



PACIFIC NORTHWEST
CORNISH SOCIETY

Pacific Northwest
CORNISH
Society

Volume 1 Number 2

Summer 1998



The First Annual Picnic of PNCS

Jean Timmermeister, Sequim, WA; Marcia Rothman, Whidbey Island, WA; Harry Tregarthen, Silverdale, WA; Claudia & Don Tillman, Silverdale, WA; John & Betty Scott, Sequim, WA; Joan Huston, Silverdale, WA; Jim & Bonnie Faull, Vancouver, WA; Bonnie LaDoe, Portland, OR; Verm Varcoe, Vancouver, WA; Ann Holiday, Seattle, WA; Wilmot (Willie) Wolford, Puyallup, WA; Beverly Conway, Vancouver, WA; Fran Anderson, Olympia, WA; Tom & Marie Geach, Pt. Townsend, WA; Dave Temby, Kent, WA; Rev Diana Wood & Drury Wood, Westport, WA; Grace Cooper, Pasco, WA; Kathy Hunt, Woodburn, OR; Violet Sunderland, Woodburn, OR; Gene Hoff, Lacey, WA.

Worldwide Annual St. Piran's Day

A **St. Piran's Day for Cornishmen world-wide** is the goal of a planning committee working around the globe to annually set aside March 5 to honor the patron saint of tin miners and to honor all Cornishmen. Judy Locy of Lake-of-the-Hills, Illinois, and the North American representative of the Cornish World Magazine, is heading up the committee which includes Marcia Rothman and Jean Timmermeister. PNCS voted (at the annual meeting at the July picnic) to support this venture. Representatives in New Zealand, England, Canada and Cornwall, as well as US committee members, are working to help communities recognize the Cornish and set aside March 5 each year for St. Piran's day and join with other Celtic communities in the month of March.

The committee is handling the planning via e-mail and plans also to send ideas for celebration suggestions via *snail mail* to those groups not on-line. It is hoped to make available a calendar (with March 5th in prominent position!) as well as note cards.

Please note the web site for the St. Piran's Day Committee:

<http://www2.whidbey.net/kernow/cornishday.html>

Jottings from Jean.....

In this second issue of the PNCS newsletter **we are pleased to welcome more new members** from all around the country. We know that some members will only be known by and through the newsletter but we very much appreciate the support of those from out of the area and hope one day we can meet somewhere.

What a great time we had at our first picnic at the Fort Borst park on the edge of Interstate 5. The location was set in order to make it easy for the most persons to come to the event. Farthest away was probably Grace Cooper of Pasco in Eastern Washington. It was especially neat to meet (face to face) e-mail and snail mail correspondents for the first time as well as to see families of those members we had already met.

I got to the park at 9 am, thinking that I would make certain our spot was not taken. Sure enough, a large, bright orange sign was sitting on our reserved Shelter #1, coffee perking away and a member of the Stewart family waiting out his family. I couldn't blame him: the park hadn't filled in the reservation slots with our group's name and he assumed it was, therefore, not reserved. But permit in hand, I asked him if he meant to be at Shelter #2. He didn't know a permit and fee were required but nicely moved on to a non-sheltered area. So I hung the banner in a prominent spot and settled down to wait. Next year, we'll plan the same location (we all liked the place) and hope we can see even more PNCS members.

Vice-president Betty Read Scott has already planned a great program for an upcoming meeting and I hope to see you then.

Jean Richards Timmermeister

NOTICE !!!!

The next meeting of the Pacific Northwest Cornish Society will be September 26th, 11 AM, at Cascade Natural Gas Co. 6313 Kitsap Way Bremerton, WA in the Meeting room. It will be a potluck, and there are plates, cups, silverware, etc. there, so all you need to bring is a dish to share (preferably Cornish, but not essential).

Worldwide Annual St. Piran's Day cont:

The world-wide St. Piran's Day celebration was borne out of an the idea of a Cornish descendant in South Carolina who thought Americans of Cornish descent should support the day, was carried on by several others in this country and developed from an original "why don't we?" suggestion. From this simple suggestion has come plans to make St. Piran as important as St. Patrick with Cornish displays and booths at Celtic fairs and similar events, public relations releases world-wide, importance on published calendars. etc.

Those with ideas may contact the three PNCS members... Judy Locy , Marcia Rothman and Jean Timmermeister.

CORNISH CULTURE CORNER

CORNISH DIALECT

Ee cum to Lands End - He died
I'm sum frightund to see ee - I'm surprised to meet you
I'm goine wer up a few buns - I'm going to bake some buns.
Commuss on in - Come inside
Clunk un down - Eat it up

Crying the Neck

In 'THE STORY OF CORNWALL',
1934, A. K. Hamilton Jenkin writes of
the harvest season in old Cornwall:

"In those days the whole of the reaping had to be done either with the hook or scythe. The harvest, in consequence, often lasted for many weeks. When the time came to cut the last handful of standing corn, one of the reapers would lift up the bunch high above his head and call out in a loud voice, 'We have it! We have it! We have it!' The rest would then shout, 'What 'ave 'ee? What 'ave 'ee? What 'ave 'ee?' and the reply would be, 'A neck! A neck! A neck!' Everyone then joined in shouting, 'Hurrah! Hurrah for the neck! Hurrah for Mr. So-and-So' (calling the farmer by name)."

"After this the neck itself was plaited and dressed with flowers, and carried into the farmhouse kitchen. Here it was kept in a place of honour until it made way for the new neck of the following year. This ceremony also probably originated in far-off times when the god of growth, or 'spirit of the harvest,' was thought to dwell in the standing corn. Here again, as in the May Day festivals, we see the desire of primitive man to bring the life-giving spirit into his own dwelling."

"On the evening of the neck-cutting the farmer often gave a supper to his workpeople, which put them in good heart for the rest of the harvest. During the succeeding weeks the corn was carried and built up into ricks adjoining the farmhouse. This was always an anxious time, and if the weather was uncertain everyone would be ready to lend a hand."

"At last, when all the precious corn was saved, came the harvest supper, or 'Guldize.' The first course generally consisted of potatoes and broiled pork, or else beef and mutton, served up in a huge crock capable of holding twelve or fourteen gallons. This was followed by plum or rice puddings, and apple dumplings, served with great bowls of cream. Bread and butter, cheese and heavy cakes were also provided to 'fill up the gaps,' whilst the whole was washed down with spirits, cider, beer or (more recently) strong tea. The evening concluded with songs, dances, and games, which were kept up to a late hour."

Saffron Cake

(one of the few not made with yeast)

8 grains of saffron	3/4 c boiling water	
1/2 c butter	1 1/2 c sugar	2 eggs
1 1/2 c raisins or currants		
(soak in boiling water and drain)		
1 tsp. lemon extract	2 1/2 c flour	
2 tsp baking powder	1/4 tsp salt	

Steep the saffron overnight in the boiling water. Cream the butter, sugar, eggs and lemon. Sift flour, baking powder and salt.

Dredge the raisins/currants in the flour, add to the butter mixture, alternating with the steeped saffron. Pour into a greased and floured loaf pan. Bake at 325F for at least 1 hour or until done.

The Cornish Language by Dave Annear

<http://homepages.newnet.co.uk/lindamarriott/kernevek/cornish.html>

The Cornish language is one of the oldest in Europe. As a distinct language it is around 1300 years old, but its ancestor is a tongue whose beginnings is lost in pre-history, long before the birth of the Roman Empire. It is one of six, modern Celtic languages that still fight for survival out on the Atlantic seaboard, in the remaining six Celtic nations of North-West Europe.

In addition to these six well known Celtic nations, there is also Galiza in North-West Spain. Whether it is a Celtic nation has been the subject of debate, but Galiza does remain a land with many Celtic influences.

These countries are the remainder of what was once a vast Celtic 'empire' reaching across the whole of Europe as far east as modern Turkey. The Celts have been called 'the forefathers of Europe', as they were the first people to introduce democracy into their societies.

Along with most European languages, all the Celtic languages descend from a common ancestor, Indo-European (IE). Our languages are from a different branch than the Teutonic languages of English, French, and German, although these also descend from IE. However the descentance of the Celtic languages from IE is questioned by some academics; although the vocabularies can be identified as such, apparently their grammars are different, and are not IE. This quandary about their exact origin makes them all the more enigmatic. The Celts weren't called 'The Hidden People' by the ancient Greeks for nothing! (*Keltoi* - a Celtic term used by ancient Greeks for 'Hidden/Secretive People': the origin of the modern word *Celt*).

Today, there are six surviving Celtic languages which can be split into two separate groups. The more ancient group, the Goidelic, Gaelic, or 'Q-Celtic' languages consist of **Irish**, **Manx**, and **Scottish**. The second group, the Brythonic, or 'P-Celtic' languages consist of **Breton**, **Cornish**, and **Welsh**.

Manx and Cornish are now revived languages, having died out as commonly spoken community languages in the past two centuries. They have both been brought back to life in this century with growing success, although they have less speakers than the other four nations.

So, Cornish is an ancient Celtic language. But from where? It comes from Cornwall, the second smallest Celtic nation which is in the most south-westerly corner of the island of Great Britain. Whereas Wales and perhaps Brittany, Cornwall's sister countries, are recognised as nations in their own right, Cornwall is now to all intents and purposes an English county. However, anyone who's been there, as well as the Cornish people themselves will tell you how different it is to many other English counties. Cornwall is a country within a country, and its people have a very strong regional identity. There are some Cornish people who still regard Cornwall as an occupied Celtic nation.

You may be surprised to learn that although all of the Celtic languages of the U.K. are far older than English, and have a history that pre-dates Saxon and even Roman settlement in Britain, none of the Celtic languages are recognised as one of the U.K.'s official languages.

PASTIES



The following is excerpted from *The Pasty Book* by Hettie Merrick:

“Pastry rolled out like a plate,
Piled with turmut, tates and mate,
Doubled up and baked like fate,
That's a Cornish pasty.”

“This old rhyme sums up the homeliness of the pasty, which is baked and eaten in most Cornish homes every week, and there can be no doubt that, properly seasoned and made, the pasty has a place among the great dishes of the world. We know that it has been the mainstay of Cornish people for at least 200 years but its age and origin are obscure. I was very surprised to discover that a pasty was mentioned as early as 1300 ('All of the pasties by the walls of flesh, of fish, and rich meat'), and that the cook in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* appears to have been a rogue who reheated his pasties and pies. In July 1537 one John Hussee sent to Queen Jane Seymour 'three pasties of the red deer, caused to be baked without lard. I trust this pasty reached (thee) in bertter condition than a pie of partridge sent before.' History assures us that the pasty did her no great harm even though, according to a researcher, she was in France at the time.

“The *English Dialect Dictionary* (OUP, 1905) defined a pasty as 'a meat and potato or fruit turnover (Cornwall)' It also stated that Cumberland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire folk enjoyed 'a pie made without a dish, with the pastry rolled around the fruit or meat' and that children in Lincolnshire regularly took jam pasties to school for their dinners in the 1890's.

“Eighteenth century accounts from up-country travellers to Cornwall tell of labourers bringing up their families on a diet of vegetables baked in a barley dough in the ashes of the fire. A West Briton report in 1867 tells of the subsistence level at which the miners lived and reveals their great dependence on flour. Many of these early writers expressed surprise that both children and adults looked reasonably well nourished on what they considered a very poor diet.

“Then, as now, the pasty had its detractors, but as a complete meal in itself it found a place in the hearts and stomachs of the Cornish who are proud to claim firmly that the pasty 'belongs' to them.”

Directions to our next meeting.

Our next meeting will be **Saturday, September 26th from 11a.m. to 1p.m.** It will be a Cornish Potluck. All plates, cups, utensils, etc. are provided. Just bring a dish to share. (Preferably something Cornish, but it isn't essential). Directions to our next meeting.

*CASCADE Natural Gas Company Meeting Room
6313 Kitsap Way
Bremerton, WA*

From North of Bremerton: Take Hwy 3 south to Austin Dr. off-ramp. Turn right into the park and follow road to the stop sign. Turn right onto Kitsap Way (about 2 blocks) to Cascade Natural Gas Co. on the left side of road.

From the Seattle-Bremerton Ferry: Take Washington Ave. to 6th St. Turn left on 6th and stay on 6th. It will curve into Kitsap Way. Stay on Kitsap Way and go under the freeway. Follow Kitsap Way past Mortuaries, Bayview Inn, and AAA. Cascade Natural Gas will be on the left, 6313 Kitsap Way.

From Tacoma: Take 16 over the bridge stay on 16 until Bremerton. Then take 3 towards Hood Canal, and take the Kitsap Way off-ramp. Turn left and follow Kitsap Way past Mortuaries, Bayview Inn, and AAA. Cascade Natural Gas will be on the left, 6313 Kitsap Way.

Hope you all can make it!

Jean, Betty, Claudia, Joan & Marcia

The directory of Cornish email addresses

INTERNET NEWS

<http://www.cornwall-online.co.uk/peoplefinder.htm>

Alan Richards of Alan's Cornish Pages and The All Things Cornish Web Ring has set up a 'Lovers of Cornwall and all things Cornish' Mailing List. This list is not an ordinary mailing list—it is a discussion list; in other words, anyone can post a message to it. All you need to do is subscribe, then you will receive any messages that are sent to the list and you will be able to post messages to it yourself. For information on joining see <http://web.ukonline.co.uk/alan.richards/framepage.htm> and go to the Cornish Mailing List Most Recent Updates box.

Some helpful Cornish Internet Web Page Addresses

David Annear's Cornish Language Centre	http://homepages.newnet.co.uk/lindamarriott/kernevek/lessons1.html
Every Celtic Thing on the Web	http://www.celt.net/og/angcorn.htm
Alan's Cornish Pages	http://web.ukonline.co.uk/Members/alan.richards/cornish.htm
John Lobb's Cornish Pages	http://www.zynet.co.uk/jlobb/
Leslie Sitek page	http://home.pi.net/~siteklj/cornwall.htm

CORNISH GENEALOGY CORNER

CORNISH STUDIES LIBRARY (CSL)

Cornwall's largest library of Cornish printed and published items.

2 - 4 Clinton Road, REDRUTH TR15 2QE Phone: Redruth +44 (0)1209216760

<http://www.chycor.co.uk/general/red-lib/index.htm>

- *Books and Pamphlets*

The total bookstock exceeds 30,000 volumes relating to the history, geography, customs, industries, language and other aspects of Cornish life.

- *Newspapers*

All the main Cornish newspapers are microfilmed annually. Backfiles of over 25 Cornish papers have also been filmed or purchased, covering the period from the mid-18th Century. A list is available.

- *Serials*

There is a large collection of serial publications relating to Cornwall. These include both general interest and specialist journals and church and parish magazines.

- *Maps*

Various types and scales of maps are held. These include geological, navigational, agricultural land classification, street plan and small to large scale Ordnance Survey publications. A selective list is available

- *Photographs*

Illustrative material is constantly being added and several thousand examples may be seen. A major collection of over 100,000 glass negatives is presently being worked on to enhance its accessibility

- *Censuses*

The Enumerators Returns for Cornwall of 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1881 are available on microfilm

- *Indexes*

St. Catherine's House of Births, Marriages and Deaths from 1837 to 1939

- *Trade Directories*

extensive range of directories covering Cornwall.

Hours of Opening

Tuesday to Thursday:
9.30 - 12.30 and 1.30 - 5

Friday:
9.30 - 12.30 and 1.30 - 7

Saturday:
9.30 - 12.30

Closed every Bank Holiday
and Easter Saturday
Appointments for microfilm



Study facilities and photocopying are available. Certain maps, most newspapers, the census returns and St. Catherine's House indexes require the use of a microfilm reader. Telephone to book before travelling some distance. The Cornish Studies Library supports the work of branch libraries in Cornwall and initial enquiries may be made there.

The information on this page was taken from the Cornish Studies Library Web page.

***** QUERIES *****
***** MEMBER'S INTERESTS *****

TREDINNICK-GREY/GRAY- JONES/JOANES-HOLMAN-POLLARD-OATEY-CHAPPEL

TREDINNICK, Stephen (d 01 Sep 1848 - age 59 at Perranzabuloe, District of Rose) married 06 Aug 1814 GREY OR GRAY, Mary Ann TREDINNICK(d17 Nov 1856 - age 67 at Perranzabule, District of Illogan) I descend from Julia Delia Trenerry TREDINNICK(the youngest daughter of Stephen & Mary Ann). Julia TREDINNICK/JONES was born 11 Feb 1828 at Rose and died in Tower Minnesota 12 Aug 1895. She married JONES, Joseph, son of William & Elizabeth Jones OR Joanes. Joseph was born 27 Apr 1826 and died at Tower Minnesota 12 Jul 1889. They married in Pennsylvania (no records found). Their oldest daughter, Elizabeth Bessie JONES (called Bessie) was born in Pittsburgh. Their son, Joseph JONES was also born in Pennsylvania. The JONES family returned to Cornwall where the following births are recorded: Mary Ann Grey JONES/COLES(1864-Illogan); Samuel Jones (1869-Travistock, Devonshire); Fredrick JONES (1872-Redruth) & Eliza J Lillian JONES/HILL, known as Lillian, (1875-??,Cornwall). The entire family return to the USA before 1880 where they resided in the states of Wisconsin; Michigan & Minnesota. Joseph JONES was a miner by trade.

HOLMAN, William Henry married Elizabeth Bessie JONES (about 1878-place unknown). They divorce later. W.H. HOLMAN was the 4th son born to John HOLMAN and Mary Ann Oatey in Montreal, Quebec. They had 12 children, the last 5 born in Iowa County, Wisconsin. HOLMAN, John descends from a line of Holman's in Crowan dating back to 1745. He was born 26 Oct 1821 in Crowan and died 08 Aug 1893 in Eden, Iowa County/WI. The family moved from Quebec during 1855 to Wisconsin because his parents, John & Elizabeth Pollard/Holman were living there prior to 1850, with his brothers. (Elizabeth Pollard/Holman was born and married in Gwinear). The HOLMAN family were farmers in Wisconsin.

OATEY, Richard married Catherine Chappel. They both reference Gwinear as their birthplace. It appears they moved their family to Montreal about 1838-40. Their daughter, Mary Ann Oatey/Holman spoke French Canadian so fluently that her children thought she was from France rather than England. The Oatey/Othey family dates back to 1660 in England, when three brothers immigrated from France. The remaining Oatey's stayed in Eastern Canada.

013.Sandra Kent - Seattle, WA

TREGARTHEN-COLENSO

TREGARTHEN & COLENSO ANYTIME. ANYWHERE! I have lots of information to share.

001.Joan Tregarthen Huston - Silverdale, WA

RULE-ROWE-MASTERS-JEWELL-ARTHURS-BEST-PHILLIPS-HORE-BERRYMAN

Butte, Montana - SPARGO daughters.

1. MARTHA b. 1853 in St. Austell, m. Richard H. WEARING 1871 in Cornwall. She died in Butte in 1935.

2. Elizabeth Kate, b.1872 in Linden, WI 1872, d.1877 in Anaconda She m. Richard BOWDEN.

3. AMANDA SPARGO m. Arthur ROBERTS in Cornwall. They had 6 children. Some b.in Negaunee, some in Butte.

3.a. MUREL m. Eoma SHERROW in 1921. He d. 1982 in Butte.

3.b. NELLIE b. Butte, m. William CUNNINGHAM.

3.c. HAZEL b. Butte.

3.d. FREDDIE b.1897 in Butte; d.1898, Butte.

3.e. ANNETA b.1868 in Linden, d. 1928 in Linden. m. William Secombe HEGGATON.... They had 9 children, all in Negaunee, MI. First HEGGATON child was William, whose widow, Hilda Marie JOHNSON, d. in North Lake,

4.f. Esther. She m. William Robert MELLOR (Butte connection) who was b. in Butte 1899.

008.Bob and Shirley Bruce - Puyallup, WA

JEGDNA-GEGDNA-RICHARDS

Interested in Surnames & Aliases of Cornwall. Anyone out there with JEGDNA or GEGDNA (early form of Richards)?

003.Jean Richards Timmermeister - Sequim, WA

LUKEY-SWEET-BLIGH

Need information about ROBERT LUKEY, he came to USA about 1865 from Cornwall, no sign of him until his marriage in Sacramento, CA in 1885. He was born in Bodmin, 17 January 1844 (US records show 1849 in error), the son of William LUKEY and Martha SWEET living mostly in Lanivet Parish. I can trace his Cornish ancestors back to the BLIGH mayors of Bodmin in the 1500's. but can't find him in the US for these 20 years!

006.Claudia Tillman-Silverdale. WA

Please send me your queries to put in the next newsletter by November 1, 1998.....Marcia Rothman PO 43, Langley, WA, 98260 or E-MAIL roots@whidbey.com

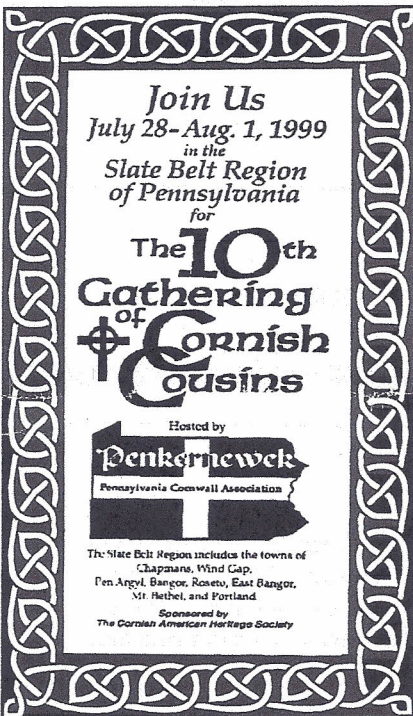
Cornish Society News

PNCS would like to thank our President Jean for her generous donation of our new PNCS banner!

*****THANKS JEAN*****

We have a LOGO!!!

THANKS to our Secretary Claudia who drew our logo and newsletter head. We are very lucky to have an artist in our society!!! Didn't she do a GREAT JOB? Let's give a HUGE **THANK YOU** to **CLAUDIA!!!**



Join Us
July 28- Aug. 1, 1999
in the
Slate Belt Region
of Pennsylvania
for
The **10th**
Gathering
of
Cornish
Cousins

Hosted by
Penknewek
Pennsylvania Cornwall Association

The Slate Belt Region includes the towns of
Chapmans, Wind Gap,
Pen Argyl, Bangor, Roseto, East Bangor,
Mt. Hethel, and Portland

Sponsored by
The Cornish American Heritage Society

Pacific Northwest Cornish Society Web Page
<http://www2.whidbey.net/kernow/pncs/pncs.html>

PNCS T-Shirts

White T- Shirts, with our new logo printed in black.
Choice of sizes from small to 2X. Cost \$10.00 each and
\$3.00 shipping.

Send checks made out to the PNCS for the shirts plus shipping, and the completed order form below to:

**Claudia Tillman, P.O. Box 1151,
Silverdale, WA 98383**

NOTE: Get this order in by Sept 13 and save postage charge by picking up your order at our Sept. 26th meeting.

ORDER FORM FOR T-SHIRTS

WRITE QUANTITY OF EACH SIZE ORDERING:

SMALL MEDIUM LARGE X-LARGE 2X-LARGE

• WILL YOU BE PICKING YOUR ORDER UP AT THE MEETING? _____

• AMOUNT ENCLOSED: _____

• YOUR NAME: _____

• ADDRESS: _____

• CITY: _____

• STATE AND ZIP CODE: _____

Slate plaque linked to King Arthur By Sean O'Neill

A 1,500-year-old lump of slate inscribed with the name Artognov, an early form of Arthur, has been found on a Cornish headland identified in mythology as the birthplace of King Arthur.

English Heritage said yesterday that the discovery of the Arthur Stone, on a slope below Tintagel Castle, was the first evidence of a link between the Arthurian legend and historical fact.

"This is where myth meets story," said Dr Geoffrey Wainwright, chief archaeologist with English Heritage.

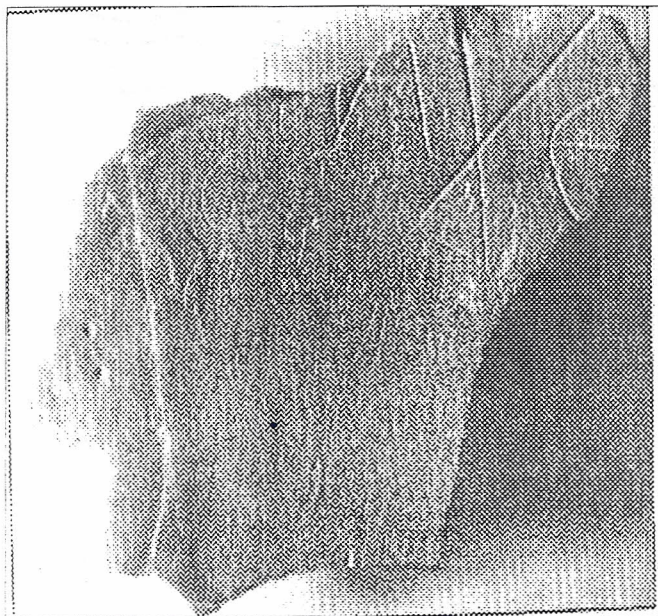
"Tintagel has provided us with evidence of a court of the Arthurian period, with all the buildings, the high status archaeological finds and the name of a person."

Dr Wainwright, 60, said the find did not prove that King Arthur existed but it added weight to the theory that his legend grew from the true story of a Cornish warlord called Arthur. He fought a dozen battles against invading Angles and Saxons in the 5th and 6th centuries and met his death in the field in 510.

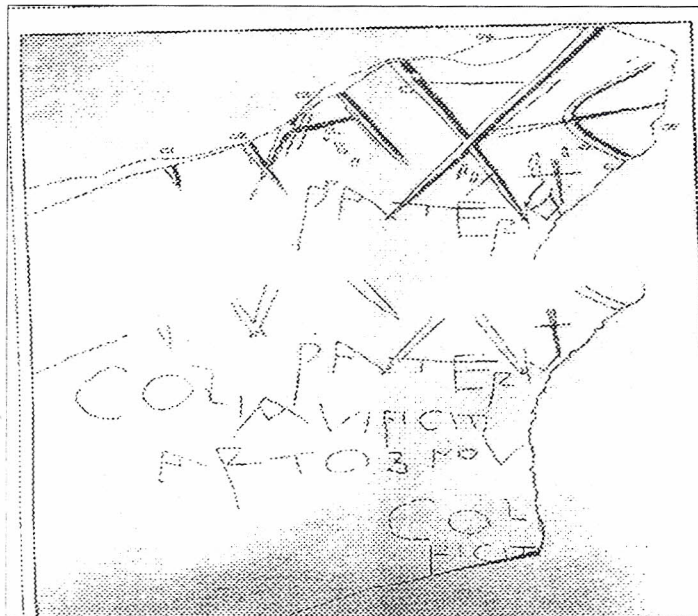
The Arthur Stone, a broken piece of slate measuring 14 inches by eight inches, was unearthed last month by an archaeologist from Glasgow University. It is thought to have been a plaque or nameplate attached to the exterior of a building. The inscription, scored roughly into the slate with a knife, reads: *Pater Colisvificit Artognov*.

Prof Charles Thomas, an expert on Tintagel and inscriptions of the period, has translated it as meaning: Artognov, father of a descendant of Coll, has had [this building] made/built/constructed. Artognov which meant "known as bear", is likely to have been pronounced Arthnou. When the building collapsed or fell into disrepair another building was constructed on the site in the century and this piece of old plaque was used a drain cover.

Chris Morris, professor archaeology at Glasgow University and director of the Tintagel excavations since 1990 said: "It is priceless. There are no inscriptions from the period on a secular site all where else in Britain."



The Arthur Stone, as the slate is now known



Inscription showing the word 'Artognov'

PNCS Officers

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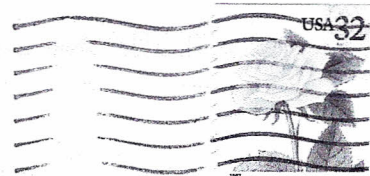
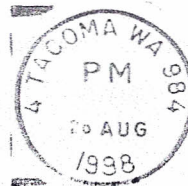
Treasurer & Membership

Joan Tregarthen Huston
Silverdale, WA 98383
(360) 613-1718
jhuston@sincom.com

The purpose of this society, organized as a non-profit corporation, shall be educational. It shall be devoted to furthering Cornish heritage genealogical research in the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

MEMBERSHIP: Individual Membership: \$10.00
Dual Membership: \$15.00
Lifetime Membership: a one-time payment of dues equal to fifteen (15) times the current annual dues.
Charter Membership: Opportunity ends Dec 31, 1998
Annual dues are payable as of 1 July
Send dues payable to Pacific Northwest Cornish Society
Address: Pacific Northwest Cornish Society
10116 Stoli Lane NW
Silverdale, WA 98383

Pacific Northwest Cornish Society
10116 Stoli Lane NW
Silverdale, WA 98383-8826



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