

Membership:

Membership is \$12.00 due annually. This includes a subscription to our Cornish Connection newsletter: *Trelawny*

To Join our group, please fill out the information requested on the lines provided and send to:

**Membership
C/O Rich Turnblom
5584 Fox Chase
Clarkston, MI 48346**

Make checks payable to:
Cornish Connection of Lower Michigan

Membership Application Renewal Form

Name

Address

City

State, Zip Code

Phone Number

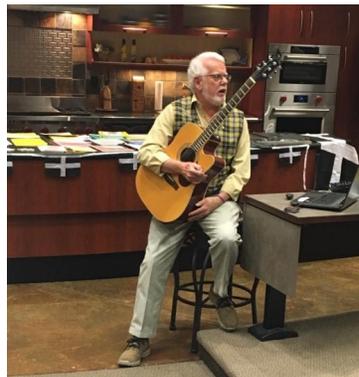
E-mail

***Our Banner
For Meetings
and
Gatherings***



Ah, finally we can eat lunch

Cornish Flag



***Leading the singing
of Trelawny***

Do you know where Cornwall is located?

Are YOU Cornish?

Where can you learn more about Cornwall and its heritage?

What does the Cornish Connection of Lower Michigan do?



Cornish Connection of Lower Michigan

**Website:
www.lowermicornish.org**

**Facebook:
Cornish Connection of Lower Michigan**

You are Cornish if you or one of your ancestors comes from Cornwall. Cornwall is a county in the United Kingdom, located in the south-west part of the British Isles.

The Cornish Connection of Lower Michigan (CCLM) is a nonprofit organization based in the southeastern area of Lower Michigan. Our purpose is to preserve and promote Cornish history and heritage. The CCLM was formed in 1995, by descendants of Cornish immigrants. Many of our ancestors came to Michigan to work in the copper mines of the Upper Peninsula. Later they began moving south to look for work in the auto industry.

We are a member of the **Cornish American Heritage Society** that gathers the Cornish Societies in the USA, Canada and Mexico every two years. The quarterly newsletter *Tam Kernewek* helps keep us 'in the know' around the world with Cornish news items. In the past we have been active in transcribing Cornish parish records to be used on various websites for free. Most all BMD's are free as well as 1840-1891 census data.

We joined the **Michigan Genealogical Council**, an umbrella organization to Michigan's genealogical societies in 2004. We have 2 delegates that go to these meetings bimonthly.

St. Piran's Day Lunch

In early March, the St. Piran's Day lunch is scheduled for the Saturday nearest to the feast day of St. Piran, the patron saint of Cornwall and tin miners, which is March 5th. The day includes a pasty lunch, maybe scones for dessert, informative guest speaker, and Cornish fellowship.

Saline Celtic Festival

The Saline Celtic Festival is in mid July. Hosted by the City of Saline and it has become more popular every year since 1996 when it was founded. This gives us a chance not only to see our Cornish Cousins, but all of our Celtic relatives. The festival is a one-day event, which brings together all Celtic nations for food, fun and games. The Highland games are the highlight of the day, along with dancing and music competitions.

Brief History of Cornwall

Cornwall is one of the ancient Celtic and has a long rich history. In the first millennium BC the original inhabitants crossed the English Channel during the Ice Age. Between the 6th and 4th century BC the Celtic ideas and ways began to emigrate along with Celtic people. Cornwall became under the control of the Dumnonii tribe, which also held Devon, Somerset, and part of Ireland.

Cornwall's famous for it's pasty, a meat pastry, that was popular among miners. Cornish mining, mainly tin, predates the Roman times which has been the predominate business and export until recent years as Cornwall had fallen on difficult economic times. Rome never gained control of the Cornish area. They tried pushing their ways in on the trade of the tin, but never had much influence in the community.

Cornwall has several ancient historic sites that are associated with the legendary King Arthur. These include Tintagel the birthplace of Arthur, and Dozmary Pool the burial place of Arthur. Over the next several centuries the Saxons pushed back the Celts. One of the last of the Celtic kingdoms to fall, Cornwall held out until it was finally concurred in AD 931 by Athelstan, Grandson of King Alfred. Cornwall also supplied and manned merchant ships during the Hundred Years war. The Cornish rose up in AD 1688 to fight for Trelawny, Bishop of Trelawne, whom had protested the Declaration of Indulgence. Trelawny and several other bishops stood trial for treason and were acquitted. Parson Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, wrote a poem about the incident, that has become part of the Cornish National Anthem.

Cornwall is home to many saints, St. Piran is the patron saint of Cornwall and of tin miners. St. Piran, who is not officially recognized by the Catholic Church, was made a saint by the Celtic church. The Celtic church was separate from the Catholic Church until the early 10th century, and had canonized several saints that are not officially recognized by the Catholic Church to this day. The St. Piran's flag, black with a white cross, is the official flag of Cornwall.

For more information, please visit us at: www.lowercornishmi.org.