

Pacific Northwest Cornish Society

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PNCS ANNUAL PICNIC AT FORT BORST PARK July 2004

Harry Tregarthen

Last Name Meanings

Except for Romans during a period of the Roman Empire, hereditary surnames, the last names passed down through the males of a family, didn't exist until about 1000 years ago. While it may be hard to believe in today's hustle and bustle, surnames just weren't necessary before that. In a world that was much less crowded than it is today -- a world where most folks never ventured more than a few miles from their place of birth and every man knew his neighbors -- first, or given names, were the only designations necessary. Even kings got by with a single name.

During the middle ages, as families got bigger and villages got a bit more crowded, individual names became inadequate to distinguish friends and neighbors from one another. One John might be called "John son of William" to distinguish him from his neighbor "John the smith" and his friend "John of the dale." These secondary names, weren't quite yet the surnames as we know them today, however, because they weren't passed down from father to son. "John son of William," for example, might have a son known as "Robert the fletcher (arrow maker)."

True surnames, hereditary names used to distinguish one person from another, first came into use in Europe about 1000 A.D., beginning in southern areas and gradually spreading northward. In many countries the use of hereditary surnames began with the nobility who often called themselves after their ancestral seats. Many of the gentry, however, did not adopt surnames until the 14th century, and it was not until about 1500 A.D. that most surnames became inherited and no longer transformed with a change in a person's appearance, job, or place of residence.

Surnames, for the most part, drew their meanings from the lives of men in the Middle Ages, and can be divided into four main categories:

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The President's Corner, By Dick Colenso

What holds a people based group like the Pacific Northwest Cornish Society together? That's one important question to discover the answer for. Otherwise a group like ours becomes a "fad" and could pass from the scene as quickly as it appeared. I'm not sure of the answer but I have an opinion.

First, a couple of negatives: It's not finding out some cute (or skeleton) stories about our historic ancestors; nor is it the fact that they came from a small, relatively impoverished, though beautiful, corner of the British Isles. Now the positive: I believe it's the "culture" that is reflected in the language and way of life, which contributed a significant number of idiosyncrasies to who we are and how we think and do things even to this day.

One of the truest canvases of culture is language because it reveals how people look at and express their view of life – surroundings, relationships, and the mystical. It's too late for me to become a real student of Cornish but my little book of Cornish sayings is a constant friend. Add to the spoken language the communication partners of music, poetry, prose, and drawing. Then include the anglicized speech of the colloquial expressions, stories, and descriptions and your understanding of Cornish culture expands rapidly.

Where am I going with this? Well, first back to my opening question. I want us to hold together. I believe we do that best when we meet and visit with each other. Programs with visiting speakers can bring in the special event seekers but we can't compete at that level. It's the nuggets we discover ourselves and pass on to each other that bind us to each other. In coming meetings you will see the opportunities to visit and hear each other expand. Of course, providing time is only part of the picture. Each of us also must believe that we have something to share while the others give the respect needed to hear that "something."

For language you can subscribe to one of the free Cornish

language sites. For music, poetry, prose, and drawing it will take more of a "show and tell" mentality. Bring your stories, artwork, books, photos, and artifacts.

Let's take advantage of the Internet for sharing the same. The future of our Cornish Society is in OUR hands. We are family and need to be acquainted on a deep level, find satisfaction in each other, set meeting priorities with a similar zest as such "get-togethers" call for. There is a kindred spirit that permeates true Cornish Cousins and that is the essential ingredient of our future.

So, in the spirit of a day long ago when Cornish persons were wishing each other the best while they were apart – in a day when life was dangerous and tomorrows were uncertain – in a day when language developed to fit the cultural norms, I wish you *kemer wyth* (take guard, watch out) or *bydh war* (be wary, be careful) because I want you to also be safe in our increasingly dangerous world of 2004.

(Continued from page 1)

Patronymic Surnames— Patronymics, names derived from a father's name, were widely used in forming surnames, especially in the Scandinavian countries. Rarely, the name of the mother contributed the surname, which is referred to as a matronymic surname. Such names were formed by adding a prefix or suffix denoting either "son of" or "daughter of." English and Scandinavian names ending in "son" are patronymic surnames, as are many names prefixed with the Gaelic "Mac," the Norman "Fitz," the Irish "O," and the Welsh "ap." *Examples:* The son of John (JOHNSON), son of Donald (MACDONALD), son of Gerald (FITZGERALD), son of Brien (O'BRIEN), son of Howell (ap HOWELL).

Place Names—One of the most common ways to distinguish one man from his neighbor was to use a geographical designation, creating a class of local surnames derived from the place of residence of the bearer. Such names denoted some of the earliest instances of surnames in France, and were quickly introduced into England by the Norman nobility who chose names based on the locations of their ancestral es-

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST CORNISH SOCIETY MEMBERS PAGE

PNCS FALL MEETING

Our next meeting will be at First Pres. Church, 412 W. Pioneer, Puyallup, on Sat. Oct. 30, 11:00 to 2:00. Same arr. for lunch. Meet your officers, who will be on a panel to answer questions about their research projects. Bring something to share and your own table service. Not sure how to get to the church? Best to call Bob Bruce at 253-845-6258, or send an e-mail: blbruce21@msn.com

I was early for a doctor's appointment, so I wandered the lobby of Swedish Hospital and found this in a historical exhibit:

Somebody in our family came out to visit California. They came back to Cornwall and told my father it was wonderful -- you didn't even have to take an overcoat. I found an inscription in my father's Bible where it says that he left for "a foreign land," and no he didn't bring an overcoat.

My father came to this country when he was nineteen years old. Later he was so lonely he would go out and point in the direction of his home in Cornwall. -- Guendolyn Carkeek Pletscheef

Contributed by Ann Holiday

(Continued from page 2)

tates. If a person or family migrated from one place to another, they were often identified by the place they came from. If they lived near a river, rock, hill, or other geographic feature, this would be used. Some surnames can still be traced back to their exact place of origin, such as a particular city or county, while others have origins lost in obscurity (ATWOOD lived near a wood, but we don't know which one). Compass directions were yet another common geographic identification in the Middle Ages (EASTMAN, WESTWOOD). Most geographic-based surnames are easy to spot, though the evolution of language has made others less obvious, i.e. DUNLOP (muddy hill). Examples: NORMAN was from Normandy; BROOKS lived along a brook; CHURCHILL lived near a church on a hill; NEVILLE came from Neville-Seine-Maritime, France or Neuville (New Town), a common place name in France; PARRIS came from -- you guessed it -- Paris, France.

Descriptive Names (Nicknames) -Another class of surnames, those derived from a physical or other characteristic of first bearer, make up an estimated 10% of all family names. These descriptive names are thought to have originally evolved as nicknames during the Middle Ages when a man, familiar with everyone in his small village, might jokingly create nicknames for his neighbors and friends based on personality or physical appearance. Thus, Michael the strong became Michael STRONG and black-haired Peter became Peter BLACK. Sources for such nicknames included: an unusual size or shape of the body, bald heads, facial hair, physical deformities, distinctive facial features, skin or hair coloring, and even emotional disposition. Examples: STOUT, a large person; BROADHEAD, a person with a large head; BAINES (bones), a thin man; MOODY, a moody individual; ARMSTRONG, strong in the arm.

Occupational Names -The last class of surnames to develop reflect the occupation or status of the first bearer. These occupational names, derived from the specialty crafts and trades of the medieval period, are fairly self-explanatory. A MILLER was essential for grinding flour from grain, a WAINWRIGHT was a wagon builder, and BISHOP was in the employ of a Bishop. Different surnames often developed from the same occupation based on the language of the country of origin (MÜLLER, for example, is German for Miller). When researching occupational surnames, the most important point is to remember that most evolved during the Middle Ages, based on the occupations and trades of the time, so some are not what they may seem. A FARMER, for example, was not an agricultural worker, but instead collected taxes. Examples: ALDERMAN, an official clerk of the court; TAYLOR, one that makes, alters, and repairs garments; CARTER, a maker/driver of carts; OUTLAW, an outlaw or criminal. Despite these basic surname classifications, many surnames of today seem to defy explanation. The majority of these are probably corruptions of the original surnames - variations that have become disguised almost beyond recognition. Surname spelling and pronunciation has evolved over many centuries, often making it hard for current generations to determine the origin and evolution of their surnames. Such derivations of family names, resulting from ignorance of spelling, variations in pronunciation, or merely from the preference of the bearer, tend to confound both genealogists and etymologists. It is fairly common for different branches of the same family to carry different surnames as the majority of English and American surnames have, in their history, appeared in four to more than a dozen variant spellings. Therefore, when researching the origin of your surname, it is important to work your way back through the generations in order to determine the original family name, as the surname that you carry now may have an entirely different meaning than the surname of your distant ancestor. It is also important to remember that some surnames, though their origins may appear obvious, aren't what they seem. BANKER, for example, is not an occupational surname, instead meaning "dweller on a hillside."

http://genealogy.about.com/library/weekly/aa_surname_meaning.htm

A Bit of Scilly History

The Isles of Scilly are a group of islands 28 miles South-West of Lands End in Cornwall. They contain five inhabited islands and over 200 uninhabited islands. The largest and most populated island is St Mary's, which has a port and an aerodrome, from which commercial helicopters and airplanes fly. Tresco, which is privately leased, is second largest Island in the archipelago. Tresco also has a heliport for the BIH helicopter service. The three other inhabited islands are St. Agnes, Bryher and St. Martins. There are also some popular uninhabited islands such as Samson and some of the Eastern Isles. Scilly's human history really started in 4000 BC, during the Stone Age, when the first nomadic hunter-gatherers visited the Islands. Prehistoric graves are left from these peoples, most are simply mounds of earth.

The Celts (from 2000 BC)

The first organized arrivals to Scilly were the Celts. Celts were originally Phoenician travelers and traders from the Indus Valley which is now eastern Pakistan. They had migrated across Europe, traveling from Greece to Spain to Britain, and came to Scilly from Cornwall. Phoenician means 'red haired'. The Celts mined and exported a lot of tin and lead from the Islands. It was for this reason that Scilly became known as the 'Cassiterides', meaning 'Tin Islands'. The main Celtic base in Britain was on the Islands. Many landmarks are left from a period around 2000 BC: Normandy, Innisigen and Bant's Carn tombs. The village which accompanied Bant's Carn is not the village located directly below the tomb. The original village would have been off the coast, now eroded away by sea. Megaliths also remain from the period: three standing stones, on Gugh, Harry's Walls and at McFarland's Downs. These stones would have had local significance. The Celts then started sailing from Cornwall and Scilly. The Islands were a highly active port between 1500 – 1000 BC. In 1200 BC the Phoenicians fought in the Trojan War, a dispute over the control of Cornish and Scillonian tin mines. The Trojan War is meant to lead to the events causing the flooding of Lyonesse in the famous local legend. Evidence from recent archaeological excavations proved that the Islands were places of pre-Christian pilgrimage and veneration.

The Romans (from AD 43)

The Romans did not leave much impression on the Islands, they did not colonise. However, they sent their exiled convicts to the Islands. The main Roman influence on the Islands was the Christian religion and coinage. Many features of the 'Roman Era' remain on

Scilly, although it had nothing to do with the Romans. The modern Bant's Carn village was built around AD 0. Bryher's famous tomb from whence the sword came would have also been of this time period.

The Anglo-Saxons (from AD 410)

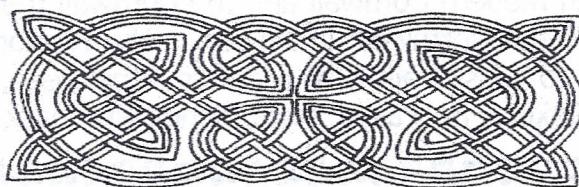
Celtic traditions were continued throughout the reign of the Romans, and through the Anglo-Saxon rule. Bays and features on the Islands which would have only been formed in the last 400 years, due to sea level changes, were still being named in our regional Celtic language, Cornish.

The Vikings (from AD 793)

3000 years after the Celts had settled on the Islands the Vikings invaded. They corrupted the Celtic culture as they, and later the Normans, started a slow process organizing the British Isles into a well defended nation. The Vikings used the Islands as a base from which to attack the Bristol Channel. St Lide of Scilly (c. AD 1000) was a Celtic Roman Catholic hermit. He was the leader of a small religious community on St Helen's (*St Helen's* being *St Elidius* corrupted over 1000 years). He was also known as Elid and Elidius. St Lide's Day is celebrated on 8 August 11, when up to 500 Scillonians and local Christians go to St Helen's. This tradition has only recently been established. King Olaf Trygvasson of Norway was raiding the Islands c. AD 988 when he heard of Scilly's St Lide, a hermit seer (fortune teller). King Olaf investigated St Lide's wisdom by sending in a man in his place, claiming to be the Norwegian king. St Lide realised the hoax and said: "Thou art not the king, but I advise thee to be faithful to thy king." Once St Lide's wisdom was proven, King Olaf sought his advice. St Lide told him of a near-death experience which would lead him to Christian faith. After the prophesied incident happened, King Olaf stayed some time with St Lide, and was later Christened by the Bishop of Winchester in 1012. King Ethelred of England gave King Olaf bishops and priests who went on to evangelize Norway.

The Normans to Present (from AD 1066)

Around AD 1800, a law was passed to give all sailors found washed up on shores a decent funeral. This would have been expensive for any community, especially Scilly. Before this law, there were many mass graves for sailors.



CORNISH CULTURE

Cornish at Home

continued from newsletter 6-3)

Within every cottage the greatest material comfort was always the ever burning fire which was the center of each humble home. Coal was too costly to buy but there was no shortage of other fuels in the form of brushwood, peat cut from the moors, driftwood from the beaches, or furze. The latter, although regarded as a menace by farmers today, was once sown as seed for cutting and the gathering of large quantities into a rick was one of the vitally important tasks of the summer months. Piled high in the fireplace built in the great thickness of a cottage wall, furze made a splendid blaze. Over it hung the large iron pot in which broths and stews were cooked. In some cottages a cloam (earthenware) oven was built into the side of the fireplace; other wise food to be cooked was placed in smaller quantities on to a heated iron plate laid in the hot ashes. It was them covered with an iron dish, that in turn with the glowing embers and the next meal was thus baked to a nicety.

During the whole of their lives, most of the Cornish poor a hundred years ago subsisted principally on pilchards, potatoes, vegetable broths, pasties and similar foods—a diet that was filling rather than sustaining. Those near the coast were familiar with other seafoods, mullet, conger and gurnet for instance, or even limpets in hard times but the pilchard was the fish most readily available to “the country”, who salted thousands down for winter consumption in a variety of soups and pies. No doubt some found their way into the Cornish pasty of barley flour which, although customarily made of “turmut, tates and mate”, could be provided with almost any kind of sweet or savoury filling to suit individual tastes. This was one reason why each pastry was marked with its future consumer’s initials on one end—and why he or she started eating at the other, in case a portion was left over for another meal. Traditionally the savoury pastry, compact, satisfying and tasty, was the ideal meal for the miner to take underground and hundreds of thousands must have been eaten in this way for below surface. But the coarse, dark barley flour found its way into the miner’s “mussel bag” in other forms. Great favourites were heavy cake, fuggan and hobbin, in each of which flour and currants played a dominant role, with results as solid, filling and indigestible as their names suggest.

Rarely was the monotony of this heavy diet of the poor relieved except perhaps in farm labourers’ cottages where more nutritious foods such as milk or butter made their appearance on the table from time to time, together with beef or mutton on rare occasions. Un-married farm hands fared even better, sharing both their master’s roof and his table, well stocked with dairy produce and with various meats. The miner’s or fisherman’s family met none of these, the only meat and fat available being that from the family pig, the only drink—apart from contraband liquor and the rare treat of tea—being harvest beer or, failing that, water. The former was brewed from barley in huge copper or iron furnaces, highly dangerous contraptions known now and again to maim somebody by exploding.

On reflection, it must always be a source of wonder that Cornwall’s miners and fishermen were able to toil as they did, for long hours and under adverse conditions, on such a diet and with so few creature comforts. For the poor who dwelled in the few towns conditions were no better, however, for they lived in what were described as ‘damp, ill ventilated and wretched abodes’ with no ‘no ‘necessaries’, and packed around airless courtyards where pigs routed and filth of one sort or another lay ankle deep. Yet they too grafted hard, on the quayside perhaps, as ‘scavengers’ or refuse gatherers, in stinking tanyard, or among the decaying carcasses strewn about the butchers’ shambles/ little wonder that the cholera epidemic of the 1830’s killed thousands or that small pox, venereal disease, ringworm, tapeworm and, hydrophobia were rife, as well as typhus in Scilly. It is to be marveled at that during this period it was a matter of pride for a man to raise a large family—perhaps twelve or thirteen children—without parochial relief. Such achievements were duly rewarded by public presentation of many prizes, say 2 lbs. The proud man, moreover, dreaded the prospect of the workhouse as much as falling on the parish and not because of the conditions there, for if anything they seem from contemporary accounts to have been no worse than those in many a poor home. At least the inmates knew the dubious pleasures of such things as brown cotton sheeting worsted stockings and hob-nailed boots,, yellow soap, iron bedsteads, and mutton and boiling peas. It was, of course, winter which

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CORNISH GENEALOGY

Free BMD and Family Research Link for Births, Marriages and Deaths Indexes of England and Wales. The civil registration of births, marriages and deaths for England and Wales began July 1, 1837 and is one of the most significant resources for genealogical research. The following Web sites will be most useful to you if you are already familiar with these quarterly civil registration indexes and wish to have the opportunity to search them in your own time, without having to visit a library or a register office in person. FreeBMD Search, found at www.freebmd.org.uk, is an ongoing project to transcribe the indexes, and to provide free Internet access to the transcribed indexes. The index transcriptions are carried out by dedicated volunteers and contain information for the period 1837–1983. Although the whole index has not yet been transcribed, it is searchable by event (birth, death or marriage), date range, surname and first name (also surname and first name of spouse), registration district and county. Registration district descriptions are also available at FreeBMD and should be carefully studied. This Web site should be consulted first before using the "pay as you view" site Family Research Link, below. The Family Research Link, found at www.1837online.com, enables you to search microfilmed images of the original indexes to births, marriages and deaths for England and Wales from 1837 to 2001 from the comfort of your own home. The Family Research Link images are available to search, view (including zooming in on those awkward-to-read names), save to disk and print for a modest fee chargeable online. The records from 1837 to 1983 can be searched in ten year periods by event, date range and surname (first three letters only). In addition, the records from 1837 to 1983 can be browsed by year and quarter. Moreover, the index images at Family Research Link are complete. Once an entry is located certificate of birth, death or marriage can be ordered online, provided you are a resident of the UK. Family Research Link is based in London, England and is part of an independently-owned business that is dedicated to providing high quality genealogical services to professional and non-professional researchers. Here are some things to keep in mind when searching the indexes at either FreeBMD or Family Research Link: Become familiar with the registration district descriptions. For example, the Ledbury

registration district is mainly in Herefordshire, but included parts of Worcestershire. Sub-districts include Ledbury and Yarkhill. Civil parishes within the Ledbury district include: Ashperton, Aylton, Bosbury, Canon Frome, Castle Frome, Coddington, Colwall, Donnington, Eastnor, Eggleton, Ledbury, Little Marcle, Mathon (from 1897), Much Marcle, Munsley, Parkhold, Pixley, Putley, Stretton Grandison, Tarrington, Wellington Heath, Woolhope and Yarkhill. Knowing this information can help in locating an individual in the index and also in eliminating multiple entries of people who share the same name, but who were born, died or were married within different districts. For example, a page from the Oct-Dec 4th quarter index for 1846 marriages shows a dozen entries for the name James Davis, but only one of them is in the Ledbury registration district. An event might not be indexed in the quarter that it actually happened. For example, a child born on December 20, 1875, might be found in either the Oct-Dec 4th quarter birth index for 1875 or the Jan-Mar 1st quarter birth index for 1876. Don't stop searching just because he or she is not located in the expected 4th quarter index. • There will be two index entries for marriages: one for the groom and one for the bride. It is a good idea to cross-reference the marriage index entries under both the groom and the bride to make sure the registration district, volume and page number agree before you order a certificate. For example the 1846 marriage of James Davis and Mary Powell shows that the index entries for each agree with Ledbury, Vol. XXVI, Page 298.

www.freebmd.org.uk

Cornish/British Tokens

During the English Civil War(1642–1649) the English Parliament confiscated all of the metals that were normally used in the minting of English COINS for the purpose of making and manufacturing of weapons and munitions for the war purpose. Because of this, there became a shortage of regular English COINS for the purpose of everyday business transactions. I wasn't going to get into the economic ramifications of this conundrum, but because of the SHORTAGE of legal tender, the Parliament granted the rights to (certain?) counties and their citizens to mint their own TOKENS not coins for the purpose of conducting eve-

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PC/TLC

Giving your PC a bit of tender loving care (TLC) is always a good idea. I can never harp enough about preventive maintenance like (1) keeping your anti-virus program up to date and (2) keeping your spy/ad-ware program also up to date. But enough of that for now.

Unlike wine and cheese, PCs, regardless of operating systems, do not get better with age. Windows machines are particularly prone to slow down as they age. But like our bodies, a bit of healthy maintenance can do wonders.

What is slowing my PC?

(1) Installing and removing of software tends to leave behind bits of code that clog up your PC, slowing it down.

(2) As you create, delete, and update files, these files may become fragmented. The hard drive takes longer to bring up a file that is in several pieces than one that is in one piece.

(3) Household dust and other environmental conditions can cause heat buildup, short-circuiting, and drive errors.

What to do?

(1) Get rid of any and all programs and files you do not need. This is not always an easy task.

(2) Defragment your hard drive. Use the Windows program or a 3rd party program.

(3) Clean the dust out of your pc.

Procedure:

(1) In Windows Add/Remove Programs in Control Panel does not always correctly remove programs. First it is best to try to find the program's uninstaller program and use it. Only if there is no uninstall program, then go to Add/Remove Programs. Be careful and do not remove a program unless you are absolutely sure you what it gone. Getting rid of files usually isn't so difficult and is usually no so dangerous.

Also use the DISK CLEANUP program. Go to START, (ALL) PROGRAMS, ACCESSORIES, SYSTEM TOOLS, DISK CLEANUP. Check all the categories and run it. Delete old emails, documents, etc.

(2) After cleaning your PC go to START, (ALL)PROGRAMS, ACCESSORIES, SYSTEM TOOLS, DISK DEFAGMENTER and run the program. Be sure not to have any other programs running and that you are disconnected from the internet.

(3) Cleaning the PC can be dangerous. You can use a vacuum cleaner, but be very careful not to suck up parts. And don't forget to first pull the PC's AC power cord from the wall outlet, so you don't get some sort of

electrical problem or deadly shock.

Before doing any of the above both update and run your anti-virus and your anti-spyware programs.
:-) Jim Sindberg sindbergj@pobox.com

Cornish Token (Continued from page 6)

ryday business activity. These TOKENS were minted by English citizens, usually in their own homes/businesses and were normally made of brass, copper, or some other subordinate materials. It is my understanding that the respective county acknowledged these tokens to be used as LEGAL TENDER during the Civil War and shortly after. Circa 1680, the Parliament set into law that no more TOKENS could be minted(Surname) and be utilized as legal tender. You can imagine how many English tokens were minted during this period. The Royal Cornwall Museum, River Street, Truro, Cornwall TR1-2SJ has a large collection of Cornish Tokens. In fact, they have (3) Thomas Spry 1667 Penryn, Cornwall tokens. Some tokens are very rare and some are not. There is of course a much longer historical story to these tokens but just wanted to give a brief summary. English/Cornish tokens are for sale through direct contact with someone who has them and/or through a coin/token dealer/broker. Through The Royal Cornwall Museum (Shop) River Street, Truro, Cornwall, England TR1-2SJ you can get a copy of J.A. Williams and J.A.S. Mayne's Book, entitled "Coins and Tokens of Cornwall". As of Feb. 1997, it costs 3.99 pounds and 1.84 pounds for shipping, It must be paid in pounds sterling...which you can get exchanged at most medium-large banks. You may be able to get this book and other English Coin TokenName books at book stores or coin stores. Make sure you determine and understand the price of these tokens before you make a deal because they will vary in price depending on the age, rarity and condition. Allen Spry Found at the RootsWeb CORNISH-L Archives on the internet



PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL

We have copies of the Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, a four volume set of books with lots and lots of information on old Cornish families. This set of books was donated to us from our Cornish member, Ron Lake, and we had them put on CD, so that all our members could enjoy them! They are available to borrow or purchase. Contact Joan Huston if interested in obtaining a copy! Joan@Tregarthen.com or phone 360-613-1718. Or go to www.archivecdbooks.com and check out all their CDs on Cornwall.

CORNISH COUNTRY STORE

I will be your shopkeeper for the Cornish Country Store. We have T-Shirts (white with black design) and Sweat Shirts (black with white design) ready for sale. You will be able to purchase these at the meetings and on the website, www.nwcornishsociety.org. In the months to come, I will be adding additional items for sale to include logo cups, pens, bumper stickers, etc to items "Made in Cornwall" by local artists and craftspeople. I look forward to hearing from you for placing an order or offering suggestions on items to carry or other suggestions. Alene Reaugh

OUR NEWSLETTER DEADLINES

Second week in January

Second week in May

Second week in August

Second week in November

Send articles, pictures, ads, notices, whatever, to:

MJROTHMAN@COMCAST.NET

Or mail to: Marcia Rothman, 5345 April Dr, Langley, WA 98260 Make sure they get to us prior to the above deadlines to be included in the next newsletter.

PNCS ANNUAL MEETINGS

Members unanimously voted to conduct three meetings each year. The normal schedule will be for a meeting in March (St Piran's Day recognition); July (Annual meeting for election of officers); and October. For planning purposes, the July meeting will normally be at Ft Borst Park and the March and October meetings will be divided between a location in the Olympic Peninsula area for members located in the northwestern parts of the state and the Puyallup-Olympia area for those in the southern locations.

PNCS LIBRARY

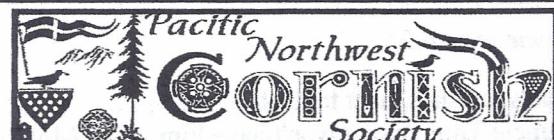
The PNCS Library exists, as of today, March 2004, in cardboard boxes at the home of one of our founding members, Joan Tregarthen Huston. The St Piran's Day Celebration at Robert's Chruch was a good day for the library, many books went out on loan. [The PNCS Library is looking for more books about the Cornish](#). If you have a Cornish book you would like to donate to the PNCS library call Marcie Rothman at 360-321-9392, e-mail MJROTHMAN@COMCAST.NET or Joan Huston at 360-613-1718 email joan@tregarthen.com

BUMPER STICKERS THAT LOOK JUST LIKE THIS!

GET ONE FOR YOUR CAR, GET ONE FOR YOUR RELATIVES CARS! ORDER THEM FROM

\$1.00 EACH OR 6 FOR \$5.00

Get them at the Cornish Country Store! Www.nwcornishsociety.org



PNCS WEB SITE

<http://www.nwcornishsociety.org/>

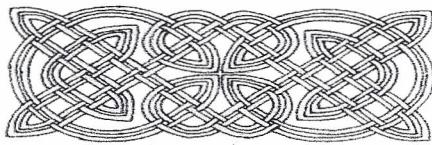
Webmaster: Mickey Sieracki

Contact the Society rcolenso@bigfoot.com

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was most dreaded by the labouring poor, although it was some comfort that this season in Cornwall is usually short and mild. Nevertheless, a very cold spell took its toll of the undernourished and the frail and it was not unknown for the poor to drop dead in streets in bitter weather. Help was always at hand, although sometimes tardily, from the parish overseers, as well as the county gentry, the latter frequently distributing coal, potatoes, blankets, woolen shirts and the like to those on their estates or sometimes among paupers generally.

This will continue in the next newsletter.
from Old Cornwall Life in Cornwall About a Century Ago by S. Daniell



FLOOD IN BOSCASTLE VILLAGE

The flood occurred when two rivers above the historic village burst their banks during a torrential downpour. The average rainfall for the entire month of August – fell in two hours. The sudden deluge caused two nearby rivers to burst their banks and a 10 Ft wall of water to sweep through the village's main street.

Some buildings were demolished, others severely damaged, and about 50 cars swept into the harbor while trees, silt and debris were dumped along the streets. In the village is grateful that there was no loss of life in this disaster or seriously injured.

Landmarks have been swept away and people have felt, and are still feeling, a deep sense of loss. What was familiar has become strange and inevitably there is a feeling that things will never be the same again. In a sense life has been taken over, not just by the extraordinary storms of last Monday, August 16, but by all that's happened since. At the height of the flood, more than 100 people had to be airlifted from rooftops, trees and on cars where they had clambered to safety.

Pacific Northwest Cornish Society Application for Membership

Name:

Address:

City:

Phone:

Webpage:

State/Province:

Zip:

Email address:

\$10 Individual member \$15 Dual Membership

List Cornish names and areas or Parishes interested in?

Send form filled out to:

Pacific Northwest Cornish Society

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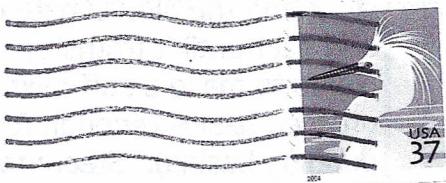
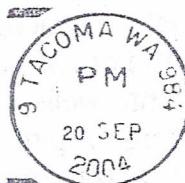
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The purpose of this society, organized as a non-profit Corporation, shall be educational. It shall be devoted to furthering Cornish heritage genealogical research in the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

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
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Portland, OR 97218

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