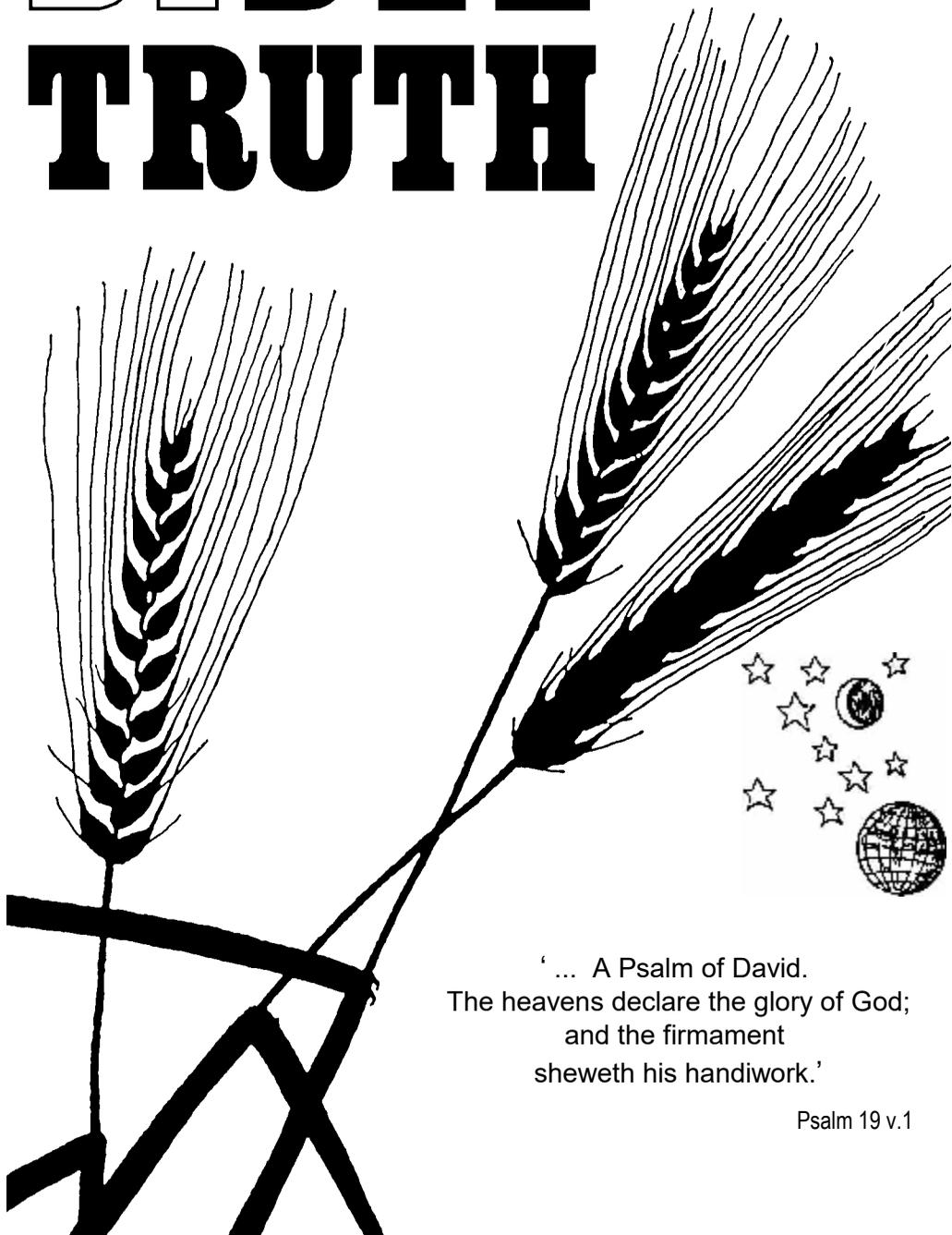


BIBLE TRUTH

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'... A Psalm of David.
The heavens declare the glory of God;
and the firmament
sheweth his handiwork.'

Psalm 19 v.1

Holidaying in Cornwall - Gwennap

Gwennap is a village twixt Falmouth and Redruth where in the 18th and early 19th centuries it was the richest copper mining district in Cornwall and hence called 'the richest square mile in the Old World'. Indeed it was, because for millennia a rich treasure trove of minerals had been extracted there. Copper, tin, lead and silver were just some of the ores brought to the surface throughout that district of western Cornwall. The whole countryside above ground is littered with mounds of spoil and the remains of engine houses each with its distinctly tall chimney. In Old Testament times the ores would have been transported to coastal havens in the south such as Penryn or Marazion from whence they are likely to have been shipped by the Phoenicians to the Holy Land and elsewhere. Diodorus Siculus writes of this trade and its connection with south-west Britain. When in the West Country it is well worth visiting the Truro Museum with its wealth of artefacts showing early trade between the British Isles and the Holy Land in Old Testament times. An exhibit not to miss is the 158 lb. (72 kg) tin ingot found in St Mawes harbour.



Gwennap Pit, Nr Redruth, Cornwall, UK

Several mine workings have been turned into museums and one is Gwennap Pit where John Wesley preached eighteen times between 1762 and 1789. It is a collapsed mine shaft where the sides have been extended upwards to form an amphitheatre over 350 ft (100m) in circumference, to seat 2,000 people. It is claimed that in 1773 Wesley preached to a staggering 32,000 people here. Services are held at the site throughout the year and the pit is open to see every day.

Paul Boyd-Lee



St Mawes tin Ingot