

Bruce Bulletin

Bruce County
Genealogical Society
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Upcoming Meetings and Other Events

Date: Monday, June 12, 2017 @ 7 pm
Place: Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre
Topic: Glenys Johnson, Bernardo Children

Date: Monday, July 10, 2017 @ 7 pm
Place: Paisley Cemetery
Topic: Walk and Talk

Date: Monday, August 14, 2017 @ 7 pm
Place: Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre
Topic: Author's Night in conjunction with Bruce County Historical Society

Highlights of Previous Meetings

November: President Doug Lennox welcomed members and guests to a packed theatre in the Bruce County Museum and Cultural Center. He introduced Lolly Fullerton who spoke about the course she took on "Victorian London" as well as illustrating her talk with a Power Point presentation. Lolly began by introducing us to Queen Victoria who was born in Kensington Palace on May 24, 1819. Unfortunately, her father died when she was just one.

Victoria was the daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, the fourth son of King George III. She inherited the throne at age 18 years when her father's three elder brothers died. She reigned for 63 years, 7 months from June 20, 1837 to 22 January 22, 1901 which is known as the Victorian era.

During this era Britain experienced a period of industrial, cultural, political, scientific and military change and was marked by a great expansion of the British Empire.

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Her father Prince Edward who spent time in Quebec and Nova Scotia is credited with the first use of the term "Canadian" to mean both French and English settlers in Upper and Lower Canada.

London's population expanded from one million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. Unfortunately, as the city grew larger and wealthier, millions lived in overcrowded and unsanitary slums. As the largest city in the world at this time, London became a magnet for immigrants from the British colonies and rural parts of Europe.

Victoria married her first cousin Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1840. Together they had nine children. He is credited as being the mastermind of the 1851 Great Exhibition.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 which was housed in the Crystal Palace erected in Hyde Park, London. At first the price of admission was only for the wealthy. Later on, the price dropped to a shilling (\$7.50 in today's money). The Great Exhibition made a surplus of £186,000 which was used to build the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Science Museum and the Natural History Museum, all of which continue to have free entry to this day.

Ten years later Prince Albert died suddenly at the age of 42 years. He died in Windsor Castle where the sewers had not been replaced. It may have been because of that or perhaps Crohn's disease. After the death of her husband Queen Victoria wore black clothing until her own death 40 years later.

The Industrial Revolution made the practice of wearing mourning dress more affordable. Creating new rules of fashion that extended beyond the aristocracy into the middle class.

Widows were expected to wear full mourning for two years. Everyone else presumably suffered less - for children mourning parents or for parents mourning children the period of time was one year - for grandparents and siblings - six months - for aunts and uncles - two months, for great aunts and uncles - six weeks, for first cousins - four weeks. Toward the end of a mourning period it was allowable to add a little white to your mourning outfit. Men wore black arm bands.

London did not always live up to immigrant expectations. Lower class people who lived in the slums scattered throughout London as well as in the notorious east end. Families tended to have 10 to 15 children. As soon as children were able to, they went to work. There were 30,000 street sellers (known as Costermongers). Eliza Dolittle of My Fair Lady fame was a flower seller in Convent Garden. Costermongers were a variety of ages and sold fruit, vegetables, flowers, fish, wild birds, whatever would make money. Some small children could earn a few pennies sweeping a path across the filthy streets for a well-dressed pedestrian.

Others aged 6 to 10 years could be sold to a Chimney Sweep to crawl into the curved tiny parts of the chimney where the brushes could not reach. Sometimes these children got stuck in chimneys and died. When a child grew too large to fit up a chimney, he was put out on the street.

Mudlarks were children who scoured the banks of the Thames River at low tide hoping to find coins or something valuable to sell.

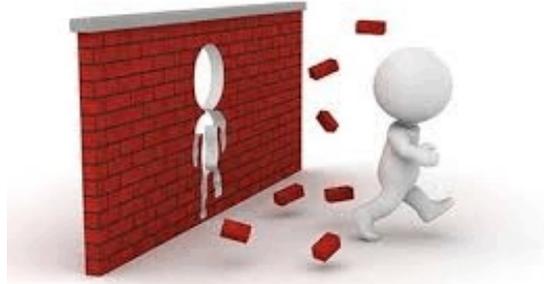
The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was created in 1824 which was 67 years before the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was created in 1891.

Adults also had their share of dangerous and disgusting jobs. The disinfectors used a hand cart to transport infected clothing to be disinfected from homes where there had been Cholera, Typhoid or Tuberculosis.

The cat's meat man pushed his wheelbarrow around the East End streets selling cheap meat unfit for human consumption to families as pet food.

The "Toshers" may have had to worst job under London. They did a job similar to the mudlarks, only toshers picked through London's sewers to find silver spoons, coins, whatever to resell and support themselves and their families.

Lolly also learned of many websites that genealogists could use to find their London ancestors. She was willing to share them with us.



The Other Side of My Brick Wall *by Robert Alexander*

In a recent Bruce Bulletin article, Mary MacKay gave five lessons for genealogists. The first lesson is not to give up too soon. That is good advice because you never know what's on the other side of a brick wall. When my brick wall came down, there was a big surprise on the other side. I have reason to believe that I may be related to a notorious figure in British history, Anthony Babington, who was hung, drawn, and quartered in 1586 for plotting to assassinate Queen Elizabeth I and replace her on the English throne with Mary Queen of Scots. Many other people in Bruce County are probably related to him too.

The story starts with my 2-greats grandfather, Joseph Hildred, who had a farm in Kincardine Township near Bervie on Concession 2 SDR Lots 52 and 53 from 1863 to 1893. Joseph was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1821. I do not know when he came to Canada, but he settled in the London area where he married Ann Beverley in 1848. Joseph and Ann relocated to Bervie with their 10 children in 1863. Several years ago I tried to learn something about Joseph's family in England without result. That was my brick wall.

Last winter I returned to the brick wall. According to *England Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975*, which is on ancestry.ca, only one Joseph Hildred was born in Lincolnshire in 1821. He was baptized in the parish of Benniworth on March 18 that year. That had to be my Joseph. His parents were there and now I knew their names — Henry and Anne Hildred.

By Googling around, I found a post that someone had written on ancestry.ca in 2000 about a family living in Benniworth. The parents' names were Henry Hildred and Anne Babington. They had eight children and one of them was Joseph, born in 1821. That had to be my Joseph. Now I knew his mother's maiden name — Anne Babington.

Another of Mary MacKay's lessons is to use DNA. Last fall I did ancestry.ca's DNA test. That brought my brick wall tumbling down! It also erased any doubts I had about the validity of the information I had already obtained. I have a DNA match with someone in England who is a 2-greats granddaughter of Anne Babington's brother, John Barnabas Babington. She provided more information, including the names of Anne's parents. Now I knew the names of Joseph's grandparents — Thomas Babington and Martha Kent.

Then I was really lucky. By Googling around, I found a website with a very long descendancy chart listing 21 generations of the descendants of a John De Babington, who was born in 1178. There they are! Joseph's grandparents Thomas Babington and Martha Kent are in the 18th generation. Their children include a son, John Barnabas, and a daughter, Anne. She is Joseph's mother. Going back from her gives the names of her paternal ancestors all the way back to John De Babington. The Babingtons must

have been a wealthy and influential family if it is as easy as this to get their lineage back to 1178.

Along the way, there is Joseph's 5-greats grandfather, George Babington, born in 1564. George had an older brother, Anthony Babington, born in 1561. The descendancy chart has quite a story about him. In 1586, Anthony became involved in a plot, called the Babington Plot, to assassinate Queen Elizabeth I and replace her on the English throne with Mary Queen of Scots, who had been imprisoned by Elizabeth. The plot was discovered, and Anthony and his 13 co-conspirators were rounded up, tried, and convicted of high treason. In those days, death by hanging was considered too lenient a penalty for high treason. Anthony and six of the others were hung, drawn, and quartered. The reports of their deaths were so horrifying that Queen Elizabeth ordered the remaining seven to be hanged only and not drawn and quartered until after they were dead. Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded the following year for her complicity in the plot. This is a very important event in British history and there is a lot of information about it on the internet.

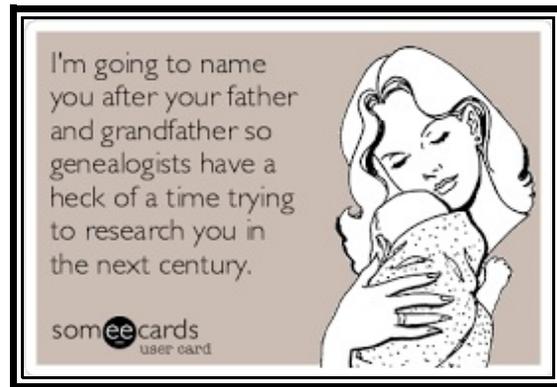
There is no way to be certain that the information in the descendancy chart is correct, but I am inclined to believe that it is. Somebody, or some group of people, went to a lot of trouble to put this chart together. It is more than 80 pages long. I have confirmed parts of it independently using other trusted websites. Just after the listing of Joseph's great grandparents, Christopher Babington and Susannah Wilson, there is a statement that the information from this point on has not been confirmed. This suggests that the preceding information has been confirmed. I used ancestry.ca to confirm that Christopher and Susannah are Joseph's

great grandparents. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the information in the descendancy chart is correct, and that Anthony Babington's brother, George Babington, is Joseph's 5-greats grandfather and my 9-greats grandfather.

Going back 300 years to my 9-greats grandfather George Babington and his brother Anthony is a long way back. Anthony has no descendants but George does. Along the way from him down to me there are several large families with many children. There must be thousands of George's descendants living today. Some of them would be descendants of Joseph Hildred who lived in Bruce County, and no doubt some of them live in Bruce County now. Like me, they are probably related to that notorious figure from the past, Anthony Babington.

There was another surprise on the other side of my brick wall. George Babington's third cousin, Adrian Babington, had a daughter, Catherine, who married an apothecary named William Clarke. In the 1650s, a young Isaac Newton lived with them when he was a schoolboy because his home was too far from the school for him to walk. Isaac grew up to be one of the greatest scientists of all time. Therefore, I and other people living in Bruce County may have a very distant relative who knew Isaac Newton!

If one goes back hundreds of years into the past and considers all the direct ancestors, their siblings, various cousins, and all their children, many people would probably find that they are distantly related to, or have some connection with, a notable person from the past, whether famous or infamous. They wouldn't know who these people are, though, but I found mine on the other side of my brick wall.



German Naming Customs

<http://www.rieperoots.com/pages/Names/customs.htm>

As was common in many countries, Germans generally followed some basic naming patterns or customs when choosing names for their children. However, these patterns were not always adhered to, and as German emigrants began new lives in America, many anglicized their names and began to adopt American naming customs in the latter part of the 1800's. Thus, after about 1875, we see more "Henrys" than "Heinrichs", "Marys" than "Marias", etc.

Naming Patterns

German families often used the following pattern for naming children. Again, though, there were several variations used, and often the pattern was disrupted by other circumstances. When a duplicate name occurred in these patterns, the next name in the pattern was usually used. Often when a child died in infancy, his/her name was reused for the next child of the same gender. Too, a child's name was sometimes repeated when a spouse died and the surviving spouse remarried and had more children. This would result in half-siblings with the same name.

SONS		DAUGHTERS	
1st	father's father	1st	mother's mother
2nd	mother's father	2nd	father's mother
3rd	father	3rd	mother
4th	father's father's father	4th	father's father's mother
5th	mother's father's father	5th	mother's father's mother
6th	father's mother's father	6th	father's mother's mother
7th	mother's mother's father	7th	mother's mother's mother

Birth/ Baptismal Names

Two names were usually given to a child at birth or baptism. In Germany, the first name - what we often refer to as a given name - was a spiritual name, usually to honor a favorite saint. The spiritual name was often used repeatedly in families. The second name - what we now would refer to as a middle name - was a secular or call name, and was the name by which the person was known. One of the most common and heavily used saint's names for males was "Johann" (with no "s"), and for females, "Johanna" or "Anna". Thus, in a hypothetical German family, we might see the male children named:

Johann Heinrich Riepe

Johann Hermann Riepe

Johann Friedrich Riepe

Respectively, these children would be known as Heinrich (Henry), Hermann, and Friedrich (Fred).

For girls, we may see:

Anna Maria Riepe

Anna Catherine Riepe

Anna Louise Riepe

Respectively, these children would be known as Maria (Mary), Catherine, and Louise.

Again, these patterns were not always carved in stone, but it is helpful to understand the basic custom when researching German families. You may know your ancestor was called Henry, and thus assume his name was Henry Something Riepe, when in fact, his name was Johann Heinrich Riepe. If his parents were called William and Catherine, their full names may have been Johann William and Anna Catherine.

Sr. , Jr., Cousin, Aunt . . .

These terms were more loosely used by our ancestors than they are today. "Senior" and "Junior" did not necessarily imply a father and son relationship. Often, these terms were used to differentiate between any relatives who had the same name and lived either together, or near each other - e.g., a grandfather and grandchild, or an uncle and nephew. "Sr." and "Jr." merely referred to the older and younger, and were used to ensure that others knew who one was referring to in conversation and writing. Likewise, terms such as "Aunt" and "Cousin" were also widely used to mean an extended family. "Mother" was often used by women to mean their mother-in-law.

News from the Bruce County Archives

Ann-Marie Collins, Archivist

Sue Schlorff, Archival Assistant

Deb Sturdevant, Archival Assistant



Online Newspapers 1914-1918

In partnership with the Bruce County Genealogical Society (BCGS), four First World War era local Bruce County newspapers—Paisley, Port Elgin, Walkerton, and Wiarton – have been scanned and converted into searchable PDF files which are available for viewing on the Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre (BCM&CC) Online Collections website: collections.bruce-museum.ca To quickly locate these newspapers on that site, type into the search box: AX2016.021*. Volunteers are working to improve the Optical Character Recognition of the PDF files in order to improve the success of searches using CTRL-F.

During these anniversary years of the Great War, the BCGS and BCM&CC were looking to find a way to make this record of events more accessible to researchers, students, genealogists, historians, and anyone with an interest in the people and events in Bruce County communities. The BCGS received funding support for the newspaper scanning project from the Ontario Trillium

Foundation and the Community Foundation Grey Bruce.

Archive Hours.

The Research Room is open Monday to Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Please check our website for holiday hours and call ahead if you are planning to view items stored in the archival storage area. The Bruce County Archives is part of the Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre, 33 Victoria Street, Southampton, Ontario, 519-797-2080, ext. 129.





Festival, Heritage Farm Show, Chesley, Paisley, Tara, Lucknow, Ripley, Kincardine, Teeswater and Tiverton Fall Fairs.

For more information on the events and programs that are part of the Bruce 150 celebrations visit <http://www.bruce150.ca> or call Ann-Marie at 1-866-318-8889.

Bruce 150 Events

Bruce Remembers: Military Reunion Luncheon – June 3 at noon at the Chesley Community Centre. Guest Speaker: Allan Bartley, Author of *Heroes in Waiting: the 160th Bruce Battalion in the Great War*.

Tickets: \$50 including tax

Bruce County Doors Open – June 10 am – 4 pm Saturday from 10 – 4, Sunday from 1-4

Have you ever wondered what some of our most fascinating buildings and homes look like from the inside? Bruce County Doors Open allows you the opportunity to explore some of our most interesting and significant landmarks throughout the County for FREE!

Tiverton Lions Summer Kick-Off – June 23-24

The Bruce 150 committee is collaborating with the Tiverton Lions Club on this new event geared to families to Kick-off summer.

Spooky Bruce – October 27-28-29 at the Bruce County Jail in Walkerton

Spooky Bruce is the biggest, best haunted event you've ever seen in Bruce County! Join us for a fun-filled, scream-out-loud tour!

The Explorers of Bruce County Outreach Trailer – Various Dates

Visit our outreach trailer with *The Explorers of Bruce County* exhibit at events and activities across the county. Confirmed Locations include: Wiarton Willie Prediction Day, Saugeen Bluffs Maple Syrup Festival, Mid-Western Agrifair, Terminus of Bruce Trail 50th Anniversary Event, Canada 150 – CoCelebrate in Cargill, Kincardine Scottish Festival, Southampton Marine Heritage

Bruce County Genealogical Society-2017

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Newsletter

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