



# Anglo-Celtic Roots

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*Quarterly Chronicle*

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### 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 2007 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.

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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 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.

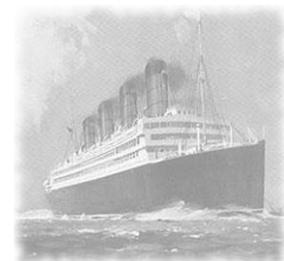
# Anglo-Celtic Roots

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Launched in 1913 as a luxury liner of the Cunard fleet, R.M.S. *Aquitania* served in two world wars as troopship and hospital ship. Following World War II, she reverted to passenger service and carried the first large contingent of British war brides from Southampton to Halifax in April 1947. The wheel of the *Aquitania* is preserved on Citadel Hill in Halifax in recognition of the role the ship played in Canadian history. She was scrapped in 1950.

Photo courtesy of the Jeff Newman collection at [www.GreatShips.net](http://www.GreatShips.net).

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

I am indeed honoured that you have selected me to be your president for the next two years. I am especially appreciative that John Reid and his predecessors have passed to me a Society that is healthy and vibrant. Our finances are in excellent shape allowing us to invest in the future as well as meet our current obligations. Our membership is growing every year and now exceeds 500. The monthly meetings are well attended and we have just completed one of the most successful conferences in our twelve-year history. Our work on the home children indexes is receiving accolades from around the world. Our quarterly journal, *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, has won numerous prizes in international competitions. Our Website provides a positive image of the Society to the outside world. Our relationship with other genealogical-related organizations in the area is excellent. I am a firm believer in the adage "If it's not broke, don't fix it" so I intend to see that our excellent work in these areas continues.

There are, however, a few challenges that we need to address in the next year or two. Our library is an excellent resource but it is poorly utilized by our membership. We need to find ways to increase its usage. Our Society is run by volunteers and more volunteers are needed from time-to-time in just about every area of operation. We need a better means of identifying members who are willing to volunteer some of their time and expertise and of ensuring that the right person is put into the right job. This is especially difficult for some of our more critical positions like the chairperson of the organizing committee for our annual conference.

Next we need to look to the future. What new initiatives should we undertake? What new research projects, if any, do we want to pursue? Last year we had a brief look at an on-line registration and payment system. Will our members use such a system and is it worth the extra cost? These are all questions that need to be answered in the next year or so. To address these issues, it is my intention to hold a strategy meeting early in the new year. In addition to the Board of Directors and members holding key positions in the Society, I would like to get the participation and input of other members of the Society. I'll let you know when the meeting is scheduled and I hope that some of you will attend. In addition, if you have some ideas please to not hesitate to send them to me at: [president@bifhsgo.ca](mailto:president@bifhsgo.ca).

***Willis Burwell***

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

This issue marks the beginning of another chapter in the annals of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* as I take over the role of editor from Irene Ip. The legacy that she and the others who have held the position in the past have created is a proud one, and one that I will endeavour to maintain.

In this issue we begin our coverage of the Fall Conference with reports on the Whiteside Lecture by Ruth Kirk and the Annual General Meeting by Willis Burwell and a summary of the Conference by the co-chairs John Hay and Brian Glenn. A collage of photographs by Bert Hayward illustrates the many activities that occupied and entertained the attendees. Future issues will include articles based on the presentations by David Webster, John Reid and Fergus Keyes.

Terry and Tad Findley have provided their lively accounts of researching family history in Ireland and Trinidad. Patricia Roberts-Pichette has another chapter in her thorough study of the Middlemore Homes, and Caroline Herbert who has assisted Patricia in her research over the years has contributed an account of a recent trip to New Brunswick to attend a Middlemore Reunion.

In addition to the regular contributors Betty Warburton and Gordon Taylor, we welcome Elizabeth Kipp and Sharon Moor, responsible for Surname Search and Membership, respectively, and Marguerite Evans with a book review.

***Chris MacPhail***

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

# BIGHSGO 2006 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of BIFHSGO was held on September 9, 2006 at the Library and Archives Canada building at 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa. Approximately 100 members of the Society were in attendance.

The President, John Reid, welcomed the attendees. He then asked for a moment of silence in memory of three members who had passed away during the year, namely, Rhoda Atkinson, Michael Balchin and Cliff Quince.

The President then summarized some of the highlights of the reports that were published in the fall issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. He noted that membership was still growing and was now at 500. BIFHSGO has also made excellent progress in developing partnerships with local heritage and genealogy-related organizations. In particular the Society has donated \$1,000 to each of the City of Ottawa Archives, through their Friends organization, and the Ottawa Public Library and purchased a laser printer for the Ottawa Family History Centre. Also, recently a Memorandum of Agreement was signed with Library and Archives Canada formalizing the cooperative effort in developing the index of Home Children and making this index available to the public via the Internet at no cost.

The Treasurer, Tom Rimmer, summarized the financial status of the Society, noting a surplus of income over expenses of \$5,059.09 for the year 2005. The Auditor, Linda Gloss, reported that she had examined the financial records of the Society and found the statements to be a reliable representation of the state of the Society's financial position as of December 31, 2005. Darrel Kennedy was appointed Auditor for 2006.

### Hall of Fame Inductees

Three members of the Society were inducted into the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame, namely, Bob Campbell, Caroline Herbert and Gary Bagley.



**Bob Campbell**

Bob Campbell was one of the founding members of BIFHSGO and served for several years as its Vice-President responsible for membership. He also compiled lists of members' interests for publication in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.



**Caroline Herbert**

Caroline Herbert has been an active volunteer with the Society for the past five years. She has been the Associate Director for Research and Projects and a key member of the Middlemore indexing project. She co-chaired the organizing committee for the 2005 fall conference and has made presentations at monthly meetings and fall conferences. She has also been refreshment hostess for the monthly meetings since we moved to Library and Archives Canada.



**Gary Bagley**

Gary's certificate was awarded at the October meeting. The citation included the following: "In 1995 he compiled the appropriate details to persuade Revenue Canada to grant BIFHSGO charitable status. He served the Society as Treasurer during the period from September 1994 to December 1996 and as Auditor from 2001 to 2004."

### Presentations

John Reid announced that the joint presentation by Caroline Herbert and Patricia Roberts-Pichette, titled "Home Children Stories - In Their Own Words: Experiences of Middlemore Children in Canada" had been selected by a members' vote as the best presentation at a monthly meeting during the past year. John presented them with certificates.



From left to right: Patricia Roberts-Pichette, John Reid and Caroline Herbert

### Election of a President

Gerry Glavin, Chairman of the Nominating Committee reported that John Reid's two-year term as President is complete and that John does not wish to stand for re-election. Willis Burwell has agreed to have his name placed in nomination. As there were no other nominations from the floor, Willis was elected by acclamation.



Bonnie Ostler

Chris MacPhail announced that Bonnie Ostler had been selected for the best article in Anglo-Celtic Roots written by a member during the past year for her article "John Rumble: Poor, Illegitimate, Orphaned Child, Forgotten Man" and presented Bonnie with a certificate.

### Election of Directors

Gerry Glavin reported that there were six vacancies on the Board and stated that the following members had agreed to be nominated; John Hay, Sharon Moor, Betty Burrows, Cliff Adams and Roy Thomas. This still leaves one vacancy. There were no other nominations from the floor. The nominees were elected by acclamation.

Reported by Willis Burwell

## FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

# The Middlemore Project: Part IX

## Middlemore Home, Fairview Station, Nova Scotia©

BY PATRICIA ROBERTS-PICHETTE

*This article is the ninth in a series and describes the early history of The Middlemore Home in the Maritimes. The next article will complete the Fairview story.*

With the acquisition of the property at Rockingham, Mr. Middlemore had his receiving home in the Maritimes. Officially the home was known as the Middlemore Home at Fairview Station, (Figure 1) but was often referred to

as the Fairview Home (as it will be here). When renovated, it accommodated 150 children without undue inconvenience (Children's Emigration Homes (C.E.H.) *Annual Report* No. 26). Fairview not only received the children when they arrived in Canada but

also when they changed settlement homes. (In many distant places, changes could be made with the approval of the local visitor or by correspondence.) Children were also taken to Fairview if they were unhappy in a settlement home, for additional training if they were proving troublesome, for convalescence after surgery or when pregnant. Many children visited the Home when in Halifax and some spent holiday time there. Many of those placed in Halifax used to come to Fairview on their days off. Fairview eventually became, in effect, a social centre for Middlemore children.



**Figure 1- The Middlemore Home at Fairview Station, Rockingham, N.S.** It was commonly referred to as the Fairview Home. Drawing by Penny Armstrong 2005.

There were 119 children in the 1898 party under the shipboard supervision of the Rev. F. H. Brewin and Mrs. Irving, one of the Birmingham matrons. Mr. Middlemore met the children on arrival at Halifax and, after the completion of their arrival formalities, took the group by train to Fairview, a five kilometre trip on the Intercolonial Railway from the Deepwater Terminus. That year no children were settled in Prince Edward Island and Mr. Middlemore, Mrs. Irving and Mr. Rough took 55 children for settlement in New Brunswick. In the *Annual Report* for 1898, Mr. Middlemore spoke of the pride he took in his children, "Wherever they went they attracted considerable notice and in all cases favourable comment." Children were settled in Saint John by Mr. Rough and the Rev. Davenport. Mrs. Irving and Mr. Middlemore went on to Fredericton and then Woodstock, after which Mr. Middlemore continued on to Montreal and back to England. Meanwhile, the rest of the children were settled around Halifax and Amherst. That settlement trip was probably the last in which Mr. Middlemore actually participated, though it was not his last visit to Canada.

### **Fairview: its first four managers**

Management at Fairview, with four managers and multiple local committees in 17 years, was not as stable as it had been for the previous 17 years at Guthrie Home, under Mr. Gibbens with one local committee. As explained in Part VIII, Mr. Middlemore relied at first on his local committees in Halifax, Fredericton, Saint John, Woodstock and Charlottetown to oversee the children, while staff from England did most of the visiting.

After it was announced in 1896 that a new home would be acquired, C. E. Wainwright of Halifax was appointed as visitor by Mr. Middlemore but he resigned before Fairview was acquired. He was replaced in early 1897 by J. S. Rough as the first resident manager/visitor. In June 1900, Mr. Rough was replaced by Llewellyn Lloyd, who was followed by Frank A. Gerow in February 1905, by J. Stirling King in November 1911 and, finally, by William S. Ray in July 1914 (RG76 Parts 1-4\*).

Visiting duties were fraught with difficulties, which may have been a factor in the high turnover of managers. Train travel was reasonably comfortable but, once in a district, a horse and buggy had to be hired and, if the area was new to the visitor, someone to help locate the different families. It was pleasant when the weather was fine (Figure 2) but roads could be flooded, or otherwise unsuitable for travel, and bridges washed out. Boats could be delayed by weather or fog and time was always a factor. For this reason, letter reports by the receiving family were commonly used in the earliest days of the Halifax operation, although, once a full roster of visitors had been developed, there were still occasions when letter reports were requested. Once Fairview opened, most of the visiting was done by the Fairview managers, supplemented by the Birmingham staff, when in the country, and specially appointed visitors.

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\* As with Part VIII, much of the information for this article has been taken from letters filed (unless otherwise referenced) from unpagged Government of Canada, Department of Interior correspondence files, RG76 Immigration Series I-A-I, Vol. 62, File 2869, Parts 1-4, Library and Archives Canada Reel C-4731. Referred to in this text as RG76.

C.E.H. *Annual Report* No. 28, and C.E.H. Homes Committee Minutes, 17 September 1914).



**Figure 2- Morell, Prince Edward Island, in Summer 1914.** Horse and buggy was the usual transportation method of the Maritime Provinces used by visitors to see children on the back roads or to take children to receiving families. In poor weather the road could have been impassable. Library and Archives Canada and Archives Canada photograph PA-021081

Information about the early managers is rather meagre as the correspondence files of Messrs. Rough, Lloyd, Gerow, or King are not among the available Middlemore records. Nevertheless, some of their files are to be found among those of G. Bogue Smart (RG76 files), who assumed the position of Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes on 1 January 1900.

Mr. Rough arrived in Halifax from England in March 1897 and, soon afterwards, was visiting settled children as well as supervising additions to Fairview. He was described by Mr. Middlemore as a “conscientious, self-denying, and efficient man ...[whose] visits are much appreciated by the farmers and others who adopt our children. [H]is reports are most clear and thorough.” (C.E.H. *Annual Report* No. 25).

Mr. Lloyd, like Mr. Rough, was from England. Recently retired, he was appointed superintendent and his wife matron of the Fairview Home and the couple left for Nova Scotia 22 March 1900. By resolution on 31 July 1902 the Homes Committee voted “their entire

satisfaction and appreciation of Mr. Lloyd’s work”. When Mr. Middlemore was in Canada in October 1904, Mr. Lloyd resigned and the Homes Committee was again looking for a manager.

Mr. Gerow, a New Brunswicker, unlike Messrs. Rough and Lloyd, was well known on both sides of the Atlantic when he was appointed manager. He had taken a boy in 1897 and was appointed visitor in 1900. He and his wife normally hosted Mr. Jackson each year (and Mrs. Jackson when she accompanied him) and, in 1904, Mr. Middlemore and his daughter stayed with them. Thus, by 1905, Mr. Gerow was acquainted with the Birmingham operation, knew many of the children and their settlement families in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and understood something of governmental

procedures. Because of his interest, in June 1904, he wrote to Mr. Smart asking for information on federal legislation for the protection of immigrant children and whether agents had any special personal guardians of the children under their control. The reply was that there was no special federal legislation for the protection of immigrant children, though some provinces had passed such acts (RG76 Part 2). Apparently, there were no such laws in the Maritime provinces as Mr. Gerow is credited with securing the passage of uniform legislation protecting home children in all three provinces (King, 1913). The New Brunswick Legislature, for example, passed *An Act Relating to Immigrant Children* (Figure 3) on 14 April 1905 (New Brunswick, 1905).

Mr. Gerow quickly implemented changes to the Fairview Home’s operations. He redesigned the forms, copies of which he sent to Mr. Smart in March 1906. Instead of “one form fits all,” he created separate applications for children 2-10, 11-14 and 15-16 years

### **An Act Relating to Immigrant Children**

Sec.

1. Application of Act.
2. Apprentices' indentures entered into in the United Kingdom binding in this province.
3. Transfer of guardianship of infant.
4. Managers of charitable institutions deemed to be guardians.
5. Proof of agreement to take over children.
6. Separate agreement for each child not required.
7. Agent of charitable institution to retain supervision.
8. Penalty for enticing children from guardian.
9. Particulars of health, etc., of child taken from institution to be furnished.
10. In case of inability to perform agreement child may be returned to institution; penalty for abandoning or refusing to maintain child; proviso.
11. Institution to be notified in case of child's desertion; penalty.
12. Penalty for neglecting to provide proper maintenance, etc.

Passed 14<sup>th</sup> April, 1905.

**Figure 3- The Section headings of the *Act Relating to Immigrant Children* passed in the New Brunswick Legislature 14 April 1905.** New Brunswick, 1905.

of age, as well as the private (i.e. confidential) enquiry form and an adoption form. (C.E.H. adoptions were informal rather than formal legal arrangements.) He also prepared an *Annual Report for the Middlemore Home at Fairview Station* for 1905 (RG76 Part 2). Unfortunately, subsequent annual reports for Fairview, if issued, have not come to light.

Mr. King, although recommended by Mr. Gerow, proved to have been an unfortunate choice as manager. He created challenges for both the Middlemore Homes and Mr. Smart. Mr. King argued with the Homes Committee about money, staff additions and the required monthly auditor's reports almost from the beginning of his appointment. Then, in late 1913, he returned eight children to England (seven without C.E.H. authorization) and sent another letter of complaint (1 December 1913). Mr. Middlemore interpreted this letter as a letter of resignation, which he accepted, and wrote a letter of reprimand regarding the returned children. Mr. King promptly replied that, since his letter was taken as a resignation, he would stop work 1 March 1914 (i.e. three months after he wrote the letter). He said that he would not leave

Fairview and would make no arrangements for the 1914 Middlemore party. An emergency meeting of the Homes Committee on 8 April 1914 approved Mr. Jackson's immediate departure for Canada (15 April). Fortunately, in March 1914, Robert Plenderleith was appointed understudy to Mr. Jackson. Soon after, in May, Mr. Plenderleith found himself included in the 1914 party under Mrs. Hirons, the boys' matron, who was assisted by Miss James, the girls' matron.

In Canada, Mr. Jackson had to deal with Mr. King, take charge of the arrangements for settling the 1914 party of 97 children (due to arrive May 30), visit previously settled children and determine the suitability of Mr. Ray as the next manager. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Stubbs (accountant and auditor for the C.E.H. in Halifax) had difficult negotiations with Mr. King, who made it clear that he had no intention of resigning and stated that, unless he remained manager with increased remuneration, he would release damaging information to the press and governments about the C.E.H. operations. Given the loss of trust in Mr. King and his threats, the possibility of his remaining manager was unthinkable. Finally, Mr. King accepted another three and a half months' salary plus a contribution to board and lodging and moving expenses and, in return, agreed to leave

Fairview 8 May 1914. Mr. Jackson interviewed Mr. Ray and found him acceptable (confirmed by Mr. Middlemore's telegram of May 16), while Mr. Gerow offered to help Mr. Jackson by living at Fairview with his family after Mr. King's departure until Mr. Ray took over (RG76 Part 4, Homes Committee Minutes, 8 April and 17 September 1914).

After settling about half the children in Nova Scotia with the help of the matrons, Mr. Jackson left with Mr. Gerow and Mr. Plenderleith to settle the 40 children bound for York, Carleton and Victoria Counties in New Brunswick. Once this was completed, Mr. Jackson visited children while Mr. Plenderleith and the matrons returned to England. Over the four months that he spent in the Maritimes, Mr. Jackson visited 245 children in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (Homes Committee Minutes, 17 September 1914).

When Mr. Jackson returned to Fairview with Mr. Ray on July 10, they were met with a long printed circular that Mr. King had sent to newspapers as well as to federal and Maritime provincial officials responsible for immigration, stating how badly he had been treated by the Homes Committee, how the C.E.H. was bringing immoral, criminal or diseased children of unsuitable class to Canada (he prepared a list of such

children) and that proper oversight was lacking. Only one paper (a church newspaper) reported on the circular. Mr. Jackson took no action because he did not wish to get into a public argument with Mr. King, but explanation was demanded at both provincial and federal levels. W. D. Scott, federal Superintendent of Immigration, instructed Mr. Smart, who was in England, to investigate (RG76 Part 4).

In London, Mr. Smart met Mr. Middlemore and, in Birmingham, the Homes Committee, staff and doctors. On his return, he investigated the running of Fairview, enquired into the particulars of the 30 children on Mr. King's list, visited some of them and visited the homes of 20 randomly selected non-union children. Mr. Smart's report to Superintendent Scott was generally favourable towards the C.E.H. and showed that Mr. King's accusations were motivated more by personal greed than the interests of Maritime people. Mr. Smart noted that there would always be some problem children and those identified by Mr. King (but not necessarily confirmed by the visits) represented less than five per cent of the total. He also observed a "noticeable lack of that deep interest and patience [in Mr. King] which is so essential in dealing with children." (Mr. King's reports of his visits would confirm this and, in Mr. Middlemore's words, "We found him very unsympathetic with the children and the work".) Mr. Smart suggested that if Mr. King's allegations were true, then for an increase in salary, Mr. King was willing to say nothing and continue settling undesirable juveniles "in contravention of the laws of the country." Mr. Smart concluded, "The facts gathered by me in England and Canada do not show that these Emigration Homes have knowingly sent to the Dominion children of immoral, criminal or diseased characters."

Perhaps the most important recommendation to come out of this enquiry was that a copy of the signed agreement between Fairview and the settlement family be given to the settlement family and produced when requested by inspectors. It is not known whether it was implemented.

Superintendent Scott, in a letter to Mr. Jackson dated 1 December 1914, wrote,

While the Department fully appreciates the very excellent work Mr. Middlemore has done during the past thirty-five years, on behalf of the children and also for the farmers of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and the good record the children as whole have made for themselves, I wish to draw your attention to these somewhat numerous and important

[failures], and to urge that even greater care be exercised in future in the selection and supervision of these young immigrants. This will prevent a repetition of such strictures as Mr. Stirling King has—apparently for personal reasons—seen fit to make public and which are calculated to injure, in the eyes of the public, the great good of the juvenile immigration movement to Canada.

The last letter on this issue was from Mr. Middlemore to Superintendent Scott reiterating the rules under which the C.E.H. operated. (RG76 Part 4).

### **The socio-economic environment in the Maritimes**

It is difficult to make a general assessment of how home children were accepted in the Maritimes, though some indication may be found in the story of Mr. King. Until the end of World War I, there were always more applicants for children than there were children to settle (usually at least twice as many). In the early part of the twentieth century, some settlement families seemed to want to adopt younger children (i.e. under 10 years of age) rather than take on the older ones as paid apprentices. The families may have thought that young children would be more likely to remain in the Maritimes, once they had grown. As early as 1891, the census showed that people were moving out of eastern Canada. Rev. Price commented on this trend, in relation to New Brunswick, in his report for 1891:

The Canadian Census of 1891 showed that three great movements of population were taking place:

1—From the country districts to the towns. 2—From Eastern to the Western Provinces. 3—From the Dominion into the States. It showed also that this particular Province of New Brunswick (despite the 160 whom our Homes had sent into its midst during the last six years) had only added sixty to its population in the last ten years. And the fact seems to be that this province is peculiarly liable to the movements of population remarked above. Lying as it does at the extreme East of the Continent, being more or less out of the commonly-beaten track, and also less energetically developed, it will not fill up so soon as more popular and accessible districts...it is a really admirable field for such children as ours, or for any colonists who are not afraid of work. (C.E.H. *Annual Report* No. 19)

The Maritime rural communities were small and tightly knit, with everybody knowing everyone else's business. Rural community life is illustrated in *Anne of Green Gables* (published in 1908 but written in 1904/05). With respect to home children, the attitudes

of at least some people towards them can be seen in the conversation between Marilla Cuthbert and Rachel Lynde about getting an orphan boy. Matthew had originally suggested a Barnardo<sup>1</sup> boy but Marilla explained that she “said ‘no’ flat to that. They may be all right--I’m not saying they’re not--but no London street Arabs for me....Give me a native born at least. There’ll be a risk, no matter who we get. But I’ll feel easier in my mind and sleep sounder at nights if we get a born Canadian.”

In June 1893, Mr. Middlemore settled six children in Prince Edward Island through the efforts of Mrs. Jessie Hogg, a resident of Charlottetown (C.E.H. *Annual*

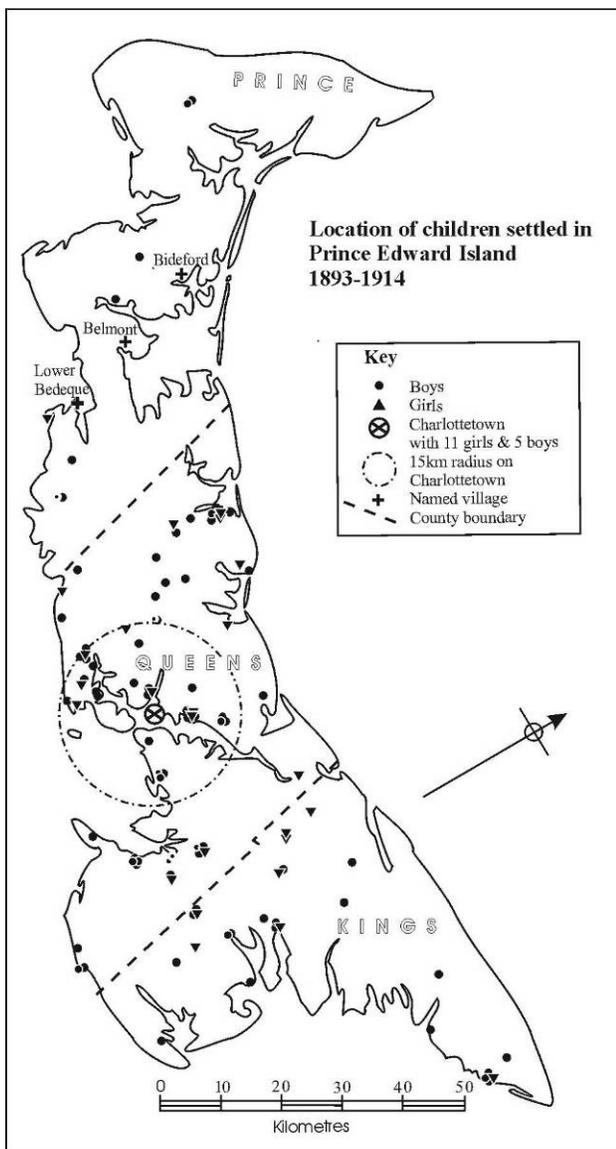
*Report* No. 21). As far as is known, they were the first home children settled there. In September 1893, Lucy Maud Montgomery started her teacher training at Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown (Barry, Doody and Doody-Jones, 1997). Between 1893 and 1900, Mr. Middlemore’s agency was apparently the only one settling children on the Island and, during that time, settled 120 children there—mostly in or close to Charlottetown—with only a scattering beyond a 20 km radius. Settlement of Middlemore children ceased until 1910 and fewer than 20 children were settled there between 1911 and 1914. (Figure 4) Marilla’s sentiments were probably common in the province, but were unlikely to be the result of Lucy Maud’s first hand experience. There were probably no home children on Prince Edward Island when she was growing up and it is unlikely that there were any Middlemore children attending any of the three schools where she taught (Bideford, 1894, Belmont, 1996/97 and Lower Bedeque, 1897/98). So far, a search for adverse comments in Island newspapers has been fruitless. The question arises as to the basis, or origin, of Marilla’s comments. It is possible that Lucy Maud saw Barnardo boys on the train trip to Alberta, in 1890, with her grandfather, a senator, and learned about them at that time. Alternatively, she may have read about them in the newspapers, while working at *The Daily Echo* of Halifax in 1901/02. Perhaps there was local reaction to the following cablegram that appeared in a number of Canadian newspapers, but not in Prince Edward Island newspapers:

**Gilt Edged Emigration**

London, Jan.4 1905:– Alfred Smith, aged 15, was charged with theft at Sutton-Coldfield Birmingham police court. The magistrate said the only course which suggested itself was to send Smith to Canada through the Middlemore Homes. This course was agreed-to. (*The Globe* 4 January 1905)

Imagine the Canadian reaction! On January 5, Mr. Smart wrote to Mr. Lloyd at the Fairview Home for an explanation, stating:

Under our Immigration Regulations Alfred Smith is disqualified, being an undesirable immigrant and should he be sent to Canada, it will be necessary to deport him. Canada must not be made an asylum for children who have evinced a criminal tendency. Such a proceeding as was suggested in the Coldfield police court would damage the prestige of the work and arouse the just indignation of the Canadian people. If such a course is seriously contemplated, I trust you advise your principals in England to cancel his intended emigration to Canada (RG76)



**Figure 4- Map of Prince Edward Island showing the location of each family where a Middlemore child was first settled between 1893 and 1914.**

*The Globe* interviewed J.J. Kelso, provincial Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children in Ontario and, on 7 January 1905, reported that:

[T]he home mentioned was not licensed to send children to Ontario....Every child is personally examined by the government agent at Liverpool in regard to the children sent to Ontario, and cannot land without his certificate that he or she is mentally and physically sound, and has no criminal record. The Middlemore Home, Mr. Kelso added, sends children to the Maritime Provinces.

The patronizing tone of the report implies that rules for children to be settled in Ontario were more stringent than for those bound for the Maritimes. In fact, as already discussed in Part VIII, a federal official examined all children before they left England for Canada, all were inspected on landing, all carried a certificate that he/she was mentally and physically sound and all were without a criminal record, not just those for Ontario, as implied by Mr. Kelso's report.

Also on January 7, Mr. Lloyd sent the letter and newspaper clippings to England. Mr. Jackson, on January 23, responded directly to Mr. Smart with the following explanation:

The compact to send this boy to Canada was made between the Magistrates on the Sutton-Coldfield Bench & the Police Court Missionary & no one from these Homes was present. As soon as we heard of the case we refused to receive the lad & he has never been an inmate here.

After giving a full description of the crime, Mr. Jackson continued: "I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly cause publicity to be given to the fact that we declined to receive the lad into our Homes." He listed four newspapers that had printed the article and added, "[W]e trust such publicity will be given as will undo the mischief which must have been created by the statements in Canadian papers sent to me by various friends." Mr. Jackson also added that he had assured G. H. Mitchell, the Canadian agent in Birmingham, that he (Mr. Jackson) could not support such a scheme.

Mr. Smart wrote an explanatory letter to five newspapers (*The Chronicle*, Halifax; *Star*, Montreal; *The Telegraph*, Saint John; *The Globe*, Toronto; *The Witness*, Montreal) dated 4 February 1905, with a request that it be published (RG76 Part 4). The newspapers probably considered the letter old news

and it is uncertain that any of the newspapers published it. (Figure 5)

The next story (details to be found in RG73 Part 2) illustrates interactions within a rural community at a time when extended family solidarity was unquestioned, when adults had more credence than children, the well-to-do more credence than the less well-to-do and ethnic prejudice was rife. It raises the issue of authority and fear between adults and children. While one might deplore the two versions of the incident, the implications of the incident and how the matter was dealt with, today's standards cannot be used when considering past happenings.

A complaint, dated 28 August 1903, was sent to the Dominion Immigration Agent about a well-to-do farmer's cruelty to his adopted son, a nine-year-old Middlemore boy who had arrived in Canada on 23 June 1903. With the assurance of confidentiality, the informant—basing his information on village talk and probably the evidence of at least one witness—reported that the boy was dragged by the hair and suffered two severe beatings on the same day. The first beating was witnessed by a 12-year-old boy (whose mother heard the cries a quarter of a mile away) and both were witnessed (at least in part) by the farmer's mother-in-law and a hired girl. The reason for the beatings (with fists until blood spouted from the boy's nostrils and then over his head and back with a branch taken from the apple tree under which the boy had been playing), was that the boy had failed to respond to a request from his adoptive father (the farmer). The boy, screaming, begged his papa not to kill him. The man's wife, ill in bed, hearing the cries, sent word by her mother for her husband to come to her room. The mother-in-law brought the boy inside, washed off the blood and put him to bed. After talking to his wife, the farmer went to the boy's room and beat him again. The informant went on to say that the family's circle thought the boy was not badly hurt and wanted the matter hushed up. Finally, he said that the farmer had the reputation of being a brute, who treated his animals cruelly, and suggested that both the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals be informed.

The Immigration Agent requested a report from Mr. Lloyd, who had Mr. Gerow (then a Middlemore visitor) investigate the complaint (about two months after the incident) and, in particular, to interview the mother-in-law, the hired girl, the 12-year-old witness and his mother. Mr. Gerow reported that he

Ottawa, 4th February, 1905

Dear Sir,

On the 4th of January there appeared in this Canadian associated cable despatches the following paragraph:-

**“Gilt Edged Emigration**

London, Jan.4 [1905].- -Alfred Smith, aged 15, was charged with theft at Sutton-Coldfield Birmingham police court. The magistrate said the only course which suggested itself was to send Smith to Canada through the Middlemore Homes. This course was agreed-to.”

As soon as this paragraph was brought to my attention I communicated with the representative of the Middlemore Homes, and pointed out to him that Alfred Smith was an undesirable emigrant, and that should be sent to this country he would be deported, as Canada would not be made an asylum for children who have evinced a criminal tendency, and that such a proceeding as was suggested in the Sutton-Coalfield Police Court would damage the prestige of the work, and arouse the just indignation of the Canadian people.

I am to-day in receipt of a communication from the Middlemore Homes, Birmingham, in which I am apprised that the compact to send this boy to Canada was made between the Magistrate and the Sutton-Colfield Bench and the police court missionary. As soon as the officials of the Home heard of the decision of the court, and the circumstances of the case, they refused to receive the lad, and he has never been an inmate of any of their institutions.

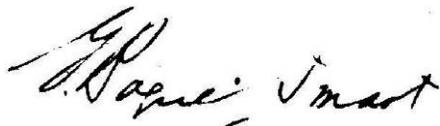
I have received the assurances of the Secretary of the Middlemore Institutions that it is not their intention to send to Canada children who have been convicted of any misdemeanour, or who have exhibited a tendency toward criminality.

I may add that under the stringent regulations now in force, there is no reason to fear that Canada will be made a dumping ground for youthful criminals.

I ought further to state that I have always found the other societies and agencies in Great Britain engaged in this work, equally desirous of sending to Canada only such children as are, within their knowledge, physically and morally healthy.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,



[G. Bogue Smart]

Inspector of British Immigrant Children  
and Receiving Homes

**Figure 5- Letter sent by G. Bogue Smart to the five Canadian newspapers.** This letter was in response to the printed the original cable message concerning the recommended settlement of Alfred Smith in Canada. Library and Archives Canada RG76 Part 2.

interviewed the boy witness and his mother and added that they were a “low-class French family in whose statements I do not put the slightest confidence.” The mother-in-law was not interviewed because she was in

Boston and, at the time of his visit, there was no hired girl. Mr. Gerow interviewed the farmer, who said that the nine-year-old boy took his five-year-old daughter into a barn, undressed and molested her, thus

precipitating the beatings. Also interviewed were the boy's teacher (a relative of the farmer), another woman resident in the home (not before mentioned) and the farmer's wife—all agreeing with the farmer. Mr. Gerow interviewed the boy in private, who said that the statement about the molestation was "perfectly correct...[and that] he is quite contented and had no desire to leave his present home." Mr. Gerow continued, "I consider that [the farmer] acted quite within his rights and in the boy's best interest in inflicting the punishment he did, and I do not doubt but that I would have taken the same course under similar circumstances."

Mr. Smart, after reading Mr. Gerow's report from Mr. Lloyd, concluded that "the boy deserved the punishment and that no further action need be taken." About 15 months later, Mr. Gerow was appointed manager and visitor at Fairview and some 18 months later, the boy was resettled.

This episode completes the first 20 years (1893-1914) of Mr. Middlemore's activities in the Maritimes. The next article will tell the story of Mr. Ray's period as manager between 1914 and 1930 and the closing of Fairview.

### Endnotes

1. In the first edition of *Anne of Green Gables* (1908), Marilla says she was against having a "Barnardo" boy but, in the edition published in England ca. 1925, "Barnardo" was replaced with "Home." It was suggested that this change was possibly in response to a Barnardo Homes complaint (Barry, Doody and Doody-Jones 1997).

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C.E.H. Committee Minutes. 1897, 1912-1914. Library and Archives Canada. Reel A-2084 Vols. 1 and 4

See [www.pier21.ca/manulife/file/Pier2-IllustratedHistory.pdf](http://www.pier21.ca/manulife/file/Pier2-IllustratedHistory.pdf)

### Government of Canada files:

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King, J. Stirling. *Some information regarding children from the Middlemore Home, Fairview Station, Halifax, N.S.* 1913. Library and Archives Canada RG 76 Vol. 63 file 2869 Part 3. Reel C-4731.

Montgomery, L. M. *Anne of Green Gables* 1908. L.C. Page & Co., Boston.

New Brunswick *Journal of the Assembly*, Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, pp.93-96. 1905.

### Newspapers

*The Globe*

*The Halifax Chronicle*

## FROM THE 2006 CONFERENCE

### Scotland: The Records of a Nation Online

*The BIFHSGO Fall conference opened on September 22, 2006 with the presentation of the annual Don Whiteside Memorial Lecture. Don Whiteside promoted the importance of sharing ideas and efforts in family history. Although he died before the founding of BIFHSGO, he was instrumental in starting the Society.*

*David Webster is a highly regarded professional genealogical researcher, author and speaker. He specializes in Scottish and related records of Scottish emigrants to North America. He has written a number of books and articles on genealogical research in Scotland.*

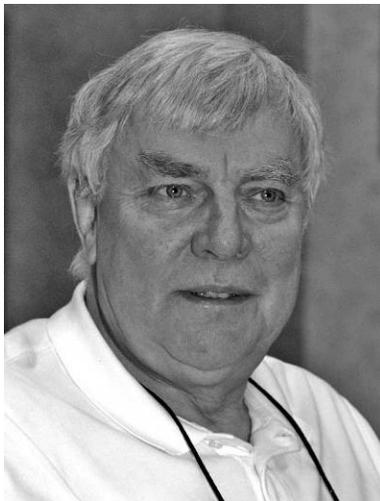
Scotland is the world leader in the field of online genealogical records. Drawing upon his wealth of knowledge of Scottish records, David Webster described Scottish cultural and scientific achievements

of the past and outlined the current situation regarding Scotland's online records. Throughout his lecture he presented ideas of what the future could be.

This small nation has had a huge impact on the world. Although a relatively insignificant 0.5% of the globe's population is Scottish by birth or descent, almost 11% of Nobel Prizes (as of 1990) have been awarded to people of entirely or partly Scottish extraction. Scientists and engineers of Scottish ancestry are credited with an almost incredible number of major achievements – among them the steam engine, railroad, telephone, television and computer. Throughout the histories of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and many other lands, the Scots have provided vastly more than their share of the explorers, pioneers, soldiers, governors, businessmen and politicians who made the British Empire great. Notable people of Scottish origin who have made their mark on Canadian history include Sir William Logan, the Rt. Hon. John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Oliver Mowat and Sir Sandford Fleming.

Scottish statutory registration of births, marriages and deaths began in 1855 and includes more information in the register entries than is found in the corresponding entries for England, Wales and Ireland. The Scottish birth register extract, for example, includes the parents' date of marriage, and the Scottish death register includes the name of the spouse and parents of the deceased.

In 2002 the General Register Office of Scotland launched the ScotlandsPeople website. Access to Scottish statutory records is online at [scotlandspeople.gov.uk](http://scotlandspeople.gov.uk). There are indexes and digitized images of births (1855 to 1905), marriages (1855-1930) and deaths (1855-1955) as well as the



1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1891 and 1901 censuses. Testaments to 1901 have been recently transferred from the Scottish Documents website. *ScotlandsPeople.gov.uk* is not a free website, but the costs are reasonable.

In future this website will have images of Old Parish Records baptisms and marriages/banns, indexes for later birth, marriage and death records, registers of collected entries and consular and shipping records. Post 1901 testamentary records and kirk session records will be online. Possible future projects, which may be

just indexes but also may involve digitization, are Catholic Church records, fatal accident inquiries, sasines, High Court of Justiciary and valuation rolls. The online catalogue is ever improving.

At the Court of the Lord Lyon (the official heraldic authority for Scotland) a project is underway to digitize 70,000 petitions for grant of arms, many including the actual arms. These records will also be online at [scotlandspeople.gov.uk](http://scotlandspeople.gov.uk).

By means of these and many other illustrations David Webster demonstrated that Scotland does indeed lead the world in the field of online records, both in content and in access to the records. The present situation is impressive, and the future prospects are exciting.

David Webster not only provided much information of value to genealogists but also entertained the audience with his humour and wit—an enjoyable and auspicious beginning to the BIFHSGO 2006 Conference.

**Reported by Ruth Kirk**

## Fall Conference 2006

BY JOHN HAY AND BRIAN GLENN

**E**xcellent—Well organized—Thoroughly enjoyed the weekend—Look forward to next year—Those are a few of the very positive comments returned on the Evaluation forms from this year's Conference, held at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) September 22 to 24.

Over 230 people registered for all or part of the Conference this year—a very good number as some thought a Scotland theme might not attract a large audience. David Webster, our keynote speaker, attracted enthusiastic crowds wanting to learn more

about the online records of that nation. More about David later.

From January through September, the Conference Planning Committee, co-chaired this year by John Hay, Program, and Brian Glenn, Logistics & Administration, met monthly to develop the program and logistics for this year's Conference. The process was made easier this year, especially those of us new to the game, with the aid of the Conference Planning Guide developed by Caroline Herbert and Patricia Roberts-Pichette, the Conference Co-Chairs from last year. This manual detailed the job descriptions and processes for virtually everyone involved in the planning and execution of the Conference. This year's Committee hopes to add to that body of knowledge with its "Lesson Learned" in order to further assist future conference planners.

The Conference got underway Friday morning with OGS Ottawa Branch presenting their ever popular Beginning Genealogy course and three workshops on the **ScotlandsPeople** website presented by our featured speaker, David Webster. David, who hails from Tynemouth and more recently, Glasgow, is an internationally known genealogist specializing in the vast amount of Scottish family history now available online through the Internet. His three Friday workshops used genealogical "problems" submitted by the participants to demonstrate the mechanics and richness of the **ScotlandsPeople** website.

The Opening Ceremony on Friday evening was chaired by Past-president John Reid. He introduced Ian Wilson, Librarian and Archivist of Canada, who, on behalf of the co-sponsor, Library and Archives Canada, welcomed everyone to LAC. David Webster then gave the Don Whiteside Memorial Lecture. His talk, "The Records of a Nation Online", provided a wonderful overview of the more detailed lectures he would be giving over the course of the Conference weekend.

Saturday's weather was a bit blustery but those attending any of the ten sessions that day stayed warm while absorbing more of **ScotlandsPeople** from David, learning how DNA is being used to trace family history from John Reid, discovering the future directions of the L.D.S. Family History Centres from Shirley-Anne Pyefinch and Library and Archives Canada's new initiatives from Sylvie Tremblay. Fergus Keyes introduced us to the story of the early Irish settlement of St. Columban, Quebec (see, not

everything was Scottish), and Hugh Reekie started us on a journey exploring the changes in mid-19th Century agriculture and how it affected our ancestors. Marian Press's presentation on "New Internet Technologies for Genealogy", while a late addition to the Conference program, was a great hit.

This year, the Conference sessions were divided into four streams. Each stream represented a theme and the sessions schedule was set up such that you could attend all sessions in any one stream. **Scotland**, of course was the main theme for the Conference, with David Webster being the primary speaker. The **Putting It All Together** stream focussed on sessions on how to put your family tree story together once you have all the information and facts. Marg Burwell's lecture on "How to Fix Old Photographs" was a good example of that theme. The LDS and LAC presentations were clustered in the **Resource Centre** stream, while Life in St. Columban and Life on the Farm and Towns were typical of the talks in the **Where & How They Lived** stream.

As we all know, both the BIFHSGO annual Conference and the annual Police Memorial Parade have grown in popularity over the years. The Committee attempted this year to ease the confusion on Sunday morning when the police closed part of Wellington Street while the parade was marshalled. Unfortunately, despite the coordination talks beginning in May and the use of highly visible parking passes sanctioned by the parade organizers, we still had some problems. Next year, it should be clear sailing however, as the BIFHSGO Conference will be held a week prior to the Memorial Parade.

The rest of Sunday, fortunately, went off without a hitch. David Webster concluded his exploration of the Birth-Marriage-Death records available on **ScotlandsPeople** and taught us a thing or two about using wildcards in genealogical research. Our ability to put our family tree together was further enhanced by Tony Kennard's presentation on the use of sound recordings and Brian Kelly's demonstration of the LegacyFamily® Tree software. Pat Wohler helped us find our ancestors in Western Canada while David Webster helped us find present day relations in Scotland. Jack Scrimgeour showed us how we could exploit unexpected opportunities to add valuable information to our family trees.

A story about the Conference wouldn't be complete without a nod to the One-on-One sessions. These mini-

workshops, where BIFHSGO's own "experts" devote their time and talents to helping others explore their past, have really grown in popularity over the years. As the Conference rolled on, many attendees flooded Room 154 wanting to exercise some of the new information they had just picked up in the sessions. **Ancestry.com**, probably the world's largest online genealogical resource now, provided two full-access accounts for our use during the Conference weekend and a number of volunteers were available to assist attendees with the mechanics of Ancestry.com searches.

In addition to the accolades quoted at the beginning of this article, the Conference Evaluations did provide some indication of what people thought of this Conference and what they expect from the next one. There was an almost equal division between those who liked the length of the Conference versus those who

thought a shorter Conference would be more appropriate. A number of comments suggested a focus on the more local implications of British Isles ancestry here in the Ottawa Valley. One theme that did surface in a number of responses was the need to maintain our high standards and retain a focus on "advanced" genealogical research endeavours and techniques.

Willis Burwell, BIFHSGO's incoming President, presided at the Closing Ceremonies. Willis thanked the Conference Planning Committee and all the volunteers for another excellent Conference and thanked the attendees for their enthusiastic participation. Everyone enjoyed the package of door prizes this year, especially Cliff Adams who selected the one-year full-access subscription to Ancestry.com, graciously donated by that company.

Remember, the LAC is booked for September 14–16 for our 2007 Conference, so mark your calendars now!

### **ROOTS 2007**

An International Conference on Family History Research hosted by the Quebec Family History Society.

This event, celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the QFHS, will be the largest English-language genealogical conference ever held in Quebec. There will be numerous well-known speakers discussing all aspects of family history research, computer demonstrations and a book fair. All lectures and events are in English.

When: June 15th, 16th and 17th, 2007

Where: McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

For complete program details and registration form visit the QFHS website at [www.qfhs.ca](http://www.qfhs.ca)

Or email: [roots2007@bellnet.ca](mailto:roots2007@bellnet.ca)

You may also write to: ROOTS 2007, Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe-Claire, Quebec Canada H9S 4H9

# *Centerfold Collage*

# *Centerfold Collage*

**FROM THE 2005 CONFERENCE**

## In Search of a Rogue

BY TAD FINDLEY

*Tad Findley is a retired Canadian Forces senior military officer. With a master's degree in conflict studies, she gives presentations on conflict in families when dealing with aging parents.*

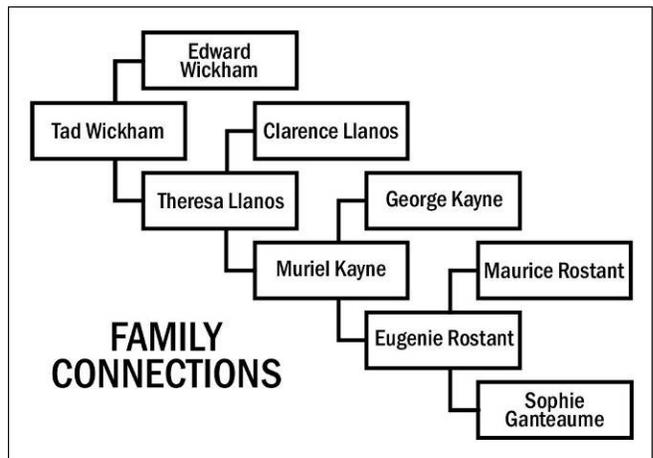
Most families have an ancestor who is shrouded in mystery. And mine is no exception. When I was growing up, I remember being told that my grandmother and her brother had been born in Trinidad and that they had gone to England soon after my grandmother was born. Not long after that, their mother died and they were returned to Trinidad to be raised by their grandparents. In later years, I learned that the father (my great grandfather) had gone to Trinidad several years after his wife's death to reclaim his children. But when he was presented with a bill for the cost of his children's room and board, he either could not or would not pay it. And so, he left his children there, never to return. Family members spoke of him rather contemptuously but no one seemed to know much more about him other than his name was *George Kayne*. Intrigued by my enigmatic ancestor, I decided to find out more about him and in doing so my quest



took me to Trinidad, England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States and Canada. Let me now tell you about my genealogical journey to remove the shroud of mystery from "the Rogue."

Before beginning my quest, I set out a three-point search strategy: first, work from the known to the unknown; second, work the family connections; and third, assume nothing, i.e. show me the source! During the research, it became clear that travel was definitely in the cards; however, to get the most out of each trip, I made sure that I did as much as I could at home. That way, more visit time would be spent meeting relatives, "walking the ground," and learning the social history of my ancestors. Following this approach paid off handsomely.

The following chart shows my family connections for this story.



**Eugenie Rostant and George Kayne, 1900.**

My parents are Edward Wickham and Theresa Llanos; her parents are Clarence Llanos and Muriel Kayne; her parents are George Kayne (the Rogue) and Eugenie Rostant; and her parents are Maurice Rostant and Sophie Ganteaume. The Rostant and Ganteaume families were wealthy Trinidadian estate owners whose ancestors had left France before the French Revolution.

Stories always come to life if you can find photographs. By working my family connections, I discovered that an aunt had pictures of Eugenie Rostant and George Kayne (reputedly taken when they were married). The same aunt also had a semiformal Rostant family photograph which showed George Kayne's two children (George and Muriel) seated in the front row.

When you know nothing about a rogue, where do you start? Work from the known to the unknown! The situation looked pretty grim because my only known fact was that Eugenie (née Rostant) Kayne died in England sometime after Muriel was born i.e. after 1 March 1903. So the next step was to search for the civil death registration and that, in turn, meant looking for the General Register Office (England & Wales) Death Indexes. Finding a set of GRO Indexes is a lot easier today than in years past. For example, they are available on microfilm at the Family History Centre and on the internet at *Free BMD, 1837online.com* (pay-per-view) and *Ancestry.com* (subscription). Well, it did not take me long to find this entry for the September Quarter 1904: Name – Kayne, Eugenie Marie; Age – 23 years; District – Hampstead; Volume – 1a; Page – 403.<sup>1</sup> Armed with this information, I went online and ordered the certificate from the General Register Office ([www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates](http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates)).

I was so excited when the certificate arrived! I could not believe my eyes. In addition to Eugenie's full name and surname, I found precisely where and when



**The Rostant Family of Moruga, Trinidad, 1911. Front row: George and Muriel Kayne. Second row, from the left: Sophie Ganteaume and Maurice Rostant.**

she died, her age (23 years), cause of death (acute tuberculosis, cardiac failure) and occupation.<sup>2</sup> Amazingly, her occupation was recorded as “Wife of George Erskine Kayne, General Merchant.” And rather perfunctorily, the informant was listed as “George E. Kayne, widower of deceased, present at death, 8 Messina Avenue, Kilburn.” This entry reminded me how tragic the situation was: a husband witnessing his young wife's passing and left to look after two very young children, one 3 years and the other 1½ years. What was he to do now? Remarry? Place the children in an orphanage? Or have a married family member raise the children? We know that the children went to Trinidad but what is not clear in the family's oral history is who took the children to Trinidad. Suffice to say that the children were then raised as part of the Rostant family.

Now that I knew George Erskine Kayne's full name and occupation, I wondered if he had ever visited the United States. And so I went online to check for his name in the *Ellis Island Passenger Arrivals 1892-1924* (<http://www.ellisland.org/>). Sure enough, I found four matching records, the most intriguing being a 15 December 1911 arrival in New York on board the famous *S.S. Lusitania*.<sup>3</sup> She was the fastest and biggest ship of the day and undoubtedly still had that new ship smell and feel when George Kayne sailed on her. To my surprise, George was not alone: he was now married but there was no clue as to his wife's identity or when he had remarried.

Although the German Embassy had published a state-of-war reminder in New York newspapers on 1 May 1915, the *Lusitania* nevertheless set sail later that day and was torpedoed six days after that off the Irish coast by the *U-20*.<sup>4</sup> The ship went down in less than 18 minutes with the loss of over 1200 lives. A collective howl of outrage sprang up in the press and rallying cries, such as “Irishmen, avenge the Lusitania” and “Remember the Lusitania,” abounded in city streets on both sides of the Atlantic. I wondered if George Kayne had heeded the call to arms. Knowing that he was a “frequent flyer” through the port of New York and that 37 per cent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force's soldiers were born in the British Isles (7.7 per cent in Scotland)<sup>5</sup>, it struck me that he might have tried to enroll in Canada. A quick online check of the “Soldiers of the First World War (1914-1918)” database at Library and Archives Canada ([www.collectionscanada.ca](http://www.collectionscanada.ca)) revealed that he had indeed enlisted on 16 July 1915 at Montréal.<sup>6</sup> Did the sinking of the *Lusitania* influence him to join? We will

never know. But he certainly enrolled soon thereafter. Coincidence? I think not.

So what new information did I discover from his attestation papers? Well, he reported that he was born 18 July 1874 in Forfarshire, Scotland and that his next-of-kin was “George Kayne (father) living at 8 Blackcroft, Dundee, Scotland.” My immediate reaction was that this would make getting a copy of his Scottish birth certificate a piece of cake. But then I remembered that, for a variety of reasons, older army recruits shaved off the years when they applied while younger ones tended to add years. So, I took his birth year with a grain of salt. Another bit of information startled me: he stated that he was not married. Did this mean that his second wife had died? The answer became clear when I called up his service file for on-site review at Library and Archives Canada.

On 16 October 1915 (when he was overseas) George Kayne admitted that he was married! Why would he fib on enlistment? Easy. Up until 13 August 1915, a married applicant required his wife’s written permission to join.<sup>7</sup> Presumably, George’s wife was not happy with his decision to go to war and he was not going to chance asking for her permission. But why would he later confess to being married? The answer to that was easy too: married men were entitled to a separation allowance payment. By going through his pay records, I was able to find his wife’s name, marriage date and location. He had remarried on 5 January 1910, over five years since the death of Eugenie. Further digging revealed that he also admitted to being “over age” (and so was not allowed to carry on as a front-line soldier) and that he was employed as a quartermaster sergeant. Sadly, I also



Dunfermline Cathedral. Fife. Scotland. 2003.

found that he had died on 7 January 1921 and that his death was attributable to military service.

So now I turned my attention to searching the records of Scotland and I started with *ScotlandsPeople* ([www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk)). When researching his surname, I kept three tips in mind. First, try every possible surname spelling, e.g. Kayne, Kane, Cain, Cayne, etc. Second, “soundex” is not equivalent to “sounds like,” which means that, for example, a soundex search on “Kayne” will not give the same returns as one for “Cain.” Third, civil registers do not contain every birth and so crosschecking the census records is imperative. Remembering that George Kayne had fibbed about his birth date (most likely just the birth year), I set about to find his civil birth registration online. Sure enough I found it and ordered the certificate. When I got the certificate, I was not surprised to learn that he had been born on 18 July 1872, two years earlier than on his attestation file; but I was astonished to discover that his birthplace was Dunfermline, Fife and not Forfarshire (Angus).<sup>8</sup> I was even more amazed to learn precisely where he was born, his parents’ names (including his mother’s maiden surname), where and when his parents were married and, as a bonus, the informant was George’s grandfather! The certificate was a bit confusing at first: George’s father was named George as was his grandfather. Further research showed that George Kayne (grandfather) was a Damask weaver who had come to Dunfermline from Belfast, Ireland in the early 1840s. How better to learn about Dunfermline than to go there in person? So, it’s off to Scotland!

Experience has taught me that staying at a Bed & Breakfast is the best way to get the lay of the land and to learn some of the social history of the area. And that’s exactly what we did in Dunfermline. And we were definitely not disappointed. The hospitality was first-rate and we learned a lot about the local history and Dunfermline’s famous son, Andrew Carnegie. Well, it turns out that the Kayne family lived at 66, 68 & 70 Moodie Street near the Carnegie home. No doubt that George Erskine Kayne’s father, when he was a child, played and went to school with Andrew. After the bottom fell out of the Damask weaving market in 1848, the Carnegies left for America but the Kaynes decided to stay in Dunfermline and they became china merchants.

So there you have it. From knowing nothing about the “rogue” I discovered that he had remarried, was very well traveled and, despite the horrific nature of the First World War, had volunteered for service in the

Canadian Expeditionary Force even though he was overage. Also, I learned a lot about the Kayne family and what life was like where George Kayne had grown up in Scotland. And to my surprise, because his death was attributable to military service during the Great War, even though he died two years after war's end, his name appears in the Book of Remembrance.<sup>9</sup>



Some of George Kayne's travels.

Finally, the lingering question: was George Erskine Kayne really a rogue? You decide.

**Endnotes**

1. "Civil Registration index of births, marriages and deaths for England and Wales," database, *FreeBMD* ([www.freebmd.org.uk](http://www.freebmd.org.uk) : accessed 1 June 2005), entry for Eugenie Marie Kayne, Deaths Sep 1904, Hampstead.
2. Eugenie Marie Kayne death registration, Hampstead Registration District, Register of Deaths, September

- Quarter 1904, vol. 1A: p. 403, no. 495, General Register Office for England, Office for National Statistics, Southport, Merseyside; certified copy in the possession of the writer.
3. Manifest, *S.S. Lusitania*, 15 December 1911, p. 40 (stamped), line 2, for George Erskine Kayne (age 42 years), digital image, *Statue of Liberty–Ellis Island Foundation* ([www.ellisland.org](http://www.ellisland.org): accessed 10 August 2005).
4. Diana Preston, *Lusitania: An Epic Tragedy* (New York: Walker & Company, 2002), p. 2.
5. Desmond Morton, *When Your Number's Up: The Canadian Soldier in the First World War* (Toronto: Random House, 1993), p. 278.
6. Canadian Expeditionary Force Database, Canadian Genealogy Centre, Library and Archives Canada, online <http://data2.archives.ca/cef/gpc008/427855a.gif>, George Erskine Kayne data accessed 26 December 2003.
7. Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, *The Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, 1914-1919* (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1938), p. 42.
8. George Kayne birth registration, Burgh of Dunfermline, County of Fife, Register of Births, 1871: no. 292, General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh, Scotland; certified copy in the possession of the writer.
9. The Books of Remembrance, Veterans Affairs of Canada, online [www.vac-acc.gc.ca/content/collections/books/bww1/ww1557.jpg](http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/content/collections/books/bww1/ww1557.jpg), George Erskine Kayne data accessed 10 August 2005.

**"BEFORE BIFHSGO"  
EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS**

When: from 9 a.m.-9:30 a.m. (before monthly meeting)

Where: LAC Room 156

Date	Topic
Dec.9	Good Websites for research
Jan 13	Organizing your research
Mar 10	Using Census's to find your family
May 12	Directories and Gazetteers
June 9	Breaking down Brick Walls

## More Delightful Irish Discoveries! Part I

BY TERRY FINDLEY

*Terry Findley, BSc, MBA, a native of Ottawa, served in the Royal Canadian Air Force and Canadian Forces for over 36 years, retiring in 1998. A past BIFHSGO Director Programs & Conference, he has lectured extensively on basic genealogy research, photo restoration and tracing Irish roots.*

For over thirty years, I listened to my mother-in-law, Theresa Wickham (née Llanos) enthusiastically recount what her life was like growing up in Trinidad. Even though she had married and come to Canada in 1948, her love for her birthplace never waned. She always spoke affectionately about her large family (10 brothers and sisters) and especially about the “Rostant” family, an old French family that had gone to Trinidad in about 1793. You see, my mother-in-law’s mother was Muriel Kayne who was raised by the Maurice Rostant family after Muriel’s mother, Eugenie (née Rostant) Kayne, had died at a young age. Because I had pretty much completed my own family research, I decided that I would do the same for my mother-in-law. She knew little about the “Kayne” side or about the Spanish men who had married into the “Rostant” family in Trinidad. Unfazed, I eagerly set about my quest to research her ancestors and in so doing made some amazing Irish discoveries. Let me now tell you what I uncovered.

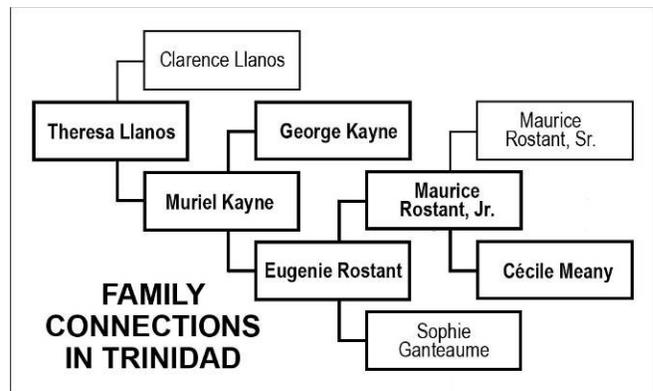


I was told that George Kayne was a Scotsman and that he had married Eugenie Rostant in Trinidad. Figuring out who George Kayne was and where he came from is well documented in the article, “In Search of a Rogue,” elsewhere in this journal. I will pick up now knowing that George Kayne’s grandfather (also named George) was a weaver who had gone to Dunfermline, Scotland from Belfast, Ireland in the early 1840s.

Not surprisingly, the family name “Kayne” appears in numerous records over the years under a variety of spellings (e.g., Kane, Cain and Cayne). A search of the “1851 Scotland Census” (now available online at *ScotlandsPeople*) revealed “George Cain, married, 39, Broker (General), born Downshire, Dromore” and “Anne Cain, married, 41, born Downshire, Dromore.”<sup>1</sup> Astonishingly, I had just found the name of the parish and county in Ireland where they were born! Looking next at the “1841 Scotland Census” showed that his

occupation was “linen weaver” and that he had a son, “James, 8 months, born Ireland.”<sup>2</sup> This bit of information meant that George Kayne (aka Cain) and his family had arrived in Scotland some time between October 1840 (when James was born) and 6 June 1841 (when the census was taken). Knowing now that the Kaynes came originally from Dromore, County Down (famous for linen weaving), how could I research further? With the luck of the Irish, I found the “Dromore Parish Church Registers 1784-1873” and therein was the key entry stating that George was the son of James Kane from the Townland of Ballymacormick and that he (George) was baptized 3 March 1812.<sup>3</sup> I had now found the Holy Grail of Irish research – an ancestor’s birthplace townland!

I was told that Maurice Rostant Junior’s mother was Cécile Meany and that her parents were James Meany



and Athancia Sanda. I was also informed that this was the “Spanish” connection into the Rostant family. I just about fell over with this last pronouncement. If you have been working Irish family history for a while, you know that “Meany” is an Irish surname and that “Sanda” is simply a Spanish corruption of “Sanders.” Further research revealed a rather exciting “Spanish” connection. Athancia’s mother’s full name was “María de la Concepción de Mariño y Carige.” Don’t you like those Spanish names? The “Mariño” part of her surname comes from her father’s side, while the “Carige” (pronounced Carry) comes from her mother’s side. “Carige” is another Irish surname!

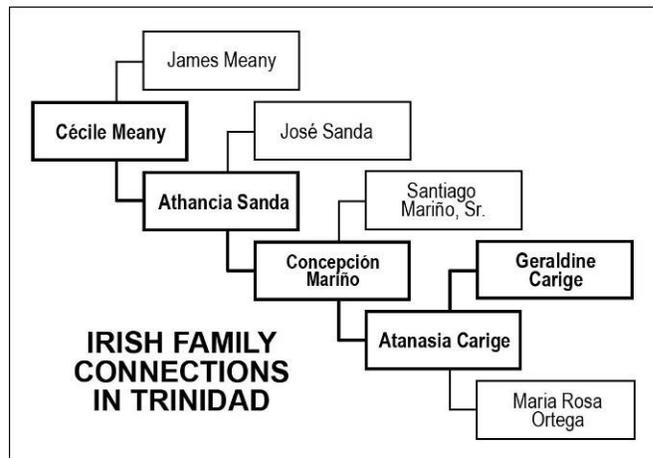


**Dromore Cathedral, Dromore, County Down, Northern Ireland, 2003.**

After Spain ceded the Island of Trinidad to Britain in 1797, most of Trinidad’s Spanish Creoles (people of Spanish ancestry but colonial born) adopted the English format for their names (e.g. “Maria de la Concepción de Mariño y Carige” became known as “Concepción Mariño”). In the course of further research, it did not take me long to discover that her brother was “General Santiago Mariño” (General Simon Bolívar’s right-hand man). Obviously, I found a lot of material about his career and his quest to secure Venezuela’s independence from Spain. But most surprising was the role that Concepción played in Venezuelan history as it struggled for autonomy. For example, a simple online search of “Concepcion Marino” produced countless hits, mostly in Spanish, extolling her exploits in the invasion of Venezuela from the Island of Chacachacare (the westernmost of Trinidad’s Boca Islands). Let me tell you a little more about this extraordinary woman.

From the history of Trinidad’s Sanda Family, I learned that José Sanda married Concepción Mariño in 1803 and that they lived at Sanda Bay, Island of Chacachacare.<sup>4</sup> She was described as a fearless woman of great “spirit and tenacity,” a devoted supporter of Venezuelan independence, a fervent admirer of her brother’s ideals and “one of the first to encourage him.” She was also a wealthy woman as she owned properties on Chacachacare and on the Venezuelan mainland. Space precludes a detailed account of Simón Bolívar and the Venezuelan Patriots’ struggle for an independent Venezuela except to say that the second stage for Venezuela’s independence was launched on 13 January 1813 from an unlikely place – Chacachacare. Almost immediately after the dissolution of the First Republic of Venezuela on 25

July 1812, forty-five Patriots gathered on Chacachacare and began the planning to capture Guiria, a small town on the Venezuelan gulf coast held by about 500 Royalist troops. Concepción took a leading role in the mission’s strategic planning and, although the planned attack seemed desperate and prospects for success looked bleak, she provided inspiring leadership to the Patriots. In addition to giving financial support, she enthusiastically urged them on, stressed the morality of their quest for independence, and demonstrated unwavering faith in the triumph of their ideals. Evidently, the 45 Patriots were so impressed with her that they proclaimed informally that they were not 45 in number but really 46, Concepción being the lead Patriot. The men so revered her that they referred to her as “La Magnánima Señora” (The Magnanimous Lady), a term which has been chiseled into Venezuelan history.<sup>5</sup> Finally, the Patriots issued a proclamation before the attack wherein they wrote: “...therefore we, forty-five emigrants, have agreed this hacienda under the patronage of the courageous Lady Doña Concepción Mariño, united in close council and urged by sentiments of deepest patriotism have resolved to make an expedition to Venezuela.... We declare Colonel Santiago Mariño (Concepción’s brother) to be the Supreme Chief of this expedition....”<sup>6</sup>

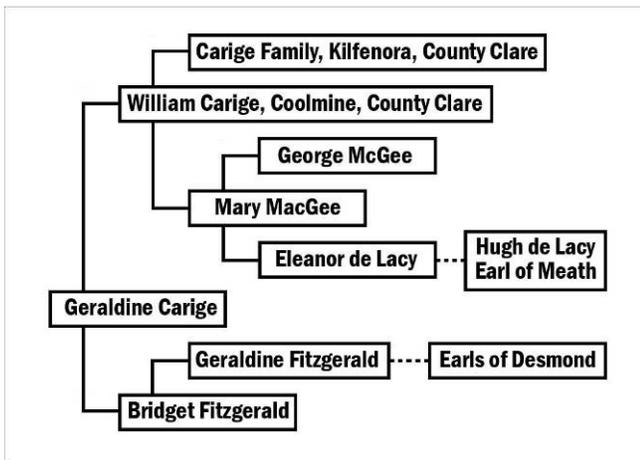


The expedition, armed with old muskets and a lot of enthusiasm and determination to succeed, crossed the Boca Grande (waterway that separates Chacachacare from the Venezuelan mainland) in two open boats.<sup>7</sup> On arrival at Guiria, the Patriots found that the Royalist Commander and his troops had moved inland and left the town’s defence to a handful of local militia soldiers. The Patriots easily overcame this opposition. Word of Mariño’s victory spread quickly and, in short order, he found himself at the head of a force of nearly

5,000 men. By the summer of 1813, Simón Bolívar was supreme in the western part of Venezuela while Santiago Mariño was supreme in the east. Soon thereafter, they were both forced into exile, with the collapse of the Second Republic.<sup>8</sup>

The struggle for independence continued, and in 1821 Concepción was still providing leadership and financial support, and she was known to have boarded her own schooners to bring supplies from Jamaica.<sup>9</sup> Also, according to the family's oral history, she reportedly sold her jewelry to buy the cannons that were used in the Battle of Carabobo on 24 June 1821, the final and decisive confrontation that sealed Venezuela's independence. The Republic of Venezuela's respect and admiration for her are symbolized today by a library room in her honour in the Venezuelan Embassy, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Concepción's father was Santiago Mariño (Senior) and he married Atancia Carige (daughter of Geraldine Carige aka Gerardo Carry) on the Island of Margarita in 1787.<sup>10</sup>



**Geraldine Carige family tree based on testimonial document, 1771.**

Sometimes, family research discoveries are like those infomercials on television: “And there’s more!” Again, with the luck of the Irish, I discovered an original manuscript held by one of my wife’s cousins in Trinidad. Attached to this script were two photostat copies labeled: “Birth Certificate of Geraldine Carige” and “Certificate of Good Conduct of Geraldine Carige.” Evidently Gerardo Carry, suffering from some respiratory ailment, met the “Marquis de Ortega” in Spain. The Marquis must have liked Gerardo because he recommended that Gerardo should go to the Island of Margarita (part of Venezuela) for his health, after all he (the Marquis) had sent his niece,

“Doña Maria Rosa de Ortega,” there for the same reason.<sup>11</sup> The rest is history. Gerardo went to Margarita, fell in love with Maria Rosa and asked for her hand in marriage. The only fly in the ointment was Spanish preoccupation with “Pureza de Sangre (Purity of Blood).” Undaunted, Gerardo sought the necessary proof of his gentlemanly birth; and so he either wrote or went to Ireland to secure the appropriate documents. He was successful and what I now held in my hands were copies of those documents! Oh, yes, “Don” Gerardo and Doña Maria Rosa were married on the Island of Margarita in 1772.<sup>12</sup> They subsequently went to the Island of Chacachacare which was given to Don Gerardo by the King of Spain for services rendered.<sup>13</sup>

The original document detailing Don Gerardo Carry’s bloodline was written in Latin and had been translated by Fr. Anthony de Verteuil, noted Trinidadian scholar and my wife’s cousin. What follows, based on that document dated 15 July 1771 and signed by James Archbishop of Cashell, is a chart depicting Don Gerardo’s Irish bloodline. Also shown is an excerpt of the testimonial letter.

The astounding part of this story is that I now had uncovered that “William Carige” was “of Coolmine in the County of Clare” (meaning that he owned land there) and that his father was of the “ancient and most noble family of the same name of Kilfenora” in the same county. Moreover, Geraldine Carige (aka Gerardo Carry) was a direct descendant of the Earl of Meath and Earls of Desmond.

But a puzzling question remained: why was Geraldine Carige in Spain? I don’t know the answer. But I do know that the Spanish Army had eight Irish regiments during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>14</sup> One of my thought-

*We testify moreover that the aforesaid Geraldine Carige is an honest, upright and pious youth, and after the manner of his ancestors, a most firm adherent of the orthodox & Catholic faith, sullied by no stain of infamy, heresy, Judaism or any crime whatsoever. In faith of all of which, these present Testimonial Letters are given under our hands & seals on this fifteenth day of the month of July in the year of our Lord 1772.*

*According to trustworthy persons the above is true.*  
*Michael Peter Mc.Mahon*  
*Bishop of Killaloe*  
*James Archbishop of Cashell*  
*Daniel Leasney*  
*Bishop of Killaloe*  
*Peter Bishop of Waterdown*  
*& Lismore*

**Excerpt from Geraldine Carige testimonial letter, 1771.**



**Cliffs of Moher, County Clare, Republic of Ireland, 2002.**

provoking discoveries was a reference to “Don Guillermo Carey,” Brevet Colonel in the Regiment Irlanda, Spanish Army, 1721.”<sup>15</sup> Was this really “William Carige?” If this was so, then perhaps Geraldine was inspired to leave Ireland and serve in the Spanish Army. At this point, I still do not have the definitive answer to that question. In the meantime, I will have to be satisfied with just knowing that Geraldine Carige would have seen the Cliffs of Moher as he sailed away from Ireland, cliffs that my wife and I had walked on in 2002.

Well there you have it. I have told you about some more delightful Irish discoveries which took me to additional ancestral birthplaces in Ireland. Next time, in Part II of “More Delightful Irish Discoveries,” I’ll tell you about unearthing where some more of my Irish Ancestors came from and I’ll give some tips for online Irish research. For now, the search continues.

## Endnotes

1. George Cain entry, 1851 Census of Great Britain, Scotland, County of Fife, Dunfermline Parish, Town of Dunfermline, enumeration district 5, household 61, p. 14, FHL microfilm 1042265.
2. “1841 Census of Scotland” database, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 2 July 2006), entry for James Cain (age 8 months), Fife, Dunfermline Civil Parish, Parish no. 424, enumeration district 12, p. 4.
3. Zara K. Mettam, “Dromore Parish Church, County Down, Northern Ireland, [parish registers, 1784-1873] vol. 1,” (Copied June 1966), p. 111; FHL microfilm 496515.
4. Olga J. Mavrogordato, “A Memorandum Describing the History of our Ancestors: Carige, Marino, Sanda, Meany and Rostant, 1966,” typed manuscript (photocopy), p. 8.
5. *Ibid*, p. 9.
6. Gertude Carmichael, *The History of the West Indian Islands of Trinidad and Tobago 1498-1900* (London: Alvin Redman, 1961), p. 97.
7. E.L. Joseph, *The History of Trinidad* (1838; reprinted Port of Spain, Trinidad: Columbus Publishers, n.d.), p. 245.
8. J.J. Salcedo-Bastardo, translated and edited by Annela McDermott, *Bolívar: A Continent and its Destiny* (Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey: Humanities Press, 1977), p. 50.
9. Olga J. Mavrogordato, “A Memorandum Describing the History of our Ancestors: Carige, Marino, Sanda, Meany and Rostant, 1966,” typed manuscript (photocopy), p. 9.
10. *Ibid*, p. 5.
11. *Ibid*, p. 3.
12. Anthony de Verteuil, C.S.Sp., *Western Isles of Trinidad* (Port of Spain, Trinidad: Litho Press, 2002), p. 162.
13. “Grant of Patos, Huevos and Monos to the Illustrious Cabildo 17 September 1791,” The Historical Society of Trinidad and Tobago Publication No. 534, p. 3; National Archives of Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain, Tinidad.
14. John O’Hart, *Irish Pedigrees; or The Origin and Stem of The Irish Nation, vol. 2* (New York: Murphy & McCarthy, 1923), p. 644.
15. *Ibid*, p. 622.

**Upcoming Event - Beginner's Seminar Co-Sponsored by BIFHSGO  
and OGS Ottawa on Feb 10, 2007 - Room 156 from Noon to 5 PM.**

**BIFHSGO NEWS**

## **New Brunswick Middlemore Home Children Reunion, September 2006**

BY CAROLINE HERBERT

Patricia Roberts-Pichette and I had to leave immediately after the 2006 BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting to attend the reunion of Middlemore Home Children in New Brunswick. We had to get to Fredericton as soon as possible because we had an appointment for Monday morning to meet with the New Brunswick Provincial Archivist and we were not sure how long it would take to drive there.

We spent the night outside Rivière du Loup. After scraping the frost off the car windows and visiting the Lancaster bomber, one of three in Canada, at the Edmundston Airport we drove across the Saint John River to the old highway to visit communities where some of the home children had been settled. One was the isolated community of Birch Ridge, situated on a ridge-top at the end of a road and surrounded by Victoria County forest. There was a gorgeous view across the Tobique Valley from the end of the road where there were several older homes. In Carleton County, many of the children, boys in particular, were placed on mixed farms that are now potato farms that supply potatoes to the modern McCain potato factory. A few of the farm homes were for sale though the land surrounding them had obviously been contracted by McCain or bought by other potato growers. It was a fascinating drive through beautiful country to see where the children had been settled and brought up.

In Fredericton we stayed at a bed and breakfast in a house recently owned by Senator Muriel Ferguson and situated on land owned originally by Benedict Arnold. Fredericton is a lovely city full of beautifully kept clapboard houses built in the 1800s—the gardens surrounding the homes were often spectacular. Finding skilled craftspeople to help restore and keep the homes in good condition is becoming difficult as these skills were dropped from school curricula several years ago. Along both banks of the Saint John River are recreational lands and pathways connected by the old railway bridge, now a walkway. One evening we walked along to the Old Loyalist Cemetery dated from 1784.

Patricia had moved to Fredericton in 1958 as a professor of Biology at the University of New Brunswick and was familiar with the city—though we still managed to get lost a couple of times! She took the opportunity to show me places she had known well from that time and to meet some old friends.

The University of New Brunswick is situated on a hillside looking over the city. Patricia showed me where she had her first office and labs in the Old Arts Building. We met with the Archivist at the New Brunswick Provincial Archives now housed in the Bonar Law-Bennett Library on the university campus and undergoing renovations. We were also fortunate to meet with the Anglican Church Archivist and a journalist who has written on aspects of Middlemore children in New Brunswick. We were able to find more about members of the Fredericton Middlemore Committee especially Colonel and Mrs. Maunsell and Dean Francis Partridge. They had met the arriving Middlemore parties, helped settle children and looked after the children's interests until official visitors were appointed.

The number of genealogists using the resources at these Archives was impressive and the staff had a very busy time. I also spent a day at the Fredericton Public Library which was not as successful as I had hoped since the staff there feel that the Provincial Archives has everything genealogists require!

Patricia meanwhile visited the Library at the Provincial Legislature looking for correspondence between the Provincial Government and the Middlemore organization. This was unsuccessful, but she found The Act for the Protection of Immigrant Children passed in April 1905. This Act was probably the result of letters written in 1904 to the government by Middlemore interests asking who was responsible for immigrant children.

I took the opportunity to visit Kings Landing Historical Settlement situated on the banks of the Saint John River. The settlement was created by historic

homes which would have been threatened by the rising waters behind the Mactaquac Dam. A very enjoyable day was made even more memorable as I heard about some of the Home Children from costumed staff in the village. At the Agriculture Hall, I picked up a pamphlet about Canada's first apple breeder, Francis Peabody Sharp, that also contained a list of local orchardists growing some of Peabody's varieties. Vincent Kelly of Fern Hill Farm was listed as one of these. Several children were settled in the Fern Hill area of Fredericton but no one seemed to know where it was. We found it about a kilometre from where Patricia once lived in the Springhill area. This led to another important piece of information. Just by chance on a return visit to the Provincial Archives I was able to find an 1878 map showing that Colonel Maunsell and his wife had land there! The Archivist then confirmed that part of Springhill had been known as Fern Hill, possibly because that was the name of the Maunsell farm.

On Friday we left central Fredericton for St. Mary's, now North Fredericton, to move to the motel where the people attending the reunion were staying. We also drove to areas north of the Saint John River where children had been settled. It is very rare to see run down homes in New Brunswick and the image I had of the tarpaper shacks in the early 1960s was no longer there. Medicare, education and social benefits, which the families of the homes settling the children could only have dreamed of, have made a huge difference to the average person and is duplicated throughout Canada.

This was my first time at a Middlemore Reunion and I was not too sure what to expect! Two of the Middlemore children now in their 90s were present! The posters we had and the table display were soon surrounded by descendants wanting more information, and we worked very hard answering questions. Patricia took nine requests for the packages of information to be obtained on individuals or family groups (It takes Patricia about two hours to prepare each package in Ottawa!).

The featured speaker was Reginald Corns, a Middlemore old boy from the time after Middlemore Homes stopped settling children overseas. Following

in the footsteps of J. T. Middlemore, Mr Corns is a member of the Birmingham City Council and commenced his talk about aspects of the history of the Middlemore Homes by reading a letter from the Lord Mayor of Birmingham. This was also a continuation of the close relationship between the Lord Mayor and the Middlemore Homes at the time of Mr. Middlemore.

Our talk "In their own words" based on letters from children settled in New Brunswick, was well received and drew many smiles and laughter. The microphone was then passed around to people who wanted to share with those present the story of their home child or describe something new that they had recently found.

The people organising this annual reunion were very friendly and welcoming. Marian Crawford, president of the group, has made a major contribution to the Middlemore Indexing Project by extracting the information from the Middlemore Application Books, and is a local resource for people in the Maritimes

I thoroughly enjoyed being chauffeur and being shown New Brunswick and Fredericton by someone who obviously has a great love and affection for that area of Canada and the part of her life spent there. The memories of the week's vacation, research and meeting the people at the reunion will remain with me for a long time. Many thanks to Patricia for suggesting that I attend.



**Reg Corns with Elsie Hatheway who was brought to Canada as a Middlemore child in 1925. She crocheted the afghan that Reg has draped around them both.**

## FAMILY HISTORY—TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES

### The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON

#### New Books at the BIFHSGO Library

McWilliams, Patrick. *Index to Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland Series: People and Places*.

Provides over 100,000 entries for people and places indicating the parish, county, and volume and page number of each reference. The Memoirs, written in the 1830's to accompany the 6" Ordnance Survey maps of the Northern Ireland, document the landscape and situation, buildings and antiquities, land-holdings and population, employment and livelihood of the parishes. The Ottawa Branch Library (OGS) has a complete set of the Memoirs.



Rees, Jim. *The Fitzwilliam Clearances 1847-1856*. Lord Fitzwilliam removed 6000 persons from his Coolattin estate in County Wicklow and arranged their passage to Canada. This book examines the clearances and how these families fared in Canada.

Lebovic, Henry, Cara Links and Deborah Coogan. *Fitzwilliam tenants listed in the Coolattin Estate emigration. Co. Wicklow, Ireland, 1847-56*. This CD will also be of interest.

MacKay, Donald. *Scotland Farewell: the People of the Hector*. 1980. The story of the first Scottish settlers in Nova Scotia.

Whyte, Donald. *A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation*, volumes 3 and 4. The library now has the complete set of these useful reference books on Scottish emigration to Canada.

*Tracing Your Family History: Royal Navy*  
*Tracing Your Family History: Royal Air Force*  
Two useful guides published by the Imperial War Museum.

Graham, Eric J. *A Maritime History of Scotland, 1650-1790*.

Traces the development of the Scottish merchant marine and its institutions during a formative and turbulent period.

Railton, Margaret, compiler. *Andrew Lorimer's Life and Times in the Upper Tweed Valley*. About life in the upper Tweed valley during the first half of the twentieth century.

Fenton, Alexander. *The Northern Isles: Orkney and Shetland*

This detailed study of the material culture recreates the physical environment in which the people of these islands lived—their work, their houses, and their food—and reveals the past as a process of continuing change.

Currie, Jo. *Mull: the Island and its People*. A history of the island in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Dennison, E. Patricia, David Ditchburn and Michael Lynch, editors. *Aberdeen Before 1800: a New History*

Fraser, W. Hamish and Clive H. Lee, editors. *Aberdeen 1800-2000: A New History*  
A lavishly illustrated and scholarly history in two volumes of one of Scotland's important cities by a team of leading historians, economists, political scientists and geographers.

#### Coming in the next issue...

- Articles emanating from the Fall Conference:
  - Family Secrets revealed by DNA analysis—*John D. Reid*
  - Remembering St. Columban—*Fergus Keyes*
- A report on the Mull Genealogical Gathering that took place on the Isle of Mull, Scotland, in May 2006.
- The continuation of the story of the Middlemore Homes

## The Printed Page

BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

British Isles Family History Society USA, Journal, Vol. XIX. No. 1, 2006.

The Journal of the British Isles Family History Society USA should be of great interest to members of BIFHSGO because our common geographical interest. Issue No. 1, 2006 contains three articles that illustrate the value that can be obtained by transcribing and publishing old records.

- (1) The Estates of the Earl of Anglesey in Ireland: The Rent Roll of 1713-1714, transcribed by Harry Albert Hollingworth, contributed by Nancy Lee Bier; and Rent Roll Index (Names and Places).

This transcription shows the type and value of the information available in rent rolls. The author hopes that this work will encourage others to transcribe other rent roll records. Note that these records are nearly 300 years old and there were no censuses or city directories published when these data were recorded.

- (2) Parliamentary Enclosures in England and their usefulness to the Genealogist, by Ivan C. Johnson.



To a genealogist any list of names associated with a particular place is of importance. Enclosure awards provide a list of landowners of a parish at a particular time. These awards provide a valuable source of data for medieval England. Enclosure Acts of the British Parliament start about 1760 and continue into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Each Act covers a part of a county.

- (3) Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, by William Roulston.

These memoirs cover the 12 northernmost counties of Ireland and are available in many libraries. I searched on AMICUS for "ordnance survey memoirs" and found several Canadian libraries that have copies of the memoirs.

The Ancestry Weekly Journal:

While this journal is not in the traditional form it may well be a harbinger of what many of our written sources will look like in the future. Since early March 2006, a new publication entitled The Ancestry Weekly Journal has been arriving via e-mail every Monday morning. The journal is published by ancestry.com and while it emphasizes their data bases, there is sufficient scope in the articles that make the journal a worthwhile read on a Monday morning

## Book Review

BY MARGUERITE EVANS

*Marguerite Evans RN PhD (Ethics) writes and lectures on ethics in relation to genealogy.*

Lucille H. Campey, *The Scottish Pioneers of Upper Canada, 1784-1855: Glengarry and Beyond*. Includes index and bibliographical references. Toronto: Natural Heritage Books, 2005. Pp. 376. 151 x 228 mm. ISBN 1-897045-01-8.

**R**esearcher and writer Lucille Campey holds a doctorate from Aberdeen University. She has authored five books about Scottish emigration to Canada and the Scots' significant role as a founding people of what later became Ontario. In *The Scottish*



*Pioneers of Upper Canada*, Campey paints an overall picture of the underpinnings, growth, and impact of the movement of 963 ship crossings from Scotland to Quebec and of the settlement in Upper Canada of some 99,434 emigrants from 1785 to 1855. She has investigated primary and secondary sources for shipping and customs records, newspaper and clergy

reports, passenger lists, personal accounts, statistical data, parliamentary papers, and institutional histories.

Written in two parts, the book contains ten chapters in part one that analyze in detail Upper Canada's vulnerability to the Americans: settlements at Glengarry, Perth, and Lanark, the continuing influx to eastern Upper Canada, the movement into western Upper Canada, the Lake Erie and Thames Valley settlements, the appeal of the Western Peninsula, emigrant ships and Atlantic crossings, and finally, Ontario's early trail blazers and border guards.

Part two consists of three appendices: extant passenger lists, ship crossings from Scotland to Quebec 1785-1855, and the ships which carried the Scots to Upper Canada. Passenger, settler, and shipping lists render this book a useful resource.

In this fifth addition to her series about Scottish emigration to Canada, Campey uses what is fast becoming a too familiar model. Emigrant settlement in this particular study is in Upper Canada instead of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, or Cape Breton as described in earlier analyses. As in her previous books, repeatedly the author challenges the traditional story of Scottish emigrants being forced out of Scotland and helplessly exiled to the colonies; the popular image of disease-ridden, leaky, sub-standard emigrant shipping vessels; and "the highly negative depictions of emigration." Consequently, the similarity and unnecessary repetitiveness of her essential arguments can become tedious and wearisome to the reader.

The author's writing style sometimes reveals a lack of clarity. For example, weak or ambiguous references can create uncertainty. A more adequate use of

connective words and phrases would help to carry her ideas forward and would enhance coherence. Similarly, employment of subheadings would assist the reader to follow the thread of the discourse. Grammatical and typographical errors are distracting and reflect poor editing. Spelling errata are simply annoying to the critical reader particularly in an era of spellcheck computer tools.

That the bibliography is not consistently in alphabetical order is surprising given that the author initially worked in the field of computing. In previous books the author declared her usage of secondary sources for passenger list transcripts. It is not clear if she has followed suit in this particular study. Therefore, it is important for the reader to be aware of the possibility of transcription errors and to seek out primary sources for use in their genealogical pursuits.

Illustrations frequently show up one or two pages following the reference in the text. For example, Campey mentions Robert Gourlay on p.7; however, his portrait does not appear in the book until p.9 at which point the author is writing about inland travel and the Durham boats. More maps of settlements in Upper Canada would reduce the amount of page flipping to locate emigrant destinations.

If you are involved in family history, is it worthwhile for you to read this book? Yes! The book is a good read and can be found in the BIFHSGO library. Given the similarity of the books in her series, I would suggest that the genealogist (a) purchase the text that pertains to the part of Canada in which he or she is most interested and (b) access the author's other publications in our library or through library loan from other institutions.

## In Memoriam

Arthur George Darnley, 5 September 2006, a BIFHSGO member who spent several years untangling his family roots and connections in Yorkshire and Northern England.

Ryan Taylor, 25 September 2006, an internationally known genealogist, had been guest speaker at the BIFHSGO workshop on British Census and Parish Records in April 2006.

**BIFHSGO LISTINGS****Members' Surname Search**

BY ELIZABETH KIPP

These 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.

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr No.
Adams	IRL LAN ENG	1800-1850	896	Cox	WAR, WOR ENG	1800-1900	1060
Bargrove	KEN, SSX ENG	1750 +	1060	Crane	SFK ENG	1700-1800	932
Blagrave	IRL	1814	1045	Curwen	CUL, LAN ENG	Pre 1200	1052
Bond	LND MDX ENG	1830 +	1060	Danby	YKS ENG	1800-1900	1060
Bridle	HAM ENG	1700-1800	932	Davies	WAR, WOR ENG	1800 +	1060
Broad	DEV ENG ON CDA	1800-1900	1060	Davies	LND MDX ENG	1850 +	1060
Brown	FIF SCT	1750-	1074	Dee	IRL LAN ENG	1800-1850	896
Bryant	GLS, ESS, LND, SOM ENG	1750-	1074	Doble	DEV ENG	1800-1900	1060
Burke	IRL LND ENG	1800-1850	896	Dorothy	LAN ENG	Pre 1800	1052
Burr	KEN ENG ON CDA	1780-1850	1060	Enright	IRL LND ENG	1800-1850	896
Campbell	Glasgow LKS SCT	1851	1045	Fogerty	Portsmouth HAM ENG	1750-1850	932
Campbell	Dumont NJ USA	1901	1045	Gavin	East coast SCT	1700-1850	932
Christie	FIF SCT	1750-	1074	Good	Gore Argenteuil QC CDA	1881	1045
Clark	Alnwick NBL ENG	1600-	1030	Grills	CON, DEV ENG ON CDA	1750-1900	1060
Cleeves	LND MDX ENG ON CDA	1800 +	1060	Harper	LAN ENG	Pre 1800	1052
Cluny	IRL LND ENG	1800-1850	896	Harris	DEV ENG	1800-1900	1060
Coggins	OXF ENG, Toronto ON CDA	1800-1900	1030	Harrison	WAR	1750-	1074
Cook	NBL ENG	1600-	1030	Hepburn	ABD SCT	Pre 1800	1052

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr No.
Hicks	ENG ON CDA	1820-1850	1060	Munro	ANS SCT	Pre 1800	1052
Holden	SSX ENG	1700-1800	932	Pearce	CON ENG	1750-1900	1060
Jackson	Portsmouth HAM ENG	1700-1850	932	Potter	SSX, LND ENG	1750-	1074
Johnston(e)	FIF SCT	1750-	1074	Ramsay	FIF SCT	1750-	1074
Kenny	GAL IRL LAN ENG	1800-1850	896	Reynolds	CON, KEN ENG	1750 +	1060
Key(e)s	FER NIR	Pre 1800	1052	Rhodes	WAR, WOR ENG	1800-1900	1060
Lantaigne	Vellechasse QC CDA	1750	1050	Saunders	LND, KEN, SOM, SSX ENG	1750 +	1060
Leonard	Wolfe Island, ON CDA	1800 +	1002	Smith	STRY ENG	1880	1050
Lindley	LAN, DBY ENG	1850	1050	Sunnucks	KEN ENG ON CDA	1750-1950	1060
Longwell	ARL SCT ON CDA	1800-1860	1060	Taylor	LAN ENG	1880	1050
Lumb	Liverpool, LAN ENG Newcastle ON CDA	1850 +	1002	Taylor	BRK ENG ON CDA	1800-1900	1060
Mark	CON ENG ON CDA	1750-1850	1060	Taylor	Ore, Hastings, Fairlight SSX ENG	1800-	1030
McBurney	ANS SCT	Pre 1800	1052	Vanstone	CON, DEV ENG	1800-1900	1060
McCormack (ick)	INV SCT, NS CDA, WIS USA	All	1074	Verrier	Yamaska QC CDA	1720	1050
McMillan	ARL SCT ON CDA	1800-1860	1060	Wade	STS ENG	1800-1850	932
McNalley	ROS IRL LAN ENG	1800-1850	896	Wheatley	NBL ENG	1700-	1030
Milner	YKS ENG ONN CDA	1800-1900	1060	Whittington	SSX ENG	1750-1900	932
Mitchell	HAM ENG ON CDA	1800-1900	1060	Williams	DEV ENG	1800 +	1060
Moffit	FER NIR	Pre 1800	1052	Willis	Carleton Place, Gananoque, St. Marys ON CDA	1820 +	1002
Muchmore	Leeds Co., Jones Falls ON CDA	1820 +	1002	Wood	GLS ENG	1860	1050

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)			
Mr. No.	Member's Name and Address	Mr. No.	Member's Name and Address
896	Alice Margaret Dalseg 203-103 North St, Perth ON K7H 3P3 e-mail: <i>alicedalseg@hotmail.com</i>	1050	Charles (Chuck) Wood Taylor 2447 Autumn Hill Cresc., Ottawa ON K1B 4M6 e-mail: <i>chuck.taylor@sympatico.ca</i>
932	Susan Wade 2530 Egan Rd., Ottawa ON K1V 8N1 e-mail: <i>suron@magma.ca</i>	1052	Karin Keyes Endemann 1526 Weyburn, Ottawa ON K1G 0Y5 e-mail: <i>keystone@ca.inter.net</i>
1002	Jane Wilson 221 Melrose Ave., Ottawa ON K1Y 1V3 e-mail: <i>wilsonjnc@magma.ca</i>	1060	Penny Cleves 73 Kensington St., Guelph ON N1E 3P6 e-mail: <i>cmp@sentex.net</i>
1030	Bryan Douglas Cook 6355 Lumberman Way, Orleans ON K1C 1V6 e-mail: <i>b_cook@sympatico.ca</i>	1074	Robert J. Brown 1525 Sherruby Way, Kanata ON K2W 1A9 e-mail: <i>robertb@magi.com</i>
1045	Melvin James Campbell 30 Country Club Drive, Bath ON K0H 1G0		

## Membership Report

BY SHARON MOOR

New BIFHSGO Members from July 12 to October 15, 2006

Mbr. #	Name	Address	Mbr. #	Name	Address
1050	Charles TAYLOR	Gloucester	1070	Marlyn HENRY	Nepean
1051	Bonnie BELL	Toronto	1071	Arthur QUARTERMAIN	Australia
1052	Karin KEYES-ENDEMAN	Ottawa	1072	Fergus KEYES	Montreal
1053	Suzanne LEBLANC	Ottawa	1073	John GAULE	England
1054	Lynne VICKERS	Edmonton, AB	1074	Robert BROWN	Kanata
1055	Charles DONAHUE	Ottawa	1075	Hugh MACMILLAN	Ottawa
1056	Jean KITCHEN	Ottawa	1076	Nadia THORNE	Ottawa
1057	Elizabeth LAPOINTE	Ottawa	1077	Norma MICKLEBURGH	Ottawa
1058	Bill & Beth CAMPBELL	Belleville	1078	Anthony HENDERSON	Stittsville
1059	Carolyn EMBLEM	Ottawa	1079	Robert (Bob) JONES	Winchester
1060	Penny CLEEVES	Guelph	1080	Marnie MCCALL	Ottawa
1061	Stuart TAIT	Ottawa	1081	Patricia SOUTHERN	Ottawa
1062	Kathy ROLLINS	Arnprior	1082	Henry NIXON	Ottawa
1063	M Jean BOYD	Ottawa	1083	Naomi RIDOUT	Kanata
1064	Marg PATENAUDE	Ottawa	1084	Carmen CROTEAU	Ottawa
1065	Robert WOODLAND	Ottawa	1085	Diana HALL	Ottawa
1066	Linda CHAPMAN	Ottawa	1086	L. Royce BATES	Edmonton, AB
1067	Amelia MARSHY	Ottawa	1087	Margaret FALKENHAGEN	Ottawa
1068	Joyce DONOVAN	Ottawa	1088	Rowena NEEDLE	Stanley, NB
1069	Diane MOORHEAD	Ottawa			

**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*

13 January 2007, 10:00–11:30 a.m.	Publishing Your Family History: A Case Study— <i>John F. Townsend</i>
10 February 2007, 10:00–11:30 a.m.	Sarah Hersey's Diary: The Spirituality of a 19th Century Pioneer Woman— <i>Marguerite Evans</i>
10 March 2007, 10:00–11:30 a.m.	Experiences of a Family Historian— <i>Tom Rimmer</i>
7 April 2007, 10:00–11:30 a.m.	John Green: Whose Father Was He?— <i>Alison Hare</i>

**13th Annual Fall Conference  
14–16 September 2007  
Library and Archives Canada  
395 Wellington Street, Ottawa**

**Local Research Resources**

**BIFHSGO Library:** The City Archives, 111 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON 613-580-2424 ext 13333  
Tuesday to Friday: 9 a.m.– 4 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (except holiday weekends)

**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 and  
(except statutory holidays) Library Circulation Services and Copying Services  
Daily: 8 a.m.– 11 p.m. Libray, Archives and Microform Reading Rooms

**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.  
2nd & 4th 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

*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, 20 January 2007.