

Trelawnee

Words: R.S. Hawker 1825, music: Miss Louise T. Clare 1861

Canow Kernow p54, Petroc's Land p30

A gud sord an a trustee and,
 A muree art an troo,
 Keng Jaemes booyz shall understaend
 wot Cornish booyz cun doo.
 An ez skeemed tha wer an wen?
 An shall Trelawnee dy?
 Thin Twenee thowsan Cornish men
 well naw tha raeson wy.

*An shill Trelawnee liv?
 Er shill Trelawnee dy?
 Erz twenee thowsan Cornish men
 well naw tha raeson wy.*

Owt spaek tha cap'n braev an bold
 A muree wyt woz ee:
 "Tho Londun Tewer wer Mykal's old,
 Will sit Trelawnee free.
 Will cross tha Tamer lan t' lan,
 Tha Severn ez noa stay.
 Then waun an oll an and en and
 An oo shall bid us nay?

An wen us cum t' Londun Wall
 A ansum syt to voo:
 Cum for, cum for yoo cowerds oll
 Erz betar booyz than yoo.
 Trelawnee eez en keep en old
 Trelawnee ee may dy.
 But twenee thowsan Cornish bold
 well naw tha raeson wy!

For many the Cornish National Anthem, *Trelawny* was written by Revd R.S. Hawker. He based the last two lines of chorus on a line of *Tinner Boys*, a Cornish song of Napoleonic times.

Trelawny may refer to Bishop Trelawny of Bristol and later Exeter, imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1688. But Henry Jenner (Cornwall's first Grand Bard) believed it refers to the imprisonment of Bishop Trelawny's grandfather for contempt of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I.

A Cornish language version was written by Jenner and later reworked by Robert Morton Nance (our second Grand Bard). This Dialect version reflects the influence of generations of Dialect speakers that have sung this anthem in times of trouble and passion.