



The Cornish Association of Victoria Inc.

Ballarat Branch

A.C.N. A0008 264A

Onen hag oll

August 2017 Newsletter

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DATES FOR THE DIARY

Saturday 5th August at 2.00 pm - our speaker for the afternoon is Dr Mark Harris - Mark is a local hospital doctor and deputy Mayor of the City of Ballarat.

He and his family lived in Cornwall a few years back.

Saturday 7th October at 2.00 pm - Members' Interests

Saturday 2nd December at 2.00 pm - Christmas Function

JUNE MEETING

At the June Meeting our Guest Speaker, Derek Trewarne, CAV President chose as his topic for his presentation, *From Copper to Coal*

In the 1861, census Derek's great grandfather, Samuel Vine aged seven, was attending school at Camborne. Samuel's father and brother William (11 years) and sister Emma (14 years) are listed as copper miners.

At age 24 Samuel married Sarah Cock and shortly after they emigrated to Australia. Samuel found work in the Lord Nelson gold mine in St Arnaud. Sadly, six years after arriving in Victoria Sarah Vine died in 1884.

In 1887 Samuel Vine married Ann Grigg. Continuing to live in St Arnaud they had two sons and three daughters. One of whom, Ella was Derek's maternal grandmother.

In the early 1900's the Lord Nelson mine was about to close and the miners were encouraged to move

to the newly opened Powlett River coal fields in Gippsland later to become the Wonthaggi State coal mine to which Samuel went.

In the early 20th century Victoria was heavily dependent on black coal which powered steam boilers of Victoria's manufacturing and agricultural processing as well as lighting the streets, houses and fuelling Victoria's steam locomotives.

Relying on black coal from NSW until a miners' strike and having to import black coal from India and Japan, the Victorian Government quickly approved the formation of the Powlett River black coal mine.

Originally the coal miners had to supply their own tools and were paid for the weight of coal. In the early days the miners were entitled to a dray load of coal per year which Derek's mother remembered playing on in her grandparent's yard.

By the 1930's, Wonthaggi simply could not compete economically with the richer fields of NSW.

Operations, in Wonthaggi, ceased altogether in 1968 after extracting 17 million tonnes of coal Samuel Vine died in 1926 aged 69 and is buried in the Wonthaggi cemetery.



Derek, Jenny and Keith

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.



CHAIRPERSON REPORT TO AGM

Another year has passed us by, with a program of many and varied subjects and with our numbers still on the decline.

Our numbers are declining mainly due to old age and we also have lost a couple due to death. Our thoughts go to those we have lost their kin.

No matter what we do, we can not attract new members. Through the year we have had several attend our meetings for the first time but for some unknown reason they never return. In talking to them after the formal part of the meeting they seem keen to belong but then we never see them again. It seems this is the same in many organisations, so we are not alone!

We are fortunate at least that we are able to fill all positions for Officer Bearers and members on the Committee although it has been decided to reduce these numbers due to the ratio of committee and general members.

Our meetings have been varied in content and have entertained and/or educated us.

In June we had Robert Gribben speak. He filled in for Beryl Curnow, who had extended her holiday following the Nowra visit. Robert spoke on John and Charles Wesley and the rise of the Methodist movement. This then separated into various groups.

In August we had John Hosking speak on the history of the Cornish Clay Industry - Its highlights to the current down turn in the industry in Cornwall.

October was also John Hosking, who stepped into replace his daughter, who was unable to speak. His talk was named "What is Funny?" His talk kept all amused

At the end of October we had our bus trip. This time we went out to Buninyong. We were given a most informative talk by Anne Beggs Sunter, had a look around areas of Buninyong with Ann as the guide, a wonderful lunch at Black Lead Church and a visit to the cemetery. At the cemetery we looked at the graves of many Cornish men/women. Thanks go to Bev and Jim Hocking for the planning of the trip and for Jim for driving the bus. A most pleasant day was had by all that attended.

For our December meeting we used a group of girl guides to help with the set up, serving and cleaning up after our meal. This made the day so much more enjoyable and took the stress off us all. Even though our numbers were down everyone there enjoyed the story and singing of Christmas Carols followed by the catching up.... and of course our meal. As

usual it was a terrific spread.

In January, a small group of us made our way to Maldon for the Maldon Twilight Dinner. This year the Cornish, Scots, Chinese and Irish were celebrated. We joined with the "Cornish in Bendigo" group. A small group of us marched down the Main Street of Maldon to *Trelawny*. We were then provided with a meal and some wonderful entertainment. A great way to promote the Cornish. We had many people ask questions about our groups and the work we do.

For our February meeting we had Dorothy Tucker speak. Dorothy comes from a village near Saltash, St Dominicks. Dorothy spoke about her life growing up and her schooling in a little village. It was a most interesting talk and Dorothy left us with a small booklet that she and some other friends made. Dorothy is a member of the Saltash, Old Cornwall Society.

In March, it was our St Piran's Day Celebration and this was held at Carn Brea this year. I was most sorry to have missed it but all reports I have read state it was a most successful event. We had visitors from Melbourne, Bendigo and Geelong as well as some of our own members. A wonderful photographic display was provided for those, like me, not able to be there. Many thanks to go Keith Lanyon and John Mildren for their speeches on the day.

Our April speaker was Keith Lanyon whose talk was called, "What's in a Name?"

This was educational as well as most entertaining. We learned where names came from, their meanings and whether related to occupations

Some of us have not long returned from The Copper Coast where a wonderful Kernewek Lowender took place. This year's events were somewhat different to other years. It is wonderful to catch up with those from the other states.

Once again I would like to take this opportunity to thank all who help with our meetings. The meetings do not happen by themselves.....We have those that set up the room before hand, others that help afterwards, in the kitchen and everyone who brings a plate, Lorice for her secretarial work and Robyn for her newsletter, Joy for playing the piano. Every little bit makes it easier for the others.

Wendy Benoit
Chairperson.
3rd June 2017

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS FROM AGM 2017-2018

Chairperson: Keith Lanyon
Vice Chairperson: Wendy Benoit
Administrative Secretary: Lorice Jenkin
Treasurer: Ian Jennings

Committee members:

Robyn Coates
Bev Hocking
Jim Hocking
Joy Menhennet
John Mildren
Lenice Stuchbery

EMAIL ADDRESSES

Thank you to those people who have supplied their email addresses for the receipt of the newsletter. If you have an email address, please forward it to Robyn at: arthurc@netspace.net.au

TWO FIRST WORLD WAR MEN WITH BALLARAT CONNECTIONS

* TREMEARNE - Major Arthur John Newman

Arthur John Newman Tremearne was born at Creswick on 28th June 1877 and was baptised at the St John's Church of England, Creswick on 7th November.



He was the first-born son of Dr John Tremearne (born in St Ives, Cornwall 1844 d Armadale 1912) Resident Medical Officer at the Creswick Hospital, and Ada Jane Martin (1858-1942), daughter of the then proprietor of the *Creswick Advertiser*. (Ada was the daughter of Francis Nicholas Martin b 1827 St Gluvias d Ballarat 1897 and Grace Rowe b 1829 Perranarworthal d Ballarat 1899)

A brilliant scholar Newman was educated at Ballarat College.

His initial military training was as a cadet under the guidance of Captain S. B. Webb.

By the age of eighteen he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant in the Ballarat Militia.

Newman was commissioned in the Victorian Military Forces as a lieutenant on 12th July 1895.



During this time Newman also found time to become actively involved in the local government of his hometown.

Newman had already commenced medical studies at Melbourne University when he sailed with the 1st Victorian Contingent for the Boer War.

He was wounded and captured by the Boers at Hobkirk's Farm on 12th February 1900, but was reputedly released because of his background in medicine.

He was invalided to England to recover from his wounds, but soon returned to Africa as a special service officer with the Ashanti Expedition under Sir James Wilcock.

Later in 1900, Newman was promoted to the rank of captain.

He then acted as adjutant to the West Africa Regiment at Sierra Leone following the mutiny at Coomassi in 1901.

In 1905, while on furlough in England, Newman was awarded a scholarship to study the West African language Hausa at Christ College, Cambridge.

During this time he also took the opportunity to pass military examinations at Hythe, Woolwich, Erith, Thornccliffe and London.

Newman married his cousin, Mary Louisa "Mollie" Tremearne, at Woolwich in 1906; she was to become his happy collaborator on his many books on the Hausa people and their traditions.

In 1910, Newman was recognised as a lecturer in Hausa at Cambridge University and in the same year obtained a Certificate of Research, a Diploma of Anthropology (the first issued by the university) and his Bachelor of Arts.

This relentless pursuit for knowledge and academic excellence saw Newman achieve the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science and Master of Laws.

During 1912, Newman received a grant from the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The following year he received the Wort's Grant from Cambridge University, which allowed him to return to North Africa to study the "demon cult."

From his research in the region Newman wrote a number of books including *Hausa Superstitions and Customs* and *The Tailed Head Hunters of Nigeria*.

In 1914 Newman returned to Australia as a member of the General Committee of the British Advancement of Science, but before he could pay a visit to Creswick 'the call to arms had sounded, and

he at once returned to the Old Land to join his regiment – the Seaforth Highlanders.’

For some months during 1915 Newman was in the firing line in the vicinity of Souchez, France. On Saturday 25th September 1915 the brilliant life of Arthur John Newman Tremearne came to an end when he was killed in action during the Battle of Loos.

It is hard to believe with everything he had achieved that Newman was still only 38 years of age. He was survived by his wife Mary who lived at Tudor House, Blackheath Park in London. Newman’s cousin, a Lieutenant C. Tremearne who was serving with the same regiment, was listed as missing in action at the same time.

Towards the end of the war Newman’s mother, who had removed to the Melbourne suburb of Toorak, returned to Creswick where on 4th August a new bell and two memorial tablets in the St John’s Church were dedicated to her late husband and son.

Amanda Bentley

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My good friend Amanda has researched for nearly twenty years, the men and women from the Ballarat and District who died during the First World War.

She has visited the northern area of France on numerous occasions and her knowledge of the men is amazing.

Amanda put together, *Dinkum Oil - Letters published in the Ballarat Courier during the First World War* and had contact with hundreds of families as a result. Some of you may have had family members mentioned in the book.

She has a wonderful page on Facebook - Ballarat and District in the Great War - and most days a new person or persons is added and many of the names will be familiar to long time Ballarat residents.

The above article is included with her permission.

Check out her Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/GreatWarBallarat>



* JOHN LINTON TRELOAR

The driving force behind the establishment of the Australian War Memorial, John Treloar was born on 10 December 1894 in Melbourne. His parents were William Treloar (b Linton 1864 d 1930 Heidelberg) and Jane Freeman Caddy ([b 1869 Ballarat d 1942 Heidelberg)



His maternal grandparents’ names would be familiar to many in the Ballarat Cornish – Michael Caddy (b 1831 Gunwalloe d 1910 Ballarat) and Mary Wesley Boaden (b 1831 Cury d 1925 Ballarat).

His paternal grandparents were both born in Cornwall - John Treloar (b Camborne 1819 d 1871) and Jane Blight (b 1825 Illogan d 1897 Footscray)

After completing his schooling in 1911, Treloar joined the Department of Defence as a military staff clerk. He enlisted in the AIF in August 1914 and served on Gallipoli as a staff sergeant. He was evacuated suffering from enteric fever and eventually invalided to Australia.

Treloar recovered his health and resumed his service, this time as a lieutenant (equipment officer) in No. 1 Squadron of the Australian Flying Corps. In July 1916, he was transferred to France as confidential clerk to Brigadier General Brudenell White at the 1st Anzac Corps Headquarters.

In May 1917 he was selected to organise the Australian War Records Section with the rank of captain. The section's work would form the basis of much of the Australian War Memorial's collection.

Six days before the end of the war he married Clarissa Aldridge in London and, in December 1918, was promoted to Major.

After the war, Treloar began the work of sorting and categorising the large body of war documents under his charge, laying the basis for the collection still used by historians and researchers to the present day. Devoted to the Australian War Memorial, Treloar became the institution's director in 1920, working tirelessly for the more than three decades.

Treloar left his position at the War Memorial during the Second World War and was made head of the Department of Information. He took charge of the Military History Section at Army Headquarters and began the process of establishing a collection of Second World War relics and documents. He returned to the Memorial after the war.

RECIPES FROM A CORNISH KITCHEN

LARDY CAKES - circa early 1900s

Pre heat your oven to 200C.

Grease a large round tin.

1 lb plain flour (450 grams)
4 oz lard (125 grams)
1/2 pint whole milk (300 mls)
2 eggs
a dessertspoon castor sugar
1 teaspoon dried yeast
Fruit - about 6 oz sultanas, 2 oz mixed peel,
a few currants
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
some more very soft, just melted lard for brushing
a little extra brown sugar

Warm the milk slightly and melt the lard, then mix together. Stir in the sugar and beaten eggs. Place the flour and yeast in a medium mixing bowl. Pour in the liquid and knead to a dough. (7 or 8 mins). Cover and leave in a warm place to rise for about two hours.

Roll/stretch out the dough into a rectangle - about 10" x 20" (25 x 50 cms) with the long side facing you, until it is about a quarter of an inch thick, brush with a little extra softened lard and spread your fruit and spice over evenly, then sprinkle over a little more sugar.

Roll it up, towards you, like a roly poly (as tight as you can) and with a sharp knife, cut into thick slices of just over 2 inches (5 cms) making 9 pieces. Place these in your prepared round tin (make sure the end bits are underneath), cover and leave to rise again for another hour.

Sprinkle a little more cinnamon on the top of the cut dough rings.

Bake in a hot oven for about 30 mins, turning it down to 190C after 20 mins.

While it is baking mix together equal quantities of melted lard and sugar and quickly remove the cakes from the oven after 25 mins and generously brush over the almost baked cakes.

Pop back in the oven for another 5-10 minutes.



CORNISH SPLITS

1 1/2 lb (675 grams) Strong Plain Flour [Bread Flour]
3 oz (90 grams) lard
1 level teaspoon salt
3/4 pint - 15 fl oz milk - (450 mls)
about 12 - 14 grams of Dried Active Yeast - 2 sachets. (1 1/2 oz of fresh yeast)
1 teaspoon sugar

Mix the flour and salt and rub in lard.

Warm the milk slightly, add the sugar, and then whisk in the yeast.

Allow to start working until frothy then pour into the flour mix and mix together.

Tip onto a floured surface and start to knead – about 8 - 10 mins until smooth and the dough jumps back after poking your finger into it. Cover with lightly oiled cling plastic, then leave until it is doubled in size.

Tip back onto the surface and knead again to knock out the air.

Divide into 20.

Shape into splits and place on lightly oiled baking tray and allow to rise again for 15 mins.

To shape, keep turning the dough underneath so the joins are on the bottom, as if making yeast buns.

Bake in a hot oven - 190 deg. C for about 15 mins.

Cool on a rack and then split into two - serve with jam and with cream on top.



These recipes are from *Recipes from a Cornish Kitchen* Facebook page

CORNISH SNIPPETS

GOONHILLY DEVELOPMENT

Two aerospace companies have formed a partnership, and will be developing cutting-edge space-travel technology in Cornwall.

Orbital Access Limited and all three sites of Spaceport Cornwall, including Cornwall Airport Newquay and Goonhilly Earth Station, have merged together.



The collaboration is part of a bid for a grant from the UK Space Agency to establish cost effective end-to-end launch services from an operational UK spaceport by 2020, as set out in the draft UK Spaceflight Bill.

The site in Cornwall will also be used to test a horizontal take-off system, which consists of a landing vehicle carrying satellites into low orbit. With an estimated economic value of more than £5.9 billion by 2030, the UK spaceport and launcher project will contribute significantly to the UK's space industry.

It will also provide new jobs and technologies and inspire and promote science, engineering, research and innovations to the next generation.

It will create a space cluster for the fast growing small satellite industry, harnessing existing entities, such as Goonhilly Earth Station, and a wide range of new UK aerospace companies, academic institutions and specialist contractors.

CHAPEL SAVED BY SHEIKH

A sheikh who's the head of the Godolphin horse racing empire has stepped in to help a Cornish village buy its Methodist chapel.

The group needed £90,000 to buy the chapel that they intend to convert into a community centre, and had raised £25,000 towards it.

Villagers in Godolphin Cross, near Helston, said they were delighted when The Emir of Dubai, Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum agreed to cover their shortfall.

They seized upon a link from the 18th Century when the second Earl of Godolphin bred from the legendary Godolphin Arab which founded the most famous breeding lines in racing.

Godolphin Arabian, was the stallion from which all the Emir's horses are descended.

The association now intends to raise a further £350,000 in order to fully restore and refurbish the building with new kitchen, toilets, youth club facilities, heating and solar panels.



The Godolphin Arabian, by George Stubbs (Wikipedia)

BODMIN GAOL RE-DEVELOPMENT

A £30 million scheme including the creation of a 63-bed hotel, conversion and extension of the Bodmin Gaol site has been proposed.

It will also include the 'Dark Walk', an attraction with hi-tech film, projections and sets recreating life in the prison up to 200 years ago.

MIDSUMMER BONFIRES

The history of the Midsummer bonfire dates back to the times of Pagan rituals.

The Church had to make a decision. It could either suppress such Pagan Festivals or use them for its own purpose.

It decided the latter and the fires were allowed to continue and to occur on the Feast Day of John the Baptist.



Photo - Sally Geraghty, Cornwall

The Cornish name for the Festival is 'Golowan' translated from Cornish as Gol (feast) and Jowan (John).

The ceremony itself is spoken in Cornish; it climaxes with the Lady of the Flowers casting into the now roaring flames a garland, comprising herbs, both good herbs, those believed to have medicinal qualities, along with bad herbs, those that are poisonous, also oak, rowan and foxglove.

The Ceremony in Cornish (Translation Below)

Ordinary:

Herwyth usadow agan
hendasow yn
termynyow kens,
Awotta ny ow cul agan
Tansys Golowan,
haneth yn cres an Haf.
Tan y'n cunys
Lemmyn gor uskys,
May tewo an Tansys
Yn Hanow Dew!



Photo - Sally Geraghty, Cornwall

Arlodhes an Blejow:

Otta kelmys yn-kemyskys
Blejow, may fons-y cowl leskys,
Ha'n da, ha'n drok.
Re dartho an da myl egyn,
Glan re bo dyswres pup dregyn,
Yn tan, yn mok!

Ordinary: Towl lemmyn an blejow!

Master of Ceremonies:

According to the custom of our forefathers in days
of old,
Behold us making our Midsummer Bonfire,
this night in the middle of Summer.
Now set the pyre
At once on fire,
Let flame aspire
In God's high Name!

Lady of the Flowers:

In one bunch together bound
Flowers for burning here are found
Both good and ill.
Thousandfold let good seed spring
Wicked weeds, fast withering,
Let this fire kill!

Master of ceremonies:

Now Cast the flowers!

BODMIN MOOR'S DARK SKY DESIGNATION

Cornwall Council and Caradon Observatory have applied for an International Dark Sky Designation for Bodmin Moor.

The International Dark-Sky Association designations are for places that have an exceptionally high quality night sky and have made a commitment and put partnerships in place to work to protect and enhance it.

The area proposed for inclusion in the Bodmin Moor International Dark Sky Designation is the portion of the moor that lies within the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, plus a two-mile buffer zone around it.

BEACH BLUE FLAG AWARDS

Seven Cornish beaches are flying Blue Flags this summer with Cornwall receiving one of the largest number of Blue Flag and Seaside Awards in the country.

Prestigious Blue Flags, the international standard for the best beaches in the world, were awarded to Cornwall Council's Gyllyngvase in Falmouth; Porthminster and Porthmeor in St Ives; Polzeath; Porthtowan; Trevone and Widemouth, near Bude.

All seven have also been successful in their bid for a Seaside Award.

Porth near Newquay, Crooklets and Summerleaze in Bude were successful in winning Keep Britain Tidy's own Seaside Award for the beaches that meet the very highest standards for cleanliness and facilities. Winning Seaside Awards for the very first time are Perranporth beach, Great Western, Newquay and Sennen Cove.

The awards were sponsored by Sharp's Brewery Limited with Cornwall Council co-ordinating the applications, and the work required to make sure that the beaches reach the exacting standards required to win made possible through the efforts of community groups, beach champions and local businesses.



POPULATION GROWTH

More than a quarter of a million people have moved to Cornwall in a decade, official figures have revealed.



According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), an average of 21,000 people have moved into Cornwall from elsewhere in the UK every year between 2004 and 2015.

However, the figures also show that an average of 16,000 people have left the county every year, meaning the Duchy has seen a net population growth of roughly 5,000 per year since 2004 (47,000 people over the decade).

The figure is set to grow even faster with predictions showing Cornwall's population growing by 10,000 people a year until 2030.

The figures from the ONS did not say who the migrants were. It is impossible to say whether internal migrants are all British or international migrants, from within or outside the EU.

According to the ONS statistics, when it comes to international migration trends compared with national population movements, only about 200 to 400 people from outside the UK settled in Cornwall every year over the same period.

There is no indication from the figures of age groups so it is difficult to say whether those who left were young people studying or finding jobs elsewhere or whether incomers were older people returning home in their forties or coming here to retire.

FROM THE KRESEN KERNOW NEWSLETTER

Construction work continues on site at Kresen Kernow and we are nearly 'out of the ground'. A new steel frame has been put into the old brew house, including some of the original, refurbished, iron columns.

Most of the render has been removed from the internal and external walls, and local company Ed Faull Stonemasonry are now cleaning, repointing and rebuilding where necessary.

The foundations for the new archive store are almost finished and include 179 piles drilled deep into the ground by another local company, Saxton Drilling Ltd.

Where the piling has been finished, the concrete

ground beams are being poured for the external walls of the archive store.

The next big task is the laying and pouring of the concrete slab throughout the building.

The size and layout of Kresen Kernow is really beginning to take shape.



A reminder for researchers, Cornwall Record Office will be closed to the public from the beginning of May 2018, and only a limited enquiries and reprographic service will be in operation from this date.

The Cornish Studies Library will be closed from September 2018, although there will be limited availability of some collections before then. Kresen Kernow is due to open in December 2018.

To subscribe to the newsletter, send an email to Kresen Kernow - Cornwall Record Office at cro@cornwall.gov.uk and ask to be subscribed to the Newsletter.



Artist Impression

Cornish Snippets are sourced from the Cornwall Council, BBC Cornwall, Pirate FM News, Falmouth Packet, Western Morning News, The Cornishman, West Briton, Cornwall 24, Wikipedia, Cornwall Live, Federation of Old Cornwall Societies, Kresen Kernow

AWM photo of John Treloar