

Onen hag oll

# The Cornish Association of Victoria Inc. Ballarat Branch

A.C.N. A0008 264A

## June 2023 Newsletter

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### Saturday 3rd June 2023 at 2.00 pm

This is the Annual General Meeting - the speaker will be Brian Rollason, President of the Cornish Association of Victoria.

The Annual Election of Office Bearers and Committee will take place during the meeting.

Office Bearer Positions:

Chairperson Vice-Chairperson  
Administrative Secretary Treasurer

Please ensure that Lorice has your nomination if you wish to be an office bearer or a member of the committee by **19th May 2023**.

### Saturday 5th August 2023 at 2.00 pm

Our speaker will be Jenny Burrell and she will speak about the 1891 Women's Suffrage Petition.

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### April Meeting

At the April Meeting, Keith Lanyon gave a welcome to Maureen Waddington, director of Mission from St John of God Hospital.

Maureen had prepared a handout of pictures and spoke to the pictures.

The symbol::

The golden cross represents their Christian Heritage

The maroon pomegranate with



its five seeds – hospitality, compassion, respect, justice and excellence – to allow the seeds to scatter.

The green – representing their Irish heritage.

Overall, a stylised Celtic Cross.

The ethos of St John of God is based on the story of the Good Samaritan.

There are seventeen St John of God Hospitals – sixteen in Australia – seven in Victoria, seven in Western Australia and two in New South Wales - and one in New Zealand.

Maureen is a member of the Management Team at St John of God:

CEO - Alex Demidov;

Director of Nursing - Maria Noonan

Director of Medical Services - Dr John Gallichio

Director of Finance - Mark Medina

Director of Mission – Maureen Waddington

The Congregation of the Sisters of St John of God was founded in Wexford, Ireland, in 1871 with the support of Bishop Thomas Furlong.

Inspired by the work of their patron saint, St John of God, they nursed those in poverty. Saint John of God devoted his life to alleviating human suffering, and comforted the afflicted, sick and dying.

He was particularly passionate about combating the injustices experienced by people disadvantaged through illness or destitution.

Initially the nurses trained in Paris, with the Sisters of Bon Secours (Good Help) and on their return to Ireland nursed domestically and worked with the

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.



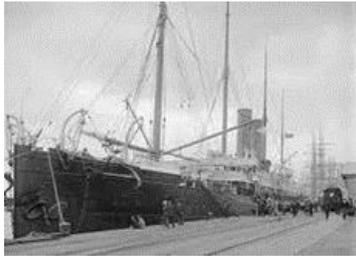
Sisters of Mercy in Wexford, before establishing their own Congregation.

They had a generous benefactor in Richard Devereux, a wealthy Irish Shipping Owner, who supported many charities.

As the Congregation of the Sisters of St John of God (SSJG) expanded, Bishop Matthew Gibney of Perth invited the Sisters to Western Australia to help care for the sick.



The first group of eight Sisters arrived in Albany in 1895 aboard RMS Orizaba and Perth in late 1895, at Adelaide Terrace (now Novotel Langley Perth) and began visiting the sick in their homes and established a convent hospital.



Within two years, they were also running hospitals on the Eastern Goldfields at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie.

In 1898, the Sisters opened a convent, hospital and school in the Perth suburb of Subiaco.

Their habits were made from wool and their underclothing from flannelette and it must have been particularly uncomfortable in the hot Australian climate.

It took eight years before they were given permission to change the material to something cooler.

In May 1907, nine Sisters set out from Fremantle to start work at Broome in the Kimberley.

They established an orphanage, school, nursing care and staffed the Leprosarium at Bungarum, Derby WA.

During World War 2 they refused to leave and stayed at Broome. They were loved and respected by the Aboriginal Community who were extremely grateful for their care and kindness.

Sister Pat Rhatigan (SSJG) runs the Broome SSJG Heritage Centre, where with the help of her team of volunteers she dedicates her time to researching Kimberley Aboriginal families regarding their history and often finding photos of them as children whilst at the school or orphanage.

The Sisters of St John of God first came to Ballarat in 1915 in response to a call from Bishop Higgins to help care for people in the community who were suffering from infectious diseases such as diphtheria and typhoid.

They were based in Bailey's Mansion and it was a 25 bed hospital. Initially, they were not embraced by the community but after twelve months when people realised that they were offering a service to all, not just those of the Catholic faith, things improved.

During 1948-1952, extensive building work took place at St John's.

However, the cost of repairing this building saw new buildings built.



The current building works will provide an additional 90 beds, a new Intensive Care Unit and four new theatres.



Throughout her talk, Maureen answered many questions and those present had a very enjoyable afternoon.

Keith thanked her with a small gift and donation to St John of God.

Afternoon tea was enjoyed by all in the warmth of the Church Vestry.



## Scantlebury

Following the recent article about Vera Scantlebury Brown in the CAV Newsletter, I include this information about her brother George Clifford Scantlebury (known as Cliff) and his wife Lilian Avis Whybrow.

What an amazing family the Scantlebury family was.



Vera and Cliff Scantlebury.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dr\\_Vera\\_Scantlebury\\_and\\_her\\_brother\\_Dr\\_George\\_Clifford\\_Scantlebury.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dr_Vera_Scantlebury_and_her_brother_Dr_George_Clifford_Scantlebury.jpg)

Cliff Scantlebury (1891-1976) attended Mentone College and Geelong Grammar. He boarded at Trinity College whilst studying at the University of Melbourne.

Dr Cliff Scantlebury enlisted in April 1915 as one of Kitchener's One Hundred - after an appeal from Lord Kitchener for more colonial doctors when reinforcements were needed urgently for the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC).

These 100 young men answered Lord Kitchener's call in early 1915 to go to England and enlist in the Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC).

Kitchener and Churchill were planning the Gallipoli landings using mainly Australian soldiers and knew that

having Australian doctors would boost morale. They were also needed at the Western Front and throughout every theatre of WWI.

Some were killed, most returned home and set up their own practices, living long and full lives.

Others were foundation members of the RACP and RACS.

They all had interesting stories and many were from prominent pioneering families.

They fell in love with nurses, some married overseas, most had children and grandchildren who became doctors.

(Aust War Memorial)

All twenty doctors who graduated with Cliff on 1st April 1915 from the University of Melbourne enlisted and served in the RAMC.

Cliff served as a Regimental Medical Officer for four years on the battlefields of France, after the war gaining a Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh and finally returning to Cheltenham in 1922, seven years after his departure.

He was elected a Fellow of the College of Surgeons of Australasia (Royal Australasian College of Surgeons) in 1928 and appointed a consulting surgeon (1946) to the ear and throat department at the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

He was the inaugural President of the Otolaryngological Society in 1950.

An engagement notice appears in Punch (Melbourne, Vic. : 1900 - 1918; 1925), Thursday 19 September 1918, page 27 announcing his engagement:

An engagement is announced between Miss Lilian Avis Whybrow, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Whybrow, of "Rostrona," Studley Park-road, Kew, and Captain Geo. Clifford Scantlebury, M.B., Ch.B., R.A.M.C., only son of Dr. and Mrs. Scantlebury, of "Marathon," Cheltenham.

George Clifford Scantlebury married Lilian Avis Whybrow at St Peter's parish church, Hampstead, on 29th April 1920.

1920. Marriage solemnized at <i>St. Peter's Church</i> in the								
of <i>Hampstead</i> in the County of <i>London</i>								
Column— No.	1 When Married.	2 Name and Surname.	3 Age.	4 Condition.	5 Rank or Profession.	6 Residence at the time of Marriage.	7 Father's Name and Surname.	8 Rank or Profession of Father.
40	April Twenty-ninth 1920	George Clifford Scantlebury	29	Bachelor	Medical Practitioner.	Central London Throat Hospital Grays Inn Road N.C.	George James Scantlebury	Medical Practitioner
		Lilian Avis Whybrow	26	Spinster	✓	45 Lancaster Road	Arthur Whybrow.	Book Merchant
Married in the <i>Church of St. Peter</i> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the <i>Established Church</i> by <i>Mr. Hooker</i> or after <i>Banns</i> by me,								
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		<i>George Clifford Scantlebury</i>		in the Presence of us,		<i>Lilian Avis Whybrow</i>		<i>Miss H. Whybrow</i> <i>Miss E. Hillaway</i> <i>Miss S. Whybrow</i> <i>Miss C. Whybrow</i> <i>Miss M. Whybrow</i>



**Well-known Melbourne Girl Married in London**

Wedding of Miss Lilian Whybrow and Captain G. C. Scantlebury, R.A.M.C.

Mrs. Scantlebury is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Whybrow, Studley Park road, Kew. The wedding was celebrated at Hampstead, London, on April 29.

Left to Right—Captain Archibald G. Corbett, R.A.M.C., best man (recently lost overboard from Orontex when returning to Australia); Bride; Bridegroom; Miss Lilla Whybrow (bridesmaid).

The above picture is of additional interest, for it includes the last photograph taken of Captain Corbett.

Lilian Avis Scantlebury (1894-1964), was born on 12th January 1894, at Collingwood, and was the eldest child of Arthur Whybrow and his wife Alice Williamina Hook, née Rostron.

Arthur Whybrow owned a large shoe and boot manufacturing company in Collingwood, near the corner of Stafford and Hoddle Streets.

Lilian attended Ruyton Girls' School, Kew, and entered Trinity College Hostel (later Janet Clarke Hall), University of Melbourne. She probably knew Cliff's sisters who were also residents at Janet Clarke Hall.

Stirred by the grief and suffering caused by World War I, Lilian Whybrow travelled to London and joined Vera Deakin (daughter of Prime Minister Alfred Deakin) at the Australian Red Cross Society's Wounded and Missing Inquiry Bureau in 1916.

This bureau sought to gather information about the fate of Australian soldiers in the Gallipoli campaign on behalf of their relations back home in Australia, who were seeking news of them. With the movement of the Australians to the Western Front in 1916, the bureau shifted its headquarters to London.

Back in Australia, Lilian became very involved with the Australian Red Cross and was a leader of the

Australian Red Cross Society (ARCS) in the Victorian Division and at the national level.

Her efforts were acknowledged with her appointment as an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) on 1st January 1959 for her services to the Red Cross Society. She was vice-chairman of the National Council of the Australian Red Cross Society, Melbourne, from 1951 and was the honorary director of the Wounded and Missing Enquiry at Burwood, Victoria from 1940-1947.

Her other interests included membership of the committee of Janet Clarke Hall and Trinity College, University of Melbourne, from 1926-1961 and she was its chairman from 1939-1961. She also served on the Council of St John Victoria from 1954-1958.

Cliff and Lilian had one daughter Kathleen Mary (known as Mary) born in Hampstead, London in January 1922. She married Dr Leonard Hugh Catchlove in Victoria in September 1942.

Argus (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957), Saturday 5 September 1942, page 5



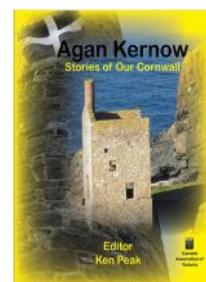
family tree on Ancestry suggests four children were born to Mary and Hugh.

**Agan Kernow**

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

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

The purchase price is \$25 - speak with Robyn Coates to purchase a copy.



## Remembering the ANZACS



### Pearce Family - Durham Lead

Many years ago Bill Phillips, from the CAV, chatted to me about the Pearce Family, from Durham Lead, and the war service history of the family of Richard Pearce and Esther Kneale. I found recently his note and did some research and share with you a very sad story.

Richard Prideaux Pearce was born in South Australia in 1852, the son of William Pearce, born St Blazey and Sarah Prideaux born in Camborne.

Esther Kneale was born c 1855, daughter of Edward Kneale (b Isle of Man) and Annie Keefe (b Ireland) (Both parents' surnames spelled in many ways!)

Richard and Esther were married in 1875, with permission of Esther's father as she was under age, at Durham Lead and they had quite a large family.

Children:

**Richard Henry** b 1876 at Durham Lead  
Esther and her twin sister Mary Ann both b 1877 d 1877 at Durham Lead - lived 48 hours  
Edmund/Edmond b 1878 at Durham Lead  
Mabel Hester b 1881 at Durham Lead  
**Edward James** b 1883 at Durham Lead  
William John b 1885 at Durham Lead  
Louisa b 1887 at Durham Lead  
**Herbert** b 1889 at Durham Lead  
**Carl Leaton** b 1891 at Durham Lead  
**Stanley Garrett** b 1893 at Durham Lead  
Flora Sarah b 1898 at Richmond.

Five of the sons of Richard and Esther enlisted during the First World War with four of them being killed whilst on active service.

Richard Henry, born 1876, enlisted at Clermont, Queensland 27th March 1915, served with 15th Battalion, 6th Reinforcements and was killed in action 27th August 1915 - commemorated at Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli. He was married and aged 39 at the time of embarkment.

Stanley Garret, born 1893, enlisted Melbourne, 9th March 1916, killed in France 20th August 1916 - commemorated at Villers Bretonneux. He was a fisherman and served with the 5th Battalion, 17th Reinforcements. He was aged 22 when he embarked.

Herbert born 1889 enlisted in the New Zealand Army, on 12th December 1914 and was aged 25

years. He was wounded at Gallipoli on 8th August 1915 and died of wounds nine days later in Alexandria, Egypt – buried Chatby Military Cemetery Alexandria.

His occupation at the time of enlistment was Bushman.

Carl Leaton born 1891 enlisted Ballarat 11th September 1914. He was a labourer and aged 23 at the time of embarkation. He was a member of the 14th Battalion and later the Imperial Camel Corps. He served at Gallipoli and was killed in action 30th March 1918 in Palestine - commemorated Jerusalem War memorial.

Edward James enlisted Claremont Tasmania on 8th January 1915 and was discharged in Tasmania in December 1918. He was married and a miner and was initially a member of the 3rd Light horse Regiment and later 51st Battalion. During the war he suffered from a corneal ulcer and received gunshot wounds to the head.

His sister Louisa (Fyfe) wrote to General Birdwood requesting that two of her brothers Carl and Edward be allowed to return to Australia given that three of her brothers had already died as well as two of her cousins and with five other cousins still serving.

General Birdwood wrote to General Chauvel authorising this but in the meantime Carl had died of wounds.

Age (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954),  
Saturday 20 April 1918, page 7

PEARCE.—Killed in action on the 30th March, at Palestine, of the Imperial Camel Corps, Private Carl Pearce, 27, beloved son of Richard and the late Esther Pearce, late of Hardie's Hill, Ballarat, and loved brother of the late Richard Henry, 40 years, killed in action 27th August, 1915, at Gallipoli, and late Corporal Herbert, died of wounds received at Lone Pine 17th August, 1915, 27 years, and late Private Stanley G. Pearce, 23 years, killed in action in France 20th August, 1916; loved brothers of Edward James (on active service in France).

#### Some of the best.

We pictured your safe returning, Carl,  
And longed to clasp your hand,  
But God has postponed our meeting,  
It will be in a better land.  
You never shunned your country's call, Carl,  
To try and stay you was all in vain;  
To think you have gone for ever from us all  
After three years of suffering and pain.  
You sleep not in your native land, Carl,  
But under foreign skies,  
Far from those that loved you,  
Where all the dear heroes lie,  
The winds of heaven blow softly, Carl,  
Over that quiet and hallowed spot,  
But in the changing scenes of life  
By us you will never be forgot.

—Inserted by loving brothers and sisters, Edmond, Will, Lennie, Florrie, Louie, and brother-in-law, W. Fyfe.

## Cornish Luminaries

### William Hamley and Hamley's Toy Store in London

William Hamley was born during the 18th century in Bodmin in Cornwall. His exact date of birth is not known possibly 1741.



Growing up in Cornwall, Hamley might have become a miner, a farmer or a fisherman but he had other ideas. He dreamed of opening the best toy shop in the world.

William left Cornwall for London in 1760 to open his first toy shop at 231, High Holborn, London. The little store was named 'Noah's Ark' and William filled it with all manner of dolls, toy soldiers, hoops and rocking horses.

'Noah's Ark's' first location was ideal as it attracted upper-class customers from the Bloomsbury district of London. This made the store quite successful.

So successful was the shop, that in 1881 a new branch opened in Regent Street to cope with the hugely growing demand of the Hamleys signature fun, magic and theatre for all to enjoy. After Hamley's death, the date of which is unknown, the ownership of the store passed through the family.

Over time, the toy shop became famous in the city and attracted more customers. Hamleys added a further five floors of toys! We can only imagine the spectacle with toy theatres, puppets, pedal cars and miniature railway trains jostled for space in the largest toy shop in the world.

Hamleys faced hard times in the late 1920s, along with everybody else. In 1931, the shop was forced to close for the first time and its fleet of horse-drawn delivery vans was stilled. Walter Lines, the Chairman of the Tri-Ang company, bought Hamleys and worked hard to bring customers back. In 1938, his efforts were rewarded when Queen Mary gave Hamleys the Royal Warrant in 1938.

Even World War II did not stop Hamleys, when the building was bombed five times. Wearing tin hats, staff served at the shop entrance, rushing in to collect the toys then handing them over at the door.

The Festival of Britain in 1951 brought a Grand Doll's Salon as well as a vast model railway to amaze children - and their mothers and fathers.

When she came to the throne, Queen Elizabeth II showed she still remembered the toys her grandmother had given her. She in turn gave Hamleys' toys to her own children.

In 1955, her Majesty honoured Walter Lines with a second Royal Warrant as a 'Toys and Sports Merchant'.

Now owned by Reliance Retail part of the massive Indian conglomeration, William Hamley's dream has become reality as Hamley's is now the largest and probably oldest toy shop in the world with fifteen stores in Britain and around 165 others around the world including India, the United Arab Emirates, China and Russia.

Heathrow Airport has its own Hamleys - great for last minute purchases for the grandchildren or puzzle person in the family.

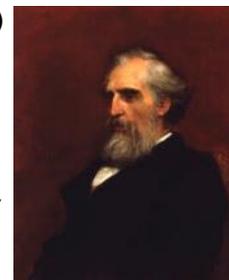


Various sources - Wikipedia, Hamleys, Cornish Luminaries (Kernow Matters)



### John Passmore Edwards (JPE)

Born in 1823, in Blackwater a village between Truro and Redruth, John Passmore Edwards was the son of a carpenter who later became a brewer and owner of a public house.



JPE later became a passionate advocate for the Temperance Movement.

John had a basic education and became an avid reader of the Dorset 'Sherborne Mercury' and also the 'Penny Magazine' published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Teaching Sunday School in Blackwater's Wesleyan

Church, and also reading and writing to local men and boys, left a life long impression on Edwards.

Later he would campaign for changes to working class education, equality and conditions.

Entering politics in 1868, he was an Independent candidate for Truro in the General Election. From 1880 to 1885 John Passmore Edwards was Liberal MP for Salisbury and later he began his philanthropic activities.

He spent nearly two decades in politics. However, he soon became sceptical about the quality of professional politics and the inability of politicians to effectively represent the interests of their constituents.

He twice refused a knighthood, and his opposition to the Second Boer War made him somewhat unpopular.

John had amassed considerable wealth from publishing, property and politics and was determined to benefit the working classes by the creation of schemes to achieve this. He established more than 70 Institutes providing space for reading and library collections.

He funded libraries and Art Galleries in London as well as hospitals and convalescent homes. He gave money to many hospitals including Tilbury Hospital next to Tilbury Dock Essex, where he built a ward which was named after him. Wards in Wembley Cottage Hospital and Willesden General were also named after him.

Some of his major beneficiaries were the Whitechapel Art Gallery and the London School of Economics. John Passmore Edwards's legacy changed the lives of thousands of Cornish people.

He died on 22nd April 1911 aged 88 years.

Image:  
National Portrait Gallery London by George Frederic Watts - oil on canvas, 1894 - NPG 3958

Various sources - Wikipedia, Cornish Luminaries (Kernow Matters), CAV Talk by Bron Lowden in February 2018



## John Nettles, actor, TV detective

John Vivian Drummond Nettles was born in St Austell, Cornwall on 11th October, 1943. His birth mother was an Irish nurse who went to work in the United Kingdom during the Second World War. He was adopted at birth by carpenter Eric Nettles and his wife Elsie.



Educated locally, he went to St. Blazey Primary School and then to St Austell Grammar School. He went to the University of Southampton in 1962, where he studied philosophy and history and acted in drama society productions.

He had intended to become a teacher, but he was spotted by a theatrical agent, at a drama society play, which led to an offer of work at the Royal Court theatre.

He mainly had small parts at the Royal Court, before moving to the Royal Shakespeare Company in Stratford-upon-Avon.

It was when he was there that he, was offered the part of Detective Sergeant Jim Bergerac in a BBC production.

*Bergerac* (1981-1991) became a success and with it he too became a success.

He had already worked in television during the early 1970s in the BBC sitcom *The Liver Birds* as Paul, and as Dr. Ian McKenzie in the series *A Family At War*, but *Bergerac* was huge for him.

John Nettles, Jim Bergerac, Jersey in the Channel Islands, and his red Triumph Roadster all went together in the public mind.

When *Bergerac* finished, he went back to the Royal Shakespeare Company for five seasons.

Then, in 1995, he was approached by Brian True-May to take the part of Inspector Barnaby in the *Midsomer Murders*.

This was to be the second major role of his television career, again playing a police detective. *Midsomer Murders* was an immediate success, achieving 13.5 million viewers on its launch in 1997 and was sold to more than 200 countries worldwide.

In February 2009, it was announced that Nettles had decided to leave *Midsomer Murders* after two further series were made. His final appearance on-screen in the UK was on 2nd February 2011, by which time he had appeared in 81 episodes.

In 2016 and 2017, Nettles had a recurring role as Ray Penvenen in the second and third series of the

popular historical drama *Poldark*.

In early 2010 Nettles wrote, presented and produced a three-part documentary, *Channel Islands at War*, to mark the 70th anniversary of the German invasion and subsequent occupation of the Channel Islands.

He received threatening letters from some residents of Jersey, accusing him of implying that islanders were collaborators.

He defended the documentary saying:

"There is no possible way you could have avoided collaboration with the occupying power who had power over the civilian population. If you had not toed the line you would have been shot."

This view was supported by local historians and members of the Channel Islands Occupation Society.

In 2012, Nettles wrote *Jewels and Jackboots* about the German occupation of the Channel Islands and in 2019 he published an edition of the diaries of Reverend Douglas Ord during the German occupation of Guernsey during World War. Nettles edited the diaries as well as writing an introduction.

John Nettles is also heard as a narrator in many documentaries – *Airport*, *Disaster* and *Violent Planet*, as well as a number of audio books.

He was appointed Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) in the 2010 Birthday Honours.

He still flies to Jersey where *Bergerac* was set, to see his daughter Emma who works for the Jersey Police Force.

He lives with his second wife Cathryn Sealey at Pyworthy, North West Devon

Sources: Wikipedia, Cornish Luminaries (Kernow Matters), IMDb, midsomermurders.org,

### **A touch of Humour**

\*When I was in the military I was hit with both mustard gas and pepper spray - *so you're a seasoned veteran!*

\*Why do the French like snails?

*They don't like fast food.*

\*I once threw a ball for my dog.

*That's nice.*

It was extravagant but he did look good in a dinner jacket.

\*Thursdays are very depressing

*If you think Thursdays are bad, just wait two more days and it will be a sad-der day.*



## **Cornish snippets**

### **Dig in Newquay reveals Bronze Age and Roman settlements**

"Significant" finds dating back to the Bronze Age have been unearthed by archaeologists at a new housing development in Newquay.

Three Bronze Age roundhouses, Romano-British buildings and pottery were found by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit at the site in the Trevemper area.

An oval house, large processing area and two potential barns were among the Roman-period structures.

Experts said it was unusual to find so many ancient buildings in one area.

Cornwall Council said Bronze Age Trevisker Ware pottery, Roman-period imported pottery and stone tools from both eras were among the other finds.

The site has been handed over to developer Treveth, which is planning to build 155 homes there.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-cornwall-65391193>

### **Flying Scotsman centenary trip**

The Flying Scotsman, the first locomotive in the UK to clock 100mph (160k/mh), has been celebrating its 100th birthday with a string of dates around the UK including a visit to Cornwall.

### **Work to move Bude storm tower**

Work to relocate a storm tower at risk of falling into the sea began recently.

The Compass Point Storm Tower in Bude, Cornwall, has to be moved 100m (330ft) inland due to coastal erosion.

A crowdfunding campaign raised £60,000, with additional money coming from the National Lottery Heritage Fund, Cornwall Council and Bude Stratton Town Council (BSTC).

### **Devon and Cornwall to get £5.8m culture boost**

Nearly £6m of government funding is being made available to arts organisations in Devon and Cornwall.

Funding includes £3m for North Devon Council while Devon Libraries is in line for £207,000.

Royal Cornwall Museum in Truro, which last year faced closure, is to receive nearly £1.5m while £498,000 will go to Exeter's Royal Albert Memorial Museum.