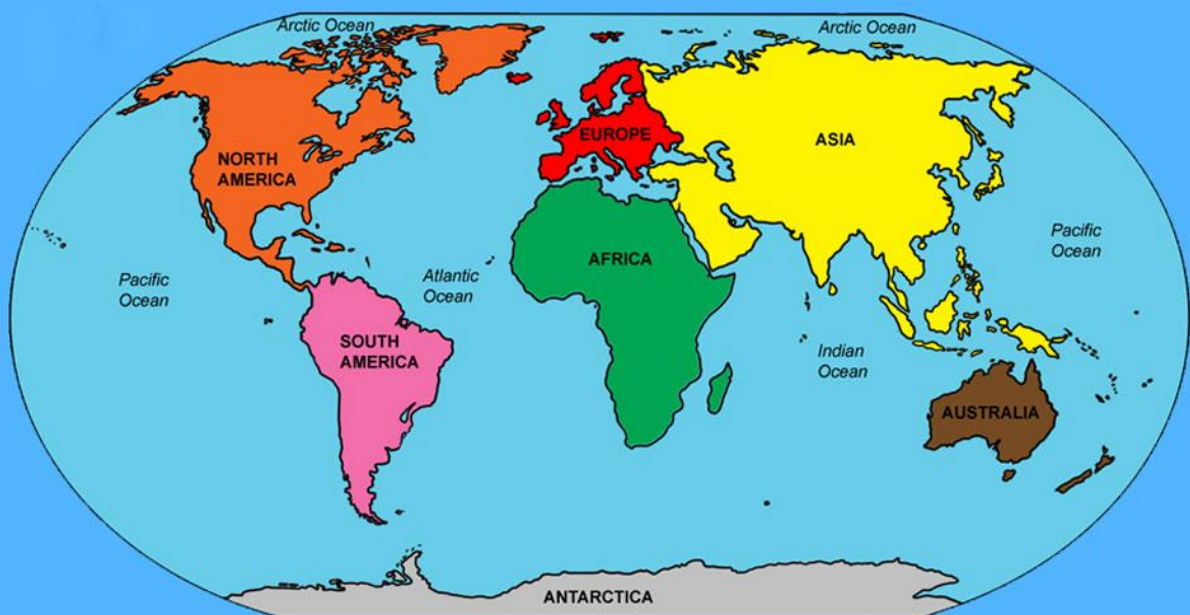


Cornish Bards of the Diaspora Volume 2

Berdh Kernewek an Diaspora Kevrol 2



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Researched by David and Carole Stark of the
Gorsedh Archives and Publication Committee,
including information from Gorsedh Archives

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Front cover: Map of the World

Back Cover: Real del Monte, Hidalgo, Mexico

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Australia	3
Austria	1
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Canada	10
Czech Republic	4
England	1
France	2
Germany	2
Hawaii	1

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Raglavar

Ottomma an kynsa lyver dhe vos gwrys yn furv veyel ha'n nessa kevrol Berdh Kernewek An Diaspora. An kynsa lyver a gomprenhedyas Berdh Ostrali ha'n Mordir Nowydh. An lyver ma a guntel an verdh yw kevys yn Amerika, Europa, Afrika ha pub rann aral an Ruvaneth Unys. Omma yma ynwedh nebes berdh nowydh Ostralek urdhys wosa 2016.

Yma omma lies hwedhel dynyansek tus ragresor po genys y'n Diaspora dhe Gernowyon po genys yn Kernow ha viajya tramor. Lies anedha re wrug meur dhe witha Gonisogeth Kernow dres dhe'n vro gans tus-bal y'n termyn eus passyes. Onan anedha yw Pendarvis neb a oberis dhe dhastrehevel an chioiw Kernewek yn Mineral Point USA.

Yma hwedhlow erel dhe les omma a dus owth oberi rag an yeth Kernewek, ow komprenhedyas Bocka Du ha Brogh, neb a veu omvyskys yn displegyans an Furv Savonek Skrifys.

Unn Bardh gerys-da yw Caner Canow, anodho may'n kemeras dres an norvys y lev-kana Kernewek. An lyver ma yw pur dhe les, hag a re dhyn golok verr yn bewnans Berdh Gorsedh Kernow, tremenys ha bew, neb a's teves Kernow y'ga holon.

An lyver yw sewyans meur a ober ha termyn, ha godhon gras dhe Gessedhek Kovadhow ha Dyllans Gorsedh Kernow, yn arbennek dhe David ha Carole Stark, neb re oberis yn tiwysyk rag kuntell an hwedhlow dhyworth oll an norvys. Kovadh marthys yw an ober posek gwrys gans an Verdha ma yn broyow pell dhe-ves a Gernow ha pur dhe les yw.

Foreword

This is the first of the Books of Bards to be produced in a digital format and is the second volume of Cornish Bards of the Diaspora. The first volume covered Bards of Australia and New Zealand. This volume rounds up all the other Cornish Bards to be found in the Americas, Europe, Africa and other parts of the UK. In here also are a few Australian Bards who have been initiated since the first volume was printed in 2016.

There are many fascinating stories here of pioneering men and women, either born in the Diaspora to Cornish parents or who travelled abroad having been born in Cornwall. So many of these have done so much to preserve the Cornish culture introduced to the country by the migrant miners in the past. One example of these is Pendarvis who did so much to restore and preserve the Cornish cottages in Mineral Point USA.

Other interesting stories here are of people working to promote Cornish language, including Bocka Du and Brogh who were involved in developing the Standard Written Form of orthography.

One famous Bard is Caner Canow whose Cornish singing voice has taken him across the world. This book is a very good read that gives an insight into the lives of Cornish Bards past and present who have Cornwall in their heart.

A not inconsiderable amount of time and research has gone into this book and thanks must go to the Gorsedh Kernow Archives and Publications Committee, in particular David and Carole Stark, who have worked very hard to gather together these stories from across the globe. It is a wonderful record of all the important work for Cornwall carried out by these Bards in often far off lands and makes a very interesting read.

Elizabeth Carne *Mellennek*
Grand Bard Gorsedh Kernow

Deceased Bards of the Diaspora Volume 2

Rosina Kate Avis, 1897-1985

Myrgh Plu Dhomynyk (Daughter of St. Dominic)

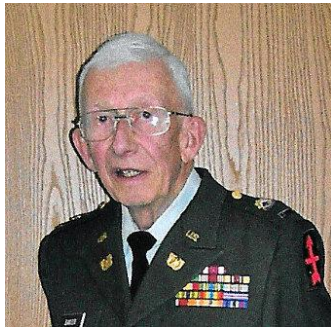
Perran Round, Perranzabuloe, 1958

Please see *Cornish Bards of the Tamar Valley*

Richard W. Baker, 1932-2014

Map Murbras Byghan (Son of Little Prairie)

Redruth, 2006



Richard Baker was born on 18th November, 1932 at Waukesha, Wisconsin to Ralph and Vivian Baker (née West). Ralph was the owner of a grocery store and a farmer whilst Vivian, as a young woman, worked in an office and, in later life, was an aide in hospitals and nursing homes.

The first thirteen years of Richard's life were spent living on his grandfather Richard C. Baker's farm while his father farmed it. These were very important years as Richard was growing up and he always referred to them when talking about his boyhood. The family bought another farm nearby where Richard lived between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. It was a small community and he participated in youth fellowship at church, eventually leading the youth fellowship himself.

Richard was educated at Grade School, High School, the Army Educational Classes and earned an Associate Degree. He was a full-time member of the National Guard and served as an Administrative Technician. After thirty eight and a half years with the National Guard, Richard became the County Veterans' Service Officer for Washington County, Wisconsin, a post he held for five years. He retired from that post and was then called to serve at the Wisconsin Department of Veterans' Affairs Office where he worked part-time from 2000 until declining health forced him to retire.

On 7th June, 1959, Richard married Annette Alderman in Clinton, Wisconsin and the couple had five children – Valerie, Timothy, Tammy, Wade and Heather. Six grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren followed.

Richard's interests were many and varied and they included membership of the Southwest Cornish Society, the Cornish Society of the greater Milwaukee Area, the Reedsburg Historical Society, Sauk County Writers Club and the Shamrock Club of Sauk County. He enjoyed genealogy, Cornish language studies, travelling, writing poetry, fishing, working as a tour guide with Pendarvis (a 19th century historical site of cabins built by Cornish immigrants in Mineral Point, Wisconsin) and spending time with his family.

Richard was made a bard in 2006 at Redruth for Services to Cornwall in the USA.

He died on 19th October, 2014 in Reedsburg, Wisconsin and his ashes were scattered on his beloved grandfather's farm and in Little Prairie Cemetery, Walworth County, Wisconsin.

Main Source: Annette Baker (Widow) including photograph

Albert Friedrich Georg Bock, 1974-2018

***Bocka Du* (Bugbear)**

Helston, 2011



Albert was born in Vienna, Austria on 19th November, 1974 to Dr. Friedrich Bock, a Manager at IBM (International Business Machines) and Dr. Viktoria Bock who worked for the Atomic Energy Agency but became a homemaker after she had Albert and his sister, Barbara, who is three years younger than Albert.

Albert's education resulted in MAs in linguistics and Jewish studies and he became a member of the Linguistics Department of the University of Vienna.

In 2010, he married Julia Weiss, who kept her maiden surname throughout their marriage, and the couple's two children are Tristan Meryasek Weiss, born on 9th December, 2010, and Salome Ceridwen Weiss, born on 4th April, 2015.

Albert was one of the founders of Celtic studies in Austria and he contributed much to the curriculum, mainly in the fields of Celtic linguistics, sociolinguistics, cultural studies and Breton and Cornish. He came to Cornwall in 2008 as part of an international panel to assist with bringing the different parts of the language community together in standardising Cornish. He brought with him an expert knowledge of Celtic languages and a commitment to both human and language rights. Following the adoption of the Standard Written Form of the Cornish language, Albert and his friend Benjamin Bruch (*Brogh*) gave a number of lectures and presentations on the new orthography and helped assemble the first dictionary in the Standard Written Form.

Albert produced a number of publications on language and literature, wrote articles for newspapers, gave lectures and prepared teaching aids for teacher training.

He was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow in 2011 for Services to the Cornish Language.

In 2012, Albert took a job as web editor with the Non-Governmental Organisation Light for the World, an international disability and development organisation whose vision is an inclusive society where no one is left behind. It recognises the dignity of every human being, concentrating on such matters as the rights of women with disabilities in the developing countries, the preservation and restoration of eyesight, and education for everyone. He was its web master, SEO (Search Engine Optimization) expert and internal strategist/internal communication specialist for more than seven years.

His other interests were many and varied; he was an accomplished cook and prepared international and authentic dishes which would never be served with the incorrect kind of rice, spice, meats, vegetables or cooking oil.; he was a delightful nerd!, especially fond of all kinds of video games, pen and paper RPGs (role-playing games), the works of Douglas Adams and Terry Pratchett, Star Trek and a variety of comic books. He was also an ardent Communist/Leftist, very social and very concerned about political injustice, probably because his paternal grandfather survived internment as a political enemy of the Nazi at the KZ Dachau. Albert helped during the refugees' arrival at Vienna in 2016, bringing food and clothes, organising German classes and assisting wherever possible.

Sadly, Albert committed suicide and passed away on the 17th August, 2018 at the age of forty-three. His kind nature, commitment in all that he did and strong values earned him friends all around the world.

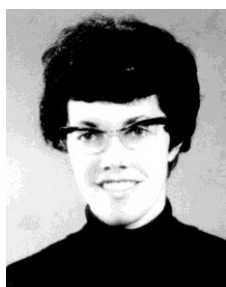
Main source:

Julia Weiss (Widow) including photograph (Gregor Kuntscher)

Mary Elizabeth Brunst (née Richards), 1932-2010

Cannas Kernow (Messenger of Cornwall)

Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, 2002



On 1st September, 1932, Mary was born in Redruth, Cornwall to Sidney H. Richards, a local building contractor, and his wife, Norah (née Liddicoat), a housewife born in Gwennap, Cornwall. Mary had a brother Peter, half-sister Margaret, and half-brother Hugh.

She was educated at the primary school in Treleigh, Redruth, Camborne County Grammar School for Girls and the nursing school at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro where she qualified as a Registered Nurse.

In July 1956, Mary married Royston Brunst, her second cousin, at St. Euny Church, Redruth, Cornwall. The couple had three children, Mark Eldred, Vyvyan and Julian, who were all born in Reading, England.

Mary worked as a Registered Nurse at the Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading from 1957 to 1958 and ten years later moved to Claremont, California, USA where she took up the position of Visiting Nurse at Pilgrim's Place missionary retirement centre.

Her main interests in life were her family and friends, fine cooking, music, opera and painting.

Mary's efforts, along with those of her husband Royston, in forming the Vancouver Cornish Association were rewarded with a bardship of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to Cornwall in Canada. In 2007, she was awarded the *Pewas Map Trevethan* Medallion, which is given by the Gorsedh Council for Services to Cornwall by a person living outside Cornwall.

Mary died in Dundas, Ontario on 31st December, 2010 after suffering from pancreatitis for several years.

Main Source:

Mark Brunst (Son) including photograph

Alan Morrish (*Stenor*)

Royston Brunst, 1932-2003
Scoler Rosyer (Scholar Rambler)
Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, 2002



Royston Brunst was born in Worcester, England on 15th September, 1932. His father, Roy Brunst, was an Engineering Manager with the Great Western Railway and he was born in Miami, Arizona, USA. Royston's mother was Margaret Winifred Waters, a housewife, who was born in Redruth, Cornwall.

Royston's primary school education was at Reading, England and, from the age of 11 at Christ's Hospital School, Horsham, Sussex, England. He obtained an MA in History at Keble College, University of Oxford before undertaking an intensive course in Russian at Cambridge University during military service in Army Intelligence between 1953 and 1955.

In July 1956, Royston married Mary Elizabeth Richards, his second cousin, at St. Euny, Redruth, Cornwall and their three children, all born in Reading, England are Mark Eldred, Vyvyan and Julian.

After his military service, Royston became an advertising management trainee with the Daily Mail newspaper in 1955 in Fleet Street, London until 1957 when he moved to Cornwall to teach English at Newquay Grammar School. He remained in that post until 1961 before moving to Switzerland for six years to teach English and Russian at the International School of Geneva. Between 1967 and 1972, he was the Head of the English Department at Webb School, Claremont, California, USA and from 1969 to 1972 he was English Professor, Fullerton Junior College, California. From 1972, he held the position of Head of English Department, British School of Brussels until 1973 when he moved back to the USA to become Head of English Department, York School, Monterey, California for two years. He then moved to Vancouver, British Columbia where he was Head of English Department at St. George's School until 1987. He taught English at Richmond College, British Columbia from 1989 to 1994 and also taught over 40 private students as an English tutor between 1988 and 1994.

Royston believed education to be the key to opportunity and his interests included humanism, travel, theatre, sport, opera and classical music, writing and Cornish history and culture. Royston and Mary were the founders and first and second presidents of the Vancouver Cornish Association.

For his efforts, along with those of his wife, Mary, in forming the Vancouver Cornish Association, Royston was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to Cornwall in Canada.

He died in Kelowna, British Columbia on 17th September, 2003 after a short illness.

Main Sources:

Mark Brunst (Son) including photograph
Alan Morrish (*Stenor*)

Maxime-Jacques de Cadenet, 1918-2009

Mab Soniou (Son of Songs) (Brittany)

Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1941

Maxime was born in St. Nazaire, France on 29th April, 1918. With his first wife, Valerie Braham whom he met in London during the war, and married in 1942, he had a son Alain, who was an endurance racing driver for events such as the 24 Hours of Le Mans and a sports commentator. Maxime's second wife was Mme. Bohin with whom he had two sons, Joel and Patrick.



In July 1940, Maxime joined the Free French Naval Forces. In August the following year, he transferred to the Free French Air Force with the Identity No. 30799 and became an aviator with the rank of Second Lieutenant having the speciality, "Radio". During the Second World War, the organisation *Sao Breiz* (Britain's Standing), was set up in Carlton Gardens, London in 1940 (originally under the name *Fidel Armor*) to bring together the Bretons of the Free French Forces. Its goal was to support with all its power the work of the liberation of France and the Empire, undertaken by the French Combatant Forces under the direction of their leader, General Charles de Gaulle who spent four years from June 1940 to June 1944 at the headquarters of the Free French Forces in Carlton Gardens, in effect leading the French Government in exile. The movement included members of the Union Régionaliste Bretonne, Gorsedd (sic) de Bretagne and *Ar brezoneg er skol*, a militant association campaigning for the teaching of Breton in French schools, which was founded before the war by Yann Fouéré. Maxime was a member of the latter group and, together with some of his associates, wrote a draft statute, presented to General de Gaulle, which would have given Brittany a number of political freedoms after the return of peace. According to Yann Fouéré, this plan was close in spirit to the one that the Breton Consultative Committee wanted to submit in 1943 to Marshal Pétain, the then Head of State and Government of France. Neither of these two plans materialised.

Maxime, described as a very articulate, friendly and likeable young man, worked in Carlton Gardens for *Sao Breiz* principally as de Gaulle's main personal photographer directing and making films for propaganda and publicity purposes and documentaries explaining the role of the organisation. It is believed that Maxime was one of de Gaulle's Aide de Camps. The name M. J. de Cadenet appeared as the Technical Advisor (French) during the making of the film *Tomorrow We Live* (alternative title *At Dawn We Die*). Made in 1942, the film was a French Resistance tale based on the true-life story of British agent Pearl Witherington. He also edited *Les Soldats de la République*, propaganda documentaries in France 1940-1944 relating to the activity of fighting France from London and North Africa. In 1953, he wrote a technical article, *Film Recording of Images from Panoramic Radar Indicators*.

Maxime was the Secrétaire Général à L'Union Régionaliste Bretonne from 27th August, 1938 until 11th October, 1942.

As Britain was at war at the time of his installation, Maxime was made a Bard of Honour of Gorsedd Kernow at the Royal Institution of Cornwall in Truro.

Maxime died a widower on 2nd July, 2009 in Cadenet, southeast France, the family's home town.

Main sources:

Alexander de Cadenet (Grandson) including photograph

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The Journal of the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies Vol. III No.10 Winter 1941

Jarmila Coufalová, 1931-2010

Kribow (Ridges)

Hayle, 1999



Jarmila was born on 10th June, 1931 to František Růžička and Josefa Růžicková.

She graduated from the University of Brno, now in the Czech Republic, and worked as a teacher and librarian. Her interests included history, place names and languages. She was taught Cornish through the correspondence course, *Kernewek dre Lyther* (Cornish by Post), set up by Ray Edwards (*Map Mercya*). She has contributed material to periodicals including *An Gannas*, a monthly magazine published entirely in Cornish. She was made a bard at Hayle but she did not attend the Gorsedh.

She died on 21st May, 2010.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

Rostislav Haša, (*Mab Moravi*) including photograph

David Covington Fowler, 1921-2007

Dyskybel Trevisa (Disciple of Trevisa)

Giant's Rock, Zennor, 1963



David was born on 3rd January, 1921 in Louisville, Kentucky, USA to Earle Broadus Fowler, the Dean of Humanities at the University of Louisville, and Susan Amelia (née Covington) Fowler.

He was educated at Beechmont Elementary School and Auburndale School where he obtained 1st and 3rd Grades respectively. Despite missing a year's schooling due to rheumatic fever, he completed 7th Grade at home. He was awarded his 9th Grade at Louisville Southern Junior School. In 1938, he studied at Louisville Male High School and joined the Halleck Literary Society. He attended the University of Florida on a music scholarship, playing the trombone, and also studied languages and literature. During his senior year at university, the bombing of Pearl Harbour interrupted his studies and he signed up for Naval Officers' Training.

In 1942, he obtained his BA in English at the University of Florida and then joined the U.S. Navy, graduating from the Notre Dame Naval Officers' Training School in 1943.

David married Mary Gene (née Stith) on 28th January, 1943 at South Bend, Indiana and the couple had two daughters, Sandra and Caroline. David and Mary celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in 1993.

In 1945, whilst still in the Navy, David was responsible for processing demobilisation papers for sailors leaving the Navy at Great Lakes Naval Station, Lake Forest, Illinois.

David resumed his studies in 1946 at the English department of the University of Chicago, where he completed his Masters degree in 1947. He then taught at the University of Pennsylvania. He was awarded a Fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies and also Guggenheim Fellowships which gained him places at Oxford, England in 1962 and 1975. In 1951 he was offered appointments at the University of Washington and at Queen's College, New York but chose Washington where he remained until retiring as Professor Emeritus in 1992. In 1985, David directed a National Endowment for the Humanities Seminar for Schoolteachers at Exeter College, Oxford.

David, described as a meticulous scholar, humble and humane, had held the positions of past presidents of the northwest section of the American Association of Religion, the Society of Biblical Literature and the Medieval Association of the Pacific. He was a student of medieval English literature with emphasis on *Piers Plowman*, Chaucer, ballads, romances and the Bible.

David produced a number of publications including *The Date of the Cornish Ordinalia*, *The Life and Times of John Trevisa*, *The Bible in Early English Literature*, *The Bible in Middle English Literature* and *A Literary History of the Popular Ballad*.

His interests led him to investigate the life of John Trevisa, a fourteenth-century Cornishman who had studied at Oxford and worked on the B-text of *Piers the Plowman*, and also to study the Cornish language and drama. The article he wrote dating the Cornish Ordinalia led to his being awarded a bardship of Gorsedh Kernow.

David died on 30th April, 2007 aged 86.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive including photograph

www.legacy.com

François Gourvil, 1889-1984

Baren Ydhyow (Ivy Branch)

Merry Maidens, St. Buryan, 1932



François Gourvil was a Breton writer born in Morlaix, France on 5th July, 1889. He was a humble tailor but, through his intelligence and hard work, he gained a scholarship from the town of Morlaix which enabled him to obtain diplomas in Celtic studies at the Arts faculty of Rennes University. Whilst there, he met Anatole Le Braz, a Breton poet, folklorist and translator, and the Dean, Professor Georges Dottin, and became involved in the Breton Regional Association. François became one of the best-known specialists in Celtic languages and literature.

During the 1914-1918 war, he interpreted Celtic languages at the military censors' postal control centre, then set himself up as a journalist and bookseller in Morlaix, where he helped with *L'Ouest Éclair*, a former French regional daily newspaper. He was responsible for *Mouez ar Vro*, a weekly Breton French magazine, and contributed articles on toponymy (place name studies) and anthroponymy (personal name studies) to numerous other journals.

During the Second World War 1939-1945, he was arrested for acts of resistance and became a member of the Morlaix Liberation Committee.

He was the author of several works including *Kannouennou Breiz-Vihan* (Songs of Brittany, 1911); *En Bretagne, de Saint-Brieuc a Brest et Quimper a Vannes* (In Brittany, from Saint-Brieuc to Brest and Quimper to Vannes, 1929); *Noms de Famille de Basse Bretagne* (Family Names of Lower Brittany, 1966). François' most important work was his weighty doctoral thesis on *La Villemarque et le Barzaz-Breiz*, which related to popular songs and was carried out at Rennes University in 1960. In this, he cast doubts on the authenticity of the songs published by the Viscount La Villemarque.

François Gourvil died in Villeneuve-Saint-Georges on 19th July, 1984.

Main Source:

Based on Tanguy DANIEL: *François Gourvil (1889-1984)* in Gorsedh Kernow Archive with some translations

Anton Gerard van Hamel, 1886-1945

MapYseldyr (Son of the Lowlands)

The Hurlers, St. Cleer, 1930



Anton Gerard van Hamel was born on 5th July, 1886 in Hilversum, in the Netherlands.

He completed his secondary education at the municipal grammar school in Amsterdam, which is now known as the Barlaeus Gymnasium, before going on to study Dutch language and literature at the University of Amsterdam from 1904 to 1908. He also attended colleges and private schools in Ireland and Germany. As a keen student, he published articles on early Germanic and

Celtic studies and in 1911 he was awarded a doctorate with honour for his research on the oldest Celtic and Anglo-Saxon historical sources.

In 1910, Anton Gerard taught Dutch at the municipal grammar school in Middleburg, The Netherlands but was unhappy in that employment. In 1912, his attempt to obtain the chair of English professor at the University of Amsterdam failed when it was considered that he had a poor grasp of English. That same year he moved on to teach Dutch at the Erasmianum Gymnasium in Rotterdam. During the First World War, he received the post of extraordinary professor of Dutch language and literature at the University of Bonn in West Germany. Trouble with the German government caused van Hamel to return to The Netherlands, ostensibly to see his father who was ill, but he did not return to Germany. In 1917, he took up the position of librarian at The Netherlands School of Commerce in Rotterdam. He was nominated for the chair of Dutch language and literature at the University of Amsterdam in 1918 but several linguists raised their objections, favouring another scholar. Van Hamel carried on as librarian but combined his work with a private teaching position of Celtic studies at Leiden University in South Holland. In 1921, he moved from Rotterdam to The Hague, Western Netherlands having been appointed librarian of the Peace Palace, an international law administration building which also accommodates the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and The Hague Academy of International Law.

In 1923, after eleven years of fruitless endeavours, Anton Gerard obtained the chair of early Germanic studies at the State University of Utrecht, where, at his special request, Celtic studies was added to the curriculum as he was able to show that the two disciplines were closely related. He was then able to devote more of his time to the publication of text and critical studies. In 1925, he became a member of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences.

Between 1911 and his death, he produced a large number of articles relating to his lifetime's work, a selection revealing a publication almost every year. He was made an Honorary bard of Gorsedh Kernow in 1930.

Professor Anton Gerard van Hamel died in Utrecht on 23rd November, 1945 after emergency surgery for an intestinal disease. His memory lives on through the A.G. van Hamel Foundation for Celtic Studies which is based in Soest, Germany.

Main Source:

<http://en.wikipedia.org>

<http://www.vanhamel.nl>

Edgar Gorby Hellum, 1906-2000

Pendarvis (Place name)

Mineral Point, Wisconsin, 1993

Of Scandinavian descent, Edgar was born in Stoughton, Wisconsin, USA on 25th February, 1906 to Thomas E. and Amelie L. (née Longemo) Hellum. His father died in 1919 and Edgar and his mother went to live with her parents. Edgar liked to cook and this was particularly useful to his mother who went to work as a book-keeper in the family-owned Stoughton Shoe and Leather Co. As a young boy, he spent much time in the company of adults even working alongside them in

the tobacco fields at the age of eight. He also developed the practical skills of carpentry, masonry and gardening.



He was educated in state public schools and graduated in 1924 before entering Marquette University to study dentistry. He decided dentistry was not for him and, being practical with his hands, went to work at the old Siemens Body Works in Milwaukee making wooden body frames for automobiles. He went to Minneapolis in 1927 to work in a printing store and in 1929 he moved to Chicago to attend classes at the Art Institute. However, in 1931 Edgar felt it necessary to return to Stoughton to help with the running of his uncle's shoe business. His uncle was so impressed with Edgar's capabilities that he offered him the entire business but Edgar declined the offer. He was also holding a job at the Eat More Restaurant in Stoughton where he met Georgina Townsend who was to become a lifelong friend. On one occasion they met Ralph Warner of Cooksville, Wisconsin who had restored and furnished an 1840s house which he filled with early American antiques and craftwork. In 1934, and whilst still working at the shoe factory, Edgar took a second job managing the kitchen at the Stoughton Country Club. At the same time, and inspired by Ralph Warner, he bought a weather-beaten old house in Cooksville which had been the home of Mr. Cook, the founder of the village. For Edgar, this building became the first of many restoration projects of old miners' cottages which would otherwise have been demolished.

It was through Georgina that Edgar met Robert Moser Neal, a young man who had just returned to Mineral Point from the Chicago, New York and London studios of interior designer, Syrie Maugham. This event led to the beginning of their partnership and they acquired a group of Cornish miners' cottages in Mineral Point, known as Shake Rag (an ethnic neighbourhood named - possibly or fancifully - after the manner in which miners' wives signalled their husbands that meals were ready). The cottages had been built in the 1840s, and they set about their restoration. This led to the founding of what became known as Pendarvis House, the partners' nationally-acclaimed restaurant specializing in Cornish fare. The Pendarvis complex of restored Cornish miners' homes is now owned by the people of Wisconsin and operated as a State Historic Site. The partners continued to restore old Cornish buildings in Mineral Point and gave them Cornish names.

After retiring in 1970, Edgar continued his life-long pursuit of art, history, literature and craftsmanship and in 1975 he and Robert were honoured by the State Governor, Patrick Lucey, for their outstanding contribution to historic preservation.

Edgar published "*On the Shake Rag*" detailing the Cornish cottages restorations in Mineral Point and "*Creative Collage*" which shows his self-made collages.

Being unable to travel to Cornwall for his initiation at the Open Gorsedh, Edgar was presented with his bardic citation and robes by Cornish Bard Howard Curnow (*Kerno*) in Mineral Point. The citation recognised Edgar's huge contribution to saving Cornish culture in North America through the restoration of several early Cornish homes and perpetuating the customs of the Cornish immigrants in Mineral Point.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive including photograph
Western Morning News (6th October, 1993 and 24th March, 2000)
The Democrat Tribune (September. 1993)

Arthur Selwyn Hickman OBE, QPM, CPM, 1900-1976

Gwas Kayna (Servant of St. Keyne)

Glasney, Penryn, 1974



Arthur Selwyn Hickman was born on 6th November, 1900 to the Rev. John Arthur Hickman and his wife, Agnes Alexandra (née Snell). His birth was registered at Islington, London. His parents were both included in the 1902 Directory of Protestant Missionaries in China and Japan and working for the Church Missionary Society in Chungking, south-west China.

The 1911 Census records Arthur Selwyn Hickman as a schoolboy aged ten in Surrey but, under "Place of Birth" states "(Resident) West China". His father, along with another person named Hickman but with no initials, and a Hickman child sailed together to Shanghai in 1911.

From 1920 until his death in 1927, the Rev. John Arthur Hickman was the Rector at St. Keyne Parish Church in south-east Cornwall.

After having moved to Africa, young Arthur joined the British South African Police in 1924 and was commissioned in 1928.

Whilst in England on a small arms course in Hythe in Kent, England, Arthur met Mary Varcoe who was attending Bedford Physical Training College. They married in Croydon, Surrey, England in 1930 and they had three sons and a daughter.

By this time, he had developed an interest in the pioneering history of Rhodesia and, in that same year, his first published article, entitled *Murder on the Tuli Footpath* appeared in the *Outpost* (Stories of the Police in Rhodesia). From then onwards, he was a regular contributor to *Outpost* and to *Mapolisa* (Some Reminiscences of a Rhodesian Policeman), and in 1948 Arthur, always a proud Cornishman, was the founder of the Rhodesia Cornish Association of which he was president for over twenty years.

By 1939, Arthur was in Depot Command and during WWII he had been seconded to the staff of the Commandant Southern Rhodesia Forces. After the war ended, he became the Quartermaster of Police and in 1950 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner. He had been awarded an OBE in 1944, the CPM (Colonial Police Medal) in 1954 and the QPM (Queens Police Medal) in 1955.

Arthur retired in 1955 and soon became a member of the Rhodesian Society, serving as a committee member in 1957, a post he retained for the rest of his life. He served as deputy chairman between 1967 and 1970 and as national chairman from 1970 to 1972, regularly submitting articles to *Rhodesiana*, the society's magazine. He had many other interests in retirement including the Anglican Church, the Samaritans and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. In the early 1960s, Arthur played an active part in the work of the Rhodesian Schools Exploration Society, leading two expeditions to trace relics of the early pioneer days in the south-west region of the country. He was an Honorary Member of the Rhodesia Pioneers' and Early Settlers' Society.

In 1956, he started to compile a register of all the 879 young men who had joined the British South African Police between 1889 and 1892, a huge task which resulted in a book being published in 1960 entitled *Men who made Rhodesia*. In 1966, he was commissioned by the Army to write a history of the part played by the Rhodesian forces in the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. The first volume of this work was called *Rhodesia Served the Queen* and was published in 1970 with the second volume following in 1975.

Described as a great humanitarian, a researcher dedicated to recording accurate and proven facts, and generous in sharing his knowledge, Arthur was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow in 1974 for Services to the Cornish Association of Rhodesia.

Col. Arthur Selwyn Hickman, OBE, QPM, CPM died in Salisbury, Rhodesia on 22nd July, 1976.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

Rhodesia Herald, August 1976

1911 Census

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Joseph Horrell, 1876-1961

Kernow an Buthnyon (Cornishman of the Prairies)

Callington, 1959



Joseph was born on 7th March, 1876 at North Hill, Cornwall, a village approximately six miles south-west of Launceston. His father, Thomas, was a tin miner and his mother was Hannah (née Sleep). Thomas died at the age of forty-four leaving his widow with four young children, Joseph being only eighteen months old and having two older sisters and a brother. Hannah had to undertake lowly-paid work and her children had to enter domestic and farm service at the age of twelve.

Joseph would probably have been educated at North Hill School but left at the age of eleven years to take up work at a tin mine. At an early age, Joseph walked five miles to and from a mine which could have been one of the important Caradon or Phoenix mines near St. Cleer. In the 1891 census return he was listed as being a farm servant and in 1901 he was an agricultural labourer.

As soon as he could arrange it, he learned the slaughtering trade, undertaking an apprenticeship lasting four years with lodging and clothing provided plus half a crown (12p in today's currency) a year spending money. At the same time, he joined the Band of Hope (a temperance group that required total abstinence) and the Wesleyan Church. He enlisted in the church's local preacher system and preached with other trainees in a circuit of over thirty chapels.

Joseph then became involved in a small meat business with his uncle but that failed to work out as the uncle turned out to be a man who 'loved the bottle'. Joseph moved to Plymouth in Devon and found employment on the wharves with a diving team. Whilst working in Plymouth, he met the Terrys, a naval family for generations, and became engaged to their daughter, Maude Sarah Elizabeth, a registered nurse working in a Plymouth hospital.

In 1905, Joseph emigrated on the ship "Canada" which left Liverpool for Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada and worked for a year for Bert Tedford on a farm in Minnedosa, a town in south-west Manitoba. He then met Jack Dyson with whom he formed a farming partnership, homesteading in North Battleford, Saskatchewan. They arrived there on 15th April, 1906 after sleeping outdoors on a ridge during the previous very cold night. They bought a team of oxen and some agricultural implements and immediately started to build a shack made of sod. After a few days the shack was finished but had no windows or a door. Jack left in May to work on the railroad for the summer to earn some money while Joseph ran the holding. Jack returned in October and the two men cut firewood which was sold for use as winter fuel in the nearby town. In 1908, the two men built their own log houses and barns and by then, both having their own equipment, they ended their partnership.

As a pioneer, Joseph would have been attracted by the land grant that Canada was promoting in the early 20th century. He came to North Battleford only twenty years after the uprising against the government of Canada by the Métis people, led by Louis Riel in 1885, and an associated uprising by First Nations Cree and Assinboine of the District of Saskatchewan, at the time when the Province of Saskatchewan was carved out of the Northwest Territories. The rebellion occurred because these peoples believed the government failed to protect their rights, survival and land. Many settlers were unprepared for the harsh winters they encountered and, because of the shortage of timber on the open prairies, they lived in poorly insulated houses made of sod.

Maude emigrated and arrived in North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada on 26th March, 1910 and she and Joseph were married the same day before setting off for the farm where Joseph lived. The couple later had two sons, Thomas and Charles.

At one time, Joseph was a local preacher and he conducted services in churches in the Battlefords, in schools and in private homes. Some of the Saskatchewan towns were founded by Methodist settlers who maintained a close community spirit and looked out for one another when help was needed. In public life, Joseph was on the first school board; he helped organise the Territorial Grain Growers Cooperative store in North Battleford; he served on the Municipal Council; he canvassed for the formation of the Wheat Pool and was the school secretary for many years. Maude served on the local school board and supported community projects. She was also a member of the United Church.

Maude died in 1952 and Joseph passed away on 17th February, 1961. They are both buried in North Battleford Municipal Cemetery.

Joseph's grandchildren remember him as a great story-teller who maintained his interest in Cornwall. He kept a daily diary, which is now in the Canadian National Archives, and he was interviewed by CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation). Joseph was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for his writings on Cornish topics.

Main Source:

Bob Horrell (Grandson – located and contacted by bard Alan Morrish (*Stenor*) including photograph)

Jean Claire Jolliffe (née Saxe), 1946-2017

Ystoryor Ryp Loghow Mur (Historian beside the Great Lakes),
Liskeard, 1996



Jean Claire Saxe was born on 10th July, 1946 in Long Beach, California, USA to Orville Milton Saxe and Loyce (Black) Saxe. After her father retired from the U.S. Navy, the family moved to their home state of Wisconsin and Jean spent most of her childhood on Upper Oconomowoc Lake.

She graduated from Oconomowoc High School in 1964 and continued her education at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee where she obtained her Bachelor of Science degree (History) in 1969.

Jean married Ronald Robert Jolliffe on 3rd August, 1968 and the couple have a daughter, Jennifer Melissa, who also joined the US Navy after having obtained a degree in Community Health Education at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.

Jean was employed for over twenty-five years as a Senior Library Assistant at the Medical College of Wisconsin at the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. She was active in the church, the Red Cross, Waukesha County Historical Society and a Charter Member of the Cornish American Heritage Society. Within the CAHS Jean was its first president and held the positions of secretary from 1987 to 1993, librarian and treasurer. She was one of the four founding members of the Cornish Society of Greater Milwaukee and served as its secretary. She was also a member of the American Branch of the Celtic League and Vice President of Celtic Women International.

Musically talented, Jean played clarinet, flute, tin whistle and bodhran and had occasionally performed with Waukesha Area Symphonic Band.

Jean produced a number of publications including *Richard Joliffe and his Descendants 1800-1980*, *From Tremaine Parish to Palmyra, Wisconsin* and *Our Back Pages*, a Cornish American history and also obituaries of Cornish farming settlers in East Wisconsin who emigrated from North Cornwall. She also helped put together and publish *A Directory of Some Cornish Resources in North America and Cornwall*.

She was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to all things Cornish in the USA.

Jean passed away on 17th March, 2017 in Tucson, Arizona.

Main Source:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

Cornish American History Society Magazine (Spring 1996)

Photograph supplied by Mrs. Jennifer McDaniel (Daughter)

Peter Julian, 1931-2007

Faborden Towan Blystra (Bass of Newquay)

Liskeard, 1996

Please see Cornish Bards from Newquay and District

Laura Hibbard Loomis, 1883-1960

Myrgh Enyd (Daughter of Enid)

The Hurlers, St. Cleer, 1930

Laura Alandis Hibbard was born in 1883 in Chicago, Illinois, USA, the second child of Frederick Alan and Anna (McMullen) Hibbard.

She was educated at Hyde Park High School in Chicago before studying at Wellesley College in Massachusetts where she obtained an MA in 1905. She graduated as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, that body being the oldest honour society for the liberal arts and science in the United States. Her work in researching medieval poems resulted in a PhD from the University of Chicago in 1916 and a teaching career at a prestigious women's college. Laura continued her academic career at Wellesley, teaching English literature for twenty-seven years, and became Associate Professor of English Literature. Her students affectionately referred to her as "Mrs. Arthur" on account of her courses on King Arthur and Arthurian romance. She eventually held an endowed chair and was elected vice president of the Modern Language Association of America.

Laura married Roger Sherman Loomis after his wife of two years died in 1921 and, having similar interests, she worked with her husband on many of his research subjects and publications. She published works of her own including *Medieval Romances in England*, *Adventures in the Middle Ages* and *Arthurian Legends in Medieval Art*.

Professor Laura Hibbard Loomis was made an Honorary Bard of Gorsedh Kernow alongside her husband at The Hurlers, St. Cleer in 1930

Laura suffered from arthritis but, despite the pain, she remained indifferent to it until she died in New York on 25th August, 1960.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

www.google.co.uk

www.myheritage.com

Roger Sherman Loomis, 1887-1966

***Gwas Gerrans* (Servant of Geraint)**

The Hurlers, St. Cleer, 1930



Roger Loomis, the son of American missionary parents Rev. Captain Henry and Jane Loomis, was born on 31st October, 1887 in Yokohama, Japan.

He attended Hotchkiss School in Lakeview, Connecticut, USA, obtained a BA from Williams College, Massachusetts in 1909 and an MA from Harvard in 1910. He was also a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, England where he earned a BLitt. in 1913. He taught English literature for five years at the University of Illinois before moving to Columbia University where he was a member of the English faculty for thirty-nine years, professor emeritus 1958-66 and an Eastman Professor at Oxford University.

After the death of his first wife, Gertrude Schoepperle, in 1921 he subsequently married Laura Alandis Hibbard who, being a professor in his same discipline, assisted him with his research and writing.

In 1930, Roger attended the first International Arthurian Congress in Truro, Cornwall where he and other scholars investigated Arthurian Legends. He was a member of the International Arthurian Society (and president of its American branch), the Modern Language Association, the Medieval Academy of America, the Modern Humanities Research Association and the American Humanist Association.

As an authority on the legends of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, he produced a large number of books and publications on the subject which included works on literature, medieval romances and Celtic myths, with particular emphasis on those associated with the Holy Grail. His most notable book, *Arthurian Tradition and Chretien de Troyes*, published by Columbia University in 1949, won the Haskins Medal of the Medieval Academy of America.

Professor Roger Loomis, Honorary Bard of Gorsedh Kernow, was working on a collection to have been entitled *A Humanist's Anthology* when he died on 11th October, 1966.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

Who's Who 1971-80

<https://en.wikipedia.org>

Jon Mirande, 1925-1972

***An Menedhor* (The Mountaineer)**

Castle Dore, Golant, 1954

Jon Mirande Ayphasorho was the second child of Jon Mirande and Marie d'Ayphasorho and was born in Paris on 11th October, 1925. He had a sister, Marie, who was born in 1923. His parents

had moved to the French capital from the Soule, one of the seven regions which made up the French Basque country, to look for work and Jon resided with them almost the whole of his life.



Having been born in Paris, Jon was probably brought up to speak French. He completed his education at the Lycée Aragon and at the age of seventeen, when World War II was still not ended, he entered the Ministry of Finance as a translator and clerk, a job he continued to carry out for the rest of his life.

From a very early age he had been interested in learning languages and he could speak more than a dozen. He read everything he could obtain relating to the Basque language, which he did not consider as being his mother tongue, and started to learn it when about twenty years of age. He was thought to have been one of the most important poets of literature in Euskera, the Basque language, in the twentieth century.

He translated the works of classical authors and the writers of minority literature into Basque and published poetry and works of his own. He also made some contributions to *An Lef Kernewek*, the Cornish language periodical. He was an academic of the Breton language and knew all Celtic languages, both living and dead.

After enduring a long illness, Jon Mirande died on 28th December, 1972.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

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John L. Mish, 1909-1983

Car Tramor (Overseas Friend)

Boscawen-Un, 1950

John Leon Mish was born in Poland in 1909 of mixed stock, mainly Polish and German with an element of Basque on his grandmother's line.

He studied classical philology, the science of languages, and comparative linguistics in Germany and took his PhD in Berlin in 1934 with Chinese and Japanese as major subjects and Manchu and philosophy as minor ones. From 1934 until 1939, he was Professor of Far Eastern Languages and History at the Warsaw Institute for Oriental Studies and he also lectured in Japanese at Warsaw University. As the Second World War began, he fled Europe and he taught for a year in Baghdad before becoming an intelligence officer for the Government of India in Bombay. For his government work in Bombay, he was awarded the King's Medal by Great Britain in 1946 for Service to the Cause of Freedom.

In 1946, Dr. Mish was offered a post with the Oriental Division of the New York Public Library and he became chief of the division in 1948. Having become chief of the Slavonic Division in 1955, he increased the collections of both divisions and expanded relations with Eastern European institutions. In 1957, he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for research at the

Vatican Library in Rome and later, with the approval of the State Department, he visited the Lenin Library in Moscow, the National Library in Warsaw and the Carolinum Library in Prague where he negotiated a book exchange programme with the New York Public Library. He also had ties with the principal libraries in Britain, Greece, Italy, France and Spain. In addition to his work at the library, he taught at the School of Asiatic Studies, Fordham University and Barnard College in New York, Seton Hall University in New Jersey and Dropsie College in Philadelphia.

Having learned Welsh and Manx, the Cornish language was no problem to Dr. Mish and a specimen of it that he presented to the Grand Bard earned him his bardship. He translated a number of Indian stories into Cornish and continued to correspond with his friends in Celtic languages.

Dr. Mish was a prolific author and his most important publications relate to early Chinese history and to texts published in Manchu, the official language of the Chinese Empire until the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1911.

Dr. Mish retired in 1978 and he died on 22nd August, 1983 at the Rosary Hill Home in Hawthorne, New York after a long illness. His wife, Lucy Kent Mish, survived him and lived to the age of ninety-two.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

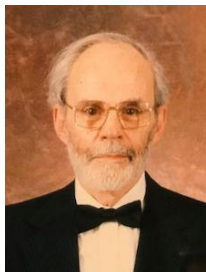
The New York Times 24th August, 1983

Journal of Asian Studies Vol. XLIII, No.3 May 1984

Peter Olin Moyle, 1915-2007

Lef an Dyvresow (Voice of the Exiles)

Merry Maidens, St. Buryan, 1971



Peter was born in Racine, Wisconsin, USA to Olin Richmond Moyle and Phoebe Nau Moyle on 26th November, 1915. His grandfather, Thomas Foxwell Moyle, was the son of Thomas Moyle and Susan Foxwell from Constantine and Mullion, respectively, in Cornwall. Thomas and Susan emigrated on the ship “Orient” in 1842 and settled in Racine County, Wisconsin.

In 1910, Olin Richmond Moyle became associated with Pastor Charles Taze Russell’s Bible Student movement which, after Russell’s death, led to the beginnings of the Jehovah’s Witnesses and other Bible Student groups.

In 1935, Olin Richmond Moyle, his wife and son, Peter, moved from their home in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin to the Brooklyn, New York headquarters of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society where Olin headed its newly-formed Legal Department. He helped represent the Jehovah’s Witnesses in two cases before the US Supreme Court which set new precedents on First Amendment freedoms. However, following a serious dispute with the president of the Watch Tower Society, Olin resigned in 1939 and he returned to his home congregation in Wisconsin.

Peter was also a Jehovah's Witness and he eventually left the Society and then took part in various Bible Study groups before converting to Judaism. He became active in the United Israel World Union, an association that promotes Bible values and the creation of peace among humankind, and held the position of secretary for many years.

At some time between his moving to New York and 1940, the date of the Census, Peter married Edna Zatarga and the couple had a daughter, Rhoda. This marriage did not last and Peter married his second wife, Mary, in 1954. Peter and Mary had two daughters, Malkeh and Tziviah, who were raised Jewish, and five grandchildren. Rhoda, Malkeh and Tziviah live near each other and maintain a close relationship.

Peter worked as a printer and Linotype operator and last worked for Princeton University Press, New Jersey. He was a hard worker with a strong work ethic and was very knowledgeable in many subjects.

He was very proud of his Cornish heritage and he chose to live in England for about twenty years so that he could learn more about his roots and the Cornish language and culture. The last five years of his life were spent in the United States where he was close to his family.

Peter died on 5th March, 2007 and, in a fond tribute paid to him by his son-in-law Fred Goldstein, was described as a man who was interested in a wide variety of subjects including science, health, music and religion.

Main Sources:

Mrs. Malkeh Goldstein (Daughter) including photograph

Terry Moyle (St. Keverne and Kent)

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Thomas John Nicholas, 1871-1955

***Kernow an Bys Noweth* (Cornishman of the New World)**

Launceston, 1947



Thomas John Nicholas was born the son of a miner's wife in Camborne in 1871. His mother died shortly after the birth and his father later remarried.

At the age of nine years, Tom started work cleaning boots in the home of Isaiah Thomas, a mining superintendent, and then sold newspapers and magazines. When he was ten years old and after only completing a 4th grade education, he went to work in the Cornish tin mines. His father died in a mining accident when Tom was thirteen, and several years later, when tin mining in Cornwall was declining, Tom left for the United States with only twenty shillings in his purse, sailing from Liverpool to New York and from there by train to Michigan where he had friends. Sometime later, and hoping to better himself, he tried mining in Minnesota, Colorado and Arizona but the harsher conditions in the west left him

disillusioned and he returned to Michigan where he met and married Sarah Jane Boase. The couple moved from Ishpeming to the Mesabi Iron Range of Minnesota where two of their four sons were born.

Tom worked his way up from timber-man, to miner and then shift boss. They soon moved back to Marquette County, Michigan where he spent most of his long career and became a mine superintendent. He worked for a number of mining organisations and held executive positions with several companies. Within the community, Tom was known as “Cap’n Nicholas”, Cap’n being an affectionate and respectful term, also used in Cornwall, for a boss. He was a natural leader and his knowledge of mining and prowess was unsurpassed; even long-retired mining engineers would frequently visit him seeking advice.

Cap’n Nicholas also had a political career and he served on the Marquette Board of Supervisors for twenty-five years and the Board of Education for twenty years. He held many township offices and was instrumental in the planning for the central residential area of Palmer, Michigan where he directed water and sewerage improvements and established a fire department.

Despite having had a limited education, he compensated for it by reading the Bible, Shakespeare, Chaucer and books on Cornish history which enabled him to give talks on Cornish customs and culture. In the 1940s, he wrote his first book *Cornwall and the Cousin Jack*, soon followed by a second book of the same name.

It was for this literary effort, written entirely in verse, that Cap’n Thomas John Nicholas was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow in 1947. His citation was for Furtherance of Cornish Interest in America.

Main Source:

Gertrude Witting (Granddaughter) including photograph

Susan Irene Pellowe, 1939-2012

Myrgh Pellowe (Daughter of Pellowe)

Liskeard, 1996

Please see *Cornish Bards from the Penryn-Falmouth Area*

Francis Berton Perry, 1910-1983

Nanquelsek (Grass Valley)

Boscawen-Un, 1950

Francis’ great-great grandfather emigrated from Cardiff, Wales in 1768. Francis was born on 4th March, 1910 in San Francisco, USA. His mother’s maiden name was Compton.

He earned an AB at Stanford University in 1931 and attended the Hastings College of the Law at the University of California, San Francisco, where he gained a Bachelor of Law degree. He was

admitted to the State Bar of California in 1934 whilst in San Mateo, California and began a career as an attorney.



During World War II, Francis was a lieutenant in the US Navy and served in the military as an interpreter of Japanese.

He was always interested in Celtic languages and he began to learn Cornish in 1946, having the relevant books sent to him by a bookshop in St. Ives, Cornwall.

In 1947 he wrote articles in both Breton and Manx Gaelic entitled respectively *Gouezeleg enez Vanvar* and *Gailck ellan vannin*, which translate as the “Language of the Isle of Man”. He was helped in his Cornish studies by late bards Robert Morton Nance (*Mordon*), and A.S.D. Smith (*Caradar*). A paper he wrote on Grass Valley, California earned him his bardship of Gorsedh Kernow. In total, he was fluent in seventeen languages.

Francis was accompanied by his wife, Dora, when he came to Cornwall for his initiation in 1950 and the couple took the opportunity to undertake a European tour. He was keen to visit the Isle of Man where there were still people who spoke the native Manx language.

He died in San Mateo on 21st October, 1983 and he is buried in Goldengate National Cemetery, San Bruno, San Mateo along with Dora who died on 20th March, 1995.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

West Briton newspaper 7th September, 1950

www.ancestry.co.uk

www.calbar.ca.gov

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California Death Index 1940-1997

Georges Pinault, 1928-2000

Cadvan (Saint's name)

Merry Maidens, St. Buryan, 1955



Georges Pinault, a Breton nationalist also known by his Breton name Goulven Pennaod, was born in 1928 into a socialist family in St. Malo, France where his parents were trading. He was schooled at the college of St. Malo.

In 1944, he was arrested and imprisoned for his broadcasting activities on Radio Roazhon, a station created during the German occupation, and under German authority, transmitting mainly cultural programmes in the Breton language. Upon his release from prison, Georges Pinault was banned from residing in the Breton regions but he was allowed to become a boarder in a high school in Rennes, France. After summer 1945, he was released and he went to Paris to work in a bank.

He then spent a year in Wales as a soldier in the secret army of separatists but fled hurriedly and returned to France when sought by the police under the charge of terrorism. Military service came next and he joined the French army for a career. Much of his service was spent in Indo-China as a second lieutenant and he became a linguist, specialising in Indo-European languages and, in particular, the Celtic ones of Breton, Cornish, Continental Celtic and Gaelic. He was awarded, but refused to accept, the decoration Légion d'honneur (Legion of Honour).

At the end of his military career, he was a senior officer in Paris before returning to St. Malo in retirement.

He published poetry, translations and reviews and wrote a number of books including *Ur guden a vannouriezh: an tennan ouzh an aerloc'hennoù* (1959) (a ballistic problem, firing against air missiles); *Yezhadur berr ar c'herneveg* (1960) (Cornish Grammar Accuracy); and *Yezhadur nevez ar c'hembraeg* (1964) (New Welsh Grammar).

Georges Pinault was a great scholar, a bard of the Breton Gorsedh and, despite his not being an academic, he managed to become a research associate at the University of Brest in France.

He was barded at the Merry Maidens in 1955.

He died on 29th November, 2000.

Main Sources:

<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data.bnf.fr>

[fracademic.com/dic.nsf/frwiki/699961](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data.bnf.fr)

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Pinault

<https://lapurdum.revues>

Drahomíra Presserová (b. 19 -)

Gwinwelenn (Maple Tree), Hayle, 1999



Drahomíra was taught Cornish through a correspondence course, *Kernewek dre Lyther* (Cornish by Post) by Ray Edwards (*Map Mercya*). She was made a bard at Hayle but she did not attend the Gorsedh.

She has submitted material to *An Gannas*, a monthly magazine published entirely in Cornish.

Main Source:

Rostislav Haša, (*Mab Moravi*) including photograph

Beatrice Dorothy Round, 1920-2015

Myrgh Bran (Daughter of the Crow)

Carwynnen, Camborne, 1948

Please see *Gorsedh Kernow returns to Carwynnen*

Hedley Heath Sobey, 1878-1959

Carer an Mamvro (Lover of the Homeland)

Merry Maidens, St. Buryan, 1955

Hedley was born in 1878 at Mithian near St. Agnes in Cornwall to James and Elizabeth Sobey and, at the age of three years, was described on the 1881 census as being a scholar. Ten years later, he and his younger brother, John, were living with their uncle John Henry Nankivell, and John's wife Catherine, at Trecoa Farm, St. Enoder, Cornwall. In the census for 1901, Hedley was listed as a steam-engine blacksmith living in Swindon, Wiltshire, England, aged twenty-three years and confirmed as having been born at St. Agnes.

He emigrated to Cape, South Africa at the turn of the century, sailing from Southampton. In 1902 Hedley, now living at Queenstown, South Africa and Bertha Tamblyn, from St. Enoder in Cornwall, were married in East London, South Africa. The couple had two children, David James born in 1905 and Phyllis Maude born in 1908. Bertha died in South Africa in 1953.

Whilst in South Africa, where he lived for over fifty years, he worked as a blacksmith at mines on the Rand and he was honorary secretary of the Transvaal-Cornish Association for thirty-six years. He later became a member of the clerical staff of a Girls' High School and finally he was in business in East London with his son David as furniture removers.

Hedley re-married in Truro, Cornwall in 1954 to Alberta Jane Juleff who died in 1976. In Cornwall, he was recognised for his welfare work for the widows of gold miners, many of whom had already returned home after their husbands had died of phthisis. When the South African Board of Mines offered renewed grants to the dependants of these men, Hedley traced them and helped them to apply for the assistance that was due to them. He was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to the Public Life of South Africa and its Cornish Association.

Having settled in St. Agnes, he became actively involved with the Methodist church and he had presided over a circuit carol service only two days before the onset of a brief illness. Described as a man whom everyone respected and who did so much for the Cornish community in South Africa, Hedley died in the Royal Cornwall Infirmary in late 1959 leaving his widow in Cornwall and his son, daughter and sister in South Africa.

Main Sources:

West Briton and Royal Cornwall Gazette 6th September, 1955, 24th December, 1959 and 31st December, 1959 at Kresen Kernow, Redruth.

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Dorothy Agnes Sweet (née Longman), 1922-2018

***Whylores Dyvresow* (Seeker of the Exiles),
Marazion, 1990**



Dorothy was born on 9th November, 1922 in Yeovil, Somerset, England to Charles James and his wife, Winifred Kathleen (née Linnett). In 1929, the family moved to Swindon and remained there until Mr. Longman retired in 1954.

Dorothy's education took place at the local primary and secondary schools in Swindon before she began studies at the University of Bristol in 1941. She was awarded a BA (Hons) in history in 1944 and a Diploma in Education in 1945.

As a young, newly-qualified teacher, she obtained a position at the old grammar school in Newquay, following which she spent thirty-five teaching history in Cornish schools. Dorothy's interest in local history strengthened; she joined the Old Cornwall movement (an organisation devoted to recording all things Cornish lest they be lost forever) and introduced local topics into the school curriculum which culminated in the practice of allowing a content of local history within the national examination system.

In 1956, Dorothy married Cecil John Sweet, a Cornishman, in Christchurch, Dorset and this, as she put it, cemented her attachment to her adopted region. Her husband's death in 1980 coincided with Dorothy's early retirement by which time she was already devoting her leisure time to the running of the Cornwall Family History Society, formed in 1976, as its founder chairman.

Dorothy's interest in the Cornish people overseas, largely through the influence of Dr. A. C. Todd (*Covathor Kernowyon Tramor*), resident tutor in Cornwall of the University of Exeter, compelled her immediately upon her retirement to make a lengthy journey to the United States to meet Cornishmen or their descendants. Whilst there, she met Dr. Paul Liddicoat of Wayne State University and this resulted in the formation of the Cornish American Heritage Society with Dorothy as one of its founder members.

After 1981, Dorothy made a second home in Victoria, British Columbia and continued her work researching the Cornish who arrived early in that province. She spent six-month periods in Australia and New Zealand in 1988 and 1994 respectively, researching Cornish emigrants to those countries and, in the latter, gave over twenty talks on Cornwall and family history.

Dorothy had been a founder member of the two cultural groups mentioned above and she contributed articles to family history and local history journals. She also gave talks to conferences

and various groups and worked tirelessly to help connect Cornish people worldwide. The interpretation of her bardic name, *Seeker of the Exiles*, perfectly describes the dedicated work Dorothy had undertaken with the Cornish overseas..

She lived in Dorchester, England in her final years and died on 10th May, 2018. After her cremation in Weymouth, Dorset her ashes were taken to Cornwall to be with her late husband.

Main Source:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

**William Charles Thomas,
Car an Gernowyon (Friend of the Cornish)
Nance, Illogan, 1981**

Bill Thomas was born in Cornwall, possibly at or near Penzance where his widowed mother worked in the Queen's Hotel at about the time of the First World War. William did not have a full education and he delivered The Cornishman newspaper to help make ends meet.

After the war ended, he obtained employment as a cook with a steamship line and, having sailed to New York in the early 1920s, went to work for Sid Blake, the well-known proprietor of the Cornish Arms Hotel. The hotel catered for dozens of Cornish immigrants every week en route to venues and ventures further into the USA or on return journeys back to the homeland. The owner of the hotel sold shares to finance its running and Bill travelled to Michigan to seek buyers. Bill also helped Blake run a travel agency and Bill later took over the hotel. However, in the Depression of the 1930s, when employment in the mines was dwindling and the number of Cornish guests was diminishing, it failed as few people could afford hotel prices and Bill had insufficient funds to pay the mortgage.

Despite this setback, Bill continued to work as a travel agent throughout the 1930s and 1940s catering to the Cornish and he was especially remembered for arranging weddings of men already in the country to their brides-to-be who came into New York by sea from the old country. Bill would meet the bride, take her to the church where her groom would be waiting, bake pasties in the meantime and, after the ceremony, he would put the newly-weds on a train with enough food to see them through to Michigan.

After Britain went to war in 1939, Bill signed on as Chief Steward with the Canadian Merchant Marine whose ships were carrying vital supplies across the North Atlantic. In the spring of 1941, the ship he was on was torpedoed and sunk by a German ship and Bill and others were rescued, captured and sent to Germany where he remained for four years as a (POW) prisoner of war. If Bill had been a naturalised US citizen, he would have been sent back to the USA and not taken prisoner. For forty years after his release in 1945, Bill maintained close contact with his former POW inmates and organised regular reunions.

For many years, Bill was the leader of the New York Cornish Association and he lived in a house which he called "Lands End Cottage" in the Flat Bush neighbourhood of Brooklyn, New York. He communicated with Cornish people across North America and was the promoter of good causes. After the Penlee lifeboat disaster in 1981, when the lifeboat Soloman Browne went to aid

the vessel “Union Star” after its engines failed in high seas and the lifeboat had rescued four people, both vessels were overcome by the waves, and were lost with all hands. Sixteen people were drowned including eight volunteer lifeboatmen from Newlyn, Cornwall. Bill raised funds in America for the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives.

Bill’s life-long work as a generous Cornishman abroad who, for many years, befriended the men and women of his native land who were far from home was recognised by Gorsedh Kernow with a bardship in 1981. As he was not able to undertake the long journey to Cornwall to attend the initiation at Illogan, it was received on his behalf by his boyhood friend, Alfred Beckerleg.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

<http://uboa.net>

William John Trevorrow, 1871-1952

Lef an Howlsedhas Pell (Voice of the Far West)

Boscawen-Un, 1937



William John Trevorrow was born on 6th October, 1871 to John and Kate Trevorrow at New Almaden, North America’s largest mercury mine, situated in the coastal mountains in Santa Clara County, California. His family descended from Trevorrows near Trevorrow Farm at White Cross in west Cornwall and from the Bluetts and Geaches at Tywardreath near St. Austell. One ancestor, John Bluett, was a mine blacksmith who travelled to Peru with Richard Trevithick, the celebrated inventor and engineer. An entire generation of William’s family came to America and settled in New Almaden, where William spent his childhood.

He was educated in a local grammar school and after graduating at fourteen years of age, he went to work in the mines as a fireman for the boilers and later worked underground with his father. At the age of eighteen, he undertook an apprenticeship as a machinist in San Francisco, working ten hour days for six days a week. He attended evening classes at the Mechanics Institute and a high school. Sundays were spent reading at the Mechanics Library or watching ships at the waterfront.

In 1894, William joined the United States Navy as a machinist and took courses in marine engineering. During the Spanish American War in 1898, William was in the engine room of Admiral Dewey’s flagship when the U.S. fleet made its daring raid into Manila Bay, destroyed the Spanish fleet and captured the city. He retired from the navy in 1910 but was ordered to return for service when the USA entered World War I. At the end of that war he retired permanently, holding the rank of Lieutenant, Senior Grade.

In 1920, William married Nellie Jane Tregoning, who was also of Cornish descent, at New Almaden, and they had two daughters, Mary Eleanor, born in 1903, and Ruth Catherine, born in 1922. Nellie died in 1969 and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, San José, Santa Clara.

Following his retirement from the navy, William taught in the machine shop and the mechanical laboratory at the Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles for twenty-six years.

In 1929, whilst on a European tour with his wife, he came to Cornwall for the first time, stayed with their relatives and fell in love with all things Cornish. He returned to America, laden with books on Cornish customs, history, legends and mining and, back in California, he began giving talks to various groups on Cornish subjects. He also appeared with the Southern California Cornish Association's Cornish Choir, sometimes with a photographer showing films of Cornwall.

William became the state's best-known Cornish-American and when made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow in 1937 for his work for the Cornish Association in California, it was reported in newspapers, both in Cornwall and in California, that he was the first bard in the New World, although two other Americans, Roger and Laura Loomis, had been made honorary bards in 1930.

William died on 13th April, 1952 and he is also buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive including photograph

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Eugene Vinaver, 1899-1979

***Gwas Gwyneiar* (Servant of Gwinear)**

The Hurlers, St. Cleer, 1930

Eugene Vinaver was born on 18th June, 1899 in St. Petersburg, Russia, the son of Maxim Vinaver, a lawyer and politician who emigrated to France in 1919.

He studied at the University of Paris under Joseph Bédier, the French writer, scholar and historian of medieval France. From the late 1920s, he lived in England undertaking further research at Oxford, where he founded the Arthurian Society in 1928, which later became the International Arthurian Society. He was successively appointed Lecturer at Lincoln College, University Lecturer, and Reader before moving to the University of Manchester as Professor of French Language and Literature in 1933. He received his doctorate from Oxford University in 1950. He was a specialist on the Arthurian legends and on the works of Racine, the French dramatist, and Flaubert, the French novelist.

Although he published extensively, mainly on medieval romance, Dr. Vinaver is best known for his new edition in 1947 of the *Winchester Malory*, the sole surviving manuscript of Sir Thomas Malory's masterpiece, *Le Morte D'Arthur*. Dr. Vinaver's *Works of Sir Thomas Malory* went through three editions and was translated into a number of foreign languages.

He retired in 1966 but continued to teach in several American and Canadian universities. Since 1977, he had been Honorary Professor at the Universities of Hull and Kent, was awarded five honorary doctorates and was the president of several learned societies. In addition to being a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy and of the Medieval Academy of America, he was

laureated by the French Academy and was elected Foreign Member of the Belgian Royal Academy of French Language and Literature.

Dr. Vinaver was a dedicated and inspiring teacher and a brilliant lecturer in both French and English who gave his students every encouragement with courtesy.

He died on 21st July, 1979 in Canterbury, Kent, England survived by Alice Elizabeth Malet Vaudrey Vinaver, his wife of forty years, and his son. Elizabeth, a singer of medieval Provençal and French songs which she sang accompanied by Eugene, on the lute, died in 2010.

Dr. Eugene Vinaver was made an Honorary Bard in 1930.

Main Sources:

Gorsedh Kernow Archive

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Ernest Allan Whitebone, 1913-1966

Ascorn Gwyn (White Bone)

Perran Round, Perranzabuloe, 1946



Ernest Allan Whitebone, the only child of Allan and Elizabeth (née Gaulton), was born on 30th April, 1913 in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada.

Whilst in High School, Ernie competed in long distance swimming and also won the Rotary Oratorical contest. He put on plays and acted with Dan Ross, the Canadian actor and playwright and the most prolific of all writers, who wrote 323 novels.

Ernie was a Sergeant in the Alexandra School Cadet Corps which won Earl Haig's Sword, junior trophy, for rifle shooting. He also passed the cadet Signalling Certificate. Later, he was a member of the Portland Rifle Team, winners of National and Imperial competitions, who also won the Royal Military College Club of Canada Shield.

When he graduated in 1930, well into the Great Depression, teachers college was one of the few places one could afford to go. Whilst at teachers college, he played rugby and enrolled in the Officers Training Corps and won a prize for proficiency. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant in NAPAM (Non Permanent Active Militia). In 1931, he graduated from Normal School (now Teachers College) with a Superior Teaching License. He taught nine grades at Drury Cove, Saint John earning \$50 a month.

In the summer of 1933, when he was a teacher at Golden Grove, New Brunswick, Ernie toured England and Scotland but did not venture further west than Exeter in Devon.

He married Helen Margaret Wilkins in 1938 and they had three children, Helen, Peter and Patricia. His wife's father, John, was sent from England to Canada as a "Home Child" - one of thousands of poor, orphaned or abandoned children who were sent to Australia, Canada, New

Zealand and South Africa to work under a migration scheme intended to give them a better opportunity in life – and he, along with other Home Children, escaped servitude by serving in WWI.

Ernie left teaching in 1942 to train as a radar technician in Montreal and on completion transferred to the British Royal Air Force. He was stationed at Dry Tree, Goonhilly, Cornwall (an early warning RAF station for detecting approaching enemy aircraft, kept secret until the end of WWII) where he spent three and a half years. He was delighted to have been sent to Cornwall which he considered one of the most beautiful historical places. Whilst there, he served on the staff of the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) newspaper, *Wings Abroad*, which included items mainly of Canadian interest to help maintain morale and the welfare of men far from home.

Whilst in the west-country, Ernie hitchhiked 19,000 miles in Devon and Cornwall and visited all the abbeys and parish churches in the latter. He never used public transport but accepted lifts on pony, milk and fish carts, automobiles and even a Bren gun carrier. He met Mr. Tregoning Hooper (*Bras Y Golon*), the librarian at Falmouth Library and an expert in the Cornish language, who interested Ernie in learning the language. Ernie wrote a thesis in Cornish on the knights of King Arthur which qualified him for bardship of Gorsedh Kernow in 1946 when he became the then only Cornish bard in Canada. He was a member of the Association Bretonne - an organisation devoted to the study of all things related to the Breton regions that constitute Brittany - and he wrote a Breton-English-French dictionary which was believed not to have been published but a copy is held at Saint John Museum.

Like his cousin Samuel, who was an interpreter for Immigration Canada, Ernie had a great propensity for languages and could speak and read about twenty. As a point of entry for immigrants to Canada, Saint John received students from many countries. Ernie taught foreign students English in return for their teaching him their languages. On returning to Canada, Ernie taught in, and was the principal of, various schools. He was a devout Anglican, having an astonishing knowledge of religions and could quote countless liturgies from memory. He taught Latin and, as a lay reader in the High Church of England, conducted part of the services in Latin.

He moved to the parish of Simonds, Saint John and, in 1949, Ernie was elected as a Parish Councillor, a position to which he was re-elected continuously until his death in 1966. He was Warden of the Municipality in 1953-54 and was introduced to the Queen on her visit to Saint John. He served a term as chairman of the No.250 Saint John RCAF Association.

As president of the Saint John College Development Corporation, Ernie fought long and hard to get, finally, a college for Saint John. His efforts paid off, resulting in an extension of the University of New Brunswick (UNB). An annual scholarship in his name - the Ernest Allan Whitebone History Prize - is awarded by the university.

Ernie retired and went back to teaching at Rothesay Collegiate, Saint John but, sadly died of a heart attack. The library at the Midgeville North High School, Saint John and the student room at UNB were named after him as well as a street known as Whitebone Way.

Main Source:

Peter Whitebone (Son) including photograph

Living Bards of the Diaspora Volume 2

Rosalie Armstrong (née Eastlake) (b 1932)

***Myrgh Langoroc* (Daughter of Crantock), Truro, 2004**

Please see *Cornish Bards from Newquay and District*

Nicholas Kenneth Bartle (b. 1957)

***Den an Soth* (Man of the South), Newquay, 2018**



Born in St. Day, Cornwall, Nick grew up in what had been one of the main mining towns during Cornwall's heyday of tin and copper mining. His parents, George and Myrtle, both had Cornish ancestry with generations of humble farm workers and miners before them. The house where he was born was a typical Cornish cottage built of large granite stones with a slate roof and a long history. It had previously been two cottages, believed to have been linked with the chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity in St. Day, which, by the 15th century, had become

Cornwall's second great medieval shrine, situated on the pilgrimage route to St. Michael's Mount.

Nick went to St. Day Primary School and became active in the Methodist Chapel and Sunday School. His secondary education was at Redruth Grammar School where he sang in the choir until his voice broke. He was academically successful enough to earn a place at Christ's College, Cambridge where he studied natural sciences and graduated with a master's degree.

Nick was not cut out for a career in science, however, and he opted for further training as an accountant with a large firm in London. Living in Bromley, Kent and commuting to the City, he joined the West Kent Cornish Association.

After qualifying as a chartered accountant, he took a transfer to Wellington, New Zealand where he has lived since 1984. While his parents were alive, he revisited Cornwall every 3 or 4 years but now makes the long journey less often.

The West Kent Cornish Association supplied a contact to the New Zealand Cornish Association and he joined up almost as soon as he arrived in the country. It was a case of being in the right place at the right time and, when he first attended one of its biennial national meetings, the NZ Cornish were keen to secure some new blood and Nick was elected president on the spot. It was a position he was to hold for 24 years, only to relinquish that role in order to take over writing the Association's newsletters. More recently, he has also taken on the jobs of treasurer and secretary. It was for his years of office and thousands of words in newsletters that Nick was honoured to accept the invitation to become a bard. He took the bardic name *Den an Soth* in recognition of his adopted home in the Antipodes.

Nick treasures his Cornish heritage and keeps it alive not only with his roles in the Cornish Association but in as many ways as he can. This includes baking pasties (including present-day vegetarian variants) and saffron cake, reading, keeping an eye open for any references to things Cornish and rarely missing an opportunity to proclaim that he is Cornish - not English - and why the distinction is so important.

Benjamin Bruch (b. 1973)

***Brogh* (Badger), St. Just in Penwith, 1998**

Ben was born during 1973 in Kenosha, Wisconsin, USA to Francis C. Bruch II and Ellen J. (Pieper) Bruch.



His family moved to Racine, Wisconsin in 1977 where Ben graduated from the Prairie School as valedictorian in 1990. In high school, he participated actively in Prairie's theatre and music programmes, edited the school's literary magazine and took advanced classes in French. He practised calligraphy, explored his interest in historical alphabets and writing systems, and, among other languages, he learned the fundamentals of Polish and Esperanto.

Ben's family has only remote ancestral connections with Cornwall but he became aware of his Irish heritage through his mother's side at a very early age. In 1987, he accompanied his aunt and grandmother on a trip to Ireland, having read about the Irish language in books he bought before he went. These books and a visit to a *gaeltacht* - a region where Irish is the predominant spoken language - planted the seed which later grew into a lifelong interest in Celtic languages, linguistics and speech communities.

In 1990, Ben moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts where he attended Harvard College. In his first semester, he enrolled in an Irish course, learning the sounds and grammar of a Celtic language in an academic setting and became fascinated with characteristics quite unlike anything found in other languages he had previously studied. In his second semester, he took an introductory course in linguistics where he learned about sound systems, word forms and word order, and how languages are related to one another.

Taking a year off university coursework in 1995, Ben began to study the Cornish language in earnest with the intention of writing a novel about an isolated community that had preserved traditional Cornish till the present day. He realised that he would need at least a basic knowledge of Cornish to be able to do so. Living then in Massachusetts, he had no access to a Cornish class or teacher and had to learn everything from books and tapes. He began working through Graham Sandercock's first year Cornish textbook and continued his study of the language by transliterating Nance and Smith's Unified Cornish edition of *Gwryans an Bys* into Kernewek Kemmyn which proved to have been excellent preparation for his assistance in the design of the Standard Written Form for Cornish over a decade later. Ben abandoned his novel-writing plan but became strongly committed to helping the revival of the Cornish language.

In September 1996, Ben returned to Harvard College to complete the final year of his undergraduate degree, pursuing elective courses in fields relating to Cornish and Celtic studies. In June 1997, he graduated with an AB *cum laude* in English and American Literature and Language. A few months later, he began working at Schoenhof's Foreign Books, the bookstore where he had purchased his first Cornish learning materials. It was at Schoenhof's that in 2002 he would meet his future husband, Rüdiger Rückmann who had been a long-time customer for German language titles.

In the spring of 1997, Ben made his first trip to Cornwall to attend *Kowethas an Yeth Kernewek's Pennseythun Gernewek* (residential Cornish language weekend) in Looe which gave him the opportunity to talk to other Cornish speakers. A few months later, he passed *Kesva an Taves Kernewek's* (Cornish Language Board) Third Grade examination in Cornish with distinction. That same year, Ben entered and won the Cornish Gorsedd's prose fiction competition and in September received the *Skala-Ros Mordon-Caradar* (Mordon-Caradar rosebowl) for his short story *Solempnyta* (Ceremony), later published in the Cornish language magazine, *An Gannas*. In

1998, he passed his Fourth Grade Cornish language examinations and was made a bard of the Cornish Gorsedd in September. He chose the name *Brogh* because of its relationship to the history of Cornish settlers in the state of his birth, Wisconsin, where ‘badger holes’ were built as simple homes and shelters by the early lead miners, many of them Cornish, who helped to establish Wisconsin Territory in the 1830s. A miner is still depicted on the state flag.

Returning to the United States, Ben was determined to make Cornish more easily accessible to students in North America and in 1998 he became the North American teacher and representative for the correspondence course *Kernewek dre Lyther* (Cornish by Post)*. He attended gatherings and festivals of the Cornish American Heritage Society and other Cornish heritage organisations in both the USA and Canada, offering translation services and language lessons.

From 1997 to 1999, Ben taught Cornish on the Harvard campus under the auspices of the Department of Celtic Languages and Literatures. In 1999, he was admitted to that department as a PhD student where he studied medieval and modern Celtic languages, Indo-European linguistics, German and Latin. He used his position in the department at Harvard to raise awareness of Cornish language and literature in the Celtic studies community. He also made numerous presentations on Cornish topics at Celtic conferences and events and, at a time when many in the Celtic academic world tended to dismiss revived Cornish as a subject for serious study, gave lectures on the state of contemporary Cornish literature and language development.

In 1999, Ben and two colleagues produced *An Balores* (The Chough), a quarterly magazine featuring language lessons, book reviews and articles in Cornish and English. However, his increasing workload as a graduate student resulted in only two issues of the publication.

Ben received his PhD in Celtic Languages and Literatures in 2005 after completing a dissertation on medieval Cornish versification. After completing his studies, he continued to attend academic conferences and Cornish language gatherings, serving on the executive committee of the Celtic Studies Association of North America from 2005 to 2007. In 2007, he was invited to spend the summer as a visiting fellow at the University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies in Aberystwyth, where he began work on a project to prepare a scholarly edition of the 16th-century Cornish manuscript known as the *Tregear Homilies*. Whilst conducting research on this subject, Ben had the opportunity to examine the Cornish-language manuscripts held at the Bodleian Library of Oxford University.

In 2002, the government of the United Kingdom recognised Cornish under the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages which laid the foundation for a new public body, the Cornish Language Partnership, to be established in 2005. As there were at least four different orthographic systems in use for revived Cornish, it was decided that the Partnership would create a ‘Single Written Form’ (later changed to ‘Standard Written Form’) of Cornish for official use. In 2006, the Partnership assembled a commission of experts to make decisions about the SWF, advised by a Linguistic Working Group, to which Ben was appointed. He came to Truro in Cornwall, prepared to look for compromises that could lead to a SWF capable of accommodating the most important concerns of all Cornish users. At the initial meeting, Ben found a kindred spirit in Albert Bock (*Bocka Du*), a Celtic linguist from Vienna, and, after returning home to their respective countries, they proposed a new, compromise spelling system for Cornish in May, 2007. They entitled their orthography *Kernewek Dasunys* (Reunified Cornish) which the commission recommended to the Partnership in 2007 should provide the basis for a new Standard Written Form. After extensive negotiation, the SWF was officially adopted in 2008.

In 2008 and 2009, Ben spent two semesters as a visiting professor at the University of Vienna Linguistics department where he taught courses in Cornish language, Middle and Modern Welsh, Celtic poetry and metrics, Celtic mythology and palaeography. Ben’s working in Vienna enabled him to continue his collaboration with Albert Bock, and in the years following the adoption of the

SWF the pair gave a number of lectures and presentations on the new orthography and helped assemble the first dictionary in the Standard Written Form.

In 2009, Ben accepted a two-year appointment as Lecturer in Celtic Studies at the University of Bonn, but divided his time between Germany and the United States in order to spend time with his partner at home in Keene, New Hampshire. Ben and Rüdiger were married in Brattleboro, Vermont in September 2009. Their daughter, Ellen Elizabeth, was born on 9th May, 2010 in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

In October 2010, Ben and his family moved to Germany, where Ben completed the second and final year of his term as Lecturer. In Bonn, he taught courses covering Old Irish, Middle and Modern Welsh, Middle and Modern Breton, and Cornish language and literature as well as Celtic metrics, Celtic music and ancient Celtic inscriptions. He also offered Cornish language classes to a wider public outside the university.

In 2011, Ben and his family returned to America, where they lived on the campus of Scattergood Friends School, a Quaker boarding school in West branch, Iowa, where Ben's husband, Rüdiger, was employed as Director of Development. During this time, Ben focused on raising their daughter and also oversaw the publication of a number of articles that he had written whilst in Bonn. When Ellen entered preschool, he began organising courses and discussion groups on Celtic culture and mythology at Scattergood and in the Iowa City area. Ben also travelled to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, a town steeped in Cornish-American history, to teach a Cornish language class with support from the Southwest Wisconsin Cornish Society and fellow Cornish bard, Dick Baker (*Map Murbras Byghan*).

In June 2014, Ben and his family moved to Honolulu, Hawai'i where he became a humanities instructor at Pacific Buddhist Academy (PBA), the first accredited Buddhist high school in the United States. There he teaches history, law, linguistics and literature as well as calligraphy and Celtic music. He began taking classes in the Hawaiian language, finding many parallels in preserving it similar to the revitalisation of Kernewek in Cornwall. Ben has also started learning Japanese and Basque.

In February 2015, Ben suffered a stroke but made a quick recovery after two weeks in hospital. He returned to work in April and resumed full teaching duties later that year with a resolve to continue his research into traditional Cornish metrics, literature and linguistics and to share his findings with others. His work at PBA over the last four years brought him into closer contact with Buddhism, which is still widely practised by members of the Japanese diaspora in Hawai'i. In September 2017, Ben converted to Jōēdo Shinshū, the largest denomination of Buddhism in Japan today, receiving the *homyo* (dharma name) *Shigaku*, meaning 'one who aspires to learn'.

Ben continues his research in Hawaii where his collection of Cornish and Celtic reference books now comprises the most complete Celtic studies library for 2,500 miles in any direction. He is currently preparing a book-length study of the sequence of Biblical dramas known as the Cornish *Ordinalia* and is working with Prof. Joseph F. Eska of Virginia Polytechnic and State University on an article analysing medieval Cornish syntax.

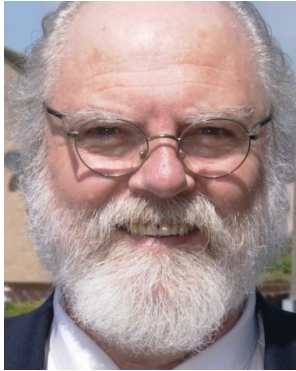
Over the years, Dr. Benjamin Bruch has produced numerous academic articles, reviews and publications resulting from his studies, has assisted in the preparation of dictionaries and given many invited lectures and conference presentations in North America and Europe.

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[*After taking up Cornish in 1980, Ray Edwards (*Map Mercya*) devoted much of his time to the study of the language and founded *Kernewek dre Lyther* (Cornish by Post). His aim was to give others the opportunity to learn Cornish wherever they were in the world.]

Yowann Byghan (b. 1948)

***Yowann Byghan* (Little John), Boscawen-Un, 1978**



John Robert King was born in London. His father descended from the Scottish MacGregor clan and his mother from his Behan ancestors in Ireland.

He was educated at Bishopshalt School in Uxbridge, Hillingdon, London, before going to Bristol University where he gained a BA degree and then to Manchester University where he obtained a Diploma in Youth Work.

During the 1970s and 1980s, John was very active in the Cornish language revival and, for some years, he was the Education Secretary of *Kesva an Taves Kernewek* (Cornish Language Board). He wrote the first ever secondary-school examinations in Cornish (then Certificate of Secondary Education before the advent of General Certificate of Secondary Education). The examination boards insisted that the test papers should be properly audited and moderated before publication, and, at the examination board's insistence, that work was done by the Welsh Language Board with the consent and approval of *Kesva an Taves*. John was later given a one-year educational secondment to the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) where he received training in radio production. From 1986 to 1990, he wrote and presented the first regular Cornish language radio programme, *Kroeder Kroghenn* (Crowdy Crawn), which was broadcast weekly by BBC Radio Cornwall.

In the early 1980s, he was commissioned by Television South West (TSW) to write a series of short television programmes introducing and teaching Cornish to help fulfil TSW's charter commitment. He wrote twelve short programmes and appeared in them as lead actor and presenter. Maureen Fuller (*Steren Mor*), who was later to become a Grand Bard, narrated part of the last programme in the series. These were the first television programmes ever made in Cornish.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, John continued writing, much of his work relating to Cornish or Celtic themes. His ninety-minute radio play "The Last Invasion of London", broadcast on BBC Radio 4 in 1979, told the story of the Cornish march on London in 1497 led by Michael Joseph (*An Gof*) and Thomas Flamank. His play *Meryasek*, a version of the Camborne, Cornwall saint's play, was performed by Shiva Theatre in 1980 and at the International Theatre Festival in Berlin in 1981. *Stag in Earth's Paddock*, broadcast by BBC Radio 3 in 1982, was a radio programme about the life and work of the deaf and blind Cornish poet, Jack Clemo (*Prydyth an Pry*). John was commissioned by the Minack Theatre in Cornwall to write a play for its Golden Jubilee season and he wrote a blank-verse drama, *King Arthur*, in which he himself played Sir Bors.

At the time of his being made a bard for proficiency in the Cornish language in 1978, John spoke with his father about changing his name, either to Byghan/Behan or MacGregor, but his father asked him to promise not to change his name until after his death. John kept the promise, not changing his name legally to Yowann Byghan until 2000, after his father's death in 1999. To the best of his knowledge, he is the only bard whose bardic name is also his full legal name. When Dr. John Chesterfield (*Gwas Costentyn*) became Deputy Grand Bard and later Grand Bard, John

took over from him as Sword-bearer for the Gorsedh ceremonies. After he had changed his name, he took great pleasure in being the Little John who carried the Big Sword!

John left Cornwall in 1990 to live in the USA where he was head teacher in two residential schools and then a day-school, all of them designed for learning-disabled students or students having severe emotional and behavioural difficulties. He attended Marist College in New York and qualified as an educational psychologist, specialising in dyslexia and autism. He continued his writing whilst in the USA, including work on wider themes. *The Celtic Druids' Year* was published by Blandford in London and New York in 1994 and Blandford also published *Kingdoms of the Celts* in 1998, both under the name John King. He lived and worked in the USA for fifteen years, in Connecticut, Vermont and finally Washington State. He became very active in the Pacific Northwest Cornish Association, of which he is a life member, and he led the Cornish singing at meetings. He was invited to address the annual gathering of Cornish Cousins in Grass Valley, California and he also became involved in the annual Welsh *Gymanfa Ganu*, an assembly for singing, at Bryn Sion Church in Beaverton, near Portland, Oregon.

Yowann returned from America in 2005 to live near Dumfries, Scotland, and more recently on the small island of Seil in the Inner Hebrides, south of Oban. He continues to speak Cornish and a little Welsh and his American wife, Sharon, who is part-Cherokee but also has Irish, Breton, Welsh and Scottish ancestry, also speaks some Welsh. Yowann has been learning Gàidhlig (Scottish Gaelic) for some years and has passed Silver Level 6 in the annual Mòd competitions, which is close to but not yet quite Gold or native proficiency. Since 2011, he has written a monthly *Lyther a Alban* (Letter from Scotland) for the Cornish-language magazine *An Gannas*. He writes and publishes small collections of poetry, mostly in English but also in Cornish and Gàidhlig. He sings with Coisir Gàidhlig Obain (Oban Gaelic Choir) and in various pubs and local ceilidhs.

His most recent full-length book, *Modern Druidism: An Introduction*, published in 2018 by McFarland & Company of Jefferson, North Carolina, USA, includes some historical information about the Cornish, Welsh and Breton *gorseddau*.

John Caddy (b. 1937)

Canor an Norvys (Singer of the World), Pensilva, 2002

Please see *Cornish Bards of St. Austell and the China Clay Area*

José Gonzalo Calvete (b. 1971)

Mab Breogan (Son of Breogan), St. Just in Penwith, 1998



José Gonzalo Calvete Cañón was born in 1971 in Bayonne, a city in the Basque Country of France. His parents are from Galicia (Spain) on his father's side and from the mountains between Asturias and León (Spain), areas having a strong Celtic past. Despite his Spanish roots, he has Scottish-Irish DNA on his father's side.

As he grew up in the Basque Country, an area having a strong cultural identity, he has always been interested in his own roots and quickly became fascinated by Celtic languages and cultures after spending hours discussing them with his father. He began to be interested by Irish and

Welsh at the end of the 1980s whilst a student in Bordeaux. At the beginning of the 1990s, he took the opportunity of being in the army in Paris to join *Conradh na Gaeilge* and take Irish courses. In 1992, he became a French Customs Officer.

In 1994, José discovered the Cornish language correspondence course called *Kernewek dre Lyther* (Cornish by Post), run by Cornish bard Ray Edwards (*Map Mercya*), and he studied Cornish by correspondence from 1994 to 1998, when he achieved the fourth level examination in the language and was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow. He took the name *Mab Breogan* in honour of Breogan, the legendary figure common to Galicia and Ireland.

José translated into Cornish one of the *Mabinogion* tales (the earliest prose stories of the literature of Britain compiled in Middle Welsh in the 12th-13th centuries from earlier oral traditions) called *Hunros Macsen* which was published in 1999. In 2000, he translated *Kernewek dre Lyther* into Breton for SKOL OBER, a company proposing Breton Correspondence Courses. In 2005, he published a new edition of the *Vocabularium Cornicum* in English. As a member of the Celtic League, José wrote articles in Cornish, Breton and English for *Carn*, the League's magazine, between 1999 and 2005.

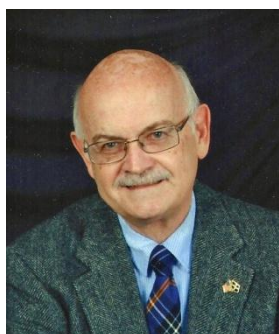
In 2005, he was asked by the University of Wales and John T. Koch, Senior Fellow at the University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh & Celtic Studies and Project Leader of The Celtic Languages Identity Project, to write an article about the Celtic part of Galicia for *Celtic Culture: A Historical Encyclopedia*.

After an interruption due to personal reasons, he is currently working on a translation into Cornish of the Old Welsh poem called *Armes Prydein* (The Prophecy of Britain) together with a Breton translation in order to have the poem in the three Brittonic languages. Concurrently, he is working on a Comparative Brittonic Grammar.

José is especially fond of Celtic languages and culture, rugby, wine and, above everything, his daughter, Fiona.

William John Curnow (b. 1940)

***Towednack* (Place name), Launceston, 2003**



William John Curnow is the great-grandson of a couple who emigrated from Ludgvan, Cornwall to the anthracite coal mining region of north-eastern Pennsylvania, USA in 1868. He was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania in 1940 to William J. Curnow and Mary L. (Scheuer) Curnow and his early childhood was spent surrounded by extended family and hearing their stories about ancestors. He began casually exploring Cornish roots in the early 1960s as an enjoyable diversion from graduate school studies in organic chemistry and business administration. He married Elizabeth A. Baker on 15th February, 1964.

His career with Exxon Chemical Company resulted in postings over the years to various locations in the USA, East Asia and South America. The still-glowing spark of interest in roots was fanned into a flame in 1986 when his daughter, Mary Beth, asked for help constructing her family tree to fulfil a homework assignment at Hong Kong International School. She completed the project and moved on but Bill's interest in family history continues.

In early 1990, Bill was asked to help "reconstruct" the history of the Curnow clan as part of preparations for the family's first worldwide reunion held at St. Hilary later that year. The

project became an ongoing initiative with particular emphasis on the family of Thomas Curnow (1588-1643) and his wife Catherine, whose large family lived at Towednack on the outskirts of St. Ives. Their identified descendants presently number more than forty-five thousand with the sixteenth generation now beginning to assemble. Focus on the Curnow family gradually expanded into a keen interest in all the families of West Penwith. The most rewarding aspect of the initiative has been kindling the enthusiasm of many people around the world for researching their own Cornish origins.

Bill has written articles on Cornwall and Cornish people for various publications including the Journal of the Cornwall Family History Society. He previously served as an officer of the Cornish American Heritage Society and he is a life member of the Cornish Association of Victoria (Australia). He was welcomed into the bardic circle at Launceston in 2003 and chose to honour his early ancestors by adopting the name of their home parish as his bardic name. He was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to Cornwall in North America.

Bill and Libby live in retirement at Port Charlotte on the south-west coast of Florida.

Jean Fisher (Medlyn) Ellis (b. 1941)

Kernewes an Keweenaw (Cornish Woman from the Keweenaw), Redruth, 2006



Jean was born in 1941 in Laurium, Michigan. In 1968, she married Thomas Gordon Ellis. Both Jean and Tom had Cornish lineage. Tom's father, a miner in Michigan's Iron Country, was born in Hayle, Cornwall. Seven of Jean's great-grandparents emigrated from Cornwall to Michigan's Copper Country in the mid-1860s. Jean has a son, David Ellis, and a daughter, Keri Ellis. Along with her stepchildren, Timothy, Thomas and Amy, they are proud of their Cornish roots.

Before working as an educator, Jean obtained a BA degree in Latin and French at Michigan State University, East Lansing in 1963, an MA in Classical Studies with concentration in Latin at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI in 1964 and Michigan Permanent Certification for Secondary Education (7 through 12) for Latin, French and English in 1968.

During her academic career, Jean taught Latin, French and English in various high schools. She was Coordinator of State of Michigan Demonstration Pilot Programme for Gifted and Talented from 1978-1981 and an Instructor: Department of Humanities at Michigan Technological Institute, Houghton from 1981-1985. From 1985 to 2001, Jean was Consultant for Programmes for Gifted and Talented at Copper Country Intermediate School District, Hancock. In this position, she was responsible for the professional development of teachers; coordinating student programmes in leadership and problem solving; coordinating and administering Midwest Talent Search, Summer Institute for the Arts, Sciences and Technology selection; reviewing grant applications and final reports; liaison between local districts and the Michigan Department of Education; planning for area-wide, Upper Peninsula and state-wide conferences and developing brochures, announcements and information for dissemination to educators, parents and the general public.

Jean held, or holds, leadership positions in Keweenaw Heritage Center, the Michigan Alliance for Gifted Education and Keweenaw Kernewek - the Cornish Connection of the Copper Country - of which she is the current president. She served two previous terms in that office from 1993 to 1994 and from 2004 to 2006. She is involved with Houghton County and Keweenaw County

Historical Societies and took part in the efforts which resulted in the twinning of Calumet, Michigan with Camborne, Cornwall. At State and National level, Jean is a member of the Michigan Association of Retired School Personnel, the Michigan Alliance for Gifted Education, the Cornish American Heritage Society and the Cornwall Family History Society.

Jean was the Overall Chairperson for “Far From ‘Ome, the 14th Gathering of Cornish Cousins” in 2007 and the 8th Gathering of Cornish Cousins in 1995, both international conferences held in Calumet. She has also been the initiator of several organisations, a member of Eagle Harbor Township Land Use Planning Committee and member, secretary and president of Copper Country American Association of University Women. Jean has won awards for her work from Keweenaw Peninsula Chamber of Commerce, Copper Country County Association of School Boards and Copper Country Intermediate Education Association, being its Outstanding Member of the Year.

She has produced many written articles and given presentations to various groups and meetings on subjects related to women’s roles, people in search of minerals, the gatherings of the Cornish Cousins, the origins of St. Piran’s Day and the twinning of Calumet with Camborne.

Jean was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow in 2006 for Services to Cornwall in the USA.

Symon Harner (b. 1970)

Goelann Melyan (Mullion Gull), Bodmin, 1997



Symon Harner was born at Mullion Mini Market, Nansmellyon Road, Mullion, Cornwall in 1970 to Neil Anthony and Phyllis Harner, his father being a Master Grocer and his mother a shop-keeper and a secretary. At the age of eight, the family moved to a guest house called Lower Meres in Meres Valley which to the young boy was idyllic as the house had a large garden with a stream flowing through it. Polurrian beach was a five minute walk away.

The first ten years of his childhood were spent in Mullion and Symon attended Mullion County Primary School. It was here, on a rainy day, that his teacher, Mrs. Rene Bray, told the pupils that there was a Cornish language and they began to learn some words in Cornish. The Cornish language was all around, being reflected in the names Polurrian, Predannack, Polhorman, Porthmellin and Nansmellyon. Whilst staying with his friend, Michael Enrico and his family in 1988, Symon attended his first Gorsedh ceremony on the cliffs at Poldhu near Angrouse and they showed him around the ancient sites of Cornwall.

The family decided to sell their property in Mullion and moved to Devon where Symon’s education continued at Ivybridge Community College before he moved on to Coventry Centre for the Performing Arts.

His career as a lighting designer and technician for twenty years saw him working long stints at Birmingham Repertory Theatre and Plymouth’s Theatre Royal. He produced fifty designs, seen around England, Scotland and Wales, including the National Theatre on the South Bank, but, sadly he says, none in Kernow.

Symon moved to Malaga in Spain where he became and continues to be an English teacher. He married José Antonio Florido Castro in Iznate in September 2013.

His main interest in life is the Cornish language. When he was sixteen or seventeen, the flame that Rene Bray had lit flared up again with the broadcasting of *An Canker Seth* on TSW (Television South West) and he embarked upon the *Kernewek dre Lyther* (Cornish by Post) course. He did not quite finish the first grade before going to Coventry where, he says, he got distracted! Later, whilst in Birmingham, he started again and, finding himself very near the late great Ray Edwards (*Map Mercya*), who devised the course, he had no excuse but to continue through to the fourth grade, which he did in 1997 and became a bard in that same year. Ray Edwards invited Symon to teach and later become coordinator so that he could concentrate on publishing the traditional texts and this continued until Symon moved to Spain from where he still teaches on the course.

Although he doesn't get to see so much of it, Symon is still interested in the performing arts and a wide range of music. He also likes to write in Cornish when he has the time.

Symon was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow by examination in the Cornish language.

Rostislav Haša (b. 1952)

***Mab Moravi* (Son of Moravia), Hayle, 1999**



Rostislav was born in 1952 in Kelč, a town in former Czechoslovakia. His mother, Ema, was a music teacher who died at the age of sixty in 1993 and his father, also Rostislav, was a general worker. He died in 1997.

After attending elementary school, Rostislav was a student at the Business Academy in the city of Brno in Czechoslovakia until 1971 where he studied foreign trade. Whilst studying in Brno, he met Irena whom he married in 1975. The couple have two children, a daughter Kateřina who was born in 1976 and a son Boris who was born in 1978. Kateřina has two sons, twins

Jakub and Simon born in 2005.

After two years compulsory military service between 1971 and 1973, Rostislav worked in various companies, mainly as an office worker. In 1992, he worked as an English-Czech translator for the British Gas joint venture with the Italian oil and gas group, Agip, in Kazakhstan, the site of one of the world's largest natural gas reserves.

Rostislav was interested in geography and languages and in 1993 he and two ladies from Brno, Jarmila Coufalová (*Kribow*) and Drahomíra Presserová (*Gwinweleenn*) started on a correspondence course, *Kernewek dre Lyther* (Cornish by Post), run by Ray Edwards (*Map Mercya*). All three completed the course successfully and, through examination, were made bards in 1999 at Hayle in Cornwall but only Rostislav participated in the Gorsedh Kernow ceremony. They have all contributed articles to *An Gannas*, a monthly magazine published entirely in Cornish. Rostislav was also interested in the Breton and Gaelic languages.

In 1999, Rostislav translated the first grade of the correspondence course from English into Czech and issued it, at his own expense, as *Kornština - učebnice keltského jazyka Cornwallu, 1. díl* (Cornish -Textbook of the Celtic Language of Cornwall, Part 1). He supplemented the book with a Cornish- Czech vocabulary and a key to the exercises. From 2000 until his retirement in 2015, he made his living as a freelance English-Czech translator.

Rostislav participated in the Open Gorsedh at Truro, Cornwall in 2004 and since then he and Irena have twice visited their Cornish friends. Now in the Czech Republic, they live in a flat in Brno but spend most of their time from spring until autumn in their small country cottage.

Marion Paynter Howard (b. 1931)

Eos an Howlsedhas (Nightingale of the West), St. Just in Penwith, 1998

Marion Paynter Howard is the great-granddaughter of William and Matilda (Francis) Painter, who, with their two very young children, made the journey from Gwennap, Cornwall to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, USA in 1853. William had been a miner in Cornwall, but in Wisconsin he bought land from the government and became a farmer. He built a Cornish style stone farmhouse



just like the ones back 'ome. The farm, located some seventeen miles east of Mineral Point in Fayette township of Lafayette County, was in the family for about 117 years.

Marion was born in 1931 on a small dairy farm in Lafayette County, the youngest of the three children of Byron and Esther (Merriam) Paynter. Typical of the farms at that time, besides the herd of about twenty Holstein cows, there were pigs, sheep and chicken, a large garden, an orchard and several hives of bees, and, of course, draft horses. The main crops were corn (maize), oats and hay raised not as cash crops but to feed the livestock. This was also the time of the Great Depression, the super hot summers, the droughts and the fierce winters of the 1930s. The family did not have a lot, but neither did their acquaintances, and there was always work to be done but plenty to eat.

The farm where Marion was born was situated in a remote area of the county about fifteen miles from the nearest town and the nearest neighbours were a mile away. Her brother and sister were eight and eleven years older than she was and she spent a lot of time alone as a child, reading and amusing herself. Marion had a lively interest in music, folklore and local and family history; her mother having been a schoolteacher before she was married knew many stories, poems and old folk-songs. Her mother told her a great deal of information on all their families and, although she was not of Cornish descent, she imparted to Marion that the Cornish did not consider themselves to be English.

Their farm was in the next neighbourhood west of the Painter home place where an aunt and uncle lived in the old stone farmhouse so Marion grew up in a culture where the old traditions, of which they felt proud, were strong, especially in her father's family. Marion's grandfather was born in Wisconsin, the middle child of the family that eventually numbered nine, but 'e 'ad the h'ould h'accent; he dropped 'is h'aiches and put 'em on wer they doan't b'long ta be! In the neighbourhood where Marion grew up there was also a number of first generation people from Devonshire whose culture was very similar to that of the Cornish. Pasties, scones, saffron buns and cake and "cuppa tay" have been familiar fare to Marion throughout her life.

Marion attended a one-room school about half a mile from her home through 8th grade. For most of the grade school years she was alone in the class. Her first two years at High School were in Mineral Point but after her parents left the farm and moved to Darlington, she completed her education there and graduated from Darlington High School in 1949.

On 15th June, 1949, she married her sweetheart and best friend, Stanley Howard, who was also of Cornish stock. His great-great-grandparents, Thomas and Honor Provis Prisk, were in Mineral Point by 1834. Marion and Stanley farmed on the Howard home place, raising beef cattle, pigs and chicken for twenty-two years before moving to Darlington in 1971. They had two daughters and a son and Marion now has four grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Marion served as director of the Darlington Public Library for twenty-four years. In that capacity she visited the local schools, doing programmes of stories and music. She discovered that adults love stories as well, and developed a programme entitled *Pasties and Cream* in which she

presents a first person story as Mary Ann, a Cornish immigrant woman who, with her family, comes to Wisconsin in the 1830s because of the lead mining. Marion has brought the story of Mary Ann to numerous school, church and civic groups throughout the area. Her biggest thrill was to do *Pasties and Cream* at Pendennis Castle in Falmouth, Cornwall during the Dehwelans celebration of 2002. Marion developed an interest in Cornish folk music and included Cornish songs in her programmes. She conducted workshops of Cornish music at the Cornish American Heritage Society's Gatherings of Cornish Cousins in half a dozen US states and in Canada. Marion has made two albums, one of traditional Cornish songs and another of folk tales.

Marion is a charter member of the Southwest Wisconsin Cornish Society and has served in various offices on the Board, including president. She has been involved with the Annual Cornish Festival in Mineral Point for most of its existence and served as Festival Chair for thirteen years, including the CAHS Gathering of 2001. She has been the editor of the society newsletter "Cousin Jack and Jenny" and the membership chair for sixteen years.

Marion was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow in 1998 for Services to Cornish Music in America.

Ronald M. James (b. 1955)

Carer Henhwedhlow (Lover of Legends), St. Keverne, 2016



Ronald M. James was born in 1955 in Reno, Nevada, USA and he now lives in Iowa. He is married to Susan Dakins James and they have one son, Reed T. James.

Following the award of degrees in history and anthropology with a focus in folklore from the University of Nevada, Reno, Ronald undertook post graduate work in Ireland and University College, Dublin where he conducted research at the Irish Folklore Archive. He has lectured at the University of Nevada for over three decades.

Ronald was the last student of noted Swedish folklorist Sven S. Liljeblad (1899-2000) under whose direction he began his first study of Cornish folklore, gathering and analysing stories about the Cornish knockers and their American counterpart, the tommyknockers.

In 1983, Ronald became the administrator of the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office and in 1991 he organised the Commission for Cultural Affairs and subsequently managed the distribution of roughly \$40 million dollars in grants from that agency. The money was used to support the rehabilitation of over one hundred historic buildings to function as cultural centres. He retired from that post in 2012. The following year, Ron helped organise the Comstock Foundation for History and Culture to assist with the preservation of the Virginia City National Historic Landmark. He retired from the position of Executive Director of that non-profit organisation in 2015. He served on the National Park System Advisory Board and as the Chairman of the National Historic Landmarks Committee from 2009 to 2013 as an appointee within the President Obama administration.

Ronald, along with Susan as his frequent co-author, has published 13 books and nearly 40 articles on history, folklore, archaeology and architectural history. In 2015, the Mining History Association presented Ronald with the Rodman Paul Award for Outstanding Contributions to Mining History. He is also a two times winner of an Award of Merit from the American Association of State and Local History. He now spends his time as an author working on Cornish folklore, a subject which he has pursued since the early 1980s.

Ronald was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to Cornish Heritage and Culture.

Morwenna Ann Trevenen Jenkin (b. 1957)

Kestenen (Chestnut Tree), Bodmin, 1979

Please see *Cornish Bards of the Helston Area*

James Jewell (b. 1948)

Yuthel Ystoryer an Howlsedhas (Jewell, Historian of the West), Marazion, 1995

James, known as Jim, was born in 1948 in Madison, Wisconsin, USA to Daniel and Mary Ellen Jewell, both of whom had Cornish forebears. Jim's great-great-grandfather, Frederick Jewell, emigrated to Mineral Point, Wisconsin directly from Redruth, Cornwall, England in 1842. On his mother's side, her great-grandfather, William Thomas, came directly from Camborne, Cornwall to nearby Dodgeville, Wisconsin.



Jim was educated at the local high school, followed by two years at college. His parents farmed near Mineral Point and Jim grew up with many neighbours who were of Cornish descent and where pasties, saffron buns and stories of Cornish relatives were commonplace. In 1981, he was able to take his parents to Cornwall and visited Redruth and Camborne and toured the north of the county.

The first part of Jim's career was as editor of the *Mineral Point Democrat-Tribune*, a newspaper that has been serving the community of Mineral Point since 1849. He then worked for thirty years with the U.S. Postal Service in Madison and Mineral Point.

Jim is active in the Southwest Wisconsin Cornish Society and has been president of the Linden Historical Society in Wisconsin since 1991 and editor of its newsletter. He also started the Midwest Cornish Festival which is held annually during the last weekend of September. Jim operated the Cornish Miner Bookstore for twelve years, sending out catalogues relating to Cornish culture, but found it necessary to close the business in 1994. In his spare time, he researches all things Cornish in southwest Wisconsin. He has written three books, *The Cornish in America: Linden, Wisconsin*, *Time for Pasty* and *Cornish Connections in Mineral Point, USA, Volume 1*, the latter published in 2011 and Volume 2 which he hopes will be published in 2019. He has edited *Laxey and Their Cornish Neighbors*. All of these publications deal with local history.

Jim married Sarah White in 1964 and the couple had two children, Eric, who sadly was killed in a car accident, and Paula. Following a spinal injury suffered by Sarah in 2005, Jim took early retirement to care for her. Sarah died on 13th November, 2017.

Jim has carried out much research into the exodus of Cornish people to Wisconsin and found many links with Redruth. Following a visit he made to Cornwall in 1997, a twinning charter was agreed between Mineral Point and Redruth.

Jim was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to Cornish History and Culture in North America.

Margaret Johnson (née Taylor) (b. 1947)

Kanores Keur (Choir Singer), Newquay, 2018



Margaret was born in Acton, London in 1947. She completed Year 11 studies, then joined the Women's Royal Naval Service (WRNS) as a Meteorological Observer and served in various Naval Air Stations in England. As soon as she joined up, her first posting was to the Met. School at RNAS Cudrose in Cornwall where she met Terry Johnson, a Cornishman born in Redruth, who was also a Met. Observer. They married in 1966 and, in 1969, they emigrated to South Australia taking with them their first child, Samantha. Their son, Treave, was born in Woomera, South Australia later that year.

Margaret was very happy as a young mother in a new and exciting country, loving the wide-open spaces, friendly people and, of course, warm weather. When her children were approaching school age, Margaret started to take night school classes and passed matriculate level subjects in English, Geography and Economics. In 1975, she started at a teacher training college and in 1978 became a teacher, teaching Junior Primary children, some of whom, along with parents, are still Margaret's friends today. For ten years of her teaching career, she taught at a school a street away from her house and would walk to school with her students seeing parrots, cockatoos and kookaburras in the trees along the way. Margaret "retired" in 2001 but returned to teaching three years later to do relief work. She finally retired in 2014.

Margaret loves gardening and can often be seen pottering around her two-acre plot where she grows vegetables. In 1989, she planted 130 trees on her block and now has a beautiful small forest where koalas and kangaroos have been seen. Her other love is quilting and she has a dedicated room in her house for her craft.

In 1999, Margaret and Terry joined the Cornish Association of South Australia (CASA), an old and well-established association celebrating its 128th year in 2018. Margaret has served on its committee for many years. Members meet and socialise every month, have talks on Cornwall and other related topics, enjoy pasties, and celebrate St. Piran at Pirantide. Margaret enjoys public speaking and has for many years introduced and commented on the bardic ceremony held every two years at the *Kernewek Lowender* in South Australia. She also introduces the speakers at the Seminar during the same festival.

Her great love is the CASA choir, of which she is the co-ordinator, and she organises an average of sixteen concerts a year. She sings soprano and is often called upon to sing duets at these events.

Margaret was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for services to Cornish identity in South Australia.

Eleanor Milne Kenitzer (née Milne) (b. 1948)

Steren an Cleth (Star of the North), Falmouth, 2000



Eleanor is the daughter of the late Martha Jo Walters Milne who had three other children with William Palmer Milne, the pastor at Orcott Avenue Baptist Church in Newport News, Virginia, USA from 1958 to 1966.

The musically talented Eleanor, who had worked as a director of music for many years and conducted choral workshops, had a pupil who was associated with the American group of singers, formed in 1978 and known throughout the world as

Chanticleer, described as an “Orchestra of Voices”. In 2002, at a sold-out concert in Sacramento, the choir’s counter soprano, Jay White, dedicated the performance to Eleanor and thanked her for her support and encouragement for over twenty years.

Originating from North Carolina, Eleanor had never heard of Cornwall until she moved to Nevada County, California in 1988. Grass Valley, the largest city in western Nevada County, was once a great Cornish mining community and, prior to the 1960s, had had a male voice choir. As mining declined, so did the choir and it was disbanded in 1965. Having been approached by a few of the older singers, and realising that the Cornishness was also in danger of decline, Eleanor, a music director of a local church, set about reviving the Cornish Carol Choir as its director in 1990. She had to be guided by the voices of those who had sung in the earlier choir, remembering the way in which carols had been sung when the Cornish men first arrived in Grass Valley. That same year, the choir enlisted women into its ranks. The choir is central to the Cornish Christmas Festival which is held in Grass Valley every year.

In 1995, Eleanor was a founding member of an organisation providing humanitarian aid known as Habitat for Humanity which, during her presidency from 1998 to 2002, built six new homes and enriched the lives of several families. She has organised money for the organisation through benefit concerts and also managed the Holbrooke Hotel where she arranged banquets and community events. Eleanor was the first recipient of the Grass Valley Mayor’s Award and a recipient of the Habitat for Humanity’s “Rock” award.

In 1997, Eleanor started the Grass Valley Male Voice Choir which, today, includes members who are descendants of Cornish settlers or are Americans who appreciate the uniqueness of the choir’s repertoire. The group of men share their love of singing and Cornishness through concerts performed locally, throughout California and whilst on several trips to Cornwall.

Although not of Cornish descent, Eleanor’s love of Cornish music and the Cornish American musical heritage has resulted in her being the spokesperson on Cornish culture in Grass Valley. She is a leader within California Cornish Cousins, an organisation founded in 1991 to preserve the local Cornish heritage, and she has striven to forge and maintain links with Cornwall, including the twinning of Grass Valley with Bodmin, Cornwall (rather than with a town in France as some had wished) and a close association with Mousehole Male Voice Choir.

Eleanor was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to Cornish Culture in Nevada County and especially for her work with the Cornish Carol Choir and the Grass Valley Male Voice Choir

Rev. Dr. Cadoc D. A. Leighton (b. 1950) ***Kerdhynen* (Rowan Tree), Bude Castle, 1975**



Cadoc Leighton, O. Praem. was born and brought up in South Lanarkshire, Scotland. Familiar with the Irish community there, he became an Irish speaker and an active member of the Pádraig Mac Piarais branch of the Gaelic League in Glasgow. Interested in other Celtic languages, he found Cornish particularly interesting by virtue of its medieval literature and acquired knowledge of it by private study and regular summer visits to Cornwall. His teachers were Joan Petchey (*Elowen*), Rev. Brian Coombes (*Cummow*) and E.G. Retallack Hooper (*Talek*). Cadoc was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow in 1975 for proficiency in the Cornish language.

Soon after, he entered the Premonstratensian Order (a twelfth-century Catholic order of canons regular founded at Prémontré near Laon, France in 1120) and was ordained, obtained a doctorate

in Irish history from the University of Cambridge and became a professional historian. In that capacity, he wrote and published extensively on the religious and intellectual history of the British Isles. He taught in the National University of Ireland, at Catholic educational institutions in England and the United States and, between 1994 and 2015, at Bilkent University in Turkey, frequently lecturing and directing research on the history and literature of Celtic-speaking areas.

Cadoc resigned his Turkish professorship in 2015 in order to return to Cornwall, never having lost an interest in its history and language. In that same year, the Bishop of Plymouth appointed him as parish priest of Camborne-Redruth.

Ifan Lloyd (b. 1939)

Ivan Menydh Elenyd (Ifan of the Elenyd Mountain), Saltash, 1980



Hugh Ieuan Lloyd was born in London in 1939, the son of an architect, John Trevor Lloyd and a schoolteacher, Grace Gwendolen Lloyd (née Evans). He uses the name Ifan for work and many legal purposes as, he says, the English and Spaniards have difficulty in both pronouncing and spelling Ieuan.

He was educated at Northwood Preparatory School from 1945-53, Harrow School from 1953-57 and Merton College, Oxford University from 1958-1962 when he obtained a BA 2nd class Honours in Modern History. An MA from Oxford soon followed.

In 1965, Ifan became a computer programmer with International Computers and Tabulators Ltd, Gillette, etc. and remained in that profession until 1972. Admitted that year into the Inner Temple, one of the four Inns of Court in London, Ifan passed 3rd class the Council of Legal Education examinations and was called to the Bar in 1974. This was not for him, however, and he pursued other interests. He gained a Diploma in Economics from the University of London in 1980 and, in that same year, he was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for proficiency in the Cornish language with the name Yvan Meneth Elenyd. In 1995, Ifan passed the Diploma in Translation of the Institute of Linguists (now the Chartered Institute of Linguists) a body to which he was then admitted.

On 3rd January 1984, Ifan married Ana Doménech Sarrò, a schoolteacher from Barcelona. Ana died on 19th October, 2000. The couple had no children.

From 1984, Ifan taught English in language schools in Barcelona, and from 1991-2005 at Sprint, in a nearby dormitory town, St. Cugat.

In the 1970s, he used to write articles in *Carn* – the official magazine of the Celtic League which was founded in 1961 to promote modern Celtic identity and culture in the Celtic nations - and other magazines. Some, in particular, related to the Lowland Myth in Scotland that Scottish Gaelic was never spoken in places such as Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Janice Julia Lokan (née Goldsworthy) (b. 1935)
Myrgh Golsery, (Daughter of Goldsworthy), Newquay, 2018



Jan was born in Unley, South Australia in 1935. Her parents were both schoolteachers, which led her to decide to do something else with her professional life. Her father, John Garfield Goldsworthy, was born in Moonta, South Australia of parents who both came from Cornish stock. Her grandfather, John Goldsworthy, was born in St. Austell, Cornwall in 1845 and his wife was Elizabeth Rule, born in Burra, South Australia in 1859, four years after her parents had arrived from Cornwall. Jan's Cornish forebears were miners in west Cornwall and had several well-known Cornish surnames including Battrall, Hocking, Pascoe, Wherry and Rule as well as Goldsworthy.

Jan's mother was Phyllis Adrielle Julia Gould before marriage, whose mother was born in Wookey Hole, Somerset in 1864 and her father in Adelaide, South Australia in 1867 of parents who had emigrated from South Petherton, Somerset in 1849.

Jan was aware of her Cornish ancestry from her childhood years. Her father was born on his father's farm in Moonta in "Australia's Little Cornwall" and, although she lived with her family in various South Australian country towns, she and her brother spent many school holiday periods at the farm where their father had grown up. The farm is still in the family today. Her great-grandfather, James Goldsworthy, emigrated to South Australia from Cornwall in 1864 with his second wife and five of his six surviving children from his first marriage. Jan's grandfather, John, James' oldest son, was 18 years old when the family came to Australia. One of James' brothers had come much earlier and was a captain at the Burra mine from 1848.

Jan was educated in South Australian country and city schools, followed by the University of Adelaide where she specialised in mathematics. She began a career in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (now known as the Australian Bureau of Statistics) in Canberra following her marriage in 1956 to Keith Henry Lokan, a scientist whose forebears were mostly from Germany. At the time, Keith was working on his PhD in nuclear physics at the Australian National University in Canberra. Jan's professional life was governed by moves to different countries for Keith's career and also the births of their four children: Christopher John (born Canberra, October 1957), Andrew (born Abingdon, UK, January 1961), Philip (born Melbourne, Australia, February 1963) and Julie (born Ottawa, Canada, January 1971). Despite not wanting to pursue teaching, she realised that school hours fitted with managing children and she obtained a Graduate Diploma of Education and took up teaching mathematics on a part-time basis in both England and Australia. As a busy working mother, Jan was not able to follow her Cornish interests very much until she retired, although she paid her first visit to Cornwall in 1960 whilst living in England.

The family moved to Canada in 1968 where Jan embarked on her career in educational research with the Ottawa Board of Education. During those years, she completed a PhD in educational measurement at the University of Ottawa. On returning to Australia ten years later, she obtained a position with the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER) in Melbourne and remained on the staff there until she retired at the end of 2001. By then she had risen to the professorial-level position of Assistant Director. During her time at ACER, she directed several major projects and wrote many articles, book chapters and books related to the outcomes of these projects. In 2003, she was awarded an Australian Centennial Medal for her contributions to educational research.

Jan's most significant contribution to Cornish history and heritage is the series of seminars she has organised at the last five *Kernewek Lowender* festivals in South Australia's "Copper Coast" towns of Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo. These festivals have been held every two years since

1973 and typically attract at least 40,000 visitors. The series of full-day thematic history seminars has been held since 2001 and in recent years the sessions have been attended by 100 to 150 people from all over Australia and a few from overseas. A bound book of papers is produced each time and a copy is given to each person who attends as well as to many libraries, especially in areas where many Cornish people settled in the 19th century. As well as being responsible for the whole programme at each seminar, Jan has presented papers at three of them.

Jan has written articles about life in Cornwall and about historical aspects of Cornish descendants' lives in South Australia for several publications including the University of Exeter's *Cornish Studies* when Philip Payton was its editor, the Cornwall Family History Society's Journal and *Relative Thoughts*, the Journal of the Fleurieu Family History Group in South Australia. She has given talks at several venues including gatherings of the South Australian Cornish Association, the Fleurieu Family History Group, the Cornish History Seminar at *Kernewek Lowender* and the large Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations (AFFHO) Conference in Adelaide in 2012. She wrote the submission from the Cornish Association of South Australia to the Australian Government's Australian Heritage Council in 2015 when that Council was considering the Australian Cornish mining sites of Burra and Moonta for inclusion in the National Heritage List. These sites were added to the list in 2017.

Cornwall acts like a magnet to Jan and, since her retirement, she has been there on ten occasions enthusiastically pursuing her interests in her Cornish heritage. She also joined the Cornish Association of South Australia, almost immediately becoming a committee member and, for the last six years, vice-president. She joined the Association's choir in 2005 and has been an active member ever since, taking on the roles of choir committee member, treasurer and music librarian.

In 2014, Jan organised a Goldsworthy Family Reunion in Moonta Town Hall which was filled with descendants of her great-great-grandfather, John Goldsworthy (1785-1843), five of whose children settled in Australia between 1846 and 1870. She introduced the reunion with a talk on the family's history and links to Cornwall. Cornish flags and bunting were used to decorate the hall and photographs of Cornwall, taken by Jan on her visits there, and photographs of places in Cornwall and Australia of significance to the family were presented in a slideshow which ran continuously throughout the day. A dedicated website had been designed about a year beforehand to emphasise these aspects and many posters about Cornwall were prepared to help illustrate the family's heritage on the day. The main aims of the reunion were to develop the awareness of the extended family, to ensure that family members knew about their Cornish heritage and to increase their knowledge of Cornwall and Cornish traditions. A 400-page book about the reunion, *Goldsworthys Then and Now: Family Stories from Moonta Reunion 2014*, which Jan edited and for which she wrote much of the background and connecting text, was published in 2018.

She was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to Cornish Identity in South Australia.

Benjamin Matthew Luxon (b. 1937)

***Caner Canow* (Singer of Songs), Penryn, 1974**

Ben was born in Redruth Hospital, Cornwall in 1937 and, like many a Camborne man, was destined to go through life having to declare 'born in Redruth' on official documents. In those days of great rivalry between the two towns, the Redruth-Cambornians were not happy!

As an infant, Ben attended Roskear School, Camborne and from there won a scholarship to Truro School.



His father, Max Luxon, had a fine and unusually deep bass voice and came from Camborne. His mother, whose maiden name was Lucille Grigg, was born in Bisbee, Arizona, USA to Matthew Grigg from Quintrell Downs, Newquay, Cornwall and Winifred Uren from Carnhell Green, Camborne. Matthew Grigg headed for the USA as a sixteen year old and Winifred, the eldest of ten children, was given the task when her mother died of getting her siblings to Bisbee where her father, Moses Uren, Ben's great-grandfather, was a miner. Winifred and Matt met, married and had three girls of whom Ben's mother, Lucille, was the youngest.

Matt was killed in a tragic mining accident at the age of thirty-seven and, with having somehow to support three daughters; Winifred had to look to another marriage. She married another Cornishman, Johnny Bawden, the grandfather with whom Ben grew up. Johnny was in Bisbee, not as a miner but as a musician. He was an exceptionally fine cornet player and was employed as a member of the mining company's professional brass band. The family moved from Bisbee to Butte, Montana where Lucille attended High School.

Eventually, when Lucille was seventeen years old, Johnny and Winifred Bawden decided to come back to Camborne, his home town, and, of course, Lucille had to come with them, her two sisters having already married. She met Max Luxon and was married aged nineteen. Ben was their only child. Both his parents, like a large percentage of Camborne families, worked at the world famous mining and industrial equipment manufacturer, Holman Brothers Ltd., his father as a lorry driver and his mother as a typist.

Cornwall at this time was a 'singing' county with an abundance of male voice church and chapel choirs, singers, instrumentalists and reciters. Roskear School had a very good boys' choir, much in demand on the local concert circuit, and the young Ben, having an unusually fine treble voice, was soon in demand as a soloist. He became known in Cornwall as Benny Luxon, the Boy Soprano, and had a busy concert schedule from the age of nine to eleven. Occasionally, he was heard in the same concert as his father who was also in demand as a bass soloist.

At the age of ten, Ben was offered scholarships at both Salisbury and St. Paul's Cathedrals as a boy chorister but neither of his parents realised the significance of this and didn't want him to leave home.

Ben's singing career culminated at the age of twelve when he was invited to sing on the British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) Children's Hour, headed at that time by "Uncle Mac". At thirteen his voice 'broke' but at the age of fourteen he was singing in the tenor section of Camborne Wesley Choir. He joined Redruth Amateur Operatic Society when he was sixteen.

Ben left Truro School to undertake his National Service before beginning a two year Teacher Training Course in 1957 at Westminster College in the heart of London. Now, for the first time at the age of twenty, he heard and loved great symphony orchestras and opera but had no idea that the musicians and performers were earning their livings in this way. Certainly no one in, or from, Cornwall was doing such a thing. Ben enjoyed what he was hearing but did not identify with it in any way and he carried on singing with his student friends in pubs and College concerts. At a College concert he was heard by one of the country's leading operatic sopranos who advised him to apply to the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. He was accepted and from this moment in 1959, the twenty-two years old Ben forgot about everything but singing.

His studies continued and, in 1963, he won the School's Gold Medal. That same year he joined Benjamin Britten's company, the English Opera Group, for a tour of Russia, a three month

contract, before returning to the United Kingdom. From then on, Ben has earned his living as a professional singer. Also singing with the English Opera Group at this time was Sheila Amit who eventually became his wife and with whom he had three children. As a member of the Group, he became one of Britten's key singers which led Britten to compose the title rôle in his television opera *Owen Wyngrave* specifically for Ben's voice.

During the 1960s, Ben earned a living and a reputation as a concert singer and recitalist and his operatic career focused almost entirely on the operas of Benjamin Britten. In the early seventies, his operatic career branched out to Glyndebourne Opera and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden and he began to sing standard operatic roles - Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin*, Marcello in *La Bohème*, Wolfram in Wagner's *Tannhäuser* - and the great Mozart baritone rôles, Count Almaviva, Don Giovanni, and Papageno in *The Magic Flute*. It was as Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin* that he became one of the first western singers to study and sing the rôle in Russian and this launched him on to the international opera circuit. He sang *Onegin* with Netherlands Opera, Paris Opera, Frankfurt, Geneva, Prague, The Metropolitan Opera in New York and La Scala, Milan.

Throughout the seventies and eighties, Ben sang with the London Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Philharmonic and London Philharmonic and, mostly, with the Berlin Philharmonic and with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and its conductor, Seiji Osawa. He also had frequent engagements as a Bach singer with Karl Richter, the great Bach conductor, and his famous Munich Bach Choir.

However, it was not all great classical repertoire that he performed. In 1973, Ben and his friend, Welsh tenor Robert Tear, made a record of long-neglected Victorian songs and duets, accompanied by Andre Previn at the piano, entitled *The Dickie Bird and the Owl*. Such was its success that they found themselves spearheading a revival of Victorian music hall and parlour songs. Also in the seventies, he formed a folk duo with the American banjo player and folk singer Bill Crofut performing British and American traditional folk music. They formed a band, recorded half a dozen discs and performed regularly in both America and the British Isles.

Always remembering his humble Cornish background, Ben came down to Plymouth, Devon in 1964 and asked the then Westward Television company if he could appear on its channel to allow his fellow Cornishmen to know what he was doing. Many programmes followed with both Westward and, later, its successors West Country Television, and, in particular, his own series "*Steal Away*".

In the late seventies, Ben accepted the presidency of the Duchy Opera Company in Cornwall and along with his friend, Chris Wagner, reorganised it with the idea of serving the county. They toured Cornwall with a company of some forty people for only a couple of years but could not continue due to the cost of the orchestral Equity rates. Undaunted, Ben and Chris set about raising awareness of the lack of suitable performance venues in Cornwall which resulted in Truro City Council offering the largely defunct Truro City Hall at a peppercorn rent. Ben, Chris and friends formed a management board and, with grants from the Economic Union and the Heritage Lottery, Hall for Cornwall came into being.

By the mid eighties, Ben was beginning to perform heavier and dramatically darker rôles, namely Alban Berg's great twentieth century opera *Wozzeck* and Verdi's *Falstaff*, and also recording an archival series featuring the major British songwriters of the first half of the twentieth century which he felt were seriously neglected and undervalued. In 1986, he was made a Commander of the British Empire for his services to British music.

In 1990, his hearing problems, which had been slowly developing, suddenly caused total deafness in his left ear and huge distortion in the right. Communication became a major problem and

singing impossible. After a year of treatment, he was left with a totally deaf left ear and fifty per cent loss of hearing in the right. He also could not hear high frequency sound. However, his voice was not affected and with his first hearing aid, Ben returned to his international career but on a greatly reduced schedule. After two to three years of engagements, he realised that the stress was too great and that his previous love of music and performing was now tinged with uncertainty and fear and he stopped performing in 1994.

Now divorced from Sheila, he had returned to Cornwall to live at St. Hilary but was giving Master Classes in London and at the Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh as well as directing operas with Duchy Opera. With further steady decline in his right ear, it was too difficult by the late nineteen nineties to continue with any kind of music. With the loss of his mother and step-father in 1998 and 1999, respectively, and the death of his old friend and partner Bill Crofut, Ben left for America where, despite having worked there for many years on a special work permit, he discovered he was entitled to American citizenship because his mother and grandparents were American citizens! Ben married Bill Crofut's widow, Susie, in 2002.

After five years of life in Massachusetts, he was eligible for a cochlear implant in his deaf ear which was so successful that he was soon back on stage as an actor and narrator, but unable to sing due to damage of pitch sense. In 2012, he formed an amateur group, the Sandisfield Players, at the local Arts Centre and in 2016 brought the whole group of twenty-six players to the Minack Theatre in Cornwall to perform the iconic American play *Our Town* by Thornton Wilder in which Ben played the key rôle of the stage manager.

He also came to Cornwall to join the cast of *Tin* touring with Miracle Theatre in theatres and, later on, the film. He recorded Simon Parker's version of the life of Richard Trevithick, the Cornish inventor and mining engineer, entitled *Horses Stood Still* issued by Cornish Mining World Heritage.

Ben returns to his beloved Cornwall every year and visits his three children and eight grandchildren in England and Scotland.

In 1992, Ben was awarded the *Pewas Map Trevethan* Medallion which is given by the Gorsedh Council for Services to Cornwall by a person living outside Cornwall.

Leona Macháčková (b. 1965)

Cowethes Kernow (Friend of Cornwall), Bude Castle, 1993

Leona studied history, Sanscrit and Latin and she holds a Master's degree in Linguistics. She worked in the Prague Museum and in a publishing house as Managing Editor and Translator.

Thanks to Ray Edwards (*Map Mercya*) and his correspondence course, she had the opportunity to study Cornish overseas and became proficient in the language. Leona became the first Czech bard and a member of the *Kesva an Taves Kernewek* (the Cornish Language Board) which is an organisation founded in 1967 by Gorsedh Kernow and the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies to promote the Cornish language.

Leona, who lives in Prague, has contributed to *An Kesskrifer* (the Correspondent) and to *An Gannas* (a monthly magazine published entirely in Cornish) and she has translated several Czech fairy tales into Cornish.

John Gage McKinney (b. 1951)

Pow Owrek (California), St. Just in Penwith, 1998



Gage McKinney, a native Californian, descends from Cornish miners who came to California in the Gold Rush. His ancestors, four brothers from Redruth, Cornwall originally worked at the New Almaden mercury mine near San Jose. Five generations of his family have lived in Nevada County, which includes the richest gold mining districts in the state, Grass Valley and Nevada City. There, his ancestors worked at the Idaho Maryland gold mine near Grass Valley.

Gage was born in 1951 near San Diego, California to Verlon and Jacqueline Mckinney. He married Ilka Weber in 1986.

Gage was a purchasing agent and manager for Lockheed Martin and Ingersoll Rand, before retiring in 2017 and pursuing full-time writing. He currently lives in Grass Valley.

He earned a BA in literature at the University of California, Berkeley and an MA at the University of California, Irvine. He supported himself at university by working in a lumber yard and as a staff writer for the *Daily Californian* newspaper.

Gage spoke at the luncheon in Stockton, California in 1991 when the California Cornish Cousins were formed and he is the long-time historian of the group, former newsletter editor and president 1996-1997 and 2014-2016. Under the leadership of Joe Roberts, Gage helped organise the 1993 gathering of the Cornish American Heritage Society in Sacramento, California. Along with his friend and fellow bard Eleanor Kenitzer (*Steren an Cleth*), he organised the 2009 international Cornish gathering in Grass Valley called *Over Oceans, Other Worlds* which featured presenters from five countries and Cornwall. Gage is a promoter of Grass Valley's Cornish Christmas celebration, and with Eleanor and Mayor Howard Levine, he organises Grass Valley's annual St. Piran's Day event. He has also served on the board of the New Almaden Quicksilver County Park Association.

Gage has written on the Cornish overseas in *Cornish World*, *The Californians*, *Forest History*, *Keltic Fringe*, *Empire Star*, *Grass Valley Union* and other newspapers, magazines and newsletters. As a research project, and with the encouragement of Dr. Fred Harris and Moira Tangye, he created the *Cornish Census of New Almaden*. He has also written on Cornish bards in America and, especially, on the life of William J. Trevorrow. Gage helped create the A. C. Todd Cornish Studies Collection at the Doris Foley Library for Historical Research in Nevada City. The collection is named after a special friend of the California Cornish and Gage's mentor in the field of Cornish studies, Cecil Todd, (*Covathor Kernowyon Tramor*) author of *The Cornish Miner in America* and other books.

Gage's books include *The 1930s: No Depression Here* (2009), a story of the Gold Country; *California's Troubadour: A Life & Selected Poems of Clarence Urmy* (2011); *Crosses in a Gold Field: a 150-Year History of Emmanuel Episcopal Church and Grass Valley* (2005); *When Miners Sang* (2001), the story of Cornish folk music and carols; and *A High & Holy Place: A Mining Camp Church at New Almaden* (1997), a social history of a Cornish settlement. His most recent book, *MacBoyle's Gold* (2016), is the biography of mining engineer and philanthropist Errol MacBoyle of Grass Valley. Gage has been associated for many years with Comstock Bonanza Press and its owner, David A. Comstock. Gage also edited with Dr. Alan M. Kent an anthology, *The Busy Earth: A Reader in Global Cornish Literature, 1700-2000* (2008, St. Austell: Cornish Hillside Publications).

Gage frequently speaks about the Cornish and Cornwall at churches, social clubs and other organisations.

He was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Contributions to Cornish History and Culture in North America and took the name *Pow Owrek* which roughly translates as “golden state” meaning California.

Alan Richard Morrish (b.1944)

Stenor (Tinner), Perran Round, Perranzabuloe, 1970



Alan was born in Camborne, Cornwall in 1944. His father, Richard, was the District Education Officer for Cornwall County Council and his mother, Molly (née Smale), was a housewife. Both parents were born in Illogan, Cornwall. Alan has a sister, Anne.

Alan was educated at Illogan Primary School before attending Truro School, Cornwall from 1954 to 1963. He then studied at the Royal School of Mines, London University from 1963 to 1966, graduating with a BSc (Eng) in mineral processing.

Alan's early interest in mining led to student jobs as a drift miner at South Crofty, Pool, Cornwall and then as a shaft miner at Wheal Grenville's Fortescue shaft near Troon, Cornwall. Having obtained his engineering degree in mineral processing, Alan spent a short period of time back at South Crofty as a research engineer.

On 19th November, 1966 Alan married Gena Jaworek at the Church of Scotland's Pont Street Church in London. The couple then left Cornwall in January 1967 and travelled to an isolated mining camp in northern Canada. The camp was about three hundred miles from the nearest road and winter temperatures often dropped to below -40 degrees. Their elder son, Colin, was born in August and their younger son, Iain, was born a year later. Colin followed in the footsteps of his Cornish ancestors and became a mining engineer and, after a stint at the Royal School of Mines and with British Gas, Iain became an oil reservoir engineer.

Although he had attended Richard Gendall's (*Gelvynak*) Cornish classes at Redruth, Cornwall in the early 1960s, it was in Uranium City, Saskatchewan, Canada that Alan had the time to study the language further. Along with Gena, he corresponded with Hugh Miners (*Den Toll*), former Grand Bard, who helped them prepare for the challenge of three annual examinations of the Cornish Language Board. They were both successful in the exams and became bards *in absentia* at Perran Round in 1970. Alan humorously claims that his Scottish wife's marks were rather better than those of her Cornish husband!

In 1969, Alan transferred to his company's Ontario uranium refinery to work on the construction of a new uranium hexafluoride plant. He didn't know at the time, but the refinery was located in an area to which Cornish farmers had migrated in the early 19th century and this was reflected in place names and surnames such as the villages of Camborne and Morrish, Rosevear Street and Penryn Park and colleagues called Trenouth. Alan and Gena even lived for a while on Trefusis Street.

Alan's experience in uranium mining and refining led to a position in 1973 with a mine processing plant design company in Vancouver and then in 1976 back to northern Saskatchewan to work at a new uranium mine as its mill superintendent, and later as its on-site mine manager.

In the early 1980s, Alan's responsibilities included the design and construction of a new mine and its facilities.

A brief departure from uranium mining in 1987 involved a three year position with a Vancouver gold mining company which owned properties in California and Idaho in the USA. Whilst there, Alan became familiar with some of the Cornish mining communities and met many descendents of Cornish miners and had the privilege of hearing Cornish carols sung at Christmas in Grass Valley and Soulsbyville, California.

In 1990, Alan returned to uranium mining in Saskatchewan to work on the permitting and construction of a new uranium mine. When that was completed in 1997, Alan moved to northern British Columbia, Canada to a molybdenum mine where he spent ten years before his retirement. Here, he was able to meet descendants of Cornish mining people and also those in Colorado, USA where the mine's owner lived. Alan says his long-suffering wife was once more in the far north, but glad to be in one place for a while!

In 2007, they moved to their present home on Pender Island, British Columbia where, from their living room window, they can see the neighbouring island of Mayne. As both Pender and Mayne were named after Cornishmen who served there with the British Royal Navy in the 1800s, Alan feels this seems like the right place for a Cornishman to end a mining career.

When Alan's Scottish wife was prepared to learn Cornish, he thought he needed to do something Scottish. He had originally intended to join a brass band, but he and Gena lived in places where the Scottish influence was strong and pipe bands were more common. Alan therefore learned to play the pipes and, as a hobby, he makes them. He has played with a pipe band in most places where he and Gena have lived, including the pipe bands of the Saskatoon Police, the North Saskatchewan Regiment, the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada and the three Royal Canadian Legions.

Alan and Gena attended Cornish gatherings and bardic ceremonies in the USA at Michigan's Upper Peninsula and Ely, Minnesota, jointly officiating at the latter.

Music is an important part in the lives of many Cornish overseas and Alan has sung in various choirs, including the Grass Valley Cornish Choir, and, having played the organ, he has been in a position to introduce the Cornish carols to other people.

Genowefa Florence Morrish (née Jaworek) (b. 1946)

***Myrgh Alban* (Daughter of Scotland), Perran Round, Perranzabuloe, 1970**

Gena was born in 1946 in Dundee, Scotland to Zygmunt Jaworek, a Polish-born soldier in the Free Polish Army and a tailor, and Florence Stewart (née Burn), a grocer's assistant and housewife who was also born in Dundee. Gena has four sisters, Karolina, Wanda, Margaret and Amy.

Gena was educated in Dundee at Hawkhill Primary School and from 1958-1964 she attended secondary school at Morgan Academy.

In 1964, Gena moved to London to take up a position as an Executive Officer in the Principal Probate Registry for England and Wales at Somerset House, London. It was whilst in London that she met Alan Morrish, her husband-to-be. They were married on 19th November, 1966 at the Church of Scotland's Pont Street Church in London.



In the summer of 1966, Gena moved to Cornwall to be with Alan who was working on a six month postgraduate study at South Crofty mine in Pool. During that period, she worked at Barncoose School, Redruth as a secretary to the headmaster. She also served as *Arlodhes Blejennow* (Lady of the Flowers) that year at the Redruth Old Cornwall Society's mid-summer bonfire event on Carn Brea, the rocky hill which overlooks both Redruth and Camborne.

Following their marriage, Gena and Alan left Cornwall in early 1967 for an isolated uranium mining camp in northern Canada, some 300 miles from the nearest road and where winter temperatures often

dipped to below -40 degrees.

Their elder son, Colin, was born in August, 1967 and their younger son, Iain, a year later. Colin later followed in the footsteps of his Cornish ancestors and became a mining engineer and, after a stint at the Royal School of Mines and with British Gas, Iain became an oil reservoir engineer.

Gena's interest when at school was in languages and this led to her and Alan's corresponding with Hugh Miners (*Den Toll*) former Grand Bard, who helped them prepare for the challenge of three annual examinations of the Cornish Language Board. They were both successful and became bards *in absentia* at Perran Round in 1970.

In 1969, Gena accompanied Alan to his company's uranium refinery in Ontario, in an area to which Cornish farmers had migrated in the early 19th century. This was evident from place names and surnames such as the villages of Camborne and Morrish, Rosevear Street and Penryn Park and her husband's colleagues called Trenouth. Alan and Gena lived in Trefusis Street.

In 1973, the couple moved to Vancouver when Alan accepted a post with a mine processing plant Design Company. Whilst there, Gena obtained a qualification in child care before she returned to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1976 when Alan accepted a position at a new northern uranium mine. Gena used her qualification in child care in Saskatoon to organise and operate a play school for about ten years. She also served as the secretary of the Saskatoon boys bagpipe band, secretary/treasurer of the local recreation association and as a United Church of Canada Sunday School teacher and youth club leader.

When her children had grown up, she enrolled in the modern languages department of the University of Saskatchewan and completed two years of the degree course. In 1987, and before she was able to complete her degree in modern languages, it became necessary to move back to Vancouver when Alan accepted a position with a gold mining company. Alan was frequently away on business and Gena had the opportunity to help Mary Brunst (*Cannas Kernow*) and Royston Brunst (*Scoler Rosyer*) organise the Vancouver Cornish Association, a group under the leadership of Carole Roberts, who was initiated as *Myrgh Tavernor* at Newquay, Cornwall in 2018.

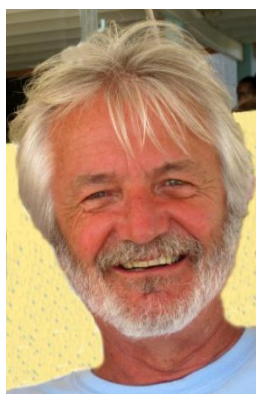
In the early 1990s, Gena and Alan returned to Saskatchewan when Alan was offered employment in a group which was permitting and constructing another uranium mine. They were both active in various Scottish groups and, whilst there, Gena began to learn to play the Scottish Celtic harp, the clarsach. The mine construction was finished in 1997 and the couple moved to northern British Columbia where Alan worked at a molybdenum mine for the last nine years of his career.

Gena's employment opportunities were limited so she became the District Commissioner for the Girl Guides of Canada and she spent the rest of her time training and enjoying their two Border collie dogs and learning to make Honiton and Portuguese bobbin lace.

In 2007, Gena and Alan moved to their present home on Pender Island, British Columbia where they finally settled. As Gena says, it was always the lot of a Cornish miner's wife to follow her migrant miner husband!

The couple have always balanced their interests in Cornish and Scottish culture and they have attended Cornish gatherings and bardic ceremonies in Michigan's Upper Peninsula and Ely, Minnesota. At Ely, they officiated at the Minnesota bardic ceremony. To give time to her Scottish roots, Gena and Alan both play instruments and sing in a Scottish ceilidh band on Pender Island. Alan plays the Scottish small pipes (a relative of the great highland bagpipe) and Gena plays the harp. They regularly sing in Gaelic and occasionally in Cornish.

Richard Damian Nance (b. 1951) **Karrek (Rock), Newquay, 2018**



Damian was born at The Old Bakehouse in "Downalong" St. Ives, Cornwall in 1951 and raised at The Count House in nearby Carbis Bay. He is the son of the woodworker, model-maker and craftsman, Richard (Dicon) William Morton Nance (*Creftor Porthya*) and Edith Eleanor Nance (née Leach), who trained in modern dance. With his brother Jonny (*Gwythor Scathow*), Damian is Cornwall's first third-generation bard, being the grandson of Robert Morton Nance (*Mordon*), Annie Maud Nance (*Delen Derow*) and Bernard Leach (*Resor an Nor*). Damian is currently a Distinguished Professor Emeritus at Ohio University.

He lives on the Long Island Sound in Lordship, Connecticut, USA where he enjoys life with his wife, Caroline Temple, and a community of friends. He has three children, André, a corporate lawyer in Manhattan, Sarah, a hospital administrator in Columbus, Ohio and Christopher, an academic economist in Barcelona. He also has a granddaughter, Hannah Nance, and two grandsons, Thomas Nance and Owen Fuls.

Growing up in Cornwall, once the metal mining centre of the world, Damian became fascinated with rocks and minerals and quickly developed his father's interest in old mines. At the Humphry Davy grammar school in Penzance, he fell under the spell of Bob Quixley, a truly exceptional teacher whose enthusiasm for geology and the blackboard artwork he crafted to convey it were addictive. From that point on, Damian's lifelong passion for geology and mining history was set. He received a BSc (Hons) in geology from the University of Leicester in 1972 and went on to complete a PhD in geology at the University of Cambridge. In 1976, he moved to Canada as an assistant professor of geology at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia. He crossed the U.S. border to join Ohio University as an assistant professor in 1980 and, other than taking a position as a senior research geologist with Exxon in Houston, Texas in 1982-83, he remained at Ohio University until his retirement in 2018. He was promoted to associate professor in 1982, earned tenure in 1984, and became a full professor in 1991. Damian was chair of his department from 1995 to 2000 and in 2008 was named as a Distinguished Professor, the highest honour the university can bestow upon its faculty. During this time, he was twice nominated for the university's Outstanding Graduate Faculty Award and twice received his college's Outstanding Teaching Award. He also held visiting research positions at Louisiana State University, Oxford Brookes University, the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and St. Francis Xavier University (as the W.F. James Professor of Pure and Applied Science), and toured Maritime Canada as a distinguished lecturer for the Atlantic Provinces Intercollegiate Council for the Sciences. Although retired, he continues to teach at Ohio University and, in 2018, became a Visiting Fellow at Yale University in Connecticut.

Having been part of a group at the University of Cambridge pioneering the application of plate tectonics to the development of ancient mountain belts, Damian's academic research has focused on "big picture" geology. While he has worked on the use of Gulf Coast salt domes as repositories for nuclear waste, and the Pleistocene glaciation of Mt. Olympus, Greece and its bearing on climate change, his chief interests lie in mountain-building processes, the reconstruction of Earth's past geographies, the causes and effects of its moving continents, and the long-term consequences of their episodic assembly into supercontinents, topics he has studied in the field in Greece, the Appalachians, Europe, Mexico and the U.K. In 1982, Damian co-proposed *The Supercontinent Cycle*, the now-substantiated theory that for the past three billion years Earth history has been punctuated by the episodic assembly and breakup of supercontinents with profound consequences to the planet's geologic, climatic and biological evolution. Professionally, he has published over two hundred papers, has edited and been the author of twenty-one books and maps, and has given over two hundred and thirty presentations at national and international meetings. He is science editor for the journal *Lithosphere*, associate editor for *Gondwana Research* and *Geoscience Frontiers*, past-editor for *GSA Today* and the *International Journal of Earth Sciences*, and past editorial board member for *Geological Magazine*.

Damian's interests go beyond geology, however, to include Cornish mining history and the use of the beam engine in the mining industry during the nineteenth century. He has written three guides to the iconic engine houses of Cornwall and Devon and the mines they served, and has been the author of nearly forty papers on steam power and surviving beam engines in North America, Mexico and the Caribbean that spotlight the pivotal role of Cornish technology in the growth of the Americas. He has also drawn public attention, with a view to its preservation, to the last surviving Cornish pumping engine house in the United States. Erected in 1872 to serve the Lehigh Zinc Company's Ueberroth Mine in eastern Pennsylvania, this well-preserved structure once housed a truly massive beam engine known as "The President". Designed by Cornishman John West to pump at the staggering rate of 15,000 gallons per minute, it was the largest beam engine ever built in the Americas with a cylinder diameter of 110 inches, twin bobs, and a pair of massive 30-foot flywheels each weighing 75 tons. By raising funds and public awareness, the hope is to consolidate the engine house and use it as the centrepiece of an outdoor museum and heritage park that will celebrate the role of the Cornish in America.

Damian was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to Cornish identity in the U.S.A.

Flora O'Hagan (née Toms) (b. 1937)

Myrgh an Vermayl (Daughter of the Vermilion), Looe, 2008

Flora was born to Edwin W. and May (Mary Meenahan) Toms at St. Mary's Hospital in Duluth, Minnesota, USA in 1937.



She grew up in Ely, MN where Edwin served the Ely community as municipal judge for twelve years before going to work as Superintendent of county road maintenance. In her youth, Flora spent much time with her father, benefitting from his broad interests and experiences. Her mother was a nurse in the local hospital, and when Flora started high school she worked summers and after school alongside her mother as a nurse's aide.

After graduating from high school in 1955, Flora attended Ripon College in Ripon, Wisconsin for two years, then transferring to the University of Minnesota in Duluth, graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1960. In college she acquired the nickname of "Tommi".

She married Bruce Gebhardt in 1960 and they had two sons. While teaching, she continued her education, completing a Master of Science at the University of Wisconsin in Madison in 1970. In 1982, she received another BSc degree, in Industrial Technology, from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Her teaching career included teaching at all levels of the public school system from pre-kindergarten through high school, post-high school vocational and technical school and community college and university. She retired from Southern Illinois University in 1993.

In March 1977, she married Robert E. O'Hagan. They lived and worked in Arkansas, California, England, Germany and Illinois. They enjoyed travelling and pursuing their family roots, often travelling to Cornwall and Ireland. After retirement, Flora was very active with the Cornish American Heritage Society (CAHS) and several regional Cornish societies.

In 1996-97, Flora co-ordinated with CAHS in planning a Gathering of Cornish Cousins in her home town of Ely to recognise the presence and work of the Cornish in the mining development there. Working with the Cornish of southern Minnesota, she helped to raise money to purchase microfilm of the old *West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser* papers to deposit those at St. Thomas University in St. Paul, MN. One set of the films is available for borrowing by inter-library loan while a second remains permanently at the university library for use in the Special Collections section. In 1999, she and Jean Ellis (*Kernewes an Keweenaw*) of Calumet, Michigan suggested a Grand Homecoming to Cornwall – resulting in the fantastic *Dehwelans* 2002. Flora served the Cornish American Heritage Society for five years as newsletter editor and two years as president.

In 2008, she was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow for Services to the Cornish Overseas at the annual Gorsedh. Flora took the name *Myrgh an Vermayl* (Daughter of the Vermilion) because she grew up in the Vermilion Iron Range of Minnesota where her Cornish grandfather, Reuben Knight Toms, was a mining captain and fee owners' representative in the pioneer days of mining there. In 2012, she was awarded the *Pewas Map Trevethan* Medallion which is given by the Gorsedh Council for Services to Cornwall by a person living outside Cornwall.

Russell Pearce III (b. 1945)

***Karrek Rudh* (Red Rock), Launceston, 2017**

Russell was barded for promoting Cornish identity in the USA

Susan Veronica Mary Patterson (née Martyn) (b. 1946)

***Tek hy Scryfa* (Fine Writer), Tintagel, 1964**

Please see *Cornish Bards from the Penryn-Falmouth Area*

Glen Ridnour (b. 1940)

***Kren Pilen* (Shake Rag), Newquay, 2018**

Glen and Harriet have been together since 1975 when they merged their two families - his of two sons and a daughter and hers of two daughters - and they now have seven grandchildren. Glen and Harriet have lived in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, USA for thirty-five years. During that time,



they have operated an antiques and picture framing business in various locations which eventually led them to Shake Rag Alley, from which the town of Mineral Point developed. Shake Rag (or Shake Rag Under the Hill as it was first known) is where emigrants from Cornwall originally settled around a cold flowing spring across the valley from the first lead mines and where several original structures, including the oldest schoolhouse in the state of Wisconsin, still remain.

Glen started his adult life as a Methodist minister but eventually moved into social agency administration and community organisation starting in Kansas City, Missouri whilst in graduate school, and later as the Director of the Wesley Centre, a community centre in Great Falls, Montana followed by the post of Director of the Head Start programme, a preschool education programme for disadvantaged children in Madison, Wisconsin. After working as a consultant to Head Start agencies nationwide, Glen accepted a position on the faculty of Kansas University Medical Center in Kansas City, Kansas.

With a desire to return back home to Wisconsin, Glen and Harriet moved in 1983 to Mineral Point, long-known as the “most Cornish town in the USA”. Along with his interest in history and historic preservation, Glen got heavily involved in local history and the Southwest Wisconsin Cornish Society. Continuing in the antiques business eventually led to his importing antiques from England which provided an opportunity for Glen and Harriet to visit England and, often, Cornwall.

Glen has worked with the Mineral Point-Redruth Twinning project since its inception in 1994 and he has taken the helm of Southwest Wisconsin Cornish Society and Cornish Festivals. He was instrumental in persuading the City of Mineral Point to name a downtown pocket park “Cornish Heritage Park”. Glen was also instrumental in starting the Mineral Point-Redruth Student Exchange in 1999. During the twenty-plus years of its existence, over one hundred Mineral Point students have been introduced to Cornwall through exchange visits to local families’ homes in Redruth, with a similar number of students visiting Mineral Point from Redruth School.

Glen was named an “Honorary Cornishman” by the Southwest Wisconsin Cornish Society in 1998 and, as he says, to make it all perfect he discovered in 2016 that he really is of Cornish descent.

Moved and humbled by his invitation to become a bard of Gorsedh Kernow, Glen chose *Shake Rag* as his bardic name.

Carole Joy Roberts (née Wilkinson) (b. 1943) ***Myrgh Tavernor (Innkeeper’s Daughter), Newquay, 2018***



Carole was born in Basset Street Nursing Home in Camborne, Cornwall in 1943 to Joan and Charles Wilkinson after her parents moved to Cornwall from Norfolk in 1942 along with their daughter, Anne. Charles was a dental mechanic who had been practising with a dentist friend in Norwich before they moved their practice to Camborne.

In 1951, Charles sold the practice and bought the “Pheasant Inn” in St. Newlyn East which he and Joan ran for three years. In 1954, they sold the business and the family moved back to Camborne where Charles and Joan took over the “Plough Inn”. Carole resided there until her marriage in 1967.

At the age of five, Carole attended Miss Blight's Preparatory School in Basset Street until her family moved to St. Newlyn East where she became a pupil at the local primary school. Moving back to Camborne at the age of eleven, Carole attended Camborne Grammar School.

Carole has four sisters (she is the second eldest), eleven nieces and nephews and twenty-one great nieces and nephews, all of whom have connections with Cornwall.

On leaving Camborne Grammar School in 1960, Carole joined South Western Electricity Board's Accounting Department and, whilst there, she attended Cornwall Technical College on day release taking the Ordinary National Certificate in Business Studies. In 1963, Carole went to France as an *au pair* for six months to improve the French she had learned at school and to enjoy travel. On return, she joined Cornwall County Council working in its Planning Department at County Hall in Truro.

In 1967, Carole married Preston Roberts from St. Austell, a Camborne School of Mines graduate and a very proud Cornishman who worked for English Clays Lovering Pochin & Co. Ltd., the renowned china clay producing company. In December that year, the couple were sent to the USA where Preston worked at Anglo American Clays Corp. in Georgia. In late 1969, Preston and Carole were transferred to India to work at English Indian China Clays Ltd., Trivandrum, Kerala. Preston returned to the E.C.L.P. main office in St. Austell in 1971 for a short while before he and Carole left for Nigeria where Preston took up the position as the manager of a tin and wolfram mine in 1972. They lived on the Benue Plateau near Keffi between Jos and Kaduna. In 1973, the mine was bought out and Carole and Preston returned to Cornwall where they had their roots and their house in St. Austell.

In 1974, Carole and Preston went to Montreal, Canada where Preston took up a consulting position with Montreal Engineering. In 1975, the company transferred them to Calgary, Alberta with further moves to Toronto, Ontario in 1978 and Vancouver, British Columbia in 1981.

Whilst in Calgary, Carole joined the Bank of Montreal and continued to work for it when she and her husband were transferred to Toronto and Vancouver, working mainly for the Commercial and Corporate Banking Departments. She obtained accounting certificates, passed the Securities Course and other bank-related courses and retired from the bank in 2008.

Whilst living in Vancouver, Carole and Preston were introduced to two Cornish bards who invited them to join the Vancouver Cornish Association which meets about four times a year. Preston became the treasurer and held the position until he died in 1998 when Carole took over that role. In 2009, the president resigned and moved to Ontario and Carole was elected president.

Her interests are the Vancouver Cornish Association, hiking, snow-shoeing, golf, chess, reading and travel, which includes frequent visits to Cornwall.

Carole was initiated as a bard of Gorsedh Kernow in 2018 for Services to Cornish Identity in Canada.

Ronan Tremel (b. 1942)

Mab Kawan (Son of Kawan), Torpoint, 2014

Ronan Tremel (Ronan Dremael) was born into a Breton-speaking family in 1942. At that time, everyone spoke the Celtic language in the village of Kawan (Cavan), Brittany. When his family emigrated to the Paris region after WWII, he learnt French there, but in the French school he felt



himself a stranger. When the schoolmasters asked the foreigners to stand up, Ronan did not understand then that he was considered as a little French child.

At 15 years of age, he discovered by mere chance a little article written in Breton in the newspaper *Ouest-France* which affected him greatly. He was very proud to realise that his mother tongue was a real language as well as French, English and Spanish studied in school. After that, his parents agreed to stop speaking French with him and Breton again became the family's language. Ronan then started correspondence courses to learn to read and write Breton.

Afterwards his interest grew for other Celtic countries and their struggles for national freedom. He studied Welsh and other languages such as Basque, Italian and Polish.

In 1969, Ronan began teaching Breton in a Parisian prison to members of the Breton Liberation Front. In 1974, he was asked to initiate Breton classes at the University of Paris VIII to an increasing number of students. A few years later, he created, together with the Amerindian, Abdon Yaranga who was a teacher of Quechua, the Department of Oppressed and Minorized Languages with teachers of Basque, Catalan, Occitan, Berber, Tamil, Aymara and Nahuatl. He set up many intensive courses of Breton there in Paris, and also in Brussels, Lille and Orleans.

In 1976, the Paris Academy asked him to teach Breton in a French college. After a few years, he created a Breton language teachers' association and the numbers of pupils increased greatly in ten colleges. The French Educational Ministry created obstacles to the progress of the Breton language in education and forbade him to teach many times each year, so he used to teach on the street at Montparnasse Station as a protest at the beginning of each school year. In 1987, the pressure growing worse, he complained in a speech to Unesco (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in Paris. He then sent a report to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, arguing that the French State did not respect the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights. UNO (the United Nations Organization) in New York took up the case with the French Government.

For many years, Ronan was 'recognised' by the Paris Academy as a teacher of Armenian instead of Breton. A few years later, he decided to learn Armenian.

In 1989, he left Paris to come back to Brittany where he continued to teach Breton and organised a linguistic research among the elder native speakers.

In 2007, he met Dr. Ken George (*Profus an Mortyd*) during the International Celtic Congress in Penryn, Cornwall and the idea was born to set up courses in Brittany for Breton-speaking beginners learning Cornish. The method *Holyewgh an Lergh* (Cornish This Way) was translated into Breton, the sister language of Cornish, and teachers of *Kesva an Taves Kernewek* (the Cornish Language Board) helped launch the courses. Today, Ronan teaches to a small group in Callac, Central Brittany.

In 2014, he was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow taking the name *Mab Kawan* with the intention of supporting Cornish culture and the national language, *Kernewek*.

James Richard Wearne (b.1950)

Canor Gwanethyr (Singer of the Prairie), Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, 2002



Jim Wearne is descended from a line of Wearnes born near Wendron in Cornwall. His great-great grandfather, Daniel Wearne, was a tin streamer, miner, and farm labourer and his great-grandfather, Daniel John Wearne, was also a miner and farm labourer. Both emigrated to the USA. Jim's grandfather, Rev. Richard Wearne, was born in Ishpeming, Michigan. Jim was born in 1950 in St. Louis, Missouri, to Robert and Margaret Wearne.

Jim's family moved to the Chicago area in 1951 and he attended the local primary and High Schools before graduating from Southern Illinois University in 1972 with a Degree in Theatre.

He married in 1975 and he has two daughters, Elisabeth Fisher and Catherine Wearne-Soto. Elisabeth and her husband have, as Jim says, given him two grandchildren, Emmett and Sophie.

After graduating, Jim toured throughout the USA as a stagehand with musicals, such as *My Fair Lady* and "legit" shows like *California Suite*, until the birth of his daughters. He worked at various jobs for a few decades before becoming a computer software instructor in 1998, an occupation from which he retired in 2016.

As Jim was growing up, he became interested in his Cornish ancestry, especially after his grandfather had explained to him that his family was English and Jim was of English extraction. As the Cornish immigrants of his grandfathers' era had been indoctrinated back home that Cornwall was part of England, Jim says it was a lot easier in the USA to say that one was English than to explain over and over again what Cornish meant.

Until he was in his early thirties, Jim did not realise that he was Cornish and not English and this opened a new vista of ethnic identification to him, particularly when he discovered the Cornish have their own country. He decided thereupon to discover and celebrate his Cornish roots. Having been toying with being a folksinger for many years but not having found a type of music that he felt he could sing with any integrity (he could sing railroad songs but had never worked on the railways), Jim set about finding and learning Cornish songs. Discovering no resources in the USA, he made many trips to Cornwall in search of material. Gradually he found songs and wrote more based on his experiences both in Cornwall and in the USA.

Jim's efforts to educate the American public on Cornish matters led to his being made a bard for Services to Cornish Music in America.

Jim plans more trips to Cornwall where he has made many friends, especially among those who continue to work for Cornish rights and nationhood, and to carry on at home his mission to promote and encourage the Cornish.

Catherine Hawke Whitford (née Hawke) (b. 1929)

Gwerthores Trehok (Saleswoman of Trehawke), Camelford, 2012

Catherine's grandfather and his first wife, Robert and Margaret Venning Hawke, were married in 1872 at St. Mary Magdalene Church, Launceston, Cornwall before they sailed to the USA.



Catherine was born in 1929 to William Nicholas Hawke and Nina Buckingham Hawke of Linden, Wisconsin, Iowa at the local hospital in Dodgeville. William had been a fireman on the railroad but was now a farmer and Nina had been a secretary before their marriage. Catherine's only sibling, her older sister Maxine Hawke Heyl, traced the Hawke family lineage back to 1029 and they are listed in the Domesday survey as living at Trehawke Barton, Liskeard, a house still lived in today.

Catherine grew up in a wonderful farm environment and attended the local rural grade school and then high school, graduating 2nd in her class. After a semester in college, she worked in the accounting profession which became her life's work. Her first husband passed away as a result of injuries inflicted in World War II when their daughter was only five weeks old. Catherine later remarried and for 25 years enjoyed being a homemaker and an accountant. Five years after the passing of her second husband she married a family friend and was granted five lovely years with him before he died.

Having been very active in the communities of Mineral Point and Linden and her Trinity Episcopal Church, Catherine has served as a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, a board member of Southwest Wisconsin Cornish Society, a member of Trinity Ladies Guild and Eucharist Minister and Lector. She has been a part-time pinch hitter pipe organist for her church and enjoyed playing jazz and boogie. She has held the positions of treasurer of Linden High School Reunion and of Linden Historical Society and, for 25 years, is Charter member Linden American Legion Auxiliary and grand dame leader of the Annual Hawke Family Reunion which dates back to 1925. Catherine has also served on many civic committees over the years and she donated a small public park to the city of Mineral Point.

Catherine was an artist, preferring to work in oils, and she has designed several tee shirts and a commemorative ornament which is sold exclusively at The Mineral Point Collection. She writes poetry, she likes to cook Cornish food and loves spending time with her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren whenever possible. Her current interest is in running the gift shop, The Mineral Point Collection LLC, within which is her own shop, the "Cornish Corner", where all items come directly from Cornwall. She stocks foods (which include her own especially-named "Cornish Blend Tea", blended and named just for Catherine), jewellery, textiles, books and dishes.

Catherine was made a bard of Gorsedh Kernow at Camelford for Services to Cornwall in the USA, pleasingly for her as it was relatively near to where her grandparents were married.

Ruediger Wohlers (b. 1962)

Koweth Keow (Friend of the Hedges), St. Keverne, 2016

Ruediger was born in 1962 in Oldenburg, Northern Germany to Jutta (1940-1984) and Dieter Wohlers (born in 1940). He grew up in Oldenburg, a town forty kilometres from the North Sea having a population of 160,000 people at the present time. Ruediger has a sister, Sabine.

From late childhood, Ruediger lived his dream - fighting and working for wildlife. It started in his home town but soon he expanded his interest in conservation of species and habitats to the region and, finally, internationally. At the age of fifteen, he created his first school group for conservation, building nest-boxes, planting hedgerows and fighting against bird trapping in southern Europe. From the very beginning many followers and supporters made this voluntary work a success.



Ruediger became secretary of an environmentalists group at the age of seventeen, one of the youngest ever to carry out this work. From 1990, after his national service (1983-1984) and several years as an independent writer of calendar books on wildlife gardening etc., he got what he considered was a breathtaking job offer - to open the office of the newly founded European Natural Heritage Fund (ENHF) EuroNatur in Brussels - as a lobbyist for nature and for wildlife.

In 1993, after interesting but exhausting years, Ruediger wanted to return to his home region, so the first regional headquarters of Naturschutzbund Deutschland (NABU), a non-government organisation dedicated to conservation, was created. From there on, as Regional Director, he developed NABU in the region and went on to new schemes in membership and volunteers' recruitment. From 680 members in five local groups, NABU grew over twenty-four years in the region of Oldenburg to more than ten thousand members and thirty-two local groups today.

In 1995, Ruediger and his then fiancée, Heike Neunaber, visited Cornwall for the first time and fell in love with its wildlife, people, history, gardens and myths. From then on, they came every year whenever they had spare time, started the twinning with Cornwall Wildlife Trust which was signed in 1998, made presentations which were entitled *Cornish Nights* all over Germany for tens of thousands of people in all the German speaking countries and also guided travel groups to Cornwall. A series of books for children was also written, including *Dexter, der Dachs aus Cornwall* (Dexter, the Badger from Cornwall) and *Neues von Dexter* (News from Dexter).

Ruediger was barded in 2016 for his promotion of Cornwall for many years and for his work in conservation.

Jürgen Zeidler (b. 1956)

***Mab an Dherowek* (Son of the Oak Grove), Perran Round, Perranzabuloe, 1985**

Jürgen was born in Fürth, Bavaria, Germany. He attended elementary school and Hans-Sachs-Gymnasium, Nuremberg and, after graduating in mathematics and natural science followed by basic military service; he studied Egyptology, Latin and Greek philology at the University of Würzburg and, additionally, History of Religion and Ancient Near-Eastern Studies at the University of Tübingen.



Jürgen's interest in all things Celtic was aroused when he was a young man aged about sixteen years. In English classes, it was the strange spelling of occasional Welsh and Irish names which attracted his attention. He came to realise that Celtic languages were once widely spoken in Europe and thus also in the area of his hometown, Nuremberg. For a better understanding, he joined the department of prehistory in the Society of Natural History (Naturhistorische Gesellschaft) where he learnt much about the La Tène culture (the term used by archaeologists for the later period of the culture and art of the ancient Celts), participated in local excavations and museum activities, and made some lasting friends. That was during the 1970s, a decade

which was also the time of the Celtic music revival when bands from all quarters appeared on stage in pubs and concert halls. Jürgen was most impressed by the Celtic singer and musician Alan Stivell, and by the Celtic bands *An Triskell* and *Clannad*, all of which had an enduring effect on him.

After leaving school, he was an avid reader of Arthurian romances and he began to learn some basics of Irish and Welsh. There was no opportunity then to choose Celtic Studies as a main subject at a German University, but Jürgen kept an eye on the matter all the time whilst attending lectures in Classics, Egyptology and Near-Eastern Studies as an academic discipline. Fortunately, the courses left some room for choice of further study and, in the early 1980s, he found an advertisement for a correspondence course in Cornish called *Kernewek dre Lyther* (Cornish by Post). Having been completely ignorant of the language of Cornwall, he decided to take part in the course and found its creator, Ray Edwards (*Map Mercya*), the most understanding, helpful and inspiring tutor one could wish for. Between 1983 and 1985, Ray guided him through his course and, more than that, he encouraged and commented on some of Jürgen's early poems and translations into Cornish.

In 1984, Jürgen submitted a one-act dramatic play in the verse competition of Gorsedh Kernow as an entry under the rules of Middle Cornish metrics. Its title was *Olwen* and it won first place and the Mordon Caradar Rose Bowl. In the following year, Jürgen passed the final examination in Cornish and was made a bard on 7th September, 1985 at Perranzabuloe. He took the bardic name *Mab an Dherowek* (Son of the Oak Grove) as an allusion to the ancient Hercynian Forest of central Europe. This was during his first trip to Cornwall where, he says, he will never forget all the charming people he met and the kind reception he experienced.

During the 1980s, Jürgen translated a number of poems and ballads into Cornish from a range of languages including Welsh, French, English and German, in particular pieces from the Llywarch Hen cycle such as *Pen a borthaf* (I carry a head) and a few *lais* of Marie de France, e.g. *Kan Gwydhvosen* (The Honeysuckle, *Chievrefoil*). Some of these poems appeared in *An Gannas* such as *Profusans Gwenlan* (Gwenc'hlan's Prophecy, No. 89, May 1984, p.5), *Dyskybel an Hus* (Student of Magic, No.94, October 1984, p.9) and *Galargan Owen ab Uryen* (Elegy for Owen ab Uryen, No.149, May 1989, p.7). In 1989, Jürgen was awarded the Mordon Caradar Rose Bowl again with a poem called *Bys yn Tardh an Djedh* (Until Daybreak). A story for advanced children, translated from German, *My, an Kowr* (Me, the Giant, originally by D. Inkiow), with illustrations by Ute Schmidt, was printed by *Kernewek dre Lyther* in 1996.

Unfortunately, little of this work has ever been published because the ideas of Cornish phonetics and hence the orthography were in a state of permanent change at that time. Unified Cornish gave way to *Kernewek Kemmyn* in 1986, which, in turn, was eventually superseded by the Standard Written Form in 2008 (slightly modified as late as 2013). Since all these changes affected sound patterns and rhyme schemes, the poems had to be revised over and over again. Due to the uncertainties of the spelling and an increasing pressure of time when he wrote his master and PhD theses, many texts had to be left unfinished. These include about one hundred pages of a translation of Thomas Tryon's bestselling *Harvest Home* which was written in 1973 and filmed in 1978.

At the end of the 1980s, Jürgen was appointed research assistant at Trier University in Germany and his tasks left little time for Celtic studies for some years. In 1996, he met Prof. Reinhard Stempel, who put Jürgen's knowledge of Indo-European on a sound footing and his wife, Prof. Patrizia de Bernardo Stempel, who tutored some of Jürgen's early work in the field of Celtic linguistics. From 1999, he attended Celtic conferences on a regular basis and in 2005 he started giving lectures on all aspects of Celtic cultures. In 2006, Forum Celtic Studies was founded at the University of Trier by lecturers and students of different disciplines. Subsequent international activities resulted, inter alia, in an appointment as honorary member of the Société Belge d'Études Celtiques. One of the highlights of Forum activities so far was the realisation of the First European Symposium in Celtic Studies in 2013.

After a long interval of conducting Celtic studies outside Cornish, Jürgen has a growing desire to return to his old field of Cornish interest, inspired by the reading of poems, both contemporary and in traditional metre, and by listening to folk songs and compositions such as *Medhel an Gwyns* (Soft is the Wind) in the new Poldark TV series.

Further Reading

Gorsedh Kernow has published or sponsored the publication of the following titles, which are available from Jerry Rogers - Treasurer, 17 Chiltern Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire, GU47 8NB
E mail: jerryrogers@sgrconsultancy.co.uk

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Cornish Bards of the St Just in Penwith Area*, Gorsedh Kernow 2019

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Cornish Bards of the Newquay Area*, Gorsedh Kernow, 2018

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Cornish Bards of the Launceston Area*, Gorsedh Kernow, 2017

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Sryfer, Robert Victor Walling 1895-1976. Bard and Journalist*, Ann Trevenen Jenkin and Stephen Gadd, 2016

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Cornish Bards of Australia and New Zealand*, Gorsedh Kernow, 2016

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Cornish Bards of St Austell and the China Clay Area*, Gorsedh Kernow, September 2015

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Gorsedh Kernow returns to Carwynnen*, Gorsedh Kernow, June 2015

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Cornish Bards of the Tamar Valley*, Gorsedh Kernow, 2014

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Cornish Bards of the Penryn-Falmouth Area*, Gorsedh Kernow, 2013

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Cornish Bards of the North Cornwall Area*, Gorsedh Kernow, 2012

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Cornish Bards of the Helston Area*, Gorsedh Kernow, 2011

Gorsedh Kernow Publications Committee, *Cornish Bards of the St Ives Area*, Gorsedh Kernow, 2010

John Chirgwin Jenkin (comp), *Berdh Gorsedh Kernow/Bards of the Gorsedh of Cornwall, 1928 – 2009*, Gorsedh Kernow, 2009

Rod Lyon, *Gorsedh Kernow: The Cornish Gorsedh, what it is and what it does*, Gorsedh Kernow, 2008

Peter W Thomas and Derek R Williams (eds), *Setting Cornwall on its Feet: Robert Morton Nance, 1873 – 1959*, Francis Boutle, 2007

Derek R Williams (ed), *Henry and Katherine Jenner: A Celebration of Cornwall's Culture, Language and Identity*, Francis Boutle, 2004

For further details, visit www.gorsedhkernow.org.uk

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Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the text and to contact copyright holders of photographs. Gorsedh Kernow would be pleased to correct any errors and to receive any further information about any Cornish bards. Please contact Mark Dungey, 10 Rame Croft, Rame Cross, Penryn, TR10 9NB. Tel: 01209 860970
Email: archives@gorsedhkernow.org.uk



Real del Monte in the Mexican state of Hidalgo where 130 Cornish Miners solved the problem of getting the local silver mines working again by using their beam engine pumping machines