

# The Okanagan Researcher

Newsletter of the Kelowna and District Genealogical Society

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Cover photo by G.H.E. Hudson  
 A man enjoying a horse-drawn buggy ride along Okanagan Lake circa 1910  
 Photo courtesy Kelowna Museum and Archives #KPA2158

The Okanagan Researcher is published four times per year (October December March June)

**Kelowna & District Genealogical Society**  
PO Box 21105  
Kelowna, BC, V1Y 9N8

**KDGS is a Registered Charity (2006)**

### Meetings

1<sup>st</sup> Monday of every month. 7:00-9:30 pm.  
(No meeting in July and August).

### Meeting Location

Evangel Church  
3261 Gordon Drive Kelowna BC

**Membership Fee:** \$30 per year (individual)  
\$35 per year (family)

### Family and Local History Resource Library :

Located in the Downtown Kelowna branch of the Okanagan Regional Library 1380 Ellis Street.

**Genealogists in Residence** are available at the library for research assistance at the following

times: Tuesday 1 - 3 p.m.  
Wednesday 1 - 3 p.m.  
Thursday 5 - 7 p.m.  
Sunday 1 - 3 p.m. (October-March)  
Saturday 1 - 3 p.m. (April-September)

**Web Page** <http://www.kdgs.ca>

**Queries** [queries@kdgs.ca](mailto:queries@kdgs.ca)

A minimum donation of \$20 would be appreciated.  
A variety of sources will be consulted to answer local research questions.

**LIKE US ON FACEBOOK**



**Do you have an article for The Okanagan Researcher or an idea for one?**  
Contact Mary Read, Newsletter Editor at [newsletter@kdgs.ca](mailto:newsletter@kdgs.ca)

Items that appear in blue in the digital newsletter are hyperlinks. If clicking the link doesn't work, try *Ctrl-click*.

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### A message from our president...



The short days and long, cold nights of winter provide a perfect opportunity to hunker down and pursue some of those genealogical mysteries you've had on the back burner for a while. I hope you have all had a chance to make some new discoveries and will take the time to share your "eureka!" moments with the rest of us through our newsletter or at one of our meetings.

Complaining about the weather is a popular Canadian pastime; a few sunny days with temperatures on the plus side make most of us long for spring so we can get out and enjoy the garden, golf course, or favourite lake. This year, it looks like we have a more than adequate snowpack in the mountains, and hopefully spring comes slowly, with not too much rain so we don't see a repeat of last year's flooding conditions. We have been lucky here in the Okanagan; although the temperatures have been in the negative range for quite a while, we haven't seen any prolonged severe cold snaps or crippling snowfalls. When we look at the extreme weather experienced across the prairies and eastern Canada, it's hard to complain too much about our situation. It does make it easy to visualize why some of our ancestors may have kept moving west until they found the perfect place to settle!

This year is going to be a busy one for our KDGS members, as our biennial "Harvest Your Family Tree" conference is coming up this September 28th - 30th. Claire and the rest of the Conference Committee have already booked speakers and venues and are busily looking after the myriad details that go into hosting one of the greatest conferences in the country! I hope you are all keeping tabs on our website for further information. If you haven't already done so, you should join our conference mailing list at [Conference@KDGS.ca](mailto:Conference@KDGS.ca) and check our FaceBook page to keep abreast of developments. KDGS members will get first dibs on conference workshops!

Our "Ancestry Meet-Ups" at the Okanagan Regional Library have been an unqualified success! These sessions are held in the KDGS section of the Downtown Kelowna library on Wednesdays from 1 - 3 p.m. and Thursdays from 5 - 7 p.m. and have been very well attended. The ORL supplies a number of laptop computers, and our Genealogist-In-Residence (GIR) volunteers help KDGS members and non-members alike get started with research on Ancestry.com. As there are often more guests than one GIR can conveniently help, we prefer to have 2 or more GIR volunteers available for these meet-ups. If any of our members have at least a bit of experience using Ancestry, please consider coming down and giving us a hand. If you are not yet a GIR, please take a look at becoming one, so we can spread the fun amongst more volunteers.

Enjoy the approaching spring weather!

Your President,  
*Rob Corbett*



**PLEASE consider coming early to our monthly meetings and staying for a few minutes at the end to assist with the tables and chairs.**



KDGS display boards at the Downtown Branch of the Okanagan Regional Library for Heritage Week 2018

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**Family History Forums**

*Family History Forums are sponsored by the Kelowna & District Genealogical Society and the Okanagan Regional Library. They are free to everyone with an interest in tracing their family history and are held in the main floor meeting room, Downtown Branch of the Okanagan Regional Library 7-9 pm.*

**Monday, March 26: Organizing Your Online Research & Digital Files:** Found something online and now you have no clue which website you found it on? Did you download a document but now you can't find it on your computer? Learn how to efficiently record your online research plus some tips for downloading images and organizing these on your computer. Presenter: Claire Smith-Burns

**Monday, April 23: Genealogy Software: Legacy vs. Family Tree Maker:** Learn about these two popular software programs for managing your family history. Our experts will give a short talk and demo of each one plus answer your questions. Presenters: various KDGS members



**Monday, May 28: Location, Location, Location: Discovering Your Ancestors' Home Towns:** Without local knowledge of the history and social-life of the places your ancestors lived, you cannot do effective genealogy. Learn about building up your knowledge and exploring the towns and villages of your ancestors without having to go there! Presenter: Claire Smith-Burns

**Monday, June 25: Wills – an Underused Resource:** Learn about using wills to build your family tree. Wills are a gold-mine – full of unexpected information and clues to relationships far and wide. More and more of this material is available online. Learn how to locate wills and tricks to wringing out clues found within. Presenter: Claire Smith-Burns



## **Come Join the Fun! Follow these links or go to [www.KDGS.ca](http://www.KDGS.ca)**

**One of Western Canada's largest conferences, featuring three days of Learning & Discovery  
Presenting 11 acclaimed speakers from Australia, USA and Canada with 31 different topics**

Whether you are just beginning your family history journey or are a seasoned researcher, this Conference will motivate and inspire you. Our Marketplace will be bursting with information and the products you need to take your genealogical pursuits to the next level, including Ancestry. Add to this, the KDGS Family & Local History Research Centre's Open House, Meet the Speakers Reception, Guided Historic Cemetery Walking Tour and bushels of fabulous Door Prizes and Raffles all set in Kelowna during Apple & Grape Harvest Season... making THIS an event not to be missed!

## **Our Speakers will Inspire You!**

Blaine Bettinger, Cyndi Ingle, Helen V. Smith, Dave Obee, Lesley Anderson, Tara Shymanski,  
Andrea Lister, Mary Read, Susanne Sulzberger, Xenia Stanford & Geoff Doherty

## **Our Events...**

We have a full slate of Family History Fun from Friday morning, Sept. 28<sup>th</sup> right through to noon on Sunday, Sept. 30<sup>th</sup>! Research opportunities and assistance, Exhibits & Schmoozing at our Friday Reception, Shopping Therapy in our Marketplace and Stretching your Legs on our Historic Cemetery Walking Tour!

## **Then there are all those Lectures & Labs...**

**De-mystify DNA with world-renowned Genetic Genealogist, Blaine Bettinger!**  
**Be on the cutting edge with hands-on labs & get savvy with social media**  
**Dig out the records from archives and the Internet!**  
**Hone your skills with lectures on family history writing, effective researching, organizing and more!**  
**Location, Location, Location! Get expert advice on tracking down your ancestors the world over.**

## **Stay awhile and enjoy our Beautiful City...**

There is so much to see and do in Kelowna in September!

**What are You Waiting for? Register Here!**

**[www.KDGS.ca](http://www.KDGS.ca)**

Online registration and payment or print off our registration brochure and mail your registration in with your cheque

**Questions? [Conference@KDGS.ca](mailto:Conference@KDGS.ca) or phone: Marie @ 250-763-7159**



## Heritage Week 2018 — Heritage Stands the Test of Time

February 19-25 was a busy week in the Central Okanagan as multiple organizations sponsored events and activities related to this year's theme, Heritage Stands the Test of Time.

Starting with the Heritage Breakfast on Monday, events followed one after the other through the week including the Heritage Awards Luncheon, children's activities at the museum and archives and at the library, a Heritage Tree information presentation, artist displays and a highlight of the week, the History Mystery Bus Tour. The week closed with the Heritage Tea, hosted by the Countess Bubna, at the Eldorado Hotel.

Again this year, Kelowna & District Genealogical Society chose local historical figures whose lives reflected in some way the Heritage Week theme. After some in-depth research and information gathering, display boards were created to add to our large collection from previous years.

Gwen (HUTTON) LAMONT, Canadian artist (researched by Claire Smith-Burns), J. Percy CLEMENT, local historian (researched by Bob Hayes) and G.H.E. (Huddy) HUDSON, photographer (researched by Mary Read), are featured on boards that were on display at the Downtown Branch of the Okanagan Regional Library during the week. Each display board includes a biography, photos and copies of historical documents. Below are the biographies of three individuals who left a legacy that Stands the Test of Time.

### Gwen (HUTTON) LAMONT – Canadian Artist (1909-1978)



Alice Gwendolyn Kortright HUTTON was the only child of Lionel "Leo" Alfred Bennett HUTTON (1883-1965) and Ida Gwendolyn KORTRIGHT (1884-1962). Gwen, as she was later known, was born on 17 April 1909 in MacLeod, Alberta where her father was an early resident. Her father was then working as a telegraph inspector for Canadian Pacific Railway. Gwen's mother was born in Devon, England, the daughter of Sir Cornelius H. KORTRIGHT (1817-1897) and Theresa FORBES. As a British Colonial Governor, Ida's father had been posted to Africa, South America and the West Indies; Ida's mother was born in Australia and several of Ida's siblings were born in Trinidad. Sir KORTRIGHT and his wife retired to Simcoe County, Ontario in 1892 with several of their children.

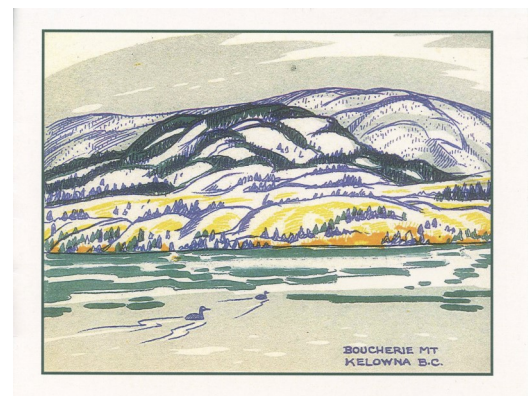
Gwen came by her artist talents naturally with her father being very creative in his carpentry hobby and as an inventor. His mother, Eliza Alice "Liza" (c. 1863-1906) was an English-trained dressmaker. On the KORTRIGHT side, there were several artists, including Gwen's Uncle, R. Guy KORTRIGHT. Gwen's interest in art, theatre and First Nations culture started at an early age. She kept sketch books and journals from an early age of her life with scenes of Southern Alberta. While Gwen's father served in the Canadian Army in Europe, Gwen and her mother went to live with relations in Wales until 1919 while her father recovered from the 1918 Spanish Influenza. Here, Gwen received some of her earliest art instruction. In 1926, Gwen went to the Ontario College of Art in Toronto, graduating in 1929. While at the College, Gwen studied under several well-known Canadian artists, including Arthur LISMER of the Group of Seven. Several years later, Gwen attended the Banff School of Fine Arts studying theatre design, another passion of hers. While in Banff, she met her future husband.

Gwen married in 1935 to Jonathan "John" Murdo LAMONT (1876-1970). John was born on the Isle of Skye and came to Canada as a young man. At the time of their marriage, John was a rancher and breeder in Peace River, Alberta. The couple first made their home in Victoria, BC where twins, Gwendy and Eain were born to them in 1936. While in Victoria, Gwen became good friends with Emily CARR who commented in a letter dated 30 Nov 1937, "*Had a visit Thursday from Mr. and Mrs. LAMONT...She is an artist studied in Toronto. Has a pair of Twins - 1 boy 1 girl 18 months old. They live out Mount Douglas are very much occupy with the infants he (husband) much older than she. Very adoring. She has a whole book full of sketches of the babes quite nice. She knows several of Toronto artists. She is quite young.*"

In the late 1940's, the LAMONT family relocated to Kelowna where Gwen subsequently became involved in theatrical art, including constructing large instal-



KDGS members who were on the History Mystery Tour. From left Lorraine Hladik, Lorainne McLarty, Bob Hayes and Arlene Henderson. Bob's friends in the rear preferred to remain anonymous



lations for Kelowna Regatta Lady of the Lake pageants, Kelowna Ballet and Theatre Kelowna. Gwen was also the first curator of the Kelowna Art Gallery. Her deep interest in First Nations culture led her on three trips to Tachie, a northern BC indigenous community. With Sheila KINCAID, Gwen also developed a Northwest Native travelling puppet show. Gwen worked closely with local Kelowna artists, including the potter Bob KINGSMILL, at the Surtees Barn on Lakeshore Road. Gwen mentored many young artists and enjoyed presenting art classes to students from elementary school up to the university level. The Elder Artists in Classrooms, a Canada 150 project, chose Gwen LAMONT as one of their feature artists in 2017. Gwen's artwork has been exhibited in galleries across Canada, including the National Gallery in Ottawa.

Sadly, Gwen died in her late 60's of cancer and is buried in St. Andrew's Churchyard in the Kelowna Mission, close to the Surtees barn where she spent so many happy hours. Gwen and John LAMONT'S children, Gwendy and Eain still make their home in the Okanagan.



## J. Percy CLEMENT – Local Historian (1880 – 1930)



J.P. Clement's store, c1904

John Percy CLEMENT was born at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba on August 16, 1880, sixth of seven children of William Charles and Matilda Jane (nee BROWN) CLEMENT. His first 17 years were lived in Manitoba and he received his education at East Treherne School. One of his teachers at Treherne was Miss Nellie L. MOONEY; she later married Wesley MCCLUNG and is known and remembered as Nellie MCCLUNG.

Percy (he went by his second name) CLEMENT came to Vernon, BC in 1897 and to Kelowna in March 1898. At Kelowna, he owned Kelowna's first stationers store and was a well-known pioneer businessman. On December 25, 1908, Percy CLEMENT married Alice Wallis (September 18, 1881 – July 17, 1951). They had three children: Vera Olga (1913-1931), Frederick William (1914; infant), and Beryl Iona (1920-

1993). Percy CLEMENT left Kelowna while still a young man, but he maintained a life-long connection with the Central Okanagan and wrote much about Kelowna's social history and development. In 1965, Percy CLEMENT wrote a very extensive biographical and social history of the CLEMENT family. He died at Victoria, BC, July 23, 1975.

William Charles CLEMENT, Percy's father, was born at Port Hope, Ontario, June 15, 1838, third of nine children of Charles CLEMENT (1812-1884) and Martha "Mattie" LITTLE (1807-1888). Mattie LITTLE was born in Armagh, Ireland, daughter of John LITTLE (1778-1863) and Sarah HARSHAW (1780-1875), who came to Canada in 1832. Charles CLEMENT, a native of Parkham, Devonshire, England, also came to Canada in 1832, with his father William CLEMENT (1780-1865), step-mother Mary Ann (1779-1876) and other members of the CLEMENT family. The CLEMENTS settled near Troy, Ontario, where they farmed and operated the Bush Tavern. In the early 1850s, Charles and Martha CLEMENT relocated their family to Caradoc Township. William Charles CLEMENT married Matilda Jane BROWN (1844-1930) on January 23, 1866 at Caradoc, moved to Manitoba in 1878, to Vernon in the fall of 1897, and settled in Kelowna on March 30, 1898. William Charles CLEMENT died at Kelowna, March 25, 1911.



Charles & Martha Clement

Matilda Jane BROWN was born near Belleville, Ontario, February 11, 1844, seventh of ten children of George BROWN (1801-1891) and Esther KING (1812-1895). George BROWN, born in Longford, Ireland, came to Canada with his widowed father, William BROWN (c.1761- May 31, 1848) and family in 1830. About 1831, George BROWN married Esther "Etie" KING, native of Cavan, Ireland. They operated a general store and post office at Wyoming, Ontario and later settled at Belleville. In the early 1860s, George and Esther BROWN moved to Burnside, Michigan, where they died in the 1890s. Matilda Jane (BROWN) CLEMENT died at Kelowna, October 2, 1930.

## G.H.E. (Huddy) Hudson—Photographer (1885-1958)

If you have ever looked at vintage photos of Kelowna and the Okanagan Valley, there is no doubt you have seen the work of G.H.E HUDSON. In the 10 years he lived in the area, HUDSON photographed everything from trains and ferries, orchards and tobacco farms to sports teams and theatrical presentations. His photos appeared in newspapers, were sent as post cards, were used in business advertisements and were seen world-wide in promotional material for the Okanagan region.

George Henry Ernest HUDSON was born March 13, 1885 in Scarborough, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England. He was the youngest child of George Ernest and Sarah Joan (HARRISON) HUDSON. The HUDSON's eldest daughter Dorothy died in infancy in 1883. Daughter Grace Madeleine was born March 3, 1884.



G.H.E. Hudson at the Vernon Military Camp 1914  
Image Courtesy Vernon Museum & Archives Photo # 948

The HUDSONs were a wealthy family. George Ernest HUDSON's father Benjamin James HUDSON was a builder at the time of his marriage in 1839 to Matilda FOWLER. On the census, there were always several servants and domestics in the house and the seven children appear to have all attended boarding schools. In later years, Benjamin's occupation is listed as Timber Merchant and at his death in 1871 his estate of £60,000 (over \$7 million today) was left to his sons, some of whom carried on his business, and others who branched out.

In the 1881 census, George Ernest HUDSON and his wife Sarah are living in Scarborough, Yorkshire. George, at the age of 27, is listed as a Brewer. In 1880, George and two of his brothers, Walter James and Herbert Alma had purchased St. Thomas's Brewery in Scarborough. Walter appears to have stayed in London to pursue other business ventures but both George and Herbert lived in Scarborough. In 1895 HUDSON Breweries was sold to Scarborough

Brewery and shortly after this became Scarborough and Whitby Breweries with George and Herbert HUDSON listed as Directors for many years. At the time of the 1901 census, both Grace M. HUDSON and George H. E HUDSON are found at separate boarding schools in Sussex and Worcestershire. Information from a HUDSON descendant states that in the early 1900s Grace and her mother, Sarah embarked on a European tour and settled for a time in Switzerland. After attending college, brother George embarked on training as a brewery assistant, no doubt expected to step into his father's business.

In 1906 "Geo H. HUDSON" at the age of 21, left England from Liverpool on the ship *Virginian*, arriving in Canada on March 29 with a destination given as Penticton, B.C. His sister Grace followed him to Canada in 1909 and married Harold Arthur WILLIS 1913. Harry & Grace WILLIS and their 2 daughters lived in Kelowna where Grace was "an artist of note". She died in Kelowna in 1968.

Whatever dreams or plans HUDSON had for life in his new country took focus when he purchased the photographic equipment of Mr. WORGAN of Aberdeen Studio in Penticton and Mr. FRASER-CAMPBELL of Penticton. Pioneer photographer C.W. HALLIDAY got him the job of taking photographs for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Okanagan Landing. In 1907, "Huddy" as he was known in Canada, reportedly the nickname given to him by his sister, moved to Kelowna and opened a photographic studio. In succeeding years, he moved to larger studios and passed through various partnerships until by 1912, he had "some \$1700 invested in cameras and lenses alone" (*The Okanagan News, Vernon 1912*) and studios in Vernon, Kelowna and Penticton. He was also known for his McLaughlin-Buick automobile which allowed him to travel the necessary distances throughout the Okanagan Valley. Huddy took photos of all aspects of local life and was much in demand for weddings and events as well as for producing promotional material for local businesses. He was known to use the same photo many times for different purposes by skillfully cropping and re-focussing the viewer's eye.

In 1912, HUDSON travelled to England with H. H. McLEAY of the development company McLEAY Brothers-Montreal and Ottawa sponsored by the Central Okanagan Land Co., to promote settlement in the Okanagan. Huddy's photos were used to present magic lantern shows in principal cities around England, to create advertising posters and they appeared in supplements and illustrations in many British newspapers.

In 1917, George Henry Ernest HUDSON enlisted in Vernon and became part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in World War 1. He spent the war mostly in England working as a photographer for the Canada War Records Office, spending time in France from December 1918-March 1919. After his discharge in 1919, "Harry HUDSON", as he was known in the war and after, did not return to Canada. Record of a photography studio in his home town of Scarborough in the 1920s and again in a directory listing in 1939 are all that could be found about his later life. He died in Scarborough, August 30, 1958.



Supplement to the Illustrated London News, London England. Mar 28 1914 promoting settlement in the Okanagan. Three photos centre page and photo bottom right by G.H.E. Hudson

## Ancestors Say The Darndest Things!

Thank you to Betty Maurice for the idea to gather sayings of our ancestors. And thank you to everyone who submitted. Long or short, poem or prose, they are all great. What will our descendants be writing about us in the future?

### From Rob Corbett:

My maternal grandmother had a couple of favourite little poems:

"When I was a wee, wee tot,  
My mother took me from my wee, wee cot,  
She sat me on a wee, wee pot,  
And made me wee wee if I had to or not."



"Once a molicepan saw a bittle lum,  
Sitting on the sturbcone, chewing gubber rum.  
Mmm, said molicepan, gimme gome sum?  
Not by a samndite, said the bittle lum."

She probably had a few more, but they may have been too salty for our young ears!

### From Linda B. Beahun:

My maternal great grandparents were born in a Polish area of Galicia in the 1860s. They immigrated to Chicago, Illinois in 1890 and eventually settled in the farmlands of Cedoux, southern Saskatchewan, in 1903. This "history" is included to give "age" to a saying that has been passed down through the generations.

My mother, my grandmother and my great grandmother (and no doubt generations before them) have used a phrase, said in Polish, when confronted by a wrongful act, or viewed something left by an angry Mother Nature, or witnessed any other negative event caused by a human or the environment.



This phrase was said either as an exclamation or in a warning voice... "Pan Bog Kora". Loosely translated into English it means "God is telling you to pay attention". Today we are faced with issues of global warming, firearms in school, threats of nuclear warheads...the list keeps growing. "Pan Bog Kora", used by at least three generations in my family (Lesniak, Tokarz, Janeczko), has not lost its relevance today and is now being used by a fourth generation...me (Beahun)!

### From Betty (Thomas) Maurice:

The wonderful thing about family expressions is they can be any meaning. The important part is what they conjure up, they are wisps of a memory and can bring a smile, a guffaw, or tear.

"You have to like what you see in the mirror".



Evidently this expression was so effective, both my parents used it. It was usually delivered in a certain tone, the underlying message being that I should know better. When I said, well, that's what everybody thinks! "Everybody" had no standing in the Thomas household. "You have to like what you see in the mirror". Be true to yourself, do the right thing! It was not about appearance.

My Dad was born in North Carolina, USA and he had many colourful expressions. He was known for his wonderful sense of humour and he could really tell a story.

"Don't pay no never mind." Basically, this meant "don't worry, it doesn't matter", it was usually delivered with a sweeping hand gesture. When I cried reading "My Friend Flicka", my Dad hugged me with shushes and said "don't pay no never mind". Going through the trials of learning how to parallel parking was met with "don't pay no never mind", just keep practicing.

### From Jim Torhjeml:

We lived on a farm south of Camrose, Alberta. My Mother never said the word "money" when she wanted money from my Dad, she would say "Harold, I need some PANGER for some groceries" or say "Look how much PANGER I will get when I sell these eggs" after the hens finished laying the eggs.



### From Marlene Crane:



Anytime my husband's Grandma Lamb dropped something or tripped she would say "fiddle sticks". She also had a tall tale for her grandchildren anytime she saw a black snake, she would tell her grandchildren it was a whipping snake and to run because they were fast and it would whip you with its tail if they caught up with you.

### From Cheryl Purdey:

At the dinner table when I was growing up, my grandmother always repeated this funny story. It's an imaginary conversation between someone who had just finished eating and a hard-of-hearing companion. It goes like this:



*I've had an elegant sufficiency!*

Gone fishing?

*I've had plenty!*

Caught twenty?

*You old fool!*

Broke your pole?





**From Xenia Stanford:**

When something went wrong my grandmother would say “ach” which German-English dictionaries translate as “oh” – however, it seemed to me to mean “darn” as she said it when things didn’t go as planned. But it confused me as she taught me to count in German and eight is acht. Just a slight difference. I wondered why the word for darn was so close to the number 8. To me it seemed like 8 was an unlucky number.

My grandmother told me so much about the “old country” which was Austria and how their life in Canada evolved. As far back as I can remember I heard stories that made me interested in family history. I was determined I would go back to where my grandmother lived and take her with me but I had to finish school and then university. It was not to be because as I entered the second year of university my grandmother passed away, age 83. However, the things she taught me were clues that I would eventually follow to discover she was right.

If the mystery of ach and acht was not enough, my grandmother would say that she, my grandfather, my father and her sister came to Canada in the achte Monat des achte Jahres 1900. This meant the eighth month of the eighth year of 1900. Too many ach, acht and achte for me! However, when I started to research my paternal roots, this turned out to be a great clue. Eventually I would find the passenger list showing they left on August 12, 1908 from Antwerp and arrived in Quebec on August 24, 1908.

Later I would learn Scottish people have the same expression but written Och. Here dictionaries say this is an expression of surprise, disapproval, regret etc. Makes no sense it would mean so much in the British Isles while in German, it means oh. I could tell when my grandmother said it that it meant the same in both languages.

Another mystery was how my grandmother would sing to me in German and then sing the song in English and make it rhyme. One of my favourites was the song of the pony that she used as a lap bouncing song. In English, her version was:

*Trot, trot, trot  
Goes along the little pony  
Trot, trot, trot  
Over roads so rough and stony.*

There is a version online that goes:

<i>Trot, trot, trot!</i>	<i>Trot, trot, trot!</i>
<i>Pony, do not stop!</i>	<i>Pony, do not stop!</i>
<i>Let's go where it's cool and stony,</i>	<i>Let's go riding to the pasture,</i>
<i>Ride along, my little pony,</i>	<i>Come on, pony, even faster!</i>
<i>Go and never stop!</i>	<i>Go and never stop!</i>
<i>Trot, trot, trot, trot, trot!</i>	<i>Trot, trot, trot, trot, trot!</i>



Xenia and her paternal grandmother Gertraud Berger nee Niedermoser

My grandmother did not have the benefit of the Internet nor any books with those words. In fact, she did not learn English until my father went to school and taught my grandmother. She just had a knack for translating and rhyming!

Another song she did in both languages was O Tannenbaum, but I no longer remember either version she used.

Living in Tirol, my grandmother was able to pick up different languages including several dialects of German and even Italian. She learned English in Canada, and later they moved to an area that was predominantly populated with people who spoke Finnish, she picked up that language and later she picked up Polish from my mother and other people in that community.

Since I spent most of my time at home with my grandmother, I knew so much more about her than the rest of my family did. When I tell my family about my grandmother’s language and poetic abilities, I am passing along a history that would otherwise be lost. In my memoir of my first year in school, I mention many traits and abilities of my grandmother. It makes her come alive.

P.S. I often find my children using remarks of mine. I grew up in a household where no one swore and I carried that on in my home. So as my son was trying to fix a glitch in my computer one day and it wasn’t working properly, he would say “That’s not good.” I mentioned that to a friend and she said, “That’s what you say.” I didn’t recall saying it, but the next time she caught me using that expression, she pointed it out. As I think about it, this is just a longer version of my grandmother’s “ach!”

**From Cal Bachelder:**

One of my uncle’s favorite sayings was “Never let the truth get in the way of a good story”.

**From Jackie Whalley**

My grandmother used to say "Keep your pecker up, dear!" I'm assuming as I am a female that she meant "keep your chin up". As I am now as old as my grandmother and I have more than one chin to keep up, I'm not sure how appropriate this is.

My uncle, when exasperated, used to say, "Well, blow me!" Again, in this day and age, I'm not sure how appropriate this would be. Used to be used as an expression of surprise or shock..

**From Lindsay Atkinson Smith:**

Here are a few quotes from my mother, who was from Scotland. "I'll have your guts for garters". Sounds awful, I know, especially coming from my mom who was very non-violent and kind.

"Shove it up your jumper for a hump". Too bizarre and I really can't explain it. I remember something like it from a Beatles song so it must be a common saying in the UK.

**From Anne Miller:**

This is something my Dad, Meril Gordon, used to say after a meal.  
"One thing about eating... it takes your appetite away."

**From Mary Read:**

My family is from Northern England on both sides, maternal from Lancashire and paternal from Yorkshire. Each have their own unique way of speaking and it was quite noticeable when I traveled to both English counties.

Though I didn't know any of my Dad's family from Yorkshire, he did pass along a few things that his parents and grandparents would say. The most notable one is quite well-known in some circles: The Yorkshireman's Advice to His Son. We had a large blue transfer-ware mug with the saying on it and my Dad would explain how his "Granny", my great-grandmother, would recite the poem to him.

A Yorkshireman's advice to his son.

See all. Hear all. Say Nowt.

Eat all. Drink all. Pay nowt.

And if ever tha does out for nowt.

Allus do it for thisen.

And he would always add: "The mug says THISEN but Granny always said THISELL".

Then he would proceed to translate: *See all, hear all and say nothing.*

*Eat all, drink all and pay nothing. And if ever you do something for nothing, always do it for yourself.*

My mother's Lancashire parents arrived in Canada in 1928 speaking the distinct dialect from Lancashire Over-the-Sands and the Lake District. When my mom started school, the other children laughed at her for the strange words she used. The only one I remember is "laek" pronounced "lack" which means play.

Because of the difficulty it caused my mom at school, my grandparents decided that they should start speaking "Canadian" and sadly I never heard the dialect. I do remember my Grandma's soft accent and her pronunciation of some words like "boook" with an "oo" sound like boom.

My sisters and I all use words that our mother used all the time; maybe they are from her parents' dialect, we don't know. We all know what they mean but they often cause others to question and give an odd look. Heaven forbid we ever went out of the house looking "pousey" but if we were out "gallivanting" and came home "peckish", mom would always look after us.

**From Pat D'easum**

Newcastleton (a.k.a. 'Copshaw Holme' image below <sup>1</sup>), Roxburghshire, Scotland, was built as a result of the land clearances in the 1790s when people were forced to move from Old Castleton Village. The parish lies in Liddesdale, a notorious haunt of the Border Reivers in earlier decades. What is interesting here is that Robert Andison (my ancestor) was born in 1793, Old Castleton. He then married Margaret Ogilvie in Kirktown Parish and prior to 1841 had moved to Cumberland, England. One could assume his family was uprooted and scattered by the clearances (18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> centuries), although there is proof of some family members remaining there.

Regarding marriage and baptism records, the parish register cannot be relied upon to give us 'all' of the records of the times. Several books have been lost which create blanks of considerable periods.



Copshaw Holme (Old Castleton) is celebrated in the well-known song "Copshawholme Fair" (known as a 'hiring fair') written by David Anderson in 1830 (his birth surname was 'Andison'). This fair was a notable event at that time in Liddesdale and the adjacent districts. David Andison and his descendants changed their name to ANDERSON prior to the writing of the song and it is this David (*per an Andison Professional Genealogist in Scotland*) who is the son of Henry Andison and Mary Nicol and a younger brother of my 3x Great Grandfather, Robert Andison born 1793. David was born in 1807.

<sup>1</sup> [www.visitnewcastleton.com](http://www.visitnewcastleton.com)



**COPSHAWHOLM FAIR** By David Anderson (Andison)

On a Friday it fell in the month of Avril  
 O'er the hill came the morn with the blythe sunny smile  
 And the folks they were throngin' the roads everywhere  
 Makin' haste to be in at Copshawholme Fair.

I've seen 'em a' comin' in from the mountains and glens  
 Those rosy-faced lasses and strappin' young men  
 With a joy in their heart and unburdened o' care  
 A' meetin' old friends at Copshawholme Fair.

There are lads for the lasses there's toys for the bairns  
 There tumblers and jugglers and folks with no arms  
 There's a balancing act here and a fiddler there  
 There are nut-men and spice-men at Copshawholme Fair.

There are peddlers and potters and gingerbread stands  
 There are peepshows and puff and darts and the green caravans  
 There's fruit from all nations exhibited there  
 With kale plants from Harwich at Copshawholme Fair.

And now 'bout the hiring if you want to hear tell  
 You shall ken it as far as I've seen it mysel'  
 What wages they addle it's ill to declare  
 The muckle they vary at Copshawholme Fair.

The first I saw hired was a strapping young queen,  
 He asked what her age was and where she had been;  
 What work she'd been doing, how long she'd been there,  
 What wages she wanted at Copshawholme Fair.

Just then the pit lass stood a wee while in gloom  
 And she flushed and she scraped with her feet on the ground  
 Then she clutched at her heart and did stoutly declare  
 "I'll have five pound and ten at Copshawholme Fair."

Says he, "But m'lass that's a very big wage."  
 Then he turned him about like he'd been in a rage  
 Says "I'll give ye five pounds but I'll give you nae mair  
 And I think ye maun tak' it at Copshawholme Fair."

He took out a shilling for to hold the pit wench  
 In case it might enter her head for to flinch  
 But she grabbed at it muttering "I should o' had mair  
 But I think I will tak' it at Copshawholme Fair."

When the hirin's, o'er off they all sprang  
 Into the ballroom for to join in the throng  
 And "I Never Will Lie With My Mammy Nae Mair"  
 The fiddles play briskly at Copshawholme Fair.

Now this is the fashion they thus pass the day  
 Till the night coming they all hurry away  
 And some are so sick that they'll never go mair  
 With the fighting and dancing at Copshawholme Fair.

*Reference: Poem supplied by Joan Mellor (Scotland), who is a descendant of David Anderson (Andison).*

## And So Began their Romance By Bob Hayes



Sunday School Picnic, June 29, 1905. Ernest Clement is on the left end of the second row from the front wearing a fedora-type hat. Maggie Whelan is in the second-from-back row, fourth adult from the right holding a young child. Next to Margaret, to our right, is her sister Minnie May Whelan.

In the 1980s, my late mother was given a substantial package of handwritten notes and letters by her eldest brother, Les Clement. Mum was naturally very pleased to receive these letters from my uncle and she prized them greatly. I later inherited some of these documents and they are now an important part of my Clement / Whelan Family Archives.

My grandmother, Margaret Annie Whelan, was born in Ellison district on September 23, 1884, the second of seven children born to Ellison pioneers George (1844-1927) and Lucy (1852-1911; nee Freeman) Whelan. The Whelans had a large ranch and orchard, Cloverdale Farm, in Ellison and each year hired many local young men to help harvest the fruit.

My grandfather, Ernest Leslie Clement, was born at Treherne, Manitoba on November 3, 1882, the youngest of seven children born to William Charles (1838-1911) and Matilda Jane (1844-1930; nee Brown) Clement. The Clement family came to the Okanagan Valley in 1897 and relocated to Kelowna on March 30, 1898. Ernest found work as a carpenter and agricultural worker in Kelowna. In the employ of "Stirling and Pitcairn" he was sent to Ellison to work on Cloverdale Farm, where he soon caught the eye of Margaret "Maggie" Whelan. A friendship and romance developed.

On June 19, 1905, from his family home on Richter Street in Kelowna, Ernest wrote:

*Miss Maggie Whelan.*

*Our Annual Sunday School picnic will be held on Thursday, June 19. As all young folk enjoy picnics I thought possibly that you would like to go. If you could go I would come for you, and one of your sisters could come along too if she wishes.*

*The picnic will be held on the lake shore south of Kelowna and i think you would enjoy it.*

*Kindly let me know as soon as possible and oblige your friend.*

*Ernest L. Clement*

Five days later, on June 24, from Cloverdale Farm, Margaret Whelan wrote her reply to Ernest's invitation.



Maggie Whelan circa 1905. Taken on the porch of the Whelan family home on Cloverdale Farm, Ellison, BC

*Dear Mr. Clement,*

*Your kind invitation to a picnic was received yesterday, for which I thank you.*

*I shall be pleased to accept it, and I am sure I shall enjoy myself, as I am fond of picnicing [picnicking]. My sister, Minnie, would be pleased to come also, if you think we shall not be too much of a load for the horse.*

*Thanking you, in anticipation, for the enjoyable day.*

*I am*

*Your sincere friend,*

*Maggie A. Whelan*

Ernest Clement and Margaret Whelan, accompanied by Margaret's 17-year-old sister Minnie May Whelan, went to the Sunday School picnic...their first outing together in what proved to be a long courtship. Ernest and Margaret were eventually engaged, but did not soon get married. They finally "tied the knot", at Margaret's family home in Ellison, on December 22, 1909. They had almost 38 years of married life together.

## Pierre Denis—Okanagan Pioneer By Susan Campbell

The stories of several Okanagan pioneers are recorded in *Isolated Burials in the Central Okanagan with Genealogies and Local History* by Susan Campbell and Robert Hayes [ISBN: 978-0-9951829-3-6].

Pierre Denis and his wife Margaret/Marguerite were very early pioneers coming to the Central Okanagan about 1868. They were part of the early Francophone community here.

Pierre Denis was born in France about 1824. He and his wife Margaret were enumerated on the 1860 US Census in the Colville Valley, Spokane County, Washington Territory. The first record found of this family in the Okanagan was the September 27, 1868 baptism at the Mission of the Immaculate Conception of Marie Jenny Lacerte, daughter of William and Marie Lacerte. Pierre Denis was named as the godfather.

In 1873, Pierre Denis filed a pre-emption claim on 320 acres in the Benvoulin area of what is now Kelowna. Unfortunately, he died in 1875 of an apparent suicide. Pierre's wife Marguerite was pregnant at the time he died and subsequently gave birth to a son also named Pierre. Pierre Denis, the father, did leave a will but the sole executor and holder of this will died in an accident shortly after Pierre's death. There was a sizable estate so complications ensued. The 1879 District of Okanagan Assessment Roll lists the value of the property, now owned by Marguerite Denis, as 200 head of cattle, 32 sheep, 10 hogs, and 12 horses, as well as 66 acres of land valued at \$300 and personal property of \$3000.

Marguerite Denis remarried and moved with son Pierre, her new husband John Hayward, and daughter Rosalina to the Colville, Washington area.

More information about Pierre Denis and his family can be found in the book *Isolated Burials in the Central Okanagan with Genealogies and Local History*.



The restored chapel (on left) and root house (on right) at the Mission of the Immaculate Conception aka Father Pandosy Mission. The sign in front of the chapel says, "The Immaculate Conception Mission Chapel was the first original two story building constructed in 1860. The building was constructed by Brother Surel OMI, the carpenter of the group, along with Father Pandosy OMI and Father Richard OMI. The lower floor was used as a Chapel while the upstairs was used as a school and living quarters for the priests." Photo Credit: Carolin Robertson 25 July 2014.

**A limited number of cemetery books are still available.**

**Isolated Burials in the Central Okanagan with Genealogies and Local History: \$50**

**Index of Names in the Central Okanagan: \$30**

**Peachland Cemetery: \$20**

Contact Susan Campbell [cemeterycommittee@kdgs.ca](mailto:cemeterycommittee@kdgs.ca) or Bob Hayes 250-763-8859

## Welcome to Our Newest Members!

Paulette STOLTZ - researching STOLZ (STOLTZ); ZAHN, YOCHIM, HITTEL, ENGEL

Heidi LORAN - researching WEISBERG, RICHTER, LOOMAN, 1800's Germany

Margaret PRICE - researching in Minnesota, USA, France and Quebec, Canada for DUCLOS, LARELLE, LAPOINTE and NADON; STANWAY from England

Chuck PRICE - researching in Wales for PRICE; London, England for BOSWELL.

Lorrie WHITEWAY & Michael PROSSER - researching FERGUSON, SAILER, RIEGER, FARRAR, McLACHLEN, Le BRETON, BOISELLA de la QUETTE, COOPERSTONE, McMURRAY

Darci RITCHEY - researching RITCHEY, JORDAN, SUTTON

Heather AUSTEN - researching AUSTEN, KING, BONNEY, CAMERON, England & Scotland

Gordon WOLFE - researching WOLFE, BROMELLING, HICKS & SNOWSELL (Canada, Germany, France)



## Family Treasures

*Do you have a family treasure you would like to see featured in the newsletter? An heirloom, a verifiable antique or an interesting family item — we'd all love to read about it and see a photo. Contact [newsletter@kdqs.ca](mailto:newsletter@kdqs.ca)*



### Cherished Memories of a Beautiful China Cabinet By Linda Beahun



My grandfather (“Jaja” in Polish), Anthony Janeczko, arrived in Cedoux, Saskatchewan in 1902. A few years later he met Rozalia Tokarz (my grandmother, “Babcia” in Polish) whose family was farming nearby. They married in 1908. After almost fifty years of farming together on the Janeczko homestead, “age and health” decided that it was time for our grandparents to move into the “big” city of Regina in 1949.

In Regina, Jaja and Babcia had the traditional dining room of its day. It was complete with a dark brown solid wooden dining table large enough to seat visiting family and friends, a small side-board filled with table linens and a beautiful large dark oak china cabinet. Inside the china cabinet was a display of tea cups, plates, small ornaments and, most important of all, filled candy dishes ready and waiting for company!

On a lower shelf in the china cabinet, Babcia displayed her candy dishes which were put there purposely for easy reach of visiting children. Some dishes were made of delicate glass while others were heavy and not meant to be moved. Some had lids while others openly displayed their colorful contents including Scotch mints, wrapped spearmint chews, soft yellow banana chews, old fashioned hard Christmas candy, Licorice Allsorts, mixed nuts, Mackintosh toffee. Which treat to choose was always a major decision for the children considering that their parents would allow only one candy at a time.

Crafting of this beautiful china cabinet was obviously done with much passion. Beautiful solid oak wood, sides of curved glass, five solid shelves, a large glass front door (complete with locking handle) and four large wooden “bun” feet to hold the impressive weight of this sixty five inch tall cabinet. When this magnificent piece of furniture was bequeathed to my mother, it took the skill of professional movers with very large muscles to relocate the china cabinet!

Jaja and Babcia would be so very happy (if not surprised) to know that their china cabinet has become a very special memory for so many and will live on in the hearts of their children and grandchildren for time to come.

### A Treasure of a Photo By Mary Read

The will of my great grandfather, John Dawson of Ulverston, Lancashire who died in 1937 states “I Give and Bequeath unto my son William a cabinet and half a silver tea service to my son Ben the other half to my son Edwin a marble clock and a photo of his Granfather and Granmother and one of my self and mother and one of his uncle John.”

“My son Edwin” is my maternal grandfather, Thomas Edwin Dawson, known here in Canada as Ted but to his family in England as Eddie. I have not seen a marble clock or a photo of his “Granfather and Granmother” or “one of his uncle John”. Maybe it was all too much to ship from England to southern Saskatchewan where my grandparents had settled in 1928. Maybe the items were put aside, assuming he would one day come home and collect his inheritance. By the time Eddie returned to visit his family in 1964, anyone who would remember a long-ago legacy was no longer living to tell the tale.

I think the one photo that was sent, the one noted as “one of my self and mother” more than makes up for the absence of the other items.

The photo is quite large, measuring roughly 8 x 10 and it is printed on thick card material. It appears that it was unceremoniously cut from a frame leaving it with scarred, uneven edges and in slightly off-square shape.

In the photo is my great-grandfather John Dawson and my great-grandmother Martha (Jackson) Dawson of Next Ness, Ulverston, Lancashire, England. While no specific year was supplied with the photo, the date can be estimated by their apparent ages, to be after 1910. Shortly before Martha died in 1915 at the age of 60, she suffered a stroke which left her with limited use of her arm. The date can be pinpointed more accurately to circa 1914 by the way she is standing, favouring her left arm.

The reverse of the photo is no less important. Written by various people, as indicated by different scripts and inks, is an outline of my Grandfather’s family, beginning with details of his parents and listing his 7 siblings though missing from the list are 2 siblings who died in infancy. Some details have been added in my mother’s hand, including a record of the marriage of her parents Thomas Edwin Dawson and Mary Margeurite Atkinson in 1928 and the birth of their 3 children, my mom and her 2 brothers.



## Mystery Photo Submitted by Shirley Clarke

This picture was found by my daughter-in-law at a flea market or thrift store. I recently managed to find a relative of some people in some post cards she had bought a couple of years ago. Through Ancestry, I contacted a granddaughter residing in Utah; she was happy to receive the early 1900s post card pictures of her grandfather and great aunts from a flea market in Penticton. Postcards of family members living around Camrose and Millet Alberta to a granddaughter in Utah. Neat!

Now I'm looking for this family. Do any KDGS members recognize them? I don't know if they are pix taken in Vancouver. I've searched a bit on Ancestry and BC Vital Stats but not finding any leads.

If you have any leads for Shirley, please contact her at [sam.clarke@shaw.ca](mailto:sam.clarke@shaw.ca).



## 5 Rules of Genealogy Standard of Proof By Linda Elliott

*From the Mad About Genealogy blog of Linda Elliott as part of a Genealogy Building Block Series.*

Find this blog post here: <https://www.madaboutgenealogy.com/5-rules-of-genealogy-standard-of-proof/>

Sign up at this link to receive Linda's blog posts in your e-mail: <https://www.madaboutgenealogy.com/>

When teaching family history I am often asked "how do I know if this person is my ancestor"? The answer is quite simple: you apply the 5 Rules of Genealogy Standard of Proof test and that will show you if that person deserves to be on your family tree. It is very easy to persuade yourself that someone who you have found after much research is the right person, just because you want them to be an ancestor doesn't mean that they are!

There are five rules which you should apply to your research so that you can be as sure as you can be that you have found the right branch of ancestors.

**An Exhaustive Search.** Have you really searched every record, in other words have you searched enough? Or have you just found one record with a name the same as your ancestors and decided that it must be them? Where an ancestor isn't in a parish where you expected to find them it is especially important to make sure that there isn't a family with the same surname living in that village or town. This is where focused searches using Ancestry and FindMyPast are a great help as both companies have databases of a range of records which can be searched to bring together a good picture of the person you want to claim for your tree.

**Completely and accurately source records.** Have you sourced accurately each record that you have searched? There are plenty of unreliable family trees on the internet so it is unwise to believe everything that you read especially if there are no sources given where the information came from. It is essential to attach proper source notes to every record that you use to create your genealogy. You need to record where you found the record, what the official title of the record is, a reference number if it has one and what type of record it is.

**Analysis of the evidence.** Once you have collected all the evidence to prove or disprove that the person you are researching is your ancestor, run a critical eye over it and make sure that every document supports your theory. I feel it is a good idea to find a "genealogy buddy" who can look at your research and tell you, honestly, if it all fits together and each and every document supports this person being your ancestor.

**Resolve conflicting evidence.** Perhaps there is a document that causes doubt on that person belonging to your ancestral family? Are you biased towards wanting that person to be your ancestor? Look at any conflicting evidence and decide if it outweighs the positive information you have found.

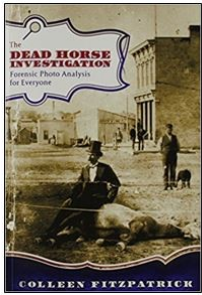
**Document your conclusions, using good reasoning and sound judgement.** Write your research out, source it well and be open to revisiting it if you come across evidence that throws doubts on it in the future. The further you research back the harder it will be to find documents that tell you what you want to know. Once you are back to the 16th century and earlier your research can become less certain however if you write up the reasoning behind your research and enter details of the sources you have used this is probably the best you can hope for. Some years ago Else Churchill of the Society of Genealogists, London very kindly looked at some research I had completed on an early ancestral branch. I asked her if she thought I had enough proof to claim this family as mine. She replied that the further genealogists trace their genealogy back the more they had to start thinking as historians; in other words look at the evidence, come to a conclusion and write it up properly with sources. This is precisely what I did, but I still look for any further evidence that will support my conclusion or bring it into doubt.

### 5 Rules of Genealogy Standard of Proof – Conclusion

If you research diligently, source properly and follow these 5 Rules of Genealogy Standard of Proof then you will have created a family history that you can be proud of and which will stand the test of time. It would be pleasing to think that generations to come will appreciate your research, will check the sources and tell their children that you, their ancestor, left them a valuable family history legacy.

## New Acquisitions at the KDGS Resource Centre, November 2017-January 2018

Submitted by Claire Smith-Burns, KDGS Library Committee



### GENEALOGY – HANDBOOKS & GUIDES

Fitzpatrick, Colleen; *The Dead Horse Investigation: Forensic Photo Analysis for Everyone*; F-00108

*The Dead Horse Investigation: Forensic Photo Analysis for Everyone* is a handy layman's how-to guide on identifying old photos using forensic science techniques. The book includes instructional chapters, as well as case studies and stories that illustrate a range of interesting identification methods. *The Dead Horse Investigation* includes two chapters dedicated to the history of photography, with tips on how to identify the various types of photos, from Daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, and tintypes, to modern snapshots. Other chapters examine clues that can be obtained from the physical characteristics of a photograph, and describe the types of clues that can be found from the contents of an image.

Nickerson, Janice; *Saving Family Memories: A Step-By-Step Guide to Interviewing Relatives*; N-00060

Yates, John S.; *Researching Masonic Records: A Guide for Genealogists*; Y-00005

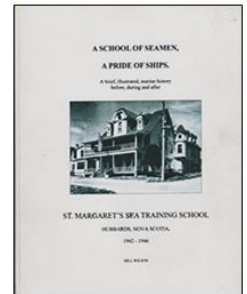
*Researching Masonic Records* gives the genealogist an overview of how to gain information from any the early Masonic records. The book provides a guide for those interested in gathering information on those within the Masonic Orders, where to write with addresses for every state in the Union and when each lodge was chartered. Masonic Lodges outside the United States are given from Australia, New Zealand, England, Scotland, to Ireland. The book explains the Masonic degrees as well as gives all states addresses and also addresses are provided for the Grand Scottish Rite bodies throughout the U S, England, and Scotland.

### CANADA – MAPS, ATLASES & GAZETTEERS

Swift, Michael; *Historical Maps of Canada*; S-00829

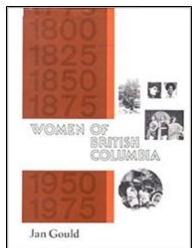
### CANADA – MILITARY

Wilson, Hill; *A School of Seamen, a Pride of Ships: St Margaret's Sea Training School, 1942-1946*; W-00231



### CANADA – ALBERTA - HISTORY

Barons History Book Club; *Wheat Heart of the West: A History of Barons (Alberta) & District*; C-00454



Historical Society of Alberta; *The Pioneer West # 2: From the Alberta Historical Review*; A-00167

Historical Society of Alberta; *The Pioneer West # 4: From the Alberta Historical Review*; A-00166

Lloyd Historical Society & Ron Kenyon (Contributor); *The Lloyd Minster*; L-00218

Vilna & District Historical Society; *Voices of Yesterday: Vilna (Alberta) and District History, Volume II*; S-00826

West of the Fourth Historians; *West of the 4th: Lloydminster, Alberta*; H-00277

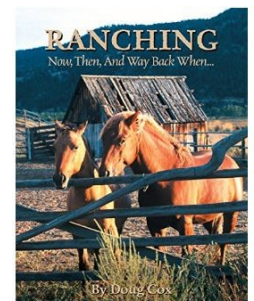
### CANADA – BRITISH COLUMBIA – History

Gould, Jan; *Women of British Columbia*; G-00034

### CANADA – BRITISH COLUMBIA – Okanagan-Similkameen

Cox, Doug; *Ranching Now, Then and Way Back When...*; C-00460

Gold fever brought thousands of prospectors seeking gold to the sandbars of the Fraser River and the gold fields of the Cariboo. They needed food and early drovers responded by moving herds of cattle up from Oregon. When the gold rush ended, so did the demand for beef, so these early cattlemen left their herd to multiply and fatten on the interior grasslands. The book features all ranching areas of British Columbia, Similkameen, Okanagan and Nicola Valleys, the Thompson-Kamloops, Cariboo- Chilcotin, Boundary-Kootenay, the North and Peace River, and Colony Farm in the Fraser Valley.





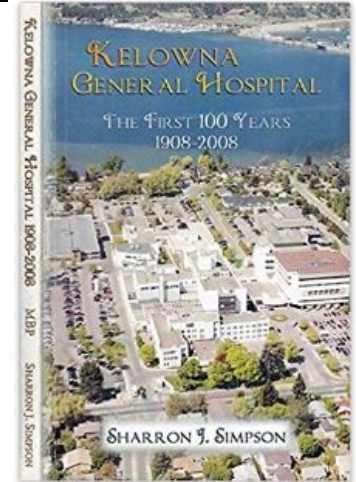
Klein, Jim; *First 100 Years: Ellison School and District*; K-00098

Okanagan Historical Society; *Okanagan Historical Society Kelowna Daily Courier Articles, 2017*; S-00831

Okanagan Historical Society; *Okanagan History 81st Report*; S-00830

Richardson, Stuart & Dorothy Zoellner; *On Our Way Rejoicing: A History of the Cathedral Church of St Michael and All Angels*; R-00185

Simpson, Sharron J.; *Kelowna General Hospital, the First 100, 1908-2008*; S-00824



#### **CANADA – BRITISH COLUMBIA – Peace River**

Borderline History Committee; *From Tears to Triumph - the Pioneers: Hays/Gundy, Independent Valley, Peavine, Tomslake, Tupper*; C-00455

South Clearview Historical Club; *Treasured Memories Old & New: Alces, Golata Creek, Flatrock, Pinto*

*Prairie, East Cecil Lake, Chmelyk District*; C-00459

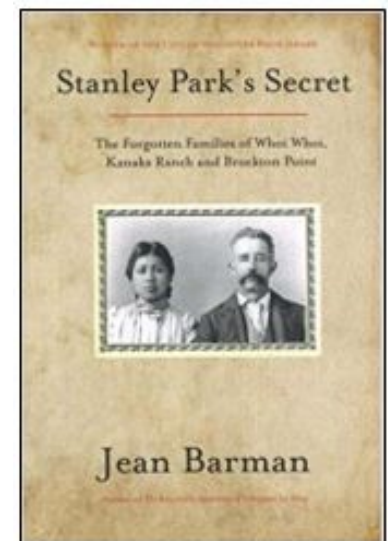
South Peace Historical Book Committee; *Lure of the South Peace: Tales of the Early Pioneers to 1945*; C-00457

#### **CANADA – BRITISH COLUMBIA – Southwestern - Vancouver Coast**

Barman, Jean; Stanley Park's Secret: *The Forgotten Families of Whoi Whoi, Kanaka Ranch and Brockton Point*; B-00454

*Officially opened in 1888, Stanley Park was born alongside the city of Vancouver, so it is easy to assume that the park was a pristine wilderness when it was first created. But much of it had been logged and it was home to a number of settlements. Aboriginal people lived at the villages of Whoi Whoi, now Lumberman's Arch, and nearby Chaythoos. Some of the immigrant Hawaiians earlier employed in the fur trade took jobs at the lumber mills that dotted Burrard Inlet from the 1860s and settled at "Kanaka Ranch," which was located just outside the park's southeast boundary. Others resided at Brockton Point on the peninsula's eastern tip. Only in 1958 was the last of the many families forced out of their homes and the park returned to its supposed "pristine" character. Working in collaboration with descendants of the families who once lived in the park area, historian Jean Barman skilfully weaves together the families' stories with archival documents, Vancouver Parks Board records and court proceedings to reveal a troubling, yet deeply important facet of BC's history.*

Hope & District Historical Society; *Forging a New Hope: Struggles - A Pioneer Story of Hope, Flood & Laidlaw, 1848-1948*; S-00827



#### **CANADA – BRITISH COLUMBIA – Vancouver Island**

Gould, Jan; *Memories Never Lost: Stories of the Pioneer Women of the Cowichan Valley and a Brief History of the Valley, 1850-1920*; G-00170

Smith, Peter L.; *A Multitude of the Wise: UVic Remembered*; S-00828

#### **CANADA – SASKATCHEWAN - HISTORY**

Canwood History Book Committee; *Chronicles of Canwood & Districts*; C-00458

Foster, Franklin Lloyd (Editor); *The Trail of 1903: An Account by the Rt. Rev George Exton Lloyd*; F-00107

Lane, Elaine (Editor); *Oxen to Oil: Diamond (Saskatchewan) Memories: RM of Oakdale & Village of Coleville*; L-00219

Quinton History Book Committee; *Another Glimpse...of Quinton and District*; C-00456

Radville-Laurier Historical Society; *Radville-Laurier: The Yesteryears*; S-00832

Schulte, Father W.; *St Joseph's Colony, 1905-1930*; S-00825

**CANADA – YUKON**

Yukon Telephone Company Ltd.; *Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Telephone Directory, January 1956*; L-00220

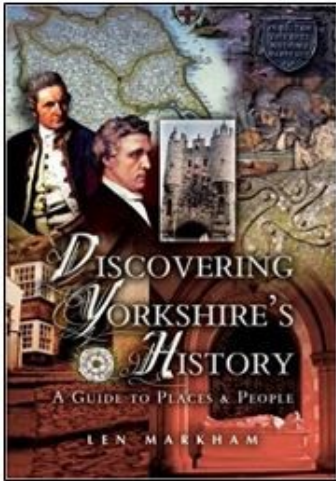
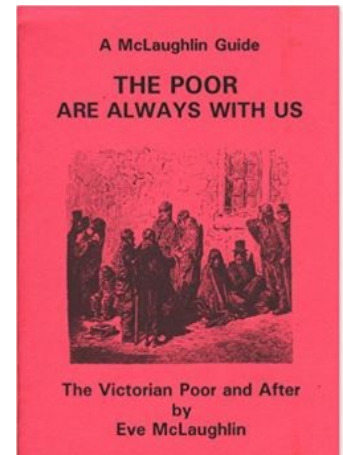
**USA – WESTERN STATES**

Harrington, F. C., Florence S. Kerr & Henry G. Alsberg (Contributors); *The Oregon Trail: The Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean*; H-00275

**ENGLAND – HANDBOOKS & GUIDES**

McLaughlin, Eve; *A McLaughlin Guide: Education for the People*; M-00456

McLaughlin, Eve; *A McLaughlin Guide: The Poor are Always with Us: The Victorian Poor and After*; M-00457

**ENGLAND - NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

Mee, Arthur; *The King's England: Nottinghamshire*; M-00455

**ENGLAND – YORKSHIRE**

Markham, Len; *Discovering Yorkshire History: A Guide to Places & People*; M-00458

*Over the centuries Yorkshire, the largest and most varied county in England, has helped to shape the history of the nation. From the barrier of the Pennines in the west to the bastion of Flamborough in the east, the region has seen war, insurrection, invention, industrial expansion, political and social development and pioneering achievements in literature, art and science. In this unconventional guide to the people and the places that played parts in this extraordinary story, author Len Markham takes the reader across the country and down the years. He retells the stories of many of the well-known sites and uncovers the intriguing, sometimes secret history of places that are rarely remembered and visited. Along the way he describes the careers*

*and achievements of an exceptional cast of characters- monarchs, bishops, generals, industrialists, inventors, artists, renegades, rogues, eccentrics, murderers and otherwise ordinary men and woman who made a mark for good or ill on the heritage of the country. Over 150 evocative sites are described and illustrated in this invaluable handbook to the intense, sometimes bizarre and always revealing history of Yorkshire.*

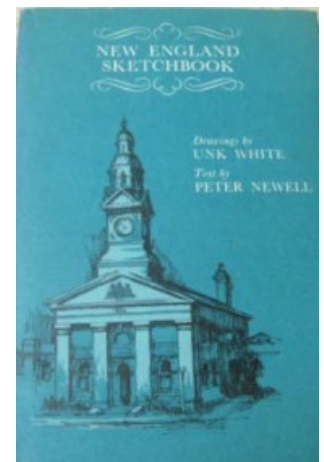
**RUSSIA - RELIGION**

Friesen, P. M.; *The Mennonite Brotherhood in Russia*; F-00106

**UKRAINE – HANDBOOKS & GUIDES**

Pihach, John D.; *Ukrainian Genealogy*; P-00121

*John D. Pihach's Ukrainian Genealogy is a guide to tracing one's Ukrainian ancestry in Europe. Consideration is also given to North American records that are specifically Ukrainian or relate to the immigrant experience. Because the overwhelming majority of people of Ukrainian origin in Canada and the United States have roots in western Ukraine or southeastern Poland, the guide concentrates on the resources of those regions.*

**AUSTRALIA**

Newell, Peter; *New England Sketchbook*; N-00061

**FAMILY HISTORY**

Cabuche, Andre; *Our Cabuche Ancestors: A Family History from 1572-1959, 2016 Edition*; C-00461, *2017 Edition*; C-00462

## 250,000 Rode America's Orphan Trains: Were Your Ancestors Among Them?

By Barbara Lockard—From Family History Daily Sept 9 2017—<https://familyhistorydaily.com/genealogy-help-and-how-to/orphan-train-asylum-children/>

**From The Robinson Argus, February 17, 1886, Robinson, Illinois:** *A company of children, mostly boys, aged from seven to fifteen years from the New York Juvenile Asylum, will arrive in Robinson at the Robinson House, Thursday morning, March 4, 1886. Homes are wanted for them with families where they will receive kind treatment and enjoy fair advantages. They are mostly of respectable parentage, promising and desirable, and worthy of good homes. They may be taken on trial for several weeks, and afterwards, if all parties are suited they will be indentured until of age. Persons desiring to take these children on trial are requested to meet them at the Robinson House, Thursday morning, March 4. They will remain only one day. For further information inquire at your Post Office for a handbill giving full particulars. E. Wright, Agent*

My husband's grandfather was an Orphan Train child. I often have visions of this grubby little urchin rambling through the streets of New York City. I envision him scrounging through the garbage for a morsel of food, huddling in a corner to keep warm and getting into a fight over a penny.

My grandfather-in-law was left to roam the streets of Manhattan because he supposedly was the product of alcoholic parents. Long before coming of age, he was thrust into the mainstream of society. He was only nine years old!

Many articles have been written about the Orphan Train Children, and much research has been conducted through the efforts of the National Orphan Train Complex. It is the central clearing-house established to preserve the history of approximately 250,000 children placed out between the early 1850s and 1929.

In 1859 Charles Loring Brace, founder of the Children's Aid Society, stated, *"The best method of disposing of our pauper and vagrant children is emigration to the West. The children of the poor are not essentially different from the rich, the same principles which influence the good or evil development of every child in comfortable circumstances will affect in greater or less degree the child of poverty."* (OTHS Newsletter)

I doubt my husband's great grandparents were paupers because the father was a cooper, a very desirable trade of the era. Yet their son became a vagrant due to their lifestyle. I can just imagine his elation upon being plucked from the streets. He was housed with a warm bed, hot food and clean clothes. His every need was met; unlike that which he had experienced in his natural home.

For twenty years I have pursued every lead, read every article printed and contacted the Orphan Train Heritage Society in regard to gleaning more information about the waif in question. Two major organizations, The Children's Aid Society and The New York Foundling Hospital, were responsible for placing these children on the trains that took them to the rural areas of the West to find new homes. My personal research finally took a turn when I discovered that there were many other smaller organizations involved in the placement of these children. Some children were housed by these smaller organizations before being sent West through the services provided by the [Children's Aid Society](#) and [The New York Foundling Hospital](#).

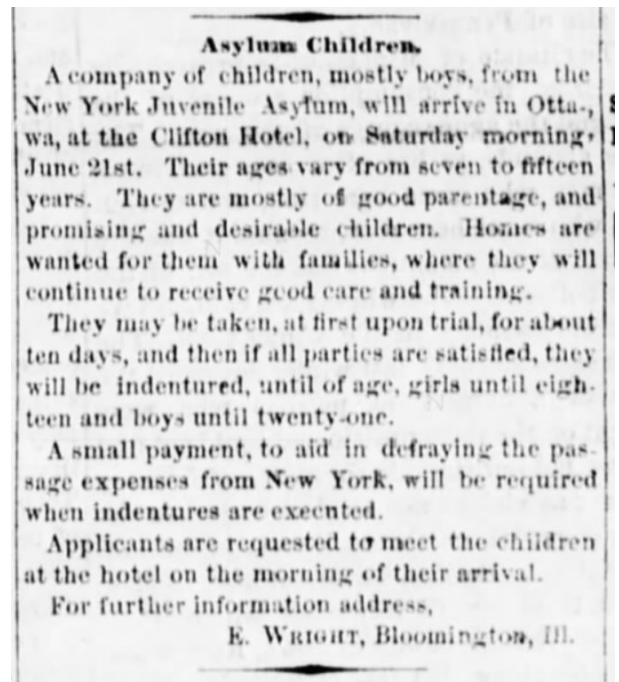
In placing these children with families living in the West, one must think in terms of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Pennsylvania. Some children were placed in homes in New York or New Jersey; yet, other children were placed as far away as Florida or Texas. For these twenty years, I continually hit the proverbial brick wall in assuming that my ancestor was placed through one of the two major organizations sponsoring the Orphan Trains. A breakthrough came when I discovered that Janet Coble of Illinois was attempting to accumulate the name of every Orphan Train child that had been placed in the State of Illinois. Upon discovering her book, I found that she not only was aware of my ancestor, but she was able to direct me to the institution from which he came.

I was fortunate in that I knew David William Nichols had been born in New York City on 1 October 1876. I knew that he had traveled on the Orphan Train in 1886 when he was nine years old. He supposedly had been placed with a family by the name of York in Robinson, Illinois. Fortunately for genealogical purposes, the family had let the child keep his birth surname.

By discovering the institution from whence he came, I became aware of the fact that there is a wealth of information available on the Orphan Train Children.

Prior to the arrival of the train carrying these children, the placing organization would submit a notice, such as the item found at the beginning of this article, advertising the arrival of these children in the local paper. Upon placement with a local family, the newspaper would then run another item stating with which family each child had been placed – like the one below.

*The agent in charge of a company of children, nine boys and one girl, from the New York Juvenile Asylum arrived in Robinson*



An announcement in The Ottawa Free Trader  
(Ottawa, Illinois) 14 Jun 1873



Children's Aid Society agents Clara Comstock and Anna Laura Hill with orphan children headed for new homes.

Thursday morning and readily succeeded in placing them in good homes. There were several applicants for children who were disappointed, as they came too late to be accommodated. Several parties wanted little girls. They were placed as follows:

\_\_\_\_E. Nickel with Simpson Raines, Hutsonville; George Durst with Jaines Buntin, Palestine; Jacob Durst with W. Sponsler, Duncanville; Frank Powell with Mrs. Isabel E. Kennady, Hutsonville; James Powell with Chalon Healy, Oblong; Wm. Powell with G.W. Titus, Robinson; John Bogart with James W. Hope, Flat Rock; Samuel Powers with Joseph Ford, Flat Rock; David and Minnie Nichols with Charles York, Robinson. *Robinson Argus March 10 1886, Robinson, Illinois.*

Each youth was encouraged to write letters to his placing agent. In this way the placing agent could determine if the placement had

been one of compatibility. Many of these letters were printed in the Yearly Report and remain as a genealogical resource.

#### **From David William Nicols, Aged Seventeen, Came to Illinois in 1886**

*"I have been getting along well in my home, and I expect to remain here until I finish my apprenticeship. I do not think half the Asylum children have so good homes as I and my sister Minnie have. I visited my sister in the spring, and she told me you had visited her, and I wish you would visit me and see how you like my home. I think there is no place like it. I attend Sunday school and day school, and I have six studies. My guardian has given me a colt for my own, and he is talking about giving me another. We have two hundred acres, and I have five acres of wheat to raise for myself. Last year I raised thirty bushels of wheat for my own, and sold it for sixteen dollars. I have learned to plough with three horses, and I can do all kinds of work. I left the Asylum eight years ago, and I think it would be well for all the boys and girls to come West, where they could learn to work. We have fourteen horses, thirteen cattle, fifty sheep, and thirty hogs."* 1893, PO. Eaton, Illinois

#### **Mrs. Charles York, Guardian's Wife writes:**

*"We think a great deal of David. He is a good worker and will make a good farmer. He is interested in his studies at school, and he enjoys the "Youth's Companion" and took great interest in reading the annual report. He is well respected and honest and can be trusted with anything. He is small, measuring five feet and two inches high and weighing 115 pounds. He desires to get the address of his parents and sister, who lived not far from the Brooklyn Bridge when he left the asylum."* 1897, PO Eaton, Illinois

The above letters written by David William Nichols and his guardian, Mrs. Charles York clearly prove the quality of their relationship. David received the care of a loving family, as well as having the opportunity to learn the skills of farming.

Unfortunately, this was not necessarily true for all of the children placed through the Orphan Trains. For the most part those desirous of an Orphan Train child were seeking an addition to their families. It was a wonderful opportunity for childless couples. Granted, in these states where farming was a way of life, many families were also desirous of having another hand to help work the fields. These families still accepted the child as one of their own. Sadly, some families had this as their only goal, and a child placed with these families became nothing more than a hired hand without pay.

My ancestor was placed through the New York Juvenile Asylum. This organization has since become the Children's Village, located at Dobbs Ferry, New York 10522. The records of this asylum are now housed at Columbia University in New York City, and they are available to the public for research.

I have found that the researcher of the Orphan Train child must be very persistent in discovering his ancestor's records, as there were many placing organizations. If you fail to find the records of an Orphan Train ancestor through the two major organizations mentioned above, chances are that he was placed through one of the smaller institutions so keep searching. Finding the records of an Orphan Train child is not only challenging, but very rewarding. Claiming such an ancestor is a link to a very unique part of American history.

#### **Orphan Train Resources and Organizations:**

For a list of available records for researching orphan train ancestors please see this wiki from FamilySearch.

[https://volunteer.familysearch.org/wiki/en/National\\_Orphan\\_Train\\_Complex](https://volunteer.familysearch.org/wiki/en/National_Orphan_Train_Complex)

[The Children's Aid Society](#)

Adoption and Foster Care Division

150 E. 45th Street  
New York City, NY 10017  
[The Home for Little Wanderers](#)  
10 Guest Street  
Boston, MA 02115  
Organized in 1865

[New York Foundling Hospital](#)  
1175 Third Avenue  
New York City, NY 10021  
Organized in 1869  
[New York Juvenile Asylum](#)  
Children's Village  
Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522

In some cases I have been successful in locating addresses for homes caring for wayward children through the County Clerk's office. Sometimes records of orphan asylums may be found in the County Commissioner's Office.

locating addresses for homes  
County Clerk's office. Sometimes

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*Orphan Train Heritage Society Newsletter*, Vol 9, pp. 7-8

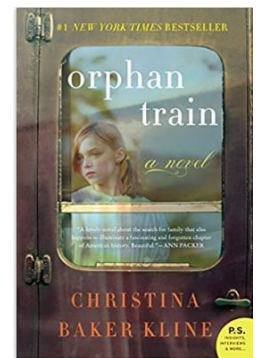
*Robinson Argus Newspaper*, Robinson, Illinois, 17 February 1886 and 10 March 1886  
*Yearly Report of the New York Juvenile Asylum*, 1893, pp 53-54

**A version of this article was originally printed in Heritage Quest Magazine.**

**About Barbara Lockard:** *I live in Longview, Washington and have been a member of the Lower Columbia Genealogical Society for over forty years. I have served as president, acted as book buyer for the genealogical section of the Longview Public Library, served on the society's board and program committee, and have been a program presenter at society meetings. I have successfully traced descendency from the Mayflower, as well as several other patriotic and lineage organizations. I have been a freelance writer for Heritage Quest and a regular contributor to the society's newsletter, The Key.*

#### KDGS EDITOR'S NOTE:

*I first learned about this massive child migration a few years ago when I read the novel Orphan Train by author Christina Baker Kline. I kept the book, hoping one day to write an article. I thank Barbara Lockard, Heritage Quest Magazine and Family History Daily for the preceding article! If you would like to read Orphan Train, I will share. It is a popular book club pick if you're looking for an idea.*



### Periodical Notes By Cheryl Purdey



With the new year came an avalanche of new journals, newsletters and periodicals to our KDGS library. I've been busy cataloguing these publications and I've had a chance to browse through many of them.

I've picked some at random here to show what a huge variety of articles there are, right here in our own KDGS library.

The **Loyalist Gazette** (Fall 2017) is published by the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada and contains many articles of historical interest. Since 2017 was Canada's sesquicentennial, the magazine highlights the activities of many branches across the country and the ways they celebrated 150 years of nationhood.

One article by Carolyn Thompson Goddard describes the revitalization and renovation project on the Sir John Johnson Manor House in historic Williamstown, Ontario. For those with an interest in the UE loyalists and their contribution to Canada, this magazine has much to offer.

In **Your Genealogy** (Jan.-Feb. 2018) you can read about the common mistakes that family historians make. We are all guilty of these errors, but this article by Michael van Turnhout reinforces them. For instance: take family lore with a grain of salt, be skeptical of online family trees, remember that clerks making notes in records are human and make mistakes, and that distance and time can distort stories told by your family members. Good advice.

The **Kent Family History Society** journal (Sept. 2017) offers a lengthy description of Horse Brasses, with photographs, and another story on three generations of town clerks in the community of Dover. What are horse brasses, and why are they important? Unusual topics to be sure, but worth a look.

These are just a few of the topics in the periodicals. Drop down to our library, grab a journal off the shelf and you may be pleasantly surprised!



## I Saw It in the Newspaper Submitted by Betty (Thomas) Maurice

*From The Kelowna Courier September 1908. Available on microfilm at the Okanagan Regional Library*

September 3, 1908: Mr. A.B. **KNOX** returned to Vernon. Mr. R.A. **COLE** left for a trip to Regina. Mr. C.E. **WEEKS** was a visitor in Vernon. Miss E. **LETHBRIDGE** left for a trip to Victoria. Mr. & Mrs. R. **HARRIS** paid a visit to Vernon. Mr. Richard **STOREY** left for a visit to Melita, Man. The Masters **CAMERON**, Guisachan, returned to school at Victoria. Miss Pearl **DILWORTH** returned home from a 3 months visit to the Coast. Rev. A. W. K. **HERDMAN** went to Vernon to attend a meeting of Presbytery.

Miss S.B. **WAIT**, of Calgary, arrived to take charge of W.B.M. Calder's dressmaking department. Mrs. **STIRLING**, Sr., & Miss Daisy **STIRLING** left on their return to Scotland, where they will reside in the future. Mr. R. **UPTON** left for England. He has disposed of his interests here, but may return at some future date.

Miss **CAMPBELL** of Halifax, N.S. arrived to take charge of Miss L. Storey's dressmaking shop. Mr. H.C. **STILLINGFLEET** returned from a visit to Calgary. Mr. F. **BONVETTE** has bought 160 acres of land from Mr. Edward **MCDUGALL** adjoining the **CAMPBELL** property on the west side of the lake.

Mr. & Mrs. Leslie **DILWORTH** arrived home from their wedding tour of the Coast cities. Mrs. H.P. **THORPE** left for England, where she will stay some considerable time. Rev. Mr. **THORPE** accompanied her as far as Revelstoke. Mr. C. Leslie **THOMPSON**, foreman of the Courier mechanical department, returned from three months' holiday at his old home in Ontario.

September 17, 1908: BORN: To the wife of Mr. Geo. J. **FRASER**, a son. BORN: To the wife of Mr. W.J. **MANTLE**, a daughter.

Mr. U.S. **GRANT** returned from a visit to the prairies. Mrs. **HISLOP** and Miss **BLOMFIELD** paid a visit to Penticton. Mrs. P.B. **WILLITS** returned from a visit to friends in Vancouver. Mrs. J.H. **BAILLIE** and children left for a visit to the Old Country. Dr. **STIRLING**, of Victoria, brother of Mr. T.W. **STIRLING**, arrived for a visit. Miss **RITCHIE** arrived from England and is visiting Mr. & Mrs. **MALLAM**, of Okanagan Mission. Mrs. Albert. E. **BOYER** (nee **DOYLE**) will receive on Friday & Saturday, at her home on Harvey Ave. Rev. J. **BALL** & Mrs. **BALL** returned the former from a trip to England and the latter from a visit to the prairies.

Mr. Wesley **WOOD** arrived from Innisfail, Alberta, on a visit to his uncle, Mr. W. **HAUG**, after spending some time at the Coast. Rev. Mr. **BRADEN**, who has been in charge of Mount View Methodist Church during the summer months, left to resume his theological studies at Columbian College, New Westminster. Mr. J.N. **CAMERON** took his mare to Vernon for the "Green Trot", but had no success, the purse being taken by a local colt in 2.37 1-2, remarkably good time for an Okanagan-bred horse.

The annual Harvest Festival will be held in St. Michael and All Angels' on Sept. 24<sup>th</sup>. Special preacher, Rev. Herbert **SOLLY** of Summerland will be in attendance. An old-timer who has been absent from the valley for fourteen years came in the person of Mr. Thos. **STEVENSON**, now a prosperous real estate agent in Spokane, Wash. Mr. **STEVENSON** was in partnership with Mr. Dan **GALLAGHER** on the ranch in Mission Creek still owned by the latter. He is much struck by the wonderful progress of the district since he last saw it, and says the one thing he regrets is the lack of the once-familiar sight of hundreds of cattle grazing on the hillsides.

