopaedic implants, and dental instruments, among others.

It is also resistant to corrosion from seawater, hence it can be used in desalination plants.

The strong, lightweight alloy titanium can also be used in surgical procedures, since it is an element inert in the body.

The two most significant properties of titanium are its corrosion resistance and the fact it has the highest strength-to-weight ratio of any known metal.

Throughout Gregor's life, he was not only a scientist and mineralogist, but also a pastor, musician, and etcher.

He was an original member of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, founded in 1814.

Aside from his earlier discovery, he also discovered titanium in the minerals corundum and tourmaline.

Gregor died of tuberculosis on June 11, 1817.

All the known elements in the world would not have been identified and distinguished from one another if not for the work and dedication of their respective discoverers.

While not his primary occupation throughout life, William Gregor's fascination for minerals and chemistry led him to discover one of the most important elements on Earth.

Because of his discovery, people are benefiting from the many and varied uses of titanium.

Today, titanium is used in many applications as an alloy, from aerospace to auto manufacturing to medical.

### **Samuel Wallis**

found the islands of Tahiti and Wallis island in 1767. His reports led to Captain Cook's later voyages.

Samuel Wallis born in 1728 at Lanteglos-by-Camelford parish in Cornwall. He was the son of minor gentry who owned lands near Lanteglos-by-Camelford.



He joined the navy as a midshipman, served during the war between England and France of 1744-1749. Shortly after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in October 1748, Wallis was promoted lieutenant.

He was posted to the *Anson*, captained by Charles Holmes in January 1753.

In April 1755 he was transferred to the *Torbay*, then the flagship of Vice-admiral Edward Boscawen, another Cornishman.

Between 1756 and 1763, England and France were again at war.

In February 1756, Wallis was posted to the warship *Invincible* and promoted to captain in June 1756 through Boscawen's patronage and given command of a sloop.

He was the assigned to a twenty gun frigate on the North American station in April 1757.

After some eighteen months service in North American waters, Wallis was given command of the *Prince of Orange*, a sixty gun warship that in 1761 was re-deployed to the Channel fleet.

Wallis was to command the *Prince of Orange* until the Peace of Paris in 1763.

In 1766, he was recalled to active service to command the *Dolphin*.

Samuel Wallis secret instructions were: 'to discover and obtain a complete knowledge of the Land or Islands supposed to be situated in the Southern Hemisphere'.

It was believed that another continent existed to the south of South America, and Wallis spent twenty months sailing round the world looking for it.

He found the islands of Tahiti and Wallis instead.

Wallis sailed from Plymouth in August 1766 with the *Swallow* under the command of Philip Carteret, entering the Pacific through the Magellan Straits in April 1767.

Shortly after that the two ships parted, with Wallis sailing northwest passing through the Tuamotus Archipelago to reach Mehta and Tahiti.

On 18 June 1767, the sailors saw a mountain covered with cloud and thought it was the Southern Continent, instead they had discovered the island of Tahiti.

He called Tahiti "King George Island" in honour of the English king.

After some skirmishing with the natives, including firing his canons at them, and destroying their canoes, the Tahitians sued for peace, bringing gifts of food and cloth and giving access to their young women. The *Dolphin's* sick went ashore to recuperate.

Leaving the Society Islands, Wallis's went through the main island groups of the western Pacific before reaching Tinian in the Northern Mariana Islands in August 1767.

On 16th August 1767 he discovered the island of Uvea which was christened Wallis.

The *Dolphin* then sailed to Batavia (modern Jakarta), where many of his ship's crew died from dysentery.

Leaving the Dutch colonial settlement, Wallis arrived back home via the Cape of Good Hope in May 1768, in time to pass on navigational information to the Admiralty and Cook, then preparing to leave on his exploration voyage in the *Endeavour*.

Wallis retired on half-pay until being recalled to

active service briefly in 1770 as there was the threat of war with Spain over the Falkland Islands. He was again called on to command a vessel briefly in 1780, before being awarded a sinecure as an extra naval commissioner two years later. He lost this post in the administrative reforms pushed through by Edmund Burke, which saw the abolition of many government sinecures. He got it back however in 1787.

Wallis remained a naval commissioner until he died in London in January 1795.

Images of William Gregor and Samuel Wallis from Wikipedia.

### **The martyrs of '97 and the Cornish rising**

Bernard Deacon June 29th 2020

That's 1497 of course.

On this day in that year the two leaders of the Cornish rising met their grisly end. Michael Angove, a blacksmith from St Kev erne and Thomas Flaman, a Bodmin lawyer, were hanged, drawn and quartered at Tiburon in London.



They suffered this fate for what they had considered was the perfectly reasonable act of marching to London to complain to the king about their grievances. Unfortunately, the Government viewed it otherwise, as a treasonable act of rebellion against Henry VII's rule. The king had intended to send their body parts back to Cornwall to be put on public display in the main towns. But Cornwall in the summer of 1497 was reported to be 'unquiet and boiling' so he decided this wasn't exactly the wisest course of action.

The rising had been triggered by anger at government demands for taxes to fight a far-off war with the Scots. This was compounded by popular disaffection over the suspension of stannary rights in 1496.

All that may have been coupled with residual, lingering Yorkist resentment at the Tudor takeover in 1485.

The insurgents struck out across southern England, heading for London to put the complaints of the

commons in front of the monarch. They aimed for Kent, hoping to gain support there. They were disappointed in finding the Kentishmen not half as rebellious as they were made out to be.

Nonetheless, the complainants had received considerable sympathy on their long march east. The contemporary account, the Great Chronicle of London, reported that the Cornishmen were 'favoured' by the people of the lands they passed through, and paid well for their supplies.

This source also reported the rebel force was 15,000 strong. Given that the Cornish population at this time was no more than 50-60,000, this either means well over half of all able-bodied Cornishmen were involved or that the host had picked up support in its trek across southern England.

Some proportion of the support that had adhered to the Cornish cause on its march east clearly melted away when it approached London and Henry's hastily gathered royal army.

It was reported that desertions had reduced it to 10,000 or fewer by the time it camped on Blackheath to the south-east of the city. There Angove and Flaman's force was quickly defeated, with the loss of some 200 lives.

Although 'it seems odd that no peer was able to block their march – or even try to do so – before they got to London', the rising had failed ultimately because the nobility had belatedly rallied to the king. Of course the Cornish army might have done better had they possessed better weaponry, cavalry and trained soldiers.

As he was being drawn through the streets of London Angove is supposed to have boasted that he would have 'a fame perpetual and a name immortal'.

However, by the nineteenth century the events of 1497 were largely forgotten.

It was only the Cornish Revival of the twentieth century and the rise of a national consciousness that restored the place of the 1497 rising in Cornish history.

This reached its climax in 1997 with the Keskerdh Kernow – a hike to London that revisited the route taken by the insurgents of 1497.

By this time the actual events of 500 years earlier had been reimagined as the rising took its place as a romanticised icon of national rebellion. A brave Cornish-speaking army was crossing the border into England, St Piran flags fluttering furiously in the breeze.

<https://bernarddeacon.com/2020/06/29/the-martyrs-of-97-and-the-cornish-rising/>

## **Transhumance in Cornwall**

Bernard Deacon - Medieval History June 23rd 2020

These days we often hear the word transgender in the news.

But what about transhumance?

And why was it important to Cornwall?

The dictionary definition of transhumance is the seasonal movement of livestock from one grazing ground to another.

Let's go back around 1,300 years to the time when transhumance was widely operating in Cornwall.

The practice involved moving animals every May from the fields around the hamlet to rough grazing on the uplands.

This helped to protect the crops and hay being grown and harvested over the summer close to the farms.

In October the stock was rounded up and brought back down to the home settlement.

Groups of small huts discovered on Bodmin Moor provide the physical evidence for the practice. Around two metres by four, there was 'room for a single bed, open fire and some storage'.

The huts were clustered in groups of up to ten, probably reflecting a hamlet, with the individual huts used by different households.

From May to October, these huts were occupied by the young women who watched over the animals. But that was not their only task.

They milked the cows, made butter and cheese and worked with wool.

Periodically, they would have been visited by others bringing supplies and taking away the dairy produce.

Meanwhile, men and older women remained in the home hamlet to harvest the crops, care for the children and the vulnerable and generally maintain their households.

This system involved an estimated minimum 1,000 households on Bodmin Moor alone.

It was in place by the late 600s at least from the evidence of placenames such as havos (or summerland).

It survived into the late 700s but began to disappear in the early 800s.

Peter Herring, the expert on Cornish transhumance, tells us this was not merely of interest economically. He suggests its extent 'suggests a stable and peaceful rural society [and] a sophisticated farming practice'. The annual round-ups on the open moors and downlands 'would have required administration and authority' at some level above the hamlet.

Moreover, the cycle of transhumance was marked by the festivals of Beltain and Samhain, bringing communities together and marking the passage of the seasons.

Meanwhile, for the young women, time spent on the uplands acted as a rite of passage and provided a spell of independence.

In all, Peter Herring concludes that 'many, maybe all, Cornish hamlets seem to have practiced transhumance in the early medieval period; it was, perhaps, a fundamental part of being Cornish'.

<https://bernarddeacon.com/2020/06/23/transhumance-in-cornwall/>

## **CORNISH snippets**

### **Elections 2021: New Cornwall Council leader chosen**

Cornwall Council has a new leader after the Conservatives won a majority in last week's local elections.

Linda Taylor will head the unitary authority after her party became the first to take full control of it since its creation in 2009.

New deputy leader David Harris also stood unopposed and a new cabinet had been confirmed

The Conservatives won 47 of the 87 seats, with Independents on 15 and the Liberal Democrats had 14 seats.

Cornwall-based party Mebyon Kernow has five seats and Labour has four, with the Labour & Cooperative Party and the Greens both having one.

Bert Biscoe, known to many in Australia, who has been a Truro councillor for many years and also previously served on the Cornwall Council Cabinet, lost his seat in Truro Moresk & Trehaverne.

## Royal Mail trials drone delivery to Isles of Scilly

Royal Mail is using drones as part of a trial to find a new way to deliver post to the Isles of Scilly. The drone, which can carry up to 100kg can be flown in poor weather conditions.

## Dry Dock to Close

One of Europe's oldest dry docks is set to close at the end of May after nearly 190 years of operation. Penzance Dry Dock in Cornwall was among the first of its kind in Europe after opening in 1834.

On its website Penzance Dry Dock states: "Since 1834, the marine engineers at Europe's oldest dry dock have been known for their outstanding attention to detail, good humour and sound, down-to-earth advice."

It continues:

"Since 1834 Penzance Dry Dock has offered engineering services to vessels of all sizes, at the corner of one of Europe's busiest shipping lanes. Today the facility is part of the Isles of Scilly Steamship Group: one of Cornwall's biggest employers."

## Cornwall had the busiest UK flight route in April 2021 from Land's End to Isles of Scilly

The short flight, about 15 minutes, between Land's End and St Mary's on the Isles of Scilly has been revealed as the UK's busiest flight route for April 2021.

The Isles of Scilly Steamship Company's Skybus flight overtook major airports and international airlines to head the list of the top 10 routes from UK airports. With 363 flights during April, Skybus flew beat the second busiest route – Alderney to Guernsey – by more than 100 flights.

## Celebrity's House Sold in Fowey

Dawn French has sold her home in Fowey but the actress says she will always love the Cornish town, which was her home for fifteen years.



The Vicar of Dibley star moved into the mansion in 2006 and lived there until recently with her

husband, Mark Bignell.

The 40-room, Grade II-listed property called Point Neptune overlooks the River Fowey estuary. It is located near Readymoney Cove and was built in the 19th century for William Rashleigh of Menabilly, landowner and politician.

Despite selling her home, Dawn is not leaving Cornwall.

## G7 song

A new song specially written by Sir Tim Rice has been released as part of a YouTube video.

The joyful song Gee Seven is at the heart of an ambitious Cornish programme for children, Sing2G7, which aims to put children's voices at the heart of the 2021 G7 Summit, which will take place in Carbis Bay in June.

Sing2G7, led by volunteers, is inviting young singers across the globe to join Cornwall's children to deliver a musical message to world leaders.

Already more than 10,000 young voices in 16 countries have signed up to sing, from individuals in lockdown to school choirs, Brownie packs to a South African township choir.

More than 100 primary schools in the UK are taking part as well as 14 cathedral choirs.

International sign-ups include singers in Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Malaysia, Spain, USA and Vietnam.

You can listen and watch the song at this link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x2fUdLvSa3k>

## Orca whales off Cornish coast could be most southerly ever sighting of UK pod

Two orcas named 'John Coe' and 'Aquarius' were recently seen in the waters surrounding the Minack Theatre.

They were identified by the shape and notches of their dorsal fins and patches of colouration near their eyes and on their backs which makes them easily recognisable and which can be used to track these individuals around the UK's coastline.

The two orcas form part of the 'West Coast Community', a specialised pod of eight individuals that can be distinguished from other groups of killer whales by their unusual sloping eye patch and larger size.