

Chapter 1 : Louie Bennett - Wikipedia

Louise Simone Bennett-Coverley or Miss Lou, OM, OJ, MBE (7 September - 26 July) was a Jamaican poet, folklorist, writer, and educator. Writing and performing her poems in Jamaican Patois or Creole, Bennett worked to preserve the practice of presenting poetry, folk songs and stories in patois ("nation language").

She pioneered the use of West Indian English, also known as "Creole" or "patois," as a medium for artistic expression and helped nurture a distinctively Jamaican style of theatrical performance. Her career as a poet and as a performer on the radio, stage, and screen spanned more than half a century. Described as the "first lady of Jamaican comedy," she was one of the most notable Jamaican personalities of the twentieth century. A self-described "average student," Bennett attended primary and secondary schools in Kingston, during which she developed a keen interest in literature, drama, and Jamaican language and folklore. Bennett came of age during a time when Jamaicans began to seriously challenge the authority of the British empire, which had controlled the island as a colony for over three hundred years. A revolt among sugar and dock workers in fueled nationalist sentiment on the island and prompted the British to grant Jamaicans some measure of self-governance in the s, though full independence would not come for almost two decades. Loved Writing and Jamaican Language Bennett began writing poetry as early as age fourteen. She made her first public appearance in at age seventeen, reciting a poem in Jamaican dialect at a concert on Christmas Day. In the audience was the Jamaican entertainer and theater impresario Eric Coverley, known popularly as "Chalk Talk," who awarded her a prize for her composition. Their relationship, both personal and professional, would grow over the next decade and a half until their marriage in Even though Bennett appreciated the English literature she studied in school, she wondered why Jamaicans did not write in their own dialect. During the s and s, she experimented with "dialect verses," that is, poetry written in Jamaican patois. Some criticized her "improper" manner of speakingâ€”a stark contrast to the Oxford English spoken by educated Jamaicansâ€”but her poems instantly became popular among Jamaicans on the island and abroad. In her comedic and satirical verses and monologues, Bennett sought to capture the experiences of Jamaicans in their own language. She resisted the notion that Jamaican patois was an "embarrassment," that it was the language of the poor and illiterate; instead, she viewed the dialect not only as a legitimate language in its own right but also as a rich medium for artistic expression. She railed against the self-hatred that centuries of colonialism had instilled in Jamaicans and criticized prejudices based on class and color. Bennett published her first book of poetry, *Dialect Verses*, in The following year Bennett took to the stage, performing in her first pantomime with the local actor Ranny Williams. The duo quickly became one the most popular acts in Jamaican theater. Bennett returned to Jamaica after graduation in but found little work there. By she was back in London. In she moved to New York City, where she reunited with Coverley. Together, they directed the touring musical *Day in Jamaica*, while Bennett continued to do radio work in Greenwich Village. Bennett and Coverley married on May 30, , and returned to Jamaica the following year. In her work with the commission, she traveled across the island, immersing herself again in the study of Jamaican folklore and oral tradition. She taught drama and folklore to groups on behalf of the commission and as a faculty member in the extra-mural department of the University of the West Indies. During this time, Bennett became a popular radio and television personality in Jamaica. Throughout the s, s, and s, Bennett remained active on the stage, writing several plays with Williams and continuing to act in the pantomimes she had popularized early in her career. The volume contains "Noh Lickle Twang" meaning "not even a little accent" , one of her most popular poems. The humorous verse derides a Jamaican expatriate who returns to the island from the United States without a hint of the patois. British Broadcasting Corporation, Caribbean Carnival, host, , West Indian Guest Night, host, ; radio, television, and stage performer in New York City, ; Jamaica Social Welfare Commission, drama officer, , director, ; University of the West Indies , Extra-Mural Department, lecturer in drama and folklore, ; radio, television, and stage performer in Jamaica, Bennett made many recordings of her poems, monologues, and songs, often speaking over background music. Her recordings are recognized as influencing later rap music and "dub," a Jamaican genre that evolved out of reggae in the s. Known as Ambassador for Jamaican Culture

Bennett received many accolades for her contributions to Jamaican arts and culture. In she was made a Member of the British Empire for her work in literature and theater. In she was appointed as the cultural ambassador at large by the Jamaican government in recognition of her work on behalf of Jamaican culture. Bennett and her husband left Jamaica in the early s to seek medications and medical treatment that Coverley required. Though she lived far from home, she maintained that "any which part mi liveâ€™Toronto-o! Coverley died in At the behest of Percival J. Patterson, the Jamaican prime minister , Bennett made a final and much-celebrated return to the island in to participate in celebrations commemorating thirty years of Jamaican independence. She died three years later on July 26, , in Toronto.

Chapter 2 : Louise Bennett Obituary - Topeka, KS | Topeka Capital-Journal

Hi! I'm Louise, I'm a British girl living in Stockholm and working with the Royal Swedish Ballet. Subscribe to me for some backstage fun, collabs with my fri.

Early life[edit] Bennett was born in the ultra-Protestant and arch-unionist Temple Road, one of the nicest in the new upper-class suburb of Rathmines in Dublin, into a Church of Ireland family. The eldest of nine surviving children of ten, she had four sisters and five brothers. Her mother, Susan Boulger came from a family of some social standing in Dublin. The family later moved to the terribly desirable suburb of Killiney, overlooking Dublin Bay at the south. She was initially educated at home with her brothers and sisters, but later went to a boarding school in England, and for a time, to the unionist Rathmines school Alexandra College in Dublin, [6] and briefly studied music in Bonn, Germany. As a young girl she immersed herself in English novels by Dickens, Meredith, Austen and Thackeray, and was introduced to the alien concept that women might have rights by reading George Eliot. If women could vote, they reasoned, women would vote other women into power and influence. The term suffragette or suffragist is used to describe those who campaigned for the rights of women to vote in the elections in the United Kingdom. How she became involved in the suffragettes movement was unknown but from the late s suffragette societies were emerging in Ireland in response to changing social and political times. In , the year when women refused to participate in the census in protest of their lack of a vote, Louie joined with Helen Chenevix to establish the IWSF. In the Irish Citizen Bennett stated unequivocally that "Woman should never have abandoned their struggle for justice, war or no war". It was founded in to further the cause of the suffragettes and feminists in Ireland. Bennett seemed an odd choice as editor; she had been outspoken against the policy of the Irish Citizen in the past. She had actually withdrawn her subscription to the paper the previous year. This proved the last straw for Skeffington, who ended their agreement. Funding decreased due to its dwindling support and the ethos of the paper changing from a suffragette paper to a trade union organ. The printing press was destroyed by the Black and Tans. The final issue was published in September Many of its battles centred on traditional attempts to win improved pay and conditions for women, its particular role as a voice for women was also at the heart of its work and it often found itself fighting for parity with male workers or, as in the printing trade, the right to apply for the same jobs and be accorded the same status as men. On the political front, the union was also an effective lobbying organisation that sought to make progress on a range of issues of direct relevance to Irish women by working to influence the wider trade union movement as well as successive governments. Bennett served thirty-eight years as the general secretary in the Irish Congress of Trade Unions. Louie Bennett never married, but lived with her longtime friend and companion Helen Chenevix in the suburb where she had grown up, Killiney , County Dublin. Her funeral was attended by many trade union and Labour figures including William Norton. Fox published a book based on her reminiscences to him in the final year of her life titled "Louie Bennett, Her Life and Times".

Chapter 3 : Louise Bennett-Coverley - Wikipedia

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Chapter 4 : Louise Bennett - Mother Of Jamaican Poetry & Folklore

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Chapter 5 : Louise Bennett - IMDb

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Chapter 6 : Poems â€“ Rt. Hon. Dr. Louise Bennett Coverley

Louise Simone Bennett was born on September 7, , in Kingston, Jamaica, the only child of Augustus Cornelius Bennett, a baker, and Kerene Robinson, a dressmaker. After her father's early death, Bennett was raised by her mother.

Chapter 7 : Louise Bennett | Biography & History | AllMusic

Louise Bennett, Actress: Chi trova un amico trova un tesoro. She received her education from Ebenezer and Calabar Elementary Schools, St. Simon's College, Excelsior College, Friends College (Highgate).

Chapter 8 : Louise Bennett Obituary - Riverside, CA

Louise Bennett, Actress: Dexter. Louise Bennett is known for her work on Dexter (), Standoff () and Without a Trace ().

Chapter 9 : Obituary for Louise (Stillwell) Roundtree | Bennett-Bertram Funeral Home

Louise Bennett - Coverley, OM, OJ, MBE (September 7 , Kingston, Jamaica -July 26) is a celebrated and much-loved Jamaican folklorist, writer, and artiste.