



Tam Kernewek

“A bit of Cornish”

CousinJack.org
Facebook.com (Cornish American Heritage Society)

Kevrol (Volume) 41 Dyllans (Issue) 2

Hav (Summer) 2022

Lewydh Messach (President’s Message)

Dydh da!

I returned from Cornwall on Tuesday the 17th. It was a wonderful trip from St. Ives around the Land’s End to Falmouth. And let me confess now and get it over with: I did not walk, I bused.

At the exact same time, CAHS’s membership chair was hiking the 100 miles northeast from Bude to St. Ives. He and his friend were hearty men and completed a true South West Coast Path pilgrimage. Congratulations, Johnny Trestrail and Jojo!

It has been six years since I was in Cornwall. I did walk the entire way that time, but often took public foot paths to avoid the rugged coastal terrain.

Highlights for me were different this time: I had more of a chance to see villages without having sore feet. It gave me “brain space” to take in and contemplate a few things more deeply.

My highlight day was Mother’s Day. I met with my fourth cousin, whom I had met a few times, due to the research that my mother and her mother had done. When they were alive, my parents visited them more than a dozen times. She picked me up in Penzance, and we had a pasty to hold us over. We saw some of the ancient standing stones that I enjoy and find wonderful. We went back to her house, where her family has lived for generations. We did some Cornish research: She brainstormed possible connections and resources that we at CAHS could use in the future. Then a wonderful meal. Finally, a concert from the Mousehole Men’s Choir at St. Hillary Church: A Cornish men’s choir concert where my great-great-great grandfather had participated (his daughter emigrating to Mineral Point, Wisconsin). And though it wasn’t Mother’s Day in England (it is sometime in March), I felt we both honored our mothers in a profound way.



Mèn-an-Tol



Men’s choir

I came up with some observations while I was exposed to the Cornish landscape and culture. These are vague generalizations, so don’t take me too seriously, please.

- ◆ I now realize I have lost my intuition about where to go. One determining factor was, as I left on my very first day in St. Ives, I started walking the path for about an hour, which ended and went up a direction that I considered the wrong direction. What was going on? I then realized I still had my B&B key. I had ended walking in a circle (fortunately) and only had to walk three blocks to return the key.
- ◆ Going from B&B to B&B, I learned to figure out the showers before taking my glasses off! →

Lewydh Messach (**President's Message**)

- ◆ **Watching the news, I found I could almost always replace "UK with USA."** Lack of hospitality workers, high gas prices (the example I converted was \$7.67 a gallon), Covid, stress about Ukraine.
- ◆ Cornish hospitality was overwhelmingly generous and genuine.
- ◆ After two weeks I was almost got used to people driving on the left.
- ◆ The Cornish bus system is efficient and friendly. I experimented with walking and busing the first couple of days. The bus driver remembered me and suggested I buy a Cornish week pass for about \$25. From what I understood, you can go to any destination in Cornwall on the bus for £5 or less.
- ◆ QR codes and credit cards made everything contactless and efficient.
- ◆ Some places were overrun with people. Second homes and rentals for unreasonable prices have changed the mindset and finances of the Cornish resident.
- ◆ I got used to hearing constant replies of "brilliant," "perfect" and "lovely."
- ◆ I could generalize better how Cornwall is a part of England and the UK, and how it is separate. I noticed that "British" or "English" were never the names painted on trucks. It was always "Cornish."

I am very thankful for this trip. The May flora will stay in my thoughts for a long time. The other times I visited were always mid-summer. I am hoping this trip will motivate me to get some things going to unite the Kowetha and give them the resources to continue their own research.

Oll an gwella,

Tom



Lizard



Sunrise in Coverack

Kesskrifans a-dre Eseleth

*(Correspondence from Societies
and Cousin Jack Website)*

Annual Meeting and Lunch

The Southwest Wisconsin Cornish Society held their Annual meeting and lunch at the Walker House. Pasties and Figgy-hobbin were the featured events. They are very happy to be able to get together again after 2 years.

And YES! The Cornish Fest will also happen on the last full weekend of September, which is September 23-25. So get your calendar out, enter it in and plan to attend!

They will have a Pub night at Pendarvis, a Pop-Up Museum, movie at the Opera House, Pasty supper at Walker House, and a return of the Pilot Opera Co. with *H.M.S. Pinafore*. Sunday will feature a Welsh Gymanfa Ganu (hymn sing) at Trinity Episcopal Church. Other plans are in the works so **you will be kept busy all weekend. Don't want to miss it**

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Cornish Society of Greater Milwaukee Bids  
Dew Genough-Why  
(Farewell—God Be With You)

On a sad note, the board has decided it has been a great run but a hard long struggle to maintain their organization with the aging membership along with the pandemic. A huge thank you goes out to Jerome Trewyn who coordinated meetings and newsletter as well as his wife and daughter in law. Tom Rowe worked tirelessly with membership and finances.

The announcement letter included a reminder to them and ALL of US. We have a responsibility to keep telling stories of our heritage to family, friends and anyone who will listen that **WE ARE NOT ENGLISH! Continue to eat Pasties on St. Piran's Day and keep any other traditions we might have.**

They recommend staying connected to our organization, the Cornish American Heritage Society (free membership) and the Southwest Wisconsin Cornish Society would love to have you join with them.

*Southwest Wisconsin Cornish Society Newsletter*



California Cornish Cousins  
29th Annual Gathering

The Gathering was held in Grass Valley at the United Methodist Church. Wild Eye Pub hosted the group for Pub Night on Friday. A business meeting, and cooking demonstration led to a pasty luncheon. Vince Seck, of Empire Mine gave a talk before touring the North Star Mine Muesum on Saturday. The Grass Valley Male Choir concluded the Gathering after having a buffet dinner.

*California Cornish Cousins announcement*

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Cornish Story Live

February and March presentations were about mythology and very interesting. Ron James presented one on folklore and he also was a presenter for one of our zoom meetings for CAHS this past Spring.

In May, the story of Tintagel was told. If you are unfamiliar with these presentations, they are very insightful and easy to watch via Zoom. You must register to join via Eventbrite, but, if you happen to miss the episode you can find it on their website after the event- the Institute of Cornish Studies. Here is the one on Tintagel:

[Tintagel and the picturesque ideal – Cornish Story](#)

To catch up with past presentations go to:  
<https://cornishstory.com/cs/live/>

[Cornish Story - YouTube](#)

Enjoy!

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Cornish Cafe Stories—Cornwall Heritage Trust

These are also available to watch live by registering and also by watching online after the presentations.

The link to past Story Cafe recordings is here:

[www.cornwallheritagetrust.org/story-cafes/story-cafe-recordings/](http://www.cornwallheritagetrust.org/story-cafes/story-cafe-recordings/)

The last one on Cornish Mythology was quite good with

## Correspondence con't:

Sian Esther Powell. She talked about where the stories come from and also has a podcast.

Check out: <https://podcasts.google.com/feed/aHR0cHM6Ly9jZWx0aWN-teXRoc3BvZGNhc3QuY29tL3Jzcw>

Watch:

[Cornwall Heritage Trust ~ Preserving Cornwall's Story](#)

for upcoming presentations. You will also have to register before the event to get the link.

*Cornwall Heritage Trust*

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### How did Cornish Culture Develop?

The Toronto Cornish Society met in April and learned about **the history of Cornwall part 2 from John Webb. Cornwall's** cultural identity was defined by several different nations.

The first stage of this journey covered the ice age, the stone age, the Neolithic age, the Bronze age and the Iron age, **taking us to the time of Caesar's first visit to Britain. This** stage covered the 1st millennium, from the Roman invasion to the Normans. A time when the landscape, the villages, the churches and the Cornish identity became the one that we know today.

As part of the Roman Empire, Vespasian moved to the southwest and set up a fortress and headquarters at Exeter in 55AD. Romans controlled the area until 410AD, however that did not affect Cornwall as they had not been integrated with the Romans. Tintagel became the major trading post and trading continued to the Mediterranean.

An Arab invasion of the eastern Mediterranean cut off supplies and a pandemic known as the Justinian plague and urban decay in the rest of Britain, left life unsettled until the Anglo-Saxons arrived.

The western areas of Britain were still unconquered and independent. The Anglo-Saxons used 'wealas' or 'stranger' to describe the people in these areas, leading to the area being called Wales, and the southwest called West Wales. In 722AD, after many battles, the Britons won and this **secured Cornwall's independence for about one hundred fifty** years.



In 793 the Viking raids began and over the years raids spread through Britain, but the Cornish formed alliances with them. There was distrust from the Saxons and in 814 King Egbert of Wessex ravaged Cornwall. In 838 the Cornish lost a battle with the Saxons losing their independence.

After Wessex gained control over the Vikings, England became a country in 927. To administer the land, the Anglo-Saxons introduced Shires and the boundary for Cornwall was set on the east bank of the Tamar. Æthelstan was crowned King.

Farming, livestock, tin, trails and foot paths, hedges, and Christianity with monasteries, churches and chapels have all influenced the Cornish culture. The Cornish are an independent self-sufficient family oriented culture. After the 100 years war with the English a greater level of organization was required. The resistance to the English was a critical factor which kept them from the fate of those living east of the Tamar. The 100 years gave them time to develop a distinct language and identity.

*Paraphrased from Toronto Cornish Association newsletter*

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### Legos at Sea

In the 2016 newsletter from New Zealand, there was a report about legos and other objects being found along the beaches in Cornwall. It was determined to be a piece from 4.8 million pieces in 62 containers that had been washed off a deck of the Tokio Express on its way to New York City **some 20 miles from Land's End in 1997!**



[www.mirror.co.uk](http://www.mirror.co.uk)

**Even more strange is that those legos had the theme of 'on the sea'.** They are continuing to be washed up and have now become a fascination among beachcombers to the point of seeing how far the legoes have dispersed.

**Correspondence con't:**

The green seahorse dragon seems to be the most scarce and highly valued.

*“Adrift: The Curious Tale of the LEGO Lost at Sea”*, written by Tracey Williams, is a book that talks about her interest in what she finds on the beach. Beachcombing has changed over the years from pretty sea shells and pebbles to plastic. She now has a Facebook page that has attracted reports of Lego finds. Plymouth University professors estimate the Lego could last 100 -1300 years.

As the years go by there may be 50,000 Lego Sharks turning up.

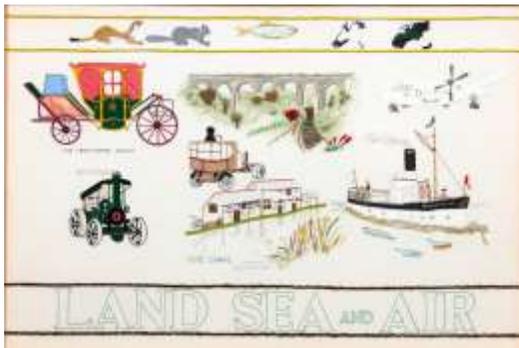
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Tregellas Tapestries

*Judy Wright, NZ Cornish Association National President, contributed this story.*

Looking through some back copies of the Association’s newsletters, I came across an article about the Tregellas Tapestries (Sept/Oct 2013 vol 410) that rang a personal bell for me.

The Tregellas Tapestries, now known as The Cornwall Tapestries, is a pictorial story of Cornwall. It was conceived and researched by the Cornish Bard, the late Rita Tregellas Pope to advance the knowledge and understanding of Cornwall’s cultural heritage and was designed and executed under her direction. In 1991, she brought together a team comprising two designers, Joanna Tucker and Annie Corey, and a group of skilled spinners, dyers and embroiderers. Using a variety of techniques including applique, embroidery and collage, the tapestry took three years to complete.



This modern embroidery comprises 58 individual panels portraying milestones of Cornwall’s rich history and culture from prehistoric to modern times. The story shows →

how the Cornish took their goods and skills across the world through the centuries. I am honoured to say that my mother – Tilly Mitchell was one of those invited to take part in this project. My thanks to Ben Stanley-Butcher at Kresen Kernow (Cornwall Centre) for providing this picture of her embroidery with the title ‘Land, sea and air’ (number 049) and the transcript of the viewing notes that accompany it from their collection.

*‘Land, sea and air’ embroidered by Tilly Mitchell: ‘The sea has been used for trade and travel since pre-historic times, now it mainly serves the leisure industry. The arrival of coaching improved Cornwall’s land links with the rest of the country. Steam powered traction engines made farming easier. The Bude Canal served industry for years and is now used for leisure. Passenger steamers carried goods and holidaymakers for trips on rivers such as the Fal, where shipping is now laid up. From the Royal Navy’s Air Station at Culdrose, helicopter pilots fly life-saving missions. The Isles of Scilly are reached by sea and air and Newquay airport offers regular flights to London’.*

If you are interested in learning more about this project, go to our website: [www.nzcornish.nz](http://www.nzcornish.nz) – Cornwall-History-Kresen Kernow

*New Zealand Cornish Association newsletter*

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News from Kresen Kernow

We recently unveiled a stunning new stained glass window at Kresen Kernow, by artist Abigail Reynolds. The window includes roundels of hand blown glass made from Cornish sand, and reflects on themes of home and homecoming, inspired by the return of The Cornish Ordinalia manuscript to Kresen Kernow last summer.



We celebrated the new artwork with a special day of events and activities on St Piran’s Day, and it was lovely to see so →

**Correspondence con't:**

many familiar and new faces and to be part of Redruth's celebrations. A team from Redruth School's year 10 news-room covered the day for us. You can get a sense of the occasion, and hear more from them and other participants, in this short film:

<https://youtu.be/OnviVs4F4EQ>



Grand Bard and Lady of the Flowers 2022



Many towns around Cornwall owe their existence to Hayle. Breage, Crowan, Germoe, Porthleven, Cape Cornwall, Sithney and Gwinear.

St Euny, St Erth and St Eia all landed at Hayle and therefore St Erth, Carn Euny, Crowan, Lelant, Redruth, Mertheroony, St Ives and Troon all owe their existence to Hayle also.

The Grand Bard finished his speech saying he has many **'sweet' memories of living in Troon as a kid but holidays** were always spent in Hayle. He believes that Hayle is more than **'Three Miles of Golden Sands', it is the sacred core of West Cornwall, a ventricle of the industrial revolution.**

<https://gorsedhkernow.org.uk>

Gorsedh Kernow 2022

Grand Bard Pol Hodge proclaimed the Gorsedh will be held in Hayle on 3 September of this year. The last time the Gorsedh took place in Hayle was 1999. This visit will coincide with the lead-up celebration of the centenary of Hayle Old Cornwall Society.



In the Grand Bard's speech he mentioned many of the saints who landed at Hayle starting in the year 500 with St Gwinear. St Breage a midwife, St Crowan, Germoe the King, St Elwyn, St Synwyn, St Helen, St Sithney went on to bring Christianity to County Penwith and Kerrier.

Pacific Northwest Cornish Society

The society will be meeting in person on July 9 at Fort Borst Park in Centralia. Plan to come around 11 am and bring a dish to pass.

They are currently looking for someone for a program of music and or dancing entertainment. There is a plan to also have ZOOM available for those out of state or too far away to attend in person.

There will be a business meeting and election of officers. Members should be thinking of how they can volunteer to help the society stay viable.

*Email announcement*



ONE AND ALL  
Origin/meaning

The arms were officially granted on April 5, 1939.

A bearded sea fisherman represents the county's maritime connections, and he stands opposite the tin miner, a reminder of Cornwall's great mineral wealth and pioneering industrial heritage. Above the shield rests the Chough, a relative of the Jackdaw with blue-black plumage and a distinctive curved red bill. The Chough used to proliferate on the cliffs of Cornwall, but is now almost extinct in the county, although conservationists are working to re-establish it through breeding in captivity. The bird rests its claw on a Ducal Coronet. The Duchy of Cornwall, which includes land in Devon, London (for example, the Oval cricket ground) and the Scilly Isles, has long been the inheritance of the sovereign's eldest son, as is the title of Duke of Cornwall.

Like the county itself, the shield is enclosed by waves, and at its heart is the history and mystery of the golden roundels or 'bezants'. Many fanciful guesses have been made about their origin, although no-one is really certain how the county came to adopt such a bold graphic symbol. Nowadays 15 bezants appear arranged in an inverted triangle, but earlier Cornish emblems show them used as a border, or arranged to fill a whole shield.

Among the more colourful conjectures is the tale of the King's eldest son, captured by Saracens during the Crusades. Loyal Cornishmen, it is said, helped to raise the ransom of 15 golden coins, or bezants, named after Eastern Europe's Byzantium. The shield is thought to commemorate this King's (or more properly, Prince's) ransom, with the legend 'one and all' noting a splendid joint effort by Cornishmen to save their Duke of Cornwall. Whether referring to this particular event or not, this well-known phrase still indicates Cornwall's community spirit, but is also the very best description of a Cornish welcome.

[https://www.heraldry-wiki.com/heraldrywiki/index.php?title=Cornwall\\_\(county\)](https://www.heraldry-wiki.com/heraldrywiki/index.php?title=Cornwall_(county))

*Posted on facebook April 27, 2022  
Used with permission of Barry West*

Ballarat Branch of the Cornish Association of Victoria

The February meeting was very interesting with members **bringing interesting 'family treasures'**. **Some of the items** were samplers embroidered by great grandmothers and other relatives when they were quite young in the mid 1800s; a diary from an ancestor who became one of the leaders working with John Wesley; at least 2 of the members had photo albums from long ago and have been trying to identify family members in them. One had a lovely ring given to her from her great aunt who told her it belonged to her mother. After some research it seems to have belonged to her great great grandmother born in 1868. Another ring was passed down from father to son to great great grandson. The ring was made from a small nugget that he found after looking many years for the elusive gold find without **success**. **After the 'show and tell' and pasty lunch, there** was a talk about Henry Richards Caselli, a well known Ballarat architect.

*Editor:* All in all it must have been a very interesting meeting.

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Family History Federation UK

The FHF sends out the "Really Useful Bulletin" via email every month. As your editor I receive it in my emails also, and was pleased to read a member of the Cornish Association of Victoria—Ballarat had written an article for their newsletter about an article.

She was promoting it as there was an article about Tracing Non Conformist Ancestors and part of the article was written by the Cornwall Family History Society. They have revived their collaboration with Kresen Kernow, where we send our newsletter each quarter.

For more information you can click on:

<https://www.familyhistoryfederation.com>

Here is the article:

<https://www.familyhistoryfederation.com/resources/reallyuseful/fed-really-useful-bulletin-21-may-2022.pdf>



Cornish Association of Victoria—Ballarat newsletter

A CORNISH CRUSADER & A FRAGMENT OF THE TRUE CROSS, ST GRADA CHURCH

BY ESDALE77

The church of St Grada and the Holy Cross stands on high ground above Cadgwith Cove. Surrounded by fields with a view of the sea, it is a peaceful place that can only be reached on foot. Although it has been dedicated to Saint Grada since 1310, the church is thought to have had an earlier name and significance. Nearly 800 years ago, in **1261, the parish was called 'St Cross' because of a very special object said to have been kept within the walls of the church – a fragment of the True Cross brought to Cornwall by a Cornish crusader from the Holy Land.**



“A 16th century version of a curious legend tells how a certain Sir Roger Wallysborough of Cornwall made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, where he stole a piece of the True Cross.”

CORNISH CHURCH GUIDE, CHARLES HENDSON, 1925

There are a few variations of this story, which is believed to have first appeared in an early Tudor commonplace book printed by John Coleyns, a London mercer and bibliophile. How exactly Wallysborough came to have a piece of the True Cross and how he managed to carry it back to Cornwall is shrouded in mystery but all agree that he gave the precious fragment to the church at Grade on the Lizard, and he may have even caused the first chapel to be built on the site in honour of the relic.

The Third Crusade

The third of the Christian Crusades, sometimes called the **Kings' Crusade, took place between 1189 and 1192** and is almost certainly the one which Wallysborough took part in. It is probably the most well-known of the crusades as most people are familiar with the story of Richard the Lionheart heading to the Holy Land to take on Saladin. In 1187 the

city of Jerusalem had been taken by the great Kurdish general, Saladin, who was already Sultan of Egypt and Syria. During the attack Saladin is said to have captured a relic of the True Cross.

On hearing the news back in England, King Richard I gathered an army of his finest knights and along with King Philip II of France and Frederick I, Emperor of Rome, sailed to recapture the city. The Third Crusade became the stuff of romantic legend. And it seems that at least one Cornish knight **was amongst King Richard's forces**—Sir Roger Wallysborough.

Philpot, Glyn Warren,
Richard the Lionheart
Embarks on the Third
Crusade
Nottingham City Mu-
seums and Galleries



Return to Cornwall

“**A number of crusading families returned [from the crusades] with holy relics, which they presented to their local churches and monastic foundations. A relic of the true cross, concealed on his body is said to have ensured the safe return of the Cornish crusader Sir Roger Wallysborough from the Third Crusade and he subsequently founded the church of the Holy Cross at Grade on the Lizard Peninsula.**”

TALES OF THE CRUSADERS – REMEMBERING THE CRUSADES IN BRITAIN, ELIZABETH SIBERRY, 2021

How a piece of Christ's True Cross came to be in Wallysborough's possession is unclear, though most sources seem to imply that he stole it somehow, and by what means he was actually carrying it is equally confused. Some accounts claim that he was not just concealing the relic about his person in a pocket or a bag but that bizarrely he hid the fragment in his leg – presumably in a wound or beneath his skin.

“... **there exists a report describing the theft of a piece of the cross by a Cornish knight named Sir Roger de Wallysborough, who managed marvellously to secrete the fragment in his thigh and transport it to Cornwall.**”

THE CORNISH ORDINALIA, ROBERT LONGSWORTH, 2013

In the legend of Wallysborough's return to Cornwall most sources record that he was sailing towards the

Cross con't:

Cornish coast when his ship was struck by a vicious storm. The knight prayed to the Almighty, promising that if he made it to shore alive he would give a fragment of the precious relic he carried to "the church of the parish in which he might come safely to land". Wallysborough's ship was wrecked but he miraculously survived and came ashore in Grade parish, where he either had a church built or, true to his word, gave a fragment of the True Cross to the priest there. (There is some suggestion that another fragment was given to St Buryan church too . . .)



The Whereabouts of the True Cross

It is believed that in the 4th century Helen, mother of the Emperor of Constantine, discovered the hiding place of three crosses – the True Cross, the one on which Christ is believed to have been crucified, and the crosses of the two thieves that died alongside him. Since that time fragments of this cross have become incredibly important and prized relics across the Christian world.

Indeed, so many churches claimed to have a piece that in the Middle Ages John Calvin commented:

"There is no abbey so poor as not to have a specimen. In some places there are large fragments, as at the Holy Chapel in Paris, at Poitiers, and at Rome, where a good-sized crucifix is said to have been made of it. In brief, if all the pieces that could be found were collected together, they would make a big ship-load. Yet the Gospel testifies that a single man was able to carry it."

However, a document written in 1553 listing the possessions of the parish and church of St Grada and the Holy Cross gives us a huge clue as to the 'truth' of this Cornish legend. The inventory of church goods actually mentions the 'Holy Cross' being kept in a silver box or casket. So we can be fairly certain it did exist, or at least the parishioners believed that it did . . .



During Henry VIII's Reformation pilgrimages to sacred sites and the worship of religious relics came to be considered idolatrous. In fact, public devotion to relics was banned by Thomas Cromwell in 1538, and as a consequence many shrines were destroyed and the sacred artefacts 'dispersed'. Cornwall, however, had a long tradition of maintaining a degree of religious independence, illustrated by the sheer amount of saints days that were marked for worship in the Cornish calendar, and the veneration of holy wells and the shrines of local saints is said to have continued. It is unclear whether St Grada church was a site of pilgrimage at that time however, or whether the parish was benefitting financially at all from possessing a fragment of the True Cross. Its possible that the tradition had already been partially forgotten by then or perhaps it was decided that the relic should be removed for safe keeping and subsequently that hiding place has been forgotten. We will probably never know.

Final Thoughts

The church of St Grada and the Holy Cross was restored in 1862. The author and historian Charles Henderson writing in the 1920s calls the 'new' building 'vulgar' (which seems a little harsh) and adds that the loss of the 'old fabric is greatly to be regretted'! He points out that the original Norman cruciform style building 'exhibited many features peculiar to the district and was of an unusual plan'. One can't help but wonder what clues could have been found in that old church as to the whereabouts of the fragment of the True Cross. Unfortunately it was almost completely destroyed during the rebuild and only the 13th century font, the tower which dates from 1400 and some parts of the original nave remain today.

Elizabeth Dale, The Cornish Bird



St Grada and the Holy Cross Church

30th Anniversary of Australia's Standing Stones

The Standing Stones commemorate all Celtic people who helped pioneer Australia. The memorial of 24 stones, 3 meters high, is arranged as a calendar and is based on Ring Brodgar in the Orkney Islands, Scotland.

The Australian Standing Stones began as an idea in 1988 by the then and first Convenor of the Celtic Council of Australia, Peter Alexander AO. The CCA saw this initiative as a bold one - meeting one of its aims - to build a monumental symbol of the ancient Celtic nations of Europe as a focal point for new Australians from those lands but also for the millions of descendants of those Celtic pioneers (of which there are many around here).



28-November-2015 (John Huth)

It was Australia's so called 'Bicentenary Year' and the Celtic council put out the call to towns and districts to respond to the idea of erecting a national monument to honor all Celtic peoples who helped pioneer Australia.

These stones at Glen Innes, stand in common as part of our cultural landscape through the known 3000+ year history of the insular Brythonic and Gaelic Celtic speaking people of what are now Brittany, Scotland, Cornwall, Ireland, Wales, and Isle of Man.

When viewed from above the arrangement of the Australian Standing Stones also incorporates a Celtic Cross and the Southern Cross. The former indicates that the monument was erected in Christian times, the latter symbolises the heritage link between the old Celtic civilisation and the new.

This past February, Joy Dunkerley and Sue Thomas were made lifetime Guardians of the Stones.



Chris and Joy Dunkerley and Sue Thomas

The Cornish in Australia also celebrated the 29th Australian Celtic Festival, this year is the year of Cornwall, Wales and Brittany. The festival is held at the Standing Stones.

Cornish Association of New South Wales newsletter and www.monumentaaustralia.org.au

Gleaning in Cornwall

The Gleaning Cornwall Network is a growing network of volunteer gleaners and drivers who salvage produce from farms and growers and distribute it to foodbanks, soup kitchens and charities that feed those most in need. It **reduces waste and reduces food poverty. It's a win, win operation.** In a recent TV mini-series, Simon Reeves highlighted the unseen poverty in Cornwall. His programmes galvanised a local, Holly Whitelaw, to do something about it and start the Network last year. The Network operates through social media – Facebook and a web site to co-ordinate sponsors, farmers, volunteers, equipment, transportation and deserving causes. It also has the benefit of bringing together groups of gleaners for fun, sociable, rewarding and outdoor workouts.

In February and March the Network's Facebook page reported on efforts that rescued tonnes of cabbages, beet-root, potatoes, leeks and cauliflowers. When interviewed by The Guardian, Simon Whear, a farmer near Hayle said "You get to a point with a commercial crop where there are too few pieces left in the field to make it financially viable to come back in again and cut what's left. There's always some left, and I thought this would be a good way for people to make use of it.



Gleaning con't:

It's better that it gets picked than just ploughed back into the field." What was a small amount of waste to Whear in retail terms provided rich pickings. Gleaners managed to fill 66 crates of cauliflower in just six hours. The produce was perfect albeit too small to meet the demands of supermarkets.

New Zealand Cornish Association newsletter

Cornwall - a dangerous place to drive

Cornwall is one of the top 10 most dangerous places to drive in the whole of the UK. That's according to new research which has revealed which regions have the most dangerous drivers. Significant changes to the Highway Code were introduced last month, compelling UK drivers to reconsider how cautious they are on the roads. But, while some pride themselves on their road safety, there are some motorists who are less careful behind the wheel.

New research by Quotezone has revealed that Cornwall is one of the worst areas in the UK for car accidents. Experts analysed road accidents statistics from across the country and created a 'safe driver index score' out of 100 to rank each region according to how careful their drivers are.

Located in the north west of England, Blackburn with Darwen received the lowest safe driver score of all regions in the UK, with a safe driver score of 16.78 out of 100. The region also has 253 road casualties per million people, resulting in 0.80 casualties on average.

In comparison, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly received the tenth lowest safe driver score of all regions in the UK, with a safe driver score of 29.65 out of 100. The region has 212 road casualties per million people, also resulting in 0.80 casualties on average. The six worst accident blackspots in the Duchy were roundabouts, with 60 accidents between them, nine fatalities or life changing injuries and 51 slight injuries being recorded. Chiverton Cross on the A30 sadly took the top spot.

In second place, was Loggans Moor Roundabout in Hayle which reported 11 crashes, resulting in two fatalities or serious injuries, while third place, was Branwell Lane Roundabout - Jelbert Way Junction in Penzance which reported nine crashes, resulting in four fatalities or severe injuries.

The other roundabouts listed as accident blackspots in the top 10, were Penwinnick Double Roundabout - Penwinnick Road in St Austell, Chy-an-Mor Roundabout in Penzance, Trevenson Street Double Mini-Roundabout in Camborne. While White Cross in Newquay, Antony Road in Torpoint, Cubert Crossroads on the A3075 and East Hill Traffic Signals at Trevenson Road in Pool came in at places seven to 10, respectively. Unsurprisingly, Cornwall's trunk roads such as the A30, A38 and commuter roads such as the A39 or A390 from Truro to St Austell, Truro to Falmouth, or to Newquay are where a large number of accidents happen.

From Cornwalllive.com

Ballarat Branch of Cornish Association of Victoria newsletter

Queen's Platinum Jubilee Beacons

On 2nd June this year the Trust is going to be holding one of their most ambitious events yet: lighting beacons for the Queen's Platinum Jubilee at two of their sites.

Sancreed Beacon and Castle on Dinas, will be joining an illumination of more than 1500 beacons being lit at exactly 9:45pm throughout the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man and UK Overseas Territories.

The celebrations will include buglers, pipers, choirs singing 'A Song for The Commonwealth' and most importantly, the people of the UK including those in Cornwall, to honor the Queen's longstanding service.



The first beacon was lit in 1813 at Sancreed and recorded as 'the Beacon' in the Ordnance Survey Map. However, beacons were used prior to 1813 to transmit messages to London during times of strife as far back as the Spanish Armada. The coronations of Edward VII and George V were celebrated with fire beacons at being lit at Sancreed.

Cornwall Heritage Trust

Return of the World Pasty Championships

This year's Championship was, again, held at the Eden project on St Piran's Day – 5th March.

All pasties have to be made in accordance with the PGI specification, including being made in Cornwall. Each category also has an 'open' division. There are sub-categories including a company producing pasties for sale, professional catering—not for sale pasties, 16 years and older and **under 15 years old. There is also a world's fastest crimper** category.

The winner of each category will be given a prestigious Ogy Award - a special handmade clay pasty. To mark the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the championships, the head chef at Eden, Mike Greer, and his team baked a pasty like the number 10.



Some of the pasty flavors that won were: lasagna, chicken and chorizo, peppered steakless vegan, jerk chicken, sweet **and sour chicken, chicken, leek and bacon, hog's pudding** and blue cheese, chicken, squash and anchovy, and of course Certified Cornish.

The world's fastest crimper this year was Chloe Rowse of Proper Cornish.



Cornish Pasty Association
Photos used with permission from CPA

Tresorys Kernow (Cornish Treasures)

is a pilot project to breathe new life into towns and villages, with culture and heritage bringing some joy in the context of Covid recovery and climate adaptation. This project is fully funded by the UK Government through the UK Community Renewal Fund with Cornwall Museums Partnership (CMP) and Creative Kernow each having funds of up to £100,000, shared out through Cornwall Council, to bolster and regenerate towns and villages. We want to show that town centres can be reinvigorated through an imaginative and locally relevant programme of cultural events.

Tresorys Kernow is also about exploring how communities can and should adapt to the very real challenges of climate change and respond to the benefits that nature provides.



CMP will be delivering this project alongside five museums: Bodmin Keep, Charles Causley Trust (Launceston), The Castle (Bude), Royal Cornwall Museum (Truro), and PK Porthcurno.

Creative Kernow will be distributing their funds through cultural partners, freelancers, and artists across five towns: Saltash, Lostwithiel, St Austell, Penzance, and Newquay.

There are several strands to the overall project. From online and on-site heritage and arts events, immersive experiences, documentary products and skills programs, to pop-up tech events, action research will embed sustainable cultural activity at the heart of communities. The Tresorys Kernow project aims to strengthen our communities, and produce a rich treasure trove of activities and events in these ten locations across Cornwall from January to June 2022. Our ambition is to enliven high streets through use of empty retail spaces for these events.



Developing existing and new cultural partnerships and networks through this project is one of our key aims, and evaluation of the project will feed into Cornwall's City of



Treasures con't:

Some of the workshops offered in April into June, are tech-making for children, robotics, story telling, metalsmithing, family dance, film making, live mic for music, ceramics, printmaking, bush craft and survival skills, 1940s hair and make up, paper making, rug making, crochet, furniture recycling, mending, mosaics, pottery, a Guerilla Museum was a pop-up event in some of the towns, bees and windsocks.



Many art studios and shops, musicians, churches, and other businesses put on programs during the 6 months. Various town festivals were also available to visit and partake.



Cornwall Museums Partnership

A touch of humour

The counties of Devon and Cornwall organised a huge music festival with the reunions of both The Jam and Cream. The festival was called off due to the two counties not being able to agree which should go on first.

People won't believe there's a city in Cornwall. It's Truro!

~~~~~

Rats found on Round Island

Rats have been found on the Isles of Scilly, and are threatening the islands' seabirds and other wildlife. A number of rats were spotted on the uninhabited Round Island during a survey last week. The Isles had been free of rats for a few years. Conservationists are working hard to get rid of them



before the birds return from South America for breeding season. Biosecurity Officer for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Jacqueline Pearson said the birds must be protected.

*Cornish Association of South Australia newsletter*

How well do you know Cornwall?

1. Cornish pixies are famous for leading you off your path-how do you break their spell?
2. Which cars were designed by a Cornish man?
3. What were the favourite hauls of Cornish smugglers coming from France?
4. How long is the Cornwall coastline?
5. Which village did Dylan Thomas describe as 'quite the loveliest village in England'? He spent his honeymoon there.
6. Which classic series written by Kenneth Grahame was inspired by the River Fowey?

*London Cornish Association newsletter*

Kevrenna  
free family adventure trail app

Now the winds have died down a bit... we were beyond excited to launch our new digital family trail created in partnership with Cornish tech company, Data Duopoly.

Children take the lead in this GPS-tracked trail along the stunning stretch of coastline between Geevor and Levant. Navigate to real-life trail points to unlock local stories: listen carefully; correctly answer the questions and test your nature photography along the way to win golden bezants!



Try to find and collect 15 golden bezants by the time you get back to the car park.

[Cousin Jack's](#)

## The Star Inn at Vogue (Cornwall)

has received a framed apology from the publishers of Vogue fashion magazine, after they threatened the pub with legal action unless the landlords changed its name. The pub has stood in the Cornish village of Vogue for hundreds of years, while the magazine was not founded until 1916.

**The publisher admitted that “further research” would have identified that a latter was inappropriate in this instance.**

~~~~~

Jesus looked across the table and asked, “So, where have you been the last few months?”

God replied “I’ve been in Cornwall.”

Jesus was shocked. “There’s been a pandemic for the last two years, and you’ve been in Cornwall?? What were you doing there?”

God smiled and quietly replied “Working from home, son., working from home.”

Cornish Association of South Australia newsletter

Everyone has a story...

With our change of governance, we decided to offer Zoom speakers. Our latest in April was Ron James, who gave us a glimpse of Cornish folklore and why it is the best in Britain. We also had and will have more informal talks, a chance for the Kowetha to discuss amongst ourselves.

I invite you to share your story, whether it is a formal talk or a topic that could be put to the Kowetha for general discussion. Please send me your ideas!

Please include

- ◆ a working title,
- ◆ • **an abstract (the general topic and purpose of your talk)**
- ◆ • **details about the content and direction (beginning, middle, end)**
- ◆ • **and media (how can we help you deliver your talk on Zoom).**

Also welcome are suggestions about others, whom we might contact. Thanks for your consideration! Tom

Editor: This also goes along with articles for the newsletter! Please consider writing up a story about your ancestors or **yourself growing up in Cornwall or the USA.....**

Hiking-Walking in Cornwall

Have you ever thought about walking through Cornwall along the Southwest Coast Path? Have you imagined seeing the gorgeous coastline as you travel from between the small Cornish harbor towns?

My advice: Do it!

I just got back from a walking adventure in May along the northern Cornish coast: 106 miles from Bude to St Ives. It **was a wonderful experience and I’d encourage you to think about doing it too.**

While my friend and I backpacked from town to town and stayed at inns each night, there are both more rugged and less strenuous options to suit your tastes. We met hardcore walkers that were covering 30+ miles per day while pitching tents along the path whenever their legs gave out. We also met walkers that had their luggage shuttled from town to town for them as they advanced along the Path. Perhaps most common are day walkers who stay in one town but take day trips along the coast and then catch a bus or taxi back at the end of their day.

Walking the Southwest Coast Path gives you a chance to connect with the land and the people in a much different way than only visiting a town or beach. You get many chances to talk with others in the brother/sisterhood of walkers in a way that may not otherwise come naturally between a tourist and a local. You develop a sense for the distance between towns, see how the locals use the coast path to walker their dogs or get to their favorite secluded beach. You can let your imagination transport you to any period of history within the timeless, breathtaking scenery.

I met people of all ages and degrees of fitness along the Path. If you plan right, you can find the perfect section for you. Use Alltrails to check the distance, difficulty level, and elevation changes of a segment before you start your walk. The Southwest Coast Path website is also a great resource to help with your planning.

Happy hiking!

Johnny, your CAHS membership Chairperson

Editor: Watch for the write up of his trip in the next newsletter coming in August

Cornwall Heritage Trust Purchases Caer Bran Ancient Hill Fort

Press Release:

Cornwall Heritage Trust is proud to have purchased Caer Bran – an important multi age hillfort site near Sancreed, which contains archaeological remains from both the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. The purchase allows the Trust to protect the nine hectare site from possible development and intensive agricultural use, recognising its importance as a site of unique Cornish heritage.

CEO, Cathy Woolcock said: “We are excited to have been able to add Caer Bran to the collection of sites across Cornwall that we manage and protect and which are all accessible by the public for free. Cornwall Heritage Trust seeks to preserve and strengthen Cornwall’s heritage and educate current and future generations about the heritage significance of the landscapes we live in; Caer Bran will help us to do this.”

Traditionally considered to be an Iron Age enclosure, recent research shows that Caer Bran actually had origins in the Bronze Age, with the construction of three ring cairns set within a hilltop enclosure. These can still be viewed at the site. Re-enclosure of the monument took place in the Iron Age with a more substantial bank and ditch, and this continuity shows the importance of Caer Bran to the people of the local area.

Caer is Cornish for ‘fort’ and Bran means ‘raven’ but, Caer Bran could also mean the “fort of Bran,” which is a reference to Bran the Blessed, a mythological Celtic king.

CHT Chairman Lt Col Richard Trant said “Caer Bran is a property which, as an example of Iron Age presence in Cornwall, has great archaeological importance. Equally it gives sanctuary to some wonderful flora and fauna, our natural heritage, that the Trust will also protect and nurture. Caer Bran is a jewel of a site which compliments our adjacent sites in West Penwith.”

Cornwall Heritage Trust already owns neighbouring Sancreed Beacon, and manages the nearby ancient village of Carn Euny. These sites are freely open to the public and more information about them can be found at

www.cornwallheritagetrust.org/visit

The outermost bank of the hillfort is up to 4.0m high, fronted by a wide ditch, in places some 2.0m deep, with a slight

counterscarp bank to the north-east. The older inner rampart is a less substantial earth bank, having been extensively robbed of stone. The external diameter of the enclosure is approximately 115m, while the interior space is some 60m across.



It is likely that the character of the landscape around Caer Bran has changed little over the last three thousand years, and the rough ground would have provided seasonal grazing for livestock from local farming settlements – including Caer Bran itself.

Other features in the landholding include medieval clearance heaps, as well as a number of post-medieval banks on the perimeter of the associated land. A post medieval track, delineated by two stone-faced earth banks, crosses the area in a NNW-SSE direction, and goes through the middle of the hillfort and one of the ring cairns.

There are also considerable mine workings within the Trust’s ownership. These include an area to the north-west of the hillfort, which comprises lodeback pits, shafts and spoil heaps, while there are numerous prospecting pits dotted across the area. Documentary evidence of this mining activity is scant but there is a record of a Caer Bran mine. Also, to the south-west of the monument, there is a twentieth century stone quarry. It is important to note that the hillfort and ring cairns are protected as a scheduled monument.

www.cornwallheritagetrust.org

Photos by Paul Richards, PR4Photos

Taklow a Vern

Dating by Design

By Stephen Gill

Easy to follow guide for family historians and genealogists. An amazing NEW HARDBACK BOOK for family historians!

Dating by design is a totally new way of assessing the date of an old photograph based on costume, style and detail.

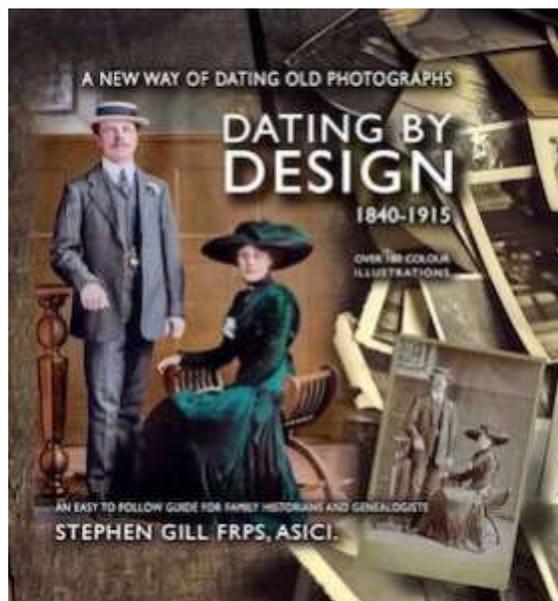
Stephen Gill writes in easy-to-understand terms and has illustrated the book with superb, original, colourised photographs.

Dating by Design is most readable! The subject has been tackled in a very detailed yet organised manner which makes it extremely easy for the reader throughout the book. How many family historians have a box of old photographs of their ancestors lurking in a drawer somewhere? And they are not sure who it is or what date it is or what period it was taken. Well, help is at hand with this excellent book enabling them to date photos to a year!

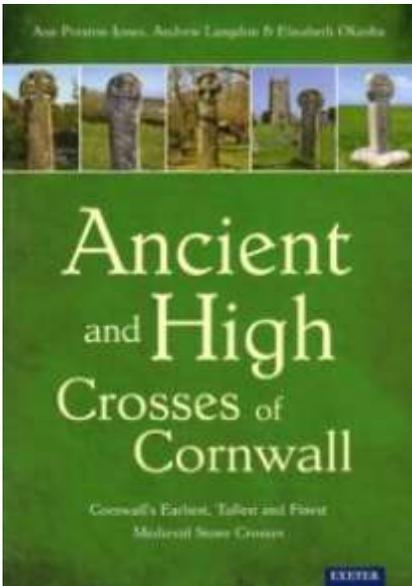
The book is colour-coded by five-year periods based on the year the image was taken. Readers can read through the book or dip into it for whatever year particularly interests them. After a brief history of photography, the author then gives explanations as to the different types of images – daguerreotype, ambrotype, etc, and the various smaller cards like carte de visite and cabinet cards.

The colour illustrations are exceptionally clear and show every detail. **As the author notes...when looking at your old photograph, once you have decided which type it is, start by looking at the sitter's hair.** He goes on to show a breakdown of all the style changes of women's hairstyles from 1840 up to 1900. He applies the same thorough investigative method to other fashions of men, women, children with regards to hair, headwear, neckwear, skirts, trousers, jackets, shoes and so on. For each period. No detail is missed out.

£ 18.95 through Family History Federation at www.familyhistorybooksonline.com



**Kernow bys Vyken
Cornwall forever**



Ancient and High Crosses of Cornwall
By Ann Preston-Jones, Andrew Langdon & Elisabeth Okasha

An illustrated guide to one hundred of the finest early Cornish stone crosses, dating from around AD900 to 1300. This beautiful book reveals just how greatly Cornwall is blessed to have so many splendid examples surviving.

The academic rigour is impressive as is the care with which the images have been **taken**. It is **easy to 'snap'** anything when you happen to be there, with frequently inadequate results. Each of the featured crosses has been visited by Anne Preston-Jones and Andrew Langdon at appropriate times of day (and year when overhanging trees and shrubs preclude good photography) to ensure suitable lighting which reveals the detail so well. Besides that, it makes the book visually attractive, of course.

In addition to its Introduction, there is a Historical overview, a look at Inscriptions (found on seventeen crosses), Cornish groups or schools of stone sculpture, sections on Dating, and the Function of crosses. Antiquarian study and restoration is reviewed, and a Glossary (with illustrations) is provided. Postcodes and National Grid References are shown for each of the 100 crosses described and illustrated, as are References to earlier published sources. Additionally, the book has an extensive Bibliography and a proper Index. Ancient and High Crosses of Cornwall offers an ideal introduction for the general reader but will also prove essential to local historians, landscape historians, archaeologists and anyone working in the area of Cornish studies or connected with the Cornish diaspora.

£19.99 Inclusive of tax. Available at <https://www.kernowgoth.org> or [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com) for \$27.99



St Piran's Day March 2022
Susan Little email

Taklow a Vern con't:

The Wreck Of The Bay Of Panama 10th March 1891
by Terry Moyle and Wayne Shephard

Our book commemorates the 130th anniversary of the loss of the Bay of Panama in the Great Blizzard in the West of 1891.

It tells the story of the loss of the Bay of Panama during the height of the Great Blizzard and highlights the response from the communities in St. Keverne Parish in the rescue of crew members. Eighteen men were saved out of a complement of thirty- six people by the efforts of men from St. Keverne, Coverack, Porthoustock and Porthallow – coastguards, fishermen, lifeboatmen and others from various walks of life.

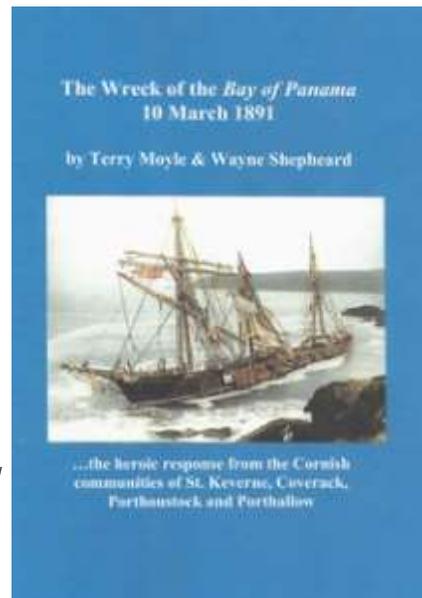
The book has 88 pages with 52 photographs and includes details from newspapers at the time.

Included are biographies of the crew, both those lost and those saved, where information was available, and of the local people involved with the rescue and aftermath. The photographs include all the Gibson photographs of the wreck (courtesy of the National Maritime Museum) and family photographs and details kindly given by descendants of those involved in the **response and by the family of the Bay of Panama's captain, David Wright.**

There was controversy over a daring deed that is part of local history and a possible degree of negligence regarding the rescue attempt itself. Letters relating to these events appear in the appendices.

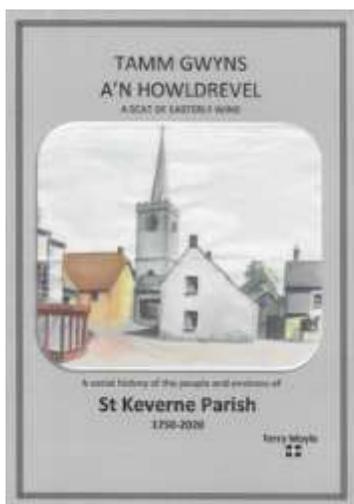
Both authors are involved with local and family history – Wayne Shephard is a member of the Devon OPC scheme and Terry Moyle is the OPC for several Cornish parishes including St. Keverne.

The book is £12.50 and available from Terry at terrymoyle74@gmail.com. or 07939581572. Postage is £3.50 within the UK and £9.00 to the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. It is also on sale at St. Keverne newsagents.



TAMM GWYNS A'N HOWLDREVEL

A Scat of Easterly Wind
By Terry Moyle



Tamm Gwyns a'n Howldrevel, written by Terry Moyle, covers the social history of the people and environs of St. Keverne Parish 1750 – 2020 and includes research undertaken into the families, places and events in the parish over a period of forty years.

The book has 197 pages and almost three hundred photographs and includes aspects of the social history of the parish over a period of two hundred and seventy years.

Using Trades Directories the changes that occurred from the mid Nineteenth Century are **detailed in the first chapter which is followed by a study of one family's continuity as stone-masons over two hundred and fifty years.**



Taklow a vern con't:

St. Keverne:

There is a section on Education with details of early education and the four schools at Coverack, St. Keverne, Porthallow and Traboe.

The chapter on St. Keverne Church includes the installation and opening ceremony of the bells and clock in 1907 and details of restoration work over a period of three hundred years.

The Methodist Chapels in the parish are well covered and include Wesleyan (St. Keverne, Coverack, Porthoustock, Tregarne and Tregowris), Bible Christian (Porthallow, Ponsongath, Tregidden, Zoar and Coverack) and the United Methodist Chapel at Rosuick.

There is a section on St. Keverne Worthies, a total of twelve people from the parish who in one way or another made their mark both on the history of the villages and globally – these include Michael An Gof, Charles Inledon, Commander William Lory, Samuel James, Elizabeth Uren and Canon Diggins.

The chapter on transport details the history of the “bus” services between St. Keverne and Coverack to Helston from the late 1800s to about 1950 and the rivalry between the proprietors of the buses in the early days.

The section on Social Life includes ox-roasts, tea treats, agricultural shows, regattas, carnivals, sport, St. Keverne Feast and extracts from Kerrier Deanery Magazines 1896-1898. This is followed with a chapter on the musical life in the Parish and is centred on the Band and Male Voice Choir.

The final chapters cover quarrying at Porthoustock and Dean, the growth of the tourist industry in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries and Emigration from the parish.

There are eleven appendices which include details of St. Keverne news from the local papers (1850-1950), village wells and pumps, shipwrecks, interesting people, preaching plans and holiday advertisements.

This book is a “must” for those with interests in St. Keverne Parish – there are references to hundreds of families and scores of events, far too many to list.

The book costs £15.00 plus £4 package/postage within the UK.

Details of postage to other areas on request.

Payment by cheques to WJT MOYLE or by bank transfer.

For other questions email: terrymoyle74@gmail.com

1. Turn your coat inside out
2. Austin Healeys
3. Tea, brandy, gin, rum and tobacco
4. 433 miles
5. Mousehole
6. Wind in the Willow

Answers:

Officers of the Cornish American Heritage Society for the years 2021-2023

President—Thomas Rusch, cousinjack.president@gmail.com
Membership—John Trestrails, cousinjack.membership@gmail.com
Treasurer—Dot Hosking, cousinjack.treasurer@gmail.com
Media Specialist—Christopher Haines, cousinjack.socialmedia@gmail.com
Newsletter Editor—Carolyn Haines, cousinjack.newsletter@gmail.com
Historian—Thomas Rusch, cousinjack.president@gmail.com

Founding President - Paul Liddicoat, 1920-2001 Past President - Carolyn Haines

Tam Kernewek is a *digital* newsletter which comes out four times a year. .
Send articles to be included in newsletter to Carolyn Haines, EMAIL address above.

DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSIONS ARE 15 FEBRUARY, 15 MAY, 15 AUGUST AND 15 NOVEMBER

There are no dues. Anyone with Cornish descendants, live in or have an interest in Cornwall is welcome to join.

To become a Kowetha (*friend*) of CAHS, please fill out the following short form:

<https://forms.gle/r3BTE7W3ww4V2h8t9>

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Darvosow (Events)

Cornish Fest
23-25 September 2022
Mineral Point, Wisconsin

Kernewek Lowender
15-21 May 2023
South Australia

CAER BRAN

