

This period shows a tendency for families to move within the parish to be nearer their work, smelters lived mainly at Point and Chycoose, salors at Devoran and foundry workers round Carnon Gate. In 1841 most of the N. & N.E. of Feock ('Quenchwell, Carnon Downs, Ringwell etc.) was occupied by miners, but after a mining slump in the early 1840's the young ones left and the older men either relied on their smallholdings or became labourers on the wharves and railway. Each census shows a considerable number of labourers - exact occupation not specified - but most of these, like the agricultural labourers, did not stay for a long period. On the other hand, of the 292 families in the parish in 1841 218 of these were still in the parish in 1861, either the original couple, or their descendants.

This was a time of progress. Agriculture improved with the introduction of mechanical reapers, the introduction of better breeds of livestock, new varieties of corn - two farms showed corn at the Great Exhibition in 1851 - new manures, and a better understanding of the needs of the land. This went on side by side with the rapid industrial development and the tremendous increase in shipping, the creation of a whole new village, better housing and furniture and more money in circulation.

Until well into the present century there was still a feeling of 'difference' between Devoran and the rest of the parish, Carnon Downs had not started to develop, and I wonder how many of the people now living in these two districts realise that they are part of an old and interesting parish with records going back to Doomsday.

Sources:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Census Records | Public Record Office |
| 2. Tithe Apportionment | County " " Truro |
| 3. Jenkin Letter Books | County Museum, Truro |
| 4. Royal Cornwall Gazette | " " " |

ANALYSIS OF FEOCK CHURCH MARRIAGE REGISTER between 1837 & 1861

This was an attempt to draw some kind of picture of the life of the parish from a single source - the marriage register. Whilst it is possible to draw information which the Vicar could not have foreseen the method suffers from a number of drawbacks.

- a) At first only certain information was looked for on a purely statistical basis. It was soon realised that all the information recorded was of use.
- b) Information from the marriage register ought to be correlated with that from the christening and burial registers, but to do so needs a vast amount of time and may well be obtained from the census returns.

Given this restricted source the following information can be gleaned:-

- i) The marriages were surprisingly local; bride and groom often coming from households within several hundred yards of each other (column 3 hystogram). In many marriages involving a groom from outside the parish he came by water from points close to Feock.
- ii) Partners were surprisingly mature on marriage, this could be due to economic reasons or to late sexual maturing, or both. It would be interesting to know something about their diets.
- iii) The literacy rate was not high (partners were considered literate if they could sign their name). There is a notable decrease in illiteracy during this period - obviously comething of a revolution in education was taking place. There is no significant difference in the figures for males and females.
- iv) The marriage rate tends to increase and we know that the population increased. The 5 year period 1847 - 52 shows an intriguing drop.
- v) Analysis of the occupations of all males shows
 - a) one quarter were labourers, (mine or farm).
 - b) other occupations were concerned with mining, seafaring and farming.
 - c) in minority occupations there were a number of shoemakers (walking being a necessity then) and a large number concerned with alcohol in contrast to the present more populous parish.

FEOCK PARISH : MARRIAGES

| PERIOD (1) | NO. OF MARRIAGES (2) | NO. BETWEEN RESIDENTS OF SAME DISTRICT WITHIN PARISH (3) | ONE PARTNER FROM OUTSIDE PARISH (4) | PARTNERS OF MINOR AGE | | ILLITERATE | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | GROOMS (5) | BRIDES (6) | GROOMS (7) | BRIDES (8) |
| 1837-41 | 41 | 53% 21 | 15% 6 | 0% 0 | 5% 2 | 43% 17 | 45% 18 |
| 1842-46 | 46 | 58% 27 | 8% 4 | 6% 3 | 21% 10 | 21% 10 | 28% 13 |
| 1847-51 | 51 | 40% 35 | 12% 4 | 0% 0 | 8% 3 | 20% 7 | 25% 9 |
| 1852-56 | 56 | 55% 30 | 14% 8 | 11% 6 | 25% 14 | 18% 10 | 24% 13 |
| 1857-61 | 61 | 59% 30 | 16% 8 | 2% 1 | 21% 11 | 14% 7 | 12% 6 |

COLUMN (3) DOES NOT INCLUDE DISTRICTS AS CLOSE AS KING HARRY & TRELISICK OR POINT & PENPOL
48 DIFFERENT DISTRICT NAMES ARE GIVEN WITHIN THE PERIOD OF THE SURVEY

COLUMN (4) INCLUDES MANY ADJOINING PARISHES eg TRURO, PERRANARWORTHAL, RUANLANIHORNE etc.
PLUS MARRIAGES BETWEEN THE GENTRY

ST. FEOCK CHURCH MARRIAGE REGISTER

1837/62

OCCUPATIONS : GROOMS, FATHERS & FATHERS IN LAW

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|
| TOTAL NO. OF MALES | 542 | 100% |
| LABOURERS | 138 | 26% |
| YEOMAN 7 HUSBANDMAN 16 | | |
| FARMER 55 NURSERYMAN 1 | 79 | |
| WOODMAN 4 COLTBREAKER 1 | 5 | 16% |
| BARGEMAN 4 BOATMAN 3 | | |
| MARINER 45 WATERMAN 10 | | |
| PILOT 3 SEAMAN 3 MASTER M.I.O | 78 | 15% |
| SHIPBROKER 1 SHIPOWNER 1 | | |
| WHARFAGENT 1 QUAYMASTER 1 | | |
| HARBOURMASTERS ASST. 1 | | |
| SHIPWRIGHT 12 SAILMAKER 1 | | |
| ROPEMAKER 2 PORTER 18 | | |
| COASTGUARD 6 CUSTOMS & | | |
| TIDEWAITER 3 | 47 | 9% |
| MINER | 54 | 10% |
| SMELTER 30 HEADSMELTER 1 | 31 | 6% |
| BOILERMAKER 2 ENGINEER 5 | | |
| ENGINEMAN 1 FIREMAN 1 | | |
| PLATELAYER 1 TINDEALER 1 | | |
| RLY. GUARD 1 ACCOUNTANT 1 | 13 | 2.5% |

CONT'D/

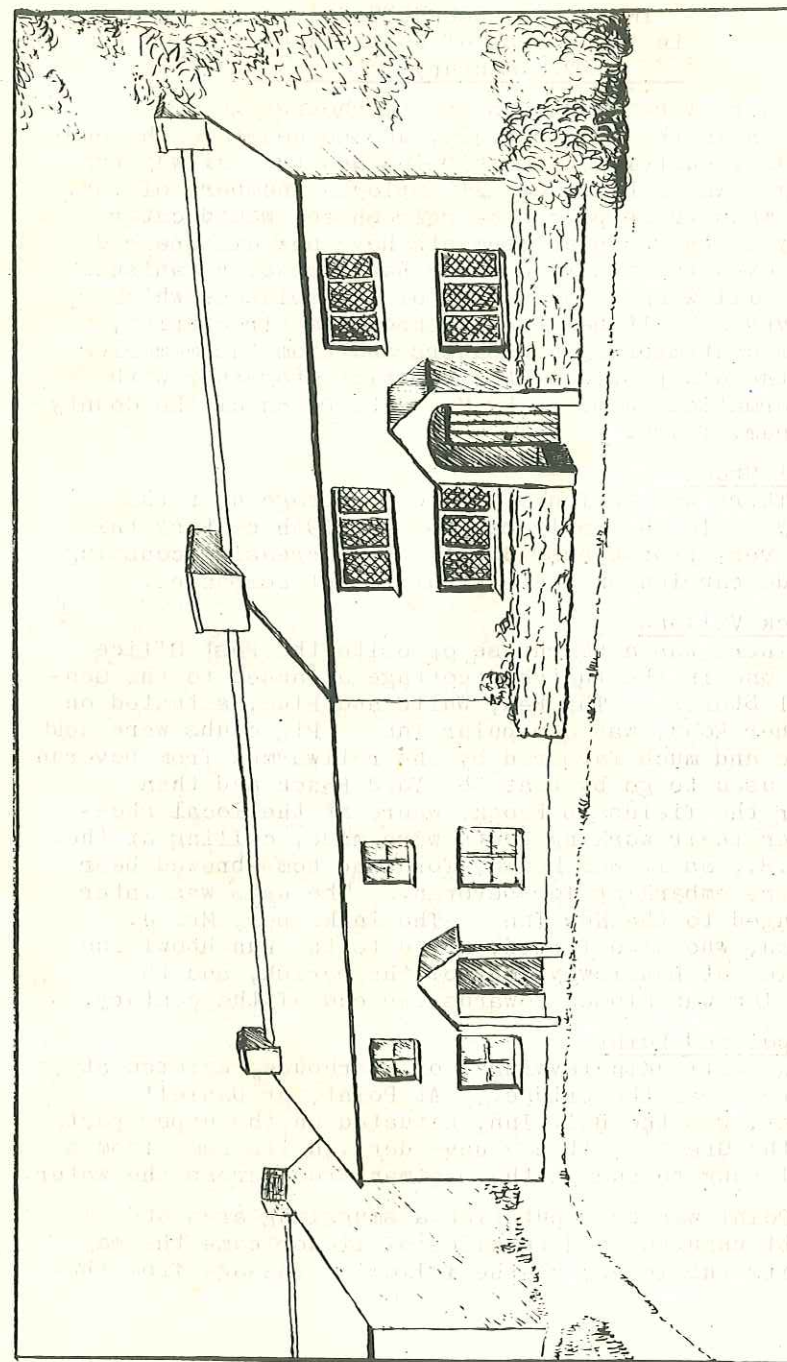
MALE OCCUPATIONS CONT'D

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----|------|
| SAWYER 5 | CARPENTER 25 | | |
| JOINER 1 | WOODWORKER 1 | | |
| WHEELWRIGHT 4 | SMITH 8 | 44 | 8% |
| CARRIER 3 | WAGGONER 3 | 6 | 1% |
| BUILDER 1 | MASON 11 | | |
| | THATCHER 1 | | |
| PAINTER 1 | PLUMBER 1 | 16 | 3% |
| | QUARRYMNI | | |
| BREWER 1 | INNKEEPER 5 | | |
| MALTSTER 2 | | 8 | 1.5% |
| BAKER 1 | BUTCHER 3 | | |
| | CLOTHIER 1 | | |
| GROCER 1 | GOLDSMITH 1 | | |
| | MILLER 3 | | |
| MERCHANT 7 | PAPERMAKER 1 | | |
| GROOM 1 | SERVANT 2 | | |
| | SEXTON 1 | | |
| TANNER 1 | CORDWAINERS & | | |
| SHOEMAKER 11 | TAILOR 2 | 36 | 7% |
| POLICEMAN 1 | | | |
| CLERK 4 | SURGEON 1 | 6 | 1% |
| | SCHOOLMR. 1 | | |

BRIDES

OF THE FEW OCCUPATIONS GIVEN:

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| DRESSMAKER 5 | SERVANT 10 |
| MANTUAMAKER 1 | LABOURER 3 |
| LAUNDRESS 1 | TEADEALER 1 |
| GATEKEEPER 1 | GOVERNESS 1 |



THE BELL INN

POINT