



Pacific Northwest
CORNISH Society

Volume 2 Number 1

Fall 1999

Second Annual PNCS Picnic in
Centralia, WA July 24, 1999



Attendees at the picnic were: Bev Conway, Jim Faull, Clair Floan, Janice & Dan Gefre, Jim Henry, Ann Holiday, Dot and Dan Huntley, Joan Huston & Family, Becky Keagh, Sandra Kent, Lesta Kneebone, Bonnie Ladoe, Gladys Lundahl, Marcia Rothman and sons, Mary Sisson & Family, Claudia & Don Tillman, Jean Timmermeister, Harry Tregarthen, Doug Wolford, Wilmot Wolford, Luella Wright, Vern Varcoe.



(above) Mary Sisson teaching some Cornish Folk Songs .

(below) Bev Conway & Mary Sisson doing the Helston Floral Dance.



Members Dues were due on July 1st. If you have a red "star" on your address label, then this is your last newsletter until you renew. Those of you without a "star", Thank you for renewing your membership!

CORNISH CULTURE CORNER

ONE AND ALL

Away, brave boys to Dublin jig,
The girls to kiss, the whisky swig,
And each as merry as a grig,

Sing 'One and All'.

But he that will not with us jog,
Shall kiss no girls and drink no grog,
For that he is a sorry dog,

Sing 'One and All'.
Chorus

Then let the bells of Dublin ring,
The Cornish boys are come to sing,
With Irish lads God save the King,

Sing 'One and All'.

To those who by their colours stand,
Great crowds shall shout throughout the
land,
There goes true blue, and hark the Band,

Plays 'One and All'.

But they who are not of good heart,
And basely from their comrades part,
Shall have the rogues march in a cart,

Hoot 'One and All'.
Chorus

Whether we drink, or play, or fight,
Or drunk, or sober, if we're right,
We'll of our motto ne'er lose sight,

Of 'One and All'.

This principle where'er we go,
Will meet respect from friend or foe,
Then let the world our maxim know,

'Tis 'One and All'.
Chorus

But see the transport crowd the strand,
We soon shall find on Irish land,
'Erin go Bragh' go hand in hand,

With 'One and All'.

And as for French and foreign foes,
We'll twine the shamrock with the rose,
And pull old Boney by the nose,

Pull 'One and All'.
Chorus

But when the din of war is o'er,
Our services required no more,
We'll hail again our native shore,

With 'One and All'.

And then the Cornish Volunteer,
Shall meet kind welcome, hearty cheer,
Plenty of beef, and good strong beer,

Drink 'One and All'.
Chorus

Then let the bells of Bodmin ring,
The Cornish Irish lads shall sing,
Drink to their sweethearts and their King,
Drink 'One and All'.



one and all one'n hag all
CORNWALL

Sausage Roly-Poly

1 lb. self-raising flour

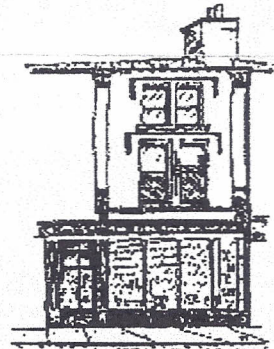
4 oz. suet

1 lb. sausage meat

1 onion

1 potato

Mix the flour and suet to a stiff dough with water. Roll out to about 1/2 inch thickness. Spread the sausage meat liberally over the dough, then add a layer of finely cut onion, then a layer of very finely sliced potato. Roll up tightly and tie in a well-flouted cloth, leaving plenty of room for the pudding to swell. Boil for 2 1/2 hours. Serve with a green vegetable.



The Piskie Threshers by Robert Hunt

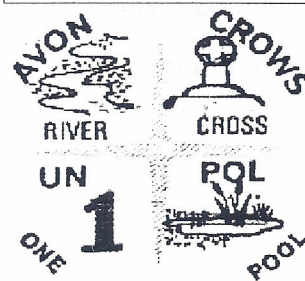
Many an industrious farmer can speak of the assistance which he has received from the piskies. Mr T. Q. Couch tells a story of this kind so well that no other is required. Long, long ago, before the threshing-machines were thought of, the farmer who resided at C---, in going to his barn one day, was surprised at the extraordinary quantity of corn that had been threshed the previous night, as well as to discover the mysterious agency by which it was effected. His curiosity led him to inquire into the matter; so at night, when the moon was up, he crept stealthily to the barn-door, and looking through a chink, saw a little fellow, clad in a tattered suit of green, wielding the "dreshel" (flail) with astonishing vigour, and beating the floor with blows so rapid that the eye could not follow the motion of the implement. The farmer slunk away unperceived, and went to bed, where he lay a long while awake, thinking in what way he could best show his gratitude to the piskie for such an important service. He came to the conclusion at length, that, as the little fellow's clothes were getting very old and ragged, the gift of a new suit would be a proper way to lessen the obligation; and, accordingly, on the morrow he had a suit of green made, of what was supposed to be the proper size, which he carried early in the evening to the barn, and left for the piskie's acceptance. At night the farmer stole to the door again to see how his gift was taken. He was just in time to see the elf put on the suit, which was no sooner accomplished than, looking down on himself admiringly, he sung—

"Piskie fine, and piskie gay,
Piskie now will fly away."

Planet Kernow

A collection of children's rhymes and songs in Cornish that has been put together by Anne Sandercock. Some tunes are traditional and will be recognised while others are new and specially commissioned for this collection. A small book accompanies the tape giving both Cornish and English lyrics and includes drawings by the children of Callington primary school. Four of the seventeen tracks are presented here, together with full lyrics. If you would like to purchase a copy of the tape and booklet, **they can be brought from Kowethas an Yeth Kernewek at a cost of only £6.00**

Kowethas an Yeth Kernewek, Graham Sandercock
Trewynn, Lodge Hill
Liskeard, Kernow / Cornwall, UK



Cornish Foundation of North America

In formation at this time is the Cornish Foundation of North America (CFNA), being organized for the purposes of

- 1) encouraging North American participation in economic, social and cultural life of Cornwall,
- 2) expanding the understanding of Cornish culture and language in North America,
- 3) sustaining the Cornish cultural heritage by providing financial assistance for higher education for Cornish residents, community regeneration in Cornwall, and restoration and preservation of Cornish historical sites.

There will be fifteen members of the Board of Directors who will meet annually in various venues. The CFNA will be a non-profit organization.

Additional information will be in PNCS newsletter as it is received.

The 10th Cornish Gathering by Vern Varcoe

What a trip! I knew it would be hot and humid but I did not expect a 105 years drought. Actually it wasn't too bad because I stayed out of the sun most of the time. I took the tour to the zinc mine in northern NJ and then we stopped at the Delaware Water Gap park on way home—that's part of my old stomping grounds!

Joan and I carried our banner for the opening short walk to the stage and on the stage along with the others. Then we just put it on a table in the building since there was no place to hang it. Most other banners had a stand to display them. It was an interesting time with displays and articles for sale in the building in the park, research material in the church and entertainment and speakers to keep us busy.

There were at least two speakers in all four sessions I wanted to hear so it was hard to decide on one. The bard ceremony was at a park some miles away and was in the open during the hottest part of the gathering, but the trails there were shady and cooler and there were a number of storytellers and musicians in various locations. The story of the slate belt and the Cornish who lived and worked there was presented in an interesting way, and while the workers were still miners, they worked in open pits, and there was still an element of risk in their work.

The only real interest for the 11th Cornish Gathering was from Tom from the Nashville area. But another possibility is the Bruce Mine area near Sault Ste Marie, I believe. But that would have to be handled like the 9th gathering at Ely since there is not an organized group there yet. Tom claims there are people in Nashville who can organize everything. Rosalie did not like the idea of being in an urban area and asked about a campus location, like the 6th at Victoria, B.C. Tom thought that could be arranged but no decision was made. The board is going to do some more research before reaching a decision.

Jean Jolliffe was elected president. I met Fred Doney—a real Cornish character. But he is not related to my Wayne County Doney's. Also met Mill Olver who was raised in Wayne Cty. and gave a talk about the Cornish there. The Brays really did a great job of organizing things with help from many others to make it a great event.

See you in Oct. maybe.

—Vern

PNCS SURVEY From: Vice-President Mary Sisson

We've been the Pacific Northwest Cornish Society for a year now, and (other than the cold) we had a good time at the picnic with fellow Cornish folk from Idaho, Oregon and Washington. How fun to see in Gladys's photo album that you really do go "way down" to Lamorna, as it says in the song! I was impressed that people would travel that far to come together, and after unwittingly finding myself elected vice president and therefore in charge of programs for the next year, I resolved to do my best to make the meetings worth everyone's travel.

It would help if I knew your reasons for joining PNCS and what you hope to gain from being involved. What would make you say, "I am really glad I drove three hours for a two-hour meeting"? Besides the obvious—food and friendship—what can we accomplish together that we can't by mail or Internet?

Would you please let me know your thoughts and wishes by answering a few questions? Thanks very much for your ideas. It will give me (and my brother Doug Wolford, who promised to help) a good starting point as we prepare for meetings in October, March, May and again next July. Reply to Mary Sisson, e-mail—sisson@worldaccessnet.com, or postal mail—

8810 Beacon Ave., Vancouver, WA 98664.

1. What were your chief reasons for joining PNCS?
2. What have you gained or learned in the first year of your membership?
3. Part of the value of an organization like this is to make connections with other people with similar interests (namely, Cornish). Has this happened for you?
4. How can we do a better job of getting acquainted?

5. What are your chief interests in Cornwall?

genealogy

history

current politics

emigration of Cornish to the U.S.

mining

technological inventions

music

Cornish names

literature

culture

language

resources for learning more about Cornwall

Cornish customs celebrations

the Cornish character

travel in Cornwall

travel to Cornish sites outside of Cornwall

other: _____

6. The original thought was to have one meeting dedicated to genealogy. What are your interests? What would be most helpful?

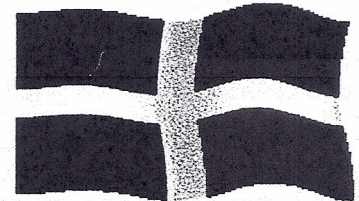
7. How can we build a presence in the Pacific Northwest so people know the Cornish are not game hens?

8. And the big question: What can you share? What knowledge or talent or experience can you bring that will enrich the whole group of Cornish scattered amongst the varied people of the Northwest?

Many thanks to all who have answered the survey via e-mail so far. Your answers will help us plan meaningful programs for our four meetings a year.

The most succinct answer came from my mother, Willie Wolford: "I joined because my parents both came from Cornwall." Change "parents" to "grandparents" and you've got my reason for joining PNCS—and the reason we need informative programs. The further we are from our points of Cornish origin, the more we need to learn from each other about our homeland and Cornish culture.

— Mary Sisson



PNCS Newsletter

Did you wonder about the name of PNCS's newsletter? At our annual meeting last July, we agreed to call it "An Chough," referencing the extinct Cornish chough, which was a member of the crow family. Ah, but shortly after the decision we were advised that we had combined an English word (chough) with a Cornish word (an) and that would be most unnatural. We could call our newsletter "The Chough" but are there any other ideas out there??

Let your officers know!

Pacific Northwest Cornish Society Web Page

<http://www2.whidbey.net/kernow/pncs/pncs.html>

e-mail PNCS123@aol.com

QUERIES and MEMBER'S INTERESTS

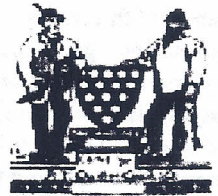
Please send me your queries to put in the next newsletter Marcia Rothman PO 43, Langley, WA, 98260 USA or E-MAIL roots@whidbey.com

NOTICE !!!!

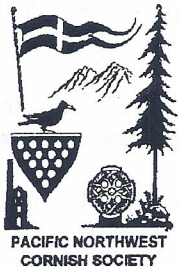
"Hear about the Cornish gathering in Pennsylvania this summer from two who lived through the heat to tell us about it, and come prepared to learn more about your Cornish cousins in PNCS."

The next meeting of the
Pacific Northwest Cornish
Society will be October 9th, 10 AM,

at
Cascade Natural Gas Co.
6313 Kitsap Way
Bremerton, WA



This is a potluck lunch, so bring something to share, preferably Cornish. We will eat at noon. Thanks to Joan Huston, we are able to hold our PNCS meeting at another no-charge facility. If you need directions, you can reach her at (360) 613-1718.



ORDER YOUR SWEATSHIRTS OR T-SHIRTS White Shirts with Black PNCS Logo

SWEATSHIRTS in adult sizes.....	\$15.00	1X or 2X.....	\$17.00
T-SHIRTS in adult sizes.....	\$10.00	1X or 2X.....	\$12.00

US Mail Shipping.....\$3.20 Ask for foreign rates!

Mail form with your check to PNCS c/o Claudia Tillman, PO Box 1151, Silverdale, WA 98383-1151

Name: _____ Size: _____

Mailing Address: _____

e-mail address: _____

Your order will be shipped after an order for 10 is received, confirmation via e-mail.

The Prayer Book Rebellion of 1549

This year marks the 450th anniversary of what is known as the Prayer Book Rebellion, considered by many to be the death of the Cornish language. The historian, Whitaker, stated, "*The English Liturgy, was not desired by the Cornish, but forced upon them by the tyranny of England, at a time when the English language was yet unknown in Cornwall. This act of tyranny was at once gross barbarity to the Cornish people, and a death blow to the Cornish language.*"

Cornish first emerged as a distinct language after the Saxon invasions of Britain in the 5th to 8th centuries AD. Before these Saxon invasions, a common language now called Old British (or Brythonic) was spoken across the whole island of Britain which was brought to Britain during the Iron Age by invading Celts. The earliest evidence for the existence of Cornish comes from the 9th century. Documents called glosses—notes scribbled in the margins of Latin texts by a reader commenting on the manuscript—give evidence of the Cornish language. There are nineteen of these glosses from the around the end of the 9th century and the earliest written is *Smaragdus' Commentary on Donatus*. More evidence of the Cornish language lies in the *Bodmin Gospels Manuscript*, which are from the 10th century, gives lists of names of Cornish slaves, many Cornish personal names, and words. The Cornish dictionary known as *Vocabularium Cornicum* dates from around AD 1100, and has seven pages of 961 Cornish words with a translation into Latin. Geoffrey of Monmouth's famous 12th century book *History of the Kings of Britain* is said by some, including Geoffrey himself, to have been translated from an original manuscript in Cornish. John of Cornwall in the same century wrote a Latin poem, *The Prophecies of Merlin*, which he said was also from an original Cornish manuscript. Joseph Bédier made the discovery that all the stories of Tristan and Iseult could be traced back to a single poem, and Prof. J. Loth, a famous continental Celtic historian, claimed that the tale originally came from Cornish but was later lost in that language.

By 1200 to 1600 English had replaced Cornish as a **first language** in many areas of East Cornwall, though in other areas there remained Cornish monoglots, those who only spoke Cornish, or at least those that were bilingual. A line can be drawn from Padstow in the north to Fowey in the south, where those in the west still used Cornish as a first language, and those in the east did not.

John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter 1327 - 1369, made a number of references to the Cornish language. In 1328 he wrote, "Moreover, the language found in the extreme part of Cornwall is not Cornish but British." In 1339, Bishop Grandisson appointed J. Polmarke to aid the vicar of St. Merryn near Padstow, where his main duty was to preach in Cornish. The language continued in other villages like this also. As late as 1349 Grandisson had trouble appointing bilingual Cornish-speaking clerics due to the Black Death. He had to appoint one for those who could only speak Cornish in the Boscastle area. Cornish literature from about the years 1350 to 1611 are found in manuscripts named *The Charter Fragment*, *The Passion Poem*, *The Ordinalia*, *Beunans Meriasek*, *The Homilies of Tregear*, and *Gwreans an Bys*.

Certain documents of 1538 and 1540 reveal that the policy of teaching English in the churches was being implemented in Cornwall even before the imposition of the English Prayer Book in 1549, and the persistence of Cornish throughout Cornwall in the early sixteenth century is also apparent.

Author and historian Mr William Hals, Gentleman, while making collections for a parochial History of Cornwall in 1685, wrote:

"*Doctor John Moorman, vicar of this Church, was the first minister in all Cornwall that said or taught the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Creed in the English tongue in 1529; for then by proclamation were called in all the books of the Latin service for churches; and the Bishops commanded in their several dioceses that forthwith should be warned, all prebendaries of their cathedral churches, all parsons, vicars, curates, and churchwardens of every parish within their dioceses, to bring in and deliver up particularly.*" Dr Moorman, S.T.P., held the rectory of the Holy Trinity, Exeter, which he resigned on being appointed to this living on 25 Feb 1529. Dr Mooreman is said to have been the first who, in these parts, taught and catechised his parishioners in the English language, the ancient Cornish having been previously used. He died circa 1554. Prior to the days of Dr Moorman, who introduced the English Liturgy into this church, the Cornish language was used in all the churches of the county.

Law was made in 1549 with the passing of the Act of Uniformity in which it was decreed that English was to be used in all church services under the Crown, including those in Cornwall and Wales. This naturally led to the Cornish rebellion a few weeks later, revealing the depth of the resentment that was felt by the Cornish at the application of the policy of which the intention was to force them to give up their customs and learn English. The policy of English in the churches was implemented thoroughly, with the English Prayer Book playing a crucial role in the spread of English in Cornwall

Richard Carew (1555-1620) recorded the state of the language in his *Survey of Cornwall*. He compared Cornish to Welsh, stating: "...it is more easy to pronounce, and not so displeasing in sound." He also recorded numerals, oaths, insults and greetings.

Carew, however, was an admirer of the English language, not Cornish, and it seems that on his travels he had met with some unhelpful and rude Cornish-speakers. He said: "...the English speech doth still encroach upon it [Cornish], and hath driven the same into the uttermost skirts of the shire. Most of the inhabitants can speak no word of Cornish, but very few are ignorant of English; yet some so affect their own, as to a stranger they will not speak of it; for if meeting them by chance, you enquire the way or any such matter, your answer shall be, '*Meea navidna cowza sawzneck*.'" In his arrogance Carew assumed this to mean, "I cannot speak English", but it does in fact mean, "I will not speak English!"

The following is by Grand Bard Ann Trevenan Jenkin

1547—Henry VIII king of England died and was succeeded by his son Edward VI.

The young king's uncle Edward Seymour became protector.

In Cornwall discontent mounted mainly due to the newfangled religion that the distant London government was foisting on them. For the Cornish, particularly the purer Cornish-speaking Celts of the west, were now fanatically attached to the Roman Church as they had bitterly opposed to it a few centuries before. Superstitious and therefore conservative, they feared change and the unknown.

The Church had not yet been relieved of all its superfluous wealth; the monasteries had gone, but chantries, religious guilds and collegiate churches remained. Much of the biggest of the Cornish collegiate foundations was Glasney. It was not difficult to find witnesses who were ready to swear that the buildings had been neglected, and that the provost and his priests were more given to drinking and the chase than to religion. In spite of the attempt of the local gentry to retain the place as a fortress, the church was stripped of its lead, bells and plate, the buildings were sold, and soon there was little trace of were the three centuries old college had stood. Crantock and the other collegiate houses were dissolved and their lands seized by the crown, though most of their churches were spared, and St Buryan remained a deanery for another three centuries.

1548—Orders were issued that festivals were no longer to be celebrated with papal paraphernalia as candles, ashes and palms, there was to be no making of holy bread and holy water, and all images were to be removed.

April—William Body, who had leased the archdeaconry of Cornwall from an illegitimate son of Wolsey; was happy destroying the images in Helston church. A mob of possibly up to three thousand men assembled to join a group of parishioners from St Keverne led by Martin Geoffrey, their priest and William John Kilter a yeomen of Constantine.

The miserable Body took refuge in a house, but was dragged into the street and stabbed to death. The western justices could do nothing, but help soon came from the eastern gentry and the incipient revolt was crushed.

1549—January Parliament passed the Act of Uniformity enforcing the use of the Book of Common Prayer, a simplified form of service in English instead of the old Latin Mass to which the people had been accustomed for centuries. The Prayer Book was first used on Whitsunday. the people of Stanford Courtney in Devon made their priest put on his vestments and say Mass. The movement spread, and within days the Cornish parishioners were also demanding their Masses.

Bodmin was a natural centre for resistance, and there the insurgents gathered under the leadership of the mayor, Henry Bray, and two staunch Catholic landowners, Humprey Arundell of Hellend and John Winslade of Tregarrick.

Many of the gentry with their families sought protection in the old castles. Some shut themselves in St Michael's Mount where the rebels (Carew calls them rakehell's) besieged them, and a bewildering smoke-screen made of burning trusses of hay, combined with a shortage of food and the women's distress, forced them to surrender, fortunately with out casualties. Sir Richard Grenville found refuge in ruinous Trematon. Deserted by many of his followers, the unwieldy old man was enticed outside to parley. He was seized, the castle surprised, the ladies stripped of their finery, and the men including Sir Richard, bundled into Launceston gaol. The the insurgents crossed the Tamar into Devonshire.

Meanwhile Somerset has sent Sir Peter Carew and his brother, Sir Gawen, to treat with the Devonshire rebels assembled at Crediton until Lord Russell could muster a sufficient force to cope with the rising. But the Carews were representatives of the very thing against which the people had risen, gentry who had profited from the spoliation of the Catholic Church with everything to gain by forcing through the Protestant Reformation, and their interference merely inflamed the rebels further. They chased the gentry out of the neighbourhood, imprisoning those whom they caught, and entrenched themselves behind the little river Clyst, four miles east of Exeter.

By the end of June the Corishmen arrived, and the combined forces closed in on Exeter in the hope that the City would join them. But although they had many sympathisers within the walls, the mayor and corporation refused to open the gates, and a five weeks siege began.

It was now the rebels finally formatted the demands they sent to the government. The old Latin service was to be restored with all the ritual to which they were accustomed.

The Cornishmen made the statement "and so we Cornishmen, whereof certain of us understand no English, utterly refuse this new English." (The main language of Cornwall was Cornish and apart from that they were used to the Latin Mass.)

Half the monastic lands that had fallen the lot of the gentry were to be restored.

Probably very few gentry cared a straw whether the church service was in English or Latin and communion in one kind or two, but they were stirred to the bottom of their purses by the suggestion that they should restore the plundered property of the church, and against those closed protestant ranks the Catholic peasantry stood no chance.

July—At the beginning of the month Russell had arrived at Honiton, only fifteen miles east of Exeter, though he dare not attack until the promised reinforcements of Italian and German troops arrived. The final humiliation of any government, to use foreign mercenaries against its own countrymen.

Exeter could not hold out much longer. The siege had lasted nearly a month, and the citizens, reduced to making bread out of bran they normally fed the pigs, were on the verge of surrender. However, the rebels could not afford to wait until Russell was reinforced, and advanced to Fenny Bridges, within two miles of Honiton, to attack him. Russell was too clever for them, surprising their main body in the marshy meadows, where they were saved only by the arrival of another band of Cornishmen. John Hooker the Exeter historian wrote, "The fight for the time was very sharp and cruel. For the Cornishmen were very lusty and fresh and fully bent to fight out the matter." They were thrown back, however, though Russell dared not pursue them far with hostile country behind him. A few days later the mercenaries arrived under Lord Grey, and Russell was able to take the offensive.

August 3rd—Russell left Honiton, striking along the ridge that runs south-west to Woodbury.

August 4th—Russell's troops forced a passage of the river at Clyst St Mary, where after an alarm, he gave the order to kill all the prisoners they had taken.

August 5th—The final engagement came, the rebels were outmaneuvered and surrounded, and great was the slaughter and cruel was the fight, and such was the valour and stoutness of these men that the Lord Grey reported himself that he never in all the wars that he had been did he know the like. The Devonshire men went north up the valley of the Exe, where they were overtaken and cut to pieces by Sir Gawen Carew, who left the corpses of their leaders, hanging on gibbets from Dunster to Bath. For ten days Russell remained in Exeter rejoicing at his victory, where encouraged by the liberated gentry, he dealt out justice to the rebel leaders in his hands. One of them was the vicar of St Thomas's, just outside the walls on the west bank of the Exe. He was hung on gallows from the top of his church tower, having a holy-water bucket, a sprinkle, a sacring bell, a pair of beads hanged about him.

Then came the news that the Cornishmen under Arundell had re-formed and taken position at Sampford Courtenay, the little village some fifteen miles north west of Exeter. Russell advanced with his troops, now reinforced with a strong contingent of Welshmen. After a desperate fight stormed the village on the evening of August 17th. The rebels were finally broken, though most of them escaped in the dusk, including Arundell, who fled to Launceston. There he was to be captured and taken to London with Winslade, who was caught at Bodmin.

Winter Arundell and Winslade with two of their Devonshire comrades were hanged and dismembered at Tyburn.

Sir Gawen Carew got all Arundell's estates, and Sir Peter all Winslade's, save Tregarrick and other Cornish manors that he had made over to his wife. She married again, her husband, John Trevanion, made sure that her son William never came into his father's estates. He sold them to the Bullers, Mohuns and Trelawnys, and William Winslade an impoverished Catholic exile, led a walking life with his harp to gentleman's houses. Russell got the Earldom of Bedford and another vast grant of lands, including Boconnoc. Russell left the agreeable task of finally settling the scores with the Cornish to Sir Anthony Kingston. A number of priests were hanged, including Richard Bennet, vicar of St Veep.

Even Richard Carew, no sympathizer with the rakehells, had to admit that Anthony Kingston "left his name more memorable than commendable amongst the townsmen (of Bodmin), for causing their mayor to erect a gallows before his own door, upon which (after feasting Sir Anthony) himself was hanged. In like sort (say they) he trussed up a miller's man thereby, for that he presented himself in the others' stead, saying he could never do his master better service." Nor had the townsman of the far west any better reason to remember Sir Anthony with affection when John Payne, portreeve of St Ives, was strung up by his orders, an event commemorated on a plaque on the wall of the Catholic church four centuries later. Kingston himself had little longer to live. In Mary's reign he was involved in a plot to put Elizabeth on the throne, and died on his way to trial, probably by his own hand.

More important casualties than Kingston included Sir Richard Grenville who died shortly after his ordeal in Trematon Castle and Launceston Gaol and also the devout Catholic Arundells of Lanherne.

Copies may be obtained from

Ann Trevenen Jenkin, An Gernyk, Leedstown,

Hayle Cornwall TR27 6BA.

or PO Box 28, Redruth Cornwall TR15 2YA.

£2.50 Plus 50p p&p UK (if outside UK please enquire as to the charge for postage).

CORNISH GENEALOGY CORNER

The Cornish Forefathers Society

Cornish Forefathers Society is NOT a family history society but a research society designed only for those of us lucky enough to have, or be researching, Cornish ancestry.

Pam Drake formed CFS in 1994 with the idea to provide a service for those researching their Cornish roots and are unable to come to Cornwall and need help tracking down their Cornish ancestors. For just £15.00 sterling a year, you will receive four journals, an interest book and, hopefully, most if not all of your research queries solved. Pam's journals are filled with her wonderful sense of humor and her friendly chat. You really feel welcome with Pam and her wonderful bunch that make up CFS! We believe that her society is unique and offers a service that is good value for money and second to none.

CFS Membership Application Form

Your address: _____
 Town/City: _____
 County/State: _____
 Post/Zipcode: _____
 Country: _____

I wish to become a Member of the CFS and I enclose a cheque/money order for £15.00 made out to the Cornish Forefathers Society to cover my first annual subscription.

Signed: _____
 Date: _____

Please copy and send this membership application or the Microfiche Order form to:
The Cornish Forefathers Society
Mrs. Pam Drake
Credvill, Quakers Road, Perranwell, Truro, Cornwall,
TR3 7PJ, United Kingdom

- Alamun Baptisms 1725-1841 (Two fiche) £2.75
- Bisland Baptisms 1716-1853 (One fiche) £1.50
- Bocconoc Baptisms 1736-1843 (One fiche) £1.00
- Bradoc (Broadoak) Baptisms
- Bradoc (Broadoak) Marriages 1700-1866
- 1700-1836 (One fiche) £1.50
- St. Breock Baptisms 1715-1840 (Two fiche) £2.75
- St. Buryan Baptisms 1701-1843 (Three fiche) £4.00
- St. Michael Caerhays Baptisms
- St. Michael Caerhays Marriages
- St. Michael Caerhays Burials 1720-1812
- 1722-1837
- 1722-1812 (One fiche) £1.00
- Calstock Baptisms 1716-1837 (Three fiche) £4.00
- St. Clear Baptisms 1740-1843 (Two fiche) £2.75
- St. Clether Baptisms
- St. Clether Marriages
- St. Clether Burials 1727-1812
- 1730-1811
- 1730-1812 (One fiche) £1.00
- St. Columb Major Baptisms 1680-1780 (Two fiche) £2.75
- St. Columb Major Marriages 1598-1780 (Two fiche) £2.75
- Davidslow Baptisms 1717-1856 (One fiche) £1.50
- St. Dennis Baptisms 1687-1840 (One fiche) £1.50
- St. Endellion Baptisms 1740-1850 (Two fiche) £3.50
- St. Eval Baptisms/Marriages/Burials 1778-1855 (One fiche) £1.50
- St. Ewe Baptisms 1728-1840 (Two fiche) £2.75
- St. Levan Baptisms 1730-1856 (One fiche) £1.50
- Fornabury Baptisms
- Fornabury Marriages 1710-1842
- 1710-1812 (One fiche) £1.50
- St. Gennys Baptisms 1734-1838 (One fiche) £1.50
- Corran Baptisms
- Corran Marriages/Burials 1724-1840
- 1740-1840 (Four fiche) £5.00
- Grade Baptisms/Marriages 1707-1840 (One fiche) £1.50
- Jacobstow Baptisms
- Jacobstow Marriages 1717-1840
- 1705-1837 (Two fiche) £2.75
- St. Juliot Baptisms 1739-1880 (One fiche) £1.00
- St. Kew Baptisms 1706-1840 (Two fiche) £3.50
- Larsallos Baptisms 1737-1855 (Two fiche) £3.50
- Lesnewth Baptisms 1725-1900 (One fiche) £1.00

- St. Levan Baptisms 1730-1856 (One fiche) £1.50
- Lewannick Baptisms
- Lewannick Marriages 1660-1840
- 1745-1840 (Two fiche) £2.75
- Luxulyan Baptisms 1741-1820 (One fiche) £1.50
- St. Mabyn Baptisms 1717-1844 (One fiche) £2.00
- Marhamchurch Baptisms 1740-1840 (One fiche) £1.50
- Minster Baptisms
- Minster Marriages 1710-1850
- 1682-1850 (One fiche) £1.50
- Morval Baptisms 1730-1840 (One fiche) £1.50
- Morwenstow Baptisms 1778-1840 (One fiche) £1.50
- North Tamerton Baptisms 1733-1865 (One fiche) £1.50
- Ottarham Baptisms/Marriages 1700-1845 (One fiche) £1.00
- Paul Baptisms 1738-1838 (Four fiche) £6.00
- Perranarworthal Baptisms 1739-1838 (Two fiche) £2.75
- Pilaton Baptisms 1739-1858 (One fiche) £1.50
- Poundstock Baptisms 1740-1838 (One fiche) £1.50
- Sennen Baptisms 1740-1840 (One fiche) £1.50
- South Petherwin Baptisms 1736-1840 (One fiche) £1.50
- Talland Baptisms 1736-1840 (Two fiche) £2.75
- Treneglos Baptisms
- Treneglos Marriages 1695-1812
- 1694-1838 (One fiche) £1.00
- Trevalga Baptisms
- Trevalga Marriages 1720-1850
- 1693-1838 (One fiche) £1.00
- St. Tudy Baptisms 1740-1840 (One fiche) £1.50
- Vernan Baptisms 1730-1845 (Two fiche) £3.00
- Virginstow Baptisms/Marriages 1730-1850 (One fiche) £1.00
- Wartslow Baptisms
- Wartslow Marriages 1695-1812
- 1695-1837 (One fiche) £1.50
- Warleggan Baptisms
- Warleggan Marriages 1720-1856
- 1758-1845 (One fiche) £1.50
- Week St. Mary Baptisms
- Week St. Mary Marriages 1740-1843
- 1754-1812 (One fiche) £1.50
- St. Wenn Baptisms 1724-1851 (One fiche) £1.50
- Whitstone Baptisms 1738-1840 (One fiche) £1.50

Microfiche Order Form

Your Name: _____

Your address: _____

Town/City: _____

County/State: _____

Post/Zipcode: _____

Country: _____

Quantity of fiche	Name of Fiche	Price (£)
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

TOTAL (£) _____

**For single orders, send a stamp or one IRC with your order.
 Sterling cheques only, made out to The Cornish Forefathers Society**

NEWS FROM CORNWALL

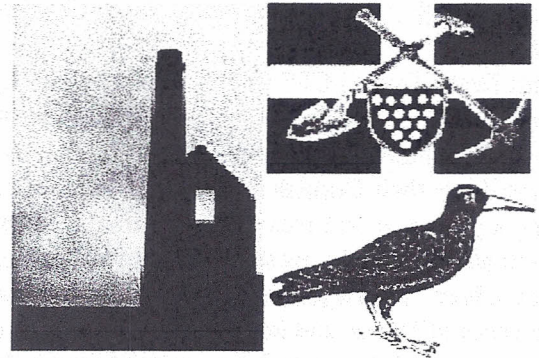
By Tre-, Lan-, Ros-, Car-, Pol-, and Pen-
You may know the most of Cornishmen.

Twickenham 1999



Cornwall Rugby Championship of England

Cornwall will start the new millennium as rugby champions of England. In the 99th County Championship final, they overcame Gloucestershire 24 - 15 to win the title for only the third time in their history.



Generous Donation given to PNCS

For those who did not come to the picnic or do not have e-mail I want to inform you of a tremendous donation I received in the mail from Mr. Ron Lake, PNCS member 049.

Mr. Lake has made us the proud owners of the set of books called the Complete Parochial History of the County of Cornwall by William Lake 1867 - 1872.

This is an illustrated four-volume set of Cornish parish histories compiled from the best authorities and corrected and improved from actual survey. There is an analytical index to each volume. There is also Pedigrees of the important families in each parish, along with a tremendous amount of information regarding each parish. This set is so valuable and a great honor to our society. I hope each one will take time out to thank Mr. Ron Lake, Barbary Cottage, Coastguard Station, Polruan-by-Fowey, Cornwall, PL23 1PR, for his generosity to our little society. The books are very old, 132 years.

We need to think about taking measures of preserving them so they stay in the great condition they are in.

Ron's wishes are for them to be into my keeping for now, once we have a place for a library they will be placed there.

PNCS Member # 64, Jancie Gefre, is typing out the "Parish Histories" from the *Lake Parochial History*; she has finished Vol I: St. Austell, The S. Stephen's in Brannel, and Vol III: Luxulyan. **Thanks, Jancie, from PNCS!**

ECLIPSE '99 IN CORNWALL

On Wednesday, August 11, 1999, a total eclipse of the sun—the final total solar eclipse of the millennium (there is none in 2000)—was visible from the South-West corner of England, much of mainland Europe, the Middle East and South Asia.

This was quite literally a once-in-a-lifetime chance for millions of people to see this amazing event. Apart from Finland in 1990, the last total eclipse in Europe was in 1961; has the United Kingdom seen a total in Britain is in will not see such 2081.



total eclipse in Europe and not since 1927 Kingdom mainland eclipse. The next one 2090! Even Europe an event again until

A solar eclipse is an interesting event, but a *total solar eclipse* is the most spectacular astronomical phenomenon that you'll ever see. For a brief minute or two, the sky darkens to the same level as on a moonlit night; animals and birds are silent; everything seems to be in suspension. The Sun has vanished, but its outer atmosphere—the corona—is visible as a ghostly halo around the black disc of the Moon, with streamers and ribbons of faint light trailing off for millions of miles in the Sun's magnetic field. A total eclipse is the only time when earth-bound observers can see the corona.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CORNISH SOCIETY

(Not Yet Approved)
Minutes of the Annual Meeting
24 July 1999

President Jean Timmermister called the meeting to order at 11:50 am in Shelter 1 of the Fort Borst Park in Centralia, WA. Minutes of the previous meeting and the Treasurers report were dispensed with.

Dues are overdue; the rate is \$10 per individual and \$15 per couple (overseas add \$5 for extra postage).

Old Business started with the sweatshirt/t-shirt report which showed no new orders. Printing any of these will take a minimum order of 10. Flyers will be carried to the Gathering in Pen Argyl by Joan Huston. Any other products (bumper stickers, license plate holders, etc.) will need to wait until there is a very large demand for them since the printing set-up cost is very high.

New Business started with the election of officers. Volunteers were taken, and the slate was :

President—Jean Timmermeister

Vice-President (programs) - Mary Sisson with Doug Wolford as Assistant

Secretary—Jim Faull

Treasurer—Joan Huston with Dot Huntley as Assistant Membership Chairman

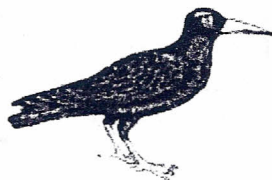
It was moved and seconded that the slate be accepted, and unanimously passed.

Our next meeting will be held 9 October 1999 at the Cascade Gas Company building on Kitsap Way in Bremerton; it will be a lunch potluck. There will be a meeting about 4 March to celebrate St. Pirans Day and another in May (Genealogy program). Possible locations are in Burlington, WA, and Vancouver, WA, in an attempt to bring the meetings more closely to areas where members live.

Our Society was represented at the Gathering of Cornish Cousins in Pen Argyle, PA, by members Vern Varcoe, Joan Huston.

Members from the South Bunch and Mary Sisson were thanked for their work setting up our meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 12:10 pm.

Claudia Tillman, Secretary (retired)



Upcoming Genealogical Events

by Kim Nichols (PNCS #20)

WASHINGTON STATE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE: Washington State Genealogical Society announces in 1999 State conference, "Technology in Genealogy," to be held September 24-25, 1999, at the Washington State Training & Convention Center, in the Normandy Park area of Seattle. Conference fees are \$40 prior to September 1; \$45 if post-marked after, and includes all meetings and lectures. An extra \$3 per computer class is required. Classes include:

Internet Researching, Scanning & Imaging, Using Libraries Online, Sandpoint Trip Planning, Web Publishing, Computer Mapping, Genealogy Computer Programs, as well as other classes. The convention center is located at 19010 First Avenue South, Seattle.

To register or for more information, contact Cheryl Hawley or Chris Webber at 253-896-4586 or see the website at <<http://www.echoesarchive.com/wsgs/conference.htm>>.

ARCHIVISTS PRESENT PROGRAM: The Seattle Area Archivists are presenting a program, "Perfecting Your Preservation Program," on October 8, 1999 from 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. on the campus of Bellevue Community College. The program will explore the diverse and challenging topic of preservation management with presentations from five experts in the field. Cost is \$25 for members; \$35 non-members. For questions, contact Deborah Kennedy at 425-373-3955.

18 September 1999 "Discovering Your Heritage," a genealogical workshop presented by Everton's Genealogical Helper and sponsored by the Crook County Genealogical Society (Prineville, Oregon), 8-4 p.m., \$35 by 18 August or \$40 after August 18 (includes lunch). For information, contact Sharon Russell at 541-447-6508 or email at drussell@bendnet.com

23 October 1999 Chelan Valley Genealogical Society presents its 1999 Fall Seminar with speaker Donna Potter Phillips, at the Caravel Conference Room, 322 W. Woodin, Chelan, WA 98815. Seminar fee \$30 until Oct. 1; \$35 after. Mail registration to Helen James, Registrar, C.V.G.S., 321 S. 3rd #8, Chelan, WA 98816.

30 October 1999 Skagit Valley Genealogical Society presents its Fall 1999 Educational Seminar, 8 a.m.-4 p.m. at Burlington Community & Senior Center; cost is \$15 before Oct. 20, \$20 after with optional box lunch for \$5. Details at <<http://www.ncia.com/~svgs>>

6-13 February 2000 NGS Trip to Salt Lake City. Dereka Smith, NGS librarian will lead a research trip, limited to 25 participants. Contact her at NGS, 800-473-0060 ext. 331 or email at smith@ngsgenealogy.org

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Treasurer & Membership

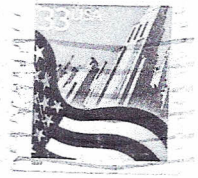
Joan Tregarthen Huston
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(360) 613-1718
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The purpose of this society, organized as a non-profit corporation, shall be educational. It shall be devoted to furthering Cornish heritage genealogical research in the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

MEMBERSHIP: Individual Membership: \$10.00 Dual Membership: \$15.00
Lifetime Membership: a one-time payment of dues equal to fifteen (15) times the current annual dues.
Annual dues are payable as of 1 July
Send dues payable to Pacific Northwest Cornish Society

Address: Pacific Northwest Cornish Society
10116 Stoli Lane NW
Silverdale, WA 98383

Pacific Northwest Cornish Society
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Bonnie LaDoe
4335 NE 69th Ave.
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