

SOME

F A M I L I E S

AND

P E R S O N A L I T I E S

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These details were mostly taken from "Barnardo Children in Canada" by Gail H. Corbett. Another book is the "Little Immigrants" by Ken Bagnell

No local history book could be a full record of the community which omits mention of these fine citizens - no need to name them - they and their descendants know very well who they are - They came to that knowledge the hard way.

Thomas John Barnardo, born July 4, 1845 of a Quaker family long resident as merchants in Dublin, in 1866 entered London Medical school to prepare for the mission field when cholera epidemic broke out. He served as a volunteer medic in East London. Overwhelmed with the needs of the illiterate poor, he began a Lord Shaftsbury Ragged School in an abandoned donkey shed where one boy told him he had no family and no home and that there were others like him, and took him to see them.

Dr. Barnardo spoke at a mission rally in London's Agricultural Hall which was reported in the papers. Lord Shaftsbury suggested that here was his mission field - the poor children of the great cities. He established the East End Juvenile mission attracting hundreds of destitute children. By 1870 he bought Stepney Causeway a large building near the Central railway where a "substitute mother and father" boarded and trained 60 boys until jobs or foster homes were found. One boy was refused entry because he sold matches and was later found dead under a bridge of exposure. No destitute child ever refused became the motto of the Barnardo homes after that. In early days street arabs were his proteges. Later children were admitted by widows, widowers, or relatives in stringent economic conditions.

In 1873 Barnardo married Syrie Louise Elmslie and received Mossford Lodge as a wedding gift. Here they worked among homeless girls. In 1875 the Girls' Village Home, Ilford, Essex, was opened by Earl Cairns, British Lord Chancellor and first President of the Barnardo Board. Here they had cottages with "mothers", school, church and hospital. In 1879 Teighmore House near Gorey on the Island of Jersey was donated for little boys. In 10 years he cared for more children than any other agency in England, and most were found employment and trades, (Revenue went from 1000. to 225000 in 18 years,) but later the necessity of emigration became evident. In 1881 a Labour house for young unemployed men and a young women's hostel

were begun. In 1884 Dalres Castle, Hawkhurst admitted abandoned or destitute infants. From these places emigration was begun in 1868, although other homeless children were emigrants as early as 1825-1830 as agricultural laborers which was terminated for a time due to the 1837 rebellion. By 1850 Lord Shaftsbury was encouraging the concept again. By the 1880s numerous children as emigrants were coming to Canada and other countries, including Mr. Fegan's Homes, Middlemore Homes, National Children's Homes and others. Barnardo's first shipload (aug. 1882, was prepared by Rev. Fielding - age 14-15, 31 orphans, 13 with living mothers, 5 with only fathers, 5 with destitute grandparents and 11 with no guardian. They travelled to Hamilton, Ontario, where all were placed within two weeks. The next group arrived the next year - the trip was short and inexpensive the weather was fair and demand for settlers was good.

Some ships used were Corinthian, Sardinian, Sicilian, Melita, Parisian, and Tunisian. There were usually 400 in each, 4 groups a year. Sea sickness had to be endured by some and stormy weather, sightings of icebergs with polar bears were seen by some. Miss Millie Sanderson, teacher, went to England to explain Canada to the young ones. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Duff were Canadian Superintendents. On arrival one group of girls were greeted by a parade, Chinese lanterns, lemonade, and food, a bazaar. They sang several songs and were given gifts from the bazaar table and finally off to bed. Alfred deBrissac Owen was a Canadian Superintendent.

Emigrants were honest, industrious and capable - taught to work in farming or industry or domestic science, taught Bible values, healthy and bright, and would be visited or corresponded with regularly by Barnardo staff. Some were described as pushful, stirring, optimistic, rough and ready - just the sort to succeed. Each child had a training, a medical, a small trunk of hardwood covered in imitation alligator skin, a Bible, a Sankey hymn book, Pilgrim's Progress, traveller's guide and fresh clothing and a landing card. When Dr. Barnardo died in 1905 - 18172 Barnardo boys and girls had been sent to Canada. By 1912 it was 24041 - 913 coming in 1912, over 300000 total. A few had been sent out without parental consent. In 1888 the Poor Law Act had been passed and authorized Homes staff as guardians after admission to the Homes.

The child was to work no more and no less than the farmer's own children.

As one who knew personally several "home" children and a number of descendants of "home" children in the Eden area, I can attest that they were and are some of the very finest citizens that Canada has ever had. They proved to be very industrious, adaptable, intelligent and capable individuals - many becoming leading citizens in their communities and winning awards and citations for special achievements and bravery in peace. They had been trapped in poverty in overcrowded English cities. At 14 he was to get wages in exchange for his labour. Each child had a bank account in the Commerce Bank where George A Cox was President. Money could be withdrawn at 18 and 21 (girls). Surprise visits were paid by staff and visitors to ensure suitable care of children although weather and road conditions sometimes limited these. Rewards were given for ones who stayed in one situation for an extended time. Barnardo believed them to be better off on farms in Canada where children were deemed to be valuable.. Ships landed at St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Portland, Maine and Point Levis, Quebec. Special trains on the Grand Trunk brought some to Toronto, Peterborough, and Belleville. Geo. A. Cox donated Hazelbrae for interim use of the new emigrants with Miss Woodgate matron. Marchmont Home in Belleville, Rev. & Mrs. Rbt. Wallace, and Miss Annie MacPherson ran for some time closing in 1922 after 39 years in use.

More careful supervision of emigrant girls was undertaken by the mistress of their new homes following Miss Margaret Stent's report in 1889 which had called for new rules. She was secretary at Ilford girls village. That year Hazelbrae became sole headquarters for girls and was renamed Margaret Cox Home for Girls. It closed after 1922 and was torn down in 1939. The only clue to its existence now is the name Barnardo Street, Peterborough. After that they went to 214 Farley Ave. Toronto or later 538 Jarvis St., the home of Mulock, son of Wm. Mulock, (Ontario Chief Justice).

E. A. Struthers started the Industrial Farm at Russell, Manitoba, in 1887. £3500 - 8960 acres - each boy at 18 could get 160 acres with house and stable for \$150.00 and receive oxen, plough, cart, harness and provisions. He could borrow from the Farm at lowest cost and pay off in labour for seed, stock etc.

In 1912 it was reported "there is not today an accessible part of the Dominion of Canada where Barnardo boys and girls are not to be found, from N.S. to the Yukon, from Lake Erie to the Mackenzie river. We should see many of our old boys and girls - now fathers and mothers of families, gathering their own boys and girls around them in homes that, in many cases are replete with every comfort. Some of these went out by ones and twos at first - 913 of them in 1912. Today we find 95 percent of those, who are still alive, on the high road to prosperity." One report gave this figure as 98%, successful.

A paper was published called "Ups and Downs" and ceased publishing after WWI - the London paper was called Guild Messenger and was available in Canada. It was not all "UPS" - many down experiences were encountered. Infant's mortality because of the severe winter was so high the first year that they stopped off at age 5 or 6 after that year's difficult experience. Some children went through unforeseen, extremely difficult experiences but most endured to see their own children better off than would have been possible before immigration to Canada.

In Sept. 1914 a party of 175 children arrived aboard the Corinthian, docking at Quebec, where they were greeted by the first Canadian Contingent of Barnardo Boys to be stationed at Salisbury Plains. Barnardo girls also responded to the war cry. Honour rolls were published and acts of heroism proudly heralded in the "ups and downs". 11000 Barnardo proteges enrolled in the Great War and over half of these were from Canada. Some family ties were rediscovered. A Sergeant Hickey was awarded the Victoria Cross. Few chose to stay in England after the war, a better life having been secured in Canada. Between 1916-19 none were sent out to Canada. Then it continued (with most being over 16 after 1925) until July 8, 1939 when Barnardo emigration ceased. At this date 3 out of every 200 Canadians were Barnardo boys or girls and their descendants. In 1939 Mr. and Mrs. John Hobday, Superintendent at Jarvis St. retired to England. George Black set up an after care station at 466 Briar Hill Ave. Toronto. In 1963 this office was closed and all records sent back to Barnardo's England.

The Tillsonburg News

From Our
Early Files

100 YEARS AGO
July 1885

Dr. Barnardo of London, England, will send out about the last week in July a party of 100 boys for farm and other employment.

Friendship is like a Garden
of Flowers,
Fine and Rare



LOTTIE ALLEN

Lot 25, Con. 8, Bayham township, Elgin county, containing 3/4 of an acre was purchased by William Roloson in 1918 and by Frank Porter in 1954, then by Hans Anderson in 1957.

Taxes in 1960 were \$43.00 and around \$150.00 in 1965.

A well had been drilled in 1955 and a pressure system was added in 1959. A garage and back kitchen were also added in 1955. The telephone was installed in 1957 all adding up to provide a comfortable home for themselves and a family of six children.

Then soon after a bathroom had been added not only the family but the whole community was shocked to learn that FIRE had destroyed it all, leaving the family homeless on June 22, 1963. However, with no doubt considerable effort, a fine new home took its place and things were progressing favorably when on a pleasant afternoon on Aug. 15, 1965, Robert Norman, aged 10 years lost his young life in Lake Erie. This, of course, was a drastic experience for the family. However, being a Christian family, one must take the bitter with the sweet and carry on.

Early ancestors of Mrs. Anderson were Pennsylvania Dutch and through the years their Church connection was with the Methodist denomination which later became part of the United Church of Canada.

Bessie Gale was the first white child born in Muskoka. David Foreman's wife (like many many other ladies of her day) smoked a clay pipe; but ...it was not so common, she also chewed plug tobacco. In 1897 the price of Butter was 16¢ a lb. and eggs were 12¢ per dozen. In 1898 a forest fire did considerable damage in New Liskeard and Hailey-bury burned later. Severe weather in 1905 was the cause of Wilford Foreman becoming stranded on Lake Temiskaming in Quebec. In 1944 he rowed across the same lake.

At New Liskeard, the weather in 1908 was 50 degrees below zero for two weeks. It was necessary to walk 1 1/2 miles to school down river. Wolves were so bad they had to close the school.

These are just a few experiences of the early settlers. We have mentioned Bessie Gale born 1870. In 1960 died. She married John W. Foreman born 1860, died 1920. To this union were born:

Bessie	1907	married	Reg Walker
Marie	1910	married	Harvey Goodhand
Olive	1895	married	Harry Allen & John Simpson
Norman	1897	married	Vera Scott
Wesley	1891		Died young (1900?)
Wilford	1893	married	<u>Bessie Urcell Palmer</u> (born 1896)

Bessie Urcell Palmer's father was Elias Palmer. He married Louise (born 1871) daughter of Abi Fluelling and Elias Malcolm. Her brothers and sisters were Elias D. 1898 Grace, 1900, Malcolm, 1901, Della, 1906 and Marie 1909.

Wilford foreman's family was

Irene Berniece	1918	who married	Hans Anderson, (1947)	Hans came from Norway. His father
Harold W.	1920			was lost at sea before Hans' birth. His mother also
John R.	1923			raised three daughters and another son. He was able
Wilford	1934			to visit them in Norway in 1962.

Hans and Irene had six children:

Charles Edward	1948
Linda Berniece	1950
Nancy Marie	1952
Bonnie Jean	1954
Robert Norman	1955 - d. 1965
Jenny Patricia	1957

Harold Foreman married Jean Morgan in 1942

Their children are:

Elsie	1943	married	Fewster	1960	, Christopher born 1965
Donna	1947				
Louise	1948				
Betty	1949				

John R. Foreman married Marjorie Moorehead 1953

Their children are:

Gregory 1954
Brent 1956
Lias 1957

Wilford Foreman married Shirley Clark 1957

Their children are:

Sandra 1959
Andria 1961

It took Jenny Stizacre (or Stizoker) seven weeks to come from England.
She married David Palmer and their family were;

Albert
Allie (Mrs. White of Drayton)
Neva (Also a Mrs. White of Drayton)
Harry
Oliver
Elias who married Louise Malcolm and was Mrs. Hans Anderson's grandmother.

Thus the families of the first Muskoka white child grew. Bessie Gale Foreman White Hancock was the ancestral mother of them all.

(Courtesy of Mrs. Hans Anderson)