

NEW CORNWALL

XMAS AND NEW YEAR ISSUE



Volume 6. No.1 December 1957-January 1958

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND A GOOD NEW YEAR.

NADELEK LOWEN HA BLEDHEN NOWETH DA.

NADOLIG LLAWEN A BLWYDDYN NEWYDD DDA.

NEDELEG LAOUEN HA BLOAVEZH NEVEZ MAT.

NOLLAIG SHONA AGUS AITHBHLIAIN FE MHAISE.

NOLLAIG CHRIDHEIL AGUS BLIADHNA UR AGHMHAR.

NOLLICK GHENNAL AS BLEIN FEER VIE.

JOYEUX NOEL ET BONNE ANNEE.

TO ALL OUR READERS.

A YEAR'S HARD LABOUR!

This special enlarged issue marks the beginning of our second year as editors. We take this opportunity of thanking all our correspondents in the past year and all who have written articles for us, and especially the Tre Pol Pen Duplicating Service for the neat presentation of the magazine.

In this issue the article on The Cornish Wrestling Association in the Cornish Societies Series was compiled from information kindly supplied by Mr. Tregoning Hooper, the Secretary of the Association. The article on Cornish Carols is based on notes by the well-known Cornish composer, Mr. Inglis Gundry. We should like to thank them for their help, also Francis Dunstan for his article on Archaeology in Cornwall, G.C. for his notes on National Trust property in Cornwall, and Miss M. Mills for designing the special cover of this issue.

Though press-day has often found us frantically typing out and arranging our material we have enjoyed producing New Cornwall, and we feel that it is rendering some service to Cornwall. New Cornwall is a magazine for all who are interested in the past, present, and future of Cornwall and the Cornish, and is open to articles of very varying opinions. If there is one with which you violently disagree, send us your views. Free discussion of present conditions and events will lay the best foundations for planning future developments. We believe that plans for these must take account of present conditions and yet be firmly based on the continuing traditions of Cornish life. Cornwall must not become a backwater, but, on the other hand, it must not be stripped of all individuality and forced into a mould of uniformity.

Since Cornwall is one of the six Celtic Countries, we hope to continue to print articles about one or other of the Celtic Nations in most issues of New Cornwall. The more we know of one another the more we shall understand our history, our present situation, and our probable future. We can learn much from our Celtic cousins, their problems are often similar to ours, and their methods of tackling them can often be adapted to our circumstances.

The number of subscribers has risen by about one-fifth during the year, and we thank our readers for their loyalty. We hope that the circulation will continue to rise even more rapidly. The size of the magazine depends largely on the size of the circulation. We would like our readers to make a New Year Resolution to gain at least one new subscriber each during 1958. We would particularly like some subscribers in the area north of Launceston and east of Padstow. Readers can also help New Cornwall to be more representative by acting as reporters and sending us items of Cornish interest from their own area even if they think we already know of them.

We would be very pleased to hear from our readers which articles they found most interesting during the past year, and any suggestions they may have for future articles.

THE EDITORS.

THE CORNISH CALENDAR
LYVER DEDHYOW HA GOLYOW

Price 3/11 (Plus post) From Mr. S. Fuller,

THE TRE, POL, PEN, DUPLICATING SERVICE
2 New Street, Padstow, Cornwall.

NEW CORNWALL

The magazine for those who have the interests of Cornwall at heart
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Printed by the Tre Pol Pen Duplicating Service, 2 New Street, Padstow.

AMENITIES PRESERVED FOR CORNWALL

the Cornish coast, an area of particular importance and much threatened:

Bohortha - The Court: a row of three thatched cottages, at the entrance to Bohortha (St. Anthony in Roseland), the village of E. M. Radford.

Chapel Porth. 362 acres of cliff-land and moorland, and the wild valley leading down to Chapel Porth Cove a mile north of Porthtowan. Bought with a bequest from Miss H. Cowen.

The Gannel Estuary. 7½ acres on the south side of the Estuary, bought with the Arnold Bequest: 5½ acres at Penpoll, given by Mr. D. M. Stephens: 5 acres of saltings at the head of the estuary, given by Mr. J. Edgcombe.

Gunwalloe Towans. 110 acres of the Towans, 6 miles S.W. of Helston, including most of the Carrag-a-pilez Cliff and marshes at the foot of Gunwalloe Valley. Bought with the Arnold Bequest.

Hellesveor Cliff & Hor Point. 24½ acres of cliffland, a mile west of St. Ives. Bought by an anonymous donor to save the area being used as a refuse tip.

Little Rushy Green. 2½ acres overlooking Crantock Beach given by Miss F.A.M. Martyn, and 16 acres adjoining, bought from the Arnold Bequest.

Lowland Point. 57 acres of farmland and wild cliffland overlooking the Manacles Rock on the east side of the Lizard. Given anonymously by a group of people interested in the preservation of the area.

St. Agnes Beacon. 61 acres of heath-covered land with magnificent views and rising to the Beacon (629 feet). Bought with a bequest from Miss Hetty Cowen.

Treknow Cliff. Half an acre adjoining the existing property south of Tintagel. Given by the Old Delabole Slate Company.

Among other open spaces protected and preserved for public use are: (a) Five miles of cliff and farm-land near Godrevy and Reska-jeage Downs, altogether over 350 acres.

(2)

In the latest annual report of the National Trust, just published, it is a pleasure to note the following new open spaces acquired - additions to the properties on

(b) The Marconi Memorial Ground, where the famous Italian's wireless transmitting station stood. In this same neighbourhood, we have Mullion Cove and Island, with their serpentine rocks, also Predannack Wartha with its headlands, which formed part of the glorious view beheld by those who attended the last Gorsedd. (c) St. Michael's Mount, with over 300 acres of farmland on the mainland. (d) Trencrom Hill, over 60 acres - the scene of a former Gorsedd. (e) Zennor Head, over 50 acres.

This is just a small list which could be added to considerably. Behind it all, a great deal of public spirit and generosity has been at work. It reminds us too, of the very fitting words spoken by Mr. Hamilton Jenkin at the last Gorsedd, regarding its functions, among other things, to safeguard the beauty of Cornwall.

G.C.



TO ENJOY

The Irish R.M. (Complete) by O. E. Somerville & Martin Ross. Just the book for light-hearted Christmas reading. An Irish Rural Magistrate, living in the wilds of western Ireland recounts his experiences with whimsical humour. One meets characters larger than life, but still very Irish! - Lady Knox of Aussolas in her perennial purple bonnet, and with her spirit of perpetual youth: her grandson Flurry Knox, M.O.H. with his enthusiasm for hunting in all weathers, and with any company: the poachers, drunkards and poor men of the Irish countryside: the English, or townbred Irish who provide entertainment problems: the ancient house, where the Major and Philippa face numerous domestic crisis, brought about by temperamental and illogical Irish servants. Fine entertainment, which is always amusing.

(Faber and Faber 15/-d.)

THE COASTS OF CORNWALL. by S. H. Burton. To the Cornishman, the book provides a novel topographical approach, for how few of us have explored the coast from Bude to Land's End and then along the South Coast to the Tamar? The author admits he has had to make a 'drastic selection' of his material, and at times, the sketchiness of his descriptions is obvious, but the book is nevertheless light and readable. Illustrated with fine photographs.

(Werner Laurie 16/-d.)

(Cont. on Page 8).

ARCHAEOLOGY IN CORNWALL

(3)

In the eighteenth century, Dr. William Borlase, F.R.S., was amongst those responsible for the growth of the present wide interest in the past. His works may be judged erratic by present-day standards, but he was painstaking and scholarly. In the nineteenth century, he was followed by such accomplished Cornishmen as J. T. Blight, Rev. William Iago, his own descendant W. Copeland Borlase, and others.

During the present century, however, Cornish archeology has largely been in the hands of "foreigners". The revival of interest, before and after World War I, saw J.G. Marsden and R.V. Favell at work in the Land's End: Dr. Dexter pursued his weird Egyptian theories all over Cornwall, and such excavations that took place were largely conducted by imported scholars. The West Cornwall Field Club, founded out of the Cornwall Excavations Committee in 1935 by the late Col. F.C. Hirst, a self-taught military engineer, numbered very few Cornish people in its ranks: Hirst himself was not Cornish. Charles Henderson, it is true, left us a legacy which few other counties can show, but his work was primarily that of a historian. The standard textbook on Cornish prehistory, now largely out of date, was written in 1931 by an American scholar, Hugh Hencken.

Until 1953, practically all major excavations were conducted by outside workers, and the bulk of the publication had to rely on the same source. The West Cornwall Field Club did not, until recently, have a single Cornish person on its committee, and the lesson of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society is still with us.

It would seem that the tide has changed, however. With the foundation of the Lizard Field Club in 1953, the appearance of its small journal "The Lizard", and the revival of the West Cornwall's annual "Proceedings", both edited by Cornishmen, we entered a new phase. In the Lizard, Ivor Thomas, a geographer in the Cornish idiom, has brought a new look to field studies: in East Penwith, Charles Thomas, a full-time archeologist, conducts annually Cornwall's largest excava-

tion at Gwithian, also a training school at which many locals attend. These two young Cornishmen are joined by others: Bernard Wailles, a Cambridge Graduate, who now embarks on research into the problems of the huge migration to Brittany in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D.: Peter Pool, whose valuable researches on the lines laid down by Henderson, are now starting to appear: Andrew Saunders, an assistant inspector of ancient monuments for the Ministry of Works. All these rely on their native background, where tradition, local history, dialect and place-name study are inextricably interwoven with the past. Nor is this all, for another group are now reading archeology at various universities, whilst behind them one can pick out already senior schoolchildren likely to follow on.

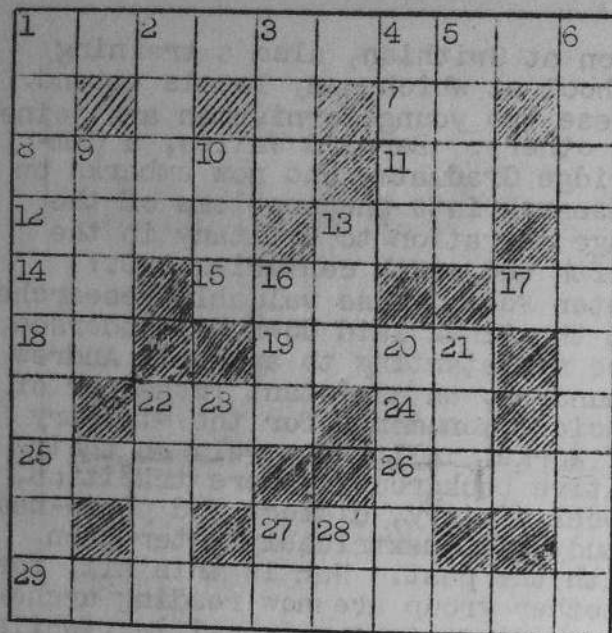
The interest is there: during April 1956, according to the "Cornishman", 2,000 people visited the excavations at Gwithian, of whom a large percentage were local. Evening classes, under the W.E.A., in Cornish archeology were held in 1953, and have been held ever since at various places - Truro, Redruth, Newquay, Carbis Bay, St. Ives, Camborne - with a steady attendance. The highest percentage of Cornish students was at Camborne-Redruth, the lowest -- St. Ives!

Today archeology demands long and careful training, familiarity with numerous scientific techniques, and constant contact with publications and journals: it makes no less demands than a career in, say, medicine or law. In any region, and on a regional basis, it requires a knowledge of the local background which one cannot hope to pick up in the course of a month's stay. At last the rich heritage of Cornwall's past is being studied by those versed in it. Let us hope that these new and encouraging signs will result in at least one branch of field studies being managed by the Cornish themselves.

FRANCIS DUNSTAN

HEDHYU

An occasional magazine in Cornish and English, issued about every 2 months. Editor: R. Gendall, C/o The Vicarage, St. Stephen, Launceston. Subscription - 6/- covers 12 issues. N.B. School Holidays (Visitors welcome) Gordon Cottage, Carn Marth, Redruth.



ACROSS

1. How 'Q' described Cornwall.
7. Personal pronoun.
8. So lop it to make it wet!
11. Is this what the Cornish saint used to dig his garden?
12. Cornwall's is just over half that of Devon.
13. A fool beheaded.
14. Cornish cows will soon all be this.
15. Final profit, or source of profit.
17. Affirmative (dialect).
18. Initially Arthur Mee's publishers.
19. Mill-stream (dialect).
22. One is still in construction on Dartmoor.
24. Kilkhampston is in this part of the county.
25. To fang (dialect) means this.
26. Starry- + + + +
27. At Men-an-+++ diseases of the spine were supposed to be cured.
29. The first one in Cornwall was erected by Sir John Killigrew in 1619.

DOWN

1. A 15th cent. 'building' between Callington and St. Dominic.
2. The town with the Banjo Fier.
3. Seen growing in the garden in English but outside it in Cornish.
4. So be it.
5. A ++++ of quails.
6. Where the Ringers came from.
9. Scraps or leavings, especially of food (dialect).
10. A monastic enclosure (Cornish).
13. The goddess of Strife.
16. The Cornish variety is Ulmus Stricta.
20. ++++mania; an excessive delight in English customs.

21. A wreck gave many Cornish people their first taste of this beverage.
22. 'Drag' in dialect.
23. Definite in Cornish but indefinite in English.
27. Non-alcoholic.
28. Exclamatory.

??? QUIZ !

1. Who was The Red Knight?
2. Who were The Red Feathers?
3. What year did the Spaniards burn Paul, Penzance and Newlyn, & fulfil an old prophecy?
4. What is the link between The Brontes, Matthew Arnold & Sir Henry Irving?
5. What year did Garibaldi visit Col. Peard in Cornwall?
6. In what Cornish parish did Thomas Hardy find his first wife?
7. What was the name of Drake's wife, & where was she born?
8. When was the Royal Institution of Cornwall founded?
9. What Cornishman signed Magna Carta?
10. Where was Bligh of the Bounty born?
11. What was the nationality of Fletcher Christian?
12. Who was the first recipient of the Royal Geog. Society Medal?
13. Who led the cavalry charge at Waterloo?
14. Who invented life-saving rocket apparatus?
15. Where was John Opie R.A. born?
16. What did Mary Kelynack do?
17. Who invented a new light for lighthouses and drove the first steamcoach from Bath to London?
18. Who was the Cornish co-discoverer of the planet Neptune?
19. In what Cornish church is there an 18th century epitaph in Cornish.
20. Who were the four Wheels of Charles' Wain?
21. What famous British poets wrote of: (a) "The Great Vision of the guarded Mount". (b) "Beeny Cliff". (c) "The Well of St. Keyne".
22. Where did the Giant's Hedge run?
23. What is the Christmas 'bush'?
24. Which of these Celtic Saints was born in Cornwall? - St.Sampson, St.Neot, St.Cuby, St.Piran?
25. Who said of the Cornish - "The past is always at their elbow"?
26. What year was The Cornish Review started and who was the Editor?
27. Where are - Temple, Roche, and St. Piran's Oratory?
28. & Why are these places famous

(Cont. on page 8).



MEVAGISSEY

Though the thousands of visitors who swamp Cornwall every year, may feel they have tasted the spirit of Cornwall, as they sample beach after beach, or the winding streets of many a seaside town, in reality, very few of them are able to appreciate Cornwall's quintessential beauty. It is in the winter and the spring that it can best be understood by those of us who live 'home-along! What visitor can imagine the shrieking gales of winter along the North coasts of Cornwall, as the seas batter and beat against the mountainous cliffs? Winter, the time of year when the thorn trees bow before the wind, and the plants of the garden are torn from their protective walls; or when there is the dank drizzle and mist of the dark December days, but the air is mild, with a spring-like calmness. Then Christmas comes, the coloured lights of the shops splitting the mist and darkness with brilliant cheer. In village or town, by sea or by land, Christmas is welcomed by 'One and All' in the peacefulness of our own homes, in the stolid chapels or granite churches of our native land. Fishing boats are in harbour, the mines are silent, the china clay trucks are still, but

the bells ring out merrily. This is the time to see Cornwall, when one can enjoy the fresh sandy beaches, and move safely along the narrow twisting lanes, for, already in the air, is the promise of spring with blue skies, March winds, and the coming of the early primrose and all the spice and warmth of a traditional Cornish Easter.

BRYALLEN.



BEDRUTHAN STEPS.



ST. ISSEY CHURCH.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

C-O-R-N-I-S-H B-A-R-D B-U-T-T-E-R

Dear Sir and Madam,

Mr. Pool is worried about the Cornish Bard appearing on butter-wrappings. I do not agree with him in the very least. I think only an unreasonable person would give a thought to the Gorsedd having a hand in butter-making. "Beefeater Gin" bottles have a picture of a beef-eater on them: a clergyman is often pictured in connection with some tobacco - but does one suppose the beefeaters and clergymen receive any benefit? Or does one laugh at them for having appeared in an advertisement? They and the Bard were no doubt chosen to give the respective products "class".

I should take it as a compliment.

As a matter of interest, however, to what extent is the Gorsedd held in that respect which Mr. Pool hopes? In my experience, most people think the Gorsedd ceremony with its quasi-authentic robes and rites rather a joke. However, the sight of the bard on the wrapping will undoubtedly remind or inform people of the existence of a Gorsedd, and perhaps prompt them to come along to the next ceremony.

I suggest Mr. Pool is being "touchy" and will do more harm than good to the Gorsedd by airing these views of his.

Yours,
Redruth. R. GENDALL.

Dear Sir and Madam,

I feel I must write in answer to the letter by P.A.S.Pool.

I certainly agree that the dairy should have at least had the decency to consult the Gorsedd committee before using the 'Kernyas' design. However, I think Mr. Pool has also stretched the argument by thinking of enormities occurring like "Grand Bard's Anti-Sunburn Lotion" etc. Surely it is a good advertisement for our Cornish Culture to be put before the public, it will make them conscious of their heritage. The more products with Gorsedd, Customs, and Cornish Language on the better, - it will help Cornwall to be far more recognised than she is at present. I should, for instance, like to know how many people in N. and E. Cornwall knew where and when the Gorsedd was this year? Not many, I bet! No, unfortunately, the majority of cultural happenings in Cornwall are very

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poorly advertised, and it is a great pity.

To put the Cornish language across to the general public it is essential to advertise it ---- in a unique and interesting way. I feel we have lagged very far behind in this respect, especially when one receives such interesting advertisements from our sister country Brittany.

In conclusion, would it not be a good idea if the Gorsedd formed a committee to examine, suggest and correct if necessary any Cornish used by firms. If we want to get more books and grammars out on Cornish we must SELL it!

Gans gwella gorhemmynow,

YOUNG NORTH CORNISHMAN.

.....I fully agree with Mr. Pool's letter about the butter-packing, with the Hornblower on. It has long shocked me to see how the Union Jack, Brittish Lion, Britannia etc., are allowed to be used for commercial advertising: the long-term effect on the public mind must be pernicious. Here is a chance for Cornwall to set an example of dignity to her neighbours!

E.O.

London.

RETURN ? OF THE HERRING SEASON

For a considerable number of years the Herring Season on the North Coast of Cornwall gradually declined until for a long period hardly a herring was caught. A few years ago, however, 3 or 4 herrings were caught at Padstow, the following year this number increased, and in the last few years the number has increased to a few hundred. Within the last week several thousand have been landed. Increased numbers have also been reported from Port Isaac and Newquay. It is to be hoped that this great improvement in numbers means that the herrings are returning to the fishing ground which previously supplied boats from many ports with large hauls. Perhaps the kipper house, built and hardly used, may yet be used; and the present excellent fishmarket - again supply the large markets?

Padstow. COUSIN
JACK 2nd Oct. 1957.

AN LEF KERNEWEK

A quarterly magazine wholly in Cornish
Subscription 6/- per year.
Editor:- Mr. R. Hooper, 16 Trevu Road,
Camborne, Cornwall.

THE CORNISH WRESTLING ASSOCIATION

The Cornish Wrestling Association was formed in September, 1923, with Sir Edward Nichol as Patron and Capt. Bisdee, of the D.C.L.I. as the first President. This marked an important step in the history of Cornish wrestling, and to appreciate its significance, one must go back to the early history of wrestling in Cornwall.

No-one knows when wrestling started in Cornwall, though the sport is found in Brittany in exactly similar form, and there was a mass emigration and settlement of parts of Brittany from Cornwall in 4th and 5th centuries A.D. onwards, when wrestling might have been introduced. There is a late 13th century boss in the Presbytery of Exeter Cathedral, depicting wrestlers who wear jackets and have bare feet, and are taking holds in a manner identical with present-day Cornish wrestling: and about 1590, in 'The Battle of Agincourt' from his 'Polyolbion', Michael Drayton refers to devices on the standards of the British forces. He says:- "The Cornishmen two wrestlers had for theirs".

It is certain that from early times, Cornishmen have wrestled as a sport and to keep themselves fit, and in the 17th and 18th centuries it ousted all other games in Cornwall except hurling! Cornish miners took the sport overseas and there have been many famous American-Cornish wrestlers, particularly.

After the formation of the Cornish Wrestling Association, the first Cornu-Breton Wrestling Tournament was held in 1928 at Quimperlé, and this contest was repeated for many years in Cornwall or Brittany, until the outbreak of war, and again for some years afterwards. The Celtic links between Cornwall and Brittany were thus re-established through wrestling. About 1930, Sir Edward Nichol took a team of Cornish wrestlers to London where they appeared nightly at the Palladium and threw all their opponents. Later wrestling was taken up by the Cornwall Army Cadet Force.

The most important aims and objects of the Association are:-

- (a) To promote and foster wrestling in the Cornish Style, in towns, villages, Public Schools, the County Regiment, the Territorial Forces, and the Cadet Forces.
- (b) To standardize the rules of Cornish Wrestling, and
- (c) To promote and hold yearly championship meetings.

All this, the Association has done loyally for many years and the Annual August Bank Holiday Tournaments have become a feature of the Cornish calendar. One fears however, that the amalgamation of the D.C.L.I. with the Somerset Light Infantry may bring to a conclusion any interest the former may have shown in the past in its county sport.

The present condition of wrestling in Cornwall is not as happy as one might expect. Like all sports, it has had to compete with the cinema and now with television, and also with the gradual depopulation of many village centres of the sport. Surprisingly enough, few schools seem to take up wrestling, though it provides opportunities for the development of individual character and physical skill, unparalleled among other sports. Truro Cathedral School is one of the few schools where wrestling is taught. Unlike in Brittany, wrestling has declined as a national sport and entertainment, though there are several promising young wrestlers coming on. Let us hope that through the efforts of the Cornish Wrestling Association, Cornish Wrestling will recover its former glory, and again become as popular as it was in former centuries.

Officers.

Patron. The Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, Lt. Col. E.H.W. Bolitho, C.B., D.S.O.

President. Lt. Col. E.N. Wiliams, D.S.O.

Vice-Presidents.

Right Hon. The Viscount Clifden, M.V.O.

Right Hon. The Lord St. Levan.

Hon. Treasurer. Mr. Maurice H. Bizley.

Hon. Secretary. Mr. W. Tregoning Hooper, St. Anthony, Trevaunance Road, St. Agnes.

('Phone St. Agnes 334).

.....

- ????Q-u-i-z???? (Cont. from page 4).
29. What are 'Figgy Hobbin', 'Herby Beer', and 'Mahogany'?
30. Who was 'The Cornish Nightingale' and where was she born?

BOOKS to Enjoy. (Cont. from page 2)

WELSH SHORT STORIES (An Anthology). Though printed in 1939, most of the authors of these short stories are still living. A variety of subject-matter gives one a kaleidoscope of Welsh life, with its mixture of sensitivity and practicality. Authors range from Arthur Machen to Dylan Thomas, and many stories are translated from the Welsh. (Faber and Faber 8/6d.)

C-R-O-S-S-W-O-R-D A-N-S-W-E-R-S-----

Across. 1. Delectable 7. Me 8. Pools
11. Eval 12. Area 13. Any 14. TT
15. Net 17. Es 18. H.S. 19. Leat
22. Dam 24 NE 25. Earn 26. Gazy
27. Tol 29. Lighthouse

Down. 1. Dupath Well 2. Looe 3. Cos
4. Amen 5. Bevy 6. Egloshayle 9. Orts
10. Lan 13. Ate 16. Elm 20. Anglo
21. Tea 22. Drug 23. An 27. TT 28. Oh

?-? quiz - ANSWERS ?-?

1. Sir Arthur Quiller Couch. His Bardic name was Marghak Cough.
2. It was one of the nicknames of the D.C.L.I. 3. 1595. 4. Their mothers were all Cornish. 5. 1864. 6. St. Juliot. 7. Mary Newman of Saltash. 8. 1818. 9. Basset of Tehidy. 10. St. Tudy. 11. Manx.
12. Richard Lemon Lander of Truro.
13. Richard Hussey Vivian, first Baron Vivian of Truro and Glynn.
14. Henry Trengrouse of Helston.
15. St. Agnes. 16. Walked from Penzance to London to see the Great Exhibition of 1851.
17. Sir Goldsworthy Gurney.
18. John Couch Adams.
19. In Paul Church, to Captain Stephen Hichens.
20. Grenville, Godolphin, Trevanion, Slanning. 21. (a) John Milton in "Lycidas". (b) Thomas Hardy. (c) Robert Southey. 22. From Lerryn to Looe.
23. It consists of two wooden hoops fastened to each other at right angles, the framework thus formed being decorated with evergreens, furze blossom, apples, oranges etc. Often, a lighted candle is put in the centre.
24. St. Cuby. Sampson was a Breton, Neot an Englishman and Piran an Irishman. 25. George Meredith.

26. In 1949, by Denys Val Baker, a Welshman.
27. On Bodmin Moor, on Goss Moor, near St. Austell, in the sand-dunes near Perranporth.
28. Temple is so-called because the Knights Templars founded a Norman church here, of which a few stones still remain. Roche Rock stands well above the surrounding countryside, and is crowned by the ruins of a hermit's cell, which has been a place of pilgrimage and curiosity for 600 years: St. Piran's Oratory was built in the sixth century and is one of the earliest Christian Buildings in Britain.
29. A doughy pudding flavoured with figs* a light drink made with herbs of all kinds and fermented with yeast: a mixture of two parts gin and one part treacle well mixed together.
30. Fanny Moody, born at Redruth.

*figs in Cornwall means raisins.

"NEWS FROM BRITTANY"

A reader asked Monsieur Jean Pleyber a Breton writer, for his comments on the article "News from Brittany" (June/July). Monsieur Pleyber writes regularly in 'Ecrits de Paris' and 'Rivarol'. A translation of his reply is given below, with his permission.

"All that is said in the article is perfectly correct, there is no error whatsoever. It is also correct that at the time of the 'Liberation' many Bretons were arrested, imprisoned, despoiled or massacred because of their activities on behalf of Brittany. But this was not the only pretext for such treatment; many suffered the same fate because of their religious faith or their attachment to the policy of Marshal Petain. According to the figures given by the Ministere de l'Interieur* there were 400 'summary executions' (i.e. assassinations) in Finistere, 300 in Cotes du Nord and 200 in Morbihan. The three Breton-speaking 'departements' are among the French 'departements' in which the highest number of assassinations and acts of pillage and violence of every kind occurred.

Monsieur Adrien Tixier, Socialist Minister of the Interior in the De Gaulle government, stated in February '45, to the head of the poli-

(Cont. on page 9).

(Continued from page 8).

tical police, that for the whole of France the number of 'summary executions' had been 105,000. The head of the political police, (known as 'Colonel Passey', author of 'De Londres A Alger' and 'D'Alger A Paris') published this figure, which we have very frequently reproduced in 'Ecrits de Paris' and 'Rivarol' and which has never received an official denial.

(Signed) JEAN PLEYBER

* The Ministere de l'Interieur corresponds to the Home Office.

CORNISH CAROL COLLECTIONS

As with other folk-songs, many Cornish carols have been handed down from family to family, and words and music have taken on their own parochial flavour. It was not till the 19th century, that a consistent effort was made to write down some of these traditional carols.

The first book containing some Cornish carols was published in 1822, and was entitled: "SOME ANCIENT CHRISTMAS CAROLS with the tunes to which they were formerly sung in the West of England, collected by Davies Gilbert, F.R.S., F.A.S. etc." There were eight carols here: "The Lord first did Adam make", "When God at first considered man", "A Virgin most pure", "When righteous Joseph", "Hark! Hark! what news the angels bring", "Whilst shepherds watched", "God's dear Son", and "Let all that are to mirth inclined". In his preface Gilbert says:-

"The following carols or Christmas Songs were chanted to the tunes accompanying them, in Churches on Christmas Day and in private houses on Christmas Eve, throughout the West of England, up to the latter part of the late century. The Editor is desirous of preserving them in their actual form, however distorted by false grammar or by obscurities, as specimens of times now passed away. He is anxious to preserve them on account of the delight they afforded him in his childhood". Gilbert goes on to describe the typical Christmas scene of that time:-

"The day of Christmas Eve was passed in an ordinary manner; but at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, cakes were drawn hot from the oven; cyder or beer exhilarated the spirits in every house; and the singing of carols was continued late into the night. On Christmas Day these carols took

the place of Psalms in all the churches especially at afternoon service, the whole congregation joining".

In 1833, a book was published in London, entitled: "CHRISTMAS CAROLS ANCIENT AND MODERN; including the most popular in the West of England, and the airs to which they were sung with an introduction and notes by William Sandys, F.S.A." This book contains the music to: "A Virgin most pure", "A Child this day is born", "When righteous Joseph", "The First Nowell", "This New Christmas Carol", "Tomorrow shall be my Dancing Day", "I saw three Ships", "In those 12 Days" "Hark, Hark, what News", "Hail! Ever Hail!", 2 different "Noels" without words, and "Lord Thomas" without words. The book also contains the words of about 80 carols and a version of the St. George play.

In 1954, Margaret Dean-Smith in A GUIDE TO ENGLISH FOLK SONG COLLECTIONS goes back for her source material to these two books and stresses their importance in the history of folk-song collection. Davies Gilbert's book is recognised as the beginning of true folk-song collecting in England, and Cornwall also has the honour of being the place where Carols survived last. Here too, the revival of carols in the 19th and 20th centuries began.

1929, was an important year, for two books of interest were produced:- Ralph Dunstan's CORNISH SONG BOOK (Lyver Canow Kernewek), which contained reprints of some of the Gilbert and Sandys Carols and many other traditional carol tunes which Dunstan had collected personally or which had been sent to him. The second book was "OLD CORNISH CAROLS" arranged by Ben Barnicoat (Polperro Press) which contains a "selection transcribed by my Grandfather, the late Francis Woolcock" born at Tregoney, 1810-1888, which are "probably copies of earlier MSS in use in the early part of the 18th century".

Other more recent books included CORNISH CAROLS composed by W.B.Ninnis, J.Reed, J.Pryor, R.Pascoe, J.Williams, published by Heard, Truro; CORNISH CAROLS collected by J.E.Thomas and T. Miners in the Journal of the Folk-song Society No.33, 1929, which contain 8 different carols from Camborne; and some fine carols by Thomas Merritt of Redruth published on broadsheets, which are still sung at Christmas time.





AND



(The views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors).

SCIENCE AND THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The scientific interest of the Royal Institution of Cornwall has in recent years been concentrated mainly on archaeology, but when the Royal Institution was founded all branches of knowledge were included in its programme. The new series of lectures arranged by the Institution are therefore not so much a new departure as a return to an older practice.

In collaboration with professional, engineering and scientific institutes in Cornwall lectures are being held on such topical subjects as Radio Telescopes, and Russian Technical Education. The Royal Institution is to be congratulated on this step and it is hoped that the lectures will be well supported.

MORE FREEDOM FOR THE ISLE OF MAN.

At the end of October the Home Secretary signed an agreement by which the finances of Man will be freed from the control of the British Treasury. This control has not been rigorously exercised recently, but now even formal control is renounced. The Isle of Man also gains control of harbours and mines. Man has agreed that though free to fix its own customs duties, normally they will continue to be the same as in the U.K. The Manx Income Tax is already much lower than in the U.K. To make the agreements effective, bills will have to be introduced in the British Parliament and the Tynwald.

ELECTION OF RECTOR AT ABERDEEN.

The students of Aberdeen University have elected as Rector Mr. John Bannerman, a Scottish Liberal and a leading figure in the Gaelic movement. Unsuccessful candidates were Lord Hailsham and Sir Mortimer Wheeler.

WRESTLING IN BRITTANY.

Cornwall and Brittany share the same style of wrestling and Inter-Celtic Championships were held up to 1962. In Brittany, the sport is

under the control of F.A.L.S.A.B. a federation for promoting wrestling, and other Breton National sports, including variants of hurling and tossing the caber.

Tournaments between Bretons and Cornish showed, in general, that the Breton standard was higher, though the All-Weights Contest was usually won by a Cornishman. Brittany with a population of c. 2 million has hundreds of practising wrestlers, while Cornwall now has very few, so it is to be expected that Bretons would do better.

It is an interesting example of Cornish and Breton common origins that the surname of the present secretary of F.A.L.S.A.B. is Trevidic, or as we might say in Cornwall, Trevithick.

OVERSPILL OR DELUGE?

A scheme is now afoot to transfer nearly 10,000 people and their work from Birmingham to Anglesey, where the present population is about 50,000. The extra 10,000 will be concentrated in Holyhead, Amlwch and Llangefni. This influx of monoglot English speakers will seriously affect the status of these towns as almost wholly Welsh-speaking areas. It has been estimated that there are about 70,000 Welsh people in Birmingham now, but there is no guarantee that they would be offered the first choice of moving to Anglesey. Though the local councils will make the final selection, it will be from lists drawn up by the Birmingham City Council.

PASCO TREVYHAN.

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New Cornwall

The magazine for those who have the interests of Cornwall at heart.
Volume 6. No. 2. Yearly 6/-, post free. February - March 1958.

Edited by Richard & Ann Jenkin, Flat 1, 29 Fore Street, Totnes, Devon.
Printed by the Tre Pol Pen Duplicating Service, 2 New Street, Padstow.

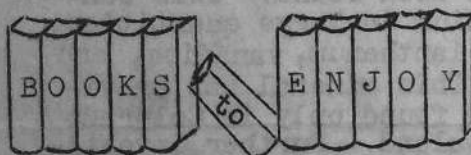
The editors are very pleased to announce the birth of their daughter, MORWENNA ANN TREVENEN JENKIN, on Christmas Day 1957.

We thank Miss Audrey Humphris for her article on the Cornish branch of The Celtic Congress (page 3). Miss Humphris is a joint-secretary of the branch.

One of our readers recently wrote to us and commented on how little Cornish history is taught to Cornish children now, compared to her schooldays. With a few bright exceptions, this is true of schools throughout Cornwall. This may be partly due to the large number of non-Cornish teachers in Cornish schools, or to the emphasis on examination subjects. However, even if a teacher obtained permission to give lessons on Cornish history, there would still be the further difficulty of a suitable text-book. Most histories of Cornwall are too old or too advanced for a school text-book. The most suitable book is probably "The Story of Cornwall" by A. K. Hamilton Jenkin. This, though a fine introduction to Cornish history and traditions, is not, and was not intended to be, a systematic history. Thus, though the Rebellion of 1549 and the Civil War are described, there is no mention of the Rebellion of 1497, when the Cornish army reached London before being defeated. Also the Middle Ages are mainly described in terms of Cornish churches.

Perhaps, for once, Cornwall can learn from Devon. The Devon Education Authority are considering the allocation of several thousand pounds to a history of Devon, to be written by Dr. W. G. Hoskins, the Devon-born local historian. This would be used as a text-book in Devon schools and would also be on sale to the general public.

However, we shall probably have to wait a long time for a similar book on Cornwall. In the meantime it is very difficult for most people to get a clear idea of the sequence of Cornish history. We are hoping to print fairly soon a time chart of important dates in Cornish history, as a supplement to New Cornwall.



The Living Stones: Cornwall by Ithell Colquhoun. "Who but I can unfold the secrets of the unhewn dolmen?" from the Song of Amergin prefaces this book and suggests the author's approach. She tries to indicate the

wealth of history, legend, and romance which is linked with the stones of Cornwall. She is an artist and many of her descriptions of Cornish scenes and events are beautifully done, but the book is often spoilt by a rather 'fey' attitude to the atmosphere of Cornwall. Ithell Colquhoun sees symbolisms which are not there and which are alien to the rugged character of the country. Ignoring these, however, the book has many enjoyable passages, for she recognises well the Celtic character of the Cornish people. (Published by Peter Owen, illustrated by the author).

Under The Surface by F. Lyde Caunter. F. Lyde Caunter is not a Cornishman but he has lived in Cornwall for many years. In a series of connected autobiographical chapters he explores 'under the surface' both metaphorically and literally. His interests are vividly expounded - research into his ancestry, comments on music, the law, archaeology in Egypt, golf. Perhaps the two most enjoyable chapters are those on shark-fishing - Mr. Caunter helped to found the Shark-Angling Club of Great Britain at

(Cont. on page 2)

(Cont. from page 1)

Looe - and on Mining - he is chairman of the Cornish Mine Development Association, and is a firm believer in the importance of recovering and using Cornwall's mineral resources. (J.E.Warne, St. Austell. 10/-).

Peninsula edited by Charles Causley

This book is an anthology of poems on the West-country by contemporary poets, either living in the west, or having some connection with it. As the poets are all alive there is not the variety of material found in "A Cornish Chorus", for example, but nevertheless it is a creditable selection which has given an opportunity to many younger regional poets. There are nationally famous names here too, like those of A.L. Rowse, Siegfried Sassoon and L.A.G. Strong. The poems vary in quality, but there are some most perceptive poems about Cornwall, for example, Trebetherick by John Betjeman, Clay Land Moods by Jack Clemo, or To the Mermaid at Zennor by John Heath-Stubbs. (Macdonald & Co. 10/6).

OLD CORNWALL WINTER FESTIVAL

The Federation of Old Cornwall Societies held its Winter Festival in the Public Hall at Liskeard on Saturday, 18th January. The Mayor of Liskeard welcomed the visitors and Mr. Ashley Rowe, a vice-president of the Federation, presided. The President, Mr. Morton Nance, who was unable to attend due to his recent operation, sent his greetings, and from the meeting a message was sent to Mr. Nance, wishing him a speedy and complete recovery.

Mr. Ashley Rowe, in welcoming the societies, made special mention of the two most-recently formed, Landewednack and Perranzabuloe, which bring the total of Old Cornwall Societies to 29. He went on to point out that Old Cornwall Societies are not as limited in scope as some people believe. Old Cornwall Societies are not antiquarian societies, folk-lore societies, Cornish language societies, nor footpath preservation societies. Their members are deeply interested in these matters, and many more. Their main aim might be summed up as "to keep Cornwall Cornish". "Old" does not imply concern for things dead and past, but well-established, well-rooted. There is a true Celtic spirit in Old Cornwall Societies that cherishes the past because it contains a lesson for the future. (Cont. next col.)

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

A CORNISH INVENTION

A new pump, invented by Mr. James W. Goodyear of Helford, has been demonstrated at the Festival Hall, London, by Goodyear Pumps Ltd., a subsidiary of Holman Bros. The pump is of the Archimedean screw type with the addition of a rotating plate wheel. The action is continuous and the efficiency far above other pumps. It has the further advantages of lightness, portability, easy maintenance, and a wide range of effective speed. It is extremely adaptable and should find a large export market.

A new factory has been built at Camborne by Holman Bros., and the pump is now being produced in quantity. It has been under test for the last two years, and some pumps have been running continuously for over 3,000 hours. It is hoped that the demand will grow rapidly and, if so, it will mean the employment of a larger staff.

SEARCH FOR WORKABLE URANIUM

Last summer an aerial survey of Cornwall was made using radiation detectors. This was partly an attempt to discover possible new sources in Cornwall, and partly a pilot scheme to test the effectiveness of this type of aerial survey. Cornwall was a suitable test area as radioactive ores had already been found, though in uneconomic amounts.

During January trial digging was carried out near Ponsanooth in an adit known locally as the Bal. In the ore samples the mineral coffinite has been found. This contains uranium in large quantities, with some lanthanum, vanadium, and silicon. This mineral has previously been found only in Colorado and New Zealand. Further investigations are going on to determine whether the deposit can be worked economically.

O-L-D C-O-R-N-W-A-L-L

W-I-N-T-E-R F-E-S-T-I-V-A-L (Cont)

The evening concert was compered by the Rev. Mr. Lane Davies, vicar of St. Cleer, and members from Pentewan, Looe, St. Ives, Tywardreath, Par and Callington took part.

HARD LUCK CORNWALL IN YOUR GALLANT
EFFORT TO GAIN THE RUGBY COUNTY
CHAMPIONSHIP. MAGNIFICENT PLAY.



CORNISH SOCIETIES N°7

THE CORNISH BRANCH OF THE CELTIC CONGRESS: CUNTELLES KELTEK KERNOW

There are Branches of the Celtic Congress in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Brittany, the Isle of Man, and Cornwall. Each of these has its own Committee and holds its own local functions. The various branches are kept in touch with each other through a General Committee drawn from members of all the Celtic communities.

The highlight of the year is the meeting of the Congress. The six branches take it in turn to act as host, and one branch is entirely responsible for the organisation and maintenance of the Congress for that particular year. Delegates are elected from every branch and any other members and those interested are made welcome. At the Congress, all aspects of Celtic life and culture are presented. There is usually an exhibition of local crafts. Several countries contribute entertainment with dances, songs etc. When the Congress coincides with local traditional gatherings these are visited by the Congress; the Cornish Congress usually attends the Gorsedd. There are most interesting lectures, and language sessions are held. There is much opportunity for informal discussion and exchange of ideas.

The Congress does not welcome either religious or political controversy. Its aims are to foster and keep alive all that is good in Celtic culture - in music, art, crafts, literature and language - and to maintain a contact between the various Celtic communities.

Various Celtic groups were started as early as 1867, and Cornwall joined the Pan-Celtic Congress in 1904 when Henry Jenner went to the Congress and spoke Cornish there. In 1924 Mr. Henderson, Mr. Doble later Canon Doble, and Mr. Morton Nance attended the Congress at Quimper, and from this date, stems the vitality of the Cornish branch. The first Congress was to have been held in Cornwall in 1926, but was stopped because of the rail strike. In 1932, the first meeting was held when Mr. Nance's play "An Balores" was produced. In 1939 the meeting was again cancelled in Cornwall because of the outbreak of war. Cornwall held Congresses in 1950 and 1956; both of these were on a small scale but proved very popular.

The local branch holds an annual meeting, and in the spring of each year holds a one-day conference with a language session in the morning and a series of lectures in the afternoon. In this way, interest in the Celtic Congress is kept alive in Cornwall.

Officers of the Cornish Branch.

President. Mr. R. Morton Nance.

Vice-Presidents. Mr. Ashley Rowe, Mr. E. Chirgwin,
Mr. W. Tregonning Hooper.

Chairman. Rev. D. R. Evans.

Vice-Chairman. Mr. H. W. Turner.

Hon. Secretaries. Mr. K. O. Chetwood Aiken, Seaview Cottage, Carbis Bay.
Miss A. Randle Humphris, Castle Gayer, Marazion.

Hon. Treasurer. Mr. R. C. Jennings.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CELTIC CONGRESS.

President. Conchubhar Mag Uidhir, Chief Justice of Ireland.

Secretary. Richard G. Jenkin, (Cornwall).

Treasurer. Miss Eibhlin Ni Chathailriabhaigh, (Ireland).

YOUR CORNISH LANGUAGE MAGAZINES	AN LEF KERNEWEK (All-Cornish Quarterly) 16 Trevu Road, C A M B O R N E, Kernow.	H E D H Y U (Cornish/English) C/O Vicarage, St. Stephen, LAUNCESTON, Kernow.	CORNISH P-O-S-T CARDS STAMPS Tre Pol Pen Service
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A CORNISH BROADCAST

(4)

One of the fairly recent innovations by the B.B.C. is the early morning magazine programme TODAY. This bright, lively and informative feature is broadcast twice a day at 7.15 and 8.15 a.m., to cover the main breakfast periods. It is certainly a welcome alternative to monotonous morning music, and has the added interest that many of the items are broadcast "live" in the first edition.

Though regular listeners have come to expect a wide range of items, even they were probably surprised on 12th December, when they heard CORNISH SPOKEN ON THE AIR. Hugh Miners (Den Toll), a Bard of the Cornish Gorsedd by Examination, talked about our language and about the Cornish language class in London, and greetings were spoken in Cornish from the class. The item was recorded and rebroadcast to North America and to Brazil where there is quite a large colony of Cornish people in the mining district.

AR VRO - JEUNE BRETAGNE

AR VRO first appeared in 1954 as a cultural bimonthly which quickly became the monthly AR VRO - JEUNE BRETAGNE and widened its scope to include Breton economic and social problems.

On November 10, there was a large public meeting in Lorient at which the "Mouvement pour L'Organisation de la Bretagne" - Movement for the Organisation of Brittany - was founded.

This movement, which deplores the catastrophic emigration from Brittany and the economic and social difficulties which confront the country, believes that most of the difficulties arise from the excessively centralised administrative and political system in France. Among its aims are: the limitation of the powers of the State and the creation of an internal federation, which it considers would be in the best interests of the whole of France: the creation of a Breton Regional Assembly and complementary administrative and financial institutions.

As a result of an agreement with the founders of the Movement AR VRO will revert to its bi-monthly form and confine itself to cultural and linguistic matters. A new

monthly paper, L'AVENIR, published for the movement, will replace JEUNE BRETAGNE in its economic and social aspects. Those who have subscribed to AR VRO - JEUNE BRETAGNE through NEW CORNWALL will receive both AR VRO and L'AVENIR for the remainder of their subscription.

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-----advt.-----

THE CHURCH UNIVERSAL

The Church Universal is the Whole Body of Christ, without distinction of denomination. The theme of this little booklet is that Christians should carry their Christianity into all their activities, political and social. They should be conscious Christians first and everything else afterwards. The Church requires that a State recognises The Sovereignty of God, which, in its physical, earthly form is The Church Universal itself. The booklet ends with a quotation from Archbishop William Temple. "The Christian citizen cannot directly serve any universal society. He must act where he is in the groups to which he belongs. His method must not be to eliminate the narrower loyalties, for that will only leave him a bewildered atom in a world too vast for him to affect. But he must use each wider loyalty to check his fulfilment of the narrower. He must not so serve his family or class as to injure his nation; he must not so serve his nation as to injure mankind".

Copies of the booklet, price 1/- postage extra, can be obtained from the author:- Geoffrey Procter M.A., 12 Treeve Lane, Hayle, Cwll.

-----advt.-----

THE NEED FOR LIGHT INDUSTRIES

Though this is a period of "full-employment" the unemployment figures for Cornwall are significantly higher than those for the rest of Britain, being twice the national average. In particular, there are pockets of under-employment in the West and North. In the Bodmin and Wadebridge area the figures are three times the national average.

A notable display of initiative has been given at St. Agnes, where six unemployed men have started their own workshop, "Cameron Industries" on the Cameron Estate there. A derelict building has been repaired and put in working order by the men themselves and was opened in January by the Chairman of Truro Rural District Council. The first orders have been received, and work has started on making new broccoli crates and repairing damaged bottle-crates. It is hoped that after this promising start the industry will make rapid progress and provide employment for many more in the area.

However, all the unemployed in Cornwall cannot be expected to start their own industries. In areas which have traditionally depended on mining, fishing, farming and market gardening there must be more diversity of occupation as the first two industries have declined greatly and farming is entering a more competitive phase. The most popular remedy is the introduction of new light industries from outside. The County Planning Officer has prepared a prospectus of the advantages of Cornwall which, it is hoped, will tempt some manufacturers westward.

There are, of course, a number of light industries in Cornwall already. In general, however, they employ mainly female labour. New light industries are needed which would provide more employment for men.

The type of industry to be introduced is very important. At the present the prosperity of Cornwall still depends too largely on the tourist industry, so new industry must not suburbanise or deface Cornwall, nor must it take good farming land. It must fit discretely into the present scene. The raw materials and products must be such that transport costs are small, so that the distance of Cornwall from large centres of population does not make the project uneconomic. The new industry should not require a large number of "key workers" brought in from outside as the housing situation is already bad in most parts of Cornwall. The ratio of local workers to "imported" workers must also be high if the industry is to make any real contribution to the local unemployment problem.

Above all, the manufacturers must be sure that the product can be made efficiently in Cornwall. Cornish workers can be taught any skill, but there are other factors to be considered. There has been one recent unfortunate example. At St. Ives a small factory, manufacturing parts for record players, opened last July. At peak production it employed 80 workers, nearly all local women, and produced about 20,000 parts a week. It was intended to transfer the whole production of this item from the parent factory to St. Ives. This would have doubled the labour force. Instead, in the middle of December, the whole department at St. Ives was closed as it was discovered that the salt air affected the silver plating of the units.

Though the necessary conditions for the establishment of new light industries are so stringent there are surely some which can fulfil them. The diversification of industry in Cornwall is necessary to stabilise its economy and therefore must be treated as an urgent problem. When a country is dependent on three or four main industries a recession in any one of them will upset the whole pattern of prosperity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS⁽⁶⁾

Garibaldi's Englishman

Dear Sir and Madam,

My interest has been aroused by the note on this subject in your Oct.-Nov. issue because I have reason to think that my great-grandfather who was a Halse, of Plymouth, was one of the volunteers of Cornish extraction who joined Col. Peard to assist Garibaldi. Does any list exist of these men? My late father, whose mother was a Halse, bequeathed to me a silver watch which he said was a token of gratitude given by Garibaldi to all his English helpers.

The silver case is engraved on both faces - the front bears a figure symbolic of Italy, with an enamelled shield in colour bearing three vertical bands - green white and red - and the back shows Garibaldi himself in uniform. Unfortunately, there is no inscription naming the recipient but the Cornish connections of the Halse family make it very probable that it was a member of this side of my family who was concerned. I should be most interested to learn more about these watches and to know if their existence is recorded.

E.N.Masson Phillips.F.S.A.

Totnes, 6.2.58.....

S-E-E A C-O-R-N-I-S-H T-I-N !!!
M-I-N-E W-O-R-K F-O-R - Id. !!!

Dear Sir and Madam,

While visiting Redruth recently I happened to walk through West End when I noticed a slot machine outside one of the shops. On closer inspection I found that for a penny in the slot I could see a Model Cornish Tin Mine working. According to the information written on this machine, this interesting novelty was made by a retired Cornish miner.

New Cornwall Correspondent.

(There has been a similar model outside the First and Last Shop at Lands End for many years. -Edts.)

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Write immediately to the Distributor Mr. S. Fuller, The Tre Pol Pen Duplicating Service, Padstow, Cornwall.

"SELLING" CORNISH

Dear Sir and Madam,

I should like to comment on the letter by a Young North Cornishman in the Christmas issue of New Cornwall. He suggests that we must "sell" Cornish. While I dislike the term, the idea behind his remarks is important.

There is certainly insufficient advertising both of Cornish products and Cornish books. I have bought Furniss's Cornish Gingerbreads etc. in many shops in other parts of the West Country, but they are rarely displayed. One has to seek after them and find them! In London, and other big centres, Cornish flowers and vegetables are rarely labelled 'Cornish' though the majority of spring flowers at least do come from there.

With regard to books, I myself am interested in all publications which relate to Cornwall, yet although I look out for advertisements etc. about books and pamphlets, I often miss the advent of a book simply because there is nothing in the press about it. It is a short-sighted policy of societies like the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies not to advertise their wares more widely.

Advertising must be made attractive and accurate too. One thinks of "Cornish" pasties in London with horror, and remembers the minced meat with a slice of pastry on top which was once offered to a horrified Cornish patriot. One must appeal to ones prospective buyers and use all opportunities - for instance, why is a stall of Cornish books and pamphlets not set up at the Gorsedd each year and why was there no sale of Cornish books at the 1956 Celtic Congress in Truro?

Yours etc.,

Cornish Enthusiast

.....
NEW CORNWALL - MAS JUMBER

....Congratulations on the cover. Both the colour and the design are most pleasing, it is just right that the Mother and Child should be among the beautiful visions so easily to be seen in the sky above St. Michael's Mount - and the artist has caught the glow so often in the clouds there, and the stillness of the sea on a calm day.

E.O.

The History of the Partition of Ireland

by Frank Gallagher,

published by Gollancz 21/-.

This book is a reasoned and unfanatical account, set in historical perspective, of the conditions and events which caused Partition. It shows that the solution of partition, imposed from outside, has no deep roots in Irish history.

The book begins with a brief but enlightening survey of Irish history from Niall of the Nine Hostages and the Age of Saints to the Union of the Parliaments of England and Ireland. This is followed by an account of the various movements designed to restore parliamentary self-government to Ireland, from the Irish Volunteers of 1778 and the Society of United Irishmen, 1790, to the Home Rule movement which began in the 1870s. The point is strongly made that most of the leaders were Protestants, from Grattan and Wolfe Tone to Charles Stewart Parnell, in spite of Government attempts to set Protestant against Roman Catholic. Whatever party was in power in England its Irish policy was the same—"divide and rule". Sir Robert Peel said, "I hope they may always be disunited. The great art is to keep them so, and yet at peace, or rather, not at war with each other."

Partition was first proposed in 1833 and was opposed by every Irishman, Protestant and Roman Catholic, Nationalist and Unionist, alike. In 1912, Carson, the leader of the Ulster Unionists, bitterly opposed Partition and accepted the idea in 1914 only as a means to wreck Home Rule. The Home Rule party accepted it only as a temporary measure with a definite time-limit, and even this concession robbed them of their popular support, and opened the way for the Sinn Fein.

There is a detailed description of the final stages of war and political manoeuvres, ending in Lloyd George's offer in 1921 of the choice between Partition and final and terrible war ending in colonial status for Ireland with the extinction of all representative government. The book closes with an account of the present state of political affairs in Northern Ireland, quoting Lord Craigavon as saying that Partition could not last, but that it would last his life-time.

One notable omission is any account of the Civil War between Free Staters and Republicans in Southern Ireland after the Treaty of 1921. This is the more surprising since the origin of this fratricide was mainly that the Free Staters accepted Partition under 'force majeure' while the Republicans considered any such compromise as treason to Ireland.

This unhappy situation of Partition is a source of bitterness and weakness to both parts of Ireland. Sooner or later it must be resolved, either by the pressure of international events or, preferably by agreement reached in friendship and trust by both groups of Irishmen. One solution favoured by moderate opinion and outlined in this book is that Northern Ireland should retain her present Parliament, merely transferring the powers held by Westminster to a United Irish Parliament, in which Northern Ireland would have more representation than in Westminster at present.

PASCO TREVYHAN

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (Cont)

.....Congratulations on the last issue, hope you continue to print a few pictures, it really puts life into the paper—M.B.

(The process by which the photographs were reproduced in the last issue is expensive and raises the production cost considerably. However, we hope to print more photographs fairly soon. Editors.)

ADVERTISE
NEW 1/- per insertion
for up to
CORNWALL 30 words
5/- for 6 insertions



AND

(The views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors).

RECTORIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. John Bannerman, whose election as Rector of Aberdeen University was mentioned in the last issue, was installed on 24th January. He began his Rectorial Address in Gaelic, and then said that Aberdeen, the Highland University, even more than other Universities, ought to have a Chair of Celtic. Later he said, "I would conceive it to be one of my duties to try to strengthen the Celtic root of this great university".

LONDON CORNISH GUEST OF HONOUR.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Denis Truscott, will be the guest of honour at the London Cornish Association dinner on 8th March. He is a vice-president of the association, his great-grandfather being a Truro man who migrated to London. His grandfather, Sir Francis Truscott, was Lord Mayor in 1879.

A CORNISH PLAY IN SCOTLAND.

On 1st September last, a group of Scottish actors from the Gateway Theatre, Edinburgh, performed "The Death of Adam" in St. Cuthbert's Church. "The Death of Adam" is an episode from the Cornish Miracle Play Cycle, translated and adapted by Terence Tiller. This Truro-born poet works for the B.B.C. and several of his translations and adaptations of episodes from Cornish Miracle Plays have been broadcast, notably the Crucifixion from Passio Christi, on the Third Programme at Easter.

The Gateway Theatre is recognised as one of the leading theatres in Scotland, and bids fair to hold in Edinburgh life the position held by the Abbey Theatre in life in Dublin.

GRASS VALLEY HONORARY CORNISHMEN.

Eighty years ago the Cornish Choir of Grass Valley, California, was founded. Each year since then there has been a Christmas concert of Cornish carols. The Cornish community there has dwindled with the passing of the years and now the choir has decided to admit

members of any ancestry as "honorary Cornishmen".

It was interesting to hear recently that there is a similar Cornish Carol Choir which gave a concert at the Christmas Reunion of the Cornish Association of South Australia.

F. U. E. N.

The Federal Union of European National Groups maintains its close watch on European treatment of Human Rights and Liberties. In a recent circular the Union summarised the progress - or lack of it - of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. This Convention was signed by member-states of the Council of Europe in 1950, but its effectiveness has been largely destroyed by the calculated omission of complete ratification by some countries, including Britain.

Thus France has not ratified the Convention of Human Rights as such. Article 25, which allows individuals and groups of non-government status to petition the European Court of Human Rights, and Article 46, by which a state recognises the competence of the court, have not been ratified by Britain, Greece, Turkey, and Italy, amongst others. Only Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, and West Germany have subscribed to the whole Convention. However, since the Court cannot function until at least five states have recognised it, it has still not been set up!

The concern of F.U.E.N. for the rights of minorities has led the Italian government to prohibit the holding of its Eighth Congress in South Tyrol where there is an Austrian minority, and an apparent policy of Italianisation. The Congress will therefore be held at Innsbruck in Austria so that the South Tyrolians can attend. The Congress will probably take place in June.

PASCO TREVYHAN

NEWS OF A FORMER EDITOR

Readers will be interested to hear that Miss Helena Charles, the previous editor of NEW CORNWALL, is now the Editorial Secretary of MAN TO-DAY. This is the official organ of the Industrial Christian Fellowship and is published monthly. Sub. 6/- yearly, from I.C.F., 195 New Kent Road, London, S.E.1.

New Cornwall

The magazine for those who have the interests of Cornwall at heart.
Volume 6. No. 3. Yearly 6/-, post free. April - May 1958.

Edited by Richard & Ann Jenkin, Flat 1, 29 Fore Street, Totnes, Devon.
Printed by the Tre Pol Pen Duplicating Service, 2 New Street, Padstow.

A FESTIVAL OF CORNWALL

The Camborne-Redruth Packet, in commenting on the wonderful enthusiasm of Cornish supporters at the Rugby Championship Final said "This enthusiasm transcended anything to be found in any other county. It was truly Cornish, Celtic, almost national in character. The pity is that we do not see it more often. Yet Cornwall has many more attributes, much to enthuse about, in addition to a mighty Rugby Fifteen. Could not this enthusiasm be regularly tapped once a year for an annual Cornwall Week?"

The Packet suggests that such a Week, held at the same time from Tamar to Land's End would provide an outlet for the Cornishman's talent and also prove an attraction for visitors who would, for once, see something of the real Cornwall. Amongst events suggested were exhibitions of Cornish arts and crafts, industrial exhibitions, and concerts by famous Cornish bands and choirs. It would also serve to make Cornwall better known to the Cornish themselves and would be a boost for Cornish morale. The idea is commended to Old Cornwall Societies, school teachers, Chambers of Commerce and Local Authorities.

Those who remember the innumerable exciting events in Cornwall during the Festival of Britain 1951 will welcome the idea of a Cornish Festival in miniature. The Old Cornwall Societies, the Women's Institutes, Drama Groups and other Societies could make this a really splendid illustration of the vitality of Cornwall. The Federation of Old Cornwall Societies has members throughout Cornwall and could co-ordinate the efforts. Considerable financial backing would be necessary to prepare the festival, even though many of the events would pay for themselves eventually. This is the rock on which the idea is likely to founder. Can Local Authorities, Chambers of Commerce, and the Tourist Industry be persuaded to give financial support to a Cornish Week?

The timing of the Week needs careful consideration also. It must not be at the busiest holiday period when many people are unable to undertake extra work, yet a time must be chosen at which the weather is likely to be reasonably good. One date which springs to mind is the first week in May, since the Padstow Hobby Horse parades on 1st May and the Furry Dance takes place at Helston on 8th May. Another suitable time would be the week before or the week after the Cornish Gorsedd, which meets on the first Saturday in September and is followed by the Evensong in Cornish the next day. These would provide a very appropriate opening or closing of a Cornish Week.

---oooOooo---

We wish to thank Mr. L. G. Brown, Secretary of the Association, for the article on The Cornish Mining Development Association in our series on Cornish Societies. In our next issue we shall have an article on the Cornish Engines Preservation Society.

(Cont. Page 2)

MUSIC IN CORNWALL

THE CORNWALL MUSIC FESTIVAL

(2)

Let us hope that Cornwall will be in concord and that all will join in making the Festival Jubilee a tremendous success.

Mr. W.D. Pearson, the Cornwall County Music Adviser, is leaving Cornwall to become Musical Adviser to the Manchester Education Authority. On Tuesday 18th March Miss E. Radford, on behalf of all music-lovers in Cornwall, presented him with reproductions of old maps of Cornwall and Pembrokeshire and also a cheque.

PRESENTATION
TO
THE
COUNTY
MUSIC
ADVISER.

The Cornwall Music Competition Festival was held in Redruth from 18th to 21st March inclusive. The Adjudicators were Miss Nannie Jamieson for the instrumental classes and Dr. Herbert Howells for the vocal classes. The number of school entries was not as great as in previous years, but the women's choirs and solo classes showed a slight increase.

After a civic welcome by the Chairman of the Urban Council, Mr. R. Lacey, Tuesday was devoted to the strings and woodwind. Miss Jamieson said that the Chamber Music department was absolutely wonderful and gave her great satisfaction. Wednesday was mainly occupied with primary school choirs and women's choirs. It ended with the combined women's choirs singing "O Lovely Peace" by Handel, with Dr. Howells as conductor.

On Thursday the grammar school choirs competed, and were followed by the solo classes. The vocal solo championship was won by a contralto; Mrs. Honor Collins, - the wife of John Collins, the Camborne and England Rugby player. On Friday came the piano solos, mixed choirs, and a madrigal class which was included for the first time, and for which a new trophy, the "Oriana Cup", was awarded. It was won by the St. Meriadoc Singers from Camborne. The Redruth Choral Society was the only entry in the class for mixed choirs of more than twenty-five voices. The Society sang "King of Glory" by Dr. Howells, and were accompanied on the organ by Mr. W. D. Pearson.

One of the most delightful features of this festival was the playing of the Truro High School Orchestras under their conductor, Miss Eleanor Buddle.

The shields which are awarded at this Festival bear the wording "Bedhans Kernow en Kessenyan" which in English means "Let Cornwall be in Concord". The Festival was founded in 1910 by Lady Mary Trefusis, and in 1959 it will be celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Captain C. F. Nicholas, of Redruth, paid tribute to the work of Mr. Pearson for music in Cornwall since he came here in 1947. He had done much, not only for music in general but also for many individuals, - in particular among the youth of the county. He hoped that all music lovers would give the same support to Mr. Pearson's successor, Mr. Henry Mills.

Mr. Pearson in his reply said that though there was still much to be done in Cornwall the county was now music-conscious. He made special mention of the magnificent work of music teachers in the remote areas. These teachers must be encouraged and made to realise that greater value was being placed on music.

E-d-i-t-o-r-i-a-l C-o-n-t.(from Page 1)

It is hoped that the time-chart of Cornish history, mentioned in our last issue, will appear as a New Cornwall supplement with the August-September issue.

OUR NEXT

The question of new light industries is arousing great concern throughout Cornwall, and in the June-July issue there will be a review of the booklet "Opportunities for Industry" issued by the County Council.

Books to Enjoy will reappear in the next issue and we hope to add two extra pages.

ISSUE

THE CORNISH MINING DEVELOPMENT ASSOC..

Most Cornish people and visitors to Cornwall cannot help being aware that metal mining formed a part in the past of Cornwall, but few to-day realise how important was the part it played. The mining of tin in Cornwall goes back to pre-historic times and was sufficiently important by the Tudor period to justify the institution of the Stannary Laws. It reached a maximum in the second half of the 19th century, when some 8,000 tons of tin were produced per annum, quite an appreciable proportion of the total world's supplies in those days.

Copper mining came much later but in the 19th century its production surpassed that of tin in amount, rising to a maximum of about 200,000 tons per annum, then about one half the total world's supply. In 1871, more than three hundred mines were at work, and lead, silver, zinc and iron were produced as well as tin and copper. To-day two tin mines alone survive.

The home production of metals suffered from the discovery and exploitation of vast cheap supplies from overseas and the home government has never seemed to be able to realise the national importance of keeping such an industry going. We have paid the bitter price for this neglect during two world wars, in men, materials and money.

Shortly after the second World War ended it was realised by a group of people centred in Falmouth that some effort must be made to call attention to this matter and revive the industry, in the national as much as the local interest. Support was forthcoming not only from technical and professional men directly interested in the industry but from many public-spirited and independent individuals and organisations concerned with Cornish affairs in general.

The Association came into being in July 1948 and some 130 members were quickly enrolled, including some half-dozen firms. The objects of the Association are (1) to foster, develop, and protect the metalliferous mining industry of Great Britain in general, and of Devon and Cornwall in particular; (2) to bring before and confer with, government, local and other authorities, public bodies and associations, upon all matters affecting the metalliferous mining industry; (3) to promote improvements in the law and to support or oppose alterations therein, and to effect improvements in administration in matters connected with the industry.

At that time, the findings of the Westwood Committee on Mineral Development were eagerly awaited. It was anticipated that they would put forward recommendations which would go a long way to meet the wishes of the Association if implemented. In the outcome, their recommendations fell far short of our hopes, but all their main findings were approved by the Association, especially that one recommending the setting up of a Mineral Development Commission. Up to date the Westwood Report has not been implemented by any Government.

During the ten years of its existence, the Association has been responsible for several publications concerning Mining Taxation Policy, Mineral Areas worth investigating, effect of Development Charges on Mining undertakings, Town and Country Planning (Mineral Zoning etc.), Miners' Training Schemes, Safety and Health Measures in Mines, and many other matters of importance, but it has not yet achieved its main purpose in life, and continued support is still necessary.

The Officers of the Association all serve in an Honorary capacity, and they have included many distinguished figures in Cornish affairs. The President is F. Lyde Caunter, Solicitor and author of "The Future of Metalliferous Mining in Great Britain"; Chairman, J. H. Trounson, Mining Engineer, South Crofty Ltd., Vice-Chairman F. Bice Michell, Vice-Principal Camborne School of Mines; Consulting Mineralogist Sir Arthur Russell, Bart.; Consulting Geologist Dr. K. F. G. Hosking; Archivist W. Tregoning (Cont. on Page 6).

"DO YOU CARE?"

"Do you care?" is the title of an attractive pamphlet issued by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, on their work in Cornwall. Not only is it attractive however, but it is also essentially practical:-

"The word 'PRESERVATION' is one which is commonly mis-understood. The branch does not seek to impose a dead hand on development. It recognises that much of the glory of the Cornish Landscape is man-made, and that there must be growth and change. It is anxious that as much wisdom as may be shall be brought to the County's development and that the voluntary side of the work shall be so strengthened that it may take its place in equal partnership with the statutory side for the enrichment of the County in our time and for posterity".

The Cornwall branch of the C.P.R.E. was the first county branch to be formed. In 1930, a number of Cornishmen met to discuss ways of developing a healthy rural economy in Cornwall, at the same time preserving the natural and man-made beauty of our County. These men, under the chairmanship of Mr. John Charles Williams formed the nucleus of the first C.P.R.E. branch.

Since then, much of Cornwall's heritage has been safeguarded, and much land purchased for the National Trust. It would be superfluous to give a mere catalogue of examples, but some of the most notable efforts of the C.P.R.E. should be mentioned. The C.P.R.E. was instrumental in averting the threat of a bombing range on Bodmin Moor, and also off Penhale sands at Perranporth. Lamorna was safeguarded from unnecessary urbanisation in 1955. In 1957, the branch helped the owner of Horse's Leap, Hellesveor Cliff, near St. Ives to negotiate with the National Trust in order to protect a beautiful stretch of coastline from being turned into St. Ives Refuse Dump.

The C.P.R.E. not only protects our Cornish land, it endeavours to stimulate interest and awareness in the ordinary Cornishman. With this aim in view, proposals have been put forward for a Tidy Village Competition. Support has been invited from parish councils and Women's Institutes in the organisation of the competition. Its purpose is "to stimulate a collective interest in the village, and to keep it free from litter and the many other forms of untidiness and disfigurement". It is to be hoped that many Cornish villages will enter, and in their efforts will improve the general appearance of the Cornish countryside - no more bed-steads as ralings, for example! A wrought-iron trophy is being produced by Mr. A. Carne of Truro, a well-known Cornish craftsman.

Two further examples of the practical nature of the C.P.R.E. Memorials have been provided to two past chairmen, Bishop Hunkin and Mr. Arnold Forster. Shrubs were given by the C.P.R.E. to many Cornish churchyards in memory of Bishop Hunkin, and to housing authorities, schools, hospitals and village halls in memory of Mr. Arnold Forster. And in a different sphere, - Last summer, the Litter Warden employed by the C.P.R.E. and the National Trust picked up ten tons of litter in his ten weeks' work at the Land's End peninsula.

Since the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947, when the Cornwall County Council became the statutory planning authority, the C.P.R.E. has worked closely with the County Planning Authority. The C.P.R.E. provides a useful indication of public opinion and of individual problems, which helps the County Planning Authority in its difficult task. It is important that the C.P.R.E. should survive in order to maintain the balance between statutory powers and public opinion.

The secretary of the C.P.R.E. is Mr. John Pearce, Gwendroc, Truro.

CELTIC CONGRESS

THE ISLE OF MAN

1958



The Celtic Congress was held in the Isle of Man from Monday 7th April to Saturday 12th April.

Though the Congress was based on Douglas a full programme enabled delegates to see much of the island and there were civic receptions for the members of the Congress at each of the four principal towns: Ramsey, Douglas, Peel, and Castle. The Governor also received the official delegates at Government House for tea.



So many and varied were the activities of the Congress that the day's programme which began at 10 a.m. often continued until 10.30p.m. after which there was often an informal noswyth lowen or ceilidh at the house where most of the delegates were staying. These noswythow lowen seldom ended before midnight.

Those from Cornwall present at the Congress were Miss A. R. Humphris (Joint Secretary of the Cornish Branch), Mrs. Faull, Mrs. Stott, Mrs. Malkin, Miss P. Carlyon, and Mr. R. G. Jenkin (International Secretary). The Scottish delegation was the largest and several had won Gold Medals at the Mod, so the Congress heard Scottish singing at its best. The President of the Scottish Branch, Mr. Euan MacDiarmid, gave the Congress some wonderful pipe-music. The Irish gave magnificent demonstrations of the traditional Irish harping, singing, and dancing.

On the Wednesday morning speakers from each of the countries gave an account in their own languages of the language in the schools. Mrs. E. Bebb (Welsh Treasurer), Mr. Donald Grant (Scottish Secretary), Mr. Micheal O'Cinneide (Irish Secretary), Mr. R. G. Jenkin (Cornwall), and Mr. Brian Stowell (Man), were the speakers. Father O'Laoghaire translated from Welsh into Gaelic and vice-versa. Mr. O. MacUillis translated

from Cornish into Gaelic. (Irish Chairman).

In the evening Conchubhar Mag Uidhir, Chief Justice of Ireland, President of the Celtic Congress, gave a lecture on Blind Raftery, the 19th century Irish poet who embodies the last phase of the oral tradition, and whose works were collected by Dr. Douglas Hyde, later first President of Ireland. The Chief Justice pointed out that the real Raftery was totally unlike the figure in Donn Byrne's novel of the same name.

On Thursday there was a debate on The Rights of Small Nations in this Atomic Age. Everyone was agreed that small nations had a right to exist and a duty to speak up for humanity. Miss Humphris (Cornwall) said that it was essential that small nations should hold on to their national characteristics. They should not live in a dead past but a live future. Mr. MacUillis (Ireland) maintained that the rights of small nations were the same as they had always been; the difficulty was in enforcing them. Rev. T. Murchison (Scotland) suggested that no nation had the right to build a wall around itself, but had the right to its own cultural qualities and to express them to the rest of the world. Rev. R. Williams (Wales) emphasised that the rights of small nations must be interpreted in terms of responsibility, not privilege. Mr. J. Woods (Man) said that a huge country which has given itself up to the pursuit of power is not superior, but inferior, to a small nation which has spiritual ideals.

Later the Congress visited The Manx Museum which is one of the best small museums in the British Isles. One very interesting item was a Manx farm kitchen and bedroom furnished completely in the old style.

On Friday the Congress visited a tweed mill, and then attended a service in Manx at Kirkmichael. This was followed by the General Business Meeting in the new Town Hall at Peel. On Saturday the Congress visited Castletown, where Castle Rushen is probably the best-preserved uninhabited castle in Britain, and then saw the ship-burial at Balladoole. Excavations here have shown four successive uses: first, pre-Christian graves, then Christian graves, followed by a pagan ship burial, and finally a

(Cont. on Page 7)

OLD CORNWALL⁽⁶⁾

SPRING MEETING

At the beginning of March, the Spring meeting of the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies was held at Redruth. The magnificent work of The Royal Institution of Cornwall was praised and it was decided to vote £5 to the funds of the Institution. Several Old Cornwall Societies have become corporate members of the Institution. Mr. A. K. Hamilton Jenkin, this year's President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, said it was hoped that as many individuals as possible would also personally subscribe the annual membership fee of one guinea, unchanged since 1839. The meeting decided to appeal to all Old Cornwall members to join the Royal Institution.

Mr. Hamilton Jenkin asked the Old Cornwall Societies to report to the curator of the R.I., or to the county archivist, any discoveries of antiquarian interest, rather than acquiring them for their own society. The meeting agreed that the curator or county archivist should be informed of any antiquities held by individual societies.

The Gorsedd of Bards will be held on 6th September at Perran Round near Perranporth. The local arrangements will be made by the Perranzabuloe Old Cornwall Society and it is hoped Evensong in Cornish will be held on 7th September in Perranzabuloe church. Perran Round has been bought by Mr. Treve Holman, and is being cleared of gorse and brambles. The newly formed Perranporth Old Cornwall Society is helping in this work.

In the report of the Publications committee, it was announced that there would be two issues of Old Cornwall this year, one about May and another towards the end of the year. This is a return to former practice. In addition, Mr. Morton Nance's booklet on Cornish Place-Names is to be revised and reprinted, 250 copies of Gwryans an Bys (Creation of the World) by William Jordan are to be duplicated, and a further extract from the play Origio Mundi is to be printed. This extract, David and Uriah, is the latest of a series of extracts from the Cornish Miracle Play cycles. Those already issued in-

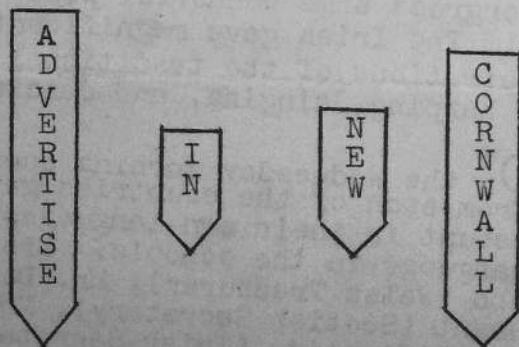
clude: Adam and Seth, from Origio Mundi; An Tyr Marya (The Three Maries) from Resurrectio Domini; Sylvester and the Dragon, Meriasek and Teudar, from Bewnans Meriasek. The publications to be issued during this year will cost about £260. The Secretary (Mr. F. R. Moir) added that some Old Cornwall Societies contributed very generously to the Publications Fund, but others did not seem to appreciate this part of the work of the Federation.

The Secretary reported that he had expressed to the County Planning Authority the anxiety felt at the report of the possibility of a nuclear power station near Zennor, and had asked that the Federation should be represented and consulted if there was any discussion of such development. The Clerk to the County Council had promised to keep him informed of any developments.

CORNISH MINING DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (Cont. from Page 4)

Hooper, St. Agnes. On the Executive Committee are A. K. Hamilton Jenkin, Author of "The Cornish Miner" and many other books on Cornish subjects; Lt. Col. G. A. Whitworth, O.B.E., Principal of the Camborne School of Mines; G. W. Simms, Geevor Tin Mines Ltd., and a member of the International Tin Committee; J. D. Opie Esq., County Councillor; H. J. W. Heck Esq., County Planning Officer; D. W. Thomas Solicitor and Director of many tin mining companies; and many others.

The Hon. General Secretary is
Mr. Leonard G. Brown,
Mining Engineer,
13 Par Green,
P A R, Cornwall.



1/- per insertion up to 30 words
5/- for 6 insertions

"THE DEATH OF PILATE"

The linked episodes of the death of Pilate and the legend of St. Veronica's handkerchief were recently broadcast on the Third Programme. The episodes had been translated by Terence Tiller into modern English verse from the Cornish Miracle Play Cycle. Mr. Tiller has done much to make known the Cornish Miracle Cycles. He has translated and produced six previous extracts of which perhaps the best known is the play of the Resurrection.

The extract is apocryphal, being based on the Gospel of Nicodemus. It tells of how Tiberius becomes cured of a grievous illness by the impress of the face of Christ on St. Veronica's handkerchief. Because of his cure, he becomes a Christian and vows to put Pilate to death. With St. Veronica as adviser, he arrests Pilate and imprisons him. There Pilate stabs himself and the rest of the episode describes the efforts made to bury him. His coffin will not rest in earth and when cast into the Tiber any ship which passes over it immediately sinks. Eventually it is floated out to sea, and strikes a rock. The rock opens and the ship and coffin descend into hell.

I had not read the play recently, and had forgotten the delight in cruelty and torture so characteristic of mediaeval drama, which was obvious in this episode. Taken as a play the death of Pilate was depressing. In the whole cycle, however, it becomes balanced by the breadth and vision of the universal plan.

I wonder why Mr. Tiller chose this extract? Perhaps it was because of the proximity of Easter or because of his delight in the folk-figures of Pilate's executioners. The latter are certainly vigorous and life-like, as are many of the minor figures in the great York and Coventry cycles. The description of Pilate's last journey down the Tiber is full of a natural poetry, and the devils of hell are delightful! These were the rewards in a witchlike story reflecting mediaeval superstition and fantasy.

The production of the play was well done. I liked especially

Mr. Tiller's introduction and his comment that Cornish died out as a spoken language 150 years ago but about 20 years ago it was revived as a written and spoken second language. His translation was in the verse form of the Cornish original and on the whole was adequate, though some of his rhymes were a little odd - 'lies' and 'thrive', or 'stood' and 'multitude' for example. I felt the music was rather too sophisticated for a 14th century crowd, certainly one watching the play in a Cornish plen-an-gwary, where at the end of the day there would be piping and dancing. -- However, these are minor criticisms. Let us hope for more translations and productions on the B.B.C. of extracts from the Cornish Miracle Plays. Why not from "Bewnans Meriasek" too?

ANN JENKIN.

Have you read this month's issue of THE WORLD CHRISTIAN DIGEST? Interesting and full of wonderful articles. This is an INTERDENOMINATIONAL MAGAZINE.

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-----advt-----

THE CELTIC CONGRESS 1958.

(Continued from Page 5)

keeill or chapel.

The magnificent organisation which enabled this very full programme to run to schedule was carried out by Mr. J. Woods, chairman of the Manx Branch and International Chairman for 1958, and Mrs. Woods, secretary of the Manx Branch. Their unremitting efforts ensured the success of the Congress.

The Celtic Congress will be held in Edinburgh in August 1959, and the following year in Wales.



AND

(The views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors).

MENUS IN CORNISH.

Recently in "Notes in the West" in the Western Morning News it was suggested that Cornish hoteliers might write their menus in Cornish instead of French. 'Westcountryman' said: "Would it not be a good idea, since Cornwall is a Celtic country, with a language of its own, to write them (the menus) in Cornish? Certainly translations would have to be given, but they could be given without a blush, for, while everyone is presumed - one assumes - to speak French, few can be expected to speak Cornish. The idea would certainly add a little colour to a Cornish holiday, and give a souvenir value to the menu".

This is a brilliant suggestion, providing the hoteliers get some competent writer of Cornish to compile their menus and do not rely on taking isolated words from the Cornish dictionary and stringing them together. The syntax and grammar of Cornish are very different from those of English. To transpose English word-for-word into Cornish would make nonsense, even ignoring the added complication for English speakers of the initial letter mutations which are characteristic of Celtic languages. It would not be difficult, however, for any enterprising hotelier to find a language bard to put his menu into Cornish.

CORNISH CHOUGHS.

Though the Cornish Chough is our national symbol and plays an important part in our folk-lore, there are very few of the species left in Cornwall. Yet the choughs are found in many other places. In the Himalayas there is a chough which differs from the Cornish one in having a yellow beak, but the authentic Cornish chough, with red legs and red beak, can be found in at least two other Celtic countries; - Wales and Man. It lives mainly around secluded sea-cliffs. The island known as the Calf of Man is now a bird sanctuary and there the chough seems to be maintaining its numbers. Perhaps some of the Cornish delegates to the

Celtic Congress in Man at Easter will arrange for a few pairs to be smuggled back to Cornwall to restock our cliffs!

A BRETON PILGRIMAGE.

Once again, Bretons from every district of Brittany will assemble on Easter Monday to pay homage at the grave of l'Abbé Perrot, a Breton patriot, and founder of Bleun-Brug, the Breton youth movement, who was murdered during the war. Last year the pilgrimage was prevented from reaching its destination by steel-helmeted police armed with rifles. Will armed force again be used to suppress this memorial to a much-loved priest who did so much for Brittany?

POST OFFICE PUZZLED.

The Post Office cannot understand English, if it happens to be printed next to Welsh words! Plaid Cymru wanted to have some Business Reply Paid envelopes and obtained a licence from the G.P.O. But then it was printed with a Welsh translation beside the English wording of the envelope. The Post Office refuses to treat them as reply-paid envelopes and makes a surcharge of sixpence as for an unstamped letter. Surely an English speaking postman can understand "No postage stamp necessary if posted in Great Britain or Northern Ireland" even if "Nid oes angen Stamp os postir yng Ngwledydd Prydain Fawr neu Ogledd Iwerddon" is put next to it?

CORNISH FLOWERS CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

In February flowers from Penzance were flown via New York to be displayed at the Toronto Exhibition. In March a further consignment was sent to the International Flower Show in New York. Perhaps this will lead to commercial deliveries and Cornish daffodils and anemones may yet be seen on Main Street to gladden the hearts of Cornish exiles.

PASCO TREVYHAN

New Cornwall

The magazine for those who have the interests of Cornwall at heart.
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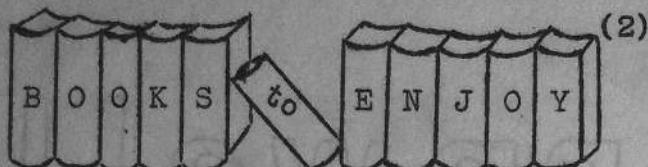
Edited by Richard & Ann Jenkin, Flat 1, 29 Fore Street, Totnes, Devon.
Printed by the Tre Pol Pen Duplicating Service, 2 New Street, Padstow.

The idea of a Festival of Cornwall mentioned in our last issue has gained some support and publicity. The Cornish Guardian pointed out that Q made a similar suggestion a quarter of a century ago, though unfortunately nothing came of it. It went on to commend the idea of a festival and the suggestion of the first week in May as the appropriate time. The Camborne-Redruth Packet, with whom the present proposal originated, devoted an editorial to it. It should not be impossible for some co-ordinating body, with the support of the Press, to begin preliminary discussions about arrangements for next year. This year Wales is holding a festival throughout the whole summer; surely Cornwall, though much smaller, could manage a week next year. Perhaps our readers will approach all the organisations of which they are members and find out what general support there would be. We should be interested to receive letters on the subject.

In the February-March issue it was pointed out that Devon County Education Committee was considering commissioning a book on the history of Devon for use in schools and for sale to the general public, and that this was an example which might be followed with advantage in Cornwall. Now the Devon Education Committee has accepted the proposal and allocated £2,400 for it, of which £450 are to be spent in this financial year. It will be no superficial account, as so many local histories are, for it is to be written by Dr. W. G. Hoskins. Born in Devon, he is a historian of national reputation who specialises in local history and topography. Cannot the Cornwall Education Authority embark on a similar project? Cornish history differs from general English history more than that of Devonshire does and it is correspondingly more important that a good general account of it should be available. Though authoritative histories have been written of certain periods of Cornish history there is no accurate comprehensive account.

A member of Liskeard council said recently that it was shocking that on entering Cornwall the signs merely announce CORNWALL, without any welcome to visitors! It is not easy to find even these signs as not all the roads crossing the border are equipped with them. Many of the main roads into Wales have boards bearing "Croeso i Cymru - Welcome to Wales". Perhaps we could have something similar for Cornwall in Cornish and English.

We thank Mr. Tregoning Hooper for the information contained in the article on the Cornish Engines Preservation Society (page 5). This is the ninth in the series on Cornish societies. Those that have already appeared are:- The Royal Institution of Cornwall, The Royal Cornwall Polytechnic, The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, The Federation of Old Cornwall Societies, The Cornish Gorsedd, The Celtic Congress Branch in Cornwall, The Cornish Wrestling Association, and The Cornish Mining Development Association. We should be glad to hear from our readers of any other Cornish societies which they would like to see included in this series. They should be societies which are open to all Cornish people and which are not county or local branches of English societies.



(2)

THE CORNISH MAGAZINE, edited by 'Q'. In view of the recent publication of the new "Cornish Magazine" (see below), it is interesting to re-read Q's original magazine published sixty years ago this year. Though many articles and illustrations appear Victorian in outlook, it is amusing to read of an early holiday camp at Port Gaverne, and the topographical sketches provide a glimpse of a vanished age. "How to revive Cornish Mining" was a subject of discussion then as it still is to-day, and so was the development of Cornwall as a holiday resort. Many of Q's stories are printed here, and there are articles by such famous writers as the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Charles Lee and Thurstan Peter. Mr. Morton Nance was as active then in the Cornish cause as he is to-day. One may taste again the quintessence of Cornwall in the past, while reflecting on the Cornwall of the future. ISLAND HERITAGE is a recent book about the Isle of Man by William Cubbon, who was at one time Director of the Manx Museum. The author does not pretend to be comprehensive, and he deals with some phases of Manx history, religion and mythology. Above all, "it is one of the missions of this book to advocate the cultivation of love of country", for "stubborn persistence and virility have ever been the character of the small nations constituting the Celtic race".

RECENT

PUBLICATIONS

T-h-e C-o-r-n-i-s-h M-a-g-a-z-i-n-e Vol. 1 numbers 1 and 2 for May and June. These two copies appeared too late for us to review in our last issue. We are pleased to welcome once more a Cornish Magazine, pleasantly illustrated and printed with an attractive cover. The articles are varied, and should have a wide appeal. Perhaps that is a weakness. A Cornish Magazine must be Cornish in outlook and tone but many of the articles seem of rather too general interest, and are such as might appear in any County or National Magazine. These articles are offset by interesting studies of Cornish towns, characters and societies.

The Editor, The Cornish Magazine, Penpol, Devoran, Cornwall. 1/6 mthy.

J-o-u-r-n-a-l o-f t-h-e R-o-y-a-l I-n-s-t-i-t-u-t-i-o-n o-f C-o-r-n-w-a-l-l, Vol. 3 part 1, contains articles about a new Tonkin Manuscript, Cornish Smuggling, Four Cornish MSS, Stained Glass Windows in Cornwall, Mediaeval Chapels in Cornwall, and late Bronze and early Iron Age Settlements in Sperris Croft and Wicca Round, Zennor. Copies may be obtained by non-members from The Curator, County Museum, Truro, for 7/6d. post free.

St. I-v-e-s P-e-e-p - S-h-o-w by L. P. Moir, the secretary of the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies, is a book of verse about St. Ives past and present. The poems are in dialect or in English verse, and are linked by passages of prose. Mr. Moir has skilfully mingled old and new; references to John Knill, the Bikini, or the satellite are all there, as well as some fine Cornish drolls in verse.

From The Author, Pengarth, Carbis Bay.
Price 2/6d.

CORNWALL CAR PLATES

The Cornwall and Devon Post, after a review of The Cornish Magazine and New Cornwall, said "Both these magazines are indications of that re-awakening of 'national' pride so evident in the current Cornish scene. One wonders whether this might not be encouraged and some harmless fun obtained if some enterprising Duchy manufacturer were to produce some 'Cornwall' plates on the lines of the more usual 'G.B.' plates for affixing to Cornish cars when they go 'abroad' beyond the Tamar".

This seems a very good idea. After all, there are already GBA (Alderney), GBG (Guernsey), GBJ (Jersey), GBM (Man), GBY (Malta), GBZ (Gibraltar). Why not an unofficial GBK for Kernow, or GBC if K does not immediately suggest Cornwall? The idea would surely be welcomed. During the Festival of Britain and the Coronation many Cornish cars carried St. Piran's Cross pennants.

ADVER

IN TISE
NEW CORNWALL

small advts
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for 30 words

OPPORTUNITIES



INDUSTRY

This is the title of a brochure prepared by the County Council to attract industry to Cornwall. It is divided into three parts; the first describing the industrial facilities of the County as a whole; the second giving the special facilities of various districts; and the third outlining the way in which industrialists should set about finding sites in Cornwall.

In the first section it is pointed out that, contrary to usual belief, over half the population of Cornwall lives in towns. The main basic industries are agriculture, fishing, tourism, mining and quarrying, engineering and ship-repairing. Other important industries are agricultural and constructional engineering, boat building, knitwear and clothing manufacture, brewing, woodworking and printing. There are places where unemployment is well above the national average. For the whole county, from summer to winter, the number unemployed varies from about 1,700 to about 3,800 (1.7 to 4% of the total employees compared with the national average of 1 to 1.4%).

Cornwall is served by main-line railways and trunk roads, and it is pointed out that these should be very much improved by the introduction of diesel locomotives and the construction of the proposed Tamar Road Bridge. Furthermore, Cornwall has many ports which will take medium coasters, and some which will take ships of 10,000 tons. Public Utilities in Cornwall are comparable to those elsewhere, the housing situation is better than in many places, and there are excellent educational facilities, especially at the Cornwall Technical College.

In the second section Cornwall is divided into nine areas. The story is much the same in each of them. There is a seasonal variation in the number of registered unemployed, and a reserve of female labour not registered as unemployed but which would be available for new industries. All the areas have road and rail services and most have good port facilities. The areas are:-

1. The Land's End peninsula. (Penzance, St. Ives, St. Just, Hayle). Here the unemployment rate is higher than anywhere else in Cornwall, being 2.6% to 8.1% (300 to 900 out of a working population of 11,000) Penzance and Hayle have some of the most extensive port facilities.
2. The Lizard peninsula. (Helston) The unemployed vary from 110 (summer) to 230 (winter).
3. West-Central Cornwall. (Camborne-Redruth, Truro, Falmouth, Penryn). In a population of 95,000 the unemployment varies between 800 and 1,600. It is the main manufacturing area of the county, with excellent ports at Falmouth, Penryn, and Truro.
4. East-Central Cornwall (St. Austell). Unemployment varies from 200 to 400. It is the main china-clay area and there are ports at Fowey, Par, and Charlestown.
5. North-Central Cornwall (Newquay, Perranporth). This is one of the main holiday centres. Unemployment varies from 50 (summer) to 260 (winter)! Many work in West-Central Cornwall for lack of local jobs.
6. Bodmin-Camelford-Wadebridge-Padstow area. The unemployed vary from 150 to 260 and are especially numerous in Padstow and Wadebridge.
7. South-East Cornwall. (Liskeard, Looe, Saltash). Here the unemployment varies from 250 to 500 and about 3,000 people travel daily to work in Plymouth.
8. Launceston area. The number of unemployed varies between 50 and 100, but there are many potential women workers.
9. Bude area. Between 50 and 150 unemployed.

The third section points out that before factories can be built permission may be needed from the Board of Trade, the Local Planning Authority.

(Cont. on page 4)

IN CORNWALL

At the County Civil Defence Committee on 13th May Dr. E.J.B. Willey, chief scientific intelligence officer, reported on his recent research into background radioactivity. Dr. Willey has made a full-scale radiometric mapping of the county, which shows that Cornwall has a much higher degree of background radioactivity than anywhere else in Britain. Further research is being done on plants and animals on some of the very active sites. So far the evidence seems to be that they are little affected by their environment, though in some cases considerable amount of radioactive substances are absorbed. It has also been found that Cornish skeletons are more radioactive than those from other parts of Britain.

Dr. Willey believes these results suggest that the possible effects of radioactive fall-out may not be nearly so serious as are generally supposed.

It has often been said that the radioactive fall-out caused by atomic bomb tests is negligible compared with the natural background radioactivity, and that therefore the present series of tests are no danger to the world. Each test carried out, Russian, British, or American, does increase slightly the amount of radioactivity in the upper atmosphere of the whole world. This is carried down by the rain and the increase in radioactivity is obviously greater in the wetter areas, such as Cornwall. Without entering into the vexed question of testing or not testing H-bombs, it is worthwhile considering that if the background radiation in England increases to the Cornish level Cornwall will then have a very much higher level than it now has. If radiation ever increases sufficiently to make places uninhabitable Cornwall will be one of the first so affected.

CORNISH LECTURER AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY:

Mr. A.C. Thomas of Camborne has been appointed Lecturer in Prehistoric Archaeology at Edinburgh University. There he will be working under Prof. Stuart Piggott who is supervising the re-erection of some of the stones at Stonehenge.

Mr. Thomas will be continuing his excavations at Gwithian so his unique contribution to Cornish archaeology will not be lost by his new appointment.

CORNISH MINING

Many people, when asked about the present state of Cornish mining, tend to guess for lack of any accurate knowledge. Here is a brief outline of the present position.

There are, at present, two mines undertaking the commercial production of tin:- South Crofty (Camborne-Redruth) and Wheal Geevor at Pendeen. They are both working at full capacity. South Crofty is enlarging its milling plant and it is hoped that output there will be considerably expanded soon.

The labour force at each mine is about 360. The surface men at both mines are almost all Cornishmen, but the underground miners are made up of Cornish, Welsh, Poles, Italians, and a few others. There is a general shortage of suitable labour and any active and willing Cornishman, especially with previous mining experience, should have little difficulty in getting work in these mines.

The tin ore is treated to extract the tin oxide (black tin), which is then sold to the tin smelters. Most of the tin-smelting in Britain is carried out in Liverpool, where Cornish tin becomes mixed with much greater quantities from other countries.

The principal by-products are copper (especially at Geevor) and arsenic and wolfram (especially at South Crofty). Wolfram is the ore of tungsten which is a metal of very high melting point. It is used for electric light filaments and is finding increasing use in special steels for high-speed lathe tools.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY

(Cont. from page 3)

ity (County Council), and the local Borough, Urban, or Rural District Council. It suggests that interested firms should first get in touch with the County Council which is able to indicate the most suitable sites and provide detailed information on particular facilities.

The brochure, then, contains a comprehensive survey of Cornwall, but we all, even industrialists, like pictures, and perhaps the effectiveness of the pamphlet would be increased by illustrations. It does contain a useful map of the areas, but no other diagrams or photographs.

CORNISH SOCIETIES N°9⁽⁵⁾

THE CORNISH ENGINES PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

The Cornishman's contribution to the development of the economy of the steam engine has been outstanding. This was mainly in the first half of the nineteenth century, when the thermal efficiency of the Cornish Pumping engine was far in advance of the best engines in any other part of the world.

The steam engine was first introduced into Cornwall for draining the tin and copper mines about 1720, by Newcomen of Dartmouth. Newcomen's steam or atmospheric engine was superseded in 1777 by James Watt's engine which effected a swing of about 50% in its coal consumption. Watt's patent expired in 1800, and the Cornish engines were free to show what could be done. Within about 25 years, at the hands of such men as Trevithick, Woolf, Grose, Gribble, Hornblower, Loam, Sims and others, the Cornish engine did six times as much work per bushel of coal as the best of James Watt's engines.

After the first World War, it was evident that owing to the great advance in the cost of coal, materials and wages, the Cornish engine would eventually be superseded, but the reliability of this engine was so great that the South Crofty mine continued to use two engines with 90 inch cylinders and one of 80 inches; this latter engine has been working continuously for 100 years.

It was realised however, in the early thirties of this century, that the end of the Cornish engine was in sight, so it was decided to form a society to preserve some of these gigantic engines. Shortly after, East Pool mine closed down and the whole plant had to be sold. The magnificent 90 inch engine at East Pool stood in danger of being broken up for scrap, so a British engineer resident in America, a Mr. Greville Bathe, bought the engine and presented it to the Society. Other items saved from destruction are the beam winding engine at East Pool, the 100 years old 80 inch engine at Crofty, a beam winding engine now in Holman's Museum at Camborne, Trevithick's cottage at Penponds, Camborne, a beam engine at Levant, etc.

The work done by the Society has been fully appreciated by engineers the world over, and it now has a membership of 330. Much has been achieved, but a greater problem faces us, and that is the maintenance of these properties. It is estimated that this would cost about £400 per annum. Our present aim is to increase our membership to 500, at a minimum subscription of 10/6d. per annum, so all who are interested (in preserving these historic engines) are invited to subscribe to the Society.

The Officers are:- President - Lord Falmouth.
Chairman. - Mr. A. Treve Holman.
Deputy Chairmen. - Capt. R. Trevithick, a great-grandson of Richard Trevithick.
- W. Tregoning Hooper.
Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary. - T.R. Harris, 5 Atlantic Terrace, Camborne.
Hon. Curator. - Mr. J. H. Trounson.

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Kernow.

C-O-R-N-W-A-L-L AND M-A-N (Cont.
from Page 6)

Someday, perhaps, someone will make a proper study of the influence of Cornish emigrants who followed the sea or the mines to Somerset, South Wales, and Man, as well as to the far continents of America, Australia and Africa.

R. G. JENKIN.

CORNWALL AND MAN

A Cornish visitor to the Isle of Man will find much to remind him of home. Some similarities are due to the climate, and some to the people. Both Cornwall and Man have the soft oceanic climate, for in neither country are you ever far from the sound of the sea. The comparatively mild winters and moist summers allow sub-tropical plants to grow in sheltered places. In Man, as in Cornwall, fuchsias and escallonias can grow in hedgerows, and dracaenas in town gardens, while heath, moorland and country-lane are lit with the fierce glow of furze.

Travelling round the island the Cornish visitor will notice the dry stone hedges of many fields, some herring-boned like the hedges in the North Cornwall slate country, some, more like the West Cornwall hedges. And if he takes a little trouble he can find stone links of greater antiquity:- stones inscribed in Ogam letters, like those at Lewannick and St. Kew, (though in Cornwall there are no Runic inscriptions as there are in Man):- and "Celtic Crosses", so similar in general design, though the Manx crosses are often more richly decorated, due to the intertwining of Celtic and Norse traditions; - and ruined chapels more or less contemporary with those of St. Elid, St. Gwithian, and St. Piran in Cornwall.

Among the chief industries of both countries are agriculture, tourism, and fishing, and there is a growing demand for more varied light industries. As in Cornwall, much of the tourist trade is in the hands of recent settlers. One Manxman put the proportion of "come-overs" as high as one third of the population! Fishing has greatly declined in both countries in recent years, but Manx and Cornish sailors have a high reputation. A little-known fact is that Captain Bligh, whose family home was St. Tudy, was married at Kirk Conchan to the daughter of an English customs officer, and lived for a short time in Man. Perhaps he first met Fletcher Christian then, as there was a family called Christian in Conchan parish.

Many other Cornish sailors have visited the Isle of Man and some settled there. The most common type of fishing boat in Man is known as a nickey. It is said to have been adopted from Cornish fishermen and to have been so called because nearly all the Cornishmen seemed to be named Nicholas. Quite a number of Manx people have Cornish grandparents and some still keep in touch with their Cornish relations.

Not all the Cornish settlers were fishermen, some were miners. Lead mines were opened at Foxdale (1724-1912) and Laxey (1782-1921) and wherever there is a metal mine there is a Cornishman. In the Manx Museum amongst a display of tools there is one spade exactly like a Cornish shovel. Perhaps the pattern was introduced by a Cornish miner. In the museum there is also a wall oven just like a Cornish cloam oven. Cornish pasties are known only in Manx families with some Cornish ancestor, but a Manxman tells me that the national dish there is "scads and taties", a dish known in West Cornwall where the old rhyme goes:-

Scads and 'tates, and scads and 'tates,
Scads and 'tates and conger,
And them that can't eat scads and 'tates
O they must die of hunger.

One great difference between Man and Cornwall is the existence for over a thousand years of a Manx Parliament; something that Cornwall has always lacked. (Unless the Convocation of Stannators, which had extraordinary powers, could be considered as approaching a legislative assembly).

(Cont. on Page 5)

REVIEWS

(7)

GWITHIAN

TEN YEARS'

WORK

(1949-1958)

By Charles Thomas.

Price: 5/-

obtainable from the author,

Lowenac,

CAMBORNE, Cornwall.

This book marks two occasions of importance in the world of Cornish archaeology - it celebrates the tenth year of work at Gwithian and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the West Cornwall Field Club, the flourishing amateur society that has been responsible for the bulk of recent excavation in Cornwall. This is far more than an excavation report. It is, admittedly, a description of the Gwithian sites, with plans and illustrations, but it has been arranged on a chronological basis and just to read it through is to gain a very fair outline of the prehistory of west Cornwall. Starting with the Mesolithic we follow the story up to Mediaeval and Recent times, and are rewarded by finding an archaeologist who can write for the layman as well as for the specialist. Both will profit by studying this clearly written account - the facts are there, together with the author's conclusions, which are cautiously drawn and will therefore stand the test of time.

The great interest of this book, both to the archaeologist and to the student of wider interests, is that this is an account of work with a carefully planned background. For the first time, perhaps, a small area (about 1 sq. mile) has been investigated thoroughly by scientific excavation, and a time sequence within that area from Mesolithic to Mediaeval has been established with very few gaps. For anyone visiting the Gwithian sites the book is essential - it is also a most valuable addition to the literature of Cornish archaeology and early History.

E.N.M.P.

OLD CORNWALL

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TRIPLE HA-TRICK

Camborne Town Band is to be congratulated. Once again it has won the area championship at Bristol. The Camborne band has won nine times since 1948. This means it has held the championship every time it has been allowed to compete, for there is a rule that after winning the area championship a band must stand down for one year. Camborne had to stand down in 1951 and 1955, and will have to do so again next year.

St. Dennis Band came second and the two Cornish bands will go on to the national competition at the Albert Hall. Bodmin Town Band will also be there, representing Cornwall in the second section.

OLD CORNWALL PUBLICATIONS (Cont.)

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

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- 2 and 3, John of Chyannor and Boorde's Colloquies. 12/- each. 32/6 the set, postage included.



AND

(The views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors).

SAINT MERIADOC RETURNS.

It is good to hear that Camborne church is, in future, to use its old title of St. Martin and St. Meriadoc. St. Meriadoc was the first patron saint of Camborne, as is shown in the mediaeval Cornish play on his life, "Bewnans Meryasek". The dedication to St. Meriadoc was quietly allowed to drop and St. Martin introduced, probably by some early Bishop of Exeter. They seem to have pursued a policy of supplanting our Cornish saints whenever possible, by more familiar ones. Thus at Fowey Bishop Grandisson rededicated the church of St. Fimbarrus to St. Nicholas; though the Fowey people soon returned to their own saint. St. Meriadoc was of Breton origin and his bell is still preserved there.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION IN MAN.

The Manxmen are not entirely satisfied with the degree of self-government which they now have. A Constitutional Commission has been appointed, headed by Lord Macdermott, Chief Justice of Northern Ireland. The other members will be Sir Lionel Heald Q.C., Sir Francis Mudie, Sir Frederick Armer, and Mr. J. Chuter Ede.

Many Manxmen believe that under the present constitution the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Home Office, has too much power and that either Man should appoint its own governor or else his functions should be similar to those of the Governor of Canada.

KEEP CORNWALL CORNISH.

At the St. Ives Mayoral Banquet Mr. A.P. Marshall Q.C., born at Roche, Chairman of the Cornwall Quarter Sessions and Recorder of Coventry, spoke about the danger of Cornwall losing its character. Too many people think that visitors want Cornwall to be as much as possible like the places from which they come. Mr. Marshall pointed out that no-one will travel five hundred miles to see something artificial.

Alderman J.W. Daniel asked where were the local born people ready to come forward and undertake the responsibilities of local government.

The Cornishman is the best qualified to understand Cornwall and it is essential that he and not others should be in charge of its local government.

A SCOTTISH STAMP.

The Burns Federation has been pressing the Postmaster-General and the Prime Minister to issue a commemorative stamp for the Burns bicentenary next year. It seems unlikely that this will be granted. After all, at the beginning of 1957 the Post Office promised "regional stamps for Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, Man, Guernsey, and Jersey. The first three were to have three stamps, 3d, 6d, and 1/3; the three islands, one stamp, 3d. Very little has been heard of them since then.

WHAT NOW IN BRITTANY?

General de Gaulle has come to power in France. Friends of Brittany in Cornwall will be asking how this will affect the life of the Bretons. A Cornish friend in touch with many Bretons tells me he thinks things are likely to go from bad to worse. Though de Gaulle is said to be envisaging a "Federal" solution to France's difficulties, and though his uncle and namesake, Charles de Gaulle, was a supporter of Breton teaching in 1870, he himself has never been interested in Breton. Furthermore, his supporters, and possible supplanters, the Committees of Public Safety, are full of French chauvinism and imperialism which will only increase the Jacobin centralising tendency manifest in every French government since 1789.

Anything (however innocuous) which is Breton, not French, will be the immediate target of the "saviours of France".

PASCO TREVYHAN

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Volume 6. No. 5. August - September 1958.



G O R S E D D COMPETITION RESULTS

CHILDREN'S ESSAY

Senior special prize: John Cunnack

Junior special prize: Yvonne Oatey

ENGLISH POETRY

1. H. Palmer, 2. Mrs. W. M. Webb,

3. Mrs. E. M. P. Cruttwell.

CORNISH DIALECT

Story: 1. Kathleen Hawke

2. Marshal Arthur

3. G. Hawridge

4. M. Parkyn

Play: 1. M. Symons

2. Lily Rogers

3. Kathleen Hawke

Verse: 1. Marshal Arthur

2. M. M. Pearce

No certificates for work in the CORNISH LANGUAGE section have been awarded this year as the entries for Cornish Poetry and Prose were too few to allow awards.

A member of the Bardic Council, who had the opportunity of seeing the essay entries, made the following comments:-

All the essays were interesting and one felt that each deserved some sort of recognition. Some showed original observation and traditional knowledge. But it is clear that there is little guidance in the matter of sources, nor are the sources easy to find.

All the best books pass out of print and Cornish librarians do not always acquire them in time. Then, of course, several towns have no library. Further, publishers are not in business for their health and hesitate to publish a book concerning Cornwall only. If, however, the County Council would promise to buy enough even to stock school libraries then there would be the encouragement which is now lacking.

Fortunately, several writers have been able to publish local histories at their own expense. Much, however, remains to be done. Next to nothing is known of the work done in the last 40 years to make Cornish a 'learnable' language. It is no longer necessary to search old books, for it can now be learnt in the same way as other languages - by using a grammar with exercises. There is also a great opportunity for the adaption of Celtic studies to Cornwall. Celtic Art has been well studied and expounded by Romilly Allen and George Bain, but they

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(Continued from column 1)

know little of Cornwall. Similarly the only popular account of the Celtic Church (by Diana Leatham) brings Cornwall into the story only incidentally. Nor is there anything approaching a Cornish Dictionary of Biography - either popular or learned, for nothing has been done since Bibliotheca Cornubiensis (1874) by Boase and Courtney, and Collectanea Cornubiensis (1890) by Boase. This means that the personalities of the twentieth century are unrecorded.

adv.

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COMMENT

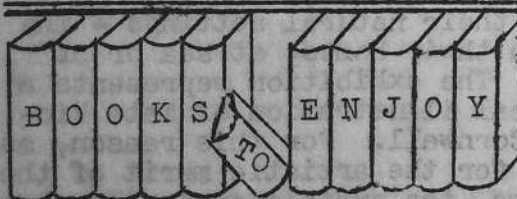
Though we welcome the new title of Prince of Wales, recently conferred on Prince Charles, we regret the loss of the use of the title, Duke of Cornwall. Although the Prince of Wales remains Duke of Cornwall, in the past the greater title has swallowed up the lesser. Now there would be much support in Cornwall for calling Prince Charles Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall. In the Church services, too, it would give satisfaction to many to still pray for him as Duke of Cornwall. The Royal links with Cornwall go back to the time of the Black Prince and it is good to remember them. Nothing, however, will be done unless Cornish people show how strongly they would like it. Those who would value this continued use of the title of Duke of Cornwall in Cornwall and in Cornish churches should write to the Bishop of Truro or to their M.P. about it.

There has been some discussion both in New Cornwall and in the Cornish press about a Cornish history for schools. It was felt that no book at present was suitable for the teaching of Cornish history, so we are hoping to bring out a Time Chart of Cornish History as a supplement to New Cornwall. Work is in progress and we hope it will appear before the end of the year. This will give a little help to children and adult students.

On page 4 is an article on the use of Cornish names for shops at Cubert. It would be useful if all Cornish shop-keepers put their trade in Cornish and English and perhaps labelled some of their goods in both languages. We should be glad to hear of any other examples of Cornish which could be seen easily by a casual visitor to Cornwall.

We are indebted to our many contributors in this issue for their valuable assistance; to Francis Dunstan for his article on the West Cornwall Field Club, to Miss Petchey for her very interesting article on Kelgh Keltek, (We hope that many readers of New Cornwall who have not already done so, will become members) to E.O. for her thoughtful and stimulating study of Inglis Gundry, one of our most famous Cornishmen in the world of music; and finally to Miss Mills for her cover illustration, and to a kind reader who printed the initial headings for us, which do much to enhance the appearance of New Cornwall.

THE EDITORS



LOOK TOWARDS THE SEA by FRANK BAINES (Eyre and Spottiswoode 21/-)

This book is autobiographical and much of it is filled with the author's descriptions of his childhood holidays in St. Keverne parish. The book is divided into three sections, the first dealing almost wholly with Frank Baines' childhood in Cornwall, the second with the rather squalid lower middle class background of London, to which he always had to return after his periods of 'real' life in Cornwall. Part three shows the break-up of the old way of life, with his escape from school, the death of his father, and the sale of Trenoweth. Finally he takes his first adult job as a sailor on one of the last ocean-going sailing vessels in the world. The book ends with Frank Baines' last glimpse from the sea of his beloved childhood country. One senses the conclusion of an era and the author's regret for the loss of his past happiness.

Personally, I found the style of the book rather uneven, but perhaps it does reflect effectively Frank Baines' inner moods. Certainly, his description of the Lizard and of Mousehole and his sense of belonging to Trenoweth, is in the greatest tradition of Cornish autobiography. We glimpse a picture of a slightly feudal Cornwall which is now vanishing under the machinations of a welfare state, but we feel too the timeless-

MIDSUMMER EVE

(4)

In the chain of Midsummer Eve Bonfires this year several links were, unfortunately, missing. The most Easterly one was, however, duly lit on the summit of Kit Hill (1100 ft.) - that splendid vantage point which so much of Cornwall and Devon may be seen.

With the co-operation of the Duchy of Cornwall (the Landlords), the Kit Hill Road Committee and local firms, the materials were conveyed to the summit and the bonfire was built on Midsummer Eve. Callington Old Cornwall Society arranged the evening's programme, consisting of Folk Dancing before and Old Time Dancing after the lighting of the bonfire. The traditional ceremonies were carried out in Cornish and in English, the bonfire being lit by the Portreeve of Callington (Mrs. F. S. Brown) and the symbolic garland being cast into the fire by the Secretary of the Liskeard Old Cornwall Society (Miss S. G. Pomeroy).

There were about 1,000 people on the hilltop, many coming by coaches from distant places, showing that the custom has not ceased to exert its ancient appeal, and that even a small community can, by working together, ensure its success and continuance.

G.W.P.

KYGER, PEBER HA
FORMYER - CANTOLBRENAYER!

Just before the 1939-45 War the then Great Western Railway was almost persuaded to give the station names in Cornwall in both Cornish and English, and this would have been a considerable fillip to the use of Cornish in everyday life. Unfortunately the War intervened, the project was shelved, and the subsequent nationalisation of the railways finally killed it.

It is surprising, however, that though the naming of houses in Cornish has become a growing practice, there are so few indications of shops having Cornish signs. In Marazion there is An Shoppa Te, to be sure, but the village of Cubert is notable for its signs - three in a row - Lytherva (Post Office), Kyger (Butcher) and Gwertheryer (Poulterer). Readers could probably give instances of other shops bearing Cornish titles and perhaps the example of Cubert may encourage other Cornish businesses to bear their titles in their native

language - even if an English version is essential, too!

GUNWYN

(The Editors would be glad to hear of any other examples.)

THE EARLY NEWLYN SCHOOL 1880-1900

Many Cornish people will have had the opportunity of seeing the magnificent exhibition of these paintings, either at Newlyn, Truro, or Plymouth (26th July - 31st August), and others will be able to see the exhibition in Bristol after 4th September.

The Newlyn 'School' began in effect in the 1880's. Before this there was no artists' colony at Newlyn though Henry Martin had been living and working there for many years. The details of the origin of the School are confused but Walter Langley and Edwin Harris were the first two artists to settle there. Soon afterwards, Stanhope Forbes, the most famous member of the Newlyn Society, and many others came to live there, many of them through the personal recommendation of friends they had met on the continent, especially in Paris and Brittany.

Though some of the paintings seem rather sentimentally Victorian to a modern spectator, at that time the sentimental and literary type of painting of the Romantic period. Truth to Nature and the avoidance of unusual subjects was the aim of the Newlyn artists, and for this they turned to the Cornish people around them. They painted Cornish men, women, and children in their natural settings - the quay, in their homes, at sea or at school. The exhibition represents a historical illustration of late Victorian Cornwall. For this reason, as well as for the artistic merit of the paintings, the exhibition is important to Cornish people.

Two facts stand out in retrospect -- the pleasure of seeing paintings of Brittany and Cornwall side by side in the exhibition, with its inevitable comparison of Celtic type and scene; and the fact that the Early Newlyn School awakened artistic expression in the Cornish themselves.

BRYALLEN

(There will be a series of articles on contemporary Cornish artists in the following issues of "NEW CORNWALL". Editors)

CORNISH SOCIETIES N°10.THE WEST CORNWALL
FIELD CLUB

The West Cornwall Field Club (Archaeological), to use its full title, held its first A.G.M. in August 1934: the members sprang from the Cornwall Excavations Committee who had started in 1933 to work at the Romano-British village of Porthmeor in Zennor, and fourteen of them decided to place their joint work on a more permanent basis. This year, 1958, the 25th anniversary of the Club is being celebrated.

Although the original scheme of reference was the Early Iron Age and the Roman period in (West) Cornwall, expansion of activities of both the Club and of individual members leads nowadays to field-work and excavation all over Cornwall, concerned with every period from the earliest times to the 18th century A.D. The Club, by pursuing a careful policy of annual summer excavations (more recently coupled with annual Easter excavations and a training-school for new members and beginners, both at Gwithian) and by remaining strictly independent, has rather tended to take the lead in Cornish archaeology from the Royal Institution of Cornwall; the latter body is of course concerned with a wide field, but has not sponsored excavations since 1939.

Publication before the last war was on a modest scale, confined to annual programmes with field notes, and in 1936 and 1937, two small proceedings. In 1953, publication re-started on a level more consonant with modern archaeological work, and since that year, the annual Proceedings have covered a wide field, dealing with the backlog of the war and immediately afterwards, indexing references to Cornish archaeology, and publishing new work. In addition, four field guides have been produced - one (The Land's End District) is reprinted annually, and thousands have been sold. Occasional Club publications include Mr. C. B. Crofts' "St. Buryan" and Mr. Charles Thomas' "Gwithian: Ten Years' Work."

The excavations before the war took place at Porthmeor, at Trewey-Foage (Bronze Age), Gurnard's Head and Maen Castle (two Iron Age Cliff Castles) and some smaller sites. Since the war, Maen has been rounded off, the major settlement at Bodrifty tackled, and sites at Mulfra Vean, Sperris Croft, and (this year) Goldherring in Sancreed.

Membership of the Club is open to all. Apart from a few honorary members, there is a full membership at £1 a year, and for university or other full-time students, at 10/-. This entitles members to attend all the Club's activities and to free publications. An annual general meeting is held each summer, usually in connection with the summer excavation.

The Club is administered by a committee of the officers and elected representatives, and a smaller committee deals with publications. The income is derived entirely from subscriptions, some voluntary gifts from other interested bodies, and collecting boxes on the sites: as a matter of deliberate policy, publications are sold at cost price or very little more.

The present officers are; President, C. A. RALEGH RADFORD, ESQ., F.S.A., F.R.Hist. S.: vice-presidents, Miss ADA WILLIAMS and Miss DOROTHY DUDLEY, M.A., F.S.A.: Hon. director, A. GUTHRIE, ESQ.: Hon. treasurer, P. A. S. POOL ESQ., B.A.: Hon. editor, A. C. THOMAS ESQ., M.A.

The Secretary is Mrs. F. M. NANKIVELL, St. Petroc's, POLZEATH, Nr. Wadebridge, Cornwall.

FRANCIS DUNSTAN.

BOOKS TO ENJOY (Cont. from p 3)

ness of Cornwall's appeal to both foreigners and Cornishmen.

"I made the country entirely my own..... Cornwall has always been a sort of refuge for me."

Radioactivity in Cornwall (Cont. from plosion fall-out is about Page 8) .0004 mrs.p.h. It has also been announced recently that the Fal is the most radioactive river in the country. It gets its activity from the uranium deposits at the South Terras Mine.

AN KELGH KELTEK

THE
CELTIC
CIRCLE

Kelgh Keltek, though it has a Cornish name, is not strictly a Cornish Society, but an inter-Celtic one. It was, however, founded by a Cornishwoman, the late Mrs. Kathleen Rowe, and the two subsequent organisers, the late Thomas Nicholson, and Miss J. E. Petchey, have also been Language Bards of the Cornish Gorsedd. It operates almost entirely by correspondence and supplements the work of the Celtic Congress by enabling its members, who are drawn from all six Celtic nations, to get to know other Celts and to learn what is happening throughout the year in the other Celtic countries.

Membership is varied, ranging from scholars like Dr. Mish of the New York Public Library (who can correspond in all six Celtic languages) to young students, and includes a number of "exiles" scattered all over the world, particularly in the case of the Bretons and Scots.

Correspondence is carried on as far as possible in the Celtic languages: where correspondents have no Celtic language in common it is necessary to use English or French. Members are divided into groups of about six people, who correspond with each other in turn, and the groups are normally rearranged each year, although some members who prefer to do so have kept the same correspondents for a number of years. As far as is possible, those members who have some particular interest, such as Celtic folk-music, are given correspondents of similar tastes, and anyone studying a Celtic language can obtain help from an expert in the particular language.

A new feature of Kelgh Keltek in the past two years has been the arranging of correspondence between children of the various Celtic nations. This originated following an article in a Breton paper by a member of Kelgh Keltek: several Breton parents whose children had been recommended at school to correspond with English children decided they would prefer them to have Celtic correspondents and applied to Kelgh Keltek to arrange this. The idea seemed such an excellent one that it was decided to follow it up

and arrange more exchanges between Celtic children.

From time to time somewhat odd requests are received; for instance, two Breton girls wrote each asking to correspond with a Scot, "preferably living near Loch Lomond." There was also a Breton sailor who wanted to correspond with "younger British ladies living near the coast." Most of the members, however, are seriously interested in Celtic matters and are active in work for their own nations. Many of them are teaching their own language - one Scottish member runs evening Gaelic classes in London and a Breton teaches Breton in Paris. Another member, in Wales, edits a Welsh children's paper on the lines of a comic to encourage Welsh children to use Welsh by providing them with light reading in their own language. These people are able, through Kelgh Keltek, to get in touch with other Celts doing similar work and to exchange ideas.

The present organiser of Kelgh Keltek is Miss J. E. Petchey, of 38 Albert Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, London, S.W.11, who would be glad to hear from anyone interested and particularly to know of children who would like to write to Breton children, as she has a list of young Bretons awaiting correspondents.

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KERNOW.



CORNISH!

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INGLIS GUNDRY'S PATH TO CORNISH OPERA

It is appropriate that Inglis Gundry's birthday should be 8th May, Furry Day. The outlook on life that he expresses in his work holds much that we find in the story and spirit of our ancient dance:- the linking of the mysterious past with the present, art made simple enough for everyone to enjoy and join in, homage to Nature who bestows spring-times and harvests and, still more, to the timeless spiritual powers of Good of which the Celtic races have always been so keenly aware.

Inglis Gundry, though born in London - in 1905 - and Cornish through only one side of his family, is a thorough Celtic Cornishman in character. Notably, he has our subtle kind of stubbornness. In his career, he has groped his way on to the right path, seemed to acquiesce with good grace when circumstances pushed him off it, and then come back to it more resolute than ever.

Cornwall inspired him with her poetry when as a boy on holiday he roamed her cliffs, coves and lanes. He had to turn his back on these path and train for a career. In 1928 he was "called to the Bar" in London, but he soon realised that the Law was too hard-hearted and unimaginative for him. Next came three years as a librarian, during which he wrote a novel. Another disillusionment! Words alone could not express the tune of life as he heard it. Aged thirty, he threw up that second career and went to study composition at the Royal College of Music, where Vaughan Williams was one of his teachers. In his second year there he won the Cobbett Prize for a "Fantasy String Quartet." The next year, with his first opera "Naaman, or The Leprosy of War", he found his ideal medium, words and music in partnership. Before the work could be performed, war "the leprosy" smote the world once more. Inglis Gundry joined the Royal Navy. This time he had lost a career only to find it again. He wove seamen's folklore and melodies into a "Five Bells Naval Suite" and a "Naval Song Book", and by 1943 was Music Adviser to the Admiralty's Education Department.

Demobilised, he lectured for London University and the workers Education Association. Meanwhile, in 1945, the Workers' Music Association had asked him for a serious opera on a modern theme. He gave them "The Partisans", a simple and harsh story of resistance to Fascist invaders in the Yugoslav mountains. In it he used songs that Tito's men sang but which evolved from ancient folk-songs, and dances that - like our Furry - were reminders of prehistoric rites. For him, the modern "partisans", whatever their slogans, were simply one more generation of nationalists fighting, like their forefathers, to keep strangers from overwhelming their homeland. And well he might understand them for, as he has written:-

"As a composer, I was part of the great 'resistance movement' which had arisen in Britain in the last half-century, to challenge the domination of foreign music."

Years more passed before he could carry his gentle and constructive 'resistance work' to his real homeland, Cornwall, and find patriotic partisans to help him. By 1953 he had written an English opera, "Avon", with an Elizabethan setting and had treated Chinese, Indian and French musical themes, but only a single Cornish one, "Cornish Carol Suite for Violin and Piano".

He conceived his first Cornish opera, "The Tinnars of Cornwall", when on a walking tour down the north coast of Cornwall with Hamilton Jenkin's book "The Cornish Miner" as his sole companion. With help from the London Cornish Association, it was staged in the Rudolf Steiner Hall, London. For most of the English in the audience the white-aproned bal-maidens, the gay yet wild lilt of the choruses, and the strife between farmers and miners, were a revelation of Cornwall's national character. One of them, however, Mrs. Dora Russell, who has a house at Porth Curno, already knew us intimately. It was through her interest in the idea of opera in Cornwall that Gundry came to write "The Logan Rock" for the Minack theatre. It was performed by the Cornish Opera Group, with the

(Continued on page 8)

Inglis Gundry's (Cont.)
PATH TO CORNISH OPERA From P.7)

voices - most of them Cornish ones - singing successfully against some of the worst summer weather we had experienced for years.

The new group had to be disbanded and now has been re-formed. Inglis Gundry has great faith in its future. He has proved that Cornish voices are as well-fitted for serious operatic work as for singing at concerts or in light opera. He says: "What we need now is a rallying-point, a society based in Cornwall that will enable the right kind of opera - in Cornish style, on Cornish subjects - to be written and produced; opera founded perhaps on the old idea of the 'guise dance' in which music, words and movement were combined in accordance with the versatile Celtic temperament. If I could see the Cornish Opera Group 'all set' with this aim in view, I would feel that my life has been of some use."

E.O.

* "THE LOGAN ROCK"

Three performances of "The Logan Rock" are to be given at St. Ives Guildhall on September 25th, 26th and 27th. This reminds opera-lovers that there are at least three living Cornish, or part-Cornish, composers, who are writing serious operas - Michael Tippett, George Lloyd and Inglis Gundry.

Like Lloyd's "Iernin", two of Gundry's subjects are Cornish. "The Tinnors of Cornwall", though written for a small orchestra, was an ambitious work, not yet seen in Cornwall. "The Logan Rock" is a lighter work written specially for the Minack Theatre, where it was performed in the summer of 1956. Though successful on the stage and much enjoyed by those who saw it, this production nearly "put paid" to the Cornish Opera Group, owing to the financial disaster caused by the bad weather. By the end of 1956 it seemed as though the Cornish Opera Group could not survive.

But thanks to the dogged efforts of the new Secretary, Mrs. Hodson, the interest of the St. Ives Borough Council, the enthusiasm of those who took part in the first production, and the devotion of Leonard and Stuart Collins, who will be musical

directors for the September performances, it seems that a miracle of survival has occurred, and there is every hope that the Group will be able to continue as long as it is well supported this time.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Dear Sir and Madam,

It might interest you and your readers to know about the Fishermen's Memorial to be erected in the Chapel on Smeaton's Pier, St. Ives. This project was sponsored by His Worship The Mayor of St. Ives and the Saint Ives Trust, of which I am President.

The Memorial is of Cast Bronze, four feet by two feet, and records the names of 58 St. Ives Fishermen who lost their lives while following their calling in vessels registered at the Port of St. Ives from 1833 to the present time. The names and numbers of the vessels are also recorded on the Memorial.

The Chapel (formerly used as a Chapel in pre-Reformation times by fishermen) was used as a Lodge by the senior men and now that there are so few fishermen here the Memorial will recall to the public its old associations which might otherwise be forgotten.

Should you or any of your readers be interested in preserving old traditions and would care to send me a subscription it will be gratefully received and acknowledged and, in due course, acknowledged in the Saint Ives paper. The Target is £150, and I have received about £80 up to date.

Yours faithfully,
Bruce Faed Bainsmith
(Captain)

President, Saint Ives Trust.

14th July.

Radioactivity IN CORNWALL

In reply to a recent Parliamentary question by Mr. Hayman M.P. some information was given about radioactivity in Cornwall. Expressing the rate of radiation in milliröntgens per hour, the average over most of Britain is between .006 and .01 mrs.p.hr. In the granite areas of the South West the rate is between .015 and .03 mrs.p.hr. In limited areas where uranium occurs naturally in Cornwall and has been brought to the surface by mining the rate may be a hundred times as much:- 3 mrs.p.hr. At present, the radiation rate due to deposition in human bone of strontium-90 from test ex-

(Cont. on page 5)

MANX CONSTITUTIONAL

REFORM= HOUSE OF KEYS' PROPOSALS.

At the end of July the Constitution Committee of the House of Keys ("the lower house") published its recommendations. These are:-

The Legislative Council ("upper house") is a necessary component of the Constitution, but should not be directly elected. It should consist of the Governor, as chairman, four members appointed by the Governor, and six elected by the House of Keys for a term of eight years. The Deemsters (Judges) should not be eligible but the Lord Bishop and the Attorney-General should be eligible for appointment. The Legislative Council's veto should be reduced to powers of one year's delay.

Following each General Election the House of Keys would elect the Chairman of the Executive Council. The Chairman, in consultation with the Governor, would select the five members of the Executive Council, who will not serve on any Board. The Chairman would then submit his policy to the Keys for a vote of confidence. The Executive Council would select the members of the Boards of Tynwald, to be confirmed or rejected by Tynwald (the whole "parliament").

At present Tynwald elects the Selection Committee and the Governor consults this committee in nominating persons for the Executive Council. The Selection Committee consults the Governor in nominating the Boards of Tynwald.

Introducing the new proposals, the Speaker, Sir Joseph Qualtrough, said that the question was whether they were content to leave complete financial control, and virtually the government of the island, entirely in the hands of the Governor, or whether it should be exercised by His Excellency with the consent and co-operation of the Keys. He said that the grandmotherly and beneficent control of the Island by the Home Office and the Treasury had now gone and the responsibility for the good government of the Island placed on the shoulders of the Manx people and their representatives in the House of Keys.

The main criticisms of the opponents of the recommendations were that they would make the Legislative
(continued in column 2)

(9)

DE
GAULLE

AND BRITTANY

In the name of the Political Bureau of the Movement for the Organisation of Brittany, Yves-Meriaud de Gouyon wrote to General de Gaulle to call his attention to the programme of the Movement and to ask for an interview.

The General's private secretary replied to our friend:- "General de Gaulle appreciates the purpose which dictated your application. He notes your request and charges me to assure you forthwith that the aims expressed in your letter agree perfectly with those which he has set himself in assuming the task of putting France on her feet again".

We are delighted at this understanding of the President of the Council to whom the members of the Political Bureau will explain the various points of the programme of M.O.B. during the interview which they will have with him.

From: "L'AVENIR"

(Some Bretons, however, put less trust in the promises of politicians. Pasco Trevyhan.)

NIET...

During the latest voyage of the "Vulcan" and the "Jules-Vernes" to Russia, two Breton sailors, followed in the streets of a Russian town were arrested by the police for not being French and so in an illegal position. It required the intervention of the commanding officer to release them and explain to the Russian authorities that in France also several languages are spoken, for the sailors in question were simply speaking Breton to each other.

from "L'AVENIR"

M-A-N-X REFORM (Continued from col 1)
Council ineffective, denude Tynwald of its powers, and place all the power in the hands of the Executive Council responsible to the House of Keys. This would result in the Chairman usurping the powers of the Governor and becoming in effect the Prime Minister.

The recommendation were adopted by eleven votes to ten and will now be submitted to the Constitutional Commission appointed by the Governor to consider whether any changes in the Constitution are necessary.

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(10)

AND



(The views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors).

CONGRATULATIONS, TREVISCOE.

Once again Treviscoe Male Voice Choir has upheld the musical reputation of Cornwall by its performance in the Llangollen International Eisteddfod. This year Treviscoe reached second place, being beaten only by its old rival, Rossendale. It is a magnificent achievement for a small village choir.

BRONZE MEDAL FOR THE ISLE OF MAN.

For the first time the Manx sent a team of athletes to the Empire Games which were held in Cardiff. They were rewarded with a bronze medal in the 120 miles bicycle race. A photograph was needed to decide the second and third places between Brazier (Australia) and Stuart Slack (I.of.M.).

LOCAL STAMPS AT LAST.

The long-promised "local" stamps have now appeared, though the 6d. and 1/3 denominations will not be issued until 29th September. The "Celtic Fringe" is well represented and these, with the Cardiff Empire Games stamps, are almost enough to start me making a special collection of Celtic stamps. It would, of course, be centred round the Irish stamps, some of which are magnificent.

In this connection I was very interested to see recently a French stamp which might have served as a design for the Cornish Wrestling Association banner:- two wrestlers in a hitch. This 25fr. stamp illustrated 'Lutte Bretonne' and presumably is one of a set showing "French National Sports".

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Between the wars a considerable amount of Cornish was printed from time to time in local papers. Very little has appeared since then. I was interested to see recently in a copy of "Mona's Herald" that above the editorial the name of the paper is put in English and Manx and that the paper is also printing one of Andersen's Fairy Tales in Manx and English, a paragraph at a time. Perhaps one of our Cornish papers could do something similar.

HEBRIDEAN ROCKET RANGE.

From August, missile firing tests will be carried out at St. Kilda. These will test the accuracy of the instruments at St. Kilda which will later measure and plot missiles from South Uist. By the end of two years it is expected that St. Kilda will have a permanent population of about 60.

PRINCE CHARLES VISITS HIS DEMESNES.

On 8th August Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall, visited Cornwall for the first time. The Royal yacht Britannia anchored in Falmouth Bay and the Queen and her family cruised up the Helford River in the Royal barge, picnicking in Polwheveral Creek. The barge in its journey passed close by the Duke of Cornwall's oyster farm at Porth Navas.

On 9th August Prince Charles made his first visit to Wales since becoming Prince of Wales. The Britannia called at Holyhead in Anglesey and while the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh toured the island the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne were taken ashore by the Earl and Countess Mountbatten.

BEST KEPT VILLAGE TROPHY.

This is the first year in which the Cornish branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England has awarded a trophy for the best-kept village in Cornwall. It has been won for this year by the village of Poughill (pronounced Puffhill) near Bude - not to be confused with Poughill (pronounced Poil) in Devonshire. The Cornish Poughill is best known for its church with the unusual dedication to St. Olaf, King of Norway, and its fine wall-paintings of St. Christopher.

PASCO TREVYHAN.

S--T--O--P P--R--E--S--S ---
A reader has sent us a bottle label. It is Redruth Breweries new brew - BARDIC ALE. Part of the design is a very correctly clothed Cornish Bard. He wishes to know what other readers think of it, particularly those who are bards.---

NEW C

THE MAGAZINE FOR THOSE WHO
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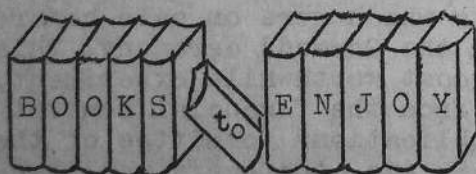
Volume 6. No. 6..

On 8th October Mr. Alan "Round-Up" about the use of Cornishmen could use their la in Cornwall or outside. Such "Dunroamins" and the "Kosykot" would be ready to supply suit language bard of the Cornish nish language classes which a Association. Much more use o in house and street names, bu

The subject of the artic issue is unique. It is uniqu not only social and cultural aims. Also it is unique amon for the service of Cornwall. held Cornish views and would article.

We thank Dr. Ceinwen H. College, for her article on such teaching in Welsh Educat Welsh-medium primary schools courage the beginning of Corn thank Miss Elizabeth Trewren porary Cornish artists who e

This issue, like the la will not necessarily have mo the next NEW CORNWALL will be a special enlarged Christmas and New Year issue.



Somerville's fictitious and humorous "The Irish R.M." written many years before. Sir Christopher Lynch-Robinson, an Irishman, a barrister, is not only concerned with amusing incidents, though much of the book is very funny; he shows the gamut of his experience of tragedy and drama as well as humour. Rarely have I read a book by an Irishman which expresses so clearly the opposing factions of Catholic and Protestant, North and South, Sinn Fein and Black and Tan. While he does not shirk blame where it is due, he does point out the intolerable provocation suffered by the Irish in many bitter quarrels. Above all, whatever his criticisms, Sir Christopher is always proud of his own Irish blood.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

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October - November 1958.

the West Regional programme ested that one way in which ning their houses, whether were much better than the on Cornish Association quirers, (and so would any He also mentioned the Cor ed by the London Cornish e made of Cornish, not only s and notices.

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NEW CORNWALL

THE MAGAZINE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE THE INTERESTS OF CORNWALL AT HEART

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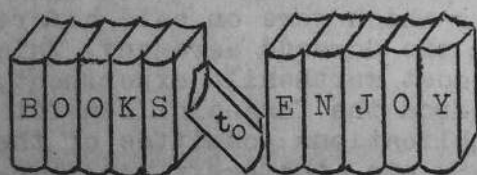
October - November 1958.

On 8th October Mr. Alan Gibson spoke on the West Regional programme "Round-Up" about the use of Cornish. He suggested that one way in which Cornishmen could use their language was in naming their houses, whether in Cornwall or outside. Such names, he said, were much better than the "Dunroamins" and the "Kosykots", and the London Cornish Association would be ready to supply suitable names to enquirers, (and so would any language bard of the Cornish Gorsedd, also). He also mentioned the Cornish language classes which are being organised by the London Cornish Association. Much more use could certainly be made of Cornish, not only in house and street names, but also in posters and notices.

The subject of the article in the Cornish Societies Series in this issue is unique. It is unique among Cornish Societies because it has not only social and cultural aims, but also 'political' and economic aims. Also it is unique among 'political societies' in being wholly for the service of Cornwall. NEW CORNWALL is open to any seriously-held Cornish views and would welcome discussion arising from this article.

We thank Dr. Ceinwen H. Thomas, lecturer at Cardiff University College, for her article on teaching through Welsh and the position of such teaching in Welsh Education to-day. Perhaps the success of the Welsh-medium primary schools with English-speaking children will encourage the beginning of Cornish classes for Cornish children. We also thank Miss Elizabeth Trewren for the first of her articles on contemporary Cornish artists who exemplify the Cornish spirit.

This issue, like the last, is larger than usual. Future issues will not necessarily have more than the normal eight pages. However, the next NEW CORNWALL will be a special enlarged Christmas and New Year issue.



THE LAST OF THE IRISH R.M.'S by SIR CHRISTOPHER LYNCH-ROBINSON BT. (Cassells).

This book was written in 1950 to show "the true facts of the origins, background, life and adventures of a real Irish R.M. - and the last of his ilk." In a sense it provides a fitting comparison to Ross and

Somerville's fictitious and humorous "The Irish R.M." written many years before. Sir Christopher Lynch-Robinson, an Irishman, a barrister, is not only concerned with amusing incidents, though much of the book is very funny; he shows the gamut of his experience of tragedy and drama as well as humour. Rarely have I read a book by an Irishman which expresses so clearly the opposing factions of Catholic and Protestant, North and South, Sinn Fein and Black and Tan. While he does not shirk blame where it is due, he does point out the intolerable provocation suffered by the Irish in many bitter quarrels. Above all, whatever his criticisms, Sir Christopher is always proud of his own Irish blood.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

* 1959 CORNISH CALENDAR *

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CELTIC CONGRESS

On Saturday 27th September the Cornish Branch of the Celtic Congress held its Annual General Meeting at the County Museum, Truro. The President of the Branch, Mr. Morton Nance, took the chair for the business meeting. The officers and committee were re-elected and Miss Petchey, Miss Mills, Mr. R. Gendall and Mr. Lyne were added to the committee. Mr. Chetwood-Aiken on behalf of Mr. Jennings, read the Treasurer's Report, and Miss Humphris read a report on the Congress in the Isle of Man at Easter.

The meeting continued with three lectures under the chairmanship of the Rev. D. R. Evans, Branch Chairman.

Mr. Percival Rogers, who is a member of The Breton Association and has been a frequent visitor to Brittany, summarised the history of Brittany, from prehistoric times, through the Celtic settlements, the independent Duchy, later weakened by civil war and annexed by the French king, to the abolition of the "States of Brittany" (Breton Parliament) in the French Revolution. He described Breton life and culture which are still deeply Celtic and religious. He praised the Breton character and emphasised the close relationship of Brittany and the Bretons to Cornwall and Cornish.

Mr. R. G. Jenkin, International Secretary, first said a little about the history, aims and purposes of The Celtic Congress. He then gave an account of some of the similarities between Cornwall and the Isle of Man and of some ways in which they have influenced one another.

Mr. P. Pool spoke about his research into the Penhelig Manuscript which is a contemporary account of the rights of the Arundel family in the Hundred of Penwith at the beginning of the 16th century. The Hundred of Penwith was unique among the nine Hundreds of Cornwall in not being under the control of the Duchy officers. The Arundels of Lanhearne controlled Penwith as Lords of the Manor of Connerton, the former Royal Manor, which perhaps succeeded the capital of King Teudar, who ruled that area in the Age of the Saints.

THE 1958 GORSEDDAT PERRAN ROUND

Perran Round, like Castle Dore, provides an ideal setting for the Cornish Gorsedd, for the enclosed space concentrates the attention of the audience on the central dramatic scene. As in the Miracle Plays of Tudor Cornwall, the audience looks down on a pageantry, colourful and stirring.

This year, as well as press reporters and photographers, there were representatives from B.B.C. Television and from the West and Wales Branch of I.T.V. Many Welshmen watching the programme must have been moved by the similarity of the Welsh and Cornish Gorsedds, and for exiled Cornishmen, perhaps the scene revived in their minds the strangeness and beauty of one of our traditional Cornish customs.

The ceremony took its customary form with the cry of "Peace", the offering of the fruits of the earth to the Grand Bard, and the swearing, on the sword of Arthur, of fealty to Cornwall by the assembled bards. Several new bards were initiated, but none by examination in the language, which is unusual. Let us hope that there will be several new Language Bards next year. There were speeches by the Rev. Mr. Lane-Davies, on the purpose of the Gorsedd, and by Father Dantec, who brought greetings from the Breton Gorsedd. The Gorsedd Shield for Music was presented to the Treviscoe Male Voice Choir for their work at the Llangollen International Eisteddfod. For the first time for several years, there was a stall of Cornish books which were on sale before and after the Gorsedd ceremony. This proved a most worthwhile experiment, as apart from the financial benefit to the Publications Committee of the Fed. O.C.S. etc. the books were tangible proof of interest in Cornish which many people now have. Of the books sold, the greatest number were of "The Story of the Cornish Language, its Extinction and Revival". I hope that this stall will be carried on at future Gorsedds, and that the books will also be taken to the Gorsedd tea, for the Bards themselves had little opportunity to look at them. In the evening was the annual Gorsedd Concert, and on Sunday the Service of Evensong in Cornish was at Perranzabuloe. The singing in Cornish was excellently led by the Perranporth choir.

PETER LANYON

 contemporary Cornish artists, but the link between the ancient Cornish craftsman and the contemporary is close. By looking at the medieval work, one realises how strong is the continuity of the regional tradition, how the seemingly revolutionary artist is true to the spirit of that tradition. The recently published picture book CORNISH HISTORIC CHURCHES brings out this connection most forcibly. It serves as an excellent introduction to the study of modern Cornish art. The basic qualities of what one might to-day call the Cornish style are to be seen, already formed, in these magnificent photographs.

The Cornish artists who worked in the churches used an international idiom, common to medieval Europe. But this they freely interpreted in terms of their intractable local materials - granite, elvan, cataclews and in terms of their own direct and bold native feeling. The mask-like heads of their Romanesque fonts have something of the primitive force, the awe-inspiring quality of ancient Celtic art. Their wall-paintings, lacking the sophisticated elegance of other regions, in their very plainness and the sweep of their simple lines, show something of the abstract linear sensibility of the La Tène. It is an art, whatever its date, characterised by an intensity of feeling, a ruggedness completely different from the elegance of some English Gothic.

This bold and forceful quality in Cornish medieval art has a direct link with the work of the best Cornish artists of to-day. Celtic art has never been a realistic style, but its uncompromising and sometimes austere spirit has always been leavened with the humanity of local feeling. The Cornish craftsmen decorated their churches with familiar local objects and bench ends give the Gospel story in Cornish imagery. Modern Cornish art, at once austere and lyric, preserves this essentially local imagery and, like its predecessor, is the product of an international tradition, interpreted in a truly regional way.

One of the nearest in spirit to the medieval Cornish artists is the painter Peter Lanyon. His work emphasises the continuity between the image-making quality of the Cornish craftsman and modern art, the continuing idiom of regional style, re-interpreted in a twentieth century guise. Peter Lanyon, born in 1918 of an ancient West Cornish family settled at St. Ives, has been brought up in the Penwith peninsula and lived most of his life there - save for time away for education, art school training, and war service (partly in the desert) with the R.A.F. He has spent some time abroad, in Italy with an Italian Government scholarship, and in New York, where he had a one-man show. His excursions into Wiltshire when teaching at the Bath Academy of Art, as well as those more exotic experiences abroad, have thrown his Cornish experience into relief, but West Penwith remains his primary inspiration.

At every period of Peter Lanyon's development the regional inspiration has been apparent. Trained in the Euston Road school, his very early work has a lucid realism. A harbour scene of boats tied up in still water at St. Ives, in its feeling for the oily smoothness of a tranquil sea has something of the sensibility to silvery light, the feeling for the moods of the sea of the early Newlyn school.

This tentative early style, however, was followed by a complete change. Lanyon became involved with the bony structure of the country. He became preoccupied with rock textures and shapes and colours. The large bold shapes of these rock pictures, their feeling for stone, remind one of ancient Cornish art; the spiralled granite crosses, the

(Continued on page 6)

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(4)

Dear Sir and Madam,

I was interested in the report on unemployment in Cornwall. It amazed me that our so-called leaders, governors or what have you, people in little authority, could be so blind to the actual facts. The County looks for more light industries, and in order to persuade firms, asserts the large pool of "women and girls" available in each part. So we get the fantastic situation of men out of work, unable to find work of any kind having to be supported by their wives, and employers every year bringing in from outside hundreds of women and girls to fill the seasonal jobs in the catering trade during the summer! It is true that new industries would almost certainly have to be 'light' but at least they should aim at employing men and youths.

There is more than enough work for women. No wonder the morale of the nation and its spiritual life are so low when there is, and can be, no basic home life in which to build up the necessary stability of character and feeling of security and love. Without these the seven deadly sins (and others) flourish like weeds and the virtues are slowly strangled. There can be no basic home life as long as women fail to realise that they are complementary to men and have a separate and different life to lead. This, for married women, has to do with the making of a home and the building up of a child's character in the home, and not leaving this duty to strangers.

This loss of early love and security and mother's care has already done a great deal of damage to the psyches of the younger generation. Nursery schools are no substitute. This worship of mammon which drives young mothers out to work to add to the family exchequer in order to cover liabilities incurred on the 'never-never' is a backward movement in the spiritual progress of the world. Contentment is never found that way, only unrest and misery. Look at the faces of a crowd to-day!

Dheugh-why yn lel,

MORGAR

DON'T BE CONTENT WITH ANY
THING SEND HER or HIM THE
1959 CORNISH CALENDAR!

COMMENTS ON ...

"BARDIC ALE"

'First "Cornish Bard" labels on butter and on milk bottles, then "Bardic Ale" labels on beer. What will come next? At this rate the Gorsedd will become a walking advertisement.'

J.R.

'I have not seen the "Bardic Ale" label, but I think this use is not bad. However, I believe courtesy requires people to tell the bards of their wish to print these things.'

H.M.

(Editor's translation of the original Cornish)

'In my opinion, the use of a Bard on a beer-label is a lapse from good taste. It offends against the very spirit of the Gorsedd, which is a spirit of disinterested service to Cornwall.'

'Shame on us, were we willing to allow our symbolic Bard to act as a brewer's tout! It is difficult to credit that a Cornishman could have had such an idea, how Cornish is the management of the firm concerned? In any case, they have no sense of history. Beer was never a typical Celtic drink - it was the Saxon's gift to Britain!

'I myself like good beer, but there are still many tee-totallers in Cornwall, and their point of view is an additional argument against the label. Let us protect and respect every symbol of the Gorsedd, even to a point that may seem, to outsiders, an exaggeration. If we do not do this we shall be helping to doom the "Cornish Revival" to an inglorious end.'

E.O.

'The Royal Family may not like "princess" Brand tinned foods or the Clergy various brands of tobacco, etc., but what does it matter? Have we lost anything? At least the term "Bard" is accepted as something of value.'

Dear Sir and Madam,

Did you know that several Cornishmen are commemorated at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, for having helped to build it?

The Chief Smith was John Treilian, the Chief Mason was Henry Jenyns and another mason was John Jenyns. They were working at various dates between 1473 and 1506.

I noted this on a recent visit to Windsor.

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EDUCATION IN WELSH

As a fellow Celt, I take pleasure in the brave efforts to restore Cornwall's historic language as a living speech. It is a sure instinct that leads people to do so, for no community can realise its potentialities and make its contribution to mankind if it abandons its own historic language and culture.

We are coming to realise in Wales that the loss of its language means the annihilation of the nation and, conversely, that "the restoration of its historic language is the restoration of the soul of the nation", for its language is a nation's memory and in losing its language it loses its living contact with its own past. We have had ample experience of the serious cultural deterioration that the individual and the community suffer when the native language disappears. As Henri de Man says: "one who becomes uprooted from the cultural soil of his own nation does not thereby become an apostle of world culture, for he is renouncing the essential starting-point of all culture". A movement is therefore under way in Wales, particularly in the sphere of education, to arrest the decay of the language and to restore it where it has disappeared.

In the past, the State schools have been the main instruments of the destruction of Welsh. The 1944 Education Act gave Welsh people, for the first time, an opportunity of establishing special Welsh-medium schools within the state system. Their prototype was a private primary school established at Aberystwyth in 1939 with seven pupils. Its success was so spectacular that parents' associations have been formed in many Anglicised areas to found similar schools under Local Education Authorities. The original school itself is now under an L.E.A. and numbers 215 pupils. There are now 34 such schools and their local parents' associations are affiliated to the national body "The Welsh Schools' Parents Association" which seeks to stimulate the founding of still more schools. In many cases, these schools were formed in the teeth of opposition from the L.E.A., and the parents themselves bore the total cost, including the teacher's salary, for the first year or two.

Usually only Welsh-speaking children may enter these schools but the desire of English-speaking parents to educate their children in Welsh has led to the setting up of nursery schools for the 3 to 4 year olds. These are often held one or two mornings a week and run by voluntary teachers, usually married women, prepared to sacrifice for the cause. Both Welsh and English speakers are accepted here, but Welsh is the only medium and in a year's time the small English speakers know enough Welsh to permit them to enter the Welsh School.

The latest step in the spread of the Welsh-medium school has been taken outside Wales, for the London C.C. Education Authority has agreed to the formation of Welsh-medium classes in its schools wherever there is a demand. The first class has already been formed.

The Welsh Department of the Ministry of Education has long urged the use of Welsh as a medium in the Welsh-speaking areas and the language is now fairly widespread as a medium in these parts. In 1953 a Report by the Council of Education advocated a bilingual policy of education for Wales, which was adopted by the Welsh Department. Several L.E.A.s, including the important Glamorgan Education Authority, have accepted the Ministry's bilingual policy and have appointed Language Organisers to carry it out. Flintshire, a much Anglicised county on the English border, is particularly progressive in carrying out this policy and has recently opened at Rhyl the first Welsh-medium Grammar School in Wales.

Two Training Colleges now offer courses taught in Welsh and the University of Wales is about to follow suit on a small scale, under pressure of the agitations for a Welsh-medium University College. The

(continued on page 8)

A CORNISH ARTIST: PETER LANYON. (cont. from page 3)

simple large shapes of the figures on the fonts. The large vertical canvas CAPE FAMILY (1949) is typical of this period. In the centre there are mysterious monolithic figures in a shaft of stone, like miners descending in a cage. The stone is delicate in colour, grading to a warm dove-like grey, but the painting suggests the texture of stone, hard and cold. In this phase, when the cold glitter of rocks was only softened by the blue green foil of the sea, there is one painting which has a particularly tender living feeling. This is GENERATION (1949), a small painting of a female shape, a body simplified until it is little more than a symbol but, in some magical way, quickened with life.

The stone paintings had been monolithic, with the stillness of granite itself. GENERATION was instinct with life and movement. Work that Lanyon is doing now follows this trend. It has something of the breadth and simplicity of the wall-paintings in Cornish churches. He has done with analysing the bone structure of the landscape, now he sees it in movement, as if it were alive. Imprecise in the delineation of natural form, these paintings are bound together by his strong black line, seemingly at random, but defining the composition and its rhythms. As in most good painting, the full effect is not revealed at once. At first there is only an arbitrary pattern of typical Cornish colour, turf green, mud brown, granite greys and blacks bound by silver green or blue dark sea. Then suddenly the painting takes shape, the pattern loses its flatness, the colours define shapes, the linking rhythms of the picture become apparent. BOJEWYAN FARMS (1952) is a particularly good example of this.

These paintings, instinct with a sense of the living place, are yet without human life. One shares with the artist a sense of moving over the landscape at speed, as though looking at it from an aircraft, or rushing through it in a

fast car. It is significant that Lanyon's experience in the R.A.F. has left him with a relish for speed. There is, indeed, human participation in these pictures in a very contemporary sense, but few humans appear in the pictures themselves.

Few humans did appear; indeed, some of Lanyon's work seemed to be getting near in feeling to the automatic "organic" abstraction of certain American artists. But his most recent paintings demonstrate a new concern with humanity, and not only with humanity. THE CRUCIFIXION the Contemporary Art Exhibition of Religious Themes at the Tate brings us back to the medieval Cornishman again, the artist at work in the church. This picture, with its cold blues, deep mourning greys and black seems little less abstract than his usual paintings, but it has an eloquent feeling. A preliminary study for it, MOURNER AT THE FOOT OF THE CROSS, is, however, straight life drawing, solid and vigorous, expressionist in feeling, a hunched female figure, with black hair spread in the whirling disarray of woe. Other life drawings of 1957 have the same immediacy and life as Lanyon's landscape drawings. Cornish landscape, human body, alike to him partake of the Divine.

ELIZABETH TREWREN

"The Christians of the world are the radiance of God"

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
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A
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MEBYON KERNOW (SONS OF CORNWALL)

Mebyon Kernow, (or M.K., as it is popularly known) was formed in 1950 at Redruth. Miss Helena Charles was the first chairman and organiser of the movement and for six years she did a tremendous amount of work. When she left Cornwall to work part of the year in London M.K. became somewhat inactive for a time but eventually, after some reorganisation by enthusiastic members, a fresh committee elected a new chairman and interest was revived in M.K.'s work. Now M.K. is again expanding, with new members and new spheres of activity and local groups are being formed to unite and cater for the rather scattered membership.

The aims of M.K. are numerous, but it is best to quote them in full in order that some misconceptions may be removed.

- (1) The recognition of the Celtic character of Cornwall and its right to self-government in domestic affairs in a Federated United Kingdom.
- (2) To study local conditions and attempt to remedy any that may be prejudicial to the best interests of Cornwall by the creation of public opinion or other appropriate means.
- (3) To foster the Cornish language and literature.
- (4) To encourage the study of Cornish history from a Cornish point of view.
- (5) To publish pamphlets, broadsheets, articles and letters in the Press whenever possible putting forward the foregoing aims.
- (6) To arrange concerts and entertainments with a Cornish Celtic flavour through which these aims can be further advanced.
- (7) To co-operate, as far as may be practicable, with similar organisations in other countries, and with the Federal Union of European Nationalities (F.U.E.N.)
- (8) To co-operate with all societies concerned with preserving the character of Cornwall.
- (9) To press that, other factors being equal, Cornish men and women should have preference in appointments to Cornish jobs.

The only aim with which it is felt some Cornish people may disagree is the first one, as most of the other aims are common to a number of Cornish societies. M.K. feel, however, that only by demanding a measure of self-government in domestic affairs will Cornwall be saved from the deliberate ironing-out of individualism which seems so often to be the policy of Whitehall. Professor Kohr said in "the Breakdown of Nations" that too great a size was a concomitant of world destruction and the small nations must be preserved in order to cancel out mass movements such as communism. Cornwall, after all, has claims to nationhood similar to those of Wales, Scotland or Man.

The work of M.K. has been hindered by scattered membership, for with the true Cornish pioneering spirit, enthusiasts have been as far away as New Zealand and Rhodesia. Many members have had to work in England and it is difficult to support a society actively from a distance. However, several have recently returned to Cornwall and local groups of M.K. are proving useful. Much of the work of M.K. is done through personal contact, letters to the Press, support of causes which further M.K. aims, and resistance to anything which might harm the spirit of Cornwall. The chief value of the movement is in making Cornish people aware of their Cornishness and proud of it, for Cornwall has been so diluted by new residents from up-country that unfortunately this is necessary. One of the practical achievements of M.K. is organising the production of a very attractive Cornish Calendar for each of the last four years.

Membership of M.K. is open to Cornish people who accept its aims and have been proposed and seconded and accepted for membership by the Committee acting on behalf of the Annual General Meeting.

OFFICERS: Chairman: Major C. H. Beer. Treasurer: Mr. G. P. White.
Secretaries: Mr. K. O. Chetwood-Aiken, Sea View Cottage, Carbis
Mr. S. Fuller, 2 New St., Padstow. (Bay, St. Ives.

THE LOGAN ROCK

(8)

"The Logan Rock" was produced indoors in Cornwall for the first time at the end of September by the Cornish Opera Group. It is disappointing that the audiences in the St. Ives Guildhall were small, on the whole, as this courageous venture deserved success.

Inglis Gundry's opera is based on one of William Bottrell's folktales of Lands End. The story tells of two giants, Uncle Dan and the Giant of Maen, and of Uncle Dan's nagging wife, An Venna. On the advice of An Maggy, the local Wise Woman, An Venna, who is childless, kidnaps one of the Giant of Maen's numerous children, Meppyk Mere. Rivalry between husband and wife for the affections of the child merely add to their disagreements, however. The wife wins the child and forgets all about her husband. Uncle Dan complains, and in a fit of rage An Venna kills him. She and Meppyk Mere are frozen with horror at his death and all three fall to the ground. The Wise Woman appears with a magic phial, (rather like the Doctor in 'Saint George and the Turkish Knight') and miraculously revives the three 'corpses'. They all join "Cornish Witches Ltd" as a form of insurance against any further troubles and all ends happily.

With this tale, a mixture of traditional and contemporary, Inglis Gundry weaves his opera. The music is fresh and full of movement, and the leading characters sang difficult parts well. Dorothy Irving (An Venna) was especially good and the other characters ably supported her. The orchestra was well rehearsed by Stuart Collins and fully responsive to him.

As in many operas the story was held up by the musical digressions, but as the music was so satisfying in itself, the audience did not object. The main criticism was of the lack of action on the part of the chorus, who, though they sang well, mostly stood stiffly in two rows and obviously eyed the conductor's baton. The dancers provided the movement that the chorus lacked, and one would have liked to have seen more of them.

AN KELGH KELTEK The Celtic Correspondence Circle. The new address of the Organiser is:- Miss J.E.Petchey, Goonlaze House, Peterville, SAINT AGNES, Cwll.

B*O*O*K*S T*O E*N*J*O*Y (from P.1)

CORNWALL'S HISTORIC CHURCHES

edited by Lt. Col. Norman Colville, with a foreword by Ralph Edwards.

This book is published in order that the Cornwall Historic Churches Trust may appeal to the public for funds to preserve some fine old Cornish churches, where the parishoners are unable to raise all the necessary funds themselves. The introduction is so condensed that the background of Cornish history seems rather confusing to the layman. However, there are some superb photographs, with adequate architectural notes. For this reason, the book is well worth buying, for the illustrations stimulate one to begin a pilgrimage to those churches one has never previously visited. How many small churches there are in Cornwall, with features of outstanding architectural interest. (copies may be obtained from Mr. J. Pearce, Hon. Secretary Cornwall Historic Churches Trust, 'Gwendroc', T R U R O, Cornwall. 2/6

E d u c a t i o n i n W e l s h (Continued from page 5)

weak link in the chain is the Grammar School, which, even in the thoroughly Welsh districts, is still firmly English in speech and bias.

But Flintshire with its Welsh Grammar School has led the way and Breconshire has made provision at Ystradgynlais to teach several subjects through Welsh.

Much remains to be done to re-educate our people on the importance of the native tongue, to clean out the effects of the long period of anti-Welsh propaganda and to nullify the hostility still too apparent among some of those concerned with education. But a truly national system of education, giving its rightful place to the national language, has begun to take shape and the new Welsh schools have already silenced all criticism by the excellence of their work.

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From:

The Editor

16 Trevu Road

CAMBORNE, Cornwall

AN LEF KERNEWEK

CORNISH IN LANCASHIRE?

In the Redruth Parish Magazine for July there was an article on links between Cornwall and Lancashire. It mentioned an article in The Manchester Guardian which quoted from the 'Diary of William Fleming'. Fleming was a farmer who lived at Rowe Head in Pennington Parish, North Lancashire, and his diary was published in the Transactions of the Cumberland Archaeological Society for 1942. The entry for January 19th 1849 is as follows: "Ben Nicholas's Wife was confined of a son. They are Cornwall people. Her sister came from Cornwall to nurse her, and had the greatest difficulty in finding her destination, indeed she was completely at a standstill in Liverpool, as she could not speak one word of English. But a Clerk seeing the predicament she was in sought out her luggage which being directed - Bn. Nicholas, Crossamoor, Pennington, Ulverstan - conducted her to the right train and gave directions for her further disposal when the train stayed at Lancaster, from whence she came by coach to Ulverstan where again her gabbling tongue was no more understood than the cackling of a flock of geese (which in my opinion it much resembled) but here as at Liverpool the silent Trunk did more than all the Welsh she was mistress of."

The article in The Manchester Guardian went on to say 'The village of Swarthmoor, which is in Pennington Parish, was originally a settlement of Cornish miners, who spoke little or no English'.

There are two points of interest here. If literally true it would mean that there were monoglot Cornish speakers two generations after the commonly accepted date, and also that a Lancashire farmer could recognise a similarity between Cornish and Welsh. However, he may have been using 'Welsh' in its original Anglo-Saxon meaning of a 'foreign' tongue, and Mr. Morton Nance is of the opinion that it was the woman's broad Cornish dialect of English which was unrecognisable to the farmer, who had his own variety of English. At this distance of time it is impossible for any check to be made on the accuracy of William Fleming's observations.

It is true that Cornish miners went to the mining districts of the north and formed settlements almost

wholly Cornish, as they did in Wales where, for instance, the village of Rhandirmwyn is supposed to be almost wholly Cornish by descent though now Welsh-speaking.

+++ IS CARN BREA ++++++ +-----+ THREATENED?

There have been several comments by the husband of the new owner of Carn Brea, on his proposed plans for the Carn. All, whether on the West of England News, or in the Press, have seriously perturbed me.

Mr. Hill has said he hopes to 'develop' Carn Brea by putting seats and lawns round the castle and by bringing coaches up to the top when the rough road from Carn Kye has been improved. He probably visualises the coach companies running trips to the top of the Carn and disgorging their passengers to visit the castle which he says he will decorate with a few antiques! Perhaps the project might have a financially rosy side for Mr. Hill, but what of the Carn and of the inhabitants of Camborne and Redruth who traditionally regard it as their own?

I can foresee several imminent dangers:

Commercialisation of a spot where natural and unspoilt beauty is the chief asset.

Destruction of the character of the Carn by making it accessible to those who will not use it properly. After all, it is a paradise for archaeologists or naturalists, and for those children and adults who revel in its untamed character.

Litter - Look at the dreadful warning of Land's End. Is Mr. Hill prepared to keep the Carn litter-free when myriads of 'trippers' descend each day, and will he stop them from defacing the castle, the wishing well, and the monument? I do not see how one man could possibly do it.

I hope Camborne and Redruth Old Cornwall Societies, the Cornish Branch of the C.P.R.E., and the Town and Country Planning Committee for Cornwall will all keep a wary eye on these 'developments'.

ANN JENKIN

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AND



(The views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors.)

OUTLANDISH NAMES.

It was recently suggested that roads on a new housing estate in Derbyshire should be named after Tressillian, Cadgwith, Portreath, and Pentewan. The local parish council rejected these Cornish names because they were difficult to spell and foreign-sounding. Quite right too! It would be as well if, in Cornwall, local authorities rejected names that had no local associations and insisted on good Cornish names. Some authorities have a good record in this matter, others seem to go out of their way to choose non-Cornish names.

DELIBERATE DISCRIMINATION?

One would think that the South Welsh ports, such as Cardiff, would be equally as convenient as Liverpool and London for the export of goods from the Midlands to all parts of the world. The differences in distance are negligible, for Birmingham is 89 miles from Liverpool, 107 from Cardiff, and 110 from London. Yet Mr. Noel Williams in the September issue of *The Welsh Nation* uncovered some amazing figures. Thus the rail charges on a ton of metal tubes sent from Birmingham are 65s.2d. to London and 82s.5d. for the shorter distance to Cardiff. Furthermore, the portage and wharfage charges at London are included in the rail charges and the only extra charge is a Port Rate of 4/6d, whereas at Cardiff the shipper has to pay 14/8d. for portage and 4/5³/₄d. for wharfage. Cars exported from Birmingham cost 83s. per ton at Liverpool, 93/11d. per ton at London and 175/9d. per ton at Cardiff. Indeed, due to discriminatory port charges, it is cheaper to export goods manufactured in Wales through non-Welsh ports. Surely a nationalised transport system should be equitable in its charges.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN IRELAND

Two American oil companies have approached the Irish Government about making a preliminary survey of oil and natural gas deposits. The Irish Government is prepared to take a share in this survey and further

discussions will take place in November. In the middle of October a copper mine was opened at Avoca, where mining was abandoned a century ago. This has been brought about by Canadian capital and at full capacity will produce 56,000 tons of copper and 120,000 tons of sulphur a year.

Scotland has a small oil industry from shale oil deposits, but, like Cornish tin mining, it is almost strangled by unimaginative tax policies imposed in London. Perhaps a wiser policy would attract capital to Cornwall and Scotland.

ATTACK ON WELSH.

Lord Raglan, descendant of the Plantagenet kings, is Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, where his family have been leading figures in the attempt to transfer Monmouthshire from Wales to England. Now that this has been halted he looks for new fields to Anglicise. Writing in the newly revived magazine "WALES", he attacks the Welsh language, saying it will be a happy day for Wales when Welsh is dead - a very old-fashioned attitude. He supposes most Welsh speakers to be illiterate or semi-literate - but literacy does not mean the ability to read and write English but the ability to read and write in any language. Such a farrago of misinformation is dangerous only in its effect on equally ignorant Englishmen. Fortunately, Englishmen with any knowledge of Wales know better.

Keidrych Rhys, editor of "WALES", though not agreeing with Lord Raglan, will doubtless be pleased by the publicity the onslaught will provoke. "WALES" previously appeared in the '40s and was an excellent magazine.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

A recent archaeological discovery in the Shetlands has been hailed as the greatest find since Sutton Hoo. The finds, which seem to date from the 8th century A.D., include twelve brooches, seven bowls and a sword pommel, all with excellent Celtic decoration.

PASCO TREVYHAN

6/- P.A.
NEW

Vol. 7 No. 1
CORNWALL

Christmas and New Year Issue



NADELEK LOWEN RE GAS BO
HA BLEDHEN NOWETH DA

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND A GOOD NEW YEAR
NADELEK LOWEN HA BLEDHEN NOWETH DA
NADOLIG LLAWEN A BLWYDDYN NEWYDD DDA
NEDELEG LAOUEN HA BLOAVEZH NEVEZ MAT
NOLLAIG SHONA AGUS AITHBHLIAIN FE MHAISE
NOLLAIG CHRIDHEIL AGUS BLIADHNA UR AGHMHAR
NOLLICK GHENMAL AS BLEIN FEER VIE
JOYEUX NOEL ET BONNE ANNEE

TO ALL OUR READERS.

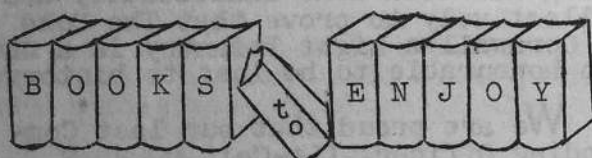
A SECOND MILESTONE

With this issue we begin our third year of editorship. Once again, it is time to look back over the past year and forward into the future. This time last year, we were able to report that the number of subscribers had risen by one fifth; now we are happy to say that our circulation has risen since then by one third. This is a great encouragement to us, as we feel we are supplying a need. We thank our readers for their support, and hope that during 1959, their numbers will be doubled. Help us to achieve this; introduce "New Cornwall" to your friends. With more subscribers New Cornwall can continue to grow bigger and better.

During 1958, some issues have been bigger than the normal eight pages. From time to time, we hope to have more enlarged issues, and to introduce some illustrations. We shall be very glad to hear from readers which articles they found interesting, and to hear suggestions for future articles. New Cornwall provides a forum in which many different opinions can be expressed and discussed. Free discussion of present conditions and events in Cornwall lay the best foundations for future developments. We believe that plans for such developments must take account of present conditions and also of the continuing traditions of Cornish life. Furthermore, Cornwall does not exist in a vacuum. She must be viewed in relation to her sister Celtic countries, to England and to the world, so that we can learn from others.

We thank Miss Mills for the special cover design, Lt. Col. D. Tyacke, O.B.E. and Major J. Weiner for the article on the D.C.L.I. and its future, Mr. J. M. St. Aubyn for his assistance with the article on the London Cornish Association, and Miss Elizabeth Trewren for the second in her series of articles on Cornish artists. We are very grateful to these and to all our contributors during the year. We should find it difficult to continue without their able and willing help. We are also very grateful to the Tre Pol Pen Duplicating Service to whose care we owe the pleasant appearance of the magazine.

THE EDITORS.



TRE, POL AND PEN. THE CORNISH ANNUAL

Thirty years ago, in 1928, a Cornish Annual was produced under the aegis of the London Cornish Association. It was edited by the Cornish historian, Charles Henderson and Trelawney Roberts, Chair-

man of the London Cornish Literary Committee, and it was dedicated to Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, now the Duke of Windsor. The annual followed thirty years after the old Cornish Magazine edited by 'Q'. It was an attempt to unite, once a year, Cornishmen wherever they might be. The articles were written by many of the great Cornishmen of the time: 'Q', Mark Guy Pearse, Canon Doble, J.C.Tregarthen, etc., and the literary standard was high and the material varied. It is a great pity that there were no successors to this magnificent volume.

DON'T FORGET THE DIVER by C.A.Chard (CHAMBERS) A book which should be enjoyed by all Cornish people and indeed by a wider public, C.A.Chard's life-story is told with a humility and courage which is very appealing. Plenty of adventure, both off Cornish shores and in other parts of the British Isles, and plenty of humour, too.

THE ROUGH TRACK by Linda Boscawen (HODDER & STOUGHTON) A light novel, fine for Christmas reading, by a Cornish author. She describes the reactions of the members of a London amateur film company to Cornwall and the Cornish, as they film a history of Cornwall. Linda Boscawen portrays well the contrast between the two groups, and the effect that all-important element, Cornish weather, has on the action.

NEW CORNWALL

The magazine for those who have the interests of Cornwall at heart
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D. C. L. J.

: A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE DUKE
 : OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY
 : AND OF ITS COMING AMALGAMATION

The First Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry owes its origin to Colonel Edward Fox who, in 1702, raised the Regiment known as Fox's Marines for service in the War of the Spanish Succession. After serving with distinction until the Treaty of Utrecht, which ended the war, it was disbanded in 1713. It was re-instated in 1715 as the 32nd Regiment of Foot. In 1782, the name was changed to the 32nd (Cornwall) Regiment which, after the gallant Defence of LUCKNOW in 1857, was awarded the honour of Light Infantry. Meantime, the 57th Regiment of Foot was raised in 1741 by Colonel Price; its number was changed to 46th in 1748 and it was given the name of 46th (South Devonshire) Regiment in 1782.

In 1881, the 32nd, 46th, and Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia (The Duke of Cornwall's Own) were combined to become the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions of The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and to these were added two Volunteer Units as the 4th and 5th Battalions of the Regiment.

During more than 250 years, the Regiment has fought with distinction in many campaigns and carries upon its Colours more than forty Battle Honours; among them, to name but four, are LUCKNOW, WATERLOO, PASSCHENDAELE and N.W. EUROPE. With only a few lines in which to write of the Regiment we must refer our readers to the final issue of our Regimental Magazine, 'ONE AND ALL', for more of the history of the defence of Lucknow, the main Battle Honour of the First Battalion.

The Somerset Light Infantry was formerly the 13th Regiment of Foot and carries as part of its title "Prince Albert's Own", with JELLAHABAD as its principal Battle Honour. Its history and traditions are not dissimilar from our own.

Re-organisation of the Services has made it necessary to reduce the number of Infantry Battalions by eighteen, and among the amalgamations involved is that of our Regiment with the Somerset Light Infantry. Since this has to be, we could not ourselves have chosen better comrades-in-arms than our friends of the old-

est Light Infantry Regiment. We think that for them, as for us, the loss of our separate identities has not been easy to accept but, as loyal soldiers of the Queen, they look back, as we do, on a famous name and history for inspiration and are determined to go forward to an even more illustrious future in equal partnership.

We expect much of the Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry, as the new Regiment will be known. The name of The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry is, however, still to be retained as the title of the 4th/5th Territorial Battalion of the Regiment, with its recruits drawn from men living in the Duchy.

We are sure that the thoughts and feelings of all Old Comrades and serving members of the Regiment on the forthcoming amalgamation are shared by the people of Cornwall, whose interest and appreciation have made us so proud of our status down the ages, and never more so than during our celebrations of the Centenary of the Defence of LUCKNOW which took place in CORNWALL in 1957.

We believe that Cornishmen everywhere, both by birth, and by adoption into The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, will understand that everything has been done individually and collectively to prove that The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry is a name too honourable to be lost to history.

We are proud that our last Commanding Officer, (Lt-Col. D. N. H. TYACKE, O.B.E.) and last Regimental Sergeant-Major (WO 1 J. PASSMORE) are native Cornishmen, as are many others of all ranks now serving with the First Battalion in Europe. We believe that wherever the future Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry may serve, Cornish chivalry will never die, and the years will show that Cornish valour is still not wanting.

MAJOR J. WEINER.

H E D H Y U

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From:-

THE EDITOR,
 GORDAN COTTAGE,
 CARN MARTH
REDRUTH
 Kernow.

ALETHEA GARSTIN

+++++

The Newlyn painters went there because of the silvery sea light which gave everything a peculiar radiance. Fascinated by its visual possibilities they took their easels out of doors and painted scenes from the lives of the Cornish fisher-folk. Though narrative, these pictures embodied still life - like the cottage window still geranium painted lovingly so many times by Edwin Harris and Stanhope Forbes - ; seascape in calm and storm - and here Tuke at his best had

a power equal to Boudin - ; landscape; and cottage interiors, all bathed in the characteristic West Penwith light. These stranger-painters depicted the life of the Cornish people, its tragedy as truthfully as its feasts, Frank Bramley's HOPELESS DAWN as well as Stanhope Forbes HEALTH OF THE BRIDE. They illustrated, fairly and honestly, a period that has gone with little trace, recent though it was. They themselves were assimilated, lived out their lives in Cornwall, married and had families, and some of their families became as the Cornish.

Norman Garstin (1847-1926) who settled at Newlyn and married there, was one of the original Newlyn painters and his daughter, Alethea Garstin, represents the Newlyn tradition in its modern form. The Garstins were Irish and therefore might be expected to graft themselves into the Cornish relatively easily. And this, indeed, has happened. Alethea Garstin is the most sensitive recorder of the Cornish scene working to-day. Working in the representational impressionist tradition bequeathed by Newlyn, but liberated from its narrative tradition, she reveals Cornish life in a series of small and brilliant paintings with the immediacy of snapshots.

She has the gift of understanding what is characteristic and catches with unerring art the silvery light of West Penwith.

Alethea Garstin was taught by her father and in his work the origin of her delicate sensibility can be seen. His beautiful large painting of Penzance Promenade, THE RAIN IT RAINETH EVERY DAY, with its intense observation of light effects, its colour, not only true, but placed for its effects with an unerring decorative sense, shows us what may be expected from his daughter. His small paintings, packed with purely visual delights are a foretaste of those of Alethea Garstin.

Norman Garstin was not the only influence on his daughter anymore than Cornwall was her only source of inspiration. He travelled a great deal - notably in South Africa with Cecil Rhodes, and in Morocco and Spain. Alethea Garstin has also travelled, but nearer Cornwall are her Celtic influences. She paints in Ireland - a brilliant picture of a ferry boat passing the Dublin Customs House appeared in the Newlyn Society of Artists Summer Exhibition this year - and she has been influenced by the work of Morland Lewis - a delicate atmospheric Irish painter, whose work, on a small scale like her own, had a wonderful luminous quality.

It is perhaps this cosmopolitan learning that gives her pictures their poignant quality. She is detached enough to select, she is not involved in the emotional overtones of the landscape as a purely native painter would be. With a brilliance learned under other skies she paints the Cornish scene with an affection felt for it as home. Her NEWBRIDGE CHAPEL is a typical example - the chapel, with its brownish stone, its white arched window, its attendant shiny milk churns and thin-branched trees decked untidily with ivy, is endearingly nostalgic. It has the character of so many Cornish chapels that an exile looking at it would feel immediately at home. And NEWBRIDGE CHAPEL shows many of the felicities of Alethea Garstin's painting - the autumnal stillness of the day suggested by the light that dazzles on the milk churns and gives the ivy that peculiar blueish tone of green which is a beauty of Cornish trees in winter; sensibility in drawing which makes the trees grow and the chapel sit solid and comfortable in its place; skill in composition which knits the painting into a satisfying whole. The colour, discreet and November grey when compared with some of her other work, is itself a pleasure.

(Continued on page 4.)

(continued from page 3)

Other paintings - a village band, a deserted level crossing, with the strong pattern of its big white gates, a regatta, which is a flutter of movement, a Penzance terrace baking in the summer sun, - share this quality. Nostalgic and exquisite, they capture a scene in its immediacy, so that its atmosphere can be kept, savoured again. The VILLAGE BAND at the Plymouth City Art Gallery shows that Alethea Garstin can people her landscapes. Light in tone, it catches the heat of the day the shine on the instruments, the dark clothes and the effort of the bandsmen. With the same delicate sensibility she can draw children and animals; with equal success paint a trembling fawn coloured whippet, or a shire mare and foal against the white tents and brilliant green grass of an agricultural show. But though her range of subject is wide, everything is seen on a small scale so that her painting is always domesticated, a private pleasure that can be enjoyed perhaps better in a house than in a gallery.

Alethea Garstin's work can be seen at the Royal West of England Academy, of which she is a member, and in Cornwall at the exhibitions of the Newlyn Society of Artists. She also exhibits regularly in London. ELIZABETH TREWREN.

3 MINING NEWS

At the end of September a two-day Symposium was held in London under the joint auspices of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy and the United Kingdom Metal Mining Association, to which the Cornish Mining Development Association is affiliated. The subject was "The future of non-ferrous metal mining in the United Kingdom.", and the attendance was about 250.

In a session under the chairmanship of F. Lyde Caunter, President of the Cornish Mining Development Association, Cornwall's case for consideration in any scheme for the revival of metal mining in Great Britain was put very effectively by the C.M.D. Assoc., Chairman, Mr. J. Trounson, and its Consulting Geologist, Dr. Hosking. Support was given by the Secretary, Mr. L. G. Brown and Mr. Donald Gill and Mr. Brian Llewellyn, both acknowledged mining experts. Mr. Bice Michell, Vice-

(cont. next column)

A UNIVERSITY FOR TRURO ?

In a recent survey carried out by the Geography Department of the University College of Swansea, under the leadership of Professor W.G.V. Balchin, 14 towns in Britain were suggested as centres for new universities or university colleges.

Possible centres were selected for several reasons, the most important being a sufficient population nearby, and the fact the area is isolated from other university centres. On this basis, Brighton, Weymouth, Plymouth and Truro were selected in the South-West.

The importance of this research is emphasized when it is known that by 1970 there will only be space for 136,000 of the potential 170,000 British students. This large number is due to the increase in the birth-rate, better living standards and therefore an increased demand for university education.

The idea of Truro as a university centre is one which appears particularly attractive to Cornishmen. Truro is an important centre of population, as well as being a Cathedral city, and an administrative headquarters for much of the work of the county. It is ideally situated geographically. It has always been a centre of education, from the days of the old Truro Grammar School or the Diocesan Training College to the present schools, both State and Independent which are found everywhere in Truro to-day, as well as the County Museum and Royal Institution of Cornwall.

On "Round-Up" recently, Professor Balchin was questioned by Derek Jones on the dangers of limited local sections of a community attending the same university. Professor Balchin pointed out that $\frac{1}{4}$ of the present students lived at home, and he did not feel that the proportion would rise. If there was a local and regional desire for a university and the right conditions, new universities would develop on their own lines and with their own individual attributes. Every university has some overseas students, and perhaps at Truro one could visualise a Chair of Celtic, with both Welsh and Breton students studying our own ancient language and literature.

ANN JENKIN.

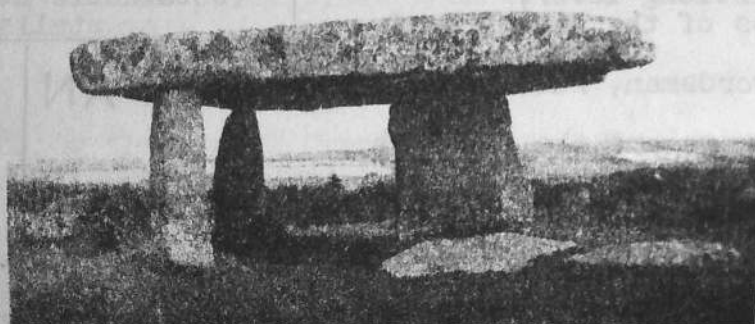
Principal of the Camborne School of Mines read a paper by Mr. A.K. Hamilton Jenkin. Mr. D. Marshall, M.P. for Bodmin also spoke. Altogether, Cornish mining problems were well to the fore.



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? XMAS QUIZ ?

(6)

C.H.R.I.S.T.M.A.S Q-?-U-?-I-?-Z
(Cont.)

1. What Cornishman was Mayor of Fal-mouth and a well-known deep-sea diver?
2. When was Nicky-Nan Night?
3. How far is it from Davidstow to Herodsfoot?
4. What Cornishman claimed 'a name perpetual, and a fame permanent and immortal'?
5. When was a team of Cornish wrest-lers seen at the London Palladium?
6. Where is Trystan's tombstone?
7. What Cornishman won the V.C. in the Crimea?
8. Where in Cornwall is a descendant of the Byzantine Emperors buried?
9. Who first performed a blood transfusion?
10. In what Cornish Church do the bench-ends show a jester, a crow-der, sword dancers, and a bag-piper?
11. Who spoke of herself as "A Stran-ger in the Midlands"?
12. What year was the Great Blizzard in the West?
13. Who was described as:- "Worldwide liberty's lifelong lover,
Lover no less of the strength of song,
Sea-king, swordsman, hater of wrong"
14. At what Vicarage are the chimneys copies of various church towers?
15. In what churchyard is the tallest Cornish cross found?
16. Who are the "Three Brothers of Grugith"?
17. Where in Cornwall did the inven-tor of Bath Olivers once live?
18. Who said, "I don't believe our Father meant for men to smoke. If He did, He'd have put a hole in the top of their heads, for tisn't no heavenly architect that'd leave the smoke go out front door."?
19. To what saints are the following churches dedicated. - St. Erth, Newlyn East, Lanlivery?
20. Where and what is the Halligye Fogou?
21. Which Cornish seaman was called "Old Dreadnought"?
22. What is a 'conkabell'?
23. What church in Cornwall has a glass fibre spire?
24. With what parts of Cornwall are the following associated:-
Giant Bolster, Tregeagle and the limpet shell, Duffy, Cruel Coppinger.
25. How much was a Cornish acre?
26. What famous event will Saltash commemorate next year?
27. What London church now has a pro-cessional cross made of Cornish tin?
28. Who was the last Duke of Corn-wall before the present Duke to bear the name Charles?
29. Who described St. Michael's Mount as follows:-
"Majestic Michael rises-he whose brow
Is crowned with castles, and
whose rocky sides
Are clad with dusky ivy"
30. What does 'kaolin' mean?
(Answers on page 8)

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(Cont. in next column)

THE LONDON CORNISH ASSOCIATION

In 1885, when Helston was merged into a Truro-Helston Division, the "Sitting Member" for Helston was Mr. Walter Molesworth St. Aubyn. His supporters confidently expected him to be elected for the enlarged constituency in the General Election of 1886. Certain Helston "boys" living in London determined to celebrate the event with a dinner. Mr. St. Aubyn consented to preside, so the date was fixed and arrangements completed. Alas, Mr. St. Aubyn lost his seat! The dinner had been ordered, so what was to be done? They consulted Mr. St. Aubyn who replied cheerily, "Have your dinner, boys, and trust to better luck next time." About twenty Helston men formed the company and spent such a jolly evening that Mr. St. Aubyn suggested that it should be made an Annual Dinner - and this was done.

In 1888 a Cornish Club was formed with Canon Shuttleworth as President. This Club organised concerts, but its activities gradually petered out. It was not until 1898 that the formation of a Cornish Association in London was firmly taken in hand. Mr. Cope and Mr. Carte put the matter before Canon Shuttleworth, who suggested it would be advisable to establish an Association on such a broad social basis as would appeal to all Cornish people and not to a section only - in other words, a non-political, non-sectarian Association, with influential people at the head to inspire confidence and men of known ability as officials, to ensure success. Canon Shuttleworth's next suggestion followed naturally - that the existing Dinner Committee be used as a nucleus for the County Association and this was precisely the aim of Mr. Cope and Mr. Carte. From this grew the London Cornish Association we know to-day.

Many changes have taken place since then but the basic aims of the Association remain the same:-

1. To promote fellowship and to foster goodwill among Cornish people in London by:-
 - (a) Continuing the Annual Cornish Dinner established in 1885.
 - (b) Arranging Social Gatherings.
 - (c) Encouraging Sport and Recreation.
 - (d) Any other means approved by the Council or by the Association at the Annual General Meeting.
2. Subject to the discretion of the Benevolent Fund Committee:-
 - (a) To assist and relieve Cornish Persons in London in distress.
 - (b) To benefit, assist, or relieve members of the Association who merit assistance or relief.
3. To stimulate interest in the history, antiquities, traditions and social conditions of Cornwall, and to aid approved movements in and connected with Cornwall.

The general idea of a social activity or recreation has altered, especially in the last twenty years. The once popular formal dances in evening dress have given way to more informal functions; lively Pasty Suppers have replaced the serious Whist Drives; and monthly rambles in the countryside have taken the place of the more sedate and highly organised outings to Virginia Water. The Association endeavours to cater for all ages and tastes, which is extremely difficult in these days of highly competitive entertainment in London. Many large firms provide free sporting and entertainment facilities for their employees, and there are such counter-attractions as Speedway and Television.

One important occasion is the annual Church Service, when the Bishop of Truro gives the address. This service is organised by the Association's Chaplain and is entirely undenominational. Another event is the Annual Dinner. This year one of the Vice-Presidents, Sir Den is Truscott was Lord Mayor of London and he and Lady Truscott attended the Dinner as Principal Guests.

The President of the Association is Sir Anthony Hawke, now the Common Serjeant and sitting as a judge at the Old Bailey. He is the son of Mr. Justice Hawke who was well-known for his sternness as a judge but who was a "Pillar of Wisdom" as President of the Association in the difficult years between the two World wars. The Association continues to prosper

(continued on page 8)

ANSWERS TO CHRISTMAS QUIZ

1. C.A.Chard (see Books to Enjoy)
2. Hall Monday, the day before Shrove Tuesday.
3. 17 miles as the crow flies.
4. Michael Joseph the smith, leader of the 1497 rebellion.
5. 1928.
6. East Lodge, Menabilly, near Fowey, Formerly at Castle Dor.
7. Joseph Trewavas of Mousehole.
8. Landulph (Theodore Palaeologus)
9. Richard Lower of St. Tudy.
10. Altarnun.
11. Anne Treneer.
12. 1891.
13. Edward Trelawney in a poem by Swinburne.
14. Morwenstow, built by Rev. R. S. Hawker.
15. Mylor, 17 ft. 6 ins., though part of the shaft is buried.
16. Bronze Age stone burial cist, the largest in Cornwall, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles West of St. Keverne.
17. St. Sithney.
18. Billy Bray the evangelist.
19. St. Ercus, St. Newelina, St. Brywyth.
20. Underground passage, largest in Cornwall, 90 ft. long and 6 ft. high, on the Trelowarren Estate, Mawgan in Meneage.
21. Admiral Edward Boscawen, 1711-61.
22. An icicle.
23. Trevone, near Padstow.
24. St. Agnes, Dozmary Pool, St. Bur-
yan area, North Cornwall coast
around Morwenstow.
25. Equal to 64 English acres.
26. Centenary of the completion of
The Royal Albert Railway Bridge.
27. St. Clement Danes.
28. The future Charles II.
29. Sir Humphry Davy.
30. Kao-ling means 'high hill' the
name of the Chinese mountain
from which china clay was first
obtained.

-----THE-----

CORNISH

CALENDAR

-----1959-----

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THE LONDON CORNISH ASSOCIATION. (cont. from page 7)

and its present membership of 600 is indicative of its strength. That many of these members live outside London and may possibly only attend one function a year is proof that the Association means a great deal to many Cornish men and women and provides them with a link with their own County.

The present officers of the Association are:

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Hon. Financial Secretary -
Mr. W. H. Martin

THE	To commemorate their twenty-fifth anniver- sary, the members of the West Cornwall Field Club are publishing, in place of the usual An- nual Proceedings, a sum- mary of the last twenty- five years' work in Cornish archaeology.
WEST	
CORNWALL	
FIELD	
CLUB	

The contributors are Arthur Ap-Simon (Cornish Bronze Age Pottery), Dorothy Dudley (The Iron Age in Cornwall), J.V.S. Megaw (Neolithic Cornwall), C.A. Raleigh Radford (Roman Cornwall), Bret Guthrie (The Medieval Period in Cornwall), Charles Thomas ("Paleolithic and Mesolithic Cornwall" and "Cornwall in the Dark Ages"), Bernard Wailes (Bronze Age Cornwall). The volume is edited by Charles Thomas and there is a foreword by the President C. A. Raleigh Radford.

For further information, write to the Hon. Treasurer, P.A.S. Pool Esq., Penare House, Penzance.

AN KELGH KELTEK The Celtic
Correspondence Circle. Change of
Address. The new address of
the Organiser is:-

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17 Pydar Street,
T R U R O,
Cornwall.

JOIN AN KELGH AND COR-
RESPOND WITH YOUR FELLOW
CELTS.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Dear Sir and Madam,

Can anyone tell me the origin of the Cornish Pasty? I was always under the impression that the correct shape and crimping could only be achieved by a real Cornishman.

I have seen many copies of a pasty in different parts of England, most of them very bad ones, with no attempt made to even look like the crimping. So imagine my great surprise, when on holiday in Spain, to be able to buy an exact replica in shape and complete with the crimp. The only difference was the contents, which was a stringy kind of fruit (undetermined).

I took it back to our coach and showed it to thirty other Cornish people; all agreed it could have been made in our own homes, so good was the likeness.

Freda Buckingham, Padstow.

THE CORNISH GORSEDD

The Gorsedd Council met at the end of November in Truro. Mr. Morton Nance was unable to attend due to illness, and on a motion by Mr. Ashley Rowe, a message of sympathy and encouragement was sent to him. Mr. Nance and Rev. D. R. Evans were re-elected Grand Bard and Deputy Grand Bard in an uncontested election. The Council accepted the invitation of Callington Old Cornwall Society to hold the 1959 Open Gorsedd at Castlewich, a circular earthwork about one mile south-east of the town.

S-C-I-E-N-T-I-F-I-C LECTURE AT
THE R-O-Y-A-L I-N-S-T-I-T-U-
T-I-O-N OF C-O-R-N-W-A-L-L.

: 30th January. "The Use of
: Nuclear Fuel For Industrial
: Purposes" by Sir Christopher
: Hinton.

TAMAR ROAD BRIDGE (Cont. from col.2.)

The effects of easier communication with Plymouth will be felt most in Saltash where the larger traders may lose much of their business, though small shops which supply immediate needs may not be much affected. Already much of the population of Saltash works in Plymouth. Its future as an independent borough is not bright, and the Mayor has found it necessary to say its interests would be better served by joining a larger Cornish admin. unit.

THE TAMAR ROAD BRIDGE

The Ministry of Transport has agreed to the building of a road-bridge over the Tamar, but has postponed the commencement of work for two years. The Tamar Bridge Joint Committee of the Cornwall County Council and the Plymouth City Council is pressing for an earlier start. Preliminary drawings are being made and trial bore-holes are being sunk at Saltash, and the committee believes that if the tenders are advertised in the first half of 1959 the bridge may be in operation by 1961.

This bridge is going to produce far-reaching effects, both in the construction period and for long afterwards. Public attention is concentrated on promises of more work and more trade, especially tourist trade, but there will be many results equally important, though less noticeable on the surface.

During the building period there will be extra work for those actually employed in construction, though not all these will be local men. Much of the stone and cement may be supplied by quarries and works in the district and this would provide work for local men in these industries.

When the bridge is completed the easier road communications provided will have a number of effects. Firstly, the improved transport conditions may provide greater incentive to light industry to move into Cornwall, and secondly, tourists may find it easier to get into, and out of, Cornwall. This will lead to more traffic, including long distance goods traffic, travelling via Plymouth and S.E. Cornwall, and less traffic via Launceston and Bodmin, which may lose some trade to Liskeard and St. Austell.

Easier communication between Cornwall and Plymouth will also have its effect. The Local Planning Authority envisages a considerable increase in population in S.E. Cornwall as it becomes easier to live in Cornwall and work in Plymouth. The Cornish side of the Tamar will become a dormitory area for Plymouth workers and this effect may extend as far as Liskeard. This will inevitably lead to renewed attempts by Plymouth to extend her boundaries over the Tamar. Even now many Cornish people travel to Plymouth for special shopping and this tendency will be greatly reinforced. This may outweigh the increase in trade in Cornwall due to the bridge. (Cont. in previous col.)



AND

(The views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors)

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN CORNWALL.

A silver coin recently picked up in a field near Lostwithiel has been identified as a Scottish coin of David II (1329-1371). The field is beside the old path from Restormel Castle to the parish church of Lanlivery. Perhaps one of the Black Prince's garrison looted the coin in Scotland and lost it on his way to church.

At Tredinnick, St. Neot, a cross has been found. The cross-shaft had been used as a gatepost and the broken head buried. It is not the usual wheel-cross type, but the "Latin" cross which is common in Devon and parts of East Cornwall. An unusual feature is the raised cross on the face.

In Truro, Mr. Douch, the curator of the Royal Institution's Museum, has discovered another cross. This also was buried. The cross-head was unbroken, and is of the Celtic wheel-cross type, but is unusual in having the sunken spaces between the arms of the cross in the normal positions of cross-arms. This makes the cross into a saltire, X. A wheel-cross showing a well-defined saltire with wedge-shaped arms can be seen on a hedge at Beacon Cross on the way to Gorran from St. Austell.

THE COUNCIL OF WALES.

The Council of Wales was set up by the Government ten years ago to advise it on Welsh problems. The members are nominated by Welsh authorities and appointed by the Government. The chairman since its inception was Alderman H. T. Edwards. On 24th October, Ald. Edwards resigned because he had been "driven to the view that Whitehallism has not the slightest prospect of ever understanding Welsh aspirations". Recommendation after recommendation of the Council has been pigeonholed in London so it is no wonder that the Council should be feeling frustrated. A further shock came on 14th November, when the Prime Minister appointed the Minister for Housing, Local Government, and Welsh Affairs as the new Chairman. This is generally considered as a threat to the independence of the Council.

F.U.E.N.R.

The Federal Union of European Nationalities and Regions held its Eighth Congress this summer at Innsbruck, when a number of resolutions were passed. One called on the Communist States to guarantee Human Rights, as laid down by the United Nations. Another asked the Yugoslav Government to allow a commission of F.U.E.N.R. to visit Kosovo-Metohija to enquire into the foundation of complaints made by the Union of Kosovars. Another resolution required the Secretary to bring to the notice of the Council of Europe, UNESCO, and the U.N. Commission of Human Rights, the report of the Catalan delegation on the persecution of the Catalan language and culture by the Spanish Government. Italy and Austria were to be approached regarding the autonomy of the South Tirol, and a message was sent to the French Government expressing the warmest hopes for a happy solution of the problems caused by the excess of centralisation which characterised previous regimes, - a centralisation which was particularly prejudicial to peoples having a rich local tradition and language or whose particular economic situation requires special measures.

APPROACH BY ANGLESEY.

Anglesey County Council asked Cornwall County Council to support a suggestion that all transport charges on coal should be pooled nationally, so that the price of coal would be the same throughout Britain. Cornwall County Council has agreed to give its support.

CORNISH BOATS FOR IRISH SEA.

At least six boats, and may be more, are sailing from St. Ives and Newlyn for the herring season in Ireland. This is more than have set out for many years.

PASCO TREVYHAN

The only two Cornish mines now working are South Crofty and Geevor. Last year Geevor produced 683 and Crofty 700 tons of black tin. Geevor made a gross profit of £59,278 of which the Government took £36,907 as tax.

NEW CORNWALL

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Volume 7 No. 2.

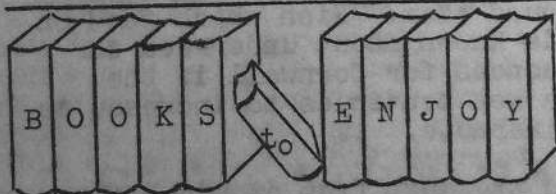
February - March 1959.

The Camborne-Redruth Packet of 13th January reported that the Cornwall Education Committee had considered a suggestion that a history of Cornwall should be prepared for use in schools. According to the report, the proposal has been approved in principle. This is a great step forward. The committee has now to consider the question of cost and author.

It should not be uneconomic to produce as there is an assured market in the Cornish school, and if it is written for the senior pupils rather than the juniors, it would have a wide sale among the general public. The choice of an author is difficult, but the Committee should remember that it need not necessarily be the work of one man. Under the general direction of an editor, different periods could be described by experts on them. Thus, to mention but two names, Mr. Charles Thomas, lecturer in prehistoric archaeology at Edinburgh University, has made a close study of Cornwall from earliest times to the beginning of the mediaeval period, and Dr. John Rowe, of Liverpool University, is an authority on the Industrial Revolution in Cornwall. We eagerly await information about the Committee's plans.

Recently we heard that Professor Fowler of the University of Washington, Seattle, has ordered a number of Cornish Grammars, in order to conduct a seminar about the Cornish language. Welsh University Colleges often have a course in Middle Cornish. One would expect that the University of Exeter, which draws so much support from Cornwall, would have some interest in Cornwall's own language; but since the time when Charles Henderson was Lecturer in Cornish studies and Henry Jenner was Visiting Lecturer in Celtic, there have been no lectureships specially devoted to Cornwall. The students' Celtic Society once ran Cornish classes, but these had no official support. It is also interesting that Cornish classes can be arranged in London under a Further Education scheme, but in Cornwall, Cornish classes are given no support from public funds.

We wish to thank Mr. E. P. Anthony for information about the Morrab Library and Mr. P. Skadegaard for material used in the article on the Federal Union of European Nationalities. Elizabeth Trewren continues her series of articles on Cornish artists.



Mistress Nancy Molesworth by Joseph Hocking. Recently featured as a play on television, the book still provides popular reading. It is a light romance set in 18th century Cornwall, with a background of Jacobite intrigue. The

atmosphere is authentically Cornish and Nancy's escape from her enemies and the happy solution of Roger Trevanion's difficulties makes exciting reading.

A Book of Brittany by Rev. S. Baring-Gould. Published in 1901, this book nevertheless gives a vivid picture of the Brittany of that time. Discounting the late Victorian illustrations and the occasional inaccuracies or idiosyncrasies of the author, one can enjoy this travel book of fifty years ago. Many of the architectural and archaeological monu-

(Cont. on Page 8)

RADIOACTIVITY AND CORNWALL

The radiation which affects mankind can be divided into two classes:- natural and man-made. The natural sources include cosmic rays, which reach us mainly from outer space, and the radioactivity of the earth itself and the things which grow on it or are made from it, including our bodies and our houses. The main man-made sources are medical diagnostic and curative equipment and industrial apparatus, and radioactive waste from atomic power stations and nuclear bomb tests.

The effects of radiation on living creatures can be disastrous. Irradiation can kill living cells and is used in controlled amounts to kill cancerous cells and to sterilise equipment. But radiation can also cause living cells to become cancerous. A third effect is the production of mutations or changes in heredity. The great majority of these are changes for the worse. In addition to radiation from outside the body some of the radioactive products of bomb explosions are absorbed by the body and add to its natural radioactivity. Some are deposited in the bones, increasing the chances of bone-cancer and leukaemia; others are carried by the blood-stream and may cause cancer in any part of the body; while others cause genetic changes. Radiation is most dangerous to growing cells and therefore is even more dangerous to children than to adults.

It is obvious that exposure to radiation should be kept to a minimum. How much radiation may be expected in Cornwall? The amount of cosmic radiation is much the same all over the world at sea level, though it varies with altitude and may be three or four times as much at 10,000 ft. as at sea level. For Cornwall it is the sea level figure which is important and this is about 30 milliröntgens per year (mr/y) per person. The natural radioactivity of the human body is about the same as the radiation received from cosmic rays. Radiation from other natural sources varies considerably from place to place. Though in parts of Britain radiation from the rock is 23 mr/y, in granite areas it rises to 90 mr/y, and in some pockets on Bodmin Moor may be as high as 300 mr/y. In some places mine-wastes have been found to have high radioactivity. Including cosmic rays, the average radiation dose for most parts of Britain is about 100 mr/y. The average for Cornwall is about one and a half times as much.

For the general public there is probably no significant difference between Cornwall and the rest of Britain in the amount of exposure to radiation due to medical and industrial use. If the industrial uses are possibly less than average, the medical uses are possibly higher due to the high incidence of tuberculosis in Cornwall.

Some time ago it was suggested that an Atomic Energy Plant should be built in Cornwall. These plants do not, of themselves, increase external radiation, though an unforeseen accident, such as that at Windscale, may scatter radioactive substances over a wide area. The main difficulty in such plants is the disposal of radioactive waste. One method is to dump it far out to sea, on the assumption that it will quickly be so diluted as to be harmless. However, some sea-organisms absorb and retain some radioactive substances so that they may be many times more radioactive than the water around them. Fish which feed on them become radioactive too, and little is known about under-sea currents. This could have important consequences for Cornwall if the amount of radioactive waste dumped in the sea continues to increase as its long coast-line make it specially vulnerable.

An important source of radiation is the dust from atomic bomb explosions. Even the so-called "clean" H-bomb produces some of this dust. It is thrown into the upper atmosphere by the force of the explosion and encircles the earth, settling gradually. This dust contains many different radioactive substances, having long periods of activity and, if no more bombs are exploded, in thirty years time about half the amount now present will still be active, and in sixty years time about a quarter. 95% of the radio-strontium in the dust comes down in rain, so the wettest districts will usually collect the most. Cornwall has a high average

(Cont. on Page 4)

MARY JEWELS

There is a lyric side of Cornwall, a coloured prismatic gaiety that the painters concerned with her dark origins often miss. There are days of a sudden, rain washed brightness, when everything is jewel-sharp and sparkling. That the rain and storm are never far behind such warmth and brightness, adds to their poignancy. Mary Jewels is the painter of such days when, as she says of one of her own paintings - an intensely blue vision of Newlyn harbour -, 'it has all cleared up'. The darker moods of the weather have been shrugged off and all is fresh and brilliant.

It is an especially local thing, this lyric mood. It appears in some of the medieval carving in Cornish churches, - the demure sheep with neatly waved wool, the fox and the geese, - in the miracle plays, particularly BEWNANS MERY-ASEK, and in the Cornish Carols. It is primitive and direct and a quality no artist without native blood and close to the life of the place has ever achieved. Alfred Wallis, when not driven by the devils of his melancholia, occasionally expressed it, and Christopher Wood, half Cornish anyway, had it most nearly. But he had a sad knowingness that was alien. Mary Jewels's work, however, is in the centre of this tradition - completely native and unselfconscious and based entirely on West Cornwall. All the influences that have made her paint as she does have come to her, she has not left home to seek them. And the most potent, if unconscious, influence must have been the surroundings of her own home. The Jewels have lived in their house in Newlyn for nearly two hundred years and this house, full of the brightly coloured and comely household possessions of the past, holds alive without any trace of self-consciousness or quaintness a way of living going back two centuries.

But if her surroundings fostered Mary Jewels's sensibility, it was an artist visiting Cornwall who caused her to start painting. Cedric Morris recognised a potential

talent and furnished her with brushes and a canvas which he told her to cover by evening. From this peremptory beginning and with some encouragement from other artists (notably Augustus John, who was a friend of the family) she has painted, off and on, ever since. By 1927 she had so mastered her own method of what she wanted to say that Augustus John suggested taking some canvasses to London and since that time paintings by Mary Jewels have been exhibited both in London and Cornwall and her work may be seen at the Waddington Gallery, Cork Street, at present.

To find her paintings in Cork Street must be a delight to the exile in London. As an evocation of the West Cornish sea, wine-dark, its menace temporarily forgotten, concealed by the gaiety of small, restless waves, hinted at only in the majestic purple of its deeps, her paintings are perfect. There is one painting of Newlyn Harbour in which everything is on the move, the sea, light-blue and choppy, the harbour busy with boats, butting their way out to sea, and even the dazzling white puff-ball clouds pushed along by a brisk following wind. Mary Jewels's sense of movement and contrasting stillness is one of her greatest gifts. THE FISHERMEN'S VIRGIN shows this contrast most clearly - the silhouetted figure of Our Lady, a dark blue-cloaked shape dominating three quarters of the picture space with a monumental stillness, emphasised by the quickness of the little French crabber in the background, sailing out in a pale sea, a pearly sky above. But this painting, with its strong contrast between light and dark, and the strong lines of the protecting figure, is unusual in Mary Jewels's work. Figures are not her first concern, they are, to her, more often incidents in a landscape where the mood of the weather and the character of the cottages is of greater interest. In her CONVERSATION PIECE there is a harbour wall at Newlyn, silvery gray, with a frieze of old men talking, old men in dark brown and navy blue, spidery figures against a grey wall, blue sea, warm brown sailed boats and a tender and subtly observed sky. The weather, the boats and the sea are the important things - the men give the dark accents of colour. In another painting THE BARN, MOUSEHOLE, intensely white geese lumbering across the landscape produce the needed accent. And in these supremely white geese, Mary Jewels's

(Cont. on Page 4)

RADIOACTIVITY AND CORNWALL

(Continued from Page 2)

rainfall. No figures are available for Cornwall but Princetown, Dartmoor, records the highest fall of radio-strontium in Britain. However, bones of Dartmoor sheep contain only one third of the amount of radio-strontium found in bones of sheep at Cwmystwyth, Wales. This is because Cwmystwyth soil is poorer in calcium than the Dartmoor soil and calcium-starved bones pick up strontium more easily.

As a result of atomic bomb tests the whole world is suffering from increased radiation and it is likely to be proportionally greater in Cornwall than in drier parts of Britain, and Cornwall already has a higher natural radioactivity than the average for Britain. The increased radioactivity does not mean that everyone will get cancer and that all babies will be abnormal, but it does mean that we can expect a definite, even if quite small, increase in the number of cancer cases and abnormal babies. The atomic bomb tests so far carried out will cause the deaths of some people now living and the deaths of some yet to be born. Nothing can alter this. Further tests will increase the numbers. Do the advantages gained from these tests outweigh the certain deaths and illnesses which follow?

It has been calculated by the Atomic Scientists' Association in a report published in "The New Scientist" (1957) that the tests so far will cause 50,000 extra bone cancers in the world population by 1970, i.e. 6 in Cornwall, or perhaps more, and 1,000 in the whole of Britain.

Anyone wishing to study the problem in detail should read ATOMIC RADIATION DANGERS by H. W. Heckstall-Smith, recently published by Dent at 7s.6d. This is a careful and unbiassed account meant for the non-scientific reader who is willing to make an effort to follow the full and lucid explanations.

FROM A READER

Good wishes for the prosperity of the magazine which I find most interesting. What do you think of the proposed teaching of Russian in Cornish schools? Maybe this will be useful, but Heaven forbid. But our own language is not permitted, are there any Cornishmen on the Education Committee, or are the

laveracks' as my late Grandfather called all Cornishmen trying to ape Englishmen.

J.B.B.

*lavrak; a Cornish word which came to mean slut or sloven. ED.

(About 70 schools in Britain teach Russian. ED.)

: CORNISH ARTIST No.3. : MARY JEWELS
(Continued from Page 3)

enjoyment of sparkling whites is beautifully shown - they are as dazzling as her rain washed clouds in other pictures.

THE BARN, MOUSEHOLE, and RAG-INNIS FARM, however, show particularly her supreme talent - that ability to capture the genius of a place so that her cottages, farm yards, have a haunting life of their own. Set down in colour clear and bright, never muddled, but jewel-like in intensity. Each house has its own separate character. It is in a delicious clearness, a limpidity of sea or sky above summer landscape and in this power to evoke with loving simplicity the whole atmosphere of West Cornwall, that Mary Jewels's paintings have their magic.

ELIZABETH TREWRENPILCHARDS

In January there was a meeting in Mevagissey between members of the White Fish Authority and fishermen from the Cornish and Devon ports to discuss the Authority's plan for modernising the pilchard industry. It was suggested that a Development Committee should be set up, with representatives of the fishermen, the canners, the Cornwall Sea Fisheries Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Authority suggested that a boat should be built, about 70 ft. long and with a good speed, which would have facilities for trying out different types of gear. This would go further out than usual as it is believed there are quantities of pilchards beyond the usual grounds.

It was pointed out that Cornish ports, apart from Penzance and Falmouth, could not accommodate 70 ft. boats easily. Some thought that large boats bringing large catches cheaply to compete with the South African pilchards would put the smaller boats out of business. A member of the Authority said that now "glut" catches could not be sold as the canneries were not big enough, while the canners could not expand as there was not a sufficiently regular catch.

THE MORRAB LIBRARY

The Morrab Library was founded in 1818, as the Penzance Library, by Dr. Forbes, a practitioner working in that town. While starting as a purely local enterprise, it did however, become well-known all over Cornwall. To-day, scholars still come to consult reference books there, which cannot be found in many larger towns in Cornwall or indeed in the west of England.

The library was begun to cater for the great intellectual curiosity of the nineteenth century, which was felt even on the shores of Mounts Bay, by men like Sir Humphry Davy and Davies Gilbert. Penzance had a population of only about five thousand, but the Library nevertheless fulfilled a useful purpose locally.

The Library was first situated on the Parade and later in the Commercial Buildings at the corner of Parade Street. After that, it was in the Town Hall. It was not until 1888, that Penzance Corporation bought Morrab House and grounds and the Library was moved there, and took its present name. The setting is one of the most attractive in Cornwall - a Library in a fine garden.

While nowadays, the contents of the Library seem by no means comprehensive to the scholar, there are many useful books to be found there. There are complete issues of the Early English Text Society, The Gentleman's Magazine, The London Illustrated Magazine, The Edinburgh Review, to mention only a few of the vast numbers of periodicals found there. These are being added to continually, and a large and comprehensive selection of contemporary magazines and periodicals is put out in the reading room each week. In addition, new books are to be found there, the latest Agatha Christie, or Hammond Innes.

For the student of Cornish subjects, there are many sources of information, ranging from antiquarian books such as the Bibliotheca Cornubiensis to the latest issues of Old Cornwall or Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries. One may consult Cornish Parish Registers, or any of the Journals of other Cornish Societies, as well as many of the latest novels and thrillers about Cornwall - For the great value of the Library lies in its breadth of interest and in keeping up with contemporary trends.

The Library is open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Membership is £1.10s. per year, but for temporary subscribers there are half-yearly, quarterly and monthly rates. How useful that concession is to visitors to Cornwall. Membership includes the full use of the Library by members of a family and visitors living in the same house.

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READ A CORNISH MAGAZINE

FOR THE BEGINNER

H E D H Y U

From: The Editor,
9 Clinton Road,
REDRUTH, Kernow.

THE ALL-CORNISH QUARTERLY ...

AN LEF KERNEWEK From:

The Editor,
16 Trevu Road,
CAMBORNE, Kernow.

GORSETH KERNOW

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2. Dialect. OPEN.
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a. gwersyow - hep let.
b. whethel ber py gwary cot.
Gobrow: testennow-scryf
a brys.
4. Essay on any Cornish subject open to pupils of Cornish schools.
Junior section, under 14,
at least 400 words.
Senior section, over 14,
at least 600 words.
Ages must be stated.
Awards: Book prizes to the value of 8 guineas, and certificates of Merit.

All entries must be in the hands of The Gorseth Competition Secretary, 16 Trevu Road, CAMBORNE, Cornwall, before 1st MAY, 1959.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL

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27th March at 7.30 p.m.--

TITANIUM AND OTHER METALLURGICAL DEVELOPMENTS
by Dr. Bowen of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

1959 | All but a few of the
CORNISH | 1959 CORNISH CALEN-
CALENDAR | DARS have now been
sold, and on behalf of the Producers I should like to thank all those who bought copies, not forgetting the secretaries of various Cornish Associations for making the Calendar known among their members. The success of this year's Calendar will enable the Producers to prepare for the 1960 issue with the knowledge that it fulfills a need for all lovers of Cornish and Cornwall.

S. Fuller, Distributor,
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PADSTOW, Cornwall.

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In reply to advts. please mention
NEW CORNWALL

In the October-November issue, the article on Mebyon Kernow in the Cornish Societies Series mentioned the Federal Union of European Nationalities. Readers may like to know more about this organisation.

During the recent century Europe has always had problems regarding its nationalities and national minorities. Even if the primary similarity between the small nationalities is their clash of interest with the multi-national State of which they form part, their problems are often the same. These are in particular, the difficulties of maintaining their right to their own culture, to their own language and to some degree of economic independence.

The common interest in the solution of cultural, linguistic and economic problems led in 1926 to the establishment of The European Nationality Congress, which united nearly all nationalities and national minorities in Western and Eastern Europe. One of the most important tasks of that organisation was to support the League of Nations in its efforts to enforce the minority protection agreements attached to the Versailles Treaty, but both the organisation and the minority agreements broke down in 1933 when Hitler came to power in Germany.

During the Second World War co-operation between nationalities and national minorities was not possible, but in 1949 a new organisation was established in Paris, which is now the Federal Union of European Nationalities. It has grown considerably since then and as a spokesman for 20 million Europeans it is the most important and influential non-governmental organisation in Europe. It represents 9 national minorities, i.e. ethnic groups separated by a border from the main mass of their own people, and 12 nationalities, i.e. ethnic groups not associated with a neighbouring State but forming a group different from the majority nation in their State. Also 11 organisations interested in nationality problems are associate members.

All members are at present from Western Europe, but certain East European nationalities are considering affiliation to the Union. This will be possible if they can sign the articles of the Union,

which make it a condition that they accept the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations, and the Convention of Human Rights of the Council of Europe.

The Union of Nationalities is one of the very few international organisations which are independent of State or other public grants. It is mainly financed by its members, often at great sacrifice, and only to a limited extent by subventions from interested persons outside the nationalities. Thus the Union is a proof that important work for peace and humanity can be done by free popular forces with no help from States.

The Union is a model of real democracy. In the annual Congress, which corresponds to an "elected Parliament", each member-nationality has 6 votes. The decisions of the "parliament" are carried out by the "government" or Central Committee, containing one representative of each nationality in the Union.

Whereas the Nationality Congress of the inter-war years concentrated mainly on juridical problems, the F.U.E.N. pays attention to political efforts. Though it does not refrain from trying to find a solution of general juridical problems of international law about nationalities and national minorities, the greater part of its work is done by direct approach to the governments of European countries. The President or the Secretary-General negotiates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerned on the actual problem to be solved.

In 1959, the Union faces new tasks. First, it will be important to secure the results already won by a continued close co-operation with the Council of Europe and States with still unsolved nationality problems. Next to this, the Union has an important task in an extension of the contacts with East European Minorities, which often enjoy, in the cultural field, considerable freedom from their state of domicile, but, on the other hand, are closely bound to the system under which they live. The efforts made until now by the Union of Nationalities prove that the Union - perhaps the only one of all international non-governmental organisations in the West - is able to win confidence in the East as well as in the West, and thus contribute to securing that the slender ties which still unite the man in the West with the man in the East, do not break under the pressure of the "cold war".

(From material supplied by the Secretary-General)



AND



(The views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors)

LOCAL PRESS CONTROL CHANGES.

A new company has been formed which will buy the shares of West Country Publications from the Harmsworth family. The Harmsworth Trustees will have a proportion of the shares in the new company, but the majority of shares will be held by The Staffordshire Sentinel Newspapers and associated companies.

West Country Publications, with its subsidiaries, owns the Western Morning News, the Plymouth Western Evening Herald, the Exeter Express and Echo, the Torquay Herald-Express and a number of Cornish and Devon weekly papers, including the Truro West Briton. A condition of sale is that the new company should preserve the independent and local character of the newspapers and their freedom from control by any political party or trade association.

A PLEBISCITE IN SCOTLAND.

During this year the Scottish Plebiscite Society is going to conduct a postal plebiscite in selected towns. The ballot will be secret and based on the electoral roll. The voters will be asked to indicate whether they would prefer an independent Parliament in Scotland, or a Scottish Parliament for Home Affairs, or no Scottish Parliament at all. If a high percentage vote, whatever way the votes are cast, it will suggest that Scots would like to settle the Parliament question by a plebiscite. The Society will then ask the Government to hold a national plebiscite. If the Government do not do so the Society itself will organise one under international supervision. The Society is itself completely impartial on the question of a Scottish Parliament.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF IRELAND.

President Sean T. O'Kelly of Ireland this year comes to the end of his second term of office, and is ineligible for re-election. Mr. De Valera, who is 76 and nearly blind, is to retire from party politics and stand for election as president. His opponent will be General Sean Mac Keown. Most people expect Mr. De Valera to win by a big majority.

The first President of Ireland was Dr. Douglas Hyde, who was made

an honorary bard of the Cornish Gorsedd in 1932. He was an eminent Irish scholar, an authority on folk-song and folk-lore, and a leader of the Irish Language movement. He was also a Protestant.

THE MINACK THEATRE.

The Minack Theatre, Porthcurno, is probably as well known outside Cornwall as almost any other place in Cornwall. Since it was built in 1932 it has become almost a place of pilgrimage. The lovely setting, with the sea as an ever-changing back-cloth, has enthralled the many thousands who have visited it. Unfortunately, an open-air theatre, however beautiful, has to contend with the weather. Some of the most promising productions have been almost completely washed out. In order to help Miss Cade, the owner, to keep the Theatre in operation a Minack Theatre Society has been formed. One of its chief functions will be to raise funds and it is hoped that many Cornish people and visitors will join the Society. The minimum membership fee is 10/6, which can be paid to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. R. J. Brown, "Newlands", Donnington Road, Penzance.

BRETON FISHERMEN ON STRIKE.

Crews of Breton boats from the Morbihan in the south and from the St. Brieuc area in the north have been on strike against a Government decree that they must carry rubber dinghies. The Government believes that these are less likely to capsize in heavy seas than the more usual type of ship's boat.

The Breton fishermen say that they cannot afford this expensive equipment.

PASCO TREVYHAN

B-O-O-K-S T-O E-N-J-O-Y (Cont. from
ments can still be Page 1)
found, and serve to emphasize the
close ties of Cornwall and Wales
with the Breton peninsula. Many
local customs have disappeared in
modern Brittany, and it is informa-
tive to look back to those that
once were.

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New Cornwall

The magazine for those who have the interests of Cornwall at heart.
Vol. 5. No.5. Yearly 6/-, post free. August - September 1957.

Edited by Richard & Ann Jenkin, Flat 1, 29 Fore Street, Totnes, Devon.
Printed by the Tre Pol Pen Duplicating Service, 2 New Street, Padstow, Cwll.

It gives us great pleasure to print an article on the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies in our series on Cornish Societies, and we thank Mr. Moir, the Secretary of the Federation for his help. The Old Cornwall Societies are unique in type and character, for nowhere in the British Isles are there societies which provide such a wide yet integrated range of interest to their members. Of supreme importance too, is the work of the Publications committee, for without it, Cornish students would be practically deprived of the opportunity to study Cornish texts.

We should also like to thank Miss Mundy of Redruth, for her consistent help with articles about music in Cornwall. We are very grateful to all who write to us or who act as reporters, and we should like still more offers of assistance.

A book recently reviewed in "The Observer" should be of interest to those of our readers aware of the disintegration of provincial life in many areas, and the breakdown of many local traditional loyalties. In "The Breakdown of Nations" by Leopold Kohr (Routledge and Kegan Paul 30s.) the author attempts to assess why societies decline and fall, and if there is any remedy. He decides that 'size' is the greatest danger, because it destroys the links which hold together the small community. He sees as an ideal a world of small nations. He argues that the quality of life, the general level of culture is likely to be higher in them than in the modern sprawling industrial states.

While Professor Kohr has perhaps analysed one of the causes of social disintegration, he is wrong in considering 'size' as the only one. In a modern European society, the nature of world politics tends to increase the desire of a small nation or society to be part of a large one. Most small societies find an all but insuperable difficulty in maintaining an expanding economy in a small-scale world, vide the Economic Report on Cornwall recently issued. These small societies tend to lose their traditional independence however, when they are amalgamated, and this is the problem to be faced.

In a recent B.B.C. programme on the village of Dunkeswell, Devon, there was a small though practical example of how the disintegration of an independent community could be halted. The lesson is applicable to many parts of Cornwall. Dunkeswell lost its importance after the decline of the wool trade in the S.W. in the eighteenth century. The population decreased steadily; there was less and less work for villagers and the all too familiar drift to the towns took place. This continued until a few years ago, when an enterprising Dunkeswell man who had been away for twenty years came back to live, and established a new industry there. The result is that village life has become stabilised once more, most men now live near their work and the whole village community has taken on a new lease of life.

The importance of new industries is beginning to be realized in Cornwall, but not enough people are aware of the problem of de-population and the drift from the land. Tourism, one of the greatest industries, is at best, a part-time moneymaker. What are needed are more industries in villages and market towns, where local people can be employed. It is good to see that the Atomic Energy Authority has been approached by Cornwall to discuss a possible atomic site, as long as safeguards to property and the beauty of the countryside are exercised. Let us hope that local Chambers

of Commerce and Trades Councils will make every effort to seek for these new industries which are badly needed in so many areas.



THE

short story in Cornwall

While there are few great Cornish novelists apart from 'Q' whose work will be long remembered in Cornwall, the short story has produced a host of writers. The Cornish temperament delights in a tale, whether of past or present. From the traditional stories of folklore and superstition from which the oral literature of a nation springs, down to the present-day sophisticated style of A. L. Rowse, the Cornish have been renowned raconteurs. It is good to re-read Hunt's POPULAR ROMANCES OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND, a compendium of traditional stories and legends of the South-Western peninsula, or to sample again the charm of S. L. Enys's book CORNISH DROLLS, or browse through the quaint, rambling, originals of these drolls in Bottrell's TRADITIONS AND HEARTH-SIDE STORIES OF WEST CORNWALL. A delightful curiosity is CORNISH WHIDDLES FOR TEENIN' TIME (Cornish Tales for Candlelight). Published in 1898, Mrs. Frank Morris collected a group of tales for children, some based on traditional stories, some, composed by her! They are interesting for her use of Cornish words and proverbs in the text; many of the stories have Cornish titles; and for her childlike pleasure in her subject. We can imagine vividly her 'faery' world.

For more rumbustious reading there are the stories of R.S. Hawker in FOOTPRINTS OF FORMER MEN IN FAR CORNWALL, a stern vignette of that wind-swept northern parish of Morwenstow. As a contrast, HAPPY BUTTON, by Anne Trenear, provides a selection of short stories "mostly gay, some grave, but none tough". They are full of the humour and humanity of life in a Cornish village. In a similar vein is CORNISH TALES by Charles Lee, a book which 'Q' much admired. With wit and scholarship A. L. Rowse tells his WEST-COUNTRY STORIES, a compendium of anecdotes which deals mostly with Cornwall, but which occasionally crosses the Tamar. There is a fine range of ghost stories, folk tales, portraits of west-country people and of his-

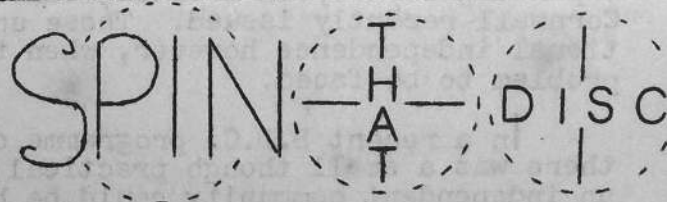
torical events here as well as of the atmosphere and beauty of the Cornish landscape.

Finally, 'Q' should never be forgotten, for although some of his stories are of a vanished age, his evocation of a Cornish scene or character has never been consistently equalled. Q'S SHORTER STORIES, selected by himself and published by J.M. Dent and Sons Ltd., in 1944 is perhaps the best selection of short stories to read, but THE DELECTABLE DUCHY, WANDERING HEATH, NOUGHTS AND CROSSES, OLD FIRES AND PORFITABLE GHOSTS etc. provide plenty of interesting material. One can never completely exhaust the supply of 'Q's genius or his delight in his own county.

-- TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

-- The Inland Postage Rates are to be increased as from 1st October. Our subscription rate of 6/- a year includes postage, but we shall not increase our subscription rate this year. However, you can help us greatly by sending your subscriptions promptly on the first demand. You will be notified with the issue with which your subscription falls due. If your subscription is not paid, a second, and final, notification will be sent with the next issue. After this, no more issues will be sent. When your subscription is received a receipt will be sent with the succeeding issue of New Cornwall.

-- - - - THE EDITORS



GRAMOPHONE RECORDS IN CORNISH

Three records of spoken Cornish: 12/- each or 32/6 the set.

From: Mr. L. R. Moir, Pengarth, Carbis Bay, St. Ives.

1. The Lord's Prayer and the lessons of the Annual Cornish Service. (printed in the Ordinal rag Gwesperow).
2. & 3. The Story of John of Chy and Horth, and Boorde's Colloquies at a Cornish Inn. (These are printed in "Cornish for All" by R. Morton Nance.)

CORNISH SOCIETIES N°4 (3)

THE FEDERATION OF OLD CORNWALL SOCIETIES

There are twenty-seven Old Cornwall Societies in the County, the most westerly being Madron, and at the eastern limit, Saltash. All these societies are self-governing and have adopted the rules and aims of the Federation. The total membership is about 2,500.

The first Old Cornwall Society was that of St. Ives, formed in 1920 under the Presidency of Mr. Henry Jenner and the chairmanship of Mr. R. Morton Nance, the present President of the Federation. Other Societies quickly came into being throughout the County and, with the growth of the movement, it became apparent that a central directive body had become necessary. In 1924, the Federation was constituted, its President being Mr. Henry Jenner, Vice-President, the Rev. J. Sims Carah, Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. K. Hamilton Jenkin and Recorder, Mr. R. Morton Nance.

The aims of the Federation are too comprehensive to quote here; but this definition of an Old Cornwall Society will give a general idea of them:- "An Old Cornwall Society is not an antiquarian society, nor a county folklore society, nor a learned society of any sort; neither is it an anti-English Celtic society nor even a Cornish social club. It is a society in which lovers of Old Cornwall meet as informally as possible to learn more and more about the traditions of Cornwall, not as dry scientific material, nor even as quaint old stuff that has no further use unless to attract visitors. Its members, on the contrary, take a hand in 'gathering the fragments that remain' because it is by these alone that the tradition of the Cornish people can be kept alive; and by these alone can Cornwall be kept Cornish still".

Apart from the Annual General Meeting, there are three important events in the Federation year: these are the Spring Conference, the Summer Pilgrimage, and the Winter Festival. In addition, the Federation takes an active part in the Cornish Gorsedd, held annually

at a centre of archaeological interest in the County.

The Federation's modest financial expenditure is covered by a nominal membership fee from the societies. The major effort is directed towards the maintenance and increase of the Publications Fund and in this effort all the societies join. Here are some of the publications issued since the formation of this fund:

Cornish for All
English-Cornish Dictionary
An Tyr Marya
Abram hag Ysak
Cornish in Song and Ceremony
Guide to Cornish Place-names
Cornish-English Dictionary
Sylvester ha'n Dhragon
Adam ha Seth

Also published once or twice a year is the "Old Cornwall" journal. A series of gramophone records has been prepared to assist members who are learning Cornish; and to preserve for posterity the spoken word of the old Tongue.

The Member Societies Of The Federation

Bodmin, Callington, Camborne, Falmouth, Fowey, Hayle, Helston, Launceston, Liskeard, Looe, Lostwithiel, Madron, Mount Hawke, Mullion, Newquay, Padstow, Par, Pentewan, Penzance, Probus, Redruth, Saltash, St. Austell, St. Ives, Truro, Tywardreath, Wadebridge.

Officers Of The Federation.

President, Mr. R. Morton Nance.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. K. Hamilton Jenkin, Mr. Ashley Rowe, Preb. A. Longden, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. J. A. Shearme.
Recorders:- Archaeology, Miss D. Dudley.
Place-names, Mr. E. Chirgwyn.
Folk Songs, Miss G. Mundy.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. R. Moir,
Pengarth, Carbis Bay, St. Ives.
Hon. Treasurer, Mr. D. J. Rowley.
Hon. Secretary, Publications Committee, Mrs. S. M. Hosking.

!E-X-C-I-T-I-N-G!

THE 1958 CORNISH CALENDAR
WILL BE ON SALE SHORTLY
FROM THE TRE POL PEN
DUPLICATING SERVICE.

CORNISH

FOOD

The immediate reaction to "Cornish Food" is 'pasties and cream, saffron, and seven sorts of fish'. Indeed, we still export quantities of scalded cream, far and away better than the Devon variety, though perhaps not as good as that found in some farmhouses. Pasties, however, suffer greatly in crossing the Tamar. Anyone who has tried the flaky-pastry minced meat pies which are miscalled Cornish pasties has plumbed the depths of misrepresentation. If a recipe for this travesty is required it can be found printed on tea-towels of Irish linen in all the multiple stores.

Saffron, brought in at great expense from Spain, does not export very well, but at least one Cornishman overseas has saffron sent wrapped up in the local newspaper so that he can assuage the pangs of homesickness. Tins of Cornish pilchards can be found in most places, though they have to face the fierce competition of the imported South African and Japanese varieties.

In addition to these staple foods more and more eatables are being boldly labelled Cornish. For instance, the butter from Trenear Dairies, Helston, which is now owned by Cow and Gate Ltd., is labelled Cornish Bard Butter and embellished with a lively portrait of the "Kernyas" blowing his Horn. Then the long established firm of Furniss at Truro pack their Cornish Gingerbread in tins showing a map of Cornwall. The packets of their "Cornish Maide" biscuits have a figure which has been described as 'partly Cornish bal-maid, partly Breton dairymaid'. "Cornish Wafer" biscuits are made by Huntley and Palmer, though the precise connection with Cornwall is vague.

Sweets, too, have been given a Cornish character. Thus Furniss make Cornish Mint Humbugs while G. H. Richards of Penzance make Cornish Peppermints and the Cornish Peppermint Rock called Whacka, Tom Trat, or Clidgy.

Vegetables are also generally designated as Cornish. Cornish broccoli and new potatoes are common sights throughout Britain. Specially graded vegetables are now marketed under the name of Wespac, which is the mark of the Cornish growers association.

Readers can probably find other examples for themselves, but one interesting Cornish food fact is known to few. On good authority I am told that Harris's Bacon Factory make two kinds of Hogs-pudding in their Cornish factory. One, with the same constituents as that made in their Devon factory, is for Cornwall east of Truro, while the other, more highly spiced, is eaten west of Truro. It is interesting that this is the line of division usually taken between the East and West Cornish dialects. Are there any other similar distinctions which can be made?

The use of "Cornish" for high-quality local products is one to be encouraged and one which is spreading, especially for many of the products of the new light industries. It is, however, important that it should always be a mark of quality and anyone who describes his goods as "Cornish" has a duty to the whole Cornish people to maintain a standard of which we can be proud.

MADE IN CORNWALL

Music in Cornwall. The Cornwall Rural School of Music.

The Cornwall Rural Music School opened at St. Austell on September 10, 1956, the staff consisting of Mr. Jean Salder and Mrs. Salder. In the first term they established string classes and individual lessons at Par, St. Blazey, Liskeard and Bodmin.

Now the demand for music tuition has become so great that part-time teachers are employed for Violin, Woodwind, Brass, etc. The area covered has spread to Grampound, St. Mewan, Mevagissey and Roche.

When more staff are obtained it is hoped to extend the activities to cover the whole of Cornwall.

MUSICAL DATES!?

Sunday, 8th September at the Holman Canteen, CAMBORNE, Grand Concert by the TREVISCOE MALE VOICE CHOIR.

The ST. AUSTELL MUSICAL FESTIVAL
3rd - 7th December,
1957.

further comments on (5) the ECONOMIC REPORT — ON CORNWALL —

With regard to the report commissioned by Miss Charles: I am of the opinion that it has all the hallmarks of immaturity. Whilst one must admit that a certain amount of work has been put into its preparation, it is shallow, it does not really get down to essentials and much is left entirely untouched. Although the author declares his impartiality and lack of bias, the report appears almost prejudged, the author cannot really bring himself to accept the possibility of a small area's self-government I should suggest that he make a careful study of Swiss cantonal government, of U.S.A. state governments, of the United States of Colombia in South America, of the self-governing states of Andorra, San Marino and Monaco amongst other examples.

The effect of 'nationalisation' without compensation of course - of such services as posts and telegraphs including telephones, of electricity and gas undertakings, of transport services (road and railways) and the resultant revenue which would accrue to a Cornish state is not properly studied and allowed for, nor is the possibility of a visitors tax such as is common abroad. The whole report gives such a superficial view, and is so artlessly anti as to be of comparatively little value. The whole subject needs a much deeper and detailed study and all possibilities need much careful consideration in the light of comparable conditions elsewhere. It has been clearly shown that centralisation has never yet resulted in the promised economy but rather in the production of acres of forms in quintuplicate to be passed "for consideration" from department to department, from file to file, with the resultant multiplication of clerks and what have you to deal with it all; so decentralisation could and should result in great economy rather than in the suggested 'reduplication' of services. There again the report suggests a typical 'civil service' mind at work, not a common-sense one. Also in decentralised work one man, on the spot, in authority, can often make a realistic and wise decision which with centralisation would require departmental enquiries, months of time and hordes of officials and then fail to secure a just decision

after wasting thousands of pounds.

With the reorganisation of authorities in the air I am all in favour of a union, or federation, of countries to make a sort of United States of Britain or else a Federated States of Great Britain.

Milwr

LETTER to the EDITORS

Dear Editors,

Thanks for the current copy of "New Cornwall", a welcome arrival!

A recent issue of the local paper (The Cornish Times) contained a report of a meeting of the Looe Urban District Council. One councillor was stated to have said, during a discussion on proposed developments, "that the reason the site (for the erection of shops) has been contemplated was that it was thought it would be in the centre of what would ultimately become a large built-up area, particularly when the Tamar Bridge was built and Looe became a residential suburb of Plymouth".

This particular councillor is, I understand, a native or at least a former citizen of Plymouth and this may possibly be regarded as to a certain extent an extenuating circumstance.

But that the council of an ancient town, twelve miles or so within the Cornish border, should number among its members at least one so utterly indifferent to the age-long traditions and real interests of that town as to be able to contemplate with complacency, nay, rather with relish, the prospect of transformation into a soul-less suburb of an upstart and alien city, is indeed a measure of the homeland's tragedy.

Unless our Cornish people rouse themselves swiftly and ensure that those who purport to represent them in fact do so the outlook for the future is truly bleak.

The difficulties and dangers, it goes without saying, are rendered more acute by the unhappy fact that Cornwall has attracted to herself in recent years so many residents from without.

Yours very sincerely,

E. Hambly, Looe:

9th July, 1957.

* IMPRESSIONS of the ROYAL NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD of WALES, ANGLESEY 1957.

The 1957 Welsh National Eisteddfod was held at Llangefni, the administrative capital of the Shire of Anglesey, from 5th - 10th August.

To one who is not a native of Wales, the Eisteddfod is a bewildering but outstanding phenomenon, an example of a great cultural occasion kept alive and fostered by a nation which has no separate political status. To Welsh people the Eisteddfod offers expression for their natural talents for music and dancing and art, and provides a social occasion of the greatest importance in the Welsh calendar.

The organisation of a National Eisteddfod is vast. It is held on alternate years in the North and South of Wales, but plans start two years before the proposed Eisteddfod, and much of the work is completed within the first year. The whole town of Llangefni was host to the visitors and the island was en fete from Menai Bridge to Holyhead. Hundreds of extra police were transferred from Caernarvonshire, 600 stewards were needed every day, and several catering organisations coped with the influx of visitors, both in the town and on the Eisteddfod field. On the field itself the main pavilion seated 8,000 and there were nearly always several thousand outside, listening to competitions relayed over loudspeakers.

It was impossible to assimilate everything, especially for non-Welsh speakers, but some of the events were outstanding and many of the stalls were full of interest. The programme was very full, events starting each day at 9 a.m. and continuing till about 10 p.m. with Noson Lawen after that for the stalwarts, lasting till nearly 2 a.m. the following morning! Several events took place at the same time in the Main Pavilion and the Overflow Pavilion, and there were also meetings arranged by various Societies in the Societies' Tent, as well as adjudications of the Literary competitions in the

(6)

Literature Tent.

The Eisteddfod was open officially on the Monday. On Tuesday, the first Gorsedd took place at 9 a.m., the Bards processing through the town to the Gorsedd Circle erected near the Old Mill. The Cornish Gorsedd has many similarities with the Welsh Gorsedd, on which it is based, but the Welsh ones are more 'ceremonial' occasions. Trumpeters herald each important stage, there is a procession of flower girls and there are three sections in the Gorsedd, consisting of the Ovates in green, the Bards in blue, and the white-robed Druids, the highest order. The Horn of Plenty is offered at one ceremony, and the Fruits of the Earth at the second, when the flower girls perform a dance. At both ceremonies initiates are admitted, some because they have passed examinations in Music or Literature, others for services to Wales. This year, the youngest Ovate was a girl of thirteen, a harpist, the youngest initiate ever admitted. People outstanding in Welsh life or in the national life of Great Britain who were admitted included The Bishop of Bangor, Lady Megan Lloyd George, Sir Daniel Davies, a Royal Physician, and Hugh Griffiths, the actor, who was born in Anglesey.

Two other dramatic events included the Crowning of the Bard, and the Chairing of the Bard, both taking place in the Main Pavilion. Both these ceremonies were attended with all the pageantry of the Gorsedd procession and the mounting excitement of the vast audience as the name of the winner was announced and he was led to the platform from his seat in the main body of the hall.

One other memorable event, sentimental perhaps, but indicative of the dispersion of the Welsh far across the world, was the welcome to the Overseas Welsh. Each year, many Welsh people from abroad travel back to attend the National Eisteddfod and are welcomed by the audience as the name of the country where they have settled is called.

Every evening, there were concerts, plays, poetry readings etc., many of which were broadcast on the Welsh Home Service. What I, personally, enjoyed most was a gay performance of 'Twelfth Night' in Welsh acted by members of Bangor University College, a Pageant of Anglesey acted by children of the junior schools in Anglesey, the inspired harp playing of Osian Ellis, and

(Continued on page 7)

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the singing of Howell Glynne.

Among the stalls and exhibitions, of greatest importance was the Arts and Crafts Exhibition of adult and juvenile work. The exhibition of crafts was comprehensive and interesting in the light of the decay of many rural crafts in our present-day society, and it was heartening to note the survival of many traditional Welsh crafts. Less imposing were the exhibitions of painting and sculpture; many of the items did not seem to be of a 'national' standard.

The stalls provided many examples of the vitality of the Welsh mind, for all important societies had exhibitions or sales of work. Newspapers, publishers of Welsh books, religious denominations, youth groups, the Overseas and the London Welsh, societies for the preservation of the Welsh countryside, etc: all were represented, and everywhere people studied what the various groups offered. What was noticeable everywhere was the interest in the 'man in the street' as well as the student and professor had in his own land and language. Hardly ever was English spoken and the vitality of Wales and the Welsh way of life was continually manifest.

ANN JENKIN.

AR VRO - JEUNE BRETAGNE

This monthly paper is the journal of Breton Federalism. It is written almost wholly in French, the Breton language edition being called simply AR VRO. It is a source of factual information about the Breton scene to-day. It also has striking articles in defence of the ideal of federalisation as it could be applied to Brittany. AR VRO - JEUNE BRETAGNE reviews briefly, current Breton periodicals and new books and often includes an article on a Breton writer.

AR VRO - JEUNE BRETAGNE has offered to its readers the opportunity of subscribing to NEW CORNWALL by paying the subscription (300 francs) into the AR VRO account, and so obviating the necessity for individual tranferences of currency. In the same way, NEW CORNWALL is ready to receive sub-

scriptions to AR VRO - JEUNE BRETAGNE from interested readers. The annual subscription is seven shillings, if paid to the Editors of NEW CORNWALL.

FALMOUTH TO BE A HAVEN FOR OIL TANKERS

Though the Falmouth ship-repair yards have many different types of customers they are beginning to specialise in oil-tankers. The new Falmouth dry dock, which will take the largest tankers, will be completed next year. To provide deep-water berths for these vessels extensive dredging is to be undertaken. This will allow fully-laden mammoth tankers to swing at their moorings without danger.

At the moment, there are five full tankers laid up in the Fal. During the Suez crisis all available tankers were used and as a result all shore storage tanks are full and these ships are being used as temporary storage.

For sale

OLD CORNWALL vol: V No.4. (Winter 1953)
1/- inc. postage.
UN SAINT DU CORNWALL DANS LE MORBIHAN
(St. Guigner-Gwinear) par Chanoine
G. H. Doble, Les Presses Bretonnes,
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Write to The Editors, NEW CORNWALL.

cornish Gorsedd c^{OMP} R^{ESULTS}

Poetry in English:-

- 1 - H. Palmer, 2 - Derek Parker,
3 - Mrs. W. M. Webb, 4 - J. R. Vyvyan,
5 - Derek Parker, 6 - V. Forrester.

Poetry in Cornish:-

- 1 - A. Snell, 2 - Richard Jenkin,
3 - E. Chirgwyn.

Prose in Cornish:-

- 1 - E. Chirgwyn.

Poetry in Dialect:-

- 1 - C. N. Henwood.

Story in Dialect:-

- 1 - Mrs. M. Jeffery, 2 - G. Hawkridge,
3 - G. B. Dash, 4 - Diana Maclean.

Play in Dialect:-

- 1 - Kathleen Hawke.

Children's Essays:-

Senior Prize:

Christine Hawkridge, Tregavarras,
Gorran.

Junior Prize:

Hilary Owen, Truro High School.



AND



(The views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors)

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE D.C.L.I?

The recently announced army reforms include the amalgamation of the Duke of Cornwall's with the Somerset Light Infantry. At the same time the Devons are to join the Dorset Regiment. While the Devon and Dorset Regiment is quite a euphonious title it is going to be difficult to combine the D. C. L. I. and S. L. I. in anything less than a mouthful.

The deciding factor in the choice of partners was that the D.C. L.I. and the Somersets were both Light Infantry, but it reminds one of the old principle of "next but one". This is the generalisation drawn from the history of Europe, where it was common for states to ally not with their neighbours but with the next state, on the principle that neighbours are rivals so neighbour's neighbours must be allies. An attempt to link Cornwall's regiment with Devon would probably produce greater county rivalry than a link with the more distant Somerset. It is, however, good to know that the Territorial Army battalions of the D.C.L.I. will not be affected and will keep the title unchanged.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OR DISTANT DICTATORSHIP.

While small units may be uneconomic vast organisations have their own pitfalls of inefficiency. We have reached, if not passed, this danger point in the nationalised industries. Take, for example, the Gas Industry. In the interests of economy the local gas companies of Cornwall were centralised at Truro and works such as that at Redruth, the cradle of gas-lighting, were closed down. Now the administrative centre has been moved to Bath. Employees of many years service in Cornwall are uprooted and moved nearly 200 miles to a town where the huge Admiralty administration organisation has already made the housing situation difficult. Of course, the number of men forced to leave Cornwall in this way is small compared to those forced out by other economic circumstances, but

it is a definite hardship. Also the administration of Cornish Gas from Bath does not allow much consideration of local conditions.

NEW IRISH STAMPE

The Irish Post Office has issued two stamps, to commemorate John Redmond. He became leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party after the Parnell crisis. He was M.P. for Waterford for 25 years and his efforts led to the Irish Home Rule Bill which so very nearly brought self-government to Ireland in 1914. The shelving of this bill on the outbreak of the Great War led to the tragic events of the post-war period. John Redmond died in 1917, in the year when the Easter Rising and its suppression changed the character of Ireland's struggle from Parliamentary agitation to intermittent civil war.

Two other stamps are being issued in honour of Thomas O'Crohan, who lived in the Blasket Islands and described in his autobiography "The Islandman" the fast disappearing way of life in this remoted part of Gaelic speaking Ireland.

A GENEROUS GESTURE.

Cornish Scouts have reason to be grateful to a Cornish farmer living near Sutton Coldfield. Mr. W. H. Tom, originally from St. Newlyn East, is allowing about 550 Cornish Scouts to camp on his farm. This will enable them to attend the Jubilee Jamboree of the Scout Movement to which otherwise only a few selected boys could go. Their camp will be about 3 miles from the Jamboree site, and will be divided on a territorial basis into four groups called Tre, Pol, Pen & Tol.

WELSH WATER PROBLEMS.

The Liverpool Corporation's Bill to drown the Tryweryn Valley has passed its second reading in the House of Commons but its Welsh opponents have not given up the fight. Most Welsh M.P.s, local authorities, and many industrialists oppose the bill, as well as the 18-month old Farmers' Union of Wales.

PASCO TREVYHAN.

New Cornwall

The magazine for those who have the interests of Cornwall at Heart
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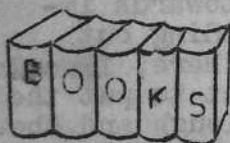
Before writing of other matters, we wish to apologise for a duplicating error in the last issue. On page 3, second column, Recorder of Folk Songs should read Mrs. G. Mundy.

We should like to thank the Grand Bard, Mr. Morton Nance, and the secretary of the Gorsedd, Mr. Edwin Chirgwin, for their valuable help in providing material on the Cornish Gorsedd. (See our series on Cornish Societies, page 3).

We should also like to thank 'Yerlann', a member of the Breton Gorsedd and the Breton branch of the Celtic Congress, who now lives in Paris, for his stimulating article on Wales and the National Eisteddfod.

On page 2, the Welsh Author of the recently-published Economic Survey of Cornwall replies to some of his critics who have aired their views in "New Cornwall".

Finally, we announce a special Christmas and New Year issue of "New Cornwall". The December-January number will be bigger, illustrated, and with special features, a quiz etc., as well as the ordinary number of articles. If you would like an extra free copy for a friend please let us know during November.



FOR CHILDREN TO E-N-J-O-Y

As Christmas draws near, suggestions of books for children's reading might prove helpful.

Fairy Tales from the Isle of Man. by Dora Broome. A delightful, illustrated collection of traditional stories about the Isle of Man, including the legend of the Manx flag, "The Three Magic Legs". The atmosphere of this island, beautiful in summer and storm-tossed in Winter, and the life of the people of Man is delicately conveyed. (Puffin Story Book, 1/6d.).

Folk Tales of Wales. by Eirwen Jones, is an illustrated book which will also appeal to younger children even if they are puzzled by the few rhymes in Welsh! The stories are taken from all parts of Wales, and contain such well-known episodes as 'Gelert and his Faithful Hound!'

'The Bells of Abardovey' and 'Owen of the Red Hand', the last of which was recently broadcast on B.B.C. Children's Hour. (Nelson, Folk Tales Series 5/-). Humphry Davy, 'Pilot' of Penzance by James Kendall. A book for older children and adults, about the great Cornish scientist, who became famous at the age of twenty through his daring experiments on laughing gas. He later took a leading part in the isolation by electrolysis of chemical elements such as sodium and potassium. He is best remembered in Cornwall for his invention of the Miner's Safety Lamp, but he was also famous as a brilliant lecturer, and friend of the great literary and scientific figures of his day. The biographer portrays Davy as a full and lively character, with an enjoyment which is infectious. (Faber 10/6d.)

Folk Tales of the Highlands by Gregor Ian Smith. Illustrated for younger children. (Nelson. Folk Tales Series 5/-). King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table by Roger Lancelyn Green. (Puffin Story Book 2/- or Faber & Faber 15/- for a de luxe edition).

The Watchers on the Longships by James Cobb. Published many years ago, but re-printed since the war. Story full of gripping adventure, set in the lighthouses of Cornwall, and on its rugged coast.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE RECENT ECONOMIC SUR- VEY OF CORNWALL

BY THE AUTHOR

Firstly, the report was by no means as comprehensive as I would have wished - my time was limited. For this reason, I must plead guilty to those who accuse me of failing to get to grips with the human problems, for I did not have time to meet as many people as I would have wished. I had to rely largely on statistics which can be made to prove anything. I would, however, like to point out that I have lived all my life in an area suffering from problems similar to those of Cornwall. Wales is considerably more advanced than Cornwall in any move towards devolution, and the problems facing Wales to-day are closely akin to those which may face Cornwall should any degree of devolution be forthcoming. I hope this will meet any criticisms that I was a 'foreigner' to Cornish ways, who relied wholly on statistics.

Next, I would like to answer those who objected to the materialistic tone of the essay. This was perhaps partly due to my reliance on statistics. It was also due to my belief that in this world of ever widening horizons it is impossible and dangerous for any community to attempt to isolate itself from the world around it. Cornwall is and always will be, tied up very closely with the rest of England. The 'culturalist' might wish for a return to the glories of Celtic Cornwall. Even if such introspective idealism were a commendable virtue (which is debateable) it is out of the question when the link with that cultural heritage, the Cornish language, has been broken.

Thus, Cornwall must live in the present and look to the future. I as much as any other 'thinking' person, abhor many of the 20th cen-

tury tendencies towards drab uniformity in work, leisure, art, scenery and elsewhere. I am, and hope I always shall be, something of an individualist, but I do not let this cloud my view of the manifold benefits the present era of scientific technology and social revolution is bringing within the reach of all. Adapt or perish is a harsh but irrevocable law of nature and it applies to communities as much as to the biological world.

How is this tenet to be applied to Cornwall? Without repeating what I have already said, let me give some examples of what I feel should be done in Cornwall to improve conditions.

Agriculture. Nowhere in the Cornish economy is the law adapt or perish more evident than here. At present it is partly veiled by the agricultural boom, but if a depression comes, or further subsidy cuts, many small farms are going to be badly hit. Those small fields are so wasteful of time and energy, and many Cornish farms, especially in the west and on the Moors must be close to the margin, which can as easily contract as expand. Market Gardening. A field for expansion, but from what I have read and heard of Cornish production it needs much more improved scientific techniques in sorting and packing. Mining. At present ruled out, but conditions may change - and if they should it holds much wealth. Clay. Admittedly prosperous but little seems to have been done towards improving techniques or finding out what the market wants. (Here, I would point out to R.R.M.G. that to put the mining areas under the plough and sheep on Hennesbarrow would cause even greater unemployment - both areas are notoriously infertile). Light Industries. It is in this field that the best hope of all the year round employment lies. Transport costs would make production of bulky goods uneconomic, but there is vast scope for small factories in the towns. And is there no hope of hydro-electricity in those deep Cornish valleys? Again, Britain seems to be awakening at last to the fact that she is the poorest wooded country in Europe - afforestation employs many in the sparsely populated areas of Wales. Tourism. This is extremely profitable but I cannot see any great extension. It is seasonal, and limited by weather conditions. The tourist gets a false impression of 'booming' resorts - he does not see the desolation and unemployment in those same towns and villages during the winter.

(Cont. on page 7.)

CORNISH SOCIETIES N°5

THE GORSEDD OF BARDS OF CORNWALL

(GORSETH BYRTH KERNOW)

(3)

In an ancient Welsh poem, one of the celebrated Triads, we read that the Three Chief Assemblies of the Bards of the Island of Britain were at Stonehenge, in England, Caerleon, in Wales, and Beisgawen in Cornwall. Beisgawen is identified with Boscawen-Un where the stone circle still stands.

Conquest by the English brought to an end the bardic organisation though the profession of bard, and competitions between bards continued in Scotland and in Wales until comparatively modern times. In the late 18th century the Welsh Gorsedd was revived. During the 19th century prominent Bretons visited the Welsh Gorsedd and at the end of that century the Breton Gorsedd was formed. At the same time a movement began for the formation of a Cornish Gorsedd. Henry Jenner was initiated as a Bard in Brittany in 1903 and several Cornish people were initiated in Wales between 1899 and 1928.

Then, in August 1928, at Treorchy, a nucleus of Cornish bards, including the present Grand Bard, was initiated. The following month these bards, with a delegation from the Welsh Gorsedd led by the Archdruid Pedrog and the ex-Archdruid Elfed, inaugurated the Cornish Gorsedd at Boscawen-Un. At that first Gorsedd twelve new bards were initiated, among them Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. Of the Cornish bards present at that first Gorsedd six are still alive.

Though the Gorsedds of Wales and Brittany have the three Orders of Druids, Bards, and Ovates it was agreed, at the desire of the Cornish, that the Gorsedd of Cornwall should be a Gorsedd of Bards only, so exemplifying the Cornish Motto, Onen hag Oll, One and All, and that the elected head should be the Grand Bard. The first Grand Bard was Henry Jenner (Gwas Myghal).

The objects of the Cornish Gorsedd are "to maintain the National Celtic Spirit of Cornwall and to give expression to such spirit; to encourage the study of Cornish History and the Cornish Language; to

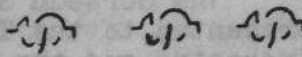
foster Cornish Literature, Art, and Music; to link Cornwall with other Celtic countries, and to promote a spirit of peace and co-operation among those who work for the honour of Cornwall".

The title of Bard is conferred "either as recognising some manifestation of the Celtic Spirit in work done for Cornwall or as won by some proficiency in the Cornish Language". It is not required of all members, as in Wales and Brittany, that they should be familiar with their own Celtic language, but Cornish alone is used as the language of the Bardic ceremonies. These are held annually on the first Saturday of September and at some site the antiquity and interest of which lend dignity to the open-air assembly of blue-robed Bards. A private meeting at which papers are read and robes are not worn is held on the first Saturday of June. This includes a session of Cornish students who converse in the language and discuss such difficulties as may arise. Besides these, the Gorsedd is responsible for the Annual Service in Cornish, held on the Sunday following the open Gorsedd, and usually in the church of the parish in which the Gorsedd has taken place.

The Gorsedd also holds open competitions for the writing of verse and prose in Cornish, in English, and in Cornish dialect, and for essays by those of school age. The essay competition has been very popular and does much to interest children in their own Cornish surroundings, thus perhaps starting them in studies that will lead to their becoming Bards in their turn. The Gorsedd also awards annually a Shield and a Cup for high musical achievement.

Since 1928 the Gorsedd has gone from strength to strength and now has a recognised place in the forefront of the cultural life of Cornwall, and as long as its members maintain the enthusiasm and scholarship of those who created it and upheld it from 1928 to 1957 the Gorsedd will continue to play an increasingly important part in Cornish life.

(Cont. on page 4).

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(Mordon)
Deputy Grand Bard - Rev. D. R. Evans
(Gwas Cadok)
Hon. Secretary - Mr. Edwin Chirgwin
(Map Melyn)
Hon. Treasurer - Mr. R. S. Best
(Map Trewan)

Secretary's Address:-

Mr. E. Chirgwin,
Holywell Bay,
Newquay,
Cornwall.

.....

PREDANNACK CROSS,
MULLION. 1957.



This year, the Gorsedd met, not in a Bronze Age Stone Circle, nor in an Iron Age Hill Fort, but by a Celtic Christian cross. This cross, one of the finest of its kind, stands high in the fields overlooking the sea. From it, the coastline curves like a sickle round by Loe Bar, Porthleven, the Mount and Penzance to Newlyn, Mousehole, and the remote parish of St. Buryan where the Gorsedd began at Boscawen-Un.

The days before the Gorsedd were storm-drenched, but once again fine weather returned for the day itself. It is remarkable that hardly ever has rain interrupted the Gorsedd ceremonies, certainly not in the last decade. In this at least, Cornwall is far more fortunate than Wales.

The number of bards attending this year's Gorsedd was greater than usual and the prepared circle was too small to hold them all. Nineteen new bards were admitted, nine of them by examination in Cornish. This unusually large number of Language Bards is most encouraging, and fired by their example, perhaps many others will make the effort to learn and use Cornish. An innovation this year was that each Language Bard after initiation, spoke to the Assembly in Cornish.

The Gorsedd Shield for Music was presented to the Tywardreath Youth Orchestra and the Larch Vras Cup to the Baldu County Primary School Choir.

Mr. A. K. Hamilton Jenkin addressed the onlookers and described some of the reasons for the existence

of the Gorsedd. He pointed out, "We cherish Cornwall, not just as a county of England, but as our Celtic country, and we try our best to safeguard its beauty and foster its old customs - not, as so many do, because money is the attraction, or because these are features which attract visitors - but because they remind us of our Celtic past".

R. G. JENKIN
(Map Dyvroeth)

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✻ MUSIC ✻

IN
CORNWALL

One of the musical personalities of Redruth is Mr. Harry Oates, who, until recently, was the organist and choirmaster of Treruffe Hill Methodist Church. Mr. Oates is a composer of several works, the first of which was an opera "Andromeda". Exerpts from this opera were played by Penzance Orchestral Society in 1932, the Cornwall Symphony orchestra in 1933 and the Torquay Municipal orchestra in 1936. Later, a broadcast performance of this work was given by the Torquay orchestra.

Mr. Oates has since written a Cantata - "The Cross" - which was given its first performance in Redruth on Good Friday 1956. He has now written a work - "Deo Gloria" - for soloists, chorus and orchestra which is now being rehearsed by Redruth Choral Society.

In addition to playing the organ, Mr. Oates plays the French horn in the Penzance Orchestral Society - and he is a Bard of the Cornish Gorsedd.

The Cornwall County Music Festival which was founded by the late Lady Mary Trefusis in 1910, held its Annual Meeting in Redruth on Sat. 21st Sept. '57. It was announced
(Cont. Page 5)

that the 1958 Festival would be held next March 18-21 in the Wesley Methodist Church Buildings at Redruth. Dr. Herbert Howells will be the adjudicator for the vocal classes and Miss Nannie Jamieson for the instrumental classes.

A BRETON AT THE EISTEDDFOD

Here are a few impressions of a Breton visitor to Wales on the occasion of the Eisteddfod at Llangefni, Anglesey, in August, 1957.

This was the second time I had come to that 'Land of Our Fathers', the first time was back in 1944 - thirteen years ago! - When I visited Swansea (Abertawe I mean) and the Cardigan coast from Cae Newydd (Newquay) to Aberystwyth. That was a long time ago, but the thrill of being once again in Wales brought back to my mind many pleasant memories. This time I was bringing over with me the whole of my family with the exception of one son serving in the French Army in Algeria. Two of my children were spending a fortnight at Glan Llyn, Bala, with the Urdd Gobaith Cymru, the Welsh Youth Organisation, and two other young Bretons had come along with them. All were delighted with their stay. What an example sets Wales to us all, Breton and Cornish patriots.

What struck me most at the National Eisteddfod was the feeling of unity of a whole people loyal to its past and well assured of lasting continuity through the rising generations. Young and old alike, united in a youthful spirit, rejoicing together, enthusiastic of the same common heritage: language, poetry, music and song.

But let me not anticipate. Our train had left Chester, the northern boundary, and was taking us along the illuminated coast bordering the Irish Sea, past the estuary of the River Dee. A Welsh name on a house - Ty Bach - had previously caught my eye. The landscape was becoming more and more familiar and more 'homely' with those grassy fields and those hills sinking little by little into the gloaming. People in our compartment - Welsh obviously - began to feel at home. One man said with pride that Bangor was his home town, and Bangor was the place we were going to. Then and afterwards, whenever we declared, my wife and I,

that we were Bretons, we noticed to our satisfaction, that Brittany was not totally unknown - in which we rejoiced, though we reckon most of the people on this side of the Channel imagine Bretons as Johnnie Onions whose capital is Roscoff, just opposite Plymouth. And there was no telling them the contrary. I, for one, could not, my own mother being from Roscoff where, in my childhood, year after year, I used to spend my summer holidays. And my sister is now living there! Onion sellers, Breton as they are 'pee kil ha troad' (from head to foot) by no means represent the whole of our people.

Anyway, we were not coming to Wales to sell onions but, for a change, to pay a visit to our kin and to the land once free from Saxon law. Centuries have passed away, the Channel has left us isolated on the Continent, but the best among us have never forgotten, to-day even less than in years gone by, and though taught in foreign schools where there is still no room for our Celtic language, we know who we are and look up to Wales, our better teacher. Our own place-names, we read them in yours, even when spelling makes them look somewhat different. We have a Bangor in Morbihan, a Langollen in Breton Cornouaille - but the list would be too long.

I spent my time in Bangor and elsewhere looking up at the cottage names and writing them down. They contribute a great deal in giving towns and places that Welsh look and even more, many street names were in Welsh. I don't understand though, why all of them are not. Even with the English version underneath, if need be. At Llangefni, I came across Stryd Fawr: High Street, Stryd y Bont Bridge Road. The City of Bangor, University Centre, should not neglect this, and wherever they need it, should paint afresh the shabby plaques almost illegible on which visitors like me seek the trace of Welsh words. No little thing is negligible, every inch of written Welsh under our eyes is a gain, and a testimonial of its survival as a language.

At the Eisteddfod, I really was edified: only Welsh was the rule, on the booths around the field as well as in the Pavilion, and mostly outside, in conversations. I noticed two English headings, 'Milk' and 'Post Office' not followed by Welsh and one word Ymholiadau (Enquiry Office) not followed by the English. Next year, I hope 'Enquiries' may be

(Cont. page 6)

Dear Sir and Madam,

In your August-September issue, mention is made of a very disturbing development, namely the use by a Helston Dairy of the words "Cornish Bard", together with an unmistakeable picture of the Kernyas blowing the Gorsedd horn, on butter-wrappings. In my opinion, this can do grave harm to the reputation of our Gorsedd as a body of Cornish scholars and students concerned only with cultural and historical matters and in no way with commerce or the making of profit. A reasonable man, on seeing such a design, might well think that the Gorsedd was directly concerned with the making of butter, or that it was permitting its name and likeness to be so used in return for money, rather like a professional sportsman advertising hair-oil. By such misconceptions, the respect in which the Gorsedd is held, could not but suffer; the association of a society of its nature and aims with commercial products is highly undignified and improper, and might be disastrous.

The butter is admittedly Cornish, and of good quality, but this is irrelevant. Once the commercial community get the idea that such advertising is allowed, we will be inundated with such enormities as "Grand Bard's Anti-Sunburn Lotion" or "Royal Institution of Cornwall Lemonade"! The offending wrapping may even have been intended as a misguided compliment to the Gorsedd, but one would have expected the Dairy to have had the courtesy to ask permission before, not merely using the design, but actually registering it as their trade mark! At this rate, it will not be long before the bardic robes have to incorporate a sash saying "By permission of Cow and Gate". The Gorsedd is not 'getting a boost' from advertising such as this; on the contrary, it is being used, without its consent and to the detriment of its reputation, to 'boost' products in no way connected with it which should be sold, if at all, on their merits. This should be stopped forthwith, even at the cost of legal action, before it gets out of hand.

I write this merely as an individual who feels strongly on the matter, but I know that my views are shared by many of our fellow Bards. Must the coveted and cherished status of "Barth Kernow" be thus cheapened and degraded?

Dheugh-why yn-lel, P.A.S. POOL.
26th Sept. 1957. (Gwas Galva)

Dear Sir and Madam,

Your correspondent Milwy appears to advocate the 'nationalisation, without compensation of course, of such services as posts and telegraphs including telephones, of electricity and gas undertakings, of transport services (roads and railways)...'. It is difficult to see how this could be done, as all the services he mentions, with the exception of road transport, are either nationalised or public utility companies already.

Yours truly,

HELENA CHARLES

St. Day.

29th Sept.

A BRETON AT THE EISTEDDFOD. (Cont.
from page 5.)

there too, in order to avoid confusion. Now you fellow visitors, take a piece of good advice, never make a point of meeting anyone on the Eisteddfod field Ar faes Yr Eisteddfod. Lost in the crowd, - ...with plenty of Welsh talk in your ears, drowned in the 'mor a gan', you are bound to go round and round for hours, and consider yourself lucky if you even meet him!

Kerlann

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Social Conditions. Here lies the crux of the problem. If I tended to emphasize the lack of bathrooms and other social amenities, it was because I was shocked at the conditions of some of the old mining villages I saw. I realize such conditions are not typical of the whole of Cornwall, but in each of the so-called social amenities, Cornwall comes very near the bottom among the English counties.

How are adverse conditions to be tackled? It is a problem which needs much money - more than Cornwall can furnish unaided. I would not advocate razing the existing villages to the ground, but I repeat - one cannot expect people to live there unless there are largescale improvements. Many cottages could serve as sheds or barns. New villages could be built in Cornish style with Cornish stone, and with all modern conveniences. If this is too ambitious, then enlarge and tidy up the existing villages.

It is, however, within the town that future prosperity lies. The days of the selfsufficient village are gone. Villages can now only support those primary workers on the land, with a couple of shopkeepers, publican, parson, schoolmaster and a few retired persons. The towns are the service centres - in them lie the potential work for light industry and the expanding servicing requirements of technology.

How can all these problems which beset the Cornish peninsula best be approached? The machinery needed is in the hands of the existing government. What is needed is for a few more people intimately involved in the county's affairs to have a larger say. Does this view justify the setting up of some special Government department to deal with Cornish affairs, or the transfer of some authority at present wielded by Whitehall to Cornwall? That, I suppose, is the \$64,000 question. It may well do so, but is there enough support for such a move? Would it result in further duplication of officialdom - as has happened sometimes in Wales? There are no parallels to guide us - neither Wales nor Northern Ireland can be quoted, nor can the Isle of Man, for they have always had some degree of independence in this century. I do not profess to know the answer to this question. I must, however, plead that this question

should not be allowed to swamp the other more important questions raised by a survey of Cornwall to-day. Some degree of federation would not solve them any quicker - or would it? Again, it is impossible to know. Why not press for some more comprehensive survey of Cornwall's problems? Only when they are presented in such a way can any overall action be expected.

THE NEXT CELTIC CONGRESS

The next Celtic Congress is to be held in the Isle of Man. The dates provisionally fixed are from Tuesday, 8th April to Tuesday, 15th April, 1958. This is a departure from the usual date for Congresses, but there are many good reasons for the change.

In previous years the date of the Congress has clashed with other important meetings or with the beginning or end of the holidays for one country or another. Most people, however, have some holiday at Easter, and this time there will be no clashing events. A Summer Congress in the Isle of Man is impracticable because of the vast volume of tourist traffic which crowds the accommodation. At Easter, however, the island is at its freshest, before the holiday season begins, when the Manx people are still unswamped by summer visitors and can show the visiting delegations the true Manx character of the island.

The chairman of the Manx branch is Mr. J. Woods, and the secretary is Mrs. W. Woods, Thorn Bank, Falcon Cliff Terrace, Douglas, I. of M.

Members of Celtic Congress branches who wish to attend the Congress, though they may not be members of the official delegations, should get in touch with their National Secretaries.

The National Secretaries of the Cornish Branch are:-

Mr. K. O. Chetwood-Aiken,
Sea View Cottage,
Carbis Bay, St. Ives.

and
Miss A. Humphris,
'Lanhydrock',
Kenwyn, Truro.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
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AND

(The views expressed are not necessarily those of the editors)

CORNISH ON THE AIR.

Sometime in October or November Cornish will be heard on the air, - not in a B.B.C. programme but in one from Geneva. It will form part of a programme about England, and Continental listeners will hear Miss Saundry of Penzance reading The Lord's Prayer in Cornish and Miss F. Branwell reading in Cornish dialect.

THE BRETON GORSEDD PRIZE POEMS.

The prizes for 1957 were given for poems in Breton and French to the memory of Taldir. The Breton prize was won by Lieutenant J. Pinault, now serving at Casablanca, and the French prize by Monsieur Le Drian. The prizes for next year will be awarded for poems on the fraternisation of the Bretons and the Welsh at the time of the battle of Saint Cast.

A DISTINGUISHED CORNISHMAN.

The new Chairman of the Cornwall Quarter Sessions is Mr. A.P. Marshall Q.C., who was born at Roche. After a distinguished career in the Midlands he became Master of the Bench of Grays Inn in 1950 and has been Recorder of Coventry since 1952. He has also been Deputy Chairman of Cornwall Quarter Sessions for the last two years. He took his seat as Chairman on the 24th September, and thanking the barristers and solicitors for their welcome he said "I came (as Deputy Chairman) with a certain amount of nervousness because in effect it was to a county that I had left, a county I had loved but still left. It was also a county that I had become in some measure estranged from. But the welcome and loyal support you continued to give me as deputy chairman makes the assuming of this office - the highest legal office my native county has to offer, - one which no longer has the terrors that might have faced me".

GARIBALDI'S "ENGLISHMAN".

Par Old Cornwall Society has restored the grave of Colonel Peard, who joined Garibaldi in the War of Italian Unification against the Austrians. Later Garibaldi came to Cornwall to visit his "Englishman"

and was given a rousing reception, for he was the hero of liberals throughout Europe.

The grave, which was covered by the flag of St. Piran, was unveiled by Lady Mander (Rosalie Glyn-Grylls) who is an authority on Colonel Peard and has written many biographies of people of that period.

PRISON PREFERRED.

A young Breton, Hervé Bougeant, is now under military arrest. A conscript in the French army, he wrote to the President saying that he refused "to go to war against Algerian patriots, who are fighting for the freedom of their country". In a letter to a friend he says "When I consider how our country, Brittany, and her language are slowly dying, killed by those people in Paris, I feel I must say No, never will I help them to kill a nation". It seems likely that his principles will cost Hervé Bougeant two years in jail.

A ROYAL VISIT TO CORNWALL.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Cornwall on 14th November. In the morning he will visit the Geevor tin mine at St. Just-in-Penwith and, later the same day, the Melbur clay pit near St. Austell. This visit is to enable the Duke to see at first-hand the china-clay and tin-mining industries. Perhaps this foreshadows a new official interest in these industries and it may lead to a more sensible system of mining taxation.

GLOUCESTER CORNISH REMAIN CORNISH.

Devonians living in the district suggested that the Gloucester Cornish Association should be converted into a Cornwall and Devon Association. The Annual General Meeting very rightly rejected the motion while agreeing to welcome Devonians as Associate Members.

PASCO TREVYHAN

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