

The French Revolution

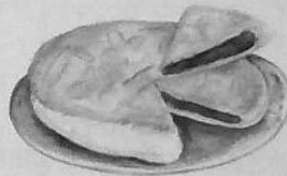
The events that took place during the French Revolution have cast a shadow over the lives of everyone who has lived in France over the past two hundred years. To what extent do they shape the realities of modern life? *page 10*

Word Search: 53 Breton Towns *page 21*



Carhaix, Place de la Mairie

**Specialist Computer Advice
Sales & Repairs all makes**
02 98 99 26 40



Recipe: Galette des Rois

page 2



POINT.P

Building Materials

Rostrenen Carhaix
02 96 29 00 04 02 98 93 01 17



Property of the month

page 30



GENERALI FRANCE Assurances

Georges Hamon
All Types of Insurance
Car House Health

Fluent English Spoken

7, rue des Portes - 22160 Callac 02 96 45 51 15

ISSN 1767-6738



9 771767 673004



2 Recipe

Galette des Rois

This French cake is eaten during the twelve days after Christmas, to celebrate the arrival of the Three Kings. A dried bean, or little china figure, is hidden under the pastry, and when the cake is being served the youngest child gets under the table and calls out the names of the different members of the family. Whoever receives the bean is crowned king for the rest of the evening.

Ingredients:

- 1 oz (25 g) chocolate
- 2 oz (50 g) butter or margarine
- 1 lb 3 oz (500 g) puff pastry (pâte feuilletée, available from supermarkets)
- 3 tablespoons water
- 2 oz (50 g) soft brown sugar
- 4 oz (100 g) powdered almonds
- A dried bean



Method:

1. Fill a small saucepan with 1" (2 cm) of water, set it over a low heat. Put the chocolate in a glass, heat-proof bowl and set this in the pan, making sure that the base does not touch the water. Leave for 10 minutes until the chocolate has melted.
2. Divide the pastry into two halves, return one to the refrigerator and roll out the other on a floured board to ¼" (½ cm) thickness. Place a plate about 10" (26 cm) in diameter on the pastry, cut round it with a sharp knife, and lay the circle on a large oven tray.
3. Cream the butter, add the water, sugar, powdered almonds and the melted chocolate. Mix well.
4. Spread the chocolate paste over the pastry, to within ½" (1½ cm) of the edge. Brush the edge with a little water. Add the bean.
5. Roll out a second pastry circle in the same way as before. Lay it on the first circle and pinch the edges together.
6. Draw designs on the pastry with the tip of a sharp knife, and make two slits in the centre. Place in the refrigerator to chill for 1 hour.
7. Cook in a 220°C (425°F), Gas Mark 7, oven for 15 minutes. At the end of this time reduce the heat to 200°C (400°F), Gas Mark 6, and cook for a further 20 minutes, or until golden brown. Serve warm.

O'BRIENS
chambres d'hôte **chambres d'hôte**
 Situated next to the Tourist Information Office
 Overlooking the lake
 Roscoff 45 minutes St Malo 1½ hours
 4 Rte de Berrien 29690 Huelgoat 02 98 99 82 73
 o-brien.david@wanadoo.fr

Le Moulin Blanc
 Pub Restaurant
 • Family meals
 • Camping
 • Fishing
 • Games
 22810 Plougonver 02 96 21 60 81

La Renaissance
Bar Crêperie Pizzeria
 Organic Flour used
 Open daily except Sun, pm & Mon.
 10, rue des Portes, CALLAC (by the lights)
 02 96 45 94 61

PÂTISSERIE CHOCOLATERIE
SAVIDAN-LOZAC'H
 Cakes Chocolates
 Breton Toffees Tea Room
 38 pl 9 Avril 1944 - Callac 02 96 45 51 30

Editorial 3

Contents

The French Revolution: An introduction to the events of the revolution of 1789 *page 10*

The King's Drummer: "Once upon a time there was a soldier..." *page 18*

A Year in Brittany *page 24*

Coppicing & Hedging *page 26*

Nature in Brittany:
 Gorse *page 29*
 Bullfinch *page 35*

Word Search:
 Breton towns *page 21*

Gardening:
 Coppicing & Hedging *page 26*

Aesop's Fables:
 The power of kindness *back page*

Regular Features:
 Recipe: Galette des Rois, 2; News & Services, 4; Places to Visit: Quimper, 6; Tea Shop Review, 7; Books, 8; Technology, 14; Learning French, 16; Administration, 17; Quiz, 20; Word Search, 21; Holiday Information, 22; What's On, 25; Property of the Month, 30; Classified Advertisements, 32

Editorial

Central Brittany Journal appears to be evolving to cover a wider area of rural Brittany than we envisaged at the outset. It is now being distributed by the 'Distributeurs du Presse' in Guingamp, Lorient and Quimper and is available from any shop which sells magazines and newspapers. The feature that distinguishes the Journal from other local publications is that it is written in English, but our aim is to keep the Journal focussed on local issues and to make it relevant to everyone living in the area, irrespective of what their first language might be.

Readers may have heard that the Journal has been involved in some local controversy over the past month, with unauthorised copies of the November issue having been produced and distributed in the area.

This may have had something to do with our advertising policy. I have always believed that the purpose of advertising should simply be to inform people of the products and services available. For this reason, the Journal does not carry large adverts and the price is fixed at a level that everyone should be able to afford, even a sole trader just setting up in business. In general this policy seems to meet with the overwhelming support of everyone involved in the Journal and I would like to thank everyone for the support that they have provided over the past few weeks.

Wishing all our readers, contributors and advertisers a happy and prosperous 2005, Gareth Lewis, on behalf of the team at Central Brittany Journal

© 2005. The copyright to this Journal belongs to the individual contributors. Please contact us for permission to reproduce any of the contents.

Central Brittany Journal
 Editor: Gareth Lewis
 Advertising: Lin Lewis
 Central Brittany Journal B.P. 4, 22160 Callac, France
 Tel/Fax: 0033 (0)2 96 21 52 21
 E-mail: cbj222956@aol.com ISSN: 1767-6738

ECOMENAGER
 New Electrical Goods
 Fridges Cookers Washing Machines
 All makes
 Low Prices Every Day

ECOPIECES AUTO
 Car parts Tyres
 All makes
 Unbeatable Prices

LANDRAU, Z.I. de Bellevue, St Agathon 02 96 44 40 80 ask for Thierry. English spoken.

'Bébésing'

Huelgoat

For the past two years Elvira Teton has been organising a successful language learning / social group for parents and young children in her local village of Lannédern and she now wants to make her idea available to a wider public. The group involves pre-school age children from French and English-speaking families getting together, with one or both of their parents, and forming a little choir. One of the benefits of the group is that French-speaking children learn impeccable pronunciation of English words from Elvira (who originally comes from Melbourne, Australia) and from their fellow singers. Elvira is looking for parents who would be interested in participating in a 'Bébésing' group in their local village or town.
Tel: 02 98 26 42 19

Café du Centre Plouguernével

Robert Stanford, a keen golfer and flower gardener, runs the Café du Centre with his daughter Sam. Purchased from the original owners, in whose family it had been for over 100 years, Robert transformed the building, which is situated on the main roundabout in Plouguernével, into a bar and comfortable restaurant. Open in Winter 6 days a week for lunches, and serving a "European menu", from January 1st onwards the restaurant will open Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings from 7.30 p.m. Reservations are recommended. Closed Sundays. Prices start at 10 euros per person for a 4-course set lunch, and around 15 euros per person for an evening meal. Vegetarian alternative always available. Wine included.

Point.P

Rostrenen & Carhaix

Point.P, one of the country's biggest suppliers of building materials with a high reputation for quality and efficiency, took over Guenver Le Jeune builders, Carhaix (next to Leclerc), in July 2004. Major modernization and upgrading of facilities will now be taking place, and from January 1st, all the Point.P services - estimates, deliveries etc. - will be available from the Carhaix site.

Liftsharing

The lift sharing page on the website is now back online: www.thebcj.com

Café du Centre Plouguernével



**Plat du jour
all inclusive
4-course lunch 10€**

Open for lunches 6 days a week
closed Sundays in Winter

Thurs, Fri and Sat evening meals from
7.30 p.m.

Reservation recommended.

02 96 36 08 70

MAJUSCULE

Gifts Pens Art Materials Paints
Stationery Craft Materials

15 rue Notre-Dame (opposite the cathedral)
Guingamp Tel 02 96 43 70 38

GITEM

Callac

Electrical goods

Complete after-sales service
English spoken

Zone commerciale de Kerguilou Callac 02 96 45 52 82

Ets. Derrien

All Makes

Free Delivery

Jeri Penswick



Pottery, Sculpture
Original Paintings

1 rue Ar C'Hoat, 22810 Plougonver
Tel. 02 96 21 65 28 (phone beforehand)



Second-Hand English
and French Furniture
DEUXIEME DEBUT

Plus: Books Videos & lots more
16 rue de Verdun, Rostrenen
02 96 29 16 19

BOED HA TRAOU

Mac Cormick's

BRITISH PRODUCTS

9.30-1.00 & 2.00-6.00 Tues to Sat
8 Grande Rue, Glomel 02 96 29 88 05

Chez Winnie



Bacon, Cheddar, sausages,
tea bags, Marmite, etc.

OPEN 9-1 & 2-8 pm Closed Wed.

70 rue Roch'ell, Caurel, 02 96 26 34 93

"La Baleine"

Traditional Breads

Wood-fired oven Organic Flours

Kergrist-Moëlou 02 96 36 55 20

Wed: Callac market Sat: Carhaix market

ÉQUILIBRE

Health Foods Natural Cosmetics
Gluten-Free Products

1 bis av Gl de Gaulle - Carhaix 02 98 93 74 09

Afrikaræz

African Supermarket

Food Jewellery Hair Products

Open till 12 midnight Closed Tues.

51 ave Gl. de Gaulle Carhaix

Brittany Property Management

- * Personalised Property Search
- * Letting Management
- * Gardening, Property Maintenance
- * Relocation Assistance



Barrien nr Huelgoat Tel 00 33 298 99 82 59
www.brittanypropertymanagement.com

Advice on Setting up a Business St Agathon / Guingamp

SETTI is a firm which specialises in advising people on the most efficient way of setting up a business in France. They have a well-qualified and friendly team able to advise on every aspect of the law, and accounting procedures. SETTI works in partnership with a company in the UK and can advise on the most efficient way of setting up a company that operates between countries. The initial appointment is free, SETTI staff speak excellent English. SETTI was formed in 1996 and now has ten employees.
Tel: 02 96 44 03 62 e-mail: settild@wanadoo.fr

Language Learning

Henri Gueguen, a retired teacher and university professor, has developed a technique for learning languages through theatre and self-expression. His method involves bringing people of different cultures together in situations that lend themselves to creativity and communication. He is also working on bilingual CDs and publications. Anyone interested in setting up projects for learning French, English or Breton, or who would like to know more about his work can contact Henri on 06 33 24 31 37 e-mail: gueguenhenri@free.fr

Steiner Nursery

Lannion

A group of parents have started a nursery in Lannion for preschool age children based on Steiner principles. The nursery concentrates on the idea of learning through play and on creating a secure, homelike atmosphere for the children who attend. For more information contact Marie-Pascale Obaton 02 96 48 79 10

CBJ in the News

The Central Brittany Journal sponsored a very successful Christmas market in Carhaix on November 28th, which was featured on the France 3 news programme. For more details see our website: www.thebcj.com

Erratum

Please note that the correct address for the French Accommodation website mentioned in the December issue is:
www.frenchaccommodation.co.uk

Places to Visit: Quimper Kemper

January is usually the coldest month of the year, and sometimes one of the wettest. Walks in the country are less appealing than usual and January may, therefore, be a good time to visit one of Brittany's historic towns, such as Quimper.

The founding of the modern city of Quimper is attributed to King Gradlon, who is supposed to have been driven out of England by the Saxons after the collapse of the Roman Empire.

There is still a 'rue de Roi Gradlon' in the centre of the town, and the main square, 'Place Saint Corentin' is believed to be the site of his original castle.

The town is built on the confluence of the river Odet and the river Steir, and takes its name from the Breton word for confluence – Kemper.

During the Middle Ages the town became a major administrative centre. Work on the Saint-Corentin Cathedral began in the 1200s and took about three centuries to complete. It is named after the hermit, Corentin, who advised Gradlon in the founding and the administration of his kingdom, and who was the first bishop of Cornouaille.

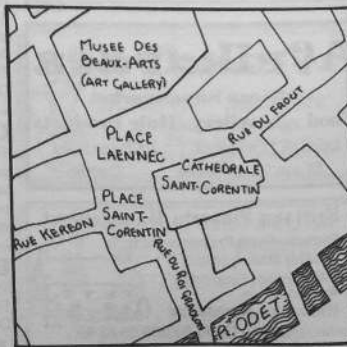
The city was also well-fortified with walls and ramparts, and acted as an important strategic centre. The medieval city that developed within the walls was composed of narrow streets and wooden houses. In 1762 the town suffered a terrible fire which raged out of control for two weeks and destroyed many of the old buildings. Rebuilding was unplanned and haphazard.

Quimper was selected to be the capital of Finistère when the government of 1789 decided to divide France up into departments. In the mid-1800s, the railway arrived in Quimper. These factors led to a complete redevelopment of the town: the old walls were demolished along with the narrow streets that sur-



Pottery, 'Faïence', has been one of the main industries of the town since the late 1600s. There are still two potteries in Locmaria, on the outskirts of Quimper.

rounded the cathedral. Large public buildings, such as the Art gallery and the prefecture, and much of the layout of the centre of the town, date back to this period, giving Quimper an open aspect similar to the areas of Paris that were redeveloped by Baron Hausmann at around the same time.



The city centre

Tea shop Review Quimper

La Macaronerie Rolland-Padou



rue Kéréon, Quimper



Territoire Gaelic:

Opened 30th November 2004, on the rue du Frou which runs behind the cathedral in the city centre. This is one of the few stockists of the Breton Tartan designed by Richard Duclos. Customers can be measured in the shop and their kilts are then made up in Scotland.



Cherry Macaroon

This teashop is in the prettiest part of Quimper, on a street (rue Kéréon) leading off from the main square, beside the cathedral. The shop's speciality "les macarons de Philomène" are named after the wooden figurine above the door. This represents a needlewoman called Philomène who worked in the shop when it was a haberdasher's. The macarons are sold in several shapes and sizes and come in over fifteen different flavours including lavender honey, hazelnut, raspberry, cherry, banana, chocolate and pistachio. Very good chocolates and a small range of delicious cakes are also sold.

The tearoom is long and narrow, and to create extra room, cushioned seats have been built into the walls. The service is very friendly.

Boxes of chocolates, 'marrons glacés', boxes of macarons, jam and breton toffees are on sale, all of which would make ideal presents.

Territoire Gaelic

Foods Textiles Music Musical Instruments Gifts

Directly imported from Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man & Ireland

12, rue du Frou, 29000 Quimper 06 62 53 59 38 www.territoiregaelic.com



Book Reviews

Fluent French audio

Fluent French, written and produced by David Tolman, is quite simply the best language course that I have ever come across. In fact it is not a course but a series of bi-monthly publications each of which contains a book and CDs or tapes which provide a high-quality recording and word-for-word translation of unrehearsed interviews conducted with ordinary people across France, together with notes and help with pronunciation.

No knowledge of grammar is required and the books can be used by anyone from an absolute beginner to someone who is almost fluent, however, in the case of those with no previous knowledge of French, serious application would be required at the outset.

Fluent French was launched in 2001 and is now one of the most popular adult French-language courses in the US. Its creator, who originally comes from South Carolina, now lives near St Brieuc.

He has built up a team of radio reporters across the country who are on the lookout for suitable subjects to interview: the Nov/Dec issue contains interviews with a young couple who are preparing for their marriage, a snail farmer, a book shop proprietor in Rouen, a puppeteer in Lyon, and a maker of candied fruit in Apt.

A single issue (US\$19) or a year's subscription (6 issues US\$96.50) can be ordered on the internet (www.fluentfrench.com), or send a cheque for 79€ made payable to Fluent Ear Productions to apt 13, 6 rue de l'Espérance, 22190 Plérin sur Mer.

For more information, phone David Tolman: 02 96 74 60 12



Maison de la Presse

UK Newspapers & Magazines,
Books, Greetings Cards,
Postcards

2, rue des Martyrs - Carhaix 02 98 93 04 77

Red Dog books

see our website
FINISTERE

Things to See and Do
Walking and other activities
www.reddogbooks.com
02 98 24 15 19

The Tartan Shop

6, rue Georges Gaigneux
near "Les Halles Saint-Couts"
56100 Lorient

☎ 02-97-84-90-36
Wednesday - Thursday - Friday - Saturday
1 pm - 7.30 pm 10 am - 7.30 pm

presents
all around the colours of Scotland
but also

Art Gallery, Arts and Crafts,
Antiques, Confectionery,
Garments, Decoration, Wooden,
Metal and Cuddly Toys



Handmade Baskets
A comprehensive guide to a traditional winter craft.

Handmade Baskets from Nature's Colourful Materials.

Susie Vaughan

This book serves a double role: it explains the basic principles of basket-making, and provides instructions that will enable an absolute beginner to make a basket for themselves from materials collected from the local hedgerows; it also provides a detailed guide to all the plants that can be used in basket-making and how they can be used together with common basket-making material, such as willow, to create unusual coloured baskets.

The book contains a glossary of basket-making terms, a description of tools required for basket-making, and extra instructions for the more complex aspects of making a basket, such as handles, lids, different-shaped baskets, and different ways of finishing off.

Although written for the UK market, this book is perfectly applicable to Brittany and, if anything, most of the plants described are probably more abundant here than in the British countryside.

January is the best month for collecting materials for basket-making, and this book would make an ideal starting point for anyone who is interested in finding out more about this traditional craft.

Published by Search Press Ltd, Wellwood,
North Farm Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN2
3DR. Tel: 0044 (0) 1892 510850
ISBN: 0855327553 £8.95

THE BOOK DEPOT



A LIBRARY OF
ENGLISH FICTION IN
THE CALLAC AREA

Over 2000 Books

Contact Viv for further information
02 96 45 09 45 vivianbott@aol.com

La Louve

Maison de la Presse - Callac

Office Supplies Colour Photocopy
Spiral Binding Internet Access CD Writing
Printing Fax Documents Laminated
English newspapers and books

12, pl 9 avril 1944 - Callac 02 96 45 50 40

le Chat qui lit

Secondhand books
Buy~sell~exchange



Pempoulrot

22110 Kergrist Moëlou 02 96 36 59 00

Letters **A**



A Letters Page

I liked the Xmas Breton story in the December issue and think the transport information is good. However, I think the Journal could also be a bit more informative on 'living in France' matters like tax forms (when to fill them in), who does what, which dept does what regarding employment, health and so on, as well as the 'what's on' things you already do. A letters page might also be good.
Best wishes - Dee

Please send letters to info@thebj.com, or to
Central Brittany Journal, BP4, 22160 Callac

The French Revolution

The political events of the French Revolution are extraordinarily well documented, but most people – both French nationals, and visitors to the country – tend to avert their gaze from the details of a period of history in which a nation descended into anarchy.

In particular, it is the image of the guillotine and of the massacres that took place in the streets of Paris that we have come to associate with these terrible times.

However, history is there for us to learn from, and anyone who loves France and the French way of life would probably be well advised to come to an understanding of what happened, why it happened, and what effect it still has on life today.



Georges-Jacques Danton

Danton is famous for being the first to urge the use of terror to restore order to a nation plunged in anarchy, and for not believing that he himself would be tried and executed – which he was.

May 1789: King Louis XVI is forced to summon the 'Etats Généraux', the nearest equivalent that France had to a democratic parliament. It was composed of delegates from three 'Etats' – the nobility, the clergy, and the 'Third Estate' which was the bourgeoisie from the towns.

The 'Etats Généraux' had not been held for a hundred and fifty years, during which time the king had reigned as an absolute monarch. The regime was now bankrupt and unable to pay the officials which kept it in power.

June 1789: The 'Third Estate' demand that the nobility and the clergy give up their privileges and agree to pay tax. When excluded from the 'Etats Généraux' they set up a 'National Assembly'.

July 1789: Incited by the orators of the National Assembly, the people of Paris storm the Bastille, signalling an end to the absolute power enjoyed by the monarchy.

1789/1790: The assembly establishes new institutions in an attempt to create a constitutional monarchy similar to that of neighbouring countries; the King and his family are more or less forced to move from Versailles to Paris; new means of raising revenue are introduced, the most radical of which is the seizure of church property by the state.

1791: Although nominally the head of state, the King attempts to flee the country. He is recognised and brought back to Paris.

April 1792: The assembly declares war on Austria, and its ally, Prussia.

August 1792: The King seeks refuge in the Assembly but the building is stormed by the National Guard. The King is imprisoned on suspicion of being in league with Austria and Prussia. Power supposedly passes from the Assembly to 'The Convention' which is composed of delegates elected by universal suffrage, but in reality it is seized by Robespierre who controls the radical Paris 'Commune'.

Sept 1792: The Prussian army which is advancing towards Paris meets the French army at Valmy. It is stopped in its progress and then withdraws. The monarchy is abolished and France becomes a republic.

1793: The King is executed. In order to continue the war, the Convention decides to introduce conscription which sparks a revolt in the

Causes of the French Revolution

Whereas the institutions of other powerful European countries had been forced to reform under pressure from the new Protestant religion, France had, for the two hundred years prior to the Revolution, succeeded in suppressing the new religion altogether: the French Protestants, the Huguenots, had been driven from positions of power, massacred during the infamous events of Saint Bartholomew's Eve and eventually exiled *en masse*.

This left the King, the nobles, and, in particular, the French Church, in a position of unchallenged power: a power which they systematically abused until the country was bankrupt, and had lost all respect in the eyes of the people whom they were oppressing.

By 1789, everyone knew that change was inevitable, the only question was whether it would be brought about by revolution or whether reforms could be introduced to which everyone would agree.

The Revolution

The early stages of the Revolution were not inauspicious. Delegates from the 'Third Estate' asserted their right to speak on behalf of ordinary people and the King showed himself disposed to yield to reasonable reforms. However, these delegates had no experience of government and their ideas arose from purely theoretical discussions of philosophy that French intellectuals had been pursuing for the past century.

As was to be expected, the first two years of the Revolution were accompanied by financial turmoil, but, by and large, people were prepared to let events take their course in the hope that things would eventually start to get better. The exception to this rule were the people of Paris, who played an active role in every stage of the Revolution. Things took a serious turn for the worse

Vendée, in Brittany, across the South-west of France and in many of the large towns, including Lyon, Marseille, and Bordeaux. Paris is subject to shortages of all goods and is gripped by famine. The government in Paris responds by introducing 'The Terror' in which anyone suspected of being opposed to their views is imprisoned and executed after a summary trial, with no right of appeal.

1794: Robespierre strengthens his position of absolute dictator by killing and imprisoning everyone who might be opposed to him. The war goes on and the French armies continue to be successful.

July 1794: The deputies of the Convention rebel against Robespierre. Robespierre himself is guillotined.

1795 to 1799: The Convention is replaced by a Directorate which is composed of the more moderate members of the Convention. The war continues. The government drifts towards bankruptcy.

1799: Napoleon Bonaparte stages a coup d'état and the revolution is officially over.

when the Assembly voted to declare war on Austria in the belief that Austria was planning to invade. Passions within Paris became inflamed as the citizens grew fearful that the city might be occupied by a foreign army; in particular, it was thought that people of the old regime might inform against people involved in the new regime; this led to a massacre of prisoners held in Parisian gaols. Furthermore the war resulted in spiralling expenditure and inflation. Shopkeepers became unwilling to exchange goods for money which they considered to be valueless, and as a consequence there were serious shortages of essential goods, especially in Paris. One of the revolutionary leaders responded by printing a pamphlet advising women to take what they wanted from the shops and to leave the amount of money that they thought was fair. People took this as licence to start looting the shops. After this, farmers felt less inclined to bring goods

into Paris and bands of Parisians took to roving the surrounding countryside, robbing anyone who they found transporting foodstuffs; consequently, peasants stopped offering their produce for sale at all. For several years Paris was constantly on the edge of serious famine. This raised political tension, which led to more heated arguments with the King, and then to him being first deposed, and then charged with being in league with the enemy. He was found guilty and executed. This in turn sparked off a revolt in large areas of the country. Faced with civil war at home, foreign armies on the borders, food shortages, inflation, and widespread anarchy, the government responded by introducing the 'Terror', which was designed to terrorise people into obeying its will. Over a hundred thousand people were imprisoned without trial, and many thousands were killed. As the government became more embroiled in this policy, suspicion turned in upon itself and many of the original revolutionaries were themselves guillotined.

The tragedy is that the foreign wars could almost certainly have been avoided: the European powers were undoubtedly pleased to see France in a weakened state and riven by internal divisions, and had no desire either to preserve the old regime or to meddle in such a volatile situation. Unfortunately, the deputies of the new assembly were more accustomed to inflaming themselves, and each other, through impassioned speeches than to the application of cold logic, and they precipitated their country into a war that was to continue, uninterrupted for twenty-three years, and which effectively prevented any of the ideals which they held close to their hearts, from ever being realised.

The legacy of the Revolution

Given the horror of the events that occurred during the Revolution, it is easy to forget that it was motivated by the desire to establish the 'Rights of Man' and to create a society based on 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity'. One of the hidden and most perfidious consequences of the Revolution is that it has made subsequent generations fearful of pursuing these ideals, in case their efforts should lead to the same disasters as those which followed in the train of the Revolution of 1789.

This is perhaps the main reason why we should study the events of those times. Everyone deserves the chance to decide for themselves whether it is realistic to strive for a higher ideal in life, and to learn from the mistakes of revolutionaries of the past.



Maximilien de Robespierre

Robespierre was known as 'the incorruptible'. He pioneered measures such as health care for the sick and pensions for the old but his name is now most commonly associated with 'the Terror' in which he denounced and executed anyone whose views differed from his own.

Brittany in the French Revolution

Looking at the French Revolution from the perspective of people who were living in Brittany provides a sobering example of how subjective our view of history generally is, and the extent to which it truly is shaped by the victors in any conflict.

For two hundred and fifty years after Brittany was united to France by the 'Treaty of Union', it enjoyed a status of semi-independence which led to it being relatively prosperous and peaceful, when compared to the rest of the country: the Bretons paid less tax than people in other parts of France, and all the available evidence suggests that they were relatively happy with their state of affairs and were not burning with a revolutionary zeal for change.

In 1789, the administration in Brittany convened the Breton 'Etats', and the nobility and clergy decided that delegates should not be sent to the Etats Généraux in Paris, as it believed that it encroached on the traditional independence of Breton institutions. Representatives of the 'Third Estate' – the bourgeoisie – disagreed, and decided to travel to Paris to represent Brittany on their own.

This was undoubtedly an unconstitutional move, and, depending on one's political viewpoint, the people who made it were either traitors to their country or visionaries who had to courage to act while others hesitated. Although there were only 49 of these delegates, they considered themselves to be the true representatives of the Breton people. To their detractors they were fanatics who had had their heads turned by ideas which had no relevance to the realities of life in Brittany.

In any event, they formed the nucleus of the most radical group in the Assembly in Paris – the 'Club Breton' – and enthusiastically supported the division of France into 83 departments, five of which comprised the land of Brittany.

The Breton Parliament responded by declaring this to be illegal and in contravention of the

Treaty of Union, but the new government in Paris was not disposed to listen to such arguments. It was already developing the habit of using the force of arms to impose its will upon unwilling people.

Open hostility broke out when the Pope declared himself against the 'reforms' to the Church instituted by the new government. The Breton bishops and the majority of Breton priests refused to swear the oath of allegiance prescribed by the government. A large proportion of the population started to attend clandestine services held by outlawed priests in the woods and forests.

When conscription was introduced many men preferred to go into hiding and to fight against the new government to fighting in a revolutionary army. A revolt (known as the Chouannerie, after one of its leaders, Jean Chouan from Laval) broke out across France but it continued longer in Brittany than almost anywhere else i.e. from 1793 until 1799, when Napoleon seized power.

Historically, the Chouannerie is now regarded as a civil war, but to the Breton people it constituted an invasion of their country by France, in contravention of national and international law. It resulted in the country being occupied and absorbed into France. Brittany lost the war and has not had an independent history from 1800 onwards.

Two hundred years after these events took place, they are still capable of provoking strong emotions; not least because the conquering power has never, or at least never until recently, been able to acknowledge that the Breton culture which was overrun was worthy of being treated with respect, and should be honoured in the same way as the rest of the nation's heritage.

Perhaps the biggest mistake made by the revolutionaries both in Brittany and in the rest of France was that they set out to impose their version of freedom upon others, instead of allowing people to seek freedom for themselves.

F. A. Q.

Here is another "Frequently Asked Questions" posed by English speaking computer users living in France.

Q.: I've got my computer and I'm ready to go on the Internet. Which ISP is best?"

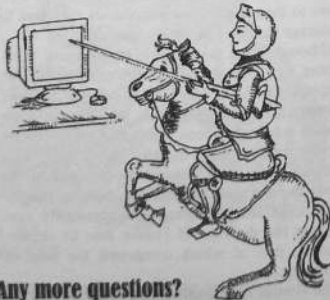
A.: This is like asking "How long is a piece of string?" It is the most difficult query to answer because things change so rapidly and each person's needs differ drastically.

Experienced computer users will want to continue using the software with which they are familiar. This is often some version of Internet Explorer for browsing (surfing) and Outlook Express to send/receive email. These programs are chosen not because they are the best (they're not!) but because they come free with Microsoft Windows, the most commonly found Operating System on desktop computers.

The main ISPs in France offer a service that will allow the use of these programs. Choosing between them is a bit of a lottery and they always win. Getting technical support can be fraught with difficulties and once you've signed up it can be difficult to change quickly to another. "Wanadoo" is the biggest provider in France. Their online service is reputed to be slow at some times of day. Because it is part of France Telecom you can always try complaining at FT offices if things go awry. I wish you luck - they still owe me money. "Free" isn't, but those who've tried it tell me they're happy with the service. Tiscali is

the rising star of ISPs, having bought up a number of smaller providers operating in several European countries. Their tariffs are reasonable and they're the only provider presently offering unlimited access for a fixed fee, although that may have changed by the time you read this. They will sort out technical problems over the telephone and online, but don't hope for any English speakers. Before you ask - they don't pay me for saying this!

For beginners I used to suggest AOL. They offer a comprehensive service with integrated software that's easy to use. Their email program was excellent. Their browser (a version of Internet Explorer) is even worse than the real thing. The latest offering from AOL (version 9) is resource-hogging rubbish. It is designed for use with DSL so it is best avoided. On top of that they shower you with advertising. If you must use AOL remember that you will pay a surcharge to use it in another country. For example, those registered with AOL France will pay £2.50 an hour plus telephone costs if you use their service in Britain. It is in the small print; in French; bien sûr!



Any more questions?
graxwarrior@tiscali.fr

Web Site Reviews:

www.go-brittany.com

Advertises itself as the fastest-growing and most friendly site dedicated to life in Brittany. The site is attractive, fast and well-designed. Sections on properties for sale, gites to rent, news, travel information, and a monthly newsletter. A professional-looking site, well worth a visit.

www.angloinfo.com

This is the biggest and most widely-used English language site covering Brittany. Amongst other features it contains a comprehensive directory of businesses in Brittany (AngloFILE), a large section of information about life in France, and a very active forum which is probably the best place to get a quick answer to any practical problem that you might encounter related to living in France.

www.thevoice.org.uk

A new site which will already be familiar to people in the Guingamp, Carhaix, Lannion areas. This is the online version of The Voice magazine which was distributed free of charge, monthly in 2004.

The site editor, Linden Cole aims to make the site a resource for the local community, with free classified ads, and an online newsletter; he can be contacted on letters@thevoice.org.uk

Company Review: France Telecom

If there is an intermittent bleep when you pick up your phone, it may not be a fault on the line - you may have forgotten to pay your bill. France Telecom automatically disconnects lines within a few days of sending out the first reminder of an unpaid bill. When this happens, getting the line reconnected is not a simple process. If you speak French well enough to follow the instructions on an automatic answering service, have a valid credit card, and still have a copy of the original bill, you can settle the bill by phone (you can use a pay phone), and you should be back online next day. If not, you can send a cheque by post, in which case you may have to wait for a week before the phone is reconnected, or you can take the cash into a post office and purchase a 'mandat' made out to France Telecom. This should see the phone being reconnected within a couple of days. The one thing that you cannot do is take your payment into a France Telecom showroom - they take neither cheques, cash, nor any kind of payment for phone bills! Whilst it is understandable that a modern company should need to streamline its system for collecting money, these procedures seem inappropriate for a major public utility and must pose real problems to elderly and vulnerable people who rely on their phones as their principal means of communication with the outside world.

BURO+ Carhaix
Office Supplies Stationery Printers
Fax machines Photocopying
ZAE du Poher, Carhaix (near McDonald's)
Tel: 02 98 93 04 10 Fax: 02 98 99 13 06

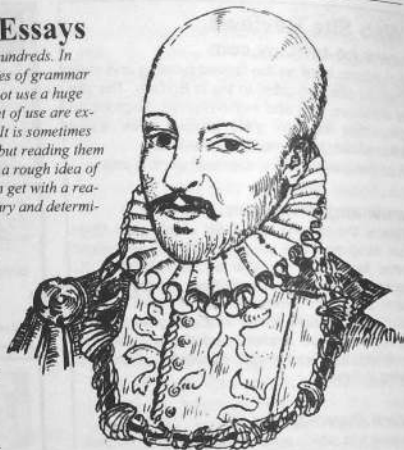
LINK Multimedia
Computer Specialists
Computers Modems Printers
Computers Built to Order
Repairs All Makes
6 place de la Mairie Carhaix 02 98 99 26 40

NOW AT
@mouest
Make great savings with phone cards to anywhere in the world.
France→England: 1000 min. 15€
France→USA/Canada: 1250 min. 15€
PLUS ORANGE - SFR - WANADOO and LIVEBOX packages
Large range of office, computer and telephone supplies
English operating systems available
4 place de la République 22110 ROSTREHEN
@mouest phone: 02 96 29 14 00

Reading Montaigne's Essays

Montaigne wrote in the French of the Fifteen hundreds. In those days French was closer to Latin, and rules of grammar and punctuation were more flexible. He does not use a huge variety of words, and any which have fallen out of use are explained in annotated versions of his 'essais'. It is sometimes difficult to follow the sense of long sentences, but reading them over and over again usually gives one at least a rough idea of their meaning. It is surprising how far one can get with a reasonable knowledge of French, a good dictionary and determination.

In this extract, Montaigne gives the famous description of his early years. His father had decided that his son would learn Latin without the suffering so many gentlemen's sons had to endure, so he employed a foreign nurse, who was an excellent Latin scholar, and he and his wife, and some of the servants, all spoke in Latin. In consequence the young Montaigne grew up speaking better Latin than the greatest scholars of the day.



Michel de Montaigne ranks beside Shakespeare as one of Europe's greatest writers. He lived in the sixteenth century, but he barely mentions the momentous happenings of his times in his writing. His essays cover such diverse subjects as 'Solitude', 'The Education of Children', and 'Julius Caesar'.

"C'est un bel et grand agencement (ornament) sans doute, que le Grec et Latin, mais on l'achète trop cher. Je dirai ici une façon d'en avoir meilleur marché (at a better price) que de coutume, qui a été essayée en (on) moi-même ; s'en servira qui voudra.

Feu mon père, ayant fait toutes les recherches qu'homme peut faire, parmi les gens savants et d'entendement, d'une forme d'institution exquise (for a rare and exceptional form of education) ; fut avisé de cet inconvénient, qui était en usage : (i.e. he was told how hard it was to learn Latin and Greek) et lui disait-on que cette longueur que nous mettions à apprendre les langues qui ne leur (i.e. the ancient Greeks and Romans) coûtaient rien, est la seule cause, pourquoi nous ne pouvions arriver à la grandeur d'âme et de connaissance des anciens Grecs et Romains : Je ne crois pas que c'en soit la seule cause. Tant y a que l'expédient que mon père y trouva, ce fut qu'en nourrice, et avant le premier dénouement de ma langue, il me donna en charge à un Allemand, du tout ignorant de notre langue, et très bien versé en la Latine.

Cettui-ci, qu'il avait fait venir exprès, et qui était bien chèrement gagé (remunerated), m'avait continuellement entre les bras. Il en eut aussi avec lui deux autres (i.e. Montaigne's father employed two other servants, with the German nurse) moindres en savoir, pour me suivre, et soulager le premier : ceux-ci ne m'entretenaient d'autre langue que Latine.

Quant au reste de sa maison, c'était une règle inviolable, que ni lui-même, ni ma mère, ni valet, ni chambrière, ne parlaient en ma compagnie, qu'autant de mots de Latin, que chacun avait appris pour jargonner avec moi. C'est merveille du fruit que chacun y fit (it is wonderful what advantages everyone derived from this) : mon père et ma mère y apprirent assez de Latine pour l'entendre, et en acquirent à suffisance, pour s'en servir à la nécessité, comme firent aussi les autres domestiques, qui étaient plus attachés à mon service. Somme, (in the

Administration: Carte de Séjour

The rules and regulations by which France is governed are not fixed, but are in a state of constant flux as they have to be adapted to changing circumstances - as is the case with any country. For example, French nationals are required to carry an identity card and up until recently non-French nationals who wished to live in France were required to have a 'Carte de Séjour', which fulfilled the same function as the identity card. This requirement, however, goes against the spirit of EU regulations, which require that people from member states should be free to live and work wherever they wish within the Union. Consequently, in 2003, the requirement for EU citizens living in France to apply for a Carte de Séjour was dropped.

The implications of this decision are still unclear, and it is not even fully clear whether or not Cartes de Séjour are still being issued to EU citizens who do apply for them, and whether the policy has been standardised across all the departments of the country. It is still quite common to be asked for your Carte de Séjour, and if you don't have one, it is probably advisable to explain that they are no longer being issued to EU citizens, and to produce alternative means of identification such as a passport, driving licence or national insurance card instead.

Montaigne continued.

end) nous nous latinisâmes tant, qu'il en regorgea (spilt over, spread to) jusques à nos villages tout autour, où il y a encore, et ont pris pied par l'usage, plusieurs appellations Latines d'artisans et d'outils. Quant à moi, j'avais plus de six ans, avant que j'entendisse non plus de François (French) ou de Périgourdin (the regional dialect), que d'Arabesque (Arabic) : et sans art, sans livre, sans grammaire ou précepte, sans fouet, et sans larmes, j'avais appris du Latin, tout aussi pur que mon maître d'école le savait.

Michel de Montaigne, Livre I, Chapitre XXV

MARTYN COULTER MA
French/English lessons in your own home
French paperwork explained
02 96 45 98 92 06 17 37 61 78
martynandruth@aol.com

French Classes
For beginners & improvers
Peter Mickelborough BA(hons), MSc
Pempoulrot, 22110 Kergrist Moëlou
02 96 36 59 00

**REDUCE TAXES
SELF EMPLOYED
BUSINESSES**
We can assist you with French-English set up procedures and ensure that all European and French laws are respected.
Tax returns, accountancy for companies or self-employed (Euro Compta Ltd), URSAFF returns, VAT returns. Registration of French or British companies.
Free appointment.
SETTI Ltd ZI Bellevue 22200 Saint-Agathon
Tel: 02 96 44 03 62 Fax: 02 96 43 79 47
settiltd@wanadoo.fr

**Training / Administration
'C.O.B. Formation'
Rostrenen & Carhaix**
Help for English-speaking people with administrative issues such as tax, health, benefits, insurance, etc. plus advice on finding a job.
The scheme is run in association with the local employment offices and is partly funded by the European Union. It is run on a group basis with ten people attending 12 three-hour sessions together. The various topics will be covered by an English-speaking trainer and by invited officials from the relevant departments.
The course will be conducted in English.
Contact Anne-Sophie Oudin: Tel 02 96 29 26 44
Cost per person 96.50€ (for the course plus two individual meetings with the trainer).

Brittany has its own heritage of folk tales - comparable to the stories collected by the Brothers Grimm in Germany. Like all such stories they contain a blend of adventure and wisdom which has captivated children and adults for centuries:

The King's Drummer

ONCE upon a time there lived a young man who was a soldier in the King's army. He was cheerful and brave and loved by his companions, and he soon became the king's drummer. He played the drum so well that when he left the army he was allowed to keep his instrument.

He set off home, and as he walked he played gaily on his drum. One night he lost his way in a forest and a hermit who lived in a little hut offered to give him shelter.

"Make yourself at home, young man," said the hermit. "Eat, drink, and sleep to your heart's content. Tomorrow morning I will not be here, for I get up very early. I advise you to be on your way before the sun rises, or else you will not be able to leave."

"Why, who will stop me?" asked the soldier. "I am afraid of no one."

"With the sun's first rays, a great serpent coils itself round the tree outside my door, and stays there till sunset," said the hermit. "It is protecting the King's daughters who wash their undergarments and bathe in yonder pool."

The next morning the hermit left before dawn, but the soldier was tired and slept on until the sun was high in the sky. When he awoke he opened the door, to see if what the hermit had said was true. He stepped back with a cry of horror. A mighty snake hung from the branches of an oak. It glared at him and darted out its forked tongue. If he advanced a step it would lay him; he could not leave the hut. Suddenly he saw his drum.

"This may be able to help me," he said. He began to beat it with great vigour, and the noise echoed through the forest like thunder. Birds hid in the trees, and the serpent uncoiled itself and slithered away into the forest.

That evening the hermit returned and asked the soldier what had happened.

"Oh, I frightened off the serpent," said the soldier.

"Indeed? Then you have done what no one else could do," said the hermit. "Did you see the King's daughters?"

"No," said the soldier, "I was too busy with my drum."

"Then keep your eyes open tomorrow," said the hermit.

When the sun rose next morning the soldier was at the door of the hut. The serpent came up to the tree but when the soldier played a few rolls on his drum it hastened away. At the same time the King's daughters came down to the pool. They were all very beautiful, and shone like stars. They were so alike that each girl wore a different coloured ribbon about her arm, so that people could tell them apart. The eldest wore a red ribbon, the second a white



and the third a blue.

"Which of the three girls is the best?" said the soldier to the hermit.

"The one in the middle - with the white ribbon," said the hermit.

"Very well, then I will make her my wife," said the soldier. When he looked closer he saw that the second sister had a pair of wings on her back, but he had chosen her, and he could not change his mind.

On the third day the soldier chased away the serpent, and crept down to the pool. He hid amongst some willows and when the maidens came out of the water he seized his chosen bride by the arm. Her sisters gave cries of terror and ran away.

"What do you want, young man?" demanded the second daughter.

"I mean you no harm, beautiful princess," said the soldier. "All I ask is for your hand in marriage."

"Gladly," replied the maiden. "When can I become your wife?"

"This very day," said the soldier. "Here is a hermit to bless the union."

But the hermit did not wish to marry them without the aid of six other hermits who lived in the forest. It was very hard to find them, for they lived in the remotest parts of the wood, and they did not like to leave their hermitages.

The soldier set off and after a year he had found them all. As his friend the hermit had said, they would not leave their homes, so he began to play upon his drum. At last the noise grew unbearable, and the hermits agreed to accompany him.

After the wedding the soldier was filled with a longing to see his village and family again.

"Go my children," said the hermit, "and do not forget the old hermit. The way is long and difficult. I will give you my donkey - you can have no better companion. I ask only one thing. Do not make him travel between sunset and sunrise, and never beat him."

The young couple set forth and journeyed on for five days. The donkey was very obedient and as fleet as the wind. At nights they stopped where they were and slept as best they could. They were not far from home when, one evening, they found themselves in a sunken path. It was very muddy and they tried to make haste but the sun set, and the donkey stopped. They could not sleep where they were. What were they to do?

"Come on, you silly animal!" cried the soldier, and struck the donkey on the haunches. No sooner had he done so, but the donkey threw him off into the mud and bolted, and his wife soared up into the sky.

The soldier had to walk back to the hermit's hut, along long and difficult paths. When he arrived he found that his wife had also returned to the hermitage. He wanted to take her home with him, but the hermit would not allow it.

"You may have her in a year's time," he said. "Return home, and in a year she will join you. Do not sleep on your return journey, for if you do you will forget all that has happened."

The poor soldier bade his wife farewell and set off home. He only stopped to dip his bread into the clear springs, but after three days he became very tired. He sat down by an oak tree and fell asleep. When he awoke he had forgotten everything. He only remembered that he was a soldier on his way home from the army.

There was great rejoicing when he arrived in the village and all the young girls admired his courage and good looks. Before the year was over he became betrothed to a rich heiress.

Meanwhile the true bride was longing to rejoin her husband. Finally the year came to an end, and the hermit gave her permission to leave.

"Here," he said, "take these three boxes. Each one contains a beautiful dress. Use them wisely and all will be well."

The true bride set off, and when she neared her husband's home she put on the first dress. Soon she met her husband himself, out walking with his betrothed.

"What a beautiful dress," said the maiden. "Tell me, young woman, what will you take for it?"

"It is not for sale, it can only be won," said the true bride.

"What are the conditions?"

20 The King's Drummer / Quiz

"You must allow me to spend the night in the room next to your future husband."

The maiden agreed and that night the true bride was shown into the room beside her husband's. The soldier's servant was watching over him as he slept, and all night long he heard a whispering voice.

"Do you not remember the hermit and your drum and the serpent? Do you not remember the King's daughter, whom you lost and whom you were to see again after a year?"

The soldier did not hear, for his betrothed had given him a sleeping draught, and he slept on soundly. He was surprised when his servant told him what had happened.

"What did the voice say?" he asked.

"I cannot tell you," said the servant, "it would trouble you."

The next day the true bride put on her second robe, and once again met the soldier and his betrothed.

"Will you give me this dress on the same conditions?" said the maiden.

"Yes, I will," said the true bride.

That night the servant heard the same voice, but now it was tearful.

"Do you not remember the hermit and your drum and the serpent? Do you not remember the King's daughter, whom you lost and whom you were to see again after a year?"

The soldier was fast asleep, but next morning he asked the servant to repeat to him what he had heard. He was filled with wonder, and swore to get to the bottom of the mystery.

On the third day he and his betrothed once again met the true bride. She was wearing an even more beautiful dress and the maiden could not resist it.

"Will you give me that dress if I let you spend a night in the room beside my husband's?"

"Yes, I will," said the true bride.

That night the servant replaced the soldier's sleeping draught with a harmless drink and the soldier heard the whispering voice.

"Do you not remember the hermit and your drum?"

"Your drum!" The word reminded the soldier of everything he had forgotten.

He remembered the hermit, the serpent, and the King's daughter who had become his wife and who was now two feet away from him, trying, through her tears to knock at the door of his heart.

There were great festivities to celebrate the happy couple's reunion. The betrothed was given the three dresses to make up for her disappointment and I myself was given a bowl of cider and as many loaves of white bread as I could take away with me. The End

CBJ Quiz

- 1 What is cider made from?
- 2 In what year did the Romans invade Brittany?
- 3 Will one find wild boar in Brittany?
- 4 What does *kenavo* mean?
- 5 What cereal crop used to be the staple grain of Brittany?
- 6 How many departments are there in Brittany?
- 7 What are they?
- 8 Quimper is the capital of which department?
- 9 Beech wood is traditionally prized for what purpose?
- 10 What is the mountain range that runs across Brittany?
- 11 What commodity is measured in cords?
- 12 How much is it?
- 13 The adder is distinguished from other snakes by what markings?
- 14 What is the department number of Morbihan?
- 15 Which Breton Duchess became queen of France?

Solution page 33

Word Search 21

Central Breton Towns Word search—53 towns to be found.

Words can run forwards, backwards, up, down, and diagonally. Letters can be used more than once.

Q	U	I	N	T	I	N	E	B	Y	E	L	P	T	N	R	A	C	O	L
U	A	I	S	I	V	I	D	N	A	L	B	Q	E	A	I	O	G	E	B
I	N	N	I	U	Q	S	E	L	R	E	U	G	U	E	R	R	S	G	R
M	U	C	N	U	Y	U	B	P	R	L	E	M	O	L	G	T	U	L	E
P	Z	A	H	C	V	A	I	R	L	C	O	R	A	Y	T	T	L	O	N
E	I	R	N	A	I	Z	I	N	E	P	U	Y	F	H	N	N	E	F	G
R	S	L	O	P	T	E	Z	N	Z	N	I	V	E	L	P	E	F	H	A
G	U	E	M	E	N	E	I	R	E	K	N	G	L	K	C	I	A	E	T
E	U	D	P	I	O	S	A	I	V	U	O	I	K	A	R	R	O	N	E
B	C	I	O	U	P	B	R	U	E	N	I	N	L	C	N	O	U	N	R
L	E	U	N	E	R	R	E	T	N	E	E	L	S	I	E	L	L	E	B
M	R	G	T	G	E	C	A	E	U	E	A	I	L	N	S	U	L	B	E
O	A	U	A	U	A	K	C	Z	O	C	U	U	B	A	N	O	N	O	D
R	U	Z	Q	R	U	M	S	E	L	G	A	F	N	R	C	L	E	N	R
L	O	O	H	S	D	A	P	P	P	E	N	O	D	M	E	B	V	T	U
A	G	A	L	E	M	O	U	S	T	O	I	R	I	U	U	S	A	E	M
I	I	L	A	N	I	S	C	A	T	N	O	N	H	A	F	I	T	U	A
X	V	A	N	N	E	E	H	C	N	U	E	A	R	O	H	A	N	F	D
C	A	U	D	A	N	C	B	A	U	L	N	H	U	E	L	G	O	A	T
V	Q	U	E	V	E	N	L	N	E	N	E	R	T	S	O	R	P	U	E

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| BAUD | CORLAY | LANISCAT | PLOUNEVEZEL |
| BEGARD | GLOMEL | LE FAOUE | PONT AVEN |
| BELLE ISLE EN | GOUAREC | LE MOUSTOIR | PONTIVY |
| TERRE | GOURIN | LEUHAN | QUERRIEN |
| BERRIEN | GUEMENE | LOCARN | QUEVEN |
| BRENNILIS | GUERLESQUIN | LOCMINE | QUIMPER |
| BREST | GUIDEL | LORIENT | QUINTIN |
| CALLAC | GUINGAMP | MORLAIX | ROHAN |
| CARHAIX | GUISCRIFF | MUR DE | ROSTRENE |
| CAUDAN | HENNEBONT | BRETAGNE | SCAER |
| CHATEAULIN | HUELGOAT | NAZIN | SIZUN |
| CHATEAUNEUF | KERIEN | NEULLAC | SPEZET |
| DU FAOU | LANDIVISIAU | PLEVIN | ST THEGONNEC |
| CORAY | LANNION | PLEYBEN | VANNES |

Holidays & Travel

Domaine des Chimères

The Domaine des Chimères, in the heart of the Montagnes Noires, is an example of innovative 'green' tourism. The owners have developed this beautiful country site into a holiday centre designed to attract people interested in horse riding or in spending time relaxing in the heart of the country. The centre has a luxury gîte with two ensuite bedrooms plus a dormitory which can sleep up to twelve people, and facilities for camping, making it ideal for families or for groups. Guests can bring their own horses with them and explore the surrounding area on horseback: the owners, Gaëlle and Arnaud, have developed itineraries which allow riders to make a circuit of historic chapels or to explore Les Montagnes Noires. There are also five kilometres of paths on the property itself. This is part of a larger complex which also includes livery stables and schools. There are also extensive woods and forests around the property suitable for walking and relaxation.

More information 06 18 58 19 21 & 06 09 24 82 44

Travel Information:

Ryan Air
www.ryanair.com
02 99 16 00 66
08 92 55 56 66

Brittany Ferries
www.brittany-ferries.com
0825 828 828

P&O Ferries
www.poferies.com

Condor Ferries
www.condorferries.fr
0825 160 300

Speed Ferries
www.speedferries.com
03 21 10 50 00
+ 44 (0) 870 22 00 570*
Dover/Boulogne:

SpeedFerries

Extract of letter from SpeedFerries. How long will it be before they start a route to Brittany?

'A little more than half a year ago when we were preparing the opening of the world's first low cost fast ferry operation we discussed what to expect of the year 2004. Although we did our best to foresee all possible developments, there were a number of events during the summer, which really surprised us:

First of all we had to realize that the concept of a low cost ferry service was so unpopular within the industry that we found ourselves in extremely hostile waters to an extent we never imagined.

But we were saved by the strong support of the media and our loyal customers who secured the success of the Dover-Boulogne service. At SpeedFerries we are all truly grateful for all this and here are some results for the year 2004 that we already know and are indeed proud of:

- Following our launch the average sales price on car tickets on the Dover Strait reduced dramatically for the benefit of all travellers.
- SpeedFerries exceeded (by far) the sales of 100,000 car tickets budgeted for the first (half) year.
- 95% of all letters and mails from our customers have been positive expressions thanking for the concept and the service.
- Dover-Boulogne reached a financial break-even for 2004 as probably the only operator on the Dover-Strait.
- I thank you all for helping us to establish this new ferry concept.

Sincerely yours,
Curt Stavis (Chief Executive Officer)



La Taverne de Maître Kanter Lorient

If you find yourself pacing the streets of Lorient looking for a place to rest and recuperate, you need look no further than La Taverne de Maître Kanter which is open from midday to midnight seven days a week.

The staff are friendly and helpful and raise no objections to serving any of the items on the menu, even in the middle of the afternoon. The restaurant is large and airy and manages to capture the atmosphere of a big-city French restaurant without being intimidating.

23, Place Aristide Briand, 56100 Lorient
02 97 21 32 20

An English Country Pub? Le Moulin Blanc

Plougonver

This bar and restaurant, situated in a quiet country location just outside Plougonver near Callac, somehow manages to capture the atmosphere of an English country pub in the evenings. There is a log fire, a bar, tables, a relaxing atmosphere and always a welcome from the hosts, Pierre & Paulette Galliot.

02 96 21 60 81

Domaine des Chimères

Holiday Accommodation:

- House with 2 ensuite bedrooms
 - Dormitory sleeps 12
- Livery Stables

56110 Le Saint 06 18 58 19 21

Noz Vad

Bar - Hotel

- 43 En-suite Rooms
- Telephone, internet
- Satellite TV

Tel 02 98 99 12 12
Fax 02 98 99 44 32

12, Bd de la République 29270 Carhaix www.nozvad.com

CHAMBRES - B & B

Centre of Huelgoat

Open all year Luxury en-suite Rooms
Private entrance T.V. in rooms

John & Gala Robertson
7 rue du Docteur Jacq Tel/fax: 02 98 99 71 89
29690 Huelgoat Mobile: 06 68 05 67 04

B&B

Open all year

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, QUIET POSITION,
RELAXED SURROUNDINGS

La Croix Neuve www.holidayinbrittany.org
22340 Le Moustoir lagrandemaison2@wanadoo.fr
02 98 93 08 37

Brittany Holiday Properties

Self Catering Gites & Cottages
from £150 per week

Long & short term lets Advertise your
holiday property with us.

www.brittany-holiday-properties.com

Tel: 0033 (0)2 98 99 82 59

FRENCHACCOMMODATION.CO.UK

Free advertising for your French holiday property till Sept '05

Easy-to-use website, banner-free, and free help and advice if needed.

You will have 24/7 access to your page to update details.

Please logon to: www.frenchaccommodation.co.uk
or e-mail John or Shirley at: info@frenchaccommodation.co.uk

A Year in Brittany

Moving to France with four Welsh Section C mares in foal and a two-year-old filly has been a challenge and a steep learning curve. As we have been involved with house renovations on our own home, a new large holiday house to maintain and let, and the purchase of extra land for the ponies, we have taken this year to stand back, look and learn. I don't think that we have hardly scratched the surface, but we have picked up a few tips, our spoken French is improving and our ponies are now identified and micro-chipped by a French veterinarian.

In the course of the year, we have taken the opportunity to visit some traditional equine activities, including a 'Pardon des Chevaux' in May, where all the animals parade through the street of a tiny village and are blessed by a priest to protect them for the year ahead. In September there were the inevitable sales and associated shows of Breton foals, annual affairs involving the whole village with stands and stalls filling the main street, temporarily closed to traffic. These are usually fêtes with Breton dancing and other traditional activities, all taking place around the bar which is strategically erected in the centre of the village.

On a Monday in mid-September we went to Bulat-Pestivien for a 'Show and Sale of Breton Horses and Foals'. As we entered the village the first sight that caught our eye was of a group of animals, which included a lama tied to a lamp post, two goats, a small bay pony, a Breton colt foal, and a very large Breton-type palomino carrying a western saddle, all of which were presumably for sale. Apart from being tethered in rather unorthodox fashion, these animals seemed to be left to their own devices. As we moved through the village we found the show ring where they were showing Breton foals and young stock in various categories - not so very different from a breed sale in England

at this time of year, apart from the lama, the goats, and the fact that most of the animals were transported by tractor and trailer.

At the beginning of October we visited Lamotte Beauvron between Orleans and Salbris for the Sologn'Pony 2004. This event had been postponed from August due to a tremendous storm which demolished the showground. The equestrian Parc is a truly impressive complex of 500 boxes, sleeping accommodation for 200, 25 hectares of schooling areas, 25 hectares of cross country, 10 hectares of parking, a large administrative building, and a restaurant. The attitude to showing is extremely laid back with no dress code and everything geared to performance.

For anyone wishing to explore France and to combine this with viewing equestrian sports, I can recommend this trip for next year. It would be impossible to do justice to the beautiful city of Orleans, with its cathedral, the old town, and the shopping, in just one day. We found excellent, good-value meals and accommodation in the surrounding villages, together with delightful wooded countryside for walking.

We still have so much of France to explore, but combining this with an equestrian event gives us double reason for planning the next trip.

Dawn Collinson moved to Brittany just over a year ago to establish the Stradana Stud in Huelgoat where she breeds Welsh ponies of Cob Type, Section C. Her ponies have won many prestigious awards in the UK. The stud in Huelgoat occasionally has young stock for sale. Visitors are welcome, but please call first 02 98 99 72 16.

*dawn.collinson@wanadoo.fr
www.welshponyandcob.com/stradana*

What's On

Shooting Stars

3rd & 4th January Anyone who was out of doors on the night of the 13th December may have been lucky enough to see a spectacular display of shooting stars. This phenomenon is due to be repeated on the 3rd and 4th January, when the Earth once more passes through a cloud of cosmic dust.

Twelfth Night

6th January
The traditional time to take down the Christmas decorations, and to celebrate the arrival of the three Kings at the stable by having a 'Galette des Rois'.

Book Sale

Carnoët
Sun 9th January 10.00 am-3.00 pm
Secondhand book sale. Hot food available. Friendly atmosphere. Free tables. 'Carolann's' (On left as you enter the village. Well marked.)
Tel: 02 96 21 54 62

Church Services

Guerlesquin
January 9th, 23rd & 30th 10.30 am
Christ Church Brittany, informal Sunday morning fellowship meetings to be held in Chapelle St. Jean, Guerlesquin.
Tel: 02 98 78 11 01

Art Exhibition

St Brieuc
Until Sunday Feb. 27th 2005.
Musée d'Art et d'Histoire: Art Contre l'Oubli.
An exhibition of the work of 75 contemporary Breton artists in aid of Amnesty International

Good Time Jazz

Château-neuf du Faou
Bar "Tal Ar Pont" (just next to the bridge).
"Good Time Jazz", Sunday January 23rd. 4.00 p.m. - 7 p.m.
Admission 5 euros /Students 2 euros. "Lively, entertaining jazz in a great mixed French/English atmosphere!"

Jardin
Tropical Café
Bar Brasserie
Private Functions
Terrace overlooking the Lake
1, rue du Lac - Huelgoat 02 98 99 78 19



La Fourmi Rouge
(The Red Ant)
Bar Terrace
Breton Beer
20 rue Portz-en-Haie Le Faouët



Organic Market

Quimper
Every Friday afternoon 3 p.m. - 7.30 p.m. in the Kerfeunteun car park.
Tel: 02 98 98 89 89

Please send items for the What's On section to info@thebcj.com or write to: Central Brittany Journal BP4, 22160 Callac.

The Language of Shakespeare

With good cause, English is known as 'the language of Shakespeare' in most European countries.

"The web of our life
is of a mingled yarn,
good and ill
together."

All's Well that Ends Well
Send Shakespeare quotes to info@thebcj.com

Coppicing

Coppicing is a traditional method of managing trees which allows them to yield a regular crop of useful wood without the tree itself being destroyed.

It involves periodically cutting back the tree to ground level. This stimulates the growth of new shoots which can themselves be cut a few years later. A coppiced tree has a distinctive appearance consisting of dozens of young stems rising vertically upwards from a well-established base. Most trees can be coppiced, but those which are seen most commonly in this area are hazel, ash and willow.

What are Coppiced Trees Used For?

Coppicing is a very simple idea - it just requires that all the growth of a tree be cut off at ground level every few years - but it has been perfected over the centuries into a means of producing wood for fence posts, hurdles, baskets, tool handles, walking sticks, spindles and almost everything else that is made of wood, except furniture and building materials. The main use of coppiced trees, however, is to produce firewood.

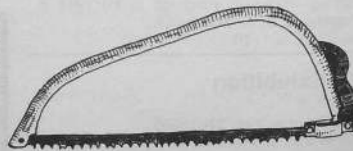
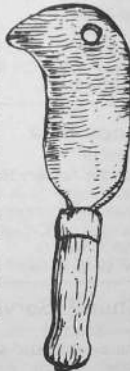
Basic Techniques

Anyone who has a large garden will, in all probability, have trees on their property that have been coppiced at some time in the past. They may not have been cared

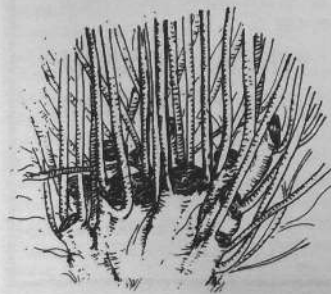
over recent years (the last generation that worked the countryside with their hands retired one or two decades ago) but in most cases it should be possible to bring them back into a regular cycle of coppicing without too much difficulty.

Initially, this simply involves cutting all the branches of the tree back down to ground level. Many people today use a chain saw for this job, but there is no reason why you should not use hand-held tools such as a billhook and a bow saw, in the traditional way.

Almost all the wood that is cut down can be used in the fire - larger branches can be cut into logs and smaller ones can be used for kindling. In general the wood should be stacked and allowed to dry out for at least one summer, but wood from the ash tree is usually regarded as being suitable for burning as soon as it is cut.



Handheld tools are not as dangerous to use as a chain-saw, and are much quieter, allowing you to enjoy the sights and sounds of the countryside as you work.



A hazel, one year after coppicing.

YVON QUEMENER
CHAINSAWS
AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT
NEW / SECOND-HAND / RENTAL
Callac (on the by-pass) 02 96 45 51 64

Tim the Gardener Hedging

Mid-winter is the traditional time for planting hedges. In practice it might be better to wait until February, when there is less chance of there being a really hard frost.

Choosing the Type of Hedge

A hedge has to be considered as a long-term project. It can therefore be a mistake to opt for quick-growing plants such as Leylandii or Laurel, and it may be preferable to select traditional hedging material such as yew or holly.

If you are living in the country, and especially if your garden borders a field, the most aesthetically pleasing hedge might be composed of a mixture of naturally occurring species such as hazel, hawthorn,

Yew is the perfect hedging plant; it will make a good barrier within six years but not being over-vigorous like laurel - which is so tedious to trim - will never require too much work.



Continued overleaf

Fruit Trees

Stivel Nurseries Poullaouen

Stivel nurseries is a specialist in the production of fruit and trees and nut trees.

It is a one-man business and the owner, Jean Marc Guenver, has built up a collection of 140 different varieties of eating apples, 50 different varieties of cider apples, 33 varieties of hazel nuts, and 55 varieties of sweet chestnut, all of which are offered for sale, together with pear, cherry, peach, quince and medlar trees. He also sells blueberry bushes and kiwi plants.

All varieties are selected for their suitability to local conditions. The collection of apple trees even includes the Bramley, a favourite with many British cooks.

The nursery is close to the centre of Poullaouen: follow directions for Carnoët from the traffic lights and turn left after about 400 metres. Papinières du Stivel is on the right.

Feb 26th & Mar 5th 2005: Open days, demonstrations of grafting, planting, and caring for fruit trees

Coppicing For Firewood

In this area, coppiced trees are the traditional providers of firewood. In the past, most Breton farmland was divided into small fields each of which was surrounded by banks on the top of which grew trees.

Most of these trees were coppiced. They were cut down every few years and the wood was tied into bundles, known as faggots. These were burnt in the large, open fireplaces which are a common feature of Breton houses.

In addition to being the major source of firewood, the coppiced trees provided excellent wind breaks, shade, and animal-proof hedges.



PETER SMITH
TREE SURGEON

Felling - Pruning - Hedging - Fencing
Stump Removal - Wood-chipper
Cherry-picker - Firewood

All arboricultural work undertaken Plougonver 02 96 13 40 05

28 Gardening - Coppicing & Hedges

oak, blackthorn, yew, holly, elder, beech, etc. In addition, a mixed hedge provides a greater variety of food and habitat for birds and other creatures than does a hedge composed of a single species.

Alternatively one could follow the traditional route of planting hazel and ash trees about three feet apart, and then coppicing them in a regular cycle. They can be interspersed with oak saplings which can be allowed to grow to maturity.

1. Prepare the ground well, removing weeds and roots in a band 3 feet wide.
2. Dig a trench and plant the hedging plants about 1 foot apart. The plants should be about three years old and 1-2 foot high.
3. Fill in the trench (adding compost or top soil from elsewhere if the area where you are planting the hedge is particularly uncultivated).
4. Snip off the top of the saplings, approximately 4-5 inches above the



5. Keep the area around the plants free of weeds. Water during dry spells for the first year.

The Vegetable Garden

Peas: Smooth-skinned varieties of peas can be planted from January onwards. There is an art to growing peas and everything has to be done properly before one gets a crop. Novice gardeners often plant peas without completing the necessary preparations and as a result do a lot of work and receive virtually no crop in return. When things go well, however, there is no tastier crop from the garden than fresh peas.

Summer weather poses problems for peas (when the ground is too dry, plants fail to mature) and therefore people inexperienced in growing peas should sow them early (January and February) for a crop in late spring.

The biggest danger for peas planted at this time of year is that the seeds will rot in the ground without germinating. In order to minimise the risk of this happening, dig a trench approximately a foot deep and a foot wide. Fill the bottom of the trench with vegetable waste from the kitchen, manure, grass cuttings, or reasonably well-rotted compost. Cover this over with a few inches of soil; spread the seeds over the surface, so that

they are four or five inches apart and cover over with another inch or two of soil. The material at the bottom of the trench provides some warmth to the germinating seeds as it decomposes, it improves drainage, and, once the plants start to grow, provides nutrients to their roots.

A further problem that has to be faced is that the seeds and young plants may be eaten by mice, by pigeons, or even by pheasants. If any of these are a problem in your garden, each individual seed can be planted with a dibber and a plastic ring cut from a water bottle placed around it.



Rings cut from plastic bottles can be used to protect all sorts of plants, including broad beans, peas and sweet peas.

Gardening 29

GORSE French: l'ajonc Breton: Lann

Gorse is thought to have originally come from the Mediterranean, and this seems likely, as it is sensitive to very severe winters, and is happiest when growing in the milder climates of the coast. However, it is a very successful plant on soil which has been recently disturbed, such as abandoned agricultural land or by roadsides, as its seeds can lie patiently in the ground for up to 40 years waiting for a favourable opportunity to sprout—and when they do, grow so quickly and form such large shrubs that other vegetation has little opportunity to compete. Yet gorse gives way to oak and beech and other trees, which will eventually shade it out.

The gorgeous, pea-like, golden flowers of gorse are renowned; they contrast beautifully with the dark-green foliage, and a patch of gorse in full bloom is a magnificent sight. The length of gorse's flowering period is proverbial; one old saying states that "When gorse is out of bloom, kissing is out of season", and it is true that a time can hardly be found in the year when a gorse bush somewhere is not flowering. Insects find in gorse an almost year-round supply of nectar, and animals of all sorts enjoy the shelter it provides; the ground, also, greatly benefits from the presence of gorse, for its roots, like those of bean plants possess small nodules which extract nitrogen from the soil, which is then spread over the surface of the ground in the form of dead leaf matter. A patch of gorse may be regularly coppiced for firewood as it burns well, due to the quantity of oil contained in its stems. This can be seen by the way it so readily catches fire in dry spells.

In the United States people are heartily regretting the presence of gorse, which was introduced some years ago as an ornamental and is now successfully competing with the local vegetation. As each plant produces about 8,000 or so seeds annually, it is unknown how much further it may spread in the future.



Gorse is also called furze, and whin.

Le Marché Bio Carhaix
 Organic foods
 Organic Wines and Beers
 Eco Products
 4 rue Charles le Goff Carhaix
 (opposite Intermarché) 02 98 99 44 96

LA JARDINERIE HOLLANDAISE
 Le Carly 56480 STE BRIGITTE Tel: 02 97 27 62 19
 LARGE SELECTION OF SHRUBS...TREES...FLOWERS...BULBS
 Very competitive prices
 ENGLISH SPOKEN
 Landscaping and garden maintenance
 OPEN EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAYS

Property of the Month



L'IMMOBILIERE DES TOURELLES
 14, place KREISKER
 22480 ST NICOLAS DU PELEM
 Tél. 00 33 2 96 29 78 41
 Fax 00 33 2 96 29 79 72
 Email valerie.gueltas@wanadoo.fr
 Web site www.gueltas-immobilier.com

Manor house for renovation

This Manor house has a new roof, floors, stairs and windows but other than these works completed, requires complete renovation. The property includes a barn, that could be renovated to create a large garage or additional accommodation and is in an exceptional location: having stunning views over the surrounding countryside. It is situated between Rostrouen and Guémené sur Scorff.

St Malo 1 1/2 hours, Dinard 1 1/2 hours, Brest 1 hour, Roscoff 1 hour

170,283 Euros notaire fees not included.
 More details from Alioth Properties - 02 96 24 61 72
 ref: CD1063

House For Sale

Locmaria-Berrien (Huelgoat) Beautiful granite stone-built house (1912). Completely renovated. 3 floors, 70 m² each, plus basement (garden level with fountain). Ground floor: living room with granite fireplace, large fitted kitchen opening onto a 35 m² terrace which overlooks a lovely south-west facing valley.

1st Floor: 2 bedrooms with balconies, 1 bathroom with bath double washbasin, double window and balcony.

2nd Floor: 2 bedrooms
 Garden (5000 m²) with pond and brook.
 230 000 Euros 06 10 05 36 36



Looking for property in Brittany?

Houses, Homes, Gites, Investments

Alioth Properties

Tel: English 02 96 24 61 72 French 02 98 93 29 87
 www.french-property.com/alioth/index.htm

PLUS QU'ELEC ELECTRICITY
 Serving the French/English community.

Rewiring Exterior Lighting Inspections New Houses

Stewart 02 96 21 53 60 / 06 88 49 58 47
 Amar 02 96 36 51 86 Plusquellec 22160

Granite Property Services

Retired Police Officers who will totally manage your property.

Lettings, Gardens & General Repairs

House Searches Planning Permissions
 Based near Huelgoat. FREE CONSULTATIONS
 contact Elmi: 00 33 (0)2 98 99 79 44
 00 33 (0)6 89 52 65 65 / 00 33 (0)6 89 52 51 58
 fauconsdebretagne@tiscali.fr

Brittany Easy

Day to day assistance for English-speakers in Brittany

- ✓ Help with bills, estimates, letters, & forms
- ✓ Translation and interpreting services
- ✓ Car registration, tax forms, health care...
- ✓ Electricity, telephone & water. Septic tanks Bank accounts, insurance
- ✓ Property search (including "distance search" from the UK)

Morgane BARRIER - Keilhuel 56240 CALAN. Tel: +33 (0)6 71 13 30 01
 contact@britany-easy.com www.brittany-easy.com

Building Tiez-Breiz



'Tiez Breiz, Maison et Paysages de Bretagne' is an association based in Rennes, dedicated to preserving the architecture and countryside of rural Brittany.

The association holds exhibitions and conducts research into traditional building techniques, and also produces a very well-written leaflet which provides a concise guide to traditional buildings and the specialist words used to describe the different parts of a house.

It is well worth contacting Tiez Breiz before starting any major renovation work. They are able to offer practical advice which enables a building to be converted into a home with all the modern amenities whilst still retaining the look of traditional building.

An English-language version of the leaflet is available.

To get details of a local contact phone 02 99 53 53 03 or write at Tiez Breiz, 10 rue Général Nicolet, 35000 Rennes

The Kilted Gardener
Landscaping
Property Maintenance
 Plant Hire with operators
 + Garden Machinery
 Very Reasonable Hourly Rate 30+ years experience
Tel: 02 96 45 74 35
 chas.lindsey@tiscali.fr
 Scottish owned Company French Registered

Mini Digger and Driver

No local delivery charge Charged by machine hour
 Gardens Drainage Building Work
 Driveways Banking & Clearing
Free estimates and advice
 Peter Gravener Plusquellec
 Tel/fax: 02 96 45 04 43 Mobile: 06 65 33 89 93
 p.gravener@tiscali.fr

COLLEC RENOVATION

Complete interior renovation
Electrics
Painting & Decorating
Plasterboarding & Partitions
Insulation Wood Treatment

Free Quotes
02 98 67 77 62
06 81 87 71 91

Collec Renovation is a French-registered company

ECO-CONFORT Yannick Pastor

Windows and Doors:
 PVC, Aluminium,
 Wood, Front Doors,
 Porches and Verandas
Motorised Shutters and Blinds



Heating: Wood burning stoves, warm air central heating
 1 rue de Callac CARHAIX
 Tel: 02 98 93 14 46 (English spoken)
 www.eco-confort.fr

Pet Care

Penanhae Boarding Kennels and Cattery

Purpose-Built Accommodation for 6 dogs and 6 cats
Individual needs met
7 km west of Carhaix
David and Pamela Menzies
02 98 93 43 05
menzies2@wanadoo.fr



L'ARCHE DE BRETAGNE

Kennels for Dogs, Cats and all Domestic Animals
Established 1992
10 km SW Carhaix
Phone 02 98 99 51 14
Kerstrank 29540 Spezet
<http://archedebretagne.free.fr>

Yves Joncour Callac Kennels Dogs and Cats

- Individually heated boxes
- Exercise area
- Walks
- Visit before booking

Kervégant 22160 Callac
02 96 45 59 22 / 06 78 01 87 95
www.epagneul-breton.com



THE PET HOTEL CALLAC

Select Boarding Kennels
Indoor, heated & spacious
Exercise area & walks
Visitors welcome
Nicky Burton 02 96 45 93 13
3 Restguen Callac
bill.burton@wanadoo.fr

Horses



PONEY-CLUB DE GLOMEL

Lessons Hacks
All Levels All Ages
Goas an Morvan 22110 Glomel
02 96 29 31 87
(on the N164 between Carhaix and Rostrenen)

Health

Thai Yoga Massage
Need some rest, strength and energy? Thai yoga massage. Zen and manual relaxation
www.artdoucher.fr
02 96 37 42 81

Reflexology A non-invasive, gentle and relaxing treatment.
(willing to travel)
Kay Beach R. M. N. AMN (Qualified)
Tel: 02 98 93 40 88

To Advertise:
Call Lin 02 96 21 52 21
Black & White Box 18 cm² box:
1 insertion €15
3 insertions €36
Colour rates upon request.
Copy deadline 20th of the month
cbj222956@aol.com

Subscribe: Central Brittany Journal 12 issues 18€ / £12

Please complete the form below and return it with a cheque for 18€ made payable to P.L.A.E. or for £12 made payable to **Nezert Books**, Central Brittany Journal, Boite Postale 4, 22160 Callac de Bretagne.
(The journal will be sent out by second class post to addresses in France and at brochure rate to other European countries, including the UK.)

Name:

Address:

Please start my subscription from (month):

B&B

Brittany Breaks - B&B in Pont Melvez between Callac and Guingamp. From 22.50 euros p.person. Evening meal with wine available. Family-Twin-Singles. Pool with terrace. Open all year.
Tel. 02 96 13 42 20
www.BrittanyBreaks.info

Webb's Of Glomel Bed and Breakfast

4 rooms
En-suite facilities
Village location
UK Sky TV9
5 Place du Centre 22110 Glomel
www.bandinbrittany.co.uk
Phone: 0033 (0)2 96 29 88 44
E-mail: cliff.webb@wanadoo.fr

J. CHECKLEY SPECIALIST KITCHEN FITTER

02 98 73 41 66

Property Services

Bob and Ros Cooledge

Grass Cutting
Garden Maintenance
Gardens Cleared
Change-overs
Keyholding etc.
Carhaix & Surrounding Area
Reliable & friendly service
0033 (0)2 96 36 68 80

Is Your Gite, House or Holiday Home Looking Tired?

Then we can re-vamp it for you from top to toe. Including: Soft furnishings, Painting (with effects), Wallpaper hanging, plus General Maintenance, etc.
Areas 29, 22, 56
Call Elaine or Donna
02 98 73 41 66



Septic Tanks Emptied
LE VIDANGEUR BRETON
Septic Tanks Emptied and Cleaned
25 km radius of Carhaix
Tel: 02 98 99 55 27
Mobile: 06 07 08 99 60 (English spoken)



Ray Herrington The Man Who Can:

- ✓ Property & Garden Maintenance
- ✓ Landscaping, Heavy Garden Work
- ✓ Land Management - Mini Digger & Tractor

Huelgoat and surrounding areas
02 98 99 72 16
06 83 13 39 70

Landscaping

Digger and Tractor with Tipping Trailer, Callac/Guingamp/Rostrenen areas
Reasonable rates
Phone: 02 96 45 74 35

Classified Advertisements 3€ for 25 words

Please send text, with your name, address and phone number, together with a cheque made payable to P.L.A.E. before 20th Dec to: Central Brittany Journal, Boite Postale 4, 22160 Callac

.....

.....

.....

Solution: CBJ Quiz page 20

- 1 Agnes
- 2 Yve
- 3 Yve
- 4 Goodbye
- 5 Breakfast
- 6 Fruit
- 7 Fruit, Châtae D'Amour, Month-
- 8 and the 4th-Volume
- 9 Van
- 10 Clay making
- 11 The Month of Arde
- 12 Call wood
- 13 128 cubic feet (3.82 cubic me-
- 14 feet)
- 15 Y. V. escape on the back
- 16 Anne de Bretagne

Shops & Services

Phoenix Trading
 Gorgeous greeting cards, invites, thank you notelets, giftwrap etc.
 To suit both adults and children. Wide range available for all occasions.
 To receive a brochure please contact:
 Jo Brooker
 jobrooker@wanadoo.fr

Mobile Car Valeting
Excellent Rates
 All Areas
 Tel. Mark:
06 33 59 39 06

For Sale

Firewood 90% oak, 10% beech. Cut to size. 150€ /cord delivered. From pruning and sustainable forests kerroch4@aol.com
 02 96 13 40 05

For Sale Original old, Breton, oak furniture: wardrobes, dressers, sideboard; also chestnut farm table. Plougonver. Call 02 96 21 60 81

Conversation

French Woman living between Guingamp and Lannion, searching for English woman to converse with and proposes to help her in French.
 Call Christine 02 96 45 15 70

French Classes

New Year! New Start! Conversational French classes. Beginners & improvers welcome. Make new friends and have fun in a small, friendly group.
 Tel. Helen 02 96 36 68 53

Vehicles

2003 White Landrover 110 DEFTDI. Pick up. 16,200 km. RH/D, French reg. Air con. Radio/cass, tow bar, wax oiled chassis
 24000 euros
 Tel: 02 96 24 39 84

Services

Sewing repairs Reasonable rates. Skirts / blouses / trousers / shirts, etc.
 02 96 21 54 62

Packing for Removals Experienced mother and daughter team. 02 98 73 41 66

Saveurs
 Fine foods Gifts
 French & Belgian Chocolates
 Regional products from the four corners of the world.
 37, rue Brizeux, CARHAIX
 02 98 93 23 97

MOULIN DES PRÉS Plourac'h

Smoked Trout Smoked Salmon
 Hand smoked Hand Salted
 Open every afternoon
02 96 45 05 22

Man + Van

For Hire
02 96 13 19 91
 All areas of Brittany
 (Trips made to Cornwall) once per month)

Garden Sheds Garages Wooden Chalets
 On view at:
Guingamp: Beside the RN12
Rostrenen: rte de St. Brieuc
Callac: Quemener (on the rdbt.)
 Sales, delivery & assembly

 06 77 85 09 17

Advertise Your Business on our website:
www.thebj.com
 A full page including pictures, information, & contact details + links to the page for your local town and the directory of businesses.
Only 50 € per year
 Contact: info@thebj.com

Bullfinch

French: **le Bouvreuil** Breton: **Beufig**

The bullfinch is a very attractive bird which is easy to identify. It is the male who you are sure to recognise with its vivid pinky-red breast and black cap. The female is usually close by, but lacks the bright colouring. Bullfinches eat seeds, and are most often seen in the branches of an ash tree eating the 'keys' in winter. They also eat the seeds of weeds, such as dock and nettle, making them useful, in this respect, to gardeners. A less useful eating habit is their love of eating fruit-tree buds. The owner of a small orchard is not likely to notice the difference, but bullfinches are regarded as serious pests to commercial fruit-tree growers, where they can reduce the overall crop considerably.




The call of the bullfinch is quite distinctive: a mournful, low whistle which can be heard before the bird appears. It is sure to be followed by another bullfinch, as the male and female can be seen together, even in winter, and are said to pair for life.

R M RENOVATIONS
 All building work undertaken

Electrics Plumbing Roofing Windows Plastering
 We are also looking for French-registered Builders of all trades.
 Tel: Richard 02 98 26 05 96
 06 76 14 15 82 / 06 76 67 43 51
 RichardMcCormick@wanadoo.fr

WILLOW s.a.r.l
 Electricians in central Brittany
 Electrical Installation
 French and English Spoken

 Electric Heating Systems
 Alarm Systems
 References given on request
 Tel/Fax: 0033 (0)2 98 29 09 12 willow.sarl@wanadoo.fr
 Since: 4/02/2000/000016

AGF Here When You Need Us
Carhaix English Spoken

 All your insurance needs under one roof:
HOUSE CAR ACCIDENT HEALTH
 26 ave Général de Gaulle Carhaix
 02 98 93 20 48

Aesop's Fables



The Wind and the Sun had a contest of strength...

Whoever can strip the clothes off that traveller will win the palm of victory. I shall begin.



The Wind blew with all his might, but the poor man clung to his clothes even tighter.



Now let me show you how much more effective kindness is than violence.



Ah! The warm sun at last. Let me bathe in this pool.