



# Anglo-Celtic Roots

---

Quarterly Chronicle

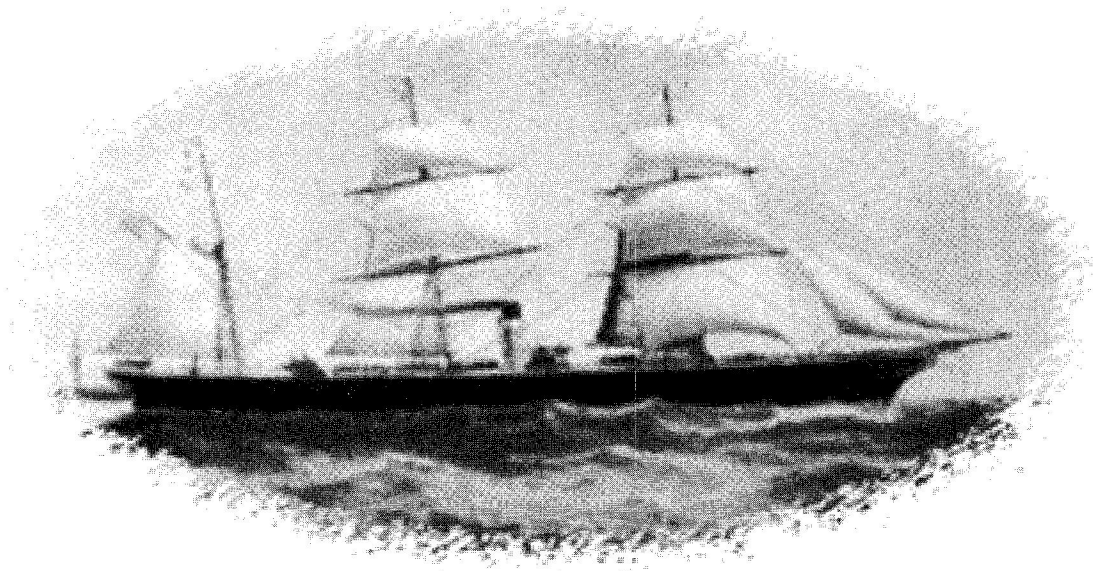
Volume 12, Number 2

Summer 2006

---

## IN THIS ISSUE

- *Lee Blackadar: Searching for his Story—Ruth Kirk*
- *The Middlemore Project: Part VII—Patricia Roberts-Pichette*
- *A Special Squadron—Betty Warburton*
- *Florence Field: Home Child—Dulcie I. McClure*
- *An Introduction to English Manorial Records—Jane E. MacNamara*



British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa  
 Founded and Incorporated in 1994 • Telephone 613-234-2520 (Recording Device)  
 Mailing Address: BIFHSGO, PO BOX 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7 CANADA  
 E-mail: [queries@bifhsgo.ca](mailto:queries@bifhsgo.ca)  
 Charitable Registration No. 89227 4044 RR0001  
 Web Homepage: [www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca)

### BIFHSGO Board of Directors—2004–2005

President	John D. Reid	..... 613 736-0544
First Vice-President (Recording Secretary)	Willis Burwell	..... 613 727-0447
Second Vice-President (Membership)	Douglas N. Hoddinott	..... 613 828-0744
Director (Communications)	Chris MacPhail	..... 613 733-1191
Director (Publicity)	Christine Jackson	..... 613 729-8021
Treasurer	Thomas Rimmer	..... 613 591-5538
Director (Research and Projects)	Patricia Roberts-Pichette	..... 613 241-9341
Director at large	Glenn Wright	..... 613 521-2929
Past President	Gerry Glavin	..... 613 839-5437
Director (Programs)	vacant	

### The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally-incorporated society, and a Registered Charity (Reg. No. 89227 4044 RR0001). The purpose of BIFHSGO is to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

The objectives of the Society are: to preserve, research and disseminate Canadian and British Isles family and social history for the benefit of current and future generations; and to promote genealogical research through a program of public education that teaches people how to do research and how to preserve their findings in a readily accessible form.

The activities of the Society are to: publish and disseminate genealogical research findings, as well as information on research resources and techniques; hold public meetings on family history; maintain readily accessible reference facilities; encourage volunteer participation in family history and genealogical research activities; and participate in the activities of related organizations.

Membership in the Society shall be available to persons interested in furthering the objects of the Society and shall consist of anyone who submits an application for admission as a member accompanied by payment of the applicable fees or dues. The 2006 calendar year fees for Membership are: \$35 Individual; \$45 Family; \$30 Institutional.

Membership benefits include: the year's four Issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten family history programs, each of two hours' duration; up to six free queries a year; friendly advice from other members; participation in a special interest group that may be formed.

### Associate Directors—2005–2006

Function	Name	Associate to:
Editor <i>Anglo-Celtic Roots</i>	Irene Kellow Ip	Director (Communications)
Webmaster	Doug Hughes	Director (Communications)
Publication Sales	Brian Chamberlain	Treasurer
Librarian	Betty Warburton	Director (Education)
Projects	Vacant	Director (Research & Projects)
Conference 2006 Program	John Hay	President
Local Arrangements	Brian Glenn	President

### Auditor

Linda Gloss

### *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Volume 12, Number 2, Summer 2006, ISSN 1201-3072

Published four times a year in March, June, September and December by the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, and sent free to Members.

Indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI). Irene Kellow Ip, Editor, Bob Johnston, Layout, Bert Hayward, Photographer.  
 Proofreaders: Trevor Butlin, Dorothy Hepworth, Mary Holder, Anita Nevins, Don Ross, Ted Smale, Ernest Wiltshire, Ken Wood

Canadian Publication Mail Sales Product Agreement No. 40015222

Permission to reprint for non-profit use is granted to organizations and individuals, unless otherwise stated, provided the original source is credited.  
 Articles accompanied by the copyright symbol (©) may not be reprinted or copied without the written permission of the author.

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers.  
 Commercial interests in this publication are not necessarily endorsed by BIFHSGO or its Officers.

We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the editor to adjust. Preferably, articles should be submitted on both paper and MS-Windows compatible media, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7.

Contributors of articles are asked to include a brief biographical sketch of up to 10 lines, and a passport type and size photograph. They will be invited to certify that permission to reproduce any previously copyrighted material has been acquired. Authors are encouraged to provide permission for non-profit reproduction of their articles.

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interest of readers, and to edit for length and content. Please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) if you wish a reply or return of material or, for out-of-country contributors, equivalent International Reply Coupons if you wish a reply or return of material.



# Anglo-Celtic Roots

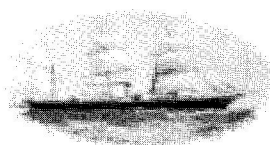
Summer Issue 2006

Volume 12, Number 2



## Contents

COLUMNS:.....	ii	
★ The President's Column		
★ Notes From the Editor's Desk		
BIFHSGO SATURDAY MEETING REPORTS		
Lee Blackadar: Searching for his Story— <i>Ruth Kirk</i> .....	29	
FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH		
The Middlemore Project: Part VII: Guthrie Home, London, Ontario— <i>Patricia Roberts-Pichette</i> .....	34	
A Special Squadron— <i>Betty Warburton</i> .....	42	
Florence Field: Home Child— <i>Dulcie I. McClure</i> .....	49	
FROM THE 2005 CONFERENCE		
According to the Custom of the Manor: An Introduction to English Manorial Records— <i>Jane E. MacNamara</i> ..	51	
The Canada Company— <i>Robert Lee</i> .....	54	
FAMILY HISTORY—TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES		
The Bookworm— <i>Betty Warburton</i> .....	56	
The Printed Page— <i>Gordon D. Taylor</i> .....	56	
BIFHSGO NEWS		
Notice of 2006 BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting.....	57	
Minutes of the BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting— <i>Willis Burwell</i> .....	58	
BIFHSGO at the Ottawa Regional Historical Fair— <i>Irene Kellow Ip</i> .....	60	
Batters Up!— <i>Susan Shenstone</i> .....	61	
12th Annual Fall Conference—Celebrate Your Anglo-Celtic Roots .....	62	
BIFHSGO LISTINGS .....		63
★ Members' Surname Search— <i>Ernest M. Wiltshire</i>	★ New Members— <i>Doug Hoddinott</i>	



The *HIBERNIAN* was built by Wm. Denny & Bros, Dumbarton, Scotland in 1860 for the Montreal Ocean SS Co., which in 1897 became the Allan Line. She was a 1,888 gross ton ship, length 280ft x beam 37.7ft, clipper stem, one funnel, three masts (rigged for sail), iron construction, single screw and a speed of 11 knots. Launched on 11 January 1861, she sailed on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to Quebec on 23 May 1861 arriving on 5 June with 39 cabin and 218 steerage passengers. A second voyage from 4 to 16 July 1861 brought 46 cabin and 122 steerage passengers. The *Hibernian* continued to bring British emigrants to Canada until 1884 when her destination was changed to Boston and Philadelphia. In 1901 she was scrapped in Germany. Image courtesy of *TheShipsList*®™

### ***The President's Column***

As family historians we are interested in people. Perhaps you've wondered about the people who make up our Society. Here is a summary drawn from information kept by Doug Hoddinott and Mark Lloyd in the Society membership database. Adding new names as the number of members grows keeps Doug and Mark busy. As of April your Society had 10 per cent more members than at the same time last year.

Where do members live? As indicated by its name, the Society has a local focus but also a few international members: one in Australia, three in England and one each in Scotland and Ireland. Most of these are institutions. There are 13 members in the USA, half individual and half institutions and as far apart as California and Maine. Within Canada there are eight each in British Columbia and Alberta, one in Saskatchewan, two in Manitoba, 18 in Quebec and six in Nova Scotia. The other provinces and territories strike out.

Most of the Ontario members live inside the K0A postal code that surrounds Ottawa. K1V and K2G, on either side of the Rideau River in the south urban area, have most members—25 each. In terms of members per capita, postal code K1M (New Edinburgh and Rockcliffe) is the top rated, closely followed by K2A (Westboro'), then K1H (Ottawa South). All three have slightly more than one member per thousand of population. There remains plenty of scope for growth just within Ottawa.

Fern Small, member number one, counts herself among 33 of the first 100 members still active. Of the next 100 we retain 40, but only 29 of the following hundred. The retention rate climbs for later joiners.

Members' first names range from Alexander to Zita and last names from Abson to Young. We don't keep track of ages but I am sure that our most senior member is Elizabeth Stuart. We hope to be able to celebrate her hundredth birthday in July next year—if the date in the 1911 Census is accurate.

Whatever your residence, name, membership number or age, we value your membership and look forward to providing you with another interesting program after the summer.

***John D. Reid***

### ***Notes From the Editor's Desk***

About six months ago, Patricia Roberts-Pichette forwarded to me an e-mail from a resident of British Columbia, who had been researching the origins of her mother-in-law. Patricia was involved because the relative, Florence Field, had been a "home child." Although she was a Union child and not taken into the Middlemore home in Birmingham, she had travelled with a party of Middlemore children, been taken to Guthrie Home and treated in Canada as though she were a Middlemore child. The possibility of publishing the story of a child who had been so closely linked to the Middlemore Homes was too good to pass up and, after a series of exchanges—via Patricia—with Dulcie McClure, I was able to include the story of Florence Field in this issue along with Patricia's concluding account of Guthrie Home; serendipitous timing.

Another article with a long gestation period is Betty Warburton's account of her husband's service during World War II. The historical setting of this story is more recent than what is most often the case and may inspire other members to write up family stories that have taken place in their own lifetimes.

I am also pleased to include an article by Ruth Kirk based on her Great Moments in Genealogy presentation to BIFHSGO last December. Sometimes, there is an easy transmission from presentation to article but, in Ruth's case, she had so much extra material that she needed to sit down and write her article from scratch. After doing the work for a presentation at a meeting, it is not an attractive proposition to do a lot of extra work in order to have it published in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. I think, however, that when you read Ruth's article, you will agree that it was well worth the effort. I hope that Ruth will be an inspiration to future Great Moments presenters.

Many of you will be incorporating some genealogical research in your travels this summer. If you are embarking on such a trip, I invite you to consider telling other members about your surprises and disappointments in the pages of future issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

***Irene Kellow Ip***

## BIFHSGO SATURDAY MEETING REPORTS

Lee Blackadar: Searching For His Story<sup>©</sup>

BY RUTH KIRK

*This article is based on a presentation made at the Society's 12 December 2005 meeting as part of the Great Moments in Genealogy program.*

The name of Lee Blackadar first entered my consciousness four years ago when I came across his name in a family genealogy. Lee was a gunner in the Canadian Field Artillery in World War I and died, age 28, in the Battle of the Somme.



I remember Lee's mother, my "aunt" Mattie Blackadar, in the early 1950s in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Two of her three sons and her husband had died. At that time, I had no idea of the sadness she had experienced in her life; today, I recognize her sadness, her unsung heroism and the great sacrifices she made for her country.

Ensuing Remembrance Day ceremonies and the increasing publicity surrounding war veterans and casualties heightened my initial interest.

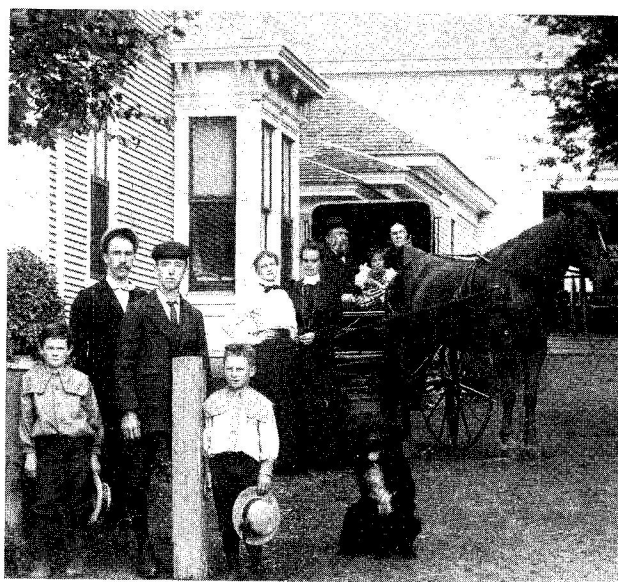
At first, I was motivated primarily by curiosity about the life of this family member—my mother's cousin. I knew little about Lee—only the most basic genealogical data, his ancestors and family, that he was unmarried and the bare facts of his death.

Later, my interest grew as I felt sad that Lee had died in the Great War and, as far as I knew, no one remembered him. I later found that he was officially remembered in many places and that his niece, Edith Mary Lee Blackadar, known as Mary Lee, was named after him.

As time went on, my initial motivation expanded to encompass a wish to honour his memory.

Early in my research, I discovered that there is a daily page-turning ceremony of the *Books of Remembrance* in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower in Ottawa. These books commemorate the men and women of Canada who have died in war.

Every year on February 13, the *World War I Book of Remembrance* is turned to Page 55, where the name of Lee Blackadar appears. In 2004, a Blackadar cousin and I attended this brief and impressive ceremony and we saw the name of Gunner Lee Blackadar of the 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery.



**Figure 1: Lee Blackadar (front left) with his family ca. 1898.**

I have an old photograph showing Lee as a child with his family (Figure 1). But, other than one letter with a reference to him, there are no relevant documents or mementos in my family papers. Through the Blackadar family genealogy, I was able to find and contact Lee's great niece only to find that she too has no documents. I had exhausted the family sources of information. That was a challenge, the first of many in my search for the life story of Gunner Lee Blackadar. However, there were not only challenges but also many rewards in my quest.

### Lee's family

The obituaries in the local newspapers in the Yarmouth County (Nova Scotia) Museum and Archives as well as local histories and genealogies

provided a wealth of information about Lee and his family.

Lee was born in 1888 in the village of Hebron, near Yarmouth, in southwestern Nova Scotia. His Blackadar grandparents, John and Annie, were prominent and respected members of the Hebron community. Both were graduates of the provincial Normal School (a school for training teachers) and John was a founder of Blackadars & Co., a logging and lumber mill operation. John's obituary notes that he retained his ideals of education while in business and that he was a trustee of the Hebron High School for many years. The family were staunch members of the Hebron Baptist Church.

Lee's father Arch and Lee's uncles worked in the family lumber business and Arch became an internationally recognized authority on wood.

The family lumber business and the family ideals of education and religion were important influences in Lee's life, as can be seen in his study of manual training, his career as a teacher, his attendance at the Nova Scotia university founded by Baptists (Acadia University) and his choice of an artillery unit when he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

### His life in Nova Scotia

George William Lee Blackadar was the first child of John Archibald "Arch" Blackadar and Martha "Mattie" Goodwin. Two more sons were born to Mattie: Karl Kenneth in 1890 and John Archibald in 1899. The family lived in a large wooden two-storey home next door to Lee's Blackadar grandparents.

An undated letter (probably 1901) from Lee's uncle, George Blackadar, to his fiancée describes a loving and close-knit family. Lee's mother Mattie and his Aunt Belle are teasing George about his recent engagement. As part of the family news, George tells his fiancée about Lee, age 12 or 13, who has just returned from a visit with his Goodwin grandmother in nearby Weymouth, where he has picked up the cold that is going the rounds of the family. Lee likely travelled by train from Yarmouth to Weymouth, a distance of 60 kilometres.

I wanted to know more about Lee. What did he do in his 28 years? What kind of person was he? What did he look like? I started to search for more detail close to his home and began in Yarmouth.

In the Yarmouth County Museum and Archives there was not only a wealth of material but also a knowledgeable and helpful archivist with an interest in World War I. I asked to see the newspapers for mid to late November 1916. The archivist, wearing white gloves, turned the brittle pages for me, and we found the notices of Lee's death. The archivist told me of a book written about the soldiers whose names were inscribed on the Yarmouth War Memorial.

I especially hoped for a photograph of Lee as an adult.



**Figure 2: Yarmouth County Academy "B" Class 1907.**

Lee is second from the left in the back row. Permission of Yarmouth County Museum and Archives.

The archivist found a folder of old photographs from the Yarmouth County Academy. I was happy to see a photograph of Lee's 1907 graduating class, with the students identified, and I arranged to have this photograph and a head and shoulders image of Lee professionally copied from the original print (Figure 2). The photographs arrived in Ottawa but, alas, the enlargement showed that Lee's eyes were closed. I hoped I might find a better photo.

From the newspaper notices of his death, I learned that Lee had studied manual training at the Yarmouth County Academy, that he had attended the Nova Scotia Normal School in Truro for teacher training and that he had been a teacher of manual training in a number of communities in Nova Scotia. (Manual training included woodworking, ironwork and mechanical drawing.) He was a student in applied science at Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, when he enlisted in 1915.

In October 2005, I made a family history research trip to Nova Scotia and visited Truro and Wolfville.



In the basement of the Little White Schoolhouse Museum in Truro are the archives of the Provincial Normal School from 1855 to 1944. The archivist came in for the day to work with me; he introduced me to a gold mine of records and showed me the nearby World War I commemorative plaque for Normal School graduates. I learned that Lee and his younger brother Karl had attended Normal School together and that they had boarded on Prince Street near the school. Lee graduated with a diploma in Mechanic Science and was recommended for a teaching license in Mechanic Science. It is, perhaps, not surprising, given that his Blackadar grandparents and two of his uncles were teachers, that Lee chose teaching as a career.

But I was disappointed to find no photograph for the Class of 1908.

In addition to the Normal School records, these archives contain old annual school reports for the province. Since these reports contain the names of the teachers in the academies and in the manual training schools of Nova Scotia, I was able to follow Lee's teaching career. For the first three years following his graduation from Normal School, he taught in manual training schools in a different area of Nova Scotia each year. His teaching assignment usually included two schools.

After my day of research in Truro, I travelled to Wolfville.

When I arrived at Acadia University, I first visited the Manning Memorial Chapel and the University Chaplain showed me the *Book of Remembrance* where Lee's name is inscribed. I also stopped at the grounds of the War Memorial Gymnasium to view the monuments.

At the University Archives, the staff had gathered material for me; specifically Lee's records and the 1911–15 bound volumes of the student newspaper and university bulletins. The newspapers and bulletins provided an interesting picture of university life in those years.

In October 1911, Lee, aged 23, entered Acadia University as an engineering student in the two-year Applied Science program. His university expenses, including board, room, laundry, tuition and incidental fees, would have been in the range of \$150 to \$175 per year.

For the next four years, Lee demonstrated determination and perseverance as he worked toward his goal of a university education.

He attended Acadia for two years, and in 1913–14 he returned to teaching, now in the Nova Scotia Annapolis Valley towns of Middleton, Bridgetown and Annapolis Royal. He was the head of the Manual Training department in Annapolis Royal and received a total annual salary of \$825 for the three teaching assignments. During that same year he was also an instructor in woodworking at Acadia Collegiate Academy. In the fall of 1914, Lee returned to Wolfville, where he completed some of his unfinished courses at Acadia and taught in the Wolfville Manual Training School.

The Acadia archivist referred to Lee's transcript to tell me when he attended Acadia and in what courses he was enrolled but she kept the transcript turned away from me; I couldn't see his marks. As the day went on, I asked a lot of questions about his program and she answered by referring to the transcript. Finally, I asked if I could have a copy of the transcript. The archivist asked the head archivist who telephoned the university privacy officer. The decision was that I could have a copy of the transcript, but without the marks—privacy issues!

Was there a photograph? We looked in the files of class photos but there was nothing for Lee's class. Then the archivist remembered that there had been a donation of papers from the family of a woman in that class. We checked the file and found a postcard of the class photo with tiny individual photographs and names. Thanks to my having an idea of Lee's appearance and his distinctively short first name and long surname, I was able to find him in the postcard photo. Ever the optimist, I ordered an enlarged copy of the postcard and a head and shoulders image of Lee.

From the information in the archives in Yarmouth, Truro and Wolfville, I put together a picture of an ambitious and determined young man. From the time of his high school graduation in 1907 until his enlistment in the fall of 1915—eight years—he worked and studied in pursuit of a university education. I especially admire his perseverance, as I could see from his academic records that, despite his aptitude for science and the technical subjects, some of the other compulsory subjects like English and French were difficult for him.



### His war service

In November 1915, Lee and a fellow Acadia student, George S. Atkins, left Acadia and enlisted in the 46<sup>th</sup> Battery<sup>1</sup> at Kingston, Ontario. The 46<sup>th</sup> comprised mainly Queen's University students and one wonders why these two Nova Scotian students would enlist in an artillery unit so far from home.

On the Internet, especially the Library and Archives Canada website, there is a great deal of information about the part Canada played in World War I, particularly in the Battle of the Somme. I found Lee's service records, including his attestation papers, from which I obtained a copy of his signature and a description of his appearance—5' 5 ½" tall with brown hair and brown eyes.

In addition to using the Internet, I scanned a number of books ranging from the official history of the gunners of Canada to L.M. Montgomery's journals from World War I.

I ordered the Blackadar military records from Library and Archives Canada. Lee's file showed that he trained in Kingston and crossed over to England with the 46<sup>th</sup> Battery in February 1916. In the file was his handwritten will, naming his mother as beneficiary. In mid-July the 46<sup>th</sup> Battery of the 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, embarked for France.

For nearly four months he fought in the Battle of the Somme without injury. On 9 November 1916, he was killed in action in the struggle for Regina Trench. The online war diaries for the 11<sup>th</sup> Brigade reported, "A minor operation of heavy artillery and shrapnel took place...."<sup>2</sup>

Arthur Thurston describes Lee's death: "As an artilleryman Blackadar was serving guns. He had just left the siege gun for lunch. He was actually in the process of eating when a shell from the enemy crashed through the roof of the dugout and exploded, killing him and three other gunners instantly." The flags in Yarmouth flew at half-mast when word was received of his death (Thurston, page 54).

From the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website, I learned that Gunner Lee Blackadar is buried in Adanac Military Cemetery in Miraumont, near Arras in northern France.

### Remembering Lee

In 1921, in Hebron Baptist Church there was a memorial service and unveiling of a commemorative

tablet honouring the three Hebron soldiers who died in the First Great War. The church burned in 1931 and, in November 1932, two memorial windows were dedicated in the new Hebron United Baptist Church (Thurston, pages 55-56B).

In April 2004, I visited Lee's grave in Adanac Military Cemetery. The military cemeteries are beautiful and very well kept. Visiting them is a moving experience.

As my research progressed, I began to realize that there are many memorials to Canadian soldiers who have died in war. Gunner Lee Blackadar is remembered by monuments and books of remembrance in Yarmouth, Truro, Wolfville and Ottawa. His name is inscribed on the War Memorial in Yarmouth. Every November the Yarmouth weekly newspaper, *The Vanguard*, publishes the roll of those whose names appear on the monument.

In Truro, his name is on the World War I commemorative plaque honouring Normal School graduates who died during the War. In Wolfville, his name appears in the *Book of Remembrance* in the Manning Memorial Chapel and also on an obelisk near the Acadia Memorial Gymnasium. His name is recorded in the *World War I Book of Remembrance* in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower in Ottawa.

### Some closing thoughts

Lee's life and the lives of many members of his family show the value that the family placed on education and on service to Canada. Two of Lee's uncles graduated from university, Ross as a doctor and George as a teacher, while Lee's brother Karl was a teacher and a doctor. Lee himself combined teaching and university study for many years.

Lee and both his brothers served their country in World War I. Karl enlisted in the Medical Corps in February 1917 and John enlisted in March 1916. Both served in France. Lee's uncle, Major George D. Blackadar, commanded the Yarmouth County Academy Cadet Corps for many years and, after a number of attempts to be sent overseas during World War I, he was assigned with the Canadian Forestry Company to Scotland, where he commanded a lumber camp near Inverness.

### The rewards of my search

In doing my research, there were two rewards. One was the immense satisfaction of getting to know Lee.

The second was the satisfaction that came from honouring his memory.

- I visited his grave in France and planted flowers.
- I felt it was important to support the people I met by showing my appreciation and encouragement for the work they do. These are the people who keep the archives and memorials, tend the graves and perform the ceremonies. I also made donations to the smaller organizations.
- I have been able to extend the availability of information about Lee Blackadar, by posting his life story to the Blackadar Rootsweb list. I have also given biographical information and a photograph to the Normal School Archives in Truro and I have sent a photograph of Lee to the Veterans Affairs Canadian Virtual War Memorial.

Finally, I have a good likeness of Lee (Figure 3) from his Acadia class photograph—a fine looking young man—with his eyes open.



**Figure 3: Lee Blackadar at Acadia University, age 23.** Permission of Esther Clark Wright Archives, Acadia University.

When I next attend the February 13 Turning of the Page Ceremony in the Memorial Chamber, the ceremony will be even more meaningful to me because I now feel that I know Lee—what he did, what he looked like and what kind of person he was.

## Endnotes

- 1 A battery is a military unit of guns, personnel and vehicles.
- 2 War Diary 11<sup>th</sup> Canadian Infantry Brigade, November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1916, Library and Archives Canada website.

## References

### Bibliography

Christie, Norm. *For King and Empire: The Canadians on the Somme September to November, 1916, A Social History and Battlefield Tour*. Winnipeg: Bunker to Bunker, 1996.

Christie, Norm. *Futility and Sacrifice: The Canadians on the Somme, 1916*. Nepean, Ontario: CEF Books, 1998.

Montgomery, L.M., *Rilla of Ingleside*. McClelland and Stewart Limited, 1920. The descriptions of World War I are based on Montgomery's journals.

Nicholson, Colonel G.W.L., *Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1962.

Nicholson, Colonel G.W.L., *The Gunners of Canada: The History of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, Vol I, 1534-1919*. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1967.

Nicholson, Colonel G.W.L., "We Will Remember...Overseas Memorials to Canada's War Dead". Ottawa: Published under the authority of the Minister of Veterans Affairs for Canada, 1973.

Rubio, Mary & Waterston, Elizabeth, ed. *The Journals of L.M. Montgomery, Vol. II 1910-1921*. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1987.

Thurston, Arthur. *A Monument Speaks...and Tells the Story of its Dead*. Yarmouth, N.S.: A. Thurston Publications, 1989.

### Electronic Sources

[boivia@parl.gc.ca](mailto:boivia@parl.gc.ca) This is the address for the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons who will assist in arrangements for attending the Turning of the Page Ceremony.

[archives.queensu.ca/Queens\\_remembers](http://archives.queensu.ca/Queens_remembers) Queen's University virtual memorial.

[www.collectionscanada.ca](http://www.collectionscanada.ca) Library and Archives Canada (war history, battles, unit diaries, individual service records including attestation papers).

[www.cwgc](http://www.cwgc) Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

[www.vac-acc.gc.ca](http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca) Veterans Affairs Canada.

[www.virtualmemorial.gc.ca](http://www.virtualmemorial.gc.ca) The Canadian Virtual War Memorial-Veterans Affairs Canada.

### Archival Sources

Esther Clark Wright Archives, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Family records in the possession of Ruth Kirk, Ottawa. Library and Archives Canada, RG 150, acc 1992-93/166 Box #780-14, W.W.I Records.

Little White Schoolhouse Museum, Truro, Nova Scotia.

Queen's University Archives, Kingston, Ontario.

Yarmouth County Museum and Archives, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

© Copyright to Ruth Kirk

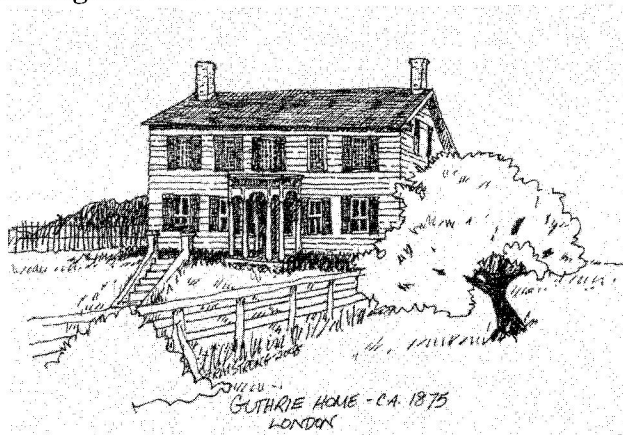
## FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

### The Middlemore Project: Part VII Guthrie Home, London, Ontario<sup>©</sup>

BY PATRICIA ROBERTS-PICHETTE

*This article is the seventh in a series and concludes the story of Guthrie Home. The next article will discuss the Middlemore Home at Fairview Station near Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

#### Management of Guthrie Home



**Figure 1: Guthrie home ca. 1875.** Sketch by Penny Armstrong.

As recounted in Part VI, Mr. Middlemore took ownership of the land and buildings comprising Guthrie Home (Figure 1) in 1880. While this change probably made no difference to the running of the Home, it no doubt increased Mr. Middlemore's security about his program's future. Such speculation cannot be verified, as there are no management documents in the Middlemore archives

prior to 1891. Thus, other sources have been used for this section accompanied by a certain amount of conjecture.<sup>1</sup>

*The London Advertiser* of 13 May 1875 reported that Messrs. Finnemore, Heath and Cleghorn—London businessmen—met the children when they arrived. If this group was the local oversight committee, then Bartholomew Cottam should be included. Available sources indicate that Mr. Finnemore acted as treasurer and Mr. Cottam, who had beautiful handwriting, as secretary. During the earliest days, Mr. Cottam received applications for children, while both Messrs. Finnemore and Heath signed many of the application agreements on behalf of Mr. Middlemore. The newspaper also noted that Henry Gibbens had replaced the intended superintendent [manager], Sergeant-Major O'Connor. Henry Gibbens was probably recently married and newly arrived from England. Sergeant-Major O'Connor may have looked after the Home from the time Mr. Middlemore gained occupancy in 1874.

Unfortunately, the London directories cannot be used to confirm the identities of the occupants of Guthrie Home during the 1870s. The 1881 Census lists two

families living in the same house on Lot 22 Concession 1. Since one of the families was Henry Gibbens's, the house must have been Guthrie Home (which was certainly large enough for two families since, in 1851, it had been occupied by three families). The first listed family comprised English-born James McCaskrie (31, farmer), his American-born wife and their two Ontario-born children—aged twelve and three—while the second was made up of Henry Gibbens (34, manager), his wife Anne, both born in England, their three Ontario-born sons—aged five, three and three months—an American-born servant and an Ontario-born seven-year-old boy.

As manager of Guthrie Home, Mr. Gibbens would have been responsible for the smooth running of all activities associated with its day-to-day operation. Among his duties were: making preparations for the children by: putting advertisements in the newspapers to inform the communities of the arrival of the children; receiving, checking and making preliminary selections from among the applicants for children; sometimes meeting the children in Quebec City; helping settle the children; visiting the settled children each year; taking needed steps to resettle children not giving satisfaction or unhappy in their placements; in the case of older children, finding new positions on completion of their contracts; providing government authorities with required information. The work of visiting often meant bringing the children back to Guthrie Home to be looked after until they were resettled. These children, depending on age, would have either gone to school or spent time learning more about farming or household management while the problems were being sorted out and new places found. Sometimes a child was settled at Guthrie Home for a year or more, learning new skills or becoming more skilled in old ones. Not all the visiting fell on Mr. Gibbens. Whenever Mr. Middlemore was in Canada, he helped with both settling and visiting children, as did Mr. Cottam during the late 1870s and Mrs. Gibbens from 1885 to early 1890 (Settlement and Reports folios).

Mrs. Gibbens, as wife of the manager, would have been the matron. Her responsibilities would have included overall supervision as well as helping, as appropriate, with the activities related to preparing the Home each year for the arriving children. She would also have assisted with the cooking and cleaning while the new arrivals were at Guthrie Home each May or June. No doubt Mrs. Gibbens also managed the

training of any girl returned to the Home. One can imagine the stress she must have been under when her only daughter Louisa died in August 1880 at the age of 16 months; she would have been pregnant, at that time, with the child who was noted as being three months old in the 1881 Census. The arrival of 60 children in the following June cannot have been easy for her. Although she would have been assisted by the servant and, no doubt, Mrs. McCaskrie, she would have had the overall responsibility.

One may ask whether the 63 acres of Guthrie Home were managed as part of Mr. Middlemore's original agreement with the London City Council or came under Guthrie Home management only after Mr. Middlemore became the owner. It is safe to conclude that James McCaskrie was responsible for managing the farm from 1880 at least (he is included in the 1880–81 City of London and County of Middlesex Directory). His duties would have included growing vegetables and managing milk and meat production for the Home as well as for marketing the excess. For 1883, Mr. Gibbens reported an income from the farm of \$319 from livestock, garden produce and pasture rental, confirming that the farm was producing a small income (Gibbens, 1884). It is likely that Mr. McCaskrie also gave instruction in farming skills to any boy returned to the home.

Among the RG17 documents is a copy of the annual report for Guthrie Home that Mr. Gibbens sent to the Department of Agriculture in 1884. It states that from 1873 to 1883, 471 boys and 261 girls had been settled in Ontario, of whom six were dead, 31 returned to England, 12 had married, three were in a reformatory, eight girls had fallen (i.e. become pregnant), 156 were doing for themselves and about 314 were still in their charge. Runaways were a problem, so Mr. Gibbens explained that, in 1883, he had started to supply "every child able to write with printed and stamped envelopes and note paper, by this means children have an opportunity of communicating their wrongs to the home, a thing that previously was often denied them, and they were in consequence compelled to take matters into their own hands." In the first year of operation of this initiative, the number of runaways dropped from 20 to nine. Mr. Gibbens also reported that there had been two cases of brutal treatment, which he deplored saying that "such heartless cruelty [should be] punished to the utmost, and this I am determined to do" (Gibbens, 1884).

### **Attitudes to the settlement of child immigrants**

The attitude of the general public to the settlement of disadvantaged children in Canada varied widely. Children had, for generations, been brought for settlement in the British colonies. Those who became known as “home children” (a Canadian term), however, were the disadvantaged children who had first been taken into a special refuge or asylum in Great Britain, known as a “home,” and then brought to a “distributing home” in Canada from where (depending on age) they were adopted or hired on contract by receiving families. The first groups of these children were brought to Canada, in 1869, under the separate auspices of Maria Rye and Annie Macpherson.

By late 1873, there were questions in England about how the children taken to Canada were faring, especially as there was no unified government oversight similar to the Poor Law Local Government Board in England. In response, Andrew Doyle, a lawyer and experienced Poor Law Inspector, was commissioned by the Local Government Board to report on the system of emigration of pauper children to Canada undertaken by the Misses Rye and Macpherson. Mr. Doyle, although agreeing that the women had the children’s best interests at heart, was critical of many of their methods and of the lack of attention by the government to the young immigrants. He recommended changes, some of which, in retrospect, were sound, but others which were at odds with Canadian ideas and were immediately condemned. The Canadian press, unlike the British press, gave almost universal approval to the efforts of the women, while accusing Mr. Doyle of self-interest. A parliamentary committee held enquiries, called the Misses Macpherson and Rye and other witnesses to appear before it, approved the continuation of child emigration but placed control and direction of all immigration to Canada under the Minister of Agriculture. A single Agent General was appointed to the Canadian offices in London, England. This enquiry was held before Dr. Barnardo started to bring children to Canada (though he had sent children with Miss Macpherson); Mr. Middlemore had settled two groups (70 children) by the time that Mr. Doyle completed his report. We have no concrete evidence that Mr. Middlemore read the Doyle Report but, given its circulation and the press comment in England and Canada, it is certain that he knew about it and probably heeded some of its recommendations.

Even with federal government support for the program, all was not plain sailing for the immigration and settlement of disadvantaged children (usually referred to as pauper children) in Canada. In 1883, J. J. Sheppard (1855-1924), who went on to found *Saturday Night*, became editor of *The Toronto Evening News*. By early 1884, he was writing virulent editorials supporting the Trades and Labour Council in its crusade against assisted pauper immigration because, in the absence of jobs, they were a burden on society. Many newspapers reprinted his editorials while others reported in a similar vein. This period is well covered by Bagnell, 1980, p. 70 ff.

There were other influences. In 1869, Francis Galton (1822-1911), a cousin of Charles Darwin and a native of Birmingham, published *Hereditary Genius: an enquiry into its laws and consequences* which, in effect, recommended the improvement of the human race by using the same breeding principles that farmers used for plants and animals. One of Galton’s studies in support of this recommendation found that peers who married heiresses (who by definition did not have brothers) had fewer children than those who married non-heiresses. Of the 22 lines he studied, all but three were extinct in the male line after three generations. This was a problem because Darwin’s “the survival of the fittest” was not operating as it should, i.e. the rich and powerful (the fittest) were reproducing far more slowly than the poorest (the least fit). Then, in 1883, Galton coined the term “eugenics” to describe his ideas for the improvement of the human race. Of course it was not long before his ideas found their way across the Atlantic.

Perhaps partly in response to negative attitudes to assisted immigration and partly in response to Galton’s ideas, *The Globe* published on 9 October 1884, a widely reprinted editorial titled “The Importation of Waifs” [referring to adults] saying: “Canada wants increased population, but she did not on that account thank any country for landing the inmates of its prisons and poor houses on her shores...[or] the criminal, the diseased, the pauperized, or the vicious.”

Relatively quickly, the anti-assisted-immigrant storm turned into recommendations for government exclusion of the poor because of their expected negative effect on society. As the 1880s progressed, the attack became focussed on pauper children. Usually, the press criticism was general but, when specific, it was almost always directed at the Misses Macpherson and Rye or Dr. Barnardo. While no



newspaper attack on Mr. Middlemore during this period has yet been found, he was not without his critics. The following anti-Middlemore letter, dated 4 June 1886, from Thomas C. Wade of Bridgemoth, England, was sent to Robert Pritchard of London, Ontario:

Dear Pritchard,

I send you two Birmingham Daily Posts. In one<sup>2</sup> of which you will see the doings of the Birmingham people in reference to Middlemore and his juvenile criminal emigrants. It appears he is not alone even the Mayor of the city is in unison with him in his persistent endeavours to create in your fair city a worse than penal station for the bred and raised youthful thieves and prostitutes of a City of 500,000 people. I feel very strongly on the subject and sincerely pray you will take some means or other to prevent the evil that cannot be averted if such vile contaminating influences are permitted to be sown broadcast in your midst. I see in one of the papers I have sent a board or parish in London is hesitating about sending more children to Canada pending the result of some enquiries the Dominion Government is making on the subject. If there is no existing law I for one if I was a resident of your city should not hesitate to put some strong Lynch Law in force for whatever way it might end I would strive the utmost in every way at my command to prevent what I believe to be an incurable (sic) evil from being accomplished.

With kind regards to all friends in haste

Yours ever truly  
Thomas C. Wade

The 1881 Census for London, Ontario, lists one Robert Pritchard, a grain merchant on Dundas Street. The 1874-75 London City Directory shows that he was a member of City Council, meaning that he knew Messrs. Finnemore, Heath and Cowan and would have been involved in the city's agreement with Mr. Middlemore. Mr. Pritchard sent the letter to the Department of Agriculture where it reached John Lowe, Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Lowe handed the letter directly to Mr. Middlemore, who must have been visiting him at the time because, on 14 July 1886 from Ottawa, Mr. Middlemore wrote formally to Mr. Lowe as follows:

Dear Mr. Lowe

In reference to the report as to my bringing Criminal and Reformatory children to Canada, I would invite your attention to the following facts & figures—

(1) We have brought I believe one thousand two

hundred and forty-four boys and girls to Canada;

- (2) None of our girls had ever been in an English gaol or reformatory;
- (3) Forty-two boys have been in Industrial Schools;
- (4) Ten boys have been in Reformatories;
- (5) Twenty or twenty-one children have been in a workhouse;
- (6) All my Reformatory & Industrial School Children are doing well;
- (7) The difference between a Reformatory & Industrial School Boy is the former has, & the latter has not, been in gaol; (The term of reformatory imprisonment is a week)
- (8) No boy of mine, except the ten Reformatory boys, has been in prison.
- (9) I can furnish your department with the means of verifying all the above statements.

Believe me, Most Truly

Yours

John T. Middlemore

Such private letters from England as Mr. Wade's, railing against the settling of pauper children in Canada, were probably not uncommon but would rarely have been made public. On the other hand, newspapers all over Ontario published Letters to the Editor with similar sentiments. Letters in support of the settlement of pauper children were also published, some from the children themselves, but they were fewer in number. Negative newspaper articles, letters and editorials continued throughout the 1880s and into the 1890s, becoming ever more strident about the presumed effect those pauper children (guttersnipes, street urchins, waifs, etc.) would have on the communities in which they were settled. [Such material may well have provided the rationale for ill treatment of the children and the excessive "spare the rod and spoil the child" philosophy of some of their receiving families.]

### **The spectre of eugenics**

The assisted-pauper immigration controversy made its way to the House of Commons in May 1888, when Sir Richard Cartwright (South Oxford) introduced the subject in Committee of Supply, during the debate on the Immigration Estimates. He read into the record a resolution from the City of Toronto, dated 25 April 1888, which protested "the continuance...of shipping to this country a class of people so very undesirable and who being unable to provide for themselves in the old country necessarily become a burden on the charitable institutions of this country and help swell the number of inmates in our jails and lunatic

asylums.”

At the same time, the resolution was discussed by the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization (CAC), during which Dr. J. Ferguson (Welland), one of its supporters, stated that it referred to both adults and children, “I mean the children brought out by Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson. We might just as well import the virus of disease and spread surgeons among our people to inoculate them with that disease.” Dr. J.T. Wilson (Elgin East) supported Dr. Ferguson and added, “Those brought out by them...if not already more or less diseased are frequently the offspring of diseased fathers or mothers...thus tainted with syphylitic (sic) and perhaps may live to 20 or 30 and die of consumptive disease.” A third member, Dr. W. F. Roome (Middlesex West), while agreeing with some of the ideas of Drs. Ferguson and Wilson, added that he had “a good deal to do with children brought out in this way in the vicinity of London...[and] have yet to see one who shows any signs of the disease mentioned.” He later added, “I know many of them who are growing up to be most active young men and women and show no signs of disease.” Among others who spoke in support of continuing assisted pauper (child) emigration were Dr. Thomas S. Sproule (East Grey), General J.W. Laurie (Shelburne), who had helped place and inspected about 500 children in Nova Scotia, and James Trow (Perth South), an immigrant himself. John Lowe, now Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in response to questions, replied that “all children were personally inspected and that only 5 or 7 per cent. turn out badly, and the whole should not be condemned because of a few.”

During the Commons debate in Committee of Supply on the Immigration Estimates, many Members made similar statements, both pro and con. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, said that the statements in the press were exaggerated and that reports from Canadian agents in Liverpool and at Canadian ports indicated that very few unfit persons arrived. After an intervention by Mr. Trow about the desirability of settling immigrant children in Canada, Dr. Wilson stated that Mr. Trow “knows nothing about it; he has had no opportunity of witnessing the diseases that are prevalent among many of those brought from the old country.” On the final day of debate, Mr. Trow made the following statement:

I know from the papers published in the old country...that all those who were sent out by her benevolent and charitable institutions are thoroughly

inspected, before they leave the homes, by medical men, and that a very small proportion, not more than one-seventh of those that are in those homes, are sent out here. In the city of Stratford, in which I reside, it is a pleasant sight to see those little waifs walking around and taking an airing under their respective teachers. We can see that in many instances they have a more healthy appearance even than our own children. I deprecate the policy of individuals and of the government in endeavouring to check those emigrating, for we require immigration as our lands are useless without settlers.

There was no obvious change in government policy in the wake of the debate and the child emigration societies continued to receive the two-dollar capitation grant per pauper child (not for workhouse children after 1886) in support of transportation. Other than the grant, all support came from British sources.

The negative attitude expressed by the parliamentarians is illustrated by an article in the June 1888 issue of *The Queen's College Journal* which, after flatly stating that “adult paupers are not desirable on any grounds,” continued:

As regards pauper children...So long as their constitutions are not hopelessly broken, their moral natures not black to the core, and their blood not poisoned with disease, there is always a possibility of their being converted into good serviceable citizens. Even this, however, is a work of labor (sic) for to take them out of their former poisoned life, however short, and start them safely on the road to good citizenship requires intelligent and careful attention. The work is a good one, however, and praiseworthy in every respect when well done, for it rescues whole lives from the pit of social degradation, and, so far as the rescue is perfect, does no harm to the rescuer (sic) but rather good. But we all know that very many, it not the majority of these pauper children, carry with them inherited tendencies both physical and moral which no training, however careful, can eradicate and which may do more harm eventually to the community receiving them than good to the individuals received. Not a few of these imported paupers have turned out to be veritable plague spots in the physical and moral life of the community. We have already so much of the evil element among us that we cannot afford to receive a very much larger influence of bad blood.

There was no response to this article in the following four issues of *The Queen's College Journal* but there was a note in its 14 May 1889 issue urging support of Dr. Barnardo's philanthropic activities in England.

Tellingly, no mention was made of his Canadian activities.

The spectre of eugenics was clearly being raised as community leaders, such as parliamentarians, doctors, newspaper editors and academics, trumpeted that poverty was inherited and that the poor lacked intelligence, carried nasty diseases, were morally degenerate and were clearly recognizable by their physical deformity. Pauper children could not help but turn out to be thieves and murderers, a drain on society and a danger to the community. Despite the best efforts of proponents of the settlement of these disadvantaged children and the evidence that Canadian-born children (rather than British-born assisted pauper children) made up the greater proportion of the inmates of gaols, reformatories and asylums, the seeds had been sown and the cry against the settlement of pauper children in Ontario continued in the larger cities, while more were demanded in rural areas. Settlement continued and eugenics wielded considerable influence on Canadian public-health policy in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

From time to time, newspapers made reference to the (presumably tough) U.S. policies and especially to the ideas for excluding unsuitable immigrants proposed by President Harrison in his 1889 inaugural address. In this respect, it is ironic to recall that the Statue of Liberty was erected on 28 October 1888, although the famous words "Give me your tired, your poor...etc." were not added until 1903.

### Closure of Guthrie Home

The 1891 Census lists only the Gibbens family but with no address. The London directory shows Mr. McCoskrie (i.e., McCaskrie) occupying a property in Nilestown, a few miles east of Guthrie Home and, in 1892, Mr. Gibbens was listed as a farmer on Concession 1 Lot 29 to the west of Guthrie Home. The reason for their departure has to be imagined. Perhaps it was personal, the chance of a new situation, but perhaps the negative press campaign, the Wade letter or the inability to ensure that adults were appropriately punished for cruelty to the settled children. While it is uncertain exactly when the two families left Guthrie Home, it is probable that the McCaskrie family left first. The children's Settlement and Reports folios indicate that Mr. and Mrs. Gibbens signed some of the agreements in 1890 and also visited some of the children. They probably left after the arrival of the 1890 group of children precipitating the closure of

Guthrie Home (temporarily, according to Mr. Middlemore in the Annual Report for 1891). By this time, changes had been made to the oversight committee, as the Annual Report for 1891 offers thanks to Rev. Evans Davis and Mr. C.F. Complin for their work.

Nevertheless, with 80 children arriving in the 1890 group, arrangements for their after-care had to be made. Given what he considered a temporary situation, Mr. Middlemore made (financial) arrangements with Miss Macpherson to use her home in Stratford (Figure 2) and for Mr. Merry, manager of the Stratford Home (Miss Macpherson's nephew), to organize the visits to children, sign agreements and resettle returned children. This arrangement with Miss Macpherson for the use of her home for settling children lasted through 1892, while the visits by Mr. Merry and his staff lasted until 1899. The Homes Committee received a letter from Mr. Merry, dated 4 May 1899, stating that there were 26 or 27 Middlemore children aged 16 or younger in Ontario and visits would be halted "except under compulsion." Nothing is yet known of the use of Guthrie Home after 1890 (it was probably rented) until it was put up for sale in 1902, with an asking price of \$1800<sup>3</sup> (Homes Committee Minutes September 25, 1902).



**Figure 2: Miss Annie Macpherson's home, Stratford, Ontario.** The period post-dates by about eight or ten years the time Mr. Middlemore used it for settling children in 1891 and 1892. Sketch by Penny Armstrong.

If the anti-child-immigration campaign precipitated Mr. McCaskrie's and Mr. Gibbens's departure and Guthrie Home's temporary closure, perhaps it was also responsible for the failure of Mr. Middlemore to find replacements to reopen it. Mr. Middlemore, therefore, had to find another Canadian venue. He had been settling a few children in New Brunswick each year

since 1884 and, in 1893, perhaps tired of the negative criticism in Ontario and encouraged by friends in New Brunswick, he brought all the children to Halifax. On 25 May 1894, after receiving a government circular requiring “that only those children would be allowed to emigrate to Canada who were taken there by those who had establishments to receive them,” Mr. Middlemore wrote Mr. Lowe (who passed a transcript of it to Alexander M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of Interior) saying: “I intend at the beginning of 1895 either to re-open our Home (Guthrie Home) in London, Ontario, or establish a fresh Home in Nova Scotia” (Lowe, 1894). Guthrie Home never reopened and, in late 1897, the home at Fairview Station, Nova Scotia, was opened.

Perhaps it was just as well that Mr. Middlemore did not reopen Guthrie Home. On 24 June 1895, an editorial in *The London Advertiser* complained about the two-dollar grant per child, saying it should be removed because

[P]hilanthropic Brittons have managed to build up quite a successful business in deporting such waifs from their own country and planting them in ours....[W]e know what to expect of boys and girls of pauper parentage, and however advantageous it may be to Great Britain and Ireland to get rid of its homeless and destitute population, no observant or thoughtful man will affect to believe that such persons can be a desirable acquisition to us.

At the same time, the preparation of the *History of Middlesex County*, published in 1900, must have been in progress. It included the following statement about Guthrie Home:

During the fifteen years of his [Mr. Middlemore's] career in ridding England of an unprofitable class of persons, he has bestowed upon Canada at least 2000 members of the class, a few of whom are said to have made useful residents.

About 1800 children were settled in Ontario before Mr. Middlemore transferred operations to the Maritimes. Further, more than “a few” of these children, with the support and encouragement of their settlement families, made what could certainly be considered “useful residents”—many boys became farmers with their own farms, or storekeepers, wood merchants, teachers, tailors and/or volunteered to do their bit in World War I, while the girls became seamstresses, teachers, nurses, milliners, church organists, choir directors, help-meets to their husbands and the mothers of the next generation. Were they so

different from other immigrants? There are estimates that more than 10 per cent of the Canadian population is descended from one or more home children. Overall, because of their origins, most of these children, had they not entered the Children's Emigration Homes and come to Canada, would not have reached their 20th birthday, let alone been able to even dream of a future. How wrong those purveyors of disaster proved to be and how hurtful to the children were those members of the Canadian public who believed them.

### **The fate of Guthrie Home, alias Ross farm, alias Swart's Tavern**

The end of this historic building is sad to relate. Not long after Mr. Middlemore sold it in 1902, it passed into the hands of the Spettigue family, becoming a well-loved family home. Stories about the house and its occupants were published in *The London Free Press* from the 1940s to the present day, primarily concerning its historic importance. Little was said about its history as Guthrie Home, though mention was made of the initials found carved in the rafters, presumably by Middlemore boys.



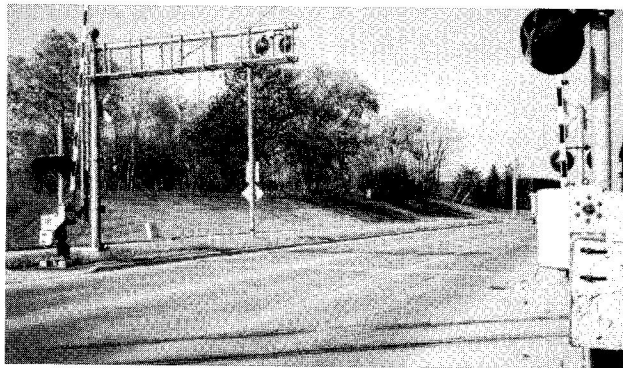
**Figure 3: The burning of Guthrie Home, 1975.** The Home, now covered with modern siding and some of the windows blocked, is burned by the local Fire Department as an exercise. It is watched by local residents. Photograph courtesy of Jeanette Rush.

In the 1970s there was a public debate about the fate of the oldest house in London. Some suggested that it should stay *in situ* as an office for the conservation area, while others suggested that it be moved to the pioneer village as an example of an early 19<sup>th</sup> Century tavern. In the end, it appears that no agreement was reached, perhaps because of lack of funds. On 29



October 1975, this building—tavern, family home, freemason's meeting place, a home for destitute children from England and perhaps a secret meeting place where rebellious Westminster farmers made their plans in 1837—was set alight (Figure 3) by the Fire Department Platoon chief as a training session for his firemen (*The London Press*, October 30, 1975); surely an ignoble end for such an historic building.

Today, the property is part of the Westminster Conservation Area and nothing marks the site of the homestead except for some trees crowning the knoll (Figure 4). Perhaps it is time to erect an official plaque to mark the spot and commemorate the approximately 1,800 children who passed through Guthrie Home and the people in Birmingham and Ontario who cared enough to give them a new start.



**Figure 4:** The site of the Guthrie Home in 2005. The trees in Figure 3 have grown and expanded and the road bed somewhat filled in. The photograph includes the crossing of Commissioner's Road by the London and Port Stanley railway

### Endnotes

- 1 To describe the activities at Guthrie Home, sources other than the Middlemore collection at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) have to be used. Information has come primarily from: newspaper reports; Canadian census; London and area directories; and documents in Government of Canada RG17 files. Unfortunately, the Homes' Annual Reports between 1873 and 1890 are missing from the Middlemore microfilm collection at LAC and also correspondence and minutes pertaining to Guthrie Home. Some information has been found in the children's Settlement and Reports folios.
- 2 The date of this letter (June 4 1886) and the references to a recent copy of the *Birmingham Daily Post* and to the Mayor suggest that the newspaper carried an account of the annual meeting of the Children's Emigration Homes held just prior to the children leaving for Canada. It was normally chaired by the Lord Mayor. The children left the Homes for Canada on 16 June 1886.
- 3 Mr. Finnemore's forecast that there would be no difficulty in reselling the property was scarcely prophetic. While Mr. Middlemore agreed to a price of \$1,800, the Land Records show it was sold for \$1,600 and the buyer sold it less than a year later to Charles Spettigue for \$2,600. As Mr. Finnemore was no longer in London, Mr. Middlemore's contact for the sale of the property was Rev. Davis, most probably Canon Evans Davis, St Paul's Cathedral, London.

### References

Bagnell, Kenneth. *The Little Immigrants: The orphans who came to Canada*. Toronto: MacMillan. 1980.

Children's Emigration Homes Committee Minutes. Reel A-2084 vol. 517. Library and Archives Canada.

Canadian Censuses for London and Middlesex East, Ontario, 1881, 1891, 1901.

Civil Service List. 1883, 1888, 1894.

Galton, Francis. *Hereditary Genius: an enquiry into its laws and consequences*. London: MacMillan, 1869.

Galton, Francis. *Inquiries into human faculty and its development* (footnote 1). London: Macmillan, 1883.

Gibbens, Henry. Letter to John A Donaldson, Emigration Agent. 1884. Government of Canada file RG17 vol. 394, docket 42520.

House of Commons Debates. 1888. Pages 964, 1155-1160, 167-1168, 1595-1598.

Journals of the House of Commons. 1888 vol. 22. Select Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. pp. 301-302 and Appendix (No 5) pp. 1-23.

London City and Middlesex County Directories, 1871-1895.

[Lowe, John]. Letter to Alexander M. Burgess. 1894. Government of Canada files RG17 vol. 710 docket 92276.

Middlemore, John T. Letter to John Lowe. 1886. Government of Canada files RG 17, vol. 493 docket 54101.

Middlesex County Land Records 1828-1903. Westminster Township, Concession 1, Lot 22. Land Registry Office Archives, London, Ontario.

Newspapers

*The Globe*

*The London Advertiser*

*The London Free Press*

*The Toronto Evening News*



*Queen's College Journal*. 1888 (pp 164–165) and 1889 (pp 127–128). Kingston. 53614.

Wade, Thomas C. Letter to Robert Pritchard. 1886. Government of Canada files RG 17, vol. 488 docket

© Copyright to Patricia Roberts-Pichette

## A Special Squadron

BY BETTY WARBURTON

*This account of the experiences during World War II of my late husband, Ed Warburton, was written with the aid of Ed's flying logbook and photographs, documents, notebooks and letters that were found in a trunk after his death. Most helpful was a chronological outline of his service postings from January 1942 to April 1945 that Ed recorded in his little black address book. Ed spoke little about his war experiences except to our son Ron, who, with Ed's brother Fred Warburton, shared many details that give colour to this story*

In December 1941, just after Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, Ed Warburton decided that it was time to join up. Drawn by the glamour of flying, he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF). I imagine that it was with some trepidation that he broke the news to his mother.



Flying and servicing aircraft required more education than Ed had received. (A victim of the Depression, Ed had completed only two years of the Commercial Course at Toronto's East York Collegiate.) He was, therefore, required to take a very intensive RCAF pre-enlistment course operated by the Dominion Provincial Youth Training Plan and within days he arrived in Hamilton to begin. Although he did not realize it at the time, the training he received over the next two years gave him the equivalent of a high school education. Finally, on 21 March 1942, Edwin George Warburton officially became a member of the RCAF at No. 1 Manning Depot in Toronto. Here he was introduced to the Commonwealth Air Training Plan and to service life. He received his uniform, was examined medically and was vaccinated. He was tested psychologically to determine his aptitude for pilot or observer; and received his first lectures on service procedure.

Ed decided that he must seize this opportunity to gain the knowledge and skills denied him because of the

necessity of leaving school before graduation and, therefore, elected to be trained as a pilot or an observer. The job of pilot and captain of the aircraft required knowledge and skill, leadership and responsibility. The observer, in 1942, was navigator, bomb aimer and gunner—a job that also required knowledge and skill. Only after following Ed's career in the RCAF and Royal Air Force (RAF) in the pages of his flying logbook and other documents, did I realize how lengthy and extensive that training would be. It was two years before Ed saw active duty in the air over Europe, in April 1944. When four-engine bombers were brought into service in 1942 the crew was re-organized. A specialist air bomber was introduced and the previously overworked observer, now known as the navigator, was responsible only for navigation. So Ed became an air bomber.

On May 21, Ed was transferred to Quebec City for the pre-Initial Training School (ITS) course. There he celebrated his 21st birthday. From July 3 to August 15 he languished in Lachine, Quebec, awaiting his posting to the ITS at Belleville, Ontario. Serious training began with this programme, in which the emphasis was on physical fitness, discipline, *esprit de corps* and rousing an aggressive spirit.<sup>1</sup> There were also lectures on the administration of the air force, on Morse code, aircraft recognition, gunnery, navigation and the theory of flight. But the new recruits were deliberately kept away from aeroplanes and the distraction of flying.<sup>2</sup>

Finally on October 26 he was sent to #4 Bombing & Gunnery School (B & G) at Fingal, Ontario, for his first taste of flying and the opportunity to put into practice what he had learned in the classroom. The emphasis was on bombing, gunnery and photography. At #4 Air Observer School (AOS), London, Ontario, he practiced navigation and photography and refined his skills as an air bomber. Six weeks later, on 19 February 1943, he graduated as a bomb aimer and received his commission as pilot officer—about 14 months after he had enlisted. An embarkation leave of just over two weeks was spent with his family in Toronto. It must have been busy—getting fitted for his new uniform, arranging with Myers Studio for a tinted portrait (so popular at that time) of himself in that splendid new uniform and saying farewell to family and friends. On March 6 he reported to the base in Halifax and, three weeks later, sailed for England. On April 11, the day after landing safely at Liverpool, he reported to #3 RPC [no definition found], Bournemouth.

Training, however, was not over. On May 15, Ed and other newly appointed officers reported to the Officers' Training School at Sidmouth, Dorset. They were billeted at the Knowle Hotel, a former railway hotel, but most of their training was done at the golf club. Ed's chief recollection of his three weeks in Sidmouth was of long route marches up and down its hilly streets. Two more weeks were spent in Bournemouth, before he was posted to Wigtown in Scotland for a month's practical experience in bombing, gunnery and navigation. On July 20, Ed reported to Operational Training Unit (OTU) No. 28, Wymeswold, Leicestershire, for more advanced training and, in August, he moved to a satellite camp at Castle Donnington. On August 19 he was promoted



Figure 1: Ed Warburton, April 1944

to the rank of Flying Officer. Having learned his trade as a bomb aimer, Ed now met the crewmembers with whom he expected to be flying on operations over Europe and began training with them. At the OTU the focus was on teamwork or crew drill that was necessary for the operation of a bomber aircraft, and there they were introduced to service-type bombers, such as Wellingtons and Halifaxes.<sup>3</sup> The Fates, however, conspired to keep him from flying with his team over Europe. On September 19, he was rushed to Derbyshire Royal Infirmary in Derby for an emergency appendix operation.

After recuperating from his operation, on November 7 Ed reported to OTU No. 30 at Hixon. Here Ed met the crew with which he would serve for the next year. In January the crew moved to Lindholme CU [Conversion Unit], near Doncaster and, in February, to nearby No. 1662 CU Blyton for more flight training. Training in Canada had been on the Avro "Anson" and in England on the "Wellington" and the "Halifax" bombers. It was only in the final week of training in March 1944, at No. 1 Lancaster Finishing School (LFS) Hemswell, that Ed and his crew had a chance to fly the new Avro "Lancaster" bomber.

There were normally seven men in the crew of the four-engine Lancaster bomber. The pilot or captain flew the aircraft and was responsible for its safety and for carrying out the orders given to him by his superior officers. The flight engineer or co-pilot watched and recorded the performance of the engines and controlled the gas supply. There were a wireless operator, two air gunners and the navigator who guided the aircraft to its destination.<sup>4</sup> Finally, there was the bomb aimer who probably had the most complicated job of all, for:

[d]uring an operation the bomb aimer is one of the busiest men in the aircraft, for he understudies and assists all members of the crew. As pilot's mate he must help his skipper in the take-offs and landings, and relieve him at the controls in an emergency or if the pilot is over-fatigued from watching his luminous instruments. As second navigator he map-reads and takes astro shots of the stars with his sextant while the navigator times and plots the shots for fixes. He also works the complicated and all-important navigational precision equipment and turns over to the navigator the information required. The air bomber understudies the flight engineer, with whose instrument panel and duties he must be conversant in case of emergency. A keen bomb aimer also usually knows a lot about his wireless operator's equipment.

In bombers with guns in the nose, the air bomber is a gunner, too and cleans and cares for his guns as do the rear and mid-upper gunners. He is also the photographic expert on the plane<sup>5</sup>

These young men were expected to carry out delicate and complicated tasks in cramped, cold and noisy conditions. To keep warm they had to wear thick, hampering flying-suits.<sup>6</sup> When Ed showed me the interior of a Lancaster at the Aviation Museum in Ottawa and pointed out his station in the nose cone of the plane, I had difficulty visualizing my tall, lanky husband squeezing himself into it. Nevertheless,

during the following few months, he spent many hours flat on his stomach in the nose cone of a Lancaster, watching Europe pass below.

Ed and his crew were finally ready to go into action. On 1 April 1944 they were posted to No. 101 RAF Squadron stationed at Ludford Magna in Lincolnshire. They arrived just after the blackest day in the history of Bomber Command and of the squadron. Six of the squadron's aircraft had been shot down during the disastrous night raid on Nuremberg on March 30/31. Not an auspicious introduction to this very special squadron!

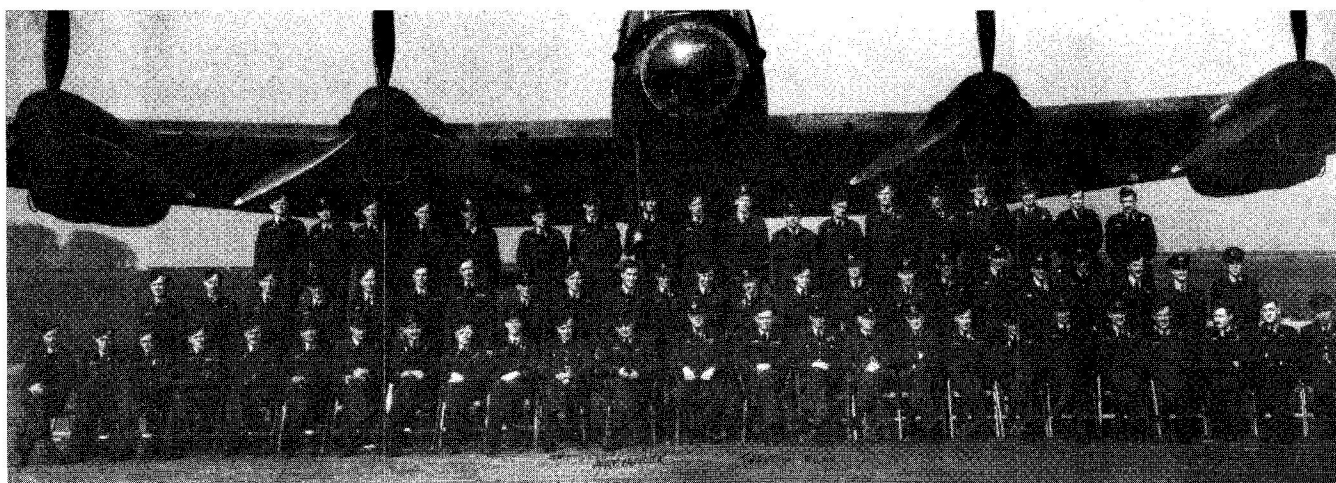


Figure 2: 101 Squadron

No. 101 was the only squadron in Bomber Command equipped with a system called "Airborne Cigar" (abbreviated to ABC). For their night fighters, the Germans used a master ground controller to provide timely and accurate information on the position of the bomber stream. ABC had been developed to counteract this practice. The equipment consisted of a panoramic receiver and three transmitters and was devised to jam the VHF frequencies of the German controllers. The only external indicators of this special equipment were two large aerials on top of the Lancaster's fuselage and another under the bomb aimer's window. ABC was operated by an eighth crewmember, the Special Operator, who spoke German. He listened to the German controllers and, when he was sure he was listening to the master controller, he would jam that frequency. If the Germans changed frequency, he had to quickly find the new frequency and jam that. It was tested successfully in September 1943 and soon most of the aircraft of 101 Squadron were modified. The

equipment weighed less than 1000 lb.; therefore ABC aircraft carried only 13,000 lb. of bombs instead of the usual 14,000. From October 1943, all main force attacks on German targets were accompanied by a number of 101's ABC aircraft. Squadron losses began to mount and there was concern that German night fighters were homing onto ABC aircraft transmissions and singling out these aircraft for attack. The increased number of major raids that the squadron was flying could also explain the losses. During six years of war, the Squadron's lost 215 aircraft on operations, while 1,109 men were killed or missing, probably the highest number of casualties for any RAF squadron.<sup>7</sup>

The village of Ludford Magna, located between the small market towns of Market Rasen and Louth, was fairly isolated and was probably chosen to maintain the secrecy surrounding the ABC devices on the squadron's aircraft. When the press visited the base in January 1944 to see the workings of a bomber station,

all aircraft displaying the three ABC aerals were replaced with Lancasters from nearby Wickenby.<sup>8</sup>

In a letter to a friend, shortly after his arrival, Ed remarked on the dearth of dances or other entertainment at the station. However, there were pubs in the village where they could relax. When I visited Ludford Magna with Ed in the summer of 1979, he decided to treat me to a shandy in his favourite local pub. We walked into one on the main street. No, this was not it! We finally had our drinks at a second pub, The Black Horse. Ed said it still did not feel like the right one and concluded that there might have been a third pub. But over a period of 35 years places change and memories fade.

In late February 1944, Ed acquired a motorcycle. He must have found it useful for getting around, since buses to and from Ludford Magna were infrequent. He said he used to explore the countryside, searching for farmhouses with fresh eggs for sale—a welcome change from the dried eggs usually served for breakfast in the station mess.

April 1944 marked a new phase in the war against Germany. During the winter of 1943–44, Bomber Command had been concentrating on destroying the industrial capability of Germany. Now the emphasis would be on pre-invasion targets. On April 14, all strategic bomber forces, both British and American, were placed under the direction of the Allied Supreme Commander, General Dwight Eisenhower. Railways in France and Belgium now became targets, with the aim of isolating the German forces in Normandy from reinforcements by rail. There were also raids on military camps, ammunition depots, armament factories, radio and radar stations, coastal gun batteries and oil refineries, to further hinder transportation. Bomber Command continued to bomb German industrial cities whenever the planes were not required for invasion targets.

Attacks against the smaller targets were more successful than anticipated. This was because of the practice of using a Master Bomber<sup>9</sup> and the dedication of the crews. The average casualty rate fell because the shorter raids did not allow the German fighter tactics to be fully developed.

According to Ed's logbook, their first flight with 101 Squadron was a cross-country daylight trip, on 13 April 1944, probably to gain familiarity with the surrounding country. Then it was down to business on

April 18, with a night raid on the railway yards of Rouen. On this first sortie the crew was a mix of English and Canadians. Raids on Cologne and Dusseldorf in the Ruhr valley followed on 20 and 22 April. For the raid on Cologne, a Special Operator ABC joined the crew. The concentrated night raid on Cologne caused severe damage to industrial areas and railway yards as well as to churches, houses and apartments. The even larger raid on Dusseldorf also caused much damage and many civilian casualties. This time, however, the German night-fighter force was able to penetrate the bomber stream and 16 Lancasters and 13 Halifaxes were lost.<sup>10</sup> The realities of war were brought home sharply with the death of a former crewmember during a raid on April 28.

Ed and his crew participated in four night raids during the month of May. The first, on May 19, was a particularly accurate attack on the railway yards in Orléans. On May 21, Ed participated in a heavy raid on the southern part of the city of Duisberg. Despite cloud cover, *Oboe*<sup>11</sup> sky marking was accurate and much damage occurred. On this occasion only, Ed flew with another crew. The next night, Lancasters and Mosquitoes attacked Dortmund in the Ruhr inflicting much damage on residential areas. On May 24, a heavy raid was carried out against Aachen, an important railway junction in the German system. Two railway yards were the main targets but many bombs were dropped on the city itself, destroying the Monheim war-industry factory and the town's gasworks. A week later, on June 2, the crew was again in the air, participating in a successful night raid on the radar-jamming station at Berneval on the French coast, near Dieppe.

On June 5–6, Bomber Command established a new record, flying a total of 1,211 sorties to support the D-Day landings on the beaches of Normandy. Twenty-four ABC-equipped Lancasters from 101 Squadron had a double duty that night: first to jam instructions from the German controllers to night-fighters, based mostly in Belgium and Holland; second by dropping *Window* to simulate a bomber stream heading for Paris.<sup>12</sup> *Window* involved dropping masses of aluminum foil strips to simulate, on the radar screen, the approach of a large force of bombers. It was the job of the bomb aimer to drop *Window*. The Lancaster's bomb bays were stuffed with bags of foil. Ed began dropping strips of foil, carefully as instructed. As the long night wore on, he dropped it by the handful. Finally, desperate to get rid of it, he began



dumping it out of the bomb bay doors by the bagful. For Ed's crew this was one of their longest operations. They were in the air for over seven hours. Returning to England, at dawn, they had a good view of the Allied D-Day invasion fleet—a most impressive sight!

Their first daylight raid, nine days later, was an attack at dusk on shipping in the harbour of Boulogne. French reports indicate it was the worst raid of the war on Boulogne. At the same time, a similar attack was made on Le Havre. These two successful operations put some 130 craft out of action, virtually the whole of the enemy's light naval forces operating in the English Channel.

Ed and his crew nearly "bought it" during the night raid on Sterkrade on June 16. Despite a forecast of poor weather, a large bomber force was sent to attack the synthetic-oil plant. Thick cloud made it difficult to find the target. Some bombs fell on the plant with little effect on production. Unfortunately, the bomber stream passed near the German night-fighter beacon that the German controller had chosen as the holding point for his night fighters. Thirty-one bombers were lost—some shot down by night-fighters and some by flak. A Junkers 88, diving vertically on the mid-upper gun turret, where the Lancaster was most vulnerable, strafed Ed's aircraft, Lancaster LL773 'D'. Unable to elevate his guns above a 60° angle, the gunner could not respond to this menace. Flak damaged three engines; two shut down completely and one just managed to sputter along. Ed and other members of the crew were wounded by shrapnel. Despite the wound in his left arm, Ed told of removing the wounded body of the mid-upper gunner and of taking his place. Limping along on the remaining one and a half engines, LL773 'D' just reached the English coast and crashed at Woodbridge, Suffolk. As he walked away from the stricken plane, Ed could see that it was riddled with bullet holes. LL773 'D' never flew again.

Nine days later, with two replacements, the crew was in the air again on a daylight raid to Ligescourt. During July, Ed's crew participated in three raids on railway yards: Orléans on the night of July 5; Vaires on the evening of July 12; Villeneuve St. George the night of July 14. On the night of July 18, they participated in a successful raid on the oil plant at Scholven. A local report says 550 bombs fell on the plant, although nearly half did not explode. But it was enough to halt production for a long time.

There were several days, and even weeks, when there was no flying. Other duties around the station must have occupied much of the time. Ed's logbook notes several hours spent on the Link Trainer. Many a day, probably, was spent preparing for a raid—checking equipment, being briefed, etc.—only to have the operation cancelled at the last minute due to weather. Especially during the latter part of June and most of July 1944, cloud and rain made flying difficult.

August was the busiest month for the crew with eight daylight raids and four night raids. On August 2 they attacked Coquereaux, one of the many V1 rocket launching pads in northwest France, at least the third raid on this site. These flying bomb sites were difficult to destroy because they were small targets and heavily protected by reinforced concrete, but, since the Germans launched the first V1 rocket against London on June 12, these launching pads could not be ignored. Even an ineffective raid could disrupt the schedule. The seizure of the French ports by the Canadian army during September ended this threat. On August 3, the railway yards at Trossy-St. Maximin were attacked. Excellent results were reported from daylight raids on August 4 and 5, on oil-storage depots at Pauillac and Blaye on the Gironde River in France. The crew must have been exhausted after these two raids that lasted from seven-and-a-half to eight hours. The night raid of August 7, on Fontenay-le-Marmion, one of five aiming points in front of Allied ground troops just west of Caen, lasted only 3½ hours. The attacks were carefully controlled—of 1,019 aircraft only 660 were engaged in the bombing. German strong points and the roads around them were well cratered. This enabled the Canadian 2<sup>nd</sup> Division to advance to close the gap between Caen and Falaise, through which German troops had been escaping. On August 12, Ed's crew participated in an experimental raid on Brunswick. No Pathfinder<sup>13</sup> aircraft took part and there was no marking. The intention was to discover how successfully a force of aircraft could carry out a raid with each crew bombing on the indications of its own H2S set.<sup>14</sup> The raid was not successful and there was no concentration of bombing. The target on August 15 was the airfield at Le Culot, Belgium and, on August 18, Terneuzen on the Scheldt estuary in the Netherlands. The crew was airborne again on the night of the twenty-fifth to attack the Opel motor factory at Russelheim. The Pathfinder marking was accurate and the raid was successfully completed in ten minutes. The Germans reported that the forge and gearbox assemblies were out of action for several weeks but



there was little damage to the rest of the factory. Fifteen Lancaster aircraft were lost. Despite the lengthy eight-and-a-half-hour journey of the previous night, the crew found themselves on the way to Kiel the following night. The Pathfinder marking was hampered by smoke screens but local reports tell of heavy bombing in the town centre and widespread fires fanned by a strong wind. A daylight raid on St. Requier (a V2 rocket storage site) in northern France completed the tally for the month.

About the same time as Ed joined the Air Force, his brother, Fred, had enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy, where he served as a torpedo man. It was not until August 1944, when Fred's ship docked at a southern English port, that he found the time to visit Ed at Ludford Magna. On August 9, Ed went on his motorbike to meet Fred at the railway station in Louth. Fred and his luggage were loaded onto the bike and they laboured the few miles to the airdrome where Ed was stationed. Fred was permitted to use the Officers' Mess and Ed was able to find him a bunk in the same Nissan hut as himself. When Fred wondered why there was a spare bunk in Ed's hut, Ed replied, "Oh,—went down the toilet!" (meaning that the man had been killed). This remark, so out of character for his older brother, surprised Fred and, even many years later, he recalled it vividly. But it was such black humour that allowed these men to deal with the grim realities of war. War was, however, quickly forgotten as both young men turned their attention to the pleasure of each other's company for the brief two-day visit.

All sorties in September were on coastal areas in France where Germans were still holding out after being by-passed by the Allied advance. By denying the Allies the use of the main Channel ports, the Germans hoped to present the Allies with an insoluble problem of supply and communication as they moved beyond Normandy. They were prepared to sacrifice many experienced troops. On September 11, 11,000 enemy troops in Le Havre surrendered after seven heavy attacks in one week by Bomber Command.<sup>15</sup> Ed's crew participated in daylight operations against Le Havre on September 5, 6, and 8. Raids on Calais and Cap Gris Nez on September 25 and 26 completed Ed's tour of 32 sorties. German troops in Calais surrendered to the Canadians on October 1.

His tour ended, Ed was granted 10 days leave; he spent it visiting and saying goodbye to the many friends he had made in England. The RAF allowed considerable leave to aircrew personnel.<sup>16</sup> Ed had put that time to

good use by visiting many places in England and Scotland with the help of organizations in the British Isles that arranged visits for the homesick young men from overseas to the homes of hospitable families. But at no time did he think to visit Stockport in Cheshire—the birthplace of his grandfather, Samuel Warburton.

Much to the envy of many of his comrades, Ed was on his way back to Canada by November. He sailed from Liverpool on the *Ile de France* on November 15 and docked in Halifax on the 23rd. The war was coming to a close and Fred Warburton had also been repatriated. On his arrival in Canada, Ed was disappointed to find that he had missed Fred's marriage to his beloved Betty on November 21. On 28 March 1945, Flt. Lt. Ed Warburton received an honourable discharge. Three weeks later, he started work with the Turnbull Elevator Company, training as a mechanic with a view to becoming a sales representative.

Edna Warburton, his mother, was very happy to have her boys safely home and eager to make their homecoming special. She wrote to Fred to say that, to celebrate the occasion, she had bought beer "just for you." "It seems so funny to me, because we have never had beer in our home," was Fred's comment on this news in a letter to his brother in early October. If war had changed Edna Warburton, it had created more profound changes in her sons. Fred and Ed had had been raised in an environment of home, church and work (if you were fortunate enough to find it), plus simple pleasures such as fishing, movies and baseball games. Because of the war, they had been thrust into a world of adventure and danger that demanded leadership and obedience. They had learned new skills, seen faraway places, and met and lived with men and women from all walks of life. They returned home with new confidence and different attitudes and expectations. They also had money. Now they could afford many things that were not affordable during the grim depression years—beer, a telephone, a car and even a house. When Ed was discharged in March 1945, he received the regular pay due to him as well as a clothing allowance of \$100 and a rehabilitation grant of \$255. It was more money than he had earned during his first year of work in 1938–39. Under the War Services Grants Act 1944, he also received a War Service Gratuity and a further grant under the Veterans' Land Act. Many veterans used these bonuses to further their education, but Ed elected to find work and to keep the grant under the Veterans' Land Act in reserve to purchase a home when he

married. Commenting on their war service many years later, Fred wrote, "I wouldn't take a million dollars for the experience it gave me, but I wouldn't take two cents for another go just like it."

Although he said little about his experiences, Ed was quietly proud of his war service. His library contained several books about the Air Force and about the Lancaster bomber. He found time from his work to attend services at the War Memorial in Ottawa on Remembrance Day.

---

### Endnotes

- 1 A. B. C. of the RAF: Handbook for All Branches of the Air Force. p. 20.
- 2 This is deliberately arranged, for experience has shown that it is a mistake to bring the recruit into contact with flying. *ibid.* p. 21.
- 3 *Britain's Wonderful Air Force*, p. 109.
- 4 *The Tools of War*, p.77.
- 5 F/O V. G. Baker. "Europe Through a Bomb Sight." Clipping saved by Ed Warburton from an English newspaper dated March 25, 1944.
- 6 *Britain's Wonderful Air Force*, pp. 106–7.
- 7 No. 101 Squadron—Royal Air Force website.
- 8 *The Lancaster at War*. p. 25.
- 9 The Master Bomber was "an experienced officer who directed the attack and was in touch with the rest of the crews by radio-telephone." *Bomber Offensive*, pp. 165–6.
- 10 Many of the details of these raids and those that followed are from *The Bomber Command War Diaries*.
- 11 Navigation aid.
- 12 No. 101 Squadron—Royal Air Force website.
- 13 A Pathfinder force was established in 1942 to find and mark the target with flares. The very fast Mosquito bombers, equipped with the new navigational aid Oboe, were found to be very effective as Pathfinder sky markers. *Bomber Offensive*, p. 160.
- 14 H2S radar, introduced by the RAF in 1943, helped a navigator "see" through the dark and fix his position. The radar bounced echoes off the ground producing a map-like pattern of the area below on a cathode ray tube screen. Rivers, lakes and towns produced distinctive echo patterns, enabling the navigator to

When we visited Ludford Magna in 1979, Ed was deeply touched to discover that the villagers had erected a memorial to No. 101 Squadron. Below the crest of No. 101 Squadron it read:

TO SERVE WAS THEIR HIGHEST AIM

This memorial is dedicated to the aircrews of 101 Squadron, Bomber Command who failed to return from operational sorties in the First and Second World Wars. From 1943–1945 the Squadron was based at Ludford Magna where they made many friends.

A roll of honour is left in the village church.

"map-read" his way to the target. *The Tools of War*, p. 75.

- 15 *Bomber Offensive*, p.214.
- 16 Leave is granted as a privilege and is dependent on the exigencies of the Service. Every effort, however is made to grant leave to airmen on the basis of seven days every three months in the case of ground staff and up to 61 days every twelve months in the case of air crew personnel. A. B. C. of the RAF: Handbook for All Branches of the Air Force. p. 36.

### References

#### *Bibliography*

- Berton, Pierre. *Marching as to War: Canada's Turbulent Years 1899–1953*. Anchor Canada, 2001.
- Canada. Ministry of Pensions and National Health. *Back to Civil Life: Prepared to Inform Members of the Armed Forces and Canadians Generally of Steps Taken for Civilian Rehabilitation of Those in Uniform; 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.* The Ministry, 1944.
- Fellowes, P.F.M. (ed.) *Britain's Wonderful Air Force*. Odhams Press, [1943?]
- Franklin, Neville (comp. and ed.) *Lancaster Photo Album*. Patrick Stephens, 1981.
- Garbutt, Mike and Brian Goulding. *The Lancaster at War*. Musson, 1971.
- Hammerton, John (ed.). *A. B. C. of the RAF: Handbook for All Branches of the Air Force; new ed.* Amalgamated Press, 1943.
- Harris, Arthur. *Bomber Offensive*. Collins, 1947.
- McKay, Russell. *One of the Many*. General Publishing House, 1989.
- Middlebrook, Martin and Chris Everitt. *The Bomber Command War Diaries: an Operational Reference Book, 1939–1945*. Viking, 1985.

*The R.C.A.F. Overseas: the Fifth Year.* Oxford University Press, 1945.

*The R.C.A.F. Overseas: the Sixth Year.* Oxford University Press, 1949.

Reader's Digest Association (Canada). *The Canadians at War 1939/45: 2 volumes.* The Association, 1969.

Reader's Digest Association (Canada). *The Tools of War (1939/45) and a Chronology of Important Events.* The Association, 1969.

#### Websites

No. 101 Squadron—Royal Air Force.  
[www.spengi.freeserve.co.uk](http://www.spengi.freeserve.co.uk)

Commonwealth War Graves Commission.  
[www.cwgc.org](http://www.cwgc.org)

## Florence Field: Home Child

BY DULCIE I. MCCLURE

*Dulcie I. McClure was born in New Zealand where she received her education. In 1940 she moved from New Zealand to Kelowna, B.C. where she still lives. Prior to her marriage, and while her husband served overseas during WWII, Ms McClure worked either as a Burroughs Statement Machine operator, or as an accountant/secretary.*

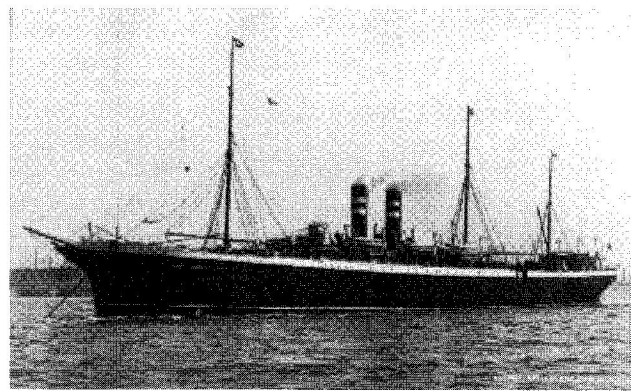
### The search

Since the early 1980s, I have been interested in researching branches of both my family and my late husband's family. I was able to gather the key elements of my late mother-in-law Florence Field's life in British Columbia from her children but trying to get information about her earlier years posed quite a challenge. Over the years, I experienced a few serious ups and downs, in particular wasting four years in pursuit of the wrong family. However, I was aware that she may have been a home child because she always said that she was an orphan and had come to Canada with a lot of other children. This possibility kept me going and prompted me to contact various organizations and juvenile immigration lists.

After searching various groups and reading numerous reels etc. at the Latter Day Saints Genealogy Department, I eventually found the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) and the Middlemore List. I was disappointed at not finding a Florence Field on the List and decided to write BIFHSGO to ask about another girl with the Field name. Dr. Patricia Roberts-Pichette responded to that letter.

Through Patricia and Library and Archives Canada (LAC), I received copies of Florence's History Book (reel A-1999) and Settlement and Reports folio (reel A-2112). The visitor reports had a note that indicated that Florence had come from the St. George-in-the-

East Union. Many thanks must be given to the person who made copies of these documents, for she transcribed the writing to the back of each sheet in order that each report would be legible.



**Figure 1: Beaver Line ship *Lake Ontario***

(The ship made her maiden voyage in 1887, the year that Florence sailed in her.)

At Patricia's suggestion, I wrote to London Metropolitan Archives, Family Research Services, with a request for information about Florence Field from the St. George-in-the-East Workhouse records. What a joy it was to receive London Metropolitan Archives' report, pertaining to St. George-in-the-East Workhouse and Plashet School and to learn that the correct Florence Field had been located. (This I knew from having researched the Canada 1891 Ontario

Census several months earlier.) It was quite an emotional event to locate her, after the years spent researching.

By this time I knew the month and year of Florence's arrival at Quebec, Canada, as well as the fact that she had sailed in a Beaver Line ship but I wanted to verify this information. I, therefore, sent an e-mail to *Mariners-L-@Rootsweb* and subsequently received a reply from *Shipper@theshipslist.com* confirming the date of arrival of a Beaver Line ship and giving its name as *Lake Ontario* (Figure 1).

I was, thus, able to fill in most of the missing details of my late mother-in-law's life and write the following short story only because of the help from so many quarters, especially the hard-working people at BIFHSGO. All I can say to BIFHSGO's Middlemore team is, thank you and please keep up the good work, so that others may find their loved ones and experience the joy of those discoveries.

### The story

Around 1884, Florence (b.1880) and her sister Ada (b. 1882) were deserted by their parents and entered St. George-in-the-East Workhouse, London. The following day, both girls were discharged from the workhouse and entered Plashet School.

About three years later, on 5 August 1887, Florence left the shores of England under the auspices of Mr. Middlemore, though not classed as a "Middlemore" child. (In Canada, however, she was handled in the same way as the Middlemore children.) After landing in Quebec, Florence was brought to Guthrie Home in London, Ontario, where the manager placed her with a family in Grey County, Ontario.

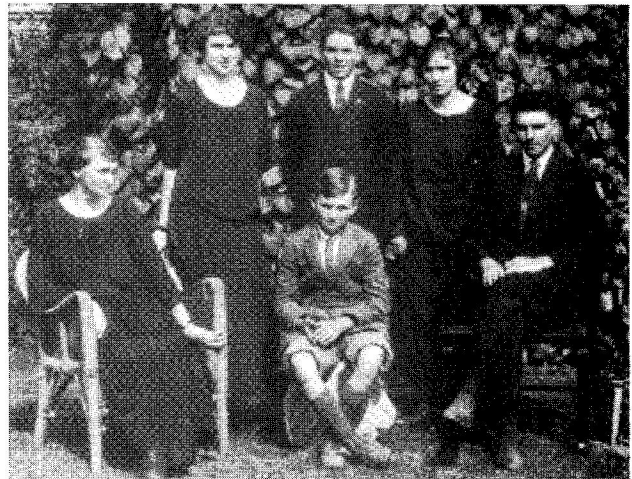
Florence was treated very well by her foster parents/care-givers, who formed a strong attachment to her, treating her as one of their own. Florence, in turn, became very attached to them. She progressed well at school and also attended the Presbyterian church and Sunday school every week. According to reports, she was a very popular cheerful girl, who was well liked and well cared for. In time, Florence grew into a tall strapping young lady, who loved playing the harmonica, which she did whenever she had a spare moment. Once she was through school she attended dressmaking classes.

In 1898, a fruit farmer from British Columbia, whose family had once lived in the vicinity of Florence's foster home, visited the area. He met Florence and

offered her employment in his home in Kelowna, taking care of his sick wife and attending to the household chores. Even though she had enjoyed her growing-up years in Ontario with such kind foster parents, Florence accepted the farmer's offer because she was eager to know a different part of the country. Another reason for her decision to journey out West and capture the excitement of travelling to another strange place may have been the fact that she had been very disturbed by the illness of one of her foster parents. Nevertheless, she must have felt a little saddened at saying goodbye to her foster parents and all her friends in Ontario.

A group of U.S. citizens from Idaho and Washington States had settled in an area outside of Kelowna, which they named Black Mountain. Among these settlers were a James McClure and his oldest son Bert.

It wasn't long before Florence and Bert met and the two eventually married in the Mt. View Methodist Church, Kelowna, in 1901. They went to live in the Benvoulin area (then outside the Kelowna area), where Bert had built a house on their five acres of land.



**Figure 2: Florence (on the left) with her children.** The author's husband is the youngest child, in the foreground.

Florence and Bert's first child arrived the following year. In all they had six children—two girls and four boys. Unfortunately, Bert was in frequent contact with a person who had TB and, consequently, he contracted the dreaded disease and died at age 35. Their sixth child was under two years of age at the time.

After Bert's passing, Florence experienced great hardship but was very grateful for the kindness of two nearby families. Florence managed to keep the



children fed, even though it was a challenge to her at that time. As one of the daughters related, they often ate nothing but apples and potatoes. One Christmas, Florence did not have enough money to buy a turkey or other food and she cried as she explained the circumstances to her children; as usual the children accepted things as they were. The following morning, when Florence went outside she found, hanging from the porch rafters, a sack full of food, including a turkey, for Christmas Day. She never discovered who it was who had heard her prayers of being in need of food for her children at Christmas.

The dressmaking course that Florence had taken after finishing school in Ontario was a blessing since she had no alternative but to make all the children's clothes. She made sure that the children regularly attended Sunday school and, when old enough, that they attended Church—the way that she had been brought up.

When it was time for the older children to work, other than in a neighbour's field, she sold her property in the Benvoulin area and purchased a home in the City of Kelowna. Florence was forced to take in boarders to help her meet all expenses. On one occasion, a woman Florence had known very well in Ontario boarded with her for a few weeks. This friend was employed at the Kelowna Hospital as a registered nurse.

When all of Florence's children (one boy died in infancy) were grown and independent, she once again thought of marriage. So it was that she returned to Ontario in 1937 to meet with an old school friend, whose wife had died a few years earlier. They were eventually married in an Anglican church in Ontario.

Florence returned to Kelowna, accompanied by her husband, who died in 1942. Florence's life came to an end in 1944; she died peacefully in her sleep.

Some of Florence's friends in Kelowna had also been "home children." She herself was a person who always held her head high, regardless of circumstances. All Florence's own children greatly respected their mother; they realized the hardships she had endured in raising them to be honest, clean-living citizens.

My research is not over; my next project is to attempt to locate Florence's natural parents in England. I am proud to be connected to one of England's deserted children of the 1800s.

We live in the present, dream of the future, but learn eternal truths from the past—author Unknown.

## FROM THE 2005 CONFERENCE

### According to the Custom of the Manor: An Introduction to English Manorial Records<sup>©</sup>

BY JANE E. MACNAMARA

*Jane MacNamara teaches family history and co-ordinates Genealogy Summer Camp—a program that brings researchers to Toronto for a week of hands-on research. This article is based on her presentation at the 2005 BIFHSGO Conference*

#### The manorial system

If one's ancestors are from England or Wales, there's a good possibility that they were part of a manor. Note that I said "part" of a manor—because the manor was much more than just land and buildings.

The manorial system was not universal in England and, in Wales, it was prominent only in the areas with strong English influence. In his book *My Ancestors*

*were Manorial Tenants*, Peter Park estimates that there were between 25,000 and 60,000 manors in England. (See "Suggested Reading" at the end of this article.)

Most historians agree that the manorial system began to develop in England immediately prior to the Norman



Conquest, but it was not until after 1066 that it became such a significant framework for the lives of so many.

King William I suddenly had possession of a vast territory and, if he was to have any hope of holding on to it, he needed to adopt or devise some system of managing this new asset and the people who happened to live there. He had to protect it from invasion and internal strife—and to make it productive. The King really had no choice but to put the land into the hands of his loyal supporters to manage for him. This action also served as a reward for the supporters.

These loyal subjects, or "crown vassals," were given huge tracts of land—usually scattered in different parts of the country rather than concentrated in one area. The King didn't want to take the chance that any of those loyal subjects might decide to set up his own kingdom. The result was that each supporter was left with land too vast and too widely scattered for him to be able to manage it on his own. The crown vassal had to gather his own supporters to help him with the task. It is mostly this second level of supporters who became "lords" of the manors, although the crown vassals, religious bodies, or even the King himself held some manors directly.

### **What was a manor?**

The manor was certainly a piece of real estate but it was much more than that. It may have included rights to have a market, for instance, and an obligation to defend it for the King should that become necessary.

The manor also included the people who lived on it. In medieval times, the non-free tenants or serfs could not leave the manor without the lord's permission, and owed him labour and a portion of their crops and beasts. In exchange, they had a dwelling in the village and the right to till some of the common ground.

The lords had great power over their serfs but, if the serfs didn't cooperate or escaped to the city, the lord was out of luck. He needed them to help till the land. There was, thus, an incentive on both sides to develop a somewhat equitable system. This system was developed and maintained mostly by tradition or "custom" and varied from manor to manor.

### **How a manor was organized**

We're talking about a system that started with the Saxons and developed over 800 plus years until it was, in effect, abolished in the 1920s. There were many changes and variations—between manors and over

time—as laws and social conditions changed. By the period where most of us can begin searching, there were two main types of tenancy on most manors—customary and freehold—and other arrangements as described below.

The dwellings in a manor were clustered along one or two main streets. Each dwelling had a bit of a garden in which to grow a few vegetables and pot-herbs, and perhaps to support a cow or goat for milk, and maybe some fowl. The agricultural land was divided into ancient fields, according to their best uses. The fields had names. Each field was divided into long narrow strips and each of these strips was held and farmed by one household. This system must have required considerable coordination and cooperation about what was grown and when.

#### ***Customary tenancy***

Customary tenants held their land "by the custom (or tradition) of the manor." These customary tenants paid little or no rent but owed labour, a portion of their crops and various other fees to the lord. They had to attend the manorial court, and any matters affecting the land had to go to the court for approval. A record of their tenancy was set out in the court rolls and a copy was made for the tenant. This practice gave rise to the term "copyhold" as an alternate term for customary. Customary tenants held the land by heredity, or by very long lease arrangements. The lord could not change such an arrangement without the consent of the customary tenant.

#### ***Freehold tenancy***

Freehold tenants also held their land by custom. They paid an annual rent that had been set in medieval times and could not be changed by the lord. This rent would have been much higher than what a customary tenant paid, but the land was largely free of other obligations to the lord. Freeholders were required to attend the manorial courts and might serve as jurors.

#### ***Demesne lands***

The land held by the lord, not in the hands of customary or freehold tenants, was called demesne land. He may have farmed the land himself or leased it out, giving rise to other forms of tenancy.

***Leasehold tenancy.*** Leases of demesne land were usually negotiated annually, which meant that the rent could reflect market value—a much better deal for the lord than the medieval rents he got from freehold land.

Both freehold and copyhold land could be converted to leasehold with the agreement of the tenants.

*Tenants at will.* These were often folks who built or occupied a small cottage in a quiet corner of the village that was part of the lord's demesne. The lord could decide that they could stay if they paid him a small rent. They lacked the protection of "traditional" tenants and could be turfed out at the "will" of the lord.

### **Family arrangements**

One's family could have held land by one or several of these forms of tenancy. If a copyhold tenant had several sons to help him farm it, it would be advantageous for him to acquire some leasehold land. A son might marry a woman whose father held freehold land, and eventually inherit it. A tenant could also sublet land to and from other tenants.

### **Records created by the manor**

The records created by a manor documented the holding and transfer of land and the rights and obligations associated with it. Each lord was required to hold a Court Baron to deal with matters concerning the land and its management. Many manorial lords were also granted the right to hold a Court Leet on behalf of the Crown. This court dealt with criminal matters, usually referring them to the county assize courts. The View of Frankpledge was usually held as part of the Court Leet. The Frankpledge was a system that made freemen (or franklins) mutually responsible for their behaviour. These courts could be held every three weeks but were usually held less frequently.

### **Court Rolls**

The Court Roll was the record of the proceedings of each court session—the minutes. They were originally written on long pieces of vellum that were rolled up for storage but later they were actually bound into books.

The land transfer procedure that was recorded and the legal jargon used were quite consistent. The tenant "surrendered" his land to the lord. It was surrendered "for the use and behoof of" another individual or for the use of his last will and testament. The new tenant paid a fee and was admitted.

### **Surveys**

Surveys were listings of the assets of a manor. These assets were the land, tenants and all the rents, fines and other revenue that was due to the manorial lord each year. These listings were often created when a manor changed hands. The earliest are called "Custumals"

because they record the Customs of the manor. A later form of survey was called an "Extent" and it contained more information about the lord's demesne lands.

Many other records may survive from a manor—such as call books that recorded the tenants' obligatory attendance at court. One might find lists of fines of all sorts and lists of things for which one could be fined. One might even be lucky enough to find a map.

### **Where to look for records**

Manorial records are private records and may still be in private hands. Those records that have been deposited in archives and record offices are usually part of a family's papers. Because the family owned land in several areas, or perhaps the generation that deposited the papers had migrated far from the original manor, the records can be found in unusual places. The following resources will help in locating the applicable manors and surviving records.

The *Victoria History of the Counties of England* is a series of large format books that provide detailed histories, including manors. The series is not yet complete but one can find the finished volumes in university or public libraries. A few volumes have now been digitized at [www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk).

The *Family History Library* in Salt Lake City holds microfilm copies of quite a few manorial records, filmed in county archives. The films are catalogued by place name—village or parish—rather than the name of the manor, so they can help one find the manors in the area of interest. See the Family History Library Catalogue at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org).

The *Manorial Documents Register* (MDR) was established by the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts when the 1922 Land and Property Act effectively abolished the manorial system. It recognized that the manorial court rolls and similar documents were the only proof of tenancy on the land and therefore needed to be preserved.

The MDR has put some of its listings on the Internet ([www.mdr.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mdr/](http://www.mdr.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mdr/)) and they can be searched by either parish name or manor name. The counties available are: Wales, the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, Norfolk, Surrey, Middlesex and Yorkshire. If a county has not been computerized, one can contact the MDR.

The MDR is an amazing catalogue to thousands of manorial records throughout the UK—but perhaps not

all of them. I would highly recommend a search under the name of the manor or village of interest in all local archives. One should try the family names of the lords of the manor as well.

**Access to Archives** (A2A) is a huge Internet database that amalgamates the catalogues of holdings from some 390 archives in the UK ([www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a)). Again, one should try the name of the village, the manor and the family name associated with the manor.

### Why look for manorial records?

Only a small portion of the records that were created by the manorial system has survived. When they do survive, however, manorial records are one of the few classes of documents where the small tenant landholder is actually more likely to appear than his richer neighbour

### Suggested reading

Bass, Rosalyn. *Manorial Records: 16th-19th centuries*. York: Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, 1998.

Bennett, H.S. *Life on the English Manor: A study of peasant conditions 1150-1400*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1969.

Christensen, Penelope. *Researching English Land Records*. Toronto: Heritage Productions, 2005.

Ellis, Mary. *Using Manorial Records*. Kew, Surrey: PRO and the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1997.

McLaughlin, Eve. *Manorial Records*. Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: [McLaughlin Guides], 1996.

Palgrave-Moore, Patrick T.R. *How to Locate and Use Manorial Records*. Norwich, Norfolk: Elvery Dowers, 1993.

Park, Peter B. *My Ancestors were Manorial Tenants*. London: Society of Genealogists, 2002.

Stuart, Denis. *Manorial Records: An introduction to their transcription and translation*. Chichester, Sussex: Phillimore, 1992.

©Copyright to Jane E. MacNamara

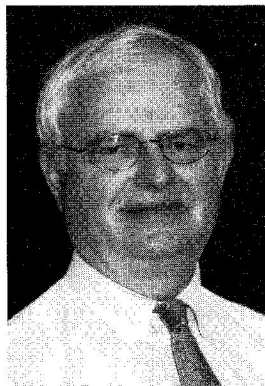
## The Canada Company

### ROBERT LEE

Robert Lee, author of *The Canada Company and the Huron Tract, 1826-1853—*

*Personalities, Profits and Politics* presented a very informative talk at the BIFHSGO 2005 Conference on the first 27 years of the Company (1826-53). This was a period during which the Company experienced difficult growing pains on the way to becoming well established.

While the focus of his talk was the early years of the Company, Mr. Lee presented us with some significant dates in its history: the founding in 1824; the issue of the Charter in 1826; the firing of the first Commissioner in 1829; the realization of the first surplus in 1849; the beginning of the liquidation



process in 1948; the sale of all remaining land in 1951; the last directors' meeting in 1952.

The structure of The Canada Company was based on a model where shareholders provided initial capital to the Company, which then bought large parcels of land (over two million acres in total) from the government and resold it in smaller lots to interested settlers. As businessmen, the shareholders were interested in seeing a return on their investment as soon as possible and often became impatient when this was slow to occur.

Perhaps the best known of the Canada Company executives was John Galt, who served as its first Commissioner from 1826 to 1829. Galt was a literary man, a visionary and a prodigious writer. His son, Alexander Tilley Galt, who was involved with the British American Land Company in Quebec in the 1840s, later became one of the Fathers of Canadian Confederation. John Galt arrived in Upper Canada in 1826 to take up his duties as commissioner and,



although he had great plans for the development and sale of the lands, he was not the best of administrators. He also had difficulty understanding the political context of the operation and was often at odds with government officials in Upper Canada. At one point he even moved company headquarters out of York to Guelph to get away from what he perceived to be their interference.

While in Upper Canada, he established the communities of Galt and Goderich. However, problems on the administrative side resulted in his recall to Britain in 1829, where he was jailed for non-payment of some personal bills. Not only had he antagonized his employers, he had not paid his children's teacher, despite an annual salary of £1,000 plus an additional £500 allowance for housing. His replacement, Thomas Mercer Jones, inherited an administrative mess—generally poorly organized records, missing records for expenditures and, in some cases, no deeds issued for lands sold. At this time, share prices in the company were falling and investor support was waning.

Lee's discussion also focused on the historical context—an important lesson that we as genealogists need to remember. Our ancestors were not living in a vacuum. The causes and effects of what was going on at the time were part of the "push-pull" principle of immigration. Understanding the historical context helps us understand the factors that "pushed" people into leaving their home country, as well as those factors that "pulled" immigrants to choose specific destinations.

After the end of the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812–14, Britain entered a period of peace. Both Britain and Upper Canada had seen their coffers depleted as a result of the war effort. Disbanded regiments resulted in large numbers of ex-soldiers without regular income, while industrialization saw large numbers of factory workers being laid off. This was also the time of land clearances in Scotland and increasing poverty in Ireland. Britain was very concerned that the poor and unemployed would flock to large centres such as London and, in so doing, would put great strains on their capacity to accommodate them. One of the solutions lay in Upper Canada.

Many felt that the lands in Upper Canada were not being settled quickly enough. Clergy and Crown reserves were not being utilized and roads were not

being maintained or developed, making it difficult to attract settlers. Lands left unoccupied were attracting squatters and the government of Upper Canada was in need of an infusion of funds. The government, however, did not have the money or the will to develop the lands, attract settlers and manage the administrative requirements of the thousands of individual land sales. The solution was to sell the land in a block to a private company that would assume responsibility for development, promotion and sales as well as all the administrative requirements that were part of that activity.

In fact, the Canada Company purchased over two million acres of land from the government, encompassing territory from Lake Huron in the west to Ottawa in the east. However, Lee's work focuses on The Canada Company's involvement with the approximately one million acres in Huron and Perth Counties that formed the Huron Tract. The Huron Tract included the townships of Easthope North, Easthope South, Ellice, Logan, McKillop, Hullett, Colborne, Downie, Fullarton, Hibbert, Tuckersmith, Goderich, Stanley, Hay, Osborne, Blanshard, Biddulph, Stephen, McGillivray, Williams and Bosquanet. Land was offered to prospective settlers through outright sales or through lease purchase plans, whereby, over a number of years, the settler would occupy the land, improve it and make regular payments until the financial obligation was met. At that point he would receive the deed for the land.

Lee stated that one of his goals in publishing his work was to try to give a more balanced picture of events than that presented by the Lizars in their earlier book *In the Days of the Canada Company: The Story of Settlement of the Huron Tract and a View of the Social Life of the Period 1825–1850*.

It was in the Company's financial interest to sell the land as quickly as possible as they were responsible for the taxes on any remaining unsold land but the directors significantly underestimated the development and maintenance costs associated with such a large purchase of land. The low initial investments created financial challenges during these early years, causing the share prices to drop dramatically. As an example, Robert Lee cited the problem of silting in Goderich Harbour—an on-going problem that the Company might have known about had they inspected the lands before purchase. By 1841, although the company had promoted the lands in Britain, the United States and

Germany, only 5,100 settlers occupied land in the whole of the Huron Tract.

Add to the financial issues the politics of the time in Upper Canada, where tensions eventually culminated in the rebellion of 1837. How the various commissioners related to the government also affected the progress made and helped delineate the line of responsibility between the Company and the government.

While Robert Lee's presentation was more historical than genealogical in nature, it provided a very interesting perspective on the workings of a nineteenth century company in Upper Canada. During the question period, discussion centred on the location and content of the Company's records.

The Archives of Ontario website describes their Canada Company Collection: [www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/guides/rg\\_215\\_grant\\_to\\_patent.htm#promoters](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/guides/rg_215_grant_to_patent.htm#promoters).

In addition, there is a Canada Company collection at the University of Guelph. The following link brings up the search engine page: [www.lib.uoguelph.ca/search](http://www.lib.uoguelph.ca/search).

Anyone with ancestors who purchased land from the Canada Company in the Huron Tract would be well advised to consult these holdings. In addition, Mr. Lee's book will provide a wealth of background and contextual information.

**Reported by Patty McGregor**

## FAMILY HISTORY—TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES

### The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON

A welcome addition to the growing collection of books about Home Children at the BIFHSGO Library is a new edition of *Nation Builders: Barnardo Children in Canada*, by Gail H. Corbett. A brief review of the life of Thomas Barnardo relates how, as a young medical student, he became involved with destitute children in London and founded the organization that bears his name. Barnardo Homes, in the late 1800s and early 1900s, sponsored the



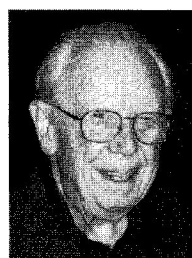
emigration from Britain to Canada of thousands of children. Using archival material, the author shows how the organization strove to prepare the children for life in their new land and ensure they had a fair chance of success. Many first-hand accounts of the experiences of these children in Canada are included.

Readers desiring more information about Dr. Barnardo, his homes and the children he sponsored may consult *Barnardo*, a biography by Gillian Wagner and *The Golden Bridge: Young Immigrants to Canada* by Marjorie Kohli.

### The Printed Page

BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

The National Genealogical Society (NGS) publishes two separate quarterly journals: the *Quarterly* and the *News Magazine*. The *Quarterly* is a scholarly journal while the *News Magazine* is, as the name suggests, a



paper devoted to the needs and problems of the Society and its members on a quarter-to-quarter basis. The separation of the two quite legitimate publication functions is a reflection of the size of the organization as well as of the varied interests of its members and of the family historians' need for information, analysis

and research methodology at a variety of levels of intensity.

My column in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Spring 2006) reported on the NGS *Quarterly*, Vol. 93, No. 3 (September 2005). Since writing that column I have had the opportunity to examine four more issues of NGS publications. One of the issues was from the *Quarterly* line, while the other three were from the *News Magazine*. These three are not examined as separate publications but as examples of the consistency of format of the series.

The *Quarterly*, Vol. 93, No. 4 (December 2005) is a theme edition on the topic of genetics and genealogy. The editors state the case for genealogy's interest in genetic testing as follows:

It is time for the genealogical community to acknowledge that genetic testing, albeit unfamiliar and complex when compared to most genealogical research methods, is an important new discipline to be utilized for solving certain kinship questions. Complementing documentary research, it will enrich the field, open new paths, and broaden horizons of genealogy and family history (p. 243).

The six articles of this issue provide an excellent introduction to the role of genetics in genealogy.

An added benefit to the family historian, and one that should not be overlooked, is the inclusion in the No. 4 issue of a detailed index to all four numbers published in the year.

Each issue of the second quarterly NGS publication—the *News Magazine*—comprises three sections: Features; Columns; Departments.

The Columns cover the following topics:

1. Writing family history
2. National Archives
3. Beginning genealogy
4. Software reviews
5. Technology

The Departments are:

- President or Executive Director Message
- Editor's Corner
- NGS News
- Genealogy News
- Upcoming Events

The Features section includes articles on a wide variety of topics of interest and of use to the family historian. Both series of publications are an important source of information on all aspects of genealogy. They should be on the "must see" list of all family historians.

## BIFHSGO NEWS

### Notice of 2006 BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting 9:30 a.m., Saturday, 9 September 2006

**T**ake notice that the Annual General Meeting of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) will take place at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, 9 September 2006 at Library and Archives Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, to receive and conduct business in accordance with Article 37 of the Bylaws.

The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. Call to order and opening remarks
2. Approval of the minutes of the 2005 Annual General Meeting
3. Report of the directors
4. Presentation of the financial statement for 2005
5. Report of the auditor
6. Appointment of an auditor for next year

7. Amendments to the Bylaws (if any are proposed)
8. Awards and presentations
9. Report of the nominating committee
10. Election of a president
11. Election of directors
12. Any other business
13. Adjournment

The normal monthly meeting and presentation will follow after a short break.

Members are reminded that, in accordance with Article 40 of the Bylaws, they may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting and act on their behalf. The proxy holder must also be a member of the Society.

## Minutes of the BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting 10 September 2005

The Annual General Meeting of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) began at 9:30 a.m., 10 September 2005, in the Library and Archives Canada facilities, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa. The Notice of the meeting was published in the Summer 2005 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

Approximately 135 members were in attendance. The Secretary confirmed the presence of at least 25 voting members to constitute a quorum and declared the meeting open.

The President, John Reid, welcomed everyone to the meeting and made some opening remarks regarding the very successful year that had been enjoyed by the Society. In particular, he noted that membership in the Society is a record 467.

The minutes of the 2004 Annual General Meeting were provided to attendees as a handout. There being no discussion on the minutes, Willis Burwell moved and Gerry Glavin seconded a motion that the minutes be approved. MOTION CARRIED.

Reports of the President and directors were published in the Fall 2005 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. The President summarized some of the highlights in these reports. There being no discussion, Gordon Taylor moved and Ernest Wiltshire seconded a motion that the reports, with the exception of the financial reports, be accepted as published. MOTION CARRIED.

The Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Statement of the Society for the fiscal year from 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004 were also published in the fall issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. The Treasurer, Tom Rimmer, summarized some highlights of the financial situation of the Society, noting that the Society had a surplus of income over expenses of \$1,144.60 for the year.

**Report of the Auditor:** The Auditor, Linda Gloss, read her report, which is attached at Annex A.

There being no discussion, moved by Tom Rimmer and seconded by Jim Shearon that the audited financial reports be accepted as published. MOTION CARRIED.

**Appointment of an auditor for next fiscal year:** Moved by Margaret Burwell and seconded by Hugh Reekie that Linda Gloss be appointed auditor for the next fiscal year. There being no other nominations, the President declared Linda Gloss appointed by acclamation.

**Amendments to the Bylaws:** John Reid noted that the Board of Directors was proposing three amendments to the Society's Bylaws. These proposed amendments were provided as an insert in the Summer 2005 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* and are attached as Annex B to these minutes. He explained the rationale for the proposed amendments and asked if there were any questions. One question was raised concerning the types of membership in the Society and was answered by Doug Hoddinott the director in charge of memberships. Moved by Willis Burwell and seconded by Glenn Wright that the three amendments as published be endorsed for submission to Industry Canada for the Minister's approval. MOTION CARRIED.

### **Hall of Fame appointments:**

The President, John Reid, reminded members of the criteria and procedures for nominations to the Society Hall of Fame. He announced that two nominations had been received and approved by the Board, one for Bruce Elliott and the other for Jim Shearon for their long and dedicated service to the Society and their contributions to family history research. John read and presented the certificates to the new members of the Hall of Fame.

### **Presentations:**

John Reid announced that Alison Hare had been selected for the best Saturday morning talk by a vote of members for her presentation on "The not so Impossible John Smith" and presented Alison with a certificate.

Chris MacPhail announced that Terry Findley had been selected for the best article in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* written by a member for his article "An Irish Fling, Delightful Discoveries! Part I" and presented Terry with a certificate.



John Reid informed the meeting that Caroline Herbert was retiring as Associate Director for Research and Projects and noted the many other contributions that Caroline has made to the Society over a number of years. John then presented Caroline with a Citation of Excellence certificate on behalf of the Society.

### **Nominations for the Board:**

Gerry Glavin, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, consisting of himself as Past President and Valerie Monkhouse as Member in good standing, reported that four vacancies on the Board of Directors need to be filled. Christine Jackson, Willis Burwell and Doug Hoddinott were elected to the Board in September 2003. Christine and Willis have agreed to stand for re-election for another two-year term. Doug has agreed to stand for election for one more year. Lesley Anderson has agreed to allow her name to be placed in nomination for the Board for a two-year term. Gerry then sought further nominations from the floor.

### **Annex A: Financial Review Report**

To the Members of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO)

I have examined the Balance Sheet of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa as at 31 December 2004 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year 2004.

In my opinion these financial statements are a reliable representation of the financial position of the Society as of 31 December 2004 and I find that the records have been well maintained with adequate documentation.

### **Annex B: Proposed Amendments to the Society Bylaws**

The Board of Directors proposes the following amendments to the Society Bylaws for consideration and ratification by the 2005 Annual General Meeting. Any member wishing to obtain a copy of the current Bylaws should contact the Recording Secretary.

#### **First Amendment**

Current Bylaw 6 e) "Life Membership. An Individual Member may become a Life Member, entitled to vote,

There being no further nominations, Gerry declared that the nominees were elected to the Board by acclamation. He noted that there is also a need for more Associate Directors and invited members to consider volunteering and to contact any member of the Board to indicate their interest.

In closing, John Reid noted that BIFHSGO would be hosting the Region VIII Ontario Genealogical Society's Annual General Meeting next April. He then invited Alison Hare to make a short announcement concerning an essay contest being sponsored by the Association of Professional Genealogists and invited members of the Society to participate.

There being no further business, it was moved by Alan Rayburn and seconded by Jim Heal that the meeting be adjourned. MOTION CARRIED.

Prepared by:  
Willis Burwell  
Recording Secretary  
15 September 2005

I am passing to the Board of Directors a letter summarizing my observations and recommendations arising from the examination of the records.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation for the cooperation and assistance extended to me during the course of my review.

Dated Ottawa, Ontario  
Saturday, 10 September 2005  
and respectfully submitted,

Linda M Gloss  
Auditor

with the approval of the Board of Directors and payment of the fees as directed by the Board."

Proposed Amendment: Delete the word "Individual."

Reason for Amendment: Under the current Bylaw, only Individual Members can apply for Life Membership. The proposed amendment will allow other classes of membership to apply.

### Second Amendment

Current Bylaw 11 “The property and business of the Society shall be managed by a Board of Directors, nine (9) in number, of whom five (5) shall constitute a quorum. Directors must be individuals of 18 years of age or greater, with power of law to contract.”

Proposed Amendment: Add “A Director must be a Member in good standing of the Society.”

Reason for Amendment: Current Bylaws do not require a Director to be a Member of the Society.

### Third Amendment

Current Bylaw 32 “The 1st Vice-President is the Director of the Program Committee and, in the absence of the President, shall perform the duties of

the President. The 2nd Vice-President is responsible for membership services and, in the absence of the President and the 1st Vice-President, shall perform the duties of the President.”

Proposed Amendment: In the first sentence delete “is the Director of the Program Committee and,” In the second sentence delete “is responsible for membership services and,”

Reason for Amendment: This will allow any director to be appointed as a Vice-President, therefore, giving the Board greater flexibility in assigning duties to the directors.

## BIFHSGO at the Ottawa Regional Historica Fair

BY IRENE KELLOW IP



Figure 1: Nicola Hadwen with John D. Reid and Lesley Anderson

John Reid and Lesley Anderson were judges at the **Ottawa Regional Historica Fair** held on Saturday, 22 April at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. A variety of amazing projects done by students (aged 9–13) from the various school boards in this area were displayed in the Grand Hall.

In 2005, the BIFHSGO Board followed up on a suggestion from Caroline Herbert by voting to make an annual award at this Fair for a genealogy project by an area student. This was the first year that the award was presented and Nicola Hadwen—a home-schooled

child—was the happy recipient of \$100 and a copy of the *Ottawa Sharpshooters* book. Nicola’s very impressive project was about her great-grandfather, Dr Seymour Hadwen, and how he tried to save the reindeers in the Arctic in the early 1920s.

Patricia Roberts-Pichette and Caroline Herbert from BIFHSGO were also there with a display on the Middlemore project.



Figure 2: Patricia Roberts-Pichette responds to students' questions about the Middlemore project

## Batters Up!

BY SUSAN SHENSTONE

Wanting to help with BIFHSGO future? Find out how this stimulating society functions? Make friends with other gifted members? Contribute your own skills to the Society? Please step up. You are needed on the Society's Board of Directors, or in one or more other volunteer roles.



Since its founding in 1994, BIFHSGO has proved its worth to all its members, and made a respected name for itself in international genealogical circles. Its website is frequently quoted in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Gifted speakers are happy to address our meetings. Its conferences attract international experts in the field. Its magazine *Anglo-Celtic Roots* won first prize in the National Genealogical Society (U.S.) 2004 Newsletter Competition. In addition, the Society's research has produced important publications, Library and Archives Canada has used its volunteers for special indexing, and its library has become a serious repository for family history information. Your BIFHSGO is such a vibrant organization thanks largely to the hard work of individual members who have volunteered their time and energy. We must keep it that way.

BIFHSGO's Board needs the stimulus of fresh faces and fresh insights to work with the established ones. To ensure a healthy renewal, the Society's constitution limits its board members to a term of two years, renewable for not more than four consecutive terms. The president is chosen in a separate election, but he or she too is limited in tenure of office. Those who would like a longer commitment—in helping or learning about a particular aspect of the Society's work—are invited to join the board as non-voting assistants. These members will work with a particular director and perhaps later become a director themselves. Board meetings are held once a month, on the Monday evening before the Saturday of the monthly meeting. At the beginning of the new season, the board members discuss the topics of concern and then parcel out their responsibilities by areas of interest and general agreement.

For the season of 2006-07, BIFHSGO's Board of

Directors needs three full directors and a number of assistants. The directors are for Membership, Recording Secretary, and Programming—all essential to the functioning of the Society. Membership, which involves keeping track of addresses, phone numbers, e-mails and fees, requires a tidy mind that enjoys keeping records and also offers the possibility of getting to know many of the Society's members. Recording Secretary is also an essential portfolio as, without accurate minutes, the decisions and the history of the decisions are lost. Programming touches all our members and creates the stimulus for the genealogical work the Society helps its members to do.

Assistants are always needed to help in any subject. Education, and Research and Projects are current areas of need. More research projects are pending. Introductory sessions on family history, workshops for children and adults, and participation in special genealogical events are among the Society's activities involving BIFHSGO board members and assistants. But other aspects of the Society's business—the day-to-day tasks that keep the society running effectively—are also interesting: organizing and publicizing programs and conferences, helping to put together the four issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, assisting the treasurer and the president, to name but a few.

"There is a lot of life and work experience in our Society, and a passionate interest in family history," an ex-board member commented. "The Board gets a lot of talent. The members are very forward looking. They work as a team. They focus on serving the membership and moving the Society to fulfill its mandate. The work is fun, and the people are fun to work with. And," she concluded, "it is a volunteer organization, so *you* take *your* turn at volunteering."

In family history there is so much out there to do, to learn, to be part of. BIFHSGO needs you to keep it going. To volunteer please contact the nominating chair, past-president Gerry Glavin (gglavin@sympatico.ca, tel. 613-839-5437), or any board member listed on the inside front page of any issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Every aspect of the Society's work needs interested and committed help.

So, step up to the plate! Join the team and be a batter.

## 12th Annual Fall Conference Celebrate Your Anglo-Celtic Roots

This year, the Conference program has been organized into four main streams: Scotland; Resource centres; Putting it all together; Where and how one's ancestors lived. The structure will enable an attendee to hear all the presentations in any one stream, if he or she chooses. While Scottish ancestry is the feature of the Conference, many of the presentations are designed to appeal to family history researchers in general.

### The keynote speaker

We are pleased to announce that our keynote speaker will be David W. Webster BSc, FICHEM, FSA Scot.



David Webster was born in Tynemouth, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of Scottish parents. A graduate in chemical engineering of the Royal College of Science and Technology, in Glasgow, he developed an interest in genealogy. David has gained a substantial reputation, over the last 18 years,

as a professional genealogical researcher in Scottish and related records of Scottish emigrants to North America, Australia and New Zealand, as well as to England, Ireland, and Europe. A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 2001, David has written a number of books on genealogical research in Scotland and is a regular contributor of articles to genealogy magazines in the U.K. and North America, as well as to Scottish family history societies.

In 2004 he was in Salt Lake City, for the fourth time in as many years, as the Scottish instructor on the week-long National Institute for Genealogical Studies intensive course on Scottish genealogy. On each visit to Salt Lake City he has given lectures to the staff of the British Reference Unit and patrons of the LDS Family History Library. Although this will be his first visit to Canada, David has presented symposia in Chicago, Denver and Minneapolis in the last few years. He was the invited overseas keynote speaker for the NZSG annual conference in Nelson in June 2005, which was followed by a five-week lecture tour of New Zealand. David is the keynote speaker at the

triennial Australasian Congress in Darwin in 2006. David Webster's website is: [www.rossgenealogy.co.uk](http://www.rossgenealogy.co.uk).

In addition to delivering the Don Whiteside Memorial Lecture on Friday evening, David will be giving presentations on: Electronic and Web Access to Scottish Genealogical Records; Scottish Statutory Birth, Marriage and Death Records; Wildcards in Genealogical Research; Emigration Records: Bridging the Gap to a Scottish Ancestor; Searching for Present Day Relations in Scotland. David will also offer three demonstration sessions, on Friday, on using the *scotlandspeople* website in response to research queries submitted in advance by registered attendees. These will be repeat sessions with attendance limited to 30 per session.

### Other presentations at the Conference

#### *Technology and Genealogy*

Lesley Anderson's will address the needs of those who wish to get started with computers or who do not own a computer. She will also provide guidance to those using computers in libraries, etc.

Marg Burwell will describe techniques you can use with photographic software available for personal computers.

Brian Kelly, a representative of the Millennium Corporation, will describe how to use Legacy Family Tree<sup>®</sup> genealogy software to plan, document, share and display genealogical research.

Tony Kennard will describe how to preserve voice recordings from the past, and from today for tomorrow.

#### *Historical Background for Family History*

Hugh Reekie will give two presentations: How the Industrial Revolution (1780-1880) affected your ancestors throughout the U.K.; How Agricultural Improvements (1750-1880) in the U.K. affected the author's forebears.

Fergus Keyes, a descendant of the early Irish settlers of St. Columban, Quebec, will discuss the history of the community and his website which offers complete



information on the community and its planned restoration.

### ***Help in Finding Ancestors***

Pat Wohler will discuss the land survey system, the land grant process and the 1905 Census as aids in finding ancestors who settled in western Canada.

John Reid will explain how DNA analysis can give insights into your origins prior to the era of written records and, occasionally, resolve more recent questions related to paternity.

John Reid explains how DNA analysis can give insights into your origins prior to the era of written records, and occasionally resolve more recent questions related to paternity.

### ***Family History Resources***

Library and Archives Canada staff will describe new initiatives at LAC and demonstrate their new Federated Search Technology.

Shirley-Ann Pyefinch of the Ottawa Stake Family History Centre (FHC) of the LDS will describe records currently available at FHC and some of the new programs that LDS is working on in the Family

History Department and through Brigham Young University: the digitizing of the records in the Granite Mountain Record Vault, called the Scanstone Project: the Immigrant Ancestors Program that creates an online searchable index.

### **In addition**

Preceding the Conference, a seminar "The Basics of Researching Your Family Tree from Ottawa." will be presented by the BIFHSGO Education Group in cooperation with Ottawa Branch, OGS. This seminar is aimed at beginning genealogists. A tour of Library and Archives Canada follows.

Throughout the Conference there will be One-on-one Consultations with our computer genealogy experts, using electronic data sources, both online and on CD.

The Marketplace will feature vendors and exhibitors representing a wide range of genealogical interests.

### **Enquiries:**

Voice mail: 613-234-2520

E-mail: [queries@bifhsgo.ca](mailto:queries@bifhsgo.ca)

Website: [www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca)

## **BIFHSGO LISTINGS**

### **Members' Surname Search**

BY ERNEST M. WILTSHIRE

**T**hese charts are provided to enable BIFHSGO members to share in common research. If you locate one or more of the names you are researching in Table A, note the membership number (No.) in column four. Using this Membership Number, contact the member listed in Table B. Please note that each member may be searching several names. So be specific when communicating with them. Good luck.

Occasionally, due to a lack of space, names published in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* may be restricted to six per individual. If this should occur, the remaining names of interest will be published in a future edition. If the

members have Internet access and they give permission, all of their names of interest are published on the BIFHSGO website at: [www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca).

Many BIFHSGO members belong to Genealogy societies that cover the areas detailed in this Members' Surname Search list. If you would like to loan your quarterly journals or other pertinent documents to members with an interest in the same geographical area that you are researching, please contact them directly and arrange to exchange information at the monthly meetings.

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.
Ackerley	CHS, SAL ENG	1800 +	1026	Jaques	LDN, MDX ENG	1690 +	1036
Adams	DEV, CON ENG	1800 +	1026	Kimmit	CAR, WEX IRL	Pre 1830	1036
Angus	SCT, WAL	1700 +	1028	Lewis	GLA WAL	Pre 1889	802
Aquin	Williamstown ON CDA	1750 +	019	Mattice	ON CDA		802
Baker	SUS ENG	All	1030	Maxwell	Cantley QC CDA	1800 +	019
Bell	ON CDA	Pre 1928	802	McHenry /McKendry	Ulster, ANT, NIR	Pre 1835	427
Bevan	BRE WAL	1700 +	1028	McHenry, John	QC CDA	Mid 1830s	427
Blaymires	WAR, WOR, STS ENG	1750-1850	1027	Millar	ANT NIR, QC CDA	Pre 1850	781
Boyles	NTH ENG	Pre 1881	864	Monk	WAR, WOR, STS ENG	1750-1850	1027
Carrick	PER SCT	1870 +	019	Morgan	DEN WAL	1750 +	1026
Chatterley	WAR, WOR, STS ENG	1750-1850	1027	Moulton	DEV ENG	1600 +	1028
Clark	NBL ENG	Pre 1850	1030	Nash	KEN, SRY ENG	1750 +	1036
Coggins	UK, Australia, Tasmania		1030	Nicholas	South WAL	1700 +	1028
Cook	NBL ENG, Australia, Tasmania	All	1030	Page	SSX ENG	1800 +	1036
Cooke(e)	CAR, WEX IRL	Pre 1830	1036	Palmer	ANT NIR, QC CDA	Pre 1850	781
Cooper	Cantley QC CDA	1800 +	019	Pi(d)geon	Williamstown ON CDA	1800 +	019
Coyle	NB CDA	1830	1023	Price / Pryce	LIM IRL	Pre 1878	864
Crosbie	LKS SCT	Pre 1830	1036	Radcliffe	Rochdale LAN ENG	1900s	853
Darragh	ANT NIR, ON CDA	Pre 1825	781	Rainsford	WAR, WOR, STS ENG	1750-1850	1027
Dodman	NFK, SFK ENG	1600 +	1026	Ralph	KEN ENG, ON CDA		802
Dowler	Valcartier QC CDA Bowesville Carleton Co.	1750 + 1800 +	019	Rhys	GLA WAL	Pre 1885	802
Du Vall	ON CDA	Pre 1889	864	Ridings	CHS ENG	1800 +	1026
Eddy, Ezra Butler	Hull QC CDA	1830+	019	Routledge	CUL ENG	Pre 1875	781
Edwards	DEN, CAE WAL	1750 +	1026	Savin	OXF ENG	Pre 1860	781
Eeley	OXF ENG	Pre 1860	781	Sexsmith / Sixsmith	Hastings, Lennox & Addington ON CDA	1826 +	427
Fletcher	LAN ENG, CDA	All	1030	Skelley	LAN ENG, IOM	1750-1850	1027
Garrett	WIC IRL ON CDA	Pre 1838 1838 +	427	Smiles	NBL ENG, WAL	1800 +	1028
Gaskin	NB CDA	1850	1023	Stephen	GMP SCT		802
Gray	DUR ENG	1750-1850	1027	Timmony / Timoney	IRL, QC CDA	Pre 1840	427
Gusen	MN	1910 +	802	Tomilson	LDY NIR	1830	1023
Hadley	WAR, WOR, STS ENG	1750-1850	1027	Tyrrell	LDN, MDX ENG	1780 +	1036

**TABLE A (Names being searched)**

Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.
Harrison	CUL ENG, QC CDA	Pre 1880	781	Walker	Polmont, STI SCT	Pre 1825	427
Hartle	WAR, WOR, STS ENG	1750-1850	1027	Wall	Lennox & Addington ON CDA	1826 +	427
Hicks	OXF ENG, QC CDA	Pre 1875	781	Watson	DUR ENG ON CDA	Pre 1831 1831 +	802
Hodgkinson	North WAL	1700 +	1028	Wheatley	NBL ENG	All	1030
Holden	LAN ENG	1750 +	1026	Wilkinson	CHS ENG	1750 +	1026
Holden			427	Williams	North WAL	1700 +	1028
Hookway	DEV ENG	1600 +	1028	Wilson	Wilsontown SCT	1700 +	019
Horn(e)	LKS SCT	Pre 1820	1036	Windsor	HAM ENG, ON CDA	Pre 1820	781

**TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)**

Mbr No.	Member's Name and Address	Mbr No.	Member's Name and Address
019	Dolly (D.M.) Allen 1156 Maybank St.Ottawa ONK2C 2W6 E-mail: dmallen@magma.ca	1023	Margaret Caughey 223 Grandview Rd.Ottawa ONK2H 8B9 E-mail: mecaughey@rogers.com
427	Barbara Sue Baker 206 Morrena Rd.Kanata ONK2L 1E1 E-mail: rakebb2s@rogers.com	1026	Eric Dodman 39 Larkspur Drive Nepean ONK2M 6M8 E-mail: ericandsylvia@sympatico.ca
781	Margaret (Peggy) Valiquette 226-1025 Grenon Ave.Ottawa ONK2B 8S5 E-mail: pegvaliquette@rogers.com	1027	John Chatterley 26 McLaughlin Cr. Ottawa ONK2L 2P8 E-mail: jchatterley@sympatico.ca
802	Brian Watson 341 Marshall Ct. Ottawa ONK1H 6A3 E-mail: brian150@sympatico.ca	1036	Michael J. Jaques 18 Morris St.Carleton Place ONK7C 4M9 E-mail: mike4105@sympatico.ca
853	John Radcliffe 1853 Burfield Ave. Ottawa ONK1J 6S9 E-mail: johnv.radcliffe@sympatico.ca	1028	Ridgeley Williams 3676 Kettles Rd. RR#1Richmond ONK0A 2Z0 E-mail: williams@igs.net
864	Reginald J. Boyles 14 Kerry CrescentOttawa ONK2E 5V6 E-mail: regwen@sympatico.ca	1030	Bryan D. Cook 6355 Lumberman WayOrleans ONK1C 1V6 E-mail: b_cook@sympatico.ca

## Membership Report

BY DOUG HODDINOTT

**A**s predicted in the last membership report, we are heading for another record membership for 2006. At the end of March 2006 there are 459 memberships, 46 ahead of the 413 at this time last year, and close to the 480 at the end of 2005. These include 37 new (first time) memberships. We continue

to be encouraged by large turnouts at the monthly meetings and good retention of society memberships. Not renewed 2005 memberships have been reduced to 61 (12.7%) compared with 79 (16.5%) at this time last year.

### New BIFHSGO Members to 19 April 2006

Mr. No.	Name	Address	Mr. No.	Name	Address
1023	Ms Margaret CAUGHEY	Ottawa, ON	1032	Mr. Cecil TURCOTTE	Ottawa, ON
1024	Mr. Patrick ASHMORE	Manotick, ON	1033	Mrs. Margaret BRADFORD	Ottawa, ON
1025	Mr. W. Bruce DODD	Ottawa, ON	1034	Ms Karen RICHARD	Ottawa, ON
1026	Mr. Eric DODMAN	Nepean, ON	1035	Mrs. Dorothy-Jane SMITH	Ottawa, ON
1027	Mr. John Edward CHATTERLEY	Ottawa, ON	1036	Mr. Michael J. JAQUES	Carleton Place, ON
1028	Mr. Ridgely WILLIAMS	Richmond, ON	1037	Mr. & Mrs. Ward & Jane Karen RICHARDS	Ottawa, ON
1029	Mrs. Kathleen PETTIT	Ottawa, ON	1038	Mrs. Sylvie TREMBLAY	Hull, QC
1030	Mr. Bryan D. COOK	Orleans, ON	1039	Ms Evelyn LEROUX	Stittsville, ON
1031	Gary SCHRODER	Verdun, QC	1040	Mrs. Laura Lynn CASHEN	Nepean, ON



## Coming in the Next Issue

- Nicola Hadwen, at nine years of age, will be our youngest contributor ever when she tells the story of her grandfather's Arctic adventures. (See Nicola BIFHSGO News.)
- "Risks and Rewards of Private Websites"—Bob Dawes guides his readers through the jungle of "pay-for-use" genealogical sites.
- "Searching for Elusive Eliza: An Africa-England Odyssey"—Garfield Clack recounts his seven-year effort to put flesh on the bones of the skeleton of information about his great-grandmother with which he started.
- **Canada's Invisible Immigrants**—Murray Watson and The Carleton University Graduate Oral History Class of 2006

## Free Issue of New Genealogy Magazine

*Internet Genealogy* is a new magazine published by Moorshead Magazines Ltd. (the publishers of *Family Chronicle* and *History Magazine*). Starting 15 June, if you visit the Internet Genealogy website at [www.internet-genealogy.com](http://www.internet-genealogy.com), you will be able to download a complete, **special** issue of the magazine, with all new articles, for free—this extra issue will not be available from any other source. This offer is your opportunity to check out *Internet Genealogy* to see if you would like to subscribe.

### Articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*

Articles, illustrations, etc., for publication in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* are welcome. Please contact: The Editor, [editoracr@bifhsgo.ca](mailto:editoracr@bifhsgo.ca). The deadline for publication in the next issue is Saturday, 22 July 2006.

**BRITISH ISLES FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
OF GREATER OTTAWA  
Calendar of Events**

**Saturday Morning Meetings**

at

Library and Archives Canada  
395 Wellington Street, Ottawa  
Contact: (613) 234-2520

*Members are encouraged to arrive at 9:30 a.m. when the Discovery Tables open.  
Free parking on the east side of the building only*

9 September 2006, 9:30–11:30 a.m. Note the earlier starting time.	Annual General Meeting, followed by Engineers and Navvies: the Builders of the Rideau Canal— <i>presented by Christina Tessier, Director, Bytown Museum</i>
14 October 2006, 10:00–11:30 a.m.	Leave No Stone Unturned!— <i>presented by Terry Findley, BIFHSGO Member</i>
4 November 2006, 10:00–11:30 a.m.	Ghosts of the Great War— <i>presented by Tony Atherton of the Ottawa Citizen</i>
9 December 2006, 10:00–11:30 a.m.	More Great Moments in Genealogy— <i>presented by BIFHSGO members</i>

**2006 BIFHSGO 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference—Celebrate Your Anglo-Celtic Roots!**

at

Library and Archives Canada  
22–24 September 2006

featuring Scottish genealogist David Webster,  
Marketplace, One-on-one Consultations, Pre-conference Seminars

**Local Research Resources**

**BIFHSGO Library:** The City Archives, 111 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON 613-580-2424 ext 13333  
Summer hours: Tuesday to Friday: 9 a.m.– 4 p.m.

**Library and Archives Canada:** 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, ON 613-996-5115

Monday to Friday: 8:30 a.m.– 5:00 p.m. Registration Desk & Reference Rooms  
(except statutory holidays) Library Circulation Services and Copying Services  
Daily: 8 a.m.– 11 p.m. Library, Archives and Microform Reading Rooms

**Note that renovations to public research areas are scheduled until August 2006.**

**Family History Centre (LDS):** 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, ON 613 224-2231  
Tuesday to Thursday: 9:30 a.m.– 3:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m.– 9:30 p.m.  
Friday 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m.– 9:30 p.m.  
2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Saturdays: 9:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

**Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec:** 855, boulevard de la Gappe, Gatineau, QC  
Monday to Friday: 8:30 a.m.– 4:30 p.m.  
Tuesday & Wednesday: 7 p.m.– 10 p.m. 819 568-8798