



Bain Family
Scotland, Canada and
the United States of America
c. 1790 – c. 2019



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FOREWORD

Working together at the Ulster-American Folk Park, we have welcomed to the Library of the Mellon Centre for Migration Studies many visitors in search of their elusive Irish ancestors, and one of our earliest and most welcome visitors was George Bain. As our first annual report (1998–99) records: “The first graduates of the new MSc in Irish Migration Studies [taught at the Mellon Centre] . . . received their degrees from the new Vice-Chancellor of Queen’s University, Professor George Bain, in July 1998 . . . Later in July, Professor Bain, with his wife Gwynneth, visited the Centre and the Folk Park and again met the new graduates, less formally this time over tea.” The report adds that “he was presented with a copy of *The Hungry Stream* and a folder of documents taken from the Emigration Database.”

The Hungry Stream (1997) is a collection of essays on famine and emigration, edited by Margaret E. Crawford, with a foreword by Sir Peter Froggatt. Our thought at the time was that this book, together with the small selection of Bain-related documents from our Irish Emigration Database, might be of some help towards the phenomenal project that he had told us about: documenting his family history, which he had begun in the pre-digital 1970s. It is a truly “phenomenal” project because he has pursued not only the history of his father’s and mother’s families (the Bains and Bamfords) but also seven other of the families most closely related to them (the Boals, Bowies, Sayerses, Smarts, Stalkers, Wallaces, and Wilkies). The aim was to complete a grand set of nine, and this is now happily achieved with this final volume on the Bain family.

In our experience, very few citizens even know the names of their eight great-grandparents, let alone have access to histories of their families. As Patricia Craig (referred to in the Preface) has explained in *A Twisted Root: Ancestral Entanglements in Ireland*, “like everyone else in the world, I have four great-grandmothers. Unlike many people, though, I know their names” (p. 118).

If it is a mark of distinction just to know their names, how much greater is it to have produced meticulously researched histories of six of their families! Until recently, we were both among those who don’t know the names of their eight great-grandparents. One of us knew only four of their family names. The other has a family tree diagram, filled in by his father at his birth in 1953, but the space for the name of one of his two maternal great-grandmothers is blank; and missing from the space for the other is her maiden name – an indication of how family history research rarely proves straightforward.

The author of this volume certainly knows the names of all eight of his great-grandparents because he has not only completed the family histories of six of them (George Bain, Walter Bamford, Adam Boal, Alexander Smart, Caroline Bowie, and Elizabeth Wallace), but he has also established that not enough records survive to reconstruct the family histories of his other two great-grandmothers, Mary Strain (1855–1921) and Margaret Montgomery (1857/8-1935) – a reminder that many of our ancestors remain elusive. In part compensation for this gap, however, he has also devoted volumes to the Stalker and Wilkie families on his Bain side, and to the Sayers family on his Bamford side – back as far as the generation of his great-great-great-great-grandparents.

But why does all this matter? It is important because we have a civic duty to learn as much as we can about our ancestors, particularly about our most immediate ancestors, as Fintan O’Toole has explained: “Genealogy is history made personal – it connects people through their individual genetic

past to the past of the communities they inhabit. And in a society that is struggling with interculturalism, the state should encourage genealogy as an exercise in political hygiene. It has a nasty habit of surprising people and making them realise they are not quite who they think they are. There are few more civilising experiences" ("Genealogy is about people, not profits", *Irish Times*, 12 April 2008).

Certainly, the entanglements of all nine Bain-connected families, so skilfully disentangled by the author and presented as a world-encircling network, have surprised us and made us realise that we are not quite who we thought we were, and that we do not understand the place we live in quite as well as we thought we did. We were drawn into the Bain story, for example, by discovering that one of us lives next door to a house in Belfast built by one of George Bain's great-grandfathers, and particularly in this volume by one migration story of the "notoriously migratory" Bain family (as described in the Preface): that of the author's great-great-grandfather, who is given the Individual Number 1.3. This was William Bain (1822–83) who migrated between at least four places of residence in Scotland. Starting his career in Muthill as a "farm servant", he ended it about twenty miles south in Alloa as a "journeyman brewer", having married three times, fathered six children, and become stepfather to five more. For us it is particularly gratifying to note the way the author has adopted and applied our SDO3 "model" of migration (proposed in our book *Migration in Irish History*), not only in this case but throughout the Bain family history, as he explains (p. 58).

Sensitivity to the migration story of each individual is the key – especially sensitivity to their sense of "home" in all their changes of place of residence. Many will have ancestors who, like William Bain, migrated from the countryside to the town – from work on a farm to work in a factory – but rarely is it possible to know such things with certainty. We can only guess if William Bain ever came to regard Alloa rather than Muthill as "home", but at least we know from the author of this volume, contemplating the completion of his own migration story, that he still regards Winnipeg as "home"!

The reader may or may not be genetically related to the Bain family any more closely than to any other members of the human family, but they will be engaged by finding points of connection – connections of time and place where the trajectories of interest to them, one way or another, intersect. The family historian who not only tabulates the genetic connections of the members of the family with their dates and places of birth, marriage, and death, but also tells their life stories as part of the local history of the places where they lived does a great public service in advancing our understanding of the world's migration story. The "hungry stream" image, Margaret Crawford explained, was about "the outpouring not merely of people, but of a nation's life blood". We may dare to go a little further and say that the "stream" of the Bain family, like the streams of its eight related families, is a microcosm of the outpouring of the life blood of the global human family, and we may wish that future family and local historians throughout the world will benefit from the riches, and build on the fine example, of this phenomenal family history.

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PREFACE

The Bain family history has had a long gestation. I started my genealogical inquiries in 1972 by beginning to research my father's family, which originated in Scotland, and my mother's family, the Bamfords from Ulster. Over the years since then, my ancestral investigations led me to two more Ulster families – the Boals and Sayerses – and five more Scottish families: the Bowies, Smarts, Stalkers, Wallaces, and Wilkies. In each family, the related lines that descend from my first-known ancestor have been traced to the 18th Century. I have published a history of each of these families, and this volume completes the set. Map 3 shows the area of Ulster or Scotland in which these families were primarily located.

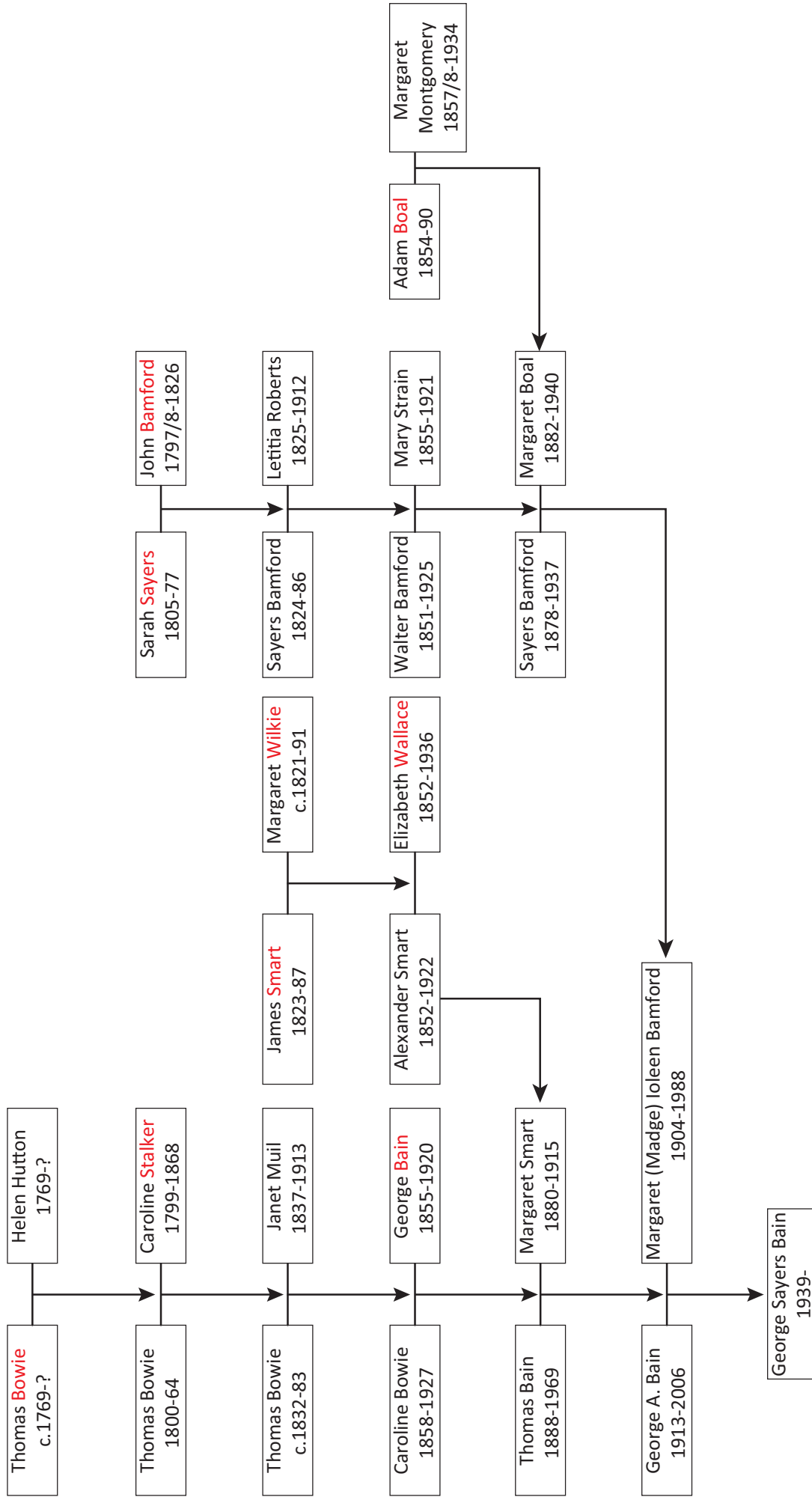
The nine families traced are those of six of my great-grandparents (George Bain, 1855-1920; Walter Bamford, 1851-1925; Adam Boal, 1854-90; Alexander Smart, 1852-1922; Caroline Bowie, 1858-1927; and Elizabeth Wallace, 1852-1936), and of the Stalker and Wilkie families on my father's side, and the Sayers family on my mother's. The records that might have enabled me to trace the families of my other two great-grandparents – Mary Strain (1855-1921) and Margaret Montgomery (1857/8-1934) – have, unfortunately, not survived. The diagram on the following page shows the relationship between these nine families. It also shows two other families: the Muils, whom I did not fully research (I inadvertently overlooked them until late in the day), and the Roberts family, whom I could not trace because relevant church records were destroyed during World War II. And, although I could have tried to trace the ancestry of my other great-great-grandparents, I doubt that I would ever have completed this project had I done so.

Starting with the Scottish families, the **Bowies** are my great-great-great-great-grandfather's family. The earliest Bowie ancestor to be traced was Thomas (b. c. 1769), whose son, also named Thomas (1800-64), married Caroline **Stalker** (1799-1868), my great-great-great-grandmother. Their daughter, my great-grandmother Caroline (1858-1927), married my great-grandfather George **Bain** (1855-1920). Their son Thomas (1888-1969) married Margaret **Smart** (1880-1915), who was the daughter of my great-grandparents Alexander Smart (1852-1922) and his wife Elizabeth **Wallace** (1852-1936), and the granddaughter of James Smart (1823-87) and Margaret **Wilkie** (c. 1821-91).

My Scottish ancestors originated primarily in central and eastern Scotland: the Bowies and the Stalkers in Alloa and Sauchie in Clackmannanshire, and the Smarts and Wilkies in St Vigean's and Kirriemuir in Angus (see Map 3, p. 91). The Wallaces came from Fettercairn in Kincardineshire, now part of the Aberdeenshire council area, on the northeastern coast. All five families came from humble beginnings, and many individuals in the earlier generations found employment in the main industries – textile mills, coal-mining and agriculture – that underpinned the local economies. Others worked in domestic service and in a range of manual and unskilled jobs. Several members of the Wallace and Smart families were employed in the tailoring trade. There was little upward social mobility until the second half of the 20th Century and the advent of (then) free university education, when members of these families, particularly the Smarts and the Wallaces, began to enter the professions. It is likely that the Muil family (see above) – Janet Muil (1837-1913) was my paternal great-great-grandmother – came from a similar social background. She was described as a "millworker" at her marriage, the daughter of a father who was a "shoemaker" and a "butcher".

My Scottish families had little or no history of emigration, with the notable exceptions of the Bains, and, to a lesser extent, the Smarts (my grandmother Margaret Smart emigrated to Canada; her elder brother Robert emigrated to Australia; and her niece Margaret Hampton emigrated to New Zealand).

TABLE 1: BAIN FAMILY CONNECTIONS



NOTE: This diagram illustrates the points at which connections were formed between the nine families (surnames in red) in George Bain's family histories; it is not a family tree and, with the exception of Thomas Bowie (c.1769-?), it does not list the first person in each family to be traced.

There is evidence, however, of internal migration within Scotland as later generations moved – probably in search of more favourable employment opportunities – to the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Stirling.

My father, George Alexander Bain (1913-2006; 1.3.3.4.1), married my mother, Margaret Ioleen Bamford (1904-1988; 1.3.3.4.1a), in Winnipeg in 1937. In contrast to the Scottish families, some of my mother's ancestors enjoyed higher social standing. The **Bamfords** originated in Lancashire and came to Ireland during the Plantation of Ulster in the 17th Century. In the latter half of the 18th Century they were urban, skilled manual workers rather than, like most of those in my Scottish families, rural, agricultural labourers, and later Bamfords were to be found in business, the professions, and a range of skilled employment. Their history is that of a typical Ulster, lower middle class, Protestant, Unionist family.

The **Sayerses** – my mother's great-great-grandmother's family – migrated to Ulster from Yorkshire in England during the Plantation of the early 17th Century. They were significant landowners and businessmen in Belfast in the late 18th and early 19th Centuries, although subsequent generations were less financially successful, and their antecedents' land and property holdings were sold off in the late 19th Century.

The **Boals** – my maternal grandmother's family – also came to Ulster during the Plantation in the 17th Century, but their origins were in Scotland, in the parishes of Glasserton and Whithorn around Luce Bay in Wigtownshire. They have been traced to Co. Armagh in the mid-18th Century. In the mid-19th Century, they migrated to work in the linen mills of Ligoniel in the northwest outskirts of Belfast, and subsequently moved into the city itself. The Boals were geographically mobile: several moved to Scotland and Canada. Some were also upwardly socially mobile before World War II, and, with the expansion of higher education following the war, increasing numbers graduated from university and entered managerial and professional employment. The Boals have been traced back to my great-great-great-great-grandfather James Boal (c. 1740-?), whose great-grandson Adam Boal (1854-90) and his wife Margaret Montgomery (1857/8-1934) were my mother's grandparents.

The intersection of my Scottish and Ulster ancestors through my parents' marriage was the direct result of emigration. Although the Bains were by far the most migratory of the nine families, several of the Boals – notably the firebrand itinerant preacher Pastor Samuel Boal (1866-1922) – emigrated to Canada, as did two members of the Bamford family, my grandfather Sayers Bamford (1878-1937) and his brother John (1885-1956). Indeed, had Sayers Bamford not emigrated, my mother would not have met my father and I would not have been born.

Amassing information on hundreds of ancestors over more than forty years can become highly mechanical, impersonal, and unenlightening without an analysis of the historical, economic, and social environments in which these individuals lived. It is this analysis that sheds light on the forces that shaped their beliefs and behaviours and brings these people to life. That is why in tracing my family trees I have generally stressed family history as much as genealogy. As Harvey has noted:

Basically genealogy seeks to establish a descent from ancestors, a pedigree, while family history seeks to set that pedigree in its social and historical context. It will be obvious of course that the two are closely connected if not inseparable: there cannot be a context without a

pedigree, but it will be impossible to establish much of a pedigree without knowing something of the background of those concerned beyond bare dates of birth, marriage and death.¹

The historical context – and its economic, social, and political elements – has been particularly stressed in writing the history of the Bain family because it has been “notoriously migratory”, to use G. T. Bisset-Smith’s phrase about the Scots more generally.² As indicated above, the Bamfords, Boals, and Smarts were geographically mobile, but far less so than the Bains. As the following pages reveal, the Bains first migrated from central Europe to Scotland about two thousand years ago; then migrated internally within Scotland; then migrated externally from Scotland to Canada in a chain migration comprising fifteen adults and three children in the early years of the 20th Century; and then migrated internally within Canada, and to the United States. To explain why they made these many migrations requires considerable context.

Indeed, I have come to believe that I was destined to write the history of the Bain family because I have been one of its most notoriously migratory members. Leaving aside a trip I made as a child in 1945 with my mother to visit my father who was then serving with the Canadian Navy in Sydney, Nova Scotia, and my own travels when I served with the Navy in the late 1950s and early 1960s, I had never left Manitoba until I won a scholarship that took me to Oxford as a doctoral student in 1963. My intention was to stay there for three years and then return to Canada to become a lawyer and a politician. But my life did not work out as I had intended. I remained in the United Kingdom and pursued an academic career that took me from Oxford, to Manchester, to Warwickshire, to London, to Belfast and, now in retirement, to Glenavy in County Antrim. I have two more moves to make. Having turned eighty last year, I am in the process of moving to Glasgow to be closer to where my son and his family live. And after I die, my remains – as a descendant of canny Scots, I have instructed my executors to save money by sending only my ashes, not my body – will be interred in the family plot in Elmwood Cemetery in Winnipeg. Having been an unintended emigrant from Canada, I will in death become a returning migrant to Canada from the United Kingdom.

Whether or not I was destined to write the Bain family history, I have nonetheless written it; and my training as a social scientist – particularly in economics, sociology and political science, with an overlay of economic and social history – has shaped how I have done so. The two themes that dominate the history are geographical mobility and social mobility: the extent to which the Bains migrated over the years from one location to another and, in doing so, moved up or down the social or class hierarchy.

A demographer would have been more interested in discussing such topics as age at marriage, fertility, life expectancy and how these varied by location, occupation, and over time. Such matters are worth examining but not in this volume; to have analysed the mass of statistical data on these topics would have taken us too far away from the volume’s primary purpose of describing the history of the Bain family.

¹ Richard Harvey, “Genealogy and Family History”, Michael Dewe (ed.), *Local Studies Collections: A Manual*, II (Aldershot: Gowan, 1991), p. 173.

² “A Statistical Note on Birth Registration in Scotland Previous to 1855; suggested by Inquiries as to Verification of Birth for Old Age Pensions”, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, LXXII, No. 3 (September 1909), pp. 618-23. Also see Introduction, p. 60, n. 31.

If someone with a more literary background had written the history, she or he would have probably been much more interested in discussing, for example, the personal relationships between individuals. Such a task would have been difficult, however, because the source material for such an approach – particularly diaries and personal correspondence, which would not have existed for a working-class family like the Bains until after 1872 when compulsory education (and hence general literacy) was introduced in Scotland – has not survived. But the biographical notes about individual ancestors suggest that a more literary approach would have produced a fascinating document. Perhaps one of my descendants will follow the example of the Northern Irish writer Patricia Craig, who has written a brilliant account of her own family history going back to the 16th Century; it “is illustrative rather than genealogical”, containing “things that can’t altogether be verified”, and at times reads more like a historical novel than a history.³ I hope one or more of them will take this approach, and that many more of them will find this history of the Bains of interest.

³ *A Twisted Root: Ancestral Entanglements in Ireland* (Belfast: Blackstaff, 2012), p. xvi.

CONVENTIONS

The following conventions have been used in compiling this family history.

Each member of the Bain family has been recorded using the d’Aboville System, a descending numbering method developed by Jacques d’Aboville in 1940. Descendants are assigned the number of their parent, followed by sequential numbers for the children. Spouses of direct descendants are denoted by the number of their partner, followed by a, b (if an individual marries twice), and so on. Stepchildren follow the line of their birth parent. The number of digits indicates the relevant generation. This system ensures that each individual has his or her own unique number. For example:

1.3.3.4.1.1	George Sayers Bain (1939-; me; sixth generation)
1.3.3.4.1	George Alexander Bain (1913-2006; my father)
1.3.3.4	Thomas Bain (1888-1969; my grandfather)
1.3.3	George Bain (1855-1920; my great-grandfather)
1.3	William Bain (1822-83; my great-great-grandfather)
1	George Bain (c. 1790-1829/30; my great-great-great-grandfather)

In referring to “great great” antecedents or descendants, the number of “greats”, counting the first, is denoted by an ordinal number. For example: George Bain (c. 1790-1829/30) above is my third great- grandfather.

Where a given name is italicised, this indicates the preferred name by which the individual was known; it may be a second or third name, pet name or abbreviation rather than that with which they were baptised.

In instances where the notes to the genealogical tables in Section 4 of this volume use the present tense, they generally, but not always, refer to information that was available circa 2017-18, unless otherwise stated. Biographical notes have generally not been attached to the entries for children born after the early 1990s. Information in the notes was compiled as it became available over the years; they do not provide a coherent biography for any individual or an intelligible story of the family more generally. That is the purpose of the Introduction that follows the Acknowledgements. And, to keep footnotes to a minimum, where sources are provided in the notes for information that is repeated in the Introduction, the sources are not repeated there.

One point that readers may find confusing is the duplication of individuals’ first (and second) names. Recurrent naming practices were once quite common in Scottish families because of the Scottish naming pattern, which was as follows:

Eldest son	named after	Father’s father
Eldest daughter	“	Mother’s mother
Second son	“	Mother’s father
Second daughter	“	Father’s mother
Third son	“	Father
Third daughter	“	Mother
Fourth son	“	Father’s oldest brother
Fourth daughter	“	Mother’s oldest sister
Fifth son	“	Mother’s oldest brother
Fifth daughter	“	Father’s oldest sister

There were variations in the basic pattern and it began to break down in the latter part of the 19th Century; but it remained widespread enough that, as Finnegan notes, it resulted in “the same names echoing down the generations”.⁴ The first Bains whom I was able to trace were George Bain (1) and his wife Margaret Marshall (1a) and their names have been shared by multiple descendants. Indeed, when I was growing up in Winnipeg in the 1950s, there were three George Bains there who were related to me: my father (1.3.3.4.1), his cousin (1.3.3.7.1), and the cousin’s son (1.3.3.7.1.1). In the following pages there are eleven Georges (including me) as a first name and five as a second or third name; seven Margarets as a first name and four as a second name; and six Williams as a first name and nine as a second or third name. These figures would increase if the names of spouses, and of stepchildren and their descendants, were added. I have tried to make the reader’s task easier by using, where appropriate, pet names for Margaret (e.g., Maggie, Meg, Madge, and Peggy) and, where confusion is particularly likely to occur, repeating the d’Aboville number each time the name is mentioned.

Readers should also note the following:

- The Introduction is structured on the themes of location and migration, i.e., “Bains in Scotland”, “Bains in Canada”, etc. The Database (i.e., Section 4: Bain Family) and Bain Family Photographs are, however, structured sequentially, i.e., following direct lines of descent.
- The descending lines of significant ancestral groups are differentiated in the Bain Family Database by a coding system using coloured margins, as follows:

Margaret and Isabella Bain (1.3.5 and 1.3.6) – violet
Janet Bain (1.3.3.1) – mauve
William Bain (1.3.3.2) – mid blue
Mary Bain (1.3.3.3) – green
Tom Bain (1.3.3.4) – orange
Frank Bain (1.3.3.5) – yellow
James Bain (1.3.3.6) – light blue
George Bain (1.3.3.7) – pink

These colours are also used in the Bain Family Tree.

- In the Bain Family Photographs section, images of individuals are displayed first, followed by those of locations, institutions, and other items.
- In relation to matters of linguistic style (e.g., capitalisation), the volume generally follows the protocols of *The Chicago Manual of Style* (seventeenth edition; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2017).
- Where current values of historical monetary sums are given, these have been estimated using the Bank of Canada (for Canadian dollars), the US Federal Reserve Bank (for US dollars), and the Bank of England (for sterling) inflation calculators. The updated values estimated using the Bank of Canada and the US Federal Reserve Bank inflation calculators are for 2018 or 2019; those estimated using the Bank of England inflation calculator are for 2018, the most recent year for which conversion to current values is available. All the figures

⁴ Ruth Finnegan, “The Study of the Past and the Responsibilities of the Historian”, John Godby (ed.), *Communities and Families*, vol. III of *Studying Family and Community History: 19th and 20th Centuries* (Cambridge: CUP in association with the Open University, 1994), p. 221; see also <https://blog.findmypast.co.uk/traditional-scottish-naming-patterns-2115646700.html>; accessed 9 May 2019.

are approximations, particularly conversion estimates for Canadian dollars before 1914, the earliest year available for calculations using the Bank of Canada inflation calculator. Moreover, as these inflation calculators give estimates of the general rate of inflation over a particular period, current values are more indicative of a general amount than an exact figure. For example, specific items, such as house prices and wages, might have risen faster or slower than general inflation. Caution should therefore be exercised in drawing conclusions about the actual value of specific items when they have been updated, especially over a lengthy time span, by the general inflation rate. See <https://www.measuringworth.com/datasets/ukearnncpi/#>.

- In the Introduction, the names of individuals in the line of descent are bolded and their genealogical numbers are given. The names of spouses and partners are not in bold.
- Where street directories, such as *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory*, are cited, the information listed was typically gathered approximately a year before the date of publication.
- If an individual married more than once, all their marriages will be listed on their unique page (i. e., the page headed with their individual number). Only their first marriage is listed where they appear in the table on their parents' page.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During the many years that I have been researching my family history, I have benefitted from the help of many individuals and institutions, to all of whom I am profoundly grateful. The project would not have been completed without them.

My greatest debt is to my relatives, starting with my late mother, who passed on to me many photographs of my father and his siblings, and to all those – and there were many – who also supplied information about themselves and their families. Particularly helpful were those who provided information not only about their own immediate families but also about the Bain family more generally. Margaret Chunn (1.3.3.4.2) and Ellen Piepenbrink (1.3.3.4.6) furnished stories, personal reflections and photographs about the Bains in Winnipeg and British Columbia and, over several years, acted as progress chasers in getting their siblings to supply answers to the many questions I asked; their cousin Margaret Bell (1.3.3.7.4) did the same for the Bains in Ontario. Wynne McGawn (1.3.3.1.1.1) contributed photographs and a wealth of information about Janet Bain (1.3.3.1) and her descendants, the only one of the seven children of George Bain (1.3.3) who remained in Scotland. I visited the American Bains for several days in Pennsylvania in 1996, and Marion and Stanley Morgan (1.3.3.5.1 and 1.3.3.5.1a), Janice Bain (1.3.3.5.2a), Bob and Nancy Bain (1.3.3.5.3 and 1.3.3.5.3a), Ed and Helen Bain (1.3.3.5.4 and 1.3.3.5.4a), and Kay Muldowney (1.3.3.6a.1.1) were especially helpful in giving information and photographs about Frank and James Bain (1.3.3.5 and 1.3.3.6) and their descendants. And in 2017-19, after many of these people had died, Helen Bain was also instrumental in bringing much of the material on the American Bains up to date.

The updating of material on the Bains in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, and the supplying of additional information and photographs of them, was undertaken by Barbara Bain (1.3.3.2.2.1a), Nancy Bain (1.3.3.4.9.3), Kathleen Moore (1.3.3.4.10.1), Lorna Tyler (1.3.3.4.2.2), Lynda Van de Putte (1.3.3.4.11.2), Lillian Wood (1.3.3.4.6.1), and Janice Yee (1.3.3.4.11.1). Andrew Bain (1.3.3.7.1.2.1) played a similar role in Ontario by assisting his great-aunt Margaret Bell to update entries and to chase relatives for details that were missing from their biographical notes.

When I began my genealogical inquiries in 1972, and for many years thereafter, I did the research myself. It was before the days of home computers and all the online genealogical websites and services that now exist. So I had to correspond with informants by post and to visit libraries and other sources in Canada, the United States and Scotland. As my disposable income increased over the years, however, I could hire professionals to help me. Indeed, excluding sums spent on typing, travel, and accommodation, I have since 1972 spent about £150,000, using historical values (i.e., the value in the year when the payment for the service, e.g., genealogical research, copy-editing, or printing, was made). If this figure were updated using current (2018/19) values, the total cost of the project would be in the region of £180,000. This may seem extravagant, but it has resulted not only in the completion of a project that has given me great personal satisfaction but has also led to the production of nine family histories that I hope will be of interest to future generations. If my passion had been a sport, such as golf, for instance, I might well have spent more on trips to international championships (as a spectator rather than a competitor), club memberships, and especially at the 19th hole!

Among the genealogists to whom I am indebted, I am particularly grateful to researcher and genealogist Rosemary Bigwood in Scotland. I first began working with Rosemary in the mid-1990s – work that has continued until very recently. Rosemary's indefatigable and reliable research not only underpinned much of this volume on the Bains, but also the production of the histories of the Wilkie and Smart families; she also contributed to the history of the Stalker family.

Several other professionals in genealogy also deserve my thanks. They are:

- Susan Miller, a member of the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Researchers, who provided information on the Scottish schooling of Tom Bain and my mother's siblings;
- Val Wilson, NB Information Ltd, Balerno, Edinburgh who obtained outstanding information about various individuals from the Census of Population, in particular, Ellen Bain (1.3.4), Archibald McIntosh and Margaret Bain (1.3.5a and 1.3.5) and their four children (while they lived in Scotland), including details of Archibald's and Margaret's burial in the Western Necropolis in Glasgow;
- Tim Hughes of Tim Hughes & Associates in Surrey, for his diligent research of relevant military records;
- Kathleen N. Stokes of Winnipeg, who searched the ships' passenger lists or manifests held on microfilm in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba to obtain details of the Bain family's transatlantic voyages;
- the late Timothy Coyne, and Alice Spayd of Alice's Ancestors, for their research on the Bains in Pennsylvania;
- Melissa J. Ellis, Archive Search, Bolton, Ontario: for many small jobs of chasing missing details of some of the individuals in the older generations of Canadian Bains, but primarily for researching the details of Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5), his son Robert William McIntosh (1.3.5.3), and his wife Gladys York Grice (1.3.5.3a) in Ontario;
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I am most grateful to Dr Tyrone Bowes of Scottish and Irish Origenes, whose detailed analysis of my DNA proved invaluable in augmenting the genealogical research that traced my families' origins. In particular, his work confirms the origins of the Smarts, Wilkies, Wallace, Stalkers and Bowies in eastern Scotland, while his analysis of the Bamford, Sayers and Boal surnames confirms their likely origins in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and southern Scotland respectively. His research also confirms the Bains' origins in Stirlingshire and, furthermore, suggests that my "ancient" ancestors originated between 2,000 and 2,800 years ago in the northern foothills of the Alps between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers. His findings on the Bains are reported in Sections 6 and 7 of this volume.

The typescript benefitted enormously, both substantively and stylistically, from a constructively critical reading by my cousins Lorna Tyler (1.3.3.4.2.2) and Janice Yee (1.3.3.4.11.1), my wife Gwynneth (1.3.3.4.1.1b), and my son David (1.3.3.4.1.1.2). David also took the photographs of the McIntosh-Bain gravestone and their residence in Hillhead, Glasgow, and sourced photographs of Prince's Dock in Glasgow and ships of the Allan Line. In addition, Liam Kennedy, Professor Emeritus of Economic History, Queen's University Belfast, as well as Dr Patrick Fitzgerald and Dr Brian Lambkin of the Mellon Centre for Migration Studies, Ulster-American Folk Park, Omagh, used their professional expertise to help me and to also correct several errors of fact and interpretation. I am also extremely grateful to Dr Fitzgerald and Dr Lambkin for their gracious Foreword to this volume.

Two secretaries require special mention and thanks for undertaking the burden of word processing numerous iterations of the typescript: Linda Lowther, who was a colleague at the London Business School during the 1990s, and particularly Pauline Allen, who worked closely with me from 1998, when I joined Queen's University Belfast as President and Vice Chancellor, and has continued to do so after my retirement from Queen's in 2004 until the present day. The meticulous marshalling of all the information into tabular form is primarily her handiwork.

Once the research was completed and the resulting information was put in tabular form, it had to be prepared for publication. I am grateful to digital designer Jim Armstrong for his restoration and enhancement of old family photographs and for drawing the maps, and to Glenda O'Hanlon, Jonathan Ridgway, and their colleagues at print management company CDS for producing the finished version.

A copy of this volume, as well as those on the other eight families, and some of the supporting primary and secondary material that I have collected about the Bain, Boal, Bamford, Sayers, Smart and Bowie families, has been deposited in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI). All nine family histories have also been deposited in the Linen Hall Library in Belfast, the Mellon Centre for Migration Studies at the Ulster-American Folk Park in Omagh, and in the libraries of the following institutions: the Ulster Historical Foundation in Belfast, the Scottish Genealogy Society in Edinburgh, and the Court of the Lord Lyon in Edinburgh. At the time of writing, plans are also in hand to create a Bain Family History website, with links to the family histories and related documents.

Before publication, the entire volume had to be copy-edited. Anne Langford, a former colleague at Queen's, undertook this exacting task by, among other things, assigning a d'Aboville number to each individual, standardising the layout and references, cross-checking and proofreading, removing infelicities, arranging and captioning the photographs, and managing print and design. She also helped with drafting the Preface, editing the summaries of Dr Bowes's reports in Sections 6 and 7 and the use we made of his work in the Introduction, and created the Bain Family Tree. She has assisted me over the past seven years in producing not just this history of the Bains but also those of the other eight families. And, after all the volumes were published, she calendared the supporting primary and secondary material before it was deposited in PRONI. I am most grateful for her professional support and – since births, marriages, and deaths are never ending – for encouraging me to draw the project to a close and to publish the results.

Despite everyone's efforts, I am sure that errors remain in the multitude of data and facts that have been assembled. For these, I am responsible.

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31 January 2020



"Journey's End": Anne Langford and George Bain doing the final proofreading, December 2019

INTRODUCTION

IN THE BEGINNING

Among the various themes that dominate the story of the Bain family, the most noteworthy is migration. This family history outlines the significant migration of my ancestors internally within Scotland and externally to Canada and the United States over the past two hundred years. But these movements were only the most recent in a trend that began thousands of years ago in central Europe, centuries before my ancestors adopted the Bain name.

The most widely held theory suggests that *Homo sapiens*, modern humans, evolved out of Africa and reached Europe, via the Middle East and central Asia, about 50,000 years ago.¹ Written records for this period do not exist, of course, but recent developments in DNA research, described by Dr Tyrone Bowes (see Section 7), now enable genetic matches prior to the appearance of surnames (about a thousand years ago in Britain) to be identified. Analysis of these genetic relatives, and the locations in which they appear, can reveal clues to a person's early geographical origin.

Numerous studies of the DNA of males, like me, with Gaelic Scottish or Irish origins, reveal that they share a common genetic paternal ancestor who lived between 2,000 and 2,800 years ago in the northern foothills of the Alps between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers. This region forms much of the modern borderlands between France and Germany and has been described as the "Celtic homeland".² The Celts were a collection of tribes that shared, with local variations, similar languages, religious beliefs, customs, and practices. Proto-Celtic elements began to evolve in the Urnfield era (c. 1300-800 BC), named for the custom of cremating the dead and placing their ashes in urns that were then buried in fields. But it was not until the Hallstatt era (c. 800-450 BC) – named after a lakeside village in the Austrian Salzkammergut southeast of Salzburg, where some 1,300 graves were found – that Celtic culture really began to develop. The Hallstatt era was followed by the La Tène era (c. 450 BC-the Roman conquest in 1 BC), named after La Tène on the north side of Lake Neuchâtel in Switzerland, where thousands of Celtic artefacts characteristic of this era were found deposited in the lake.

Some of the Celts living in central Europe during the Hallstatt and La Tène periods migrated to Britain. I have a *distant* shared paternal ancestry with these Celtic "Ancient Britons", whose genetic signature predominates in today's English population in western England from Cornwall to Lancashire. My closest genetic relatives, however, are found not among the Ancient Britons who began arriving in Britain from about 800 BC onwards but among those who arrived about 2,000 years ago and ended up between the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth. Why did they migrate there from central Europe?

¹ See Jean Manco, *Ancestral Journeys: The Peopling of Europe from the First Venturers to the Vikings* (London: Thames & Hudson, 2015), especially pp. 49-52. For an authoritative and readable account of DNA research and its contribution to the study of human development, see David Reich, *Who We Are and How We Got Here* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018).

² For a readable introduction to Celtic history and culture, see Frank Delaney, *The Celts* (London: HarperCollins, 1986); and Venceslas Kruta, *Celts* (New York: Hachette, 2005). Scholars contest many aspects of Celtic history, however, and advances in archaeological research and DNA testing are continually causing received wisdom in this area to be revised.

The Celts were fierce and feared fighters, and they eventually controlled most of Europe north of the Alps. Their supremacy and the La Tène era were ended, however, by the increasing military strength of the Roman Empire and its defeat of the Celts in a series of battles over a century or more. In the Battle of Vosges in 58 BC, Julius Caesar conquered the area where my paternal ancestors lived between the Moselle and the Rhine Rivers. The Celtic survivors who were not enslaved then faced a stark choice: assimilate or flee. Those who chose to flee could not go west or south as these areas were controlled by the Romans; nor could they go east as this area was occupied by the Germanic tribes, an ethnolinguistic group of northern European origin identified by Roman-era authors as distinct from the Celts.³ Their only option (see Map 1, p. 89) was to follow the Rhine north ahead of the Roman advance and go into exile in Britain. By the time they arrived there, these exiled Celts were probably quite distinct from their distant Ancient Briton cousins who had migrated there about 800 years earlier, with the Ancient Britons speaking what would eventually become the Welsh language and the more recent arrivals speaking what would eventually evolve into Scottish and Irish Gaelic.

DNA evidence confirms that an exodus to Britain from the Celtic homeland between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers did occur about 2,000 years ago, and my DNA signature suggests that my genetic ancestors were part of this exodus. They probably arrived in Kent, sometime between 58 BC and 55/54 BC, when the Roman army led by Julius Caesar invaded Britain, or at least by 43 AD, when the conquest of Britain was begun by four Roman legions under Emperor Claudius.

Over the next century or so, the advancing Roman army propelled my genetic ancestors north beyond where the conquerors would begin building Hadrian's Wall in 122 AD – from the banks of the River Tyne near the North Sea to the Solway Firth on the Irish Sea – and then one hundred miles further north beyond where in 142 AD they would begin building the Antonine Wall, the northwest frontier of the Roman Empire, between the Firths of Clyde and Forth.⁴ My genetic ancestors finally settled in central Scotland, free from Roman persecution, in areas close to Stirlingshire, which Dr Bowes has identified as my Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland (see Section 6). They became integrated into Pictish society and eventually developed into the Scottish Gaels who shaped the modern identity of Scotland and lived in central Scotland for many hundreds of years prior to the appearance of surnames.⁵

One striking feature of my DNA matches is the high number of individuals with ancestral links with the southwest of Ireland. According to Dr Bowes, the southwest Irish Celts were a branch that split from my Celtic line soon after their arrival in Scotland, choosing refuge in Ireland rather than above the Firths of Forth and Clyde.⁶ Some of my ancestors might have migrated between Scotland and Ireland, but this cannot be proven. In his study of the Bain clan, Alfred John Lawrence traces some early Bains in Scotland to the High Kings of Ireland, but there is no evidence that my branch of the family is in this line of descent.⁷

³ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germanic_peoples; accessed 6 May 2019.

⁴ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonine_Wall; and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hadrian%27s_Wall; accessed 1 May 2019.

⁵ David Hey, *Family Names and Family History* (London: Hambledon & London, 2000).

⁶ See <https://www.irishorigenes.com/content/origin-irish-and-scottish-gaels-revealed-their-dna>; accessed 1 May 2019.

⁷ *The Clan Bain with Its Ancestral and Related Scottish Clans* (Inverness: Highland Printers, 1963).

Although I have no apparent direct blood connection with the Bains traced in Lawrence's work, my ancestors might nonetheless have been part of the Bain clan, which is a sept or branch of the Clan Mackay.⁸ Clans are kinship groups among the Scottish people, often identified by their own coats of arms, mottos and tartans. A common misconception is that every person who bears a clan's name is a lineal descendant of the first clan chief; but this is often not the case. Over the centuries, many members of a clan might have taken the chief's surname as their own either to show solidarity or for protection. Indeed, many clan members were tenants or servants of the chief.

The origin of the Bain name is unclear, but it is generally believed to derive from the Scottish Gaelic nickname for a fair-haired person – *bàn*, meaning “white”. It is a common name in the Scottish Highlands. It was first recorded in Perth in 1324. It is also found as a reduced form of McBain.⁹

BAINS IN SCOTLAND

The analysis of my Y-DNA results, together with that of surnames in 19th Century Census-of-Population data, indicates that the Bains from whom I descend have lived in central Scotland, particularly in the Stirlingshire area, for more than one thousand years. The first Bain that I can definitively claim as an ancestor, however, is George Bain (c. 1790-1829/30; 1), who lived in the village of Muthill and seems to have been primarily a butcher but is also described as a “general labourer”.

Around 1812-14, he married Margaret Marshall (c. 1792/3-1851/4; 1a), a cotton-yarn winder born in Auchterarder, and they had four children: **Alexander** (1814-?; 1.1), about whom nothing more is known; **Margaret** (1818-93; 1.2), who was an “unmarried, pauper, lunatic from birth”; **William** (1822-83; 1.3), who is dealt with below; and **Mary** (1830-?; 1.4), about whom nothing more is known except that she was born after her father died and was listed with her mother and her sister in the 1841 Census of Population.

William Bain (1.3)

William Bain was born in 1822 in Muthill and died in Alloa in 1883 aged 61. He married three times. His first marriage was to Jean Keron (1827-1853; 1.3a), who was born and lived in Blackford. Their first child, **Catherine** (1847-1881; 1.3.1), was born in October 1847 prior to their marriage in November 1848, and in March 1848 the Moderator of the Church admonished them for the sin of fornication. A second child, **William** (c. 1850-1916; 1.3.2), was born in Menstrie.

Jean Keron died in December 1853 and in November 1854 William married Isabella McDonald (c. 1824-63; 1.3b) in Culross, a village on the Firth of Forth. They had four children: **George** (1855-1920; 1.3.3), **Helen** (1857-1943; 1.3.4), **Margaret** (Maggie; 1860-1925; 1.3.5); and **Isabella** (1863-1930; 1.3.6).

⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_clan; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bain_family; accessed 1 May 2019.

⁹ George F. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland* (Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1993), p. 42; originally published by Cromwell Press, Melksham, Wiltshire for the New York Public Library, 1946.

Isabella McDonald died in December 1863 and in April 1865 William married Jane (Jean) Dawson (1821-98; 1.3c), a widow living in Alloa. She brought five children, ranging in age from 4 to 19 (see below), into her marriage with William.

William was initially a farm servant and an agricultural labourer. He remained in agriculture until around 1857-60, when he moved to Alloa, where he became a “pottery labourer”. From around 1861 onwards, he worked in the brewing industry in Alloa in a variety of roles, including “engine man”, “cellarman” and “brewer, journeyman”.

While in Alloa he and his family lived on Izatt Street, in accommodation comprising two rooms with one or more windows, and then at 39 Bank Street. From at least 1881, he lived at the Stirling District Lunatic Asylum at Larbert, where he died. Since his sister Margaret (1.2) was a “lunatic from birth”, perhaps some form of mental illness afflicted the family in these years; or he may have simply suffered from dementia as he got older.

William might have ended his days in a lunatic asylum, but before then he led a full and active life. He rose from being an agricultural labourer to a journeyman brewer, and, in doing so, moved home several times. He married three times, fathered six children, and became the stepfather to five more. His daughters Maggie (1.3.5) and Isabella (1.3.6) emigrated to Canada and are considered later with the next generation of Bains, several of whom also emigrated to Canada. The other children are dealt with below.

Catherine Bain (1.3.1)

Catherine Bain was born in Blackford in 1847, before her parents’ marriage in 1848, and died in Glasgow in 1881, aged 33, of tuberculosis. She was a wool mill worker. In 1870 she married Peter McDonald (1843-1916; 1.3.1a), a railway pointsman and signalman, and they had three children: **Ronald McDonald** (1871-?; 1.3.1.1), who in 1891 was an unmarried, auxiliary postman; **William McDonald** (1872-?; 1.3.1.2), who in 1891 was an unmarried, boiler moulder apprentice; and **Jessie McDonald** (1874-86; 1.3.1.3), who died aged 11.

William Bain (1.3.2)

William Bain was born c. 1850 in Menstrie and died in Alloa in 1916 aged 65. He was employed as a cooper in the brewing industry in Alloa. In 1874 he married Elizabeth Hall Kennedy (1853-1937; 1.3.2a), an “office keeper”. They lived for most of their married life in a three-room dwelling at 40 Broad Street, Alloa. They had six children: Mary, William, Elizabeth, James, Kennedy, and Cairns.

Mary Drummond Bain (1874-1950; 1.3.2.1) was born in Alloa and died in Peebles aged 75. She was a dressmaker. In 1897 she married James Bell Jenkins (1873-1949; 1.3.2.1a), a journalist; they had no children. She left an estate of £4,605, worth about £155,000 in 2018 values.

William Bain (1876-?; 1.3.2.2) was a factory worker in 1891 and an unmarried ornamental iron fitter in 1901. He is not listed in the 1911 Census of Population. He seems to have remained a bachelor; his death could not be traced in Scotland. He probably emigrated.

Elizabeth (Lizzie) Bain (1881-1961; 1.3.2.3) was born in Alloa and died in Peebles aged 79. She was a spinster and, like her sister Mary, in whose home she resided for many years, a dressmaker.

James Kennedy Bain (1884-1964; 1.3.2.4) was born in Alloa and in the 1901 Census of Population is listed as a civil engineer. His marriage, if any, could not be traced in Scotland. He emigrated to Australia and died in Brunswick, Victoria aged 80.

Kennedy Bain (1889-92; 1.3.2.5) was born in Alloa and died there aged 2.

Cairns Bain (1889-1917; 1.3.2.6) was born in Alloa. At the 1911 Census of Population, he was a postman and was living with his parents and sister Elizabeth at 42 Broad Street, Alloa. He enlisted on 7 December 1915 as a Private in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Regiment. He was killed in France on 3 May 1917 and has no known grave. His name is listed on the War Memorial in Alloa; on the Arras Memorial in the Faubourg-d'Amiens Cemetery (Panel 2), which is on the Boulevard du General de Gaulle in the western part of the town of Arras; and on the family gravestone in Greenside Cemetery, Alloa.

George Bain (1.3.3)

George Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Bridgeton in the Parish of Culross in 1855 and died in Alloa in 1920 aged 64. He was a stonemason who became a "clerk of works" towards the end of his career. He was illiterate in 1883, when he signed his son William's birth certificate with a cross, but he signed his name on the birth certificates of some of his later children. Like many Scots at this time, he learned to write as an adult. Although at least two of his children attended the Alloa Episcopal School, he was a Presbyterian and for a time was an elder of the local Presbyterian Church. He left the Church, however, after it refused to admit him one Sunday because he was barefoot, having had to pawn his shoes because he was short of money.

In 1881, when he was living on Broad Street, Alloa, he married Caroline Bowie (1858-1927; 1.3.3a; see photograph in Section 5), a wool winder and millworker living with her parents at 21 High Street, Alloa. During their married lives, they lived at a succession of addresses in Alloa, including Castle Street, 21 High Street, Broad Street, a three-room dwelling on Sunnyside Road, Balfour Street, and 52 Shaftesbury Street.

They had seven children: **Janet** (1876-1935; 1.3.3.1), **William** (1883-1965; 1.3.3.2), **Mary** (1885-1969; 1.3.3.3), **Thomas** (1888-1969; 1.3.3.4), **Frank** (1891-1940; 1.3.3.5); **James** (1893-1953; 1.3.3.6), and **George** (1895-1972; 1.3.3.7). Following the death of their daughter-in-law Margaret (1.3.3.4a), the wife of their son Thomas (see below), both of whom had emigrated to Canada, Tom and Margaret's children – George (1913-2006; 1.3.3.4.1) and Margaret (Peggy; 1915-2002; 1.3.3.4.2) – came from Canada in 1917 to live with them in Alloa. Peggy had very happy memories of the years she spent with them.

We were the "Bairns" and became quite spoiled. Our grandpa was a man of set habits – up every A.M. at a set time, made breakfast – took grannie Bain a cup of tea in her bed. Took a long walk every Sunday morning and took us along with him (mainly with George I think). He was very highly respected by his family and his neighbours. He brooked no disobedience. . . . Grannie Bain was very deaf . . . but I recall her with great love for the care she took of these two children from Canada, and so many relations took us into their hearts and affections.

The respect he was held in by family and friends is indicated by the acknowledgement that his wife placed in the local paper following his death giving "sincere thanks for letters of sympathy and floral tributes" the family had received "in their recent sad bereavement".

In 1923 Caroline Bowie brought the two grandchildren back to Canada to live with their father (and his second wife) in Winnipeg. After delivering her grandchildren, she went to live with her daughter Mary and her husband Alex Scott (1.3.3.3a), who had also emigrated to Winnipeg. She died in 1927 aged 69 while she was visiting her son George (1.3.3.7) and his family in London, Ontario, to which they had emigrated a few years earlier.

In fact, six of George Bain and Caroline Bowie's children emigrated to Canada. The only one to remain in Scotland was the oldest, Janet. She is discussed immediately below; the other six are considered later with the Canadian and American Bains.

Janet Muil Bain (1.3.3.1; see photographs in Section 5) was born in 1876 in Alloa and died there in 1935 aged 59. She was illegitimate: her parents, George Bain (1.3.3) and Caroline Bowie (1.3.3a), did not marry until 1881, four-and-half years after her birth; before then, Janet seems to have lived with her mother and her maternal grandparents – Thomas Bowie (c. 1832-83) and Janet Muil (1837-1913) – at 21 High Street, Alloa.

In 1900, Janet – who then lived on Sunnyside Road, Alloa – married John Simpson Reid (1875-1925; 1.3.3.1a; see photograph in Section 5), who was a “stevedore” living on Broad Street, Alloa. According to the 1901 and 1911 Census of Population, the birth certificates of his children, and the death certificate of his wife, he remained in this or related occupations – “woodyard manager and stevedore”, “wood yard manager”, “colliery wood yard manager”, “wood yard foreman”, “manager, timber merchant” – for the rest of his life. His granddaughter, Wynne McGawn (1.3.3.1.1.1) states that he “owned a wood yard at South Alloa where he imported wood from Scandinavia and sold it to the local mine owners as pit props”; that “the family seems to have been in comfortable circumstances”; and that John Reid was an “espouser of good causes, especially first-aid work”, and was an “enthusiastic Mason and a Rechabite”, a friendly society whose members had sworn to abstain from drinking alcohol.

Janet and her family lived in a three-room dwelling at 193 Greenfield Street, Alloa at the 1901 Census of Population and continued to live there until around 1903. They then lived at 16 Forth Street, Alloa between roughly 1904 and 1915, and at 60 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa from 1915 until Janet died in 1935.

Janet, like many of the Bains, was very deaf. She was also a semi-invalid who, among other things, was unable to look after her youngest child John (Iain). Although she was a strict parent, her son Eddie said he had a happy childhood, and her brother George Bain (1.3.3.7) “always spoke of her with great affection”.

Janet and John Reid had four children: Edwin, George, Carolina, and John (Iain).

Edwin (Eddie) Simpson Reid (1901-84; 1.3.3.1.1; see photographs in Section 5) at the 1911 Census of Population was a “scholar” living with his maternal grandparents, George and Caroline Bain (1.3.3 and 1.3.3a), at 52 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa. After leaving school, he became an apprentice engineer with Harland Engineering Company, the marine engineers in Alloa, and subsequently worked as a journeyman with John Brown on Clydebank. He moved to Tranent, East Lothian in 1919 as a foreman motor mechanic with the local Co-operative Society, a role he continued when he moved to the West Calder Co-operative Society. He was promoted transport manager of this Society around 1956 and retired early in 1962 because of ill health.

Although he inadvertently caused a demarcation dispute when he worked at John Brown, he was a life-long supporter of the Labour Party and, according to his daughter Wynne, talked of having met James Maxton and some of the other Red Clydesiders.¹⁰ Her father also took her and her brother Iain to the Miners' Gala in Edinburgh every year and her "one abiding memory is hearing Paul Robeson sing live at one of those days". He was elected a Labour County Councillor and became Vice-Convenor of the old Midlothian County Council. He was also an Elder and Roll Keeper of his local parish church, the West Kirk of Calder.

In 1929 he married Helen (Nellie) Donaldson Nisbet (1908-1930; 1.3.3.1.1a; see photographs in Section 5), a "househelp". At that time, they were both living on Main Street, Elphinstone and he was working for the East Lothian Co-operative Society. She died a year later of tuberculosis. Ten years after her death, he married Jane (Jean) Thomson Findlay (1917-72; 1.3.3.1.1b), a "shop assistant" at the West Calder Co-operative Society who later became the manageress of its bakery. He (and his wife for some of these years) lived at 9 Young Street, West Calder between 1936 and 1963; Rose Cottage, 25 Kirkgate, West Calder between 1963 and 1977; and 22 Stewart Court, West Calder between 1977 and 1984. They had two children: Wynne and Iain.

Wynne Marion Margaret Reid (1946-; 1.3.3.1.1.1; see photograph in Section 5) attended West Calder High School and, after a short-term job with the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh, joined the civil service and held positions in the Telephone Manager's Office, the Exchequer Office in Edinburgh, and the Department of Health and Social Security in Bathgate, West Lothian, and Edinburgh. Following her marriage, she left the civil service to accompany her husband on his various postings with the army but returned in 1991 as a civil administration clerk with the Tidworth and Bulford Garrison Support Unit. She retired in 2006.

In 1976 Wynne married Thomas (Tam) Murdoch McGawn (1947-2006; 1.3.3.1.1.1a), who after completing his apprenticeship as a caulker, welder and plater with Babcock and Wilcox of Renfrew, and service with the Territorial Army, joined the Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment). He served in Bulford, Singapore, Edinburgh, Hemer (Germany), Warminster, Berlin, Cambridge, and Northern Ireland (where he completed six operational tours). He was an excellent shot, competed regularly at Bisley, was Berlin Brigade Champion at Arms in 1986, and a member of the winning Nissan team that represented Britain in Germany in 1972. He retired from the army in 1994 after twenty-five years' service, having reached the rank of Sergeant, with General Service, Long Service, Accumulated Campaign Service and Good Conduct Medals. He then became a Civil Security Officer with the Ministry of Defence in Wiltshire.

Wynne and Tam had a daughter, **Lynsey Jane Marion McGawn** (1981-; 1.3.3.1.1.1.1), a disclosures officer assisting the Special Investigation Branch of the Military Police. She has a son **Jaime Keiron Lee McGawn** (2004-; 1.3.3.1.1.1.1.1) from a relationship with Alex Keith Jameson (?; 1.3.3.1.1.1.1a), a former soldier. In 2008 she married Daniel Jones (1981-; 1.3.3.1.1.1.1b), a soldier who served in Kosovo, Iraq, and

¹⁰ Red Clydeside is the era of political radicalism, roughly from the 1910s to the 1930s, that characterised the City of Glasgow and the urban areas surrounding it on the banks of the Clyde. See Iain McLean, *The Legend of Red Clydeside* (Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1983); and William Gallacher, *Revolt on the Clyde: The Classic Autobiography of Red Clydeside* (new edition; London: Lawrence & Wishart, 2017).

Afghanistan, and they have a daughter, **Olivia Grace Jones** (2009-; 1.3.3.1.1.1.2); Lynsey and Daniel separated in 2015.

Iain Andrew Simpson Reid (1952-c. 2009; 1.3.3.1.1.2; see photograph in Section 5) attended West Calder High School, served an apprenticeship as an electrical winder, and started a business installing burglar alarms. He subsequently developed multiple sclerosis and was later confined to a wheelchair. In 1975 he married Irene Smith (1950-; 1.3.3.1.1.2a), but they separated. They had a son, **Steven Reid** (1977-; 1.3.3.1.1.2.1), who served an apprenticeship as a pattern maker with Tarmac.

George Bain Reid (1904-36; 1.3.3.1.2; see photograph in Section 5) was an “electrician journeyman” who died aged 31 of heart failure. He was an active member of the YMCA.

Carolina (Carrie) Bowie Reid (1908-59; 1.3.3.1.3; see photographs in Section 5) was described as an “engineering estimator” living at 17 Dirleton Gardens, Alloa at her marriage aged 43 to John McArthur Marshall (1904-85; 1.3.3.1.3a), a “mining engineer”, in 1951. According to her niece, Wynne McGawn (1.3.3.1.1.1), however, Carrie seems to have spent most of her working life looking after her sickly mother Janet Bain (1.3.3.1) and, following her death, living off the inheritance she received from her mother’s estate and keeping house for her brother Eddie.

John (Iain) Simpson Reid (1915-34; 1.3.3.1.4; see photographs in Section 5) was an accomplished young man who died aged 18. He won a scholarship to the prestigious private school, Dollar Academy, where in 1931 he passed the Scottish Higher Leaving Certificates in English, French, Latin, history, geography, mathematics, science, and art. He played rugby and cricket for Dollar Academy and was picked to play county cricket for Clackmannanshire. He was also a gifted violinist and received a certificate from the Glasgow School of Music.

Helen (Ellen) Bain (1.3.4)

Helen Bain was born in Bridgeton in the Parish of Culross in 1857 and died in Glasgow in 1943 aged 85. She is described as a “sewing machine girl” in the 1871 Census of Population, and by the 1881 Census she had become a domestic servant for James Maxton, the husband of her stepsister Margaret Henderson (1.3c.2a). At the 1891 Census of Population, she was a “cook” living and working at 3 Hamilton Terrace East, Hillhead, Glasgow; and at the 1901 and 1911 Census of Population, she was living at 6 South Park Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow and working as a “cook” for the Templeton family. Her address in 1926 was care of Miss Campbell, 10 Wilton Mansion, Kelvinside, Glasgow. Her usual residence at her death was 25 Chirnside Road, Glasgow. Her will, signed on 30 August 1940, bequeathed her entire estate – which amounted to £1,032 8s 6d, equivalent to approximately £46,000 in 2018 values – to her nephew, Robert William McIntosh (1.3.5.3) of Orillia, Ontario, the son of her sister Maggie Bain (1.3.5). She never married. She is buried, together with her sister Margaret and her family, in the Western Necropolis in Glasgow.

Children of Jane Bain, previously Henderson, née Dawson (1.3c)

Jane Bain (née Dawson) was born in Alloa in 1821 and died in Menstrie in 1898 aged 75. Prior to her marriage to William Bain, she was married to William Henderson, an engineer, who died c. 1854. From at least 1881, she was the “matron” of the Fever Hospital in Alloa. She brought five children into her marriage with William Bain: Jane, Margaret, Alexander, Wilhelmina, and Mary.

Jane (Jeanie) Henderson (1845-1916; 1.3c.1) was a dressmaker and later a domestic servant. She had an illegitimate child, **Alexander Robert Henderson** (1878-?; 1.3c.1.1), who was initially a manager in a baking factory but was a marine engineer in the Merchant Service by the time of his marriage in 1904 to Catherine Fairweather Mitchell (1878-?; 1.3c.1.1a), a dressmaker. Following Jane's marriage to Robert Wilson (1840-1911; 1.3c.1a), a gardener, she had two more children: **George Wilson** (1887-1901; 1.3c.1.2), and **Robert William Wilson** (1891-?; 1.3c.1.3).

Margaret Henderson (1847-1911; 1.3c.2) was initially a millworker but by the time of her marriage in 1873 to her second cousin James Maxton (1836-1902; 1.3c.2a), a widowed draper living in Stirling, she was a domestic servant.

James Maxton was previously married to Margaret Lees (1840-1869), a "forewoman", and they had four children: Robert (1865-1866; 1.3c.2a.1); James (1866-?; 1.3c.2a.2), a married gas engineer who seems to have left Scotland sometime between 1891 and 1901; Jane Lucas (1868-1932; 1.3c.2a.3), a draper's assistant, who in 1892 married Robert Alston (1871-1923; 1.3c.2a.3a), a grocer's assistant, with whom she had three children, some of whom had descendants; and Robert (1869-1937; 1.3c.2a.4), a draper's assistant who became a commercial traveller and married Harriet Bradley (1.3c.2a.4a), about whom nothing is known.

Margaret Henderson and James Maxton had ten children. Three of them died in infancy: **Charles Maxton** (b. 1884; 1.3c.2.7), **Benjamin Maxton** (b. 1885; 1.3c.2.8), and **Alexandrina Maxton** (b. 1889; 1.3c.2.10). Neither the marriage nor death of three of them – **Margaret Maxton** (1876-?; 1.3c.2.3), a dressmaker; **Marjory Maxton** (1878-?; 1.3c.2.4), a milliner; and **Alexander Maxton** (1880-?; 1.3c.2.5), a postman – could be traced in Scotland. One – Mary (1875-1944; 1.3c.2.2) who was initially a dressmaker, then a drapery saleswoman, and finally a "charity collector" – remained a spinster. And three of them married – **William Maxton** (1873-1937; 1.3c.2.1), a draper; **John Maxton** (1881-1964; 1.3c.2.6), a postman; and **Wilhelmina Maxton** (1887-1962; 1.3c.2.9), a telephone operator – and all but William left descendants.

Alexander Henderson (1849-75; 1.3c.3), an engineer, married Isabella Murray (c. 1851-1909; 1.3c.3a) in 1873. They had one child, William Henderson (1874-?; 1.3c.3.1), a blacksmith.

Wilhelmina Henderson (1854-?; 1.3c.4), a servant, probably remained a spinster.

Mary Robina Dawson (1860-?; 1.3c.5), an illegitimate daughter of Jean Dawson, was born after her mother's first husband, William Henderson, died. She was a servant who seems to have remained a spinster.

BAINS IN CANADA

Eight of the Bains mentioned above emigrated to Canada, but they were from two successive generations. Two of them were daughters of William Bain (1822-83; 1.3): Maggie (1860-1925; 1.3.5), and Isabella (1863-1930; 1.3.6). Six of them were William's grandchildren, the children of his son George (1855-1920; 1.3.3): William (1883-1965; 1.3.3.2), Mary (1885-1969; 1.3.3.3), Thomas (1888-1969; 1.3.3.4), Frank (1891-1940; 1.3.3.5), James (1893-1953; 1.3.3.6), and George (1895-1972; 1.3.3.7). Shortly after arriving in Canada, Frank and James re-emigrated to the United States; they are

dealt with in the next section of the Introduction. All the others remained in Canada and are considered immediately below.

Margaret (Maggie) Bain (1.3.5)

Margaret (Maggie) Bain was born in Alloa in 1860 and died in Winnipeg in 1925 aged 65. She was a domestic servant in 1886 when she married Archibald McIntosh (1862-1946; 1.3.5a). He was born in Wick, Caithness but by the 1881 Census of Population, aged 18, he was a “joiner” lodging at 155 Henderson Street, Kelvin, Glasgow. He is described as a “journeyman joiner” at his marriage, a “journeyman house joiner” in the 1891 and 1901 Census of Population, and a “joiner, employer” in the 1911 Census of Population.

Maggie and Archibald had four children, all born in Glasgow: **Isabella Marion McIntosh** (1887-96; 1.3.5.1), **Margaret Bain McIntosh** (1890-1927; 1.3.5.2), **Robert William McIntosh** (1892-1964; 1.3.5.3), and **Archibald Bain McIntosh** (1894-96; 1.3.5.4). Isabella died aged 8 and Archibald before he was 2, within ten days of each other, of measles. Margaret and Robert reached maturity and, like their parents, emigrated to Canada. At the 1891 and 1901 Census of Population, the family were living in a three windowed-room dwelling at 31 Bank Street, Hillhead, Glasgow (see photograph in Section 5); by the 1911 Census of Population, they had moved to a four-windowed room dwelling at 24 Gibson Street in Hillhead.

Archibald Sr was the first in the family to emigrate, sailing second class from Glasgow and Moville, Ireland on 27 April 1910 aboard the S.S. *Parisian*, arriving at Halifax on 7 May en route to Winnipeg. His entry in the ship’s manifest indicates, among other things, that he was Presbyterian and that the “British Bonus”, a commission paid by the Canadian government to booking agents in the United Kingdom for each suitable immigrant they signed up for passage to Canada, was allowed. His son Robert was the second to emigrate, sailing second class from Glasgow on 12 August 1911 and the following day from Londonderry, aboard the S.S. *Ionian*, arriving at Quebec on 20 August en route to Toronto. Robert’s sister Margaret was the third to emigrate, sailing second class from Liverpool on 5 January 1912 aboard the S.S. *Hesperian* (see photograph in Section 5), arriving at Halifax on 15 January en route to Thornhill, Ontario, where her brother was then living (see below). Her father returned to Scotland in February 1911 – sailing probably steerage class on the S.S. *Hesperian* from Halifax, Nova Scotia – to wind up his affairs in Scotland and to bring his wife Maggie to Canada. The two of them sailed steerage from Glasgow on 22 June 1912 aboard the S.S. *Hesperian*, arriving at Quebec on 30 June; he was en route to Winnipeg, while she was en route to Toronto, presumably to visit her son and daughter in Thornhill before joining her husband in Winnipeg. Hence, over a period of two years, the entire family had left Scotland for Canada, the parents aged 50 and 52, the children aged 19 and 21.

When Archibald McIntosh arrived in Winnipeg in 1910 he worked as a carpenter and roomed at 57 Dagmar Street in the central area of the city, where he was joined by his younger relatives Alexander Scott (1.3.3.3a), and Frank (1.3.3.5) and William (1.3.3.2) Bain. After his wife joined him, they lived on Bannerman Avenue (in the district of West Kildonan) for four years, Walker Avenue (in the district of Fort Rouge) for two years, and Harvard Street (in what was then the nearby town of Transcona) for about five years. Several of his residences were in Fort Rouge and Transcona probably because he was employed, for at least a few years, as a carpenter by Canadian National Railways (CNR) and that is where its repair shops and yards were located.

Maggie Bain died on 25 June 1925 when she and her husband were living in Transcona. She was initially buried in Brookside Cemetery in Winnipeg. But Archibald, no doubt following his wife's wishes, brought her remains back to Glasgow to be reunited in the Western Necropolis with those of their young children, Isabella and Archibald, who had died of measles in 1896. He sailed third class on the S.S. *Letitia* from Montreal to Glasgow, arriving there on 5 June 1926. Her remains were interred in the Western Necropolis on 8 June 1926, and he returned from Glasgow aboard the S.S. *Athenia* on 25 June 1926, arriving in Quebec on 4 July 1926.

Following his wife's death, Archibald is listed in the Winnipeg *Directory* as living at his daughter's home at 259 Clare Avenue, and, following her death in 1927, as living at other addresses in and around the Fort Rouge area until 1936-37, after which he is no longer listed in the Winnipeg *Directory*. He was 75 in 1936-37, and in that year he moved to Ontario to be closer to where his son Robert (1.3.5.3) and his wife lived. Archibald died in Orillia, Ontario in 1946 aged 83. He was cremated and an urn with his ashes was taken to Glasgow in 1957, probably by his son Robert, and interred in the grave in the Western Necropolis containing the remains of his wife, their children Isabella and Archibald, and his sister-in-law Ellen Bain (see 1.3.4).

In Scotland Archibald McIntosh was a skilled worker who led a "respectable" lifestyle and tried to improve his and his family's economic and social position. He worked himself up from an employed joiner or carpenter to an employer of joiners. He lived in Hillhead, a desirable part of the West End of Glasgow, initially in a three windowed-room dwelling at 31 Bank Street and then in a four windowed-room dwelling at 24 Gibson Street, both having recently been built; both are still standing and occupied today. The Census of Population for 1891, 1901, and 1911 indicate that all the flats at these addresses were occupied not only by skilled manual workers like Archibald but also by white-collar workers such as clerks, teachers, shop assistants, and those living on private means.¹¹ When his daughter Isabella died, he and his wife placed a death notice in the *Glasgow Herald*, he purchased two lairs (classed III in a rating scheme from I to V) in the Western Necropolis in which to bury her and her brother Archibald Jr, and erected an impressive headstone over the double grave (see photograph in Section 5). He and his family usually travelled second rather than third class on their transatlantic voyages and carried more money with them than their relatives. Most importantly, he and his wife ensured that their surviving children, Margaret and Robert, were well educated and entered the middle class as a stenographer and a bank clerk respectively. And after they emigrated to Canada, Margaret continued as a stenographer and married an assistant solicitor of the CPR in Winnipeg; Robert became an accountant and married the daughter of a prominent family in Thornhill.

After Archibald had emigrated to Winnipeg, he continued to be employed as a joiner by, among others, Lyall & Mitchell, general contractors, and Canadian National Railways. Given that he was an employer of house joiners in Scotland, he probably also worked in Winnipeg as a joiner building houses on his own account. Indeed, in the Letters of Administration to his daughter Margaret's estate in 1927, he is described as a "builder", a grander occupational title than "carpenter", and his own death certificate describes him as a "contractor and builder". Moreover, he and his family had accumulated a stock of capital as early as the 1920s, which lends further support to his having been a self-employed

¹¹ My son David Bain (1.3.3.4.1.1.2) currently lives at 23 Glasgow Street in Hillhead, which is only a few minutes' walk from 31 Bank Street and 24 Gibson Street. (He is also only a few minutes' walk from 3 Hamilton Terrace East and 6 South Park Terrace where Helen (Ellen) Bain lived; see p. 8). By examining Ordnance Survey and other maps of the relevant part of Hillhead in 1858, 1869 and 1882, he established that 31 Bank Street and 24 Gibson Street were built sometime between 1869 and 1882. See Gordon R. Urquhart, *Along Great Western Road: An Illustrated History of Glasgow's West End* (second revised edition; Catrine, Ayrshire: Stenlake Publishing, 2002); and Henry Brougham Morton (ed.), *A Hillhead Album* (Glasgow: Hepburn Trust, 1973).

builder as well as an employed carpenter: when his wife Maggie died in 1925 she left an estate valued at \$8,138 (about \$119,000 in 2019 values); and in 1927 he stood surety on behalf of his son-in-law Joseph Yates for his faithful performance of the guardianship of his daughter and Archibald's granddaughter Roberta (1.3.5.2.1) in the sum of \$25,000 (about \$375,000 in 2019 values). And when Archibald died in Orillia, Ontario in 1946 at the age of 83, he left an estate valued at \$32,673 (about \$460,000 in 2019 values), a sum that excluded his personal residence and primarily comprised stocks and securities.

Margaret Bain McIntosh (1.3.5.2)

Margaret Bain McIntosh was born in Glasgow in 1890 and died in Winnipeg in 1927 at the young age of 37 of carcinomatosis. She is described as a “stenographer, motor engineers” in the 1911 Census of Population. She sailed second class from Liverpool on 5 January 1912 aboard the S.S. *Hesperian*, arriving at Halifax on 15 January, and then went on to Thornhill, Ontario to visit her brother. Later that year she travelled to Winnipeg, lived with her mother and father on Bannerman Avenue, and quickly found work as a stenographer with the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR). In 1915 she married Joseph Yates (1887-1953; 1.3.5.2a), and they had one child Roberta Margaret (1916-92; 1.3.5.2.1). Margaret is buried in Brookside Cemetery in the same plot in which her mother had initially been buried (see above).

Her husband Joseph Yates (1887-1953; 1.3.5.2a) was born in Ireland and came to Winnipeg around 1910. He was a graduate of Trinity College Dublin and qualified as a solicitor with the Supreme Court in Ireland. His religion (and that of his wife) is given as Presbyterian on his marriage certificate, but he was married in an Anglican church and became a member of another. He married again after Margaret died. He was an assistant solicitor with the CPR from 1913 until 1952, when he retired and moved to Victoria, British Columbia, where he died the following year.

Roberta Margaret Yates (1916-92; 1.3.5.2.1) was born in Winnipeg and died in West Vancouver aged 75. She was a stenographer and served in the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service during World War II. In 1943 she married John (Jack) James MacKenzie (1916-88; 1.3.5.2.1a), who graduated in electrical engineering from the University of Manitoba in 1938. He was a Flying Officer with the RCAF during World War II. After the war, he worked as an engineer for Schumacher MacKenzie, an electrical contractor, and subsequently as a manager for Bowyer Boag Ltd, a plumbing, heating, and ventilating firm. He and his wife moved to West Vancouver around 1970. They had two children: **Jacqueline Roberta MacKenzie** (1.3.5.2.1.1), who in the early 1990s lived in Langley, British Columbia, and **Margaret Mary MacKenzie** (1.3.5.2.1.2), who in the early 1990s lived on Salt Spring Island, British Columbia. Jacqueline married a Mr Frans (1.3.5.2.1.1a), and they had three children: **Crista Danielle Frans** (1.3.5.2.1.1.1), **James Jeffrey Frans** (1.3.5.2.1.1.2), and **Katherine Roberta Frans** (1.3.5.2.1.1.3).

Robert William McIntosh (1.3.5.3)

Robert William McIntosh (see photograph in Section 5) was born in Glasgow in 1892 and died in Orillia, Ontario in 1964 aged 72. He is described as a “bankclerk” in the 1911 Census of Population. He sailed second class from Glasgow on 12 August 1911 and the following day from Londonderry aboard the S.S. *Ionian*, arriving in Quebec on 20 August, en route to Toronto. He gave his intended occupation on the ship's manifest as bank clerk, but what seems to have been his first job in Canada

was as a bookkeeper at Noble Scott Ltd, a printing company in Toronto. He is described as an accountant in 1920 and remained in that occupation for several years, becoming later in his career the proprietor of a coal and wood business in Orillia, Ontario.

He joined the 3rd Division of the Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion as a Private in November 1915 and served nineteen months in France. In September 1916 he was wounded in the right arm and was hospitalised before being returned to his unit. He was demobilised from the army in January 1919. He returned to France as part of the “Vimy Pilgrimage”, sailing from Quebec on the S.S. *Ascania* on 16 July 1936 and arriving, via London, in Le Havre, on 25 July. The *Ascania* was one of five ocean liners contracted by the Royal Canadian Legion to bring 6,200 veterans and their families to the unveiling on 26 July of the Vimy Memorial in Nord-Pas-de-Calais, which is dedicated to the memory of the Canadian Expeditionary Force members who were killed during World War I.¹² Another indication that the war made a deep and lasting impression upon him is that he periodically hosted dinner parties at his home for local professional and business veterans of World War I.

He lived in Toronto for a short time, but he (and his wife) mainly resided first in Thornhill, from where he often commuted to work in Toronto, and later in Orillia. He was an officer of Patterson (Masonic) Lodge, Thornhill. He married Gladys York Grice (1894-1971; 1.3.5.3a), a bookkeeper, in 1920; they had no children. Her father was a prominent citizen and successful merchant in Thornhill. Gladys was born and brought up in Thornhill, and she and her husband are buried in the local cemetery there. She died on 7 January 1971, aged 76, leaving an estate valued at \$53,941.23 (about \$345,000 in 2019 values).

Isabella Bain (1.3.6)

Isabella (Bella) Bain was born in Alloa in 1863 and died in Winnipeg in 1930 aged 66. She is not listed anywhere in Scotland in the 1891 and 1901 Census of Population. Her death certificate indicates that she had resided in Manitoba (and Canada) for twenty years; so she would have emigrated, like some of her relatives discussed above, around 1910. Hence the question arises as to where she was in the years before 1910, when she would have been about 46. According to her great-niece Peggy Chunn (1.3.3.4.2), Isabella worked for the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company on its routes between the UK and Canada. Her occupation might explain her absence from Scotland when the Census was taken; and her experience of talking to emigrating passengers might help to explain why she (and her relatives) decided to emigrate to Canada.

Although she clearly emigrated to Canada, no trace of her arrival could be found at the ports of Halifax, Quebec, and St John. The most likely explanation is that she worked her way to Canada as a member of the crew and thus was not listed as a passenger on the ship’s manifest. However and whenever she emigrated to Canada, she got married in Winnipeg on 12 June 1912 to George Edward La Clair (1857-1916; 1.3.6a), a US Customs Inspector based in Winnipeg. He died four years later, and no children resulted from the marriage.

Following her husband’s death, Isabella worked as an operator in the garment industry and as a helper at St Boniface Hospital. She is buried in Brookside Cemetery adjacent to the grave that had initially been that of her sister Maggie Bain (1.3.5) and that became the grave of her niece Margaret Bain Yates (1.3.5.2).

¹² See Eric Brown and Tim Cook, “The 1936 Vimy Pilgrimage”, *Canadian Military History*, XX (Issue 2, 2011), pp. 37-54.

William Bain (1.3.3.2)

William (Bill) Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Alloa in 1883 and died at White Rock, British Columbia in 1965 aged 81. He is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a “woodyard labourer”, working perhaps in the same woodyard that his brother-in-law John Reid (1.3.3.1a) managed. He emigrated to Canada after his uncle Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a), his brother-in-law Alexander Scott (1.3.3.3a), and his brother Frank Bain (1.3.3.5), sailing from Glasgow on 4 June 1910 aboard the S.S. *Pretorian* (see photograph in Section 5) and arriving at Quebec City on 12 June. The ship’s manifest records his religion as Presbyterian, his amount of cash as \$25.00 (about \$500 in 2019 values), his occupation in Scotland and his intended occupation in Canada as “sawyer”.

He travelled inland to Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific Railway and is listed in the Winnipeg *Directory* for 1911 as working at the Rat Portage Lumber Company, on Marion Street in the suburb of Norwood, and rooming at 57 Dagmar Street in the central core of the city. Alexander McIntosh, Alec Scott, and Frank Bain were also rooming at this address in 1911. He remained with the Rat Portage Lumber Company until around 1914, then took a short-term job as a machinist/machine man at Strong Scott Elevator Company, and then in November 1915 began work at the Canadian Northern Railway. Although he resigned in 1916, he joined the company again in 1918, when it became part of Canadian National Railways, and remained with it, working as a carman until he retired in 1948. While he worked at the CNR, he lived at several addresses – 178 Arnold Avenue, 576 Kylemore Avenue, 116 Bryce Street, and 786 Hector Avenue – which are in the Fort Rouge area, close to where the CNR’s shops and yards were located. Following the death of his brother-in-law Alexander Scott in 1954, he went to live with his sister Mary Scott (1.3.3.3) in White Rock, BC.

He was a champion billiards player and, according to his niece, Ellen Piepenbrink (née Bain, 1.3.3.4.6), he “loved to recite the poems of Robbie Burns. He had a lovely singing voice (tenor). He and dad [his brother Tom Bain, 1.3.3.4] would sit in the kitchen and sing the old songs in harmony once a month when Uncle Bill came in by bus from White Rock and stayed overnight [in Vancouver]. He loved the flower garden and watching the birds and bald eagles flit about out at Aunt Mary’s Crescent Beach home.”

In 1913 he married Margaret (Meg) Duncanson (1887-1931; 1.3.3.2a; see photographs in Section 5). Meg was born in Alloa and met William there. She had a married sister in Yonkers, New York and, after William emigrated to Winnipeg, she went there and worked as a cook and housekeeper for a wealthy family. She subsequently came to Winnipeg to marry William – probably arriving in 1912-13 – and resided at 374 Bannerman Avenue. She and her husband were members of “The Rationalists”, a group of progressive thinkers in Winnipeg led by Marshall J. Gauvin (1881-1978), an atheist, author and speaker, who drew upon the rationalist critique of religion and the Marxist critique of society to champion free thought.¹³

Meg and William were not only progressive in their thinking, they were also generous in their actions. Following the death of Tom Bain’s wife Margaret Smart (1.3.3.4a; see below) in 1915 in Stony Mountain, they took in their nephew and niece (George and Peggy Bain; 1.3.3.4.1 and 1.3.3.4.2) and looked after them at their home in Winnipeg. Then in 1917, to help Tom honour a promise he had made to his dying wife, Meg – despite the war and the dangers it presented to trans-Atlantic shipping – took the children to Alloa to live with their paternal grandparents and was unable to return to Winnipeg until wartime shipping conditions permitted in 1918. Moreover, she and William, together

¹³ http://www.umanitoba.ca/libraries/units/archives/collections/complete_holdings/ead/html/gauvin.shtml; accessed 15 August 2018.

with Alexander and Mary (née Bain) Scott (1.3.3.3a and 1.3.3.3), paid for the children's fares to return from Scotland in 1923 as well as that of their paternal grandmother, Caroline Bain (née Bowie; 1.3.3a), who accompanied them.

William and Meg's normal family life resumed when she returned from Scotland at the end of the Great War and they had two children: Elizabeth and George.

Elizabeth (Ellie) Harrower Bain (1.3.3.2.1)

Elizabeth was born in Winnipeg c. 1919-20 and died in The Pas, Manitoba aged c. 95. She married Alfred Edward Marsh (?-1993; 1.3.3.2.1a) who died in 1993. They had two children: Rita and Barbara Marsh.

Rita Marsh (?; 1.3.3.2.1.1) married Laurence Mark Howdle (?; 1.3.3.2.1.1a) and lived in Rifle, Colorado. They had four children: **Laurel Kimberly Howdle** (1962-; 1.3.3.2.1.1.1), **Ronald Alfred Howdle** (1963-; 1.3.3.2.1.1.2), **Warren Allan Howdle** (1966-; 1.3.3.2.1.1.3), and **Mark Cameron Howdle** (1969-; 1.3.3.2.1.1.4).

Barbara Marsh (?; 1.3.3.2.1.2), a hairdresser, lived in Vancouver, British Columbia.

George Bain (1.3.3.2.2)

George Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Winnipeg in 1924 and died there in 2017 aged 92. In 1941 he followed his father into the CNR shops in Fort Rouge and worked there as a boilermaker until he retired in 1984. His employment with the CNR was interrupted, however, by service in World War II: during 1943-45 he was in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve as a Leading Stoker, mostly refuelling ships in St John's Newfoundland and Labrador. He is remembered as "a well-disposed and generous neighbour, a solicitous friend, and a heedful colleague", who "would never seek to light up a room with the drama of his entrance, but rather, he would bring the glowing embers of his personality to warm it". In 1944 he married Florence Elizabeth Turner (1923-; 1.3.3.2.2a; see photograph in Section 5) of Winnipeg. They had two children: George and Kenneth.

George William Bain (1948-; 1.3.3.2.2.1) worked for many years as a computer operator at United Grain Growers in Winnipeg and then taught English as an alternative language at Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Institute. In 1982 he married Barbara Lynne Johnson (1952-; 1.3.3.2.2.1a), who has a BA from the University of Manitoba, was a computer consultant, and retired in 2009 to volunteer with a variety of organisations. They have one son, John.

John William Bain (1985-; 1.3.3.2.2.1.1) graduated in 2010 from Red River College in Winnipeg with a qualification in civil engineering technology. He now works for the Water and Waste Department of the City of Winnipeg.

Kenneth Bruce Bain (1952-; 1.3.3.2.2.2) was national promotions manager for BMG Music Canada. He married Wendy Allis (?; 1.3.3.2.2.2a) in 1970 but they divorced in 1975. He now has a partner, Maryse Loiselle (?; 1.3.3.2.2.2b), a flight director for Air Transat. Kenneth and Wendy have an adopted son, **Kenneth Bain** (c. 1971-; 1.3.3.2.2.2.1).

Mary Bain (1.3.3.3)

Mary Bain (see photograph in Section 5) was born in Alloa in 1885 and died in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan aged 83. She is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a “wool spinner” living with her parents and siblings and at her marriage was described as a “warehouse woman” living on Balfour Street, Alloa. She lived in Cathcart, Renfrew at the birth of her first child in 1906 but had moved back to Alloa by the birth of her second child in 1908 and remained there until she emigrated to Canada.

She and her two children, George (1.3.3.3.1) and Alexander (Jack, 1.3.3.3.3), sailed “intermediate” class from Glasgow on 11 March 1911 aboard the S.S. *Parisian*, arriving at Halifax on 20 March. The ship’s manifest recorded her destination as Winnipeg, her religion as Presbyterian, her amount of cash as \$25 (about \$500 in 2019 values), and her occupation as a housewife joining her husband (who had gone to Winnipeg about a year earlier; see below).

Between 1911 and 1917 she and her family lived in Winnipeg at 354/356 Kensington Street, 435 and 461 King Edward Street, and 445 Bannatyne Avenue; all these addresses are in the west end of the city. In 1917 she followed her husband to a farm at Ashern, Manitoba (about 114 miles northwest of Winnipeg). About six months later, he went to Oak Point, Manitoba (about 52 miles south of Ashern) to work on a construction project there, but Mary and the children stayed at Ashern until about 1920 – suffering through prairie fires, the flu epidemic of 1919, and drought – before joining him in Oak Point. In 1922-23 they moved back to Winnipeg (about 63 miles southeast of Oak Point) and, after renting houses on Luxton Avenue and at 63 Lansdowne Avenue, they bought a home at 94 Gertie Street and remained there until about 1929-30, when they bought another home at 1633 Main Street at its intersection with Rupertsland Avenue (just behind the Seven Oaks Monument) in the suburb of West Kildonan.¹⁴ Following her husband’s retirement, they moved in 1953 to 13131 Crescent Road, White Rock, British Columbia. Her husband died a year later and her brother, William Bain (1.3.3.2), came to live with her in White Rock and remained there until his death in 1965. She then went to live with her daughter Lorna (1.3.3.3.11) in Saskatoon, where she died, but she was buried with her husband in Burnaby, British Columbia.

In 1905 she married Alexander (Alex, Sandy) Scott (1883-1954; 1.3.3.3a; see photographs in Section 5), who was then living in Glasgow and is described as a “cabinetmaker”. He and his brother-in-law Frank Bain (1.3.3.5) arrived in Canada three days after Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a). They sailed “steerage” from Glasgow on 30 April 1910 and Liverpool on 1 May aboard the S.S. *Grampian*, arriving at Quebec on 10 May. The ship’s manifest records Alex Scott’s occupation in Scotland and his intended occupation in Canada as “cabinet maker”, his amount of cash as \$25 (about \$500 in 2019 values), his religion as Presbyterian, and his destination as Winnipeg, to which he travelled on the Canadian Pacific Railway and where he initially roomed with Archibald McIntosh and Frank Bain at 57 Dagmar Street in the central area of the city.

As mentioned above, he bought a farm in Ashern in 1917 with the objective of homesteading and being his own boss. The land was too stony and unproductive to produce even enough food for the family, however, and about six months later he went to Oak Point where he worked on a construction

¹⁴ The Battle of Seven Oaks was a violent confrontation, in what is now the northern part of Winnipeg, in the so-called Pemmican War between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, rivals in the fur trade, that took place on 19 June 1816. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Seven_Oaks; accessed 14 August 2018.

project connected with a large quarry there; he also appears to have worked periodically on construction projects in Winnipeg in the period 1917-23.

He is listed in the Winnipeg *Directory* for 1924 as a foreman for Bowman Coal & Supply Company Ltd, for which he seems to have constructed houses and other buildings. From around 1925 until his retirement in 1950, he worked for the construction firm Carter-Halls-Aldinger, which in 1944 became the Commonwealth Construction Company, where he worked himself up from carpenter to foreman, and to several more senior positions (i.e., superintendent, building superintendent, and construction superintendent) in which he was in charge of particular construction projects. In Winnipeg he worked on the following projects: the Olympia (later the Marlborough Hotel) at 331 Smith Street; the Hudson Bay Company store at the southeast intersection of Portage Avenue and Memorial Boulevard (see photographs in Section 5); the Abbott Clinic at 274 Osborne Street North; the Burns Meat Packing Plant in St Boniface; the Power Building at the southeast intersection of Portage Avenue and Vaughan Street; and, his last job before retirement, the Toronto Dominion Bank building at the southeast intersection of Portage Avenue and Notre Dame Street (now demolished and replaced with a much larger building for this bank). In British Columbia he worked on the Hudson Bay Company store in Vancouver and, during World War II, he oversaw the building of the airport, dairy, bomb shelter, and other parts of the new town of Terrace (about 840 miles northeast of Vancouver).

Although Alex Scott had a most successful career in the construction industry, he and Mary had many difficulties on the way up. One of their children was stillborn (1.3.3.3.9), and three of their other ten children tragically died or were injured in childhood: an infant child, Caroline (1.3.3.3.2) died before they emigrated from Scotland; a second child, Kenneth (1.3.3.3.8) died of epilepsy; and a third child, Margaret (Molly) (1.3.3.3.6), suffered a brain injury and eventually had to be institutionalised. The years in the small, isolated towns of Ashern and Oak Point – when their farming plans failed, and they were separated for long periods – could not have been easy, particularly for Mary. And Alex died a year after they moved to their retirement home in British Columbia.

Despite, or perhaps because of, these difficulties, they were generous, warm-hearted people. They, together with William and Meg Bain (1.3.3.2 and 1.3.3.2a), paid the fares for their nephew and niece, George, and Peggy Bain (1.3.3.4.1 and 1.3.3.4.2), to return to Canada from Scotland accompanied by their paternal grandmother in 1923. In the summer of 1928, Alex, who was then a foreman for Carter-Halls-Aldinger, gave his nephew George, my father, his first job after leaving school, as a waterboy working on the construction of the Power Building. Some years later, his Aunt Mary knit him a beautiful beige Canadian – or, if you prefer, Scottish – curling sweater emblazoned with green maple leaves, which has ended up in my wardrobe. Aunt Mary was also a wonderful cook who loved to entertain, and I have fond memories of sitting down as a child to sumptuous meals in her large rambling home in West Kildonan or in the Good Earth Chinese restaurant on north Main Street, then an exotic treat.

Leaving aside the child who was stillborn in 1923 (1.3.3.3.9), Alex and Mary Scott had ten children: George, Caroline, Alexander (Jack), Janet, Elizabeth (Beth), Margaret (Molly), Ellen, James (*Kenneth*), Winifred, and Lorna.

George Sinclair Scott (1.3.3.3.1)

George Sinclair Scott was born in Cathcart, Renfrew in 1906 and died in the early 1970s in Oshawa, Ontario. He came to Canada with his mother and brother Alexander (Jack), having sailed “intermediate” class from Glasgow on 11 March 1911 aboard the S.S. *Parisian*, arriving at Halifax on

20 March. He began his career working for his father at Carter-Halls-Aldinger construction company. He seems to have initially been a painter and then a plumber. He subsequently became the Western Canadian distributor for Wurlitzer, a manufacturer of automatic record-playing machines. He first married Pat (?; 1.3.3.1.1a), surname unknown, from whom he was probably divorced. He then married Mary Ena Whitmore (1910-1968; 1.3.3.3.1b), initially a streetcar conductor in Winnipeg who had artistic talent and subsequently made items for a gift shop that she and her husband ran in Oshawa. Following Mary's death, he may have had a common-law union with another woman.

Caroline Bowie Scott (1.3.3.3.2)

Caroline Bowie Scott was born in Alloa in 1908 and died there in 1909, aged 10 months, of intussusception, an abdominal condition.

Alexander John (Jack) Scott (1.3.3.3.3)

Alexander John (Jack) Scott (see photograph in Section 5) was born in Alloa in 1909 and came to Canada with his mother and brother George, having sailed "intermediate" class from Glasgow on 11 March 1911 aboard the S.S. *Parisian*, arriving at Halifax on 20 March. He did not complete high school and is listed in the Winnipeg *Directory* between 1927 and 1930 as a carpenter working at Carter-Halls-Aldinger construction company and living in the family homes at 94 Gertie Street and 1633 Main Street.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, 5 August 1931, he, together with John Conlon (alias Young) and Stanley Scales, robbed the Royal Bank of Canada at Mountain Avenue and McGregor Street of \$1,000 (about \$17,300 in 2019 values). Scott was the driver of the get-away car and remained outside the bank; Conlon and Scales, who, unlike Scott, were both armed with revolvers, went inside. As they fled from the bank, the manager fired five shots at them, wounding Conlon in the left leg. Conlon and Scales were arrested early the next morning at the Empress Hotel in Winnipeg Beach (about 48 miles north of Winnipeg); Scott was arrested on Thursday evening at a farmhouse near Lockport (about 17 miles north of Winnipeg) in the company of a young woman.

Following their arrest, the men were charged with robbing not only the Royal Bank but also several other establishments between 21 and 31 July 1931, including the Green Brier Inn, which was on the other side of Rupertsland Avenue opposite the Scott family home. On 18 August 1931, they were found guilty and sentenced to Stony Mountain Penitentiary (see photograph in Section 5): Conlon received 10 years and 5 lashes; Scales 9 years and 5 lashes; and Scott 8 years and 5 lashes. Scott was charged in the name of John H. Scott rather than Alexander Scott – to distance himself from his father after whom he was named – and he was subsequently known as Jack Scott.

Following his release from Stony Mountain Penitentiary, he was employed on construction work connected with the Central Patricia gold mine in northern Ontario. He then worked, among other jobs, as a superintendent at Commonwealth Construction in Winnipeg during the 1950s; at Bethlehem Copper in White Horse, Yukon in the 1960s; and at the same company in Australia in the 1970s.

He was married to Ina Laird (?; 1.3.3.3.3a), probably in the 1940s, with whom he had a son **James** (Jimmy; 1.3.3.3.3.1), who lived in Victoria, British Columbia. In 1955 he married Mary *Audrey* O'Gorman (c. 1925-; 1.3.3.3.3b), presumably having been divorced from his first wife; he seems to

have been divorced from his second wife as well, and then either married again or entered a common-law union.

Jack Scott's marital history is perhaps accounted for by his good looks and charm – women found him irresistible – and by his heavy drinking. His criminal behaviour might be explained, but not excused, by the Great Depression: he was laid off because of lack of work and was not able to find another job. Although he was certainly not a model husband or citizen, he was not a disreputable or unsavoury character. He was charismatic, a talented construction manager, excellent company, and a good friend. My parents, who were socially and morally conservative, liked him greatly and even acted as witnesses at his second marriage; the only other two guests at the wedding were my cousin and adopted brother Brian Bamford (1939-; 1.3.3.4.1.2) and me. I was particularly grateful to Jack because just as his father gave my father his first job, Jack gave me my first job: as a labourer at Commonwealth Construction during the summer holidays at age 14 (I had to claim to be 16) working on the expansion of the Canada Cement Company plant on McGillivray Boulevard in Winnipeg.

Elizabeth (Beth) Mary Scott (1.3.3.3.4)

Elizabeth Scott was born in Winnipeg in 1911 and died in Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan c. 1962 aged c. 51. She had her own Indian handicraft shop, "Cree Crafts", in Hudson Bay, and was a champion of Indian arts, culture, and rights. Around 1927 she married Hugh Maxwell (?; 1.3.3.3.4a), who in the 1960s was the manager of the government liquor store in Hudson Bay. They had three children: **Murray Scott Maxwell** (c. 1933-; 1.3.3.3.4.1), **Linda Maxwell** (c. 1942-; 1.3.3.3.4.2), and **Claire Maxwell** (?-; 1.3.3.3.4.3). Elizabeth and her husband seem to have lived in Flin Flon, Manitoba – a copper and zinc mining town straddling the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border about 475 miles northwest of Winnipeg – for some time because they are both buried there and two of their children were born there.

Janet Bain Scott (1.3.3.3.5)

Janet Bain Scott was born in Winnipeg in 1913 and died in Burnaby, British Columbia in 1997 aged 84. Her early schooling in Ashern and Oak Point was patchy. In Ashern there was a one-room school but no teacher until a neighbour's son with a Grade X education was granted a teaching certificate; hence she learned to read at home. At Oak Point, she and her sister Beth took turns sleeping at the teacherage as the teacher was nervous of being left on his own at night.

When the family returned to Winnipeg in 1922-23, she took her elementary education at Prince Margaret and Prince Edward Schools, Grades VII-VIII at Queen Elizabeth School, and Grades IX-XI at Daniel McIntyre Collegiate, where she graduated in 1929. Following a year out of school, she enrolled in Wesley College (later United College and now the University of Winnipeg), where she took her Grade XII.

She then enrolled in a teacher training course at the Winnipeg Normal School located on William Avenue and Gertie Street, and graduated first in her class in 1931. After being a "pupil teacher" at Lord Selkirk School in Elmwood, she was a substitute teacher in various schools for a few years. In 1937 she obtained a permanent post at Centennial School, and then in 1942 at Victory School, where she stayed until her marriage in 1947. Following her marriage, she moved to British Columbia, where she was a substitute teacher in various schools in Vancouver and Burnaby between 1964 and 1973. She was also active in the Girl Guides and in St Paul's United Church, Burnaby for thirty-four years.

Her husband, Raymond (Ray) Joseph Wright (1910-?; 1.3.3.3.5a), emigrated from Tissington, Derbyshire to Winnipeg with his parents and siblings in April 1914, settling in the suburb of West Kildonan where a brother of his father had already established a home. After leaving school, he held several short-term jobs, including three months wrapping and shipping beef for the Swift Canadian Company. In 1927 he joined the Great West Saddlery Company, where over several years he worked in virtually all its departments.

He was a member of the St John Ambulance Brigade for many years and, during World War II, he served for thirty months in the 3rd Canadian Casualty Clearing Station Medical Corps in England, France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany. He went overseas on *Queen Elizabeth I* and returned on the same ship, reaching Winnipeg on New Year's Eve, 1945.

After leaving the army, he returned to the Great West Saddlery Company but, following his marriage in 1947, he and his wife moved to Vancouver, where he worked as a salesman for twenty-five years for Wosks Ltd, a furniture and appliances business. He retired in March 1973 following two heart attacks and by-pass surgery.

Janet and Ray had two children: Alexandra (1948;1.3.3.3.5.1), who died at birth; and Janet, who was adopted.

Janet (Jan) May Wright (1952-; 1.3.3.3.5.2) was born in Vancouver on 16 February 1952 and adopted by Janet and Ray on 5 May 1952. She attended Cascade Heights Elementary School, Moscrop Junior Secondary School, and Central High School, all of which are in Burnaby. She left school in Grade XI and went to work as a nurse's aide at Carleton Hospital in Burnaby. When she lived with her second husband in Armstrong, British Columbia, she managed their farm raising small livestock (e.g., chickens, ducks, rabbits, and pigs) and growing a variety of melons that she sold at fairs in the area. She took a variety of courses – including finishing her high school diploma, business, computer programming, and industrial first aid – and worked at a myriad of jobs, including reupholstering furniture, packing household goods, waitressing and cooking, secretary of the Port Melon Paper Company, and managing a department in a grocery and clothing store in Gibsons, British Columbia.

In 1971 she married Carmine Vertone (1948-; 1.3.3.3.5.2a), who was born in Italy. He took a degree in gas engineering at the British Columbia Institute of Technology in Burnaby and then worked for the Inland Gas Company, initially in Whitecourt, Alberta and then in Prince George, British Columbia. She did not divorce him until 1978, but in 1975 she entered a common-law union with Kenneth (Ken) Charles Berkholtz (1948-; 1.3.3.3.5.2b), who was employed by the La Farge Cement Company. Jan and Ken have two children: **Misty Marie Berkholtz** (1978-; 1.3.3.3.5.2.1) and **Randy Joseph Berkholtz** (1981-; 1.3.3.3.5.2.2). This relationship ended in 1983 and in 1989 she married Albert (Al) Whitfield Collins (1927-91; 1.3.3.3.5.2c), who, after a military career of twenty-eight years in the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Airforce, held several management positions in the electronics field. He was also a cabinet maker and a licensed plumber and electrician, and worked at these trades on the Sunshine Coast, just northwest of Greater Vancouver, where they lived for several years.

Margaret (Molly) Scott (1.3.3.3.6)

Margaret (Molly) Scott was born in Winnipeg in 1915 and died in Selkirk, Manitoba in 1954 aged 39. About the age of 5, she received a brain injury from being kicked in the head by a cow, and for the rest of her life she suffered from convulsions. She attended school only briefly but was tutored at home.

She lived with her parents until they moved to British Columbia in 1953; she then became a patient at Selkirk Mental Hospital (about 22 miles north of Winnipeg), where she died.

Ellen Catharine Scott (1.3.3.3.7)

Ellen Catharine Scott was born in 1917 in Ashern, Manitoba and probably died in Victoria, British Columbia. In 1940 she married Harold (Harry) Melvin Grose (1918-; 1.3.3.3.7a). He worked in the Assayer's Office of the Central Patricia gold mine in northern Ontario in the early 1940s and then moved to Flin Flon, Manitoba, where he worked in the Assayer's Office of the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company. After suffering two heart attacks, he retired and moved to Victoria. They had two children: **Philip Randolph Grose** (1943-91; 1.3.3.3.7.1), who married and had a son, **Matthew Grose** (?; 1.3.3.3.7.1.1); and **Carol Louise Grose** (1943; 1.3.3.3.7.2), a registered nurse who worked in Ottawa and who married Brian Eardley (?; 1.3.3.3.7.2a), with whom she has a son and daughter, **Tanya Eardley** (?; 1.3.3.3.7.2.1) and **Steven Eardley** (?; 1.3.3.3.7.2.2).

James (Kenneth, Kenzie) Scott (1.3.3.3.8)

Kenneth was born in Oak Point, Manitoba in 1920 and died in Winnipeg, aged 9. He evidently fell downstairs and suffered a brain injury that left him unable to walk and subject to seizures.

Winifred Jean Scott (1.3.3.3.10)

Winifred Jean Scott (see photograph in Section 5) was born in Winnipeg in 1924 and died in Victoria, British Columbia in 2012, two days before reaching her 88th birthday. She was a piano pupil of Gwendda Owen Davies in Winnipeg; Frank Mannheimer 1944-46 in New York; and Hilda Dederich, Herbert Murrill, and Myra Hess in 1946 at the Royal Academy of Music (RAM) in London to which she had won a scholarship of the Associated Board of the Royal School of Music. She studied with Nadia Boulanger in Paris before joining the staff of the RAM in 1948 as a teacher of graduate students. She also played concertos with several British orchestras and gave many BBC recitals. She returned to Canada in 1965 with her husband – the pianist Robin Wood whom she met on the ship going over to London in 1946 – to help develop the Victoria School of Music.

Winifred taught piano from 1965 to 1971 at the Victoria School (then Conservatory) of Music, served from 1971 to 1973 as registrar of the conservatory, and in 1973 became vice-principal. She became vice-principal emerita in June 1985 and was also head of the piano faculty. In addition to performing, she gave master classes, adjudicated at festivals, and held workshops throughout British Columbia and elsewhere in Canada.

She was made an honorary citizen of the City of Victoria, and received a BC Lifetime Achievement Award and the Canadian Federation of Music Teachers' Association Hugheen Ferguson Distinguished Teachers' Award. The Victoria Conservatory of Music's Robin and Winifred Wood Recital Hall was dedicated in her and her husband's honour.

She married Robin Lawrence Wood (1924-2004; 1.3.3.3.10a; see photograph in Section 5), in 1948. He was born in Esquimalt, British Columbia and died in Victoria aged 79. He studied in Victoria with Stanley Shale and continued in 1943-46 at Victoria College and the University of British Columbia. A scholarship of the Associated Board of the Royal School of Music enabled him to study at the RAM

(1946-50) with Vivian Langrish (piano) and Herbert Murrill (composition). He made a Wigmore Hall debut in 1951 and won a Boise scholarship, which allowed him to study with Nadia Boulanger in France and Edwin Fischer in Switzerland. He then settled in England as the pianist (1954-65) of the St Cecilia Piano Trio and a teacher, 1955-65, at the RAM. In 1958 he received a Harriet Cohen Commonwealth Medal for the most outstanding Commonwealth pianist of the year.

He returned to Canada in 1965 as assistant director of the Victoria School of Music and became director the following year. When the school became the Victoria Conservatory of Music in 1968, and affiliated to the University of Victoria, he continued as principal and eventually became principal emeritus at both the Conservatory and the University of Victoria.

In England, Robin performed with, among others, the Royal Philharmonic and the London and Birmingham symphony orchestras; in Canada, he performed in a two-piano team with his wife, and with the Vancouver and Victoria symphony orchestras, and the CBC Vancouver and CBC Winnipeg orchestras. He also performed as the pianist in Trio Victoria, gave radio and TV recitals in Canada and England, produced the weekly television programme, "Music Victoria", and adjudicated and examined piano in Canada, Britain, Europe, and Asia.

He was made an honorary citizen of the City of Victoria, received a BC Lifetime Achievement Award, and was awarded an honorary LLD from the University of Victoria.

Around the same time Winifred left Winnipeg for London in 1946, I began taking piano lessons. To facilitate my lessons, Winifred's mother, my great-aunt Mary, lent me some of the piano scores that her daughter had left behind in Winnipeg. When Winifred and Robin visited Winnipeg in the early 1950s, my parents invited them to our home and, at my mother's urging, I played a few pieces – including my signature tune, "Bumble-Boogie" – for them on our Heintzman upright. They were kind enough to say that I played boogie-woogie better than they did; but they diplomatically did not comment on the classical pieces I had played.

Winifred and Robin had two children: **Benjamin Lawrence Scott Robert Wood** (1960-; 1.3.3.3.10.1) who married Joanne Alison Woodbury (1962-; 1.3.3.3.10.1a) and had a son, **Brian Murray Wood** (1994-; 1.3.3.3.10.1.1); and **Laura Wood** (1964-; 1.3.3.3.10.2), who is a talented pianist and a faculty member at the Victoria Conservatory of Music.

Lorna Ruth Scott (1.3.3.3.11)

Lorna Ruth Scott was born in Winnipeg in 1927 and died in Victoria in 1999 aged 72. After graduating from Centennial High School in Winnipeg, she took a business course and then worked for two investment firms in the city. In 1947 she moved to Flin Flon, Manitoba, where she worked in the Northern Health Unit of the Manitoba government. Following her marriage in 1947, she lived in Ratner, Saskatchewan and Winnipeg, then moved to Nipawin, Saskatchewan, where she worked first for a lawyer and then at the Nipawin Composite High School, initially as a librarian and then as a teacher, during which time she completed her Grade XII by home study.

She then attended Teachers' College in Saskatoon and at the same time taught night-school classes for the Saskatoon Board of Education. After graduating, she taught business courses in secondary schools in Saskatoon from 1961 to 1982, when an accident forced her to take early retirement. During this period, she attended the University of Saskatchewan and completed Bachelor and Master of Education degrees. In 1977 the Canadian International Development Association sent her to Jamaica to develop a business education curriculum for schools there. After she and her husband moved to

Victoria in 1986, she engaged in voluntary work with various agencies there, and was also secretary of the Victoria Chapter of the Saskatchewan Superannuated Teachers.

Her husband – Alvin (Al) Leon Norelius (1922-2001; 1.3.3.3.11a) – was born in Star City, Saskatchewan and died in Victoria. He was raised by his maternal grandmother, attended school in Ratner, and then worked on a farm in the area. In 1941 he joined the army and served as a dispatch (motorcycle) rider with the 27th Battery, 1st Anti-Tank Regiment, 1st Canadian Division in England, Sicily, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands. After he was discharged from the army in 1946, he returned to Ratner and from there went to Flin Flon to work for the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company. He subsequently went to Nipawin, where he worked for the Saskatchewan Timber Board as an assistant office manager; then to Saskatoon, where he worked for the Department of National Defence for two years; and then to the University of Saskatchewan to train and become a scientific glass blower for the Department of Chemistry. He continued in this capacity until 1984, when he had a heart attack followed by triple by-pass surgery.

Lorna and her husband had two children: Jan-Marie and Kerry.

Jan-Marie Norelius (1949-; 1.3.3.3.11.1) completed Grade XII in Saskatoon, took a business course, was subsequently employed by various firms there, and then worked as office manager for the College of Physical Education at the University of Saskatchewan. In 1971 she married Robert (Bob) Allen Sheasby (1949-; 1.2.2.2.11.1a), a sales manager. They have two children: **Jennifer (Jenni) Lynne Sheasby** (1976-; 1.3.3.3.11.1.1), and **Heather Anne Sheasby** (1978-; 1.3.3.3.11.1.2).

Kerry Dale Norelius (1953-; 1.3.3.3.11.2) married Anica Totter (1959-; 1.2.2.2.11.2a) in 1976, and they have two children: **Trina Beth Norelius** (1977-; 1.2.2.2.11.2.1) and **Trevor Scott Norelius** (1980-; 1.3.3.3.11.2.2). They divorced in 1982 and Kerry then married Ruth Anne Lukan (1960-; 1.3.3.3.11.2b), and they have one child: **Alexandra (Alex) Naomi Norelius** (1990-; 1.2.2.2.11.2.3).

Thomas Ian Bain (1.3.3.4)

Thomas (Tom) Ian Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Alloa in 1888 and died in Burnaby, British Columbia in 1969 aged 81. As a child, he was not a good student: he often played truant, received several canings, and was expelled at least once. He is listed in the 1901 Census of Population, when he would have been 13, as a “scholar”; since the school-leaving age in Scotland was then 14, he probably left school the following year. He then entered his father’s trade and was apprenticed as a stonemason. The 1911 Census of Population lists him as a “Constable, Burncrooks Water Works” in Blanefield and living in Auchineden in the District of Killearn near Stirling (see photograph in Section 5). He claimed he joined the police to get a pair of boots that would fit his large feet.

A few months after the Census, he emigrated to Canada. He sailed “intermediate” class from Glasgow on 10 June 1911 aboard the S.S. *Hesperian*, arriving at Quebec on 17 June. His occupation in Scotland was recorded on the ship’s manifest as police constable, his intended occupation in Canada as mason, his amount of cash as \$35.00 (about \$700 in 2019 values), his religion as Presbyterian, and his destination as Calgary/Winnipeg (Winnipeg was crossed out and Calgary inserted above it). He indicated on the manifest that he intended to reside permanently in Canada, but his intention, according to his daughter Peggy (1.3.3.4.2), was to go for a year or two, make some money, and then return to Scotland. Whatever his intention, having left Scotland, he never returned.

Although he seems to have been uncertain whether he would go to Calgary or Winnipeg, he decided in favour of the latter, where several of his siblings and in-laws already lived. Upon arriving in

Winnipeg, he worked as a stonemason in St. Boniface, then a separate city and now a municipality of Winnipeg. By the time his son George (1.3.3.4.1) was born in 1913, he was a guard at the federal penitentiary at Stony Mountain, about 27 miles northwest of Winnipeg. He was still working in this capacity when his daughter Peggy was born in 1915. The records of the Winnipeg Police Department indicate that he was a Constable there from 19 April to 31 August 1916. He was then an “abattoir worker” at Swift Canadian Company Ltd in 1917-18; a labourer at the Manitoba Cold Storage Company in 1918-19; and a boilermaker’s helper at Canadian National Railways in 1919-20.

In 1920 the Canadian Pacific Railway advertised for *journeymen* boilermakers and Tom Bain applied. On being asked for his “papers”, he claimed, according to his son George (1.3.3.4.1), to be unable to produce them because he had left them in the “old country”. He was nevertheless hired. Hence after being a boilermaker’s helper for only a year or so, and having never served an apprenticeship as a boilermaker, he became one and worked in that capacity for the CPR at Weston Shops (see photographs in Section 5) for 23 years.

While he worked at the CPR, Tom Bain was an active trade unionist and labour politician. He held various positions in the International Boilermakers’ and Helpers’ Union, including chairman of its Weston Shops Committee, president of Local 126 in Winnipeg, and general chairman of the Union’s Western Canadian Region. From his base in the boilermakers’ union, he was elected as a delegate to the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council and to its Executive Committee, and he became involved in labour politics. In November 1942 he stood for the Labour Election Committee/Labour Progressive Party in Ward 2 (Central and West Winnipeg) as an aldermanic candidate for election to Winnipeg City Council. He was one of five candidates for three seats and, in a transferable ballot, came fourth. An article in the *Winnipeg Free Press* during the election campaign pointed out that he “has always been anti-fascist”, its way of saying that he was a communist.

Tom did not like the cold winters in Winnipeg and for many years spoke of leaving the CPR and moving to Vancouver “to enjoy life”. In 1943 he did so. He went ahead of his wife and family and, when settled, sent for them; eventually, all his children except George followed him to Vancouver. He worked as a boilermaker at the Burrard shipyards in North Vancouver and there, as in Winnipeg, he became involved in the labour movement, being an active member of the Marine Workers and Boilermakers Industrial Union and a supporter of the Communist Party. In 1948, prompted by a broken leg he had sustained at work and probably also by the onset of Parkinson’s disease from which he died twenty years later, he retired at age 60, claiming that he had worked long enough “to support the system and now the system can support me”.

He died in 1969. An obituary in the *Pacific Tribune* by its editor, his Scots friend Tom McEwen, stated that Tom Bain was “a long-time member of the Communist Party and a strong supporter of the *Pacific Tribune* and the progressive Marxist press generally”. But his widow, in sending a copy of the obituary and a note to her stepson George, wrote that “I wish they hadn’t mentioned the Communist Party as he didn’t belong to that for years, but supported them.”

Tom Bain married twice. His first marriage was in 1912 to Margaret (Meg) Smith Smart (1880-1915; 1.3.3.4a; see photographs in Section 5), a cook who worked for various well-off families in Scotland. She met Tom in Scotland and came to Canada to marry him, sailing “intermediate” class from Glasgow on 17 June 1912 aboard the S.S. *Pretorian*, arriving at Quebec on 27 June. Her occupation in Scotland and her intended occupation in Canada were recorded on the ship’s manifest as “domestic servant”, her religion as Church of Scotland, and her destination as Winnipeg. She married Tom on 2 July 1912, a few days after arriving in Winnipeg. She gave birth to her first child George (1.3.3.4.1) on 16 June 1913 and her second child, Margaret (Peggy; 1.3.3.4.2), on 6 January 1915, dying about two weeks

later of “child-bed fever”, a post-natal infection resulting from the midwife’s failure to keep the surroundings sufficiently hygienic. She was buried – under her maiden name of Smart, as is the custom in Scotland – in the graveyard of Christ Church, an Anglican church just outside the wall of Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

His second marriage was to Lillian Cumming (1897-1988; 1.3.3.4b; see photographs in Section 5) in 1918. She was born on a farm near Belmont, Manitoba, about 125 miles southwest of Winnipeg, but she and her family moved to Winnipeg probably around 1910. She was the second youngest of nine children, three boys and six girls. After finishing school, she took a course in Pitman shorthand and typing and then worked as a clerk and stenographer for several firms in Winnipeg. And after she married and became a full-time homemaker, she typed her husband’s union correspondence and documents (on a manual Royal typewriter). She met Tom Bain at a dance in Winnipeg and married him when she was about three months pregnant with their son, Thomas *Ian* (1.3.3.4.3). He was the first of nine children that she gave birth to in thirteen years and, in addition to raising them, she brought up her two stepchildren, George and Peggy, when they returned in 1923 from Scotland, where they had been sent in 1917 after the death of their mother (see below). She died in Burnaby, a city immediately to the east of Vancouver, in 1988 aged 90.

Lillian was a remarkable woman. Her stepdaughter Peggy wrote that

Not enough can be said of my stepmother, Lillian . . . Although quite young, with four children already, she found herself with two more, George and Margaret, when we returned from Scotland. During the depths of the Great Depression in the ‘30s, with six children, who gradually increased in number to a total of eleven, she struggled to dress and feed them, living in a house without electricity and running water, for many years and did a heroic job. My mum and I were quite close, as a lot of the work fell to me, being the oldest girl. George and Mum were also close, because while I was indoors looking after the children, etc., Mum would often be working with George in the barn milking the cow.

And Lillian’s daughter Ellen (1.3.3.4.6) wrote that

She was a mother to us all – fair in all her dealings with family disputes. After the children were grown up she had time to enjoy a bingo game and a bet on the horse races. She also enjoyed a few trips to [the gambling casinos of] Reno [Nevada] with her family.

Tom Bain and his family lived at many different addresses after he arrived in Manitoba. When he was a guard at Stony Mountain, he and his family lived in accommodation provided by the penitentiary. After his first wife died and he had left the penitentiary, he lived at 621 and then 1926 William Avenue, near to where his second wife’s family lived at 443 William Avenue, and then at 300 Kensington Street in the St James area of the city. Around 1920 he bought some land on Vernon Road in the Sturgeon Creek area of St James and lived in a shack that existed there. In 1921 he and his father-in-law built a house on the land, which eventually became known as 686 Vernon Road (see photographs in Section 5) – near to where Winnipeg International Airport is now located – and subsequently a barn, a chicken coop and a pigeon house. The land, on which they grew vegetables for their own use, ultimately comprised about 1.5 acres. The house had a pitched roof and the loft underneath was divided into two rooms; the seven boys slept in these. Downstairs comprised two bedrooms – the parents slept in one and the four girls slept in the other – and a living room. To begin with, they cooked and ate in the living room, but eventually Tom added an extension that ran the full length of the house and contained a kitchen, a pantry, and a bathroom. The house was not insulated; you could see the nails in the roof of the loft as you lay in bed. Nor did the house have central heating: the two rooms upstairs were

heated by the chimney that ran up through the centre of the house, the downstairs by a stove in the living room. The house did not have running water; they used a pump – which was located on the next street, Whytefold Road – and had a chemical toilet. And for several years the house had no electricity; they used coal oil lamps for light. A picture of the house in 1929-30 (see photographs in Section 5) reveals how basic it was; it also shows eight of the children and a long pole tied to a tree stump holding up the aerial for the radio.

When Ellen (1.3.3.4.6) died, she left a record, which she had typed in capitals from a hand-written note, of her recollections of life at 686 Vernon Road.

RECOLLECTIONS OF 686 VERNON ROAD

It was built by my Dad and Grampa Cumming (Mom's Dad). It never had a coat of paint – it was so weathered it looked silver grey. The ground floor consisted of a large kitchen with a pantry off and a bathroom next door. The pantry had a trap door in the floor to the dugout below, where potatoes, vegetables and fruit were stored for the winter. The pantry was open shelves. The bathtub was aluminum or tin and the stool had to be emptied when needed. Dad fixed a big tank in the kitchen corner by the bathroom and installed pipes (water) to the Canada Pride cook stove [a wood-burning stove] and connected it up to the watertank. This was filled from the rain barrel outside the corner by the pantry. Mother had to heat the irons on top of the stove before any pressing was done. A churn sat in the opposite corner by the pantry door and Mom saved the cream when the cow, Daisy, was milked by George and made butter. The buttermilk left we got as a treat. Dad made benches with two against the wall. Dad had a chair, also Mum, and I believe Margaret did also, but Eddy and I sat on the hutch [storage chest] that once belonged to Grandma Cumming. It had an enamel table base. Four pails of water sat in the corner beside it. Allan's chore was to fill them at the pump everyday. He was nervous in the dark and when he forgot or was late he would promise the kids a ride on the two-wheeled cart to and from the pump. The pails of water hung from the shafts. This was used for drinking and cooking. The front room off the kitchen had a Toronto couch [an inexpensive couch that could be opened out into a double bed] along the wall. Margaret and I slept on it. The door to Mum and Dad's bedroom was off the side – next to the doorway a round pot-bellied stove stood with a pot of water on top. The stove pipes went up through the roof and through the boys first bedroom and out the roof. Next to the stove was the doorway into a small bedroom and the stairs went up from it. The boys slept 3 in a bed; two at the top and one at the bottom. George, Billy, and Russ in the 2nd bedroom; Ian, Allan and Eddy in the 1st, and Ron in the crib. Later, Ron slept with Marg[aret] & me and Flo in the crib. When Lill came along she slept in the carriage. On the far wall of the front room was a big picture of Pinky [?] and another of a young blonde curly haired boy sitting blowing bubbles. We used to say it was Billy on account of the blonde curly hair. They were left on the wall when we moved to Weston. Dad had a Sparton radio console [see advertisement in Section 5] and we used to wait for him to turn it on to listen to Amos and Andy [a radio sitcom set in Harlem, Manhattan's historic black community] and Lulu Belle and Skyland Scotty [a country music act] on Saturday nights. Mom listened to Ma Perkins [a radio soap opera]. We kids weren't allowed to touch it. The library table was in front of the window and Mum had her plants on it. Her mother's old treadle sewing machine was beside the heater. Marg[aret] got it when we moved to B.C. There were coal oil lamps on the walls and a standing one on the kitchen table before we got electricity. Dad had to pay \$50 a pole plus wiring to have it connected to Whytefold power poles.

Ellen's recollection of her time at Vernon Road gives a good idea of how hard life was for the Bain family in Winnipeg in the 1920s and 1930s. So do some of the events that occurred there during this period. When the youngest child Lillian (1.3.3.4.11) was an infant, a cracked teapot that her parents could not find the money to replace shattered and badly scalded her; the resulting medical bills were so large in relation to the family's income that her father had to pay them off little by little over many months from each week's pay. Lack of income also caused arguments between Tom and his wife when he expected her to feed political and trade union friends whom he had invited to "stop by", because such hospitality meant less money to spend on food and clothing for the children. Perhaps most revealing of the family's dire financial position is that in the early 1930s the school authorities became so concerned about some of the children's welfare that they came to the house to offer financial assistance – assistance that embarrassed the parents and was refused.

In 1933 the family sold 686 Vernon Road for about \$500 (about \$9,600 in 2019 values) and moved to a rented house, 1539 Alexander Avenue, and in 1939-40 to another rented house, 1562 Alexander Avenue; in 1942-43 they bought and moved to 300 Milton Street (see photograph in Section 5). Unlike 686 Vernon Road, all these houses were in the Weston area of Winnipeg close to the CPR's Weston Shops, where Tom Bain and, by 1931, his son George worked. After Tom and most of his family moved to British Columbia, they lived at 1642 Woodland Drive, Vancouver from 1943 to 1949, at 1517 Parker Street, Vancouver from 1949 to 1964, and at 4044 Pandora Street, North Burnaby from July 1964 until Tom died in 1969.

In addition to his trade union and political activities, Tom Bain had several other interests outside his work. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and he belonged to the Sons of Scotland, a fraternal benefit society that attempts to preserve the Scottish culture that has been an important part of the Canadian Mosaic. He never lost his Scottish accent despite living in Canada almost the whole of his adult life; he attended a Robbie Burns celebration most years; and in later life liked to sing songs from the "old country" in harmony with his brother William (Bill) (1.3.3.2) when he came to visit (see above, p. 14).

His greatest passion was pigeons. In both Winnipeg and Vancouver, he kept pigeons and raced them all over North America. A bronze medal/watch fob that he and his son George won from the Winnipeg Racing Pigeon Club in 1929 has survived (see photograph in Section 5). And although he could be ruthless to the pigeons if they did not win races – snapping their necks to ensure, in the best Darwinian tradition, the survival of the fittest – he was also very protective of them. Numerous stories support this claim. To cite only one, in which I was involved, I was talking to him in the summer of 1959 in the kitchen of his home on Parker Street in Vancouver when he noticed a neighbour's cat on the roof of his pigeon loft in the back yard. Without rising from his chair, he pushed open the outer screen door with his foot, picked up a nearby BB gun (an air gun that fires metallic ball projectiles), pushed it through the opening and fired it, hitting the cat, which howled loudly and scampered quickly off the roof of the loft.

Tom Bain was a big man. In his prime, he was 6 2½", 205 pounds, had a huge chest, enormous wrists and hands with a powerful grip, and large feet (size 13). He was also a larger-than-life character about whom stories abound (see pp. 177-78 in the Database). The most famous, which was always told, retold, and embellished at family gatherings, concerned the family's horse. Around 1926 Tom's brother George (1.3.3.7), who was then unemployed, had come to Winnipeg looking for work, and was staying at Tom's home on Vernon Road while he did so. One day, after Tom had gone to work, George went to the barn to find the horse was down in its stall in great pain, probably with colic. He tried without success to get the horse on its feet and eventually concluded that the only way to stop

the horse from suffering was to shoot it. To get a clean shot, he cut a hole in the side of the barn over the horse's head. Tom arrived home to find his horse dead and his barn in need of repair. Moreover, the dead horse had been left in its stall and had swelled to such an extent that a neighbour's horse had to be used to drag the body out of the barn and then a large hole dug to bury it. Tom had an explosive temper that was as big as the rest of him. Hence his mood on this and similar occasions can be easily imagined.

Tom also had a powerful voice that tended to frighten some of his grandchildren. He was nevertheless kind to the "bairns", as he called them, often giving them treats and money – money that his wife could probably have better used to run their household. Indeed, I remember when he visited my dad and his family in Winnipeg in 1946, he gave me several dollars and stressed that I should not mention his generosity to grandma. My cousins, Dorothy Chunn and Lorna Tyler (1.3.3.4.2.1 and 1.3.3.4.2.2), have similar recollections of their childhood in Vancouver, with the addition that, when their grandfather was not present, their mother Peggy gave the money back to Grandma Lillian.

He was less good to his own children, especially the boys, often strapping them with his leather belt when he believed they had misbehaved. Corporal punishment for children was not uncommon in those days, but his children were much closer to their mother than to their father, again not uncommon, even today. What was less common, even then, was his insensitivity and failure to consider other people's feelings and views. When my father took my mother to his home on Alexander Avenue in 1936-37 to meet his family for the first time, Tom Bain did not bother to "dress-up", remaining shirtless with his police braces holding up his rough trousers and his winter long underwear showing underneath them. My mother never forgave him for slighting her and embarrassing his son in this way. She refused to allow me to be named Thomas, as the Scottish naming pattern suggested, and whenever she chastised me for some misdemeanour, she would often add as a final criticism, "you are just like your grandfather Bain".

It was perhaps inevitable that a strongly willed, young, conservative, Irish woman from a lower middle-class family would fail to get on with a similarly willed, older, Scottish, working-class, communist man. But his insensitivity and failure to consider other people's feelings and views extended beyond my mother. While his wife Lillian was away visiting friends in 1935-36, he sold the property on Vernon Road without consulting her; when she returned, she was surprised to find that she and her family had moved to Alexander Avenue. Similarly, when he decided to move to British Columbia in 1943, he gave short shrift to the views of some other members of the family – for example, Ellen (1.3.3.4.6) – who wanted to remain in Winnipeg. And when Ellen and her sister Lillian (1.3.3.4.11) got married, he refused – for reasons we do not know – to attend their weddings, which greatly hurt them and their fiancés.

Tom was a rebel throughout his life, as is demonstrated by his behaviour at school in Scotland and his trade union and political activities in Canada. Yet he became a policeman and a prison guard; perhaps economic necessity demanded that he did. He married his first wife in a church and his second wife in the home of a Methodist minister; perhaps they insisted on a religious ceremony. He also gave an incorrect, earlier date of marriage on the birth certificates of his sons Ian, Allan, and Edwin to disguise that his second wife was pregnant when they married; perhaps he did so to protect her sensibilities. But since he was also a member of the Masonic Order and the Sons of Scotland, these events more likely reveal that despite his rebellious nature, Tom also had several conservative elements to his character. His ownership of the collected works of two American writers who each won the Nobel Prize in Literature, Sinclair Lewis and John Steinbeck, suggest that he also appreciated great literature.

Tom Bain was, to say the least, a complex man. He was not a “street angel, home devil”, helping the working class outside his home while abusing his family inside it: he disciplined his sons with his belt, as did many fathers at the time, but not his daughters; he did not drink excessively or waste money gambling; and he did not beat his wife, who greatly missed him after he died. But he was self-centred, often putting his own interests before those of others and being insensitive to their needs and feelings. He is a difficult person to sum up in a few words. But perhaps the following story helps to do so. In 1960, just before I was commissioned as a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, I was serving on a minesweeper off the West Coast of Canada. One day the senior petty officer in charge of the engine room approached me to say that he was also from Winnipeg, had worked at the CPR before he had joined the navy, and asked if I was related to Tom Bain. In the political climate of the time, I was not eager to advertise to naval personnel my communist connections, but I told him that Tom was my grandfather. He smiled and said “Tom was a good man. He always stood up to the CPR and fought for the men.” That is a fitting epitaph for him and one that he would have appreciated.

Tom Bain and Margaret Smart had two children: George and Peggy. Tom and Lillian Cumming had a further nine: Ian, Allan, Edwin, Ellen, William, Russell, Ronald, Florence, and Lillian.

George Alexander Bain (1.3.3.4.1)

George Alexander Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Stony Mountain, Manitoba in 1913 and died in Winnipeg in 2006 aged 93. Following the death of his mother in 1915, his aunt and uncle, Meg and William Bain (1.3.3.2a and 1.3.3.2), looked after him (and his sister Peggy) at their home in Winnipeg. Then in 1917, to help Tom Bain honour a promise he had made to his dying wife, and despite the war and the dangers it presented to shipping, Meg took the children to Alloa to live with their paternal grandparents, George and Caroline (née Bowie) Bain (1.3.3 and 1.3.3a). Six years later, their grandmother brought them back to Canada; they sailed for ten days from Liverpool aboard the S.S. *Metagama*, arriving in St. John, New Brunswick on 8 January 1923. They went on to Winnipeg to join their father, stepmother, and their children at 686 Vernon Road (see above, p. 25). In 1935-36 the family moved to 1539 Alexander Avenue and George lived there until shortly before his marriage in 1937.

In Scotland George attended a school that was across the road from the Earl of Mar’s estate. After returning from Scotland, he continued his education at three schools in the St James area of Winnipeg: Strathmillan School, Bannatyne Public School, and St James Collegiate Institute, which was then part of Linwood School. George and Peggy were both good students. But their parents were hard pressed financially and found burdensome the costs of keeping their two oldest children at school: in addition to the help that Peggy could give in raising her numerous siblings and that George’s employment could contribute to the family’s income, were school fees and the cost of books, which were relatively high since they could not be handed down as both children were in the same grade. Their teacher in Grade VIII had to talk their parents into letting them go on to Grade IX; indeed, she went so far as to pay for their schoolbooks. Her achievement was short-lived, however, because George was taken out of school just after he completed his Grade IX examinations and Peggy just before she did so.

George’s first job after leaving school aged 15 was as a waterboy during the summer of 1928 for Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, a building firm, working on the construction of the Power Building; he obtained this job through his uncle, Alex Scott (1.3.3.3a), who was a foreman on the project. He then worked for about eight months at McKendry Dairy in Winnipeg and subsequently for about six

months on a farm owned by the HERN family at Deerhorn, Manitoba, about 83 miles northwest of Winnipeg.

In April 1931, he followed his father into the Canadian Pacific Railway. He began as an apprentice carman at Weston Shops in Winnipeg and, because of short time working (only ten days employment a month) during the Great Depression, his apprenticeship lasted until July 1939. Apart from a few months in Fort William, Ontario, he spent his entire railway career at Weston Shops, eventually becoming a lead hand and ultimately a foreman. He took early retirement in 1973 to look after his wife who was in poor health and spent much of the next fifteen years looking after her.

When he completed his apprenticeship in 1939, he was laid-off because of shortage of work. During the next two years, he worked only intermittently for the CPR and in October 1941 it released him for the war effort. He then worked in Winnipeg as a carpenter for Carter-Halls-Aldinger building hangars for MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd, where he was seen as “an efficient, capable carpenter” who “can be relied upon and is of sober character and trustworthy”; as a carpenter for Fraser-Brace Company building a cordite plant; as a carpenter and leading hand building and repairing planes for MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd, where he was seen not only as a “journeyman woodworker” but also as “a very competent metal worker” who was “very reliable and trustworthy” and who “we can highly recommend . . . to anyone desiring his services”.

In May 1944 he joined the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve at HMCS Chippawa and served as a shipwright in Winnipeg, Toronto, Halifax, and Sydney; he attained the rank of Petty Officer First Class. He was demobilised in January 1946 and his discharge papers state:

Bain is an older man, mature and confident. Speaks clearly and expresses himself ably. Education level reached is Grade 9. “M” score indicates average learning ability. Assessments on this man indicate that he has a thorough knowledge of his work, consistent in his attitude and application – generally termed as a good type of man. . . . Plans on applying his re-establishment credits towards the mortgage on his home.

In his younger days he was a keen cyclist; he and his brother-in-law Sayers Bamford raced in each other’s slip streams between Winnipeg and Winnipeg Beach (about fifty miles). He was also an enthusiastic hockey player – he played goal at a time when goalies did not wear masks and he was hit by a puck that left him with a scar above his left eye – and he boxed in the navy until a match in which he broke his opponent’s wrist. In later life, he became an elder of John Black Memorial United Church as well as a Sunday School teacher and head of the Boys’ Brigade there. Following the death of his wife, he became a volunteer worker with the Age & Opportunity Center and an enthusiastic swimmer at the YM-YWCA.

Politically, he was a social democrat, supporting the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and its successor, the New Democratic Party, and, at work, he was a committed trade unionist, serving as President of Jubilee Lodge No. 6 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of Canada. Although a man of strong opinions, he was thoughtful and tolerant of opposing views. He was a natural leader to whom others turned for advice and help.

In 1993 he suffered a stroke that left him partially paralysed but, with the help of friends and professional carers, he began to enjoy life again. At his personal care home and nearby restaurants, he became a well-known figure in his motorised wheelchair, learned how to use a computer, and flew from Winnipeg to Baltimore to attend the wedding of his granddaughter.

In October 1937 he married Margaret Ioleen Bamford (Madge, 1904-88; 1.3.3.4.1a; see photographs in Section 5). He met her through her brother Sayers who worked with George as a carman at the CPR. Shortly before his marriage to Madge, he joined her (as well as her father and her brother Sayers) at Suite 4, Central Park Apartments, 389 Cumberland Avenue, Winnipeg. In 1942 they bought and moved to 362 Melbourne Avenue in the suburb of East Kildonan. And in the spring of 1944, they moved to 181 Leighton Avenue, East Kildonan, where they remained for the rest of their lives.

George and Madge had one son, George. They also formally adopted Madge's nephew, Brian Bamford, and informally adopted "Grampa Simpson".

George Sayers Bain (1939-; 1.3.3.4.1.1; see photographs in Acknowledgements and Section 5) graduated from the University of Manitoba with a BA (Hons) in economics and political science and an MA in economics, and then proceeded to Oxford to do a doctorate in industrial relations. Following a studentship and a research fellowship at Nuffield College, Oxford, he held professorships at the University of Manchester Institute of Science & Technology and the University of Warwick, where he was also director of the Social Science Research Council's Industrial Relations Research Unit and chair of the School of Industrial and Business Studies. He was then Principal of London Business School and subsequently the President and Vice Chancellor of Queen's University Belfast. He has been a mediator and arbitrator in numerous industrial disputes and has engaged extensively in public service, particularly by chairing several government commissions and inquiries, including the Low Pay Commission, which introduced the National Minimum Wage into the UK in 1999. He has received a number of prizes and honours, including twelve honorary doctorates, and a knighthood from the Queen in 2001.

In 1962 he married Carol Lynne Ogden White (1939-2000; 1.3.3.4.1.1a), who also graduated from the University of Manitoba and then became a social worker and college lecturer. They had two children – Katherine and David – and were divorced in 1987. The following year he married Frances Gwynneth Vickers (1945-; 1.3.3.4.1.1b; see photograph in Section 5), who graduated from the University of Sussex and became a university administrator. Following her husband's move to London Business School and Queen's University Belfast, she undertook a significant unpaid support role to him in the successful development of both institutions. She also devoted a considerable amount of time in Northern Ireland to public service as chair of Extra Care, a domiciliary-care charity; a member and chair of the Independent Monitoring Board at the Young Offenders Centre and Prison; and a governor and director of Lagan College, the first integrated (Catholic and Protestant) school in Northern Ireland.

Katherine Anne Bain (1967-; 1.3.3.4.1.1.1) graduated from the University of Manchester with a BA in modern languages and political science. She then worked in Mexico as an educator and community worker on a series of projects targeted at street children and subsequently undertook a series of consulting assignments with Save the Children, UNICEF, the European Union, and the Mexican government. In 1995 she took an MSc in social policy and planning in developing countries at the London School of Economics. She then joined the World Bank, where she was primarily concerned with its policies and programmes in Latin America and Africa. She retired early from the Bank in 2016. She then became active in a pressure group resisting the values and policies of President Donald Trump, founding Maryland WISE (Women Indivisible Strong Effective) and turning her attention to local rather than international activism. In 2000 she married Steven *Keith* Mouldsdale (1967-; 1.3.3.4.1.1.1a), who, after taking degrees in finance and economics, business administration, and law became a partner in the Baltimore-headquartered law firm Whiteford, Taylor & Preston, where he specialises in data privacy, data security, and other emerging areas of technology law. They have two children:

Megan Carol Mouldsdales (2002-; 1.3.3.4.1.1.1.1) and **Ella Sofia Mouldsdales** (2004-; 1.3.3.4.1.1.1.2).

David Thomas Bain (1969-; 1.3.3.4.1.1.2; see photograph in Section 5) graduated from the University of Oxford in 1991 with a BA Honours in politics, philosophy and economics. From 1991 to 1995, he undertook a master's and preliminary doctoral work in philosophy at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, returning in 1995 to Oxford to complete his DPhil (1999), which investigated pain and bodily perception. He was then a lecturer in philosophy at the Universities of Bristol (2000-03) and Nottingham (2003-04). Since 2004, he has been at the University of Glasgow, where he is now (2019) a Reader in Philosophy. In 2011 he married Rose Margaret Drew (1980-; 1.3.3.4.1.1.2a), who graduated from the University of Bristol with a BA in philosophy and theology, from the University of Birmingham with an MA in interreligious relations, and the University of Glasgow with a PhD in Buddhist-Christian "dual belonging". She is now the director of Interfaith Glasgow, a charity that promotes friendship-building, dialogue, and cooperation between people from different religious and belief backgrounds. They have two children: **Alice Carol Bain** (2013-; 1.3.3.4.1.1.2.1; see photograph in Section 5) and **Beatrix Constance Bain** (2016-; 1.3.3.4.1.1.2.2; see photograph in Section 5).

Brian Sayers Bamford (1939-; 1.3.3.4.1.2; see photographs in Section 5) is the son of Madge Bain's (1.3.3.4.1a) brother, Sayers Bamford (1912-82), and Ada Lillian Devlin (1914-89), who were married in 1938. Following his parents' divorce in May 1941, in which his mother obtained custody of Brian, he lived on various occasions with his mother, her sister Marion and her husband Alex Blackburn, and my parents, who in November 1950 legally adopted him. He graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Diploma in Art in 1961. He has worked mainly in Toronto as a freelance artist-sculptor. He has completed commissions for organisations such as the Royal Ontario Museum and the National Museum in Ottawa and has undertaken numerous projects in advertising and film. In 1983 he married Frances Page Downing (1943-; 1.3.3.4.1.2a), a dancer with the Canadian National Ballet; they divorced in 1992. In 2006 he entered into a partnership with Heather Mary Rigby (1946-; 1.3.3.4.1.2b), who has a master's degree in visual art from York University in Toronto and has worked as an artist in the film and television industries and other sectors.

Robert Murray Simpson (c. 1867-1958; see photograph in Section 5) was referred to in an obituary written by my parents as the "beloved grandfather of Mrs George Bain" which, since he was not her genealogical grandfather, indicates that she and my father nevertheless regarded him as a member of the family. She got to know Murray when they were both living on Martin Avenue in Elmwood in the period 1933-37. When his second wife was dying in 1936, she asked Madge to promise that she would look after him. My mother was a woman who took her promises seriously, and she looked after Murray for the next twenty years.

Following the death of his wife, he joined my mother and father as a boarder at Suite 4, Central Park Apartments, 389 Cumberland Avenue, Winnipeg and remained there until 1942, when they moved to 362 Melbourne Avenue, East Kildonan, where he followed them as a boarder. In 1944 they moved to 181 Leighton Avenue which, with only two bedrooms, was initially seen as too small to accommodate Murray. Hence although he frequently came to dinner with us, he spent the next few years in rented accommodation in Elmwood.

In the early 1950s, as Murray was getting older and his savings were running down, he came to live at 181 Leighton Avenue. One of the two bedrooms, which were on the first floor, was occupied by Brian and me and the other by my parents, so they converted the dining room on the ground floor into a bedroom for Murray. But, as he aged and had greater need for the only bathroom in the house, which

was next to my parent's bedroom, he occupied it and my parents moved downstairs to the dining room.

Towards the end of his life, Murray fell and broke his hip and had to be hospitalised. After being discharged from hospital, he initially went into a nursing home, but it was badly run, and he was very unhappy there. The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Winnipeg was then converting the old Children's Hospital at the corner of Redwood Avenue and Main Street into the Holy Family Home, a residence for the elderly run by the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate. My mother went to see the Sister Superior, Sister Melitta. They were two forceful, caring women and, despite one being a Ukrainian Catholic and the other an Irish Protestant, they formed a strong friendship. And Murray, although a Protestant himself, was one of the first people admitted to the Holy Family Home, and he remained there for the rest of his days.

While Murray was living with us on Leighton Avenue and still mobile, he would go most afternoons to the Elmwood Community Club to play cards, particularly cribbage, with other pensioners who were members there. Although he was the oldest member, he always complained about the "old folks" who could not do the mental arithmetic to keep up with the play. He remained sharp and alert to the end of his life. He was also a proud and independent man. He did not initially take up the federal pension at the age of 65 because he regarded it as a form of charity, but he was able to maintain himself during most of his retirement. Towards the end, however, his savings were exhausted, he had only the state pension to live on, and my parents had to help him financially.

Margaret (Peggy) Elizabeth Caroline Bain (1.3.3.4.2)

Peggy Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Stony Mountain, Manitoba in 1915 and died in Vancouver, British Columbia in 2002 aged 87. Following the death of her mother in 1915, her aunt and uncle, Meg and William Bain (1.3.3.2a and 1.3.3.3), looked after her (and her brother George) at their home in Winnipeg. Then in 1917, to help Tom Bain honour a promise he had made to his dying wife, Meg took the children to Alloa to live with their paternal grandparents, George and Caroline (née Bowie) Bain (1.3.3 and 1.3.3a). Six years later, their grandmother brought them back to Canada; they sailed for ten days from Liverpool aboard the S.S. *Metagama*, arriving in St. John, New Brunswick on 8 January 1923. They went on to Winnipeg to join their father, stepmother, and their children at 686 Vernon Road (see above, pp. 25-27).

In Scotland Peggy attended a school that was across the road from the Earl of Mar's estate. After returning from Scotland, she continued her education at three schools in the St James area of Winnipeg: Strathmillan School, Bannatyne Public School, and St James Collegiate Institute, which was then part of Linwood School. Peggy and George were both good students. But their parents were hard pressed financially and found burdensome the costs of keeping their two oldest children at school: in addition to the help that Peggy could give in raising her numerous siblings, and that George's employment could contribute to the family's income, were school fees and the cost of books, which were relatively high since they could not be handed down as both children were in the same grade. Their teacher in Grade VIII had to talk their parents into letting them go on to Grade IX; indeed, she went so far as to pay for their schoolbooks. Her achievement was short-lived, however, because George was taken out of school just after he completed his Grade IX examinations and Peggy just before she did so. She wrote that "I cried bitterly when this happened, as I really liked school – then my mum bribed me by promising to teach me to bake, and my dad promised me that I could go back later and even promised to buy a piano – what a laugh!"

After leaving school in 1928, when she was thirteen, she stayed home to help her mother raise the family. In 1935, aged twenty, she was finally freed of her family responsibilities when her father obtained a pass on the CPR to enable her to visit her Uncle George and Aunt Tina (1.3.3.7 and 1.3.3.7a) in London, Ontario. Since she needed a new winter coat, she got a job as a domestic in the home of a United Church minister there. When the job ended, the minister wrote a reference stating that Peggy “is a young woman of sterling qualities, willing and efficient in her work, capable, trustworthy and of good moral character, and can be depended upon in every way.”

After returning to Winnipeg, she went on Single Girls’ Relief, which paid about \$8 (about \$150 in 2019 values) per month for rent and a similar amount for food. During this period, her life-long commitment to political action began to develop, encouraged by her own experiences of hardship and the example of her father’s trade-union and political activities. At the request of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party, which she had joined in 1935, she went to The Pas, Manitoba as a youth organiser in January 1937. The Pas is about 400 miles northwest of Winnipeg – a small town of about 3,500 people in the 1930s, a large proportion of them being Aboriginals (First Nations and Métis) – and it would have presented a significant challenge to a young, single, white woman. To support herself she worked for \$18 (about \$315 in 2019 values) a month plus her board in a general store owned by a Party member and roomed with another Party member for \$1 (about \$17.50 in 2019 values) a week. Among other things, she edited and wrote a column and articles for the *Observer*, the Party’s fortnightly, mimeographed paper in The Pas. During the latter half of the 1930s, she was also a member of the Canadian Labour Defence League, which assisted strikers who were being arrested and, in some cases, deported to their native countries.¹⁵

She returned from The Pas to Winnipeg in 1939, and in 1940 she started to work for the T. Eaton Company in Winnipeg for 25 cents an hour. She remained there until she got married in 1941 because Eaton’s, like most companies at that time, did not employ married women. Shortly after her marriage, she became secretary of the Winnipeg Branch of the National Council for Democratic Rights,¹⁶ which was mainly concerned with seeking the release of communists and other progressives who had been jailed or interned under the War Measures Act. She stood as a candidate for the Labour Progressive Party – which had replaced the Communist Party after it was banned at the outbreak of World War II – for election to the Winnipeg Public School Board in 1942, 1945 and 1946, and in 1947 she was elected to the Board for Ward 2 (Central and West Winnipeg), but was defeated in the 1949 municipal elections. She made history by being the first communist candidate to be elected to any civic office outside Ward 3, the traditional “socialist” North End of Winnipeg.¹⁷

¹⁵ J, Petryshyn, “Class Conflict and Civil Liberties: The Origins and Activities of the Canadian Labour Defence League, 1925-1940”, *Labour/Le Travailleur*, X (Autumn, 1982), pp. 39-63.

¹⁶ Joan Sangster, *Dreams of Equality: Women on the Canadian Left, 1920-1950* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1989).

¹⁷ The North End of Winnipeg is a large urban area located to the north and northwest of downtown Winnipeg. It was usually defined in the first half of the 20th Century as the area north of the Canadian Pacific Railway mainline tracks to Burrows Avenue and west of the Red River to McPhillips Street. The CPR mainline and its Winnipeg yards, which are one of the biggest railway yards in the world, act as a physical barrier between the North End and the rest of Winnipeg to the south, which resulted in the North End becoming and remaining a distinct and unique part of Winnipeg. It was a largely working-class residential area containing large numbers of immigrants from central and eastern Europe, particularly Jews, Slavs, Scandinavians, and Germans. Although some British workers lived in the North End, they tended to have their own neighbourhoods, particularly around St John’s College and the Cathedral and Weston areas. The North End was Ward Three in the Old City of Winnipeg

In 1947 she also became president of the North Winnipeg branch of the Manitoba Housewives' Association, a communist-sponsored consumers body, and in March of that year she led the Western Housewives' Price Council to Ottawa to oppose the government's cancellation of food subsidies; it obtained a meeting with, among others, the Hon. D.C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, and presented him with a brief advancing its case.¹⁸ As a result of Peggy's activity in left-wing politics, a reporter for the *Winnipeg Free Press* dubbed her "Winnipeg's La Passionaria", the passion flower, a reference to Dolores Ibarruri, the Spanish Communist whose oratory in the 1930s inspired the Republicans to fight against Franco in the Civil War.

In 1956 she and her family moved from Winnipeg to Vancouver. There she worked for several years in the offices of the Communist Party of British Columbia and the People's Co-op Bookstore. For eleven years, she was office manager for the prominent firm of labour and criminal lawyers led by Harry Rankin and worked actively for his election to Vancouver City Council in the 1960s (see p. 215 in the Database). She was also a member of the Executive Committee of Local 15 of the Office and Professional Employees International Union and a long-time member of the BC Peace Council. She stood as a candidate of the Committee of Progressive Electors¹⁹ for election to the Vancouver School Board in 1968 and on several other occasions, and to the Vancouver City Council in 1973.

Peggy believed that capitalism makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and she wanted to see it replaced by a communist system in which Marx's principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs" would prevail. She remained committed to this basic philosophy throughout her life. She was committed not merely in principle but also in practice by joining the Communist Party, forming pressure groups, engaging in civic politics, and supporting a variety of progressive causes to advance the interests of the working class as she saw them. In short, she became a prominent, left-wing, political activist and, impressively, at a time when a woman's role in society was generally confined to the home.

A memorial service was held to celebrate Peggy's life on 9 March 2002 at the Russian People's Home, 600 Campbell Avenue, Vancouver. The programme provided a brief but fitting summary of her life:

Peggy was a multifaceted and talented woman, intelligent, well-read, active in political and community affairs, an unwavering advocate of peace and social justice. She was a devoted life partner, parent, grandparent, sibling, and a loyal, generous friend. Above all else, Peggy loved to learn, reading and travelling extensively. She was a gifted singer and public speaker. In eighty-seven years, Peggy touched many, in small ways and in large. We will miss her steady presence in our lives.

Peggy married William *Allan* Chunn (1914-2001; 1.3.3.4.2a; see photographs in Section 5) in March 1941. In December 1941 he enlisted as a Private in the Royal Canadian Engineers. His service included about eighteen months in Europe. While there, his gall bladder became infected and he was invalided back to England where it was removed; he was then sent back to Canada and was demobilised with

and historically elected Communist Party aldermen (Jacob Penner and Joseph Zuken) and MLAs (James Litterick and Bill Kardash). See John Paskievich and Stephen Osborne, *The North End* (Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 2007); and Russ Gourluck, *The Mosaic Village: An Illustrated History of Winnipeg's North End* (Winnipeg, Great Plains Publications, 2010).

¹⁸ Brian Thorn, "'Women Are Truly Wonderful in Their Ingenuity', Radical Housewives and Consumer Protest During the Cold War Era", *Left History*, XVIII (Spring/Summer, 2014), pp. 9-37, especially p. 13.

¹⁹ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coalition_of_Progressive_Electors.

the rank of Lance Corporal in January 1945. In Winnipeg he worked as a driver of a horse-pulled milk wagon for the People's Co-op,²⁰ as a driver and a helper for the Winnipeg Electric Company, for Rainer Construction, and as a porter and garage man for Canadian National Railways. In British Columbia he worked as an electrician for Canadian National Railways, the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the Vancouver Main Post Office, and Shaughnessy Hospital.

Peggy and Allan had three children: Dorothy, Lorna, and Russell.

Dorothy Ellen Gladys Chunn (1943-; 1.3.3.4.2.1; see photograph in Section 5) graduated with a BA in English and history from the University of British Columbia in 1964 and completed a year of teacher education. She then taught secondary school until she moved to Ontario in 1968 and began working in the Library of the Centre of Criminology at the University of Toronto. Between 1970 and 1982, she completed part-time an MA in sociology and criminology at the University of Toronto and in 1986 received her PhD there in the same field. She then was a sessional lecturer at both the University of British Columbia and Simon Fraser University before obtaining a permanent position at the latter and eventually retiring there as a professor of criminology in 2010. In 1982 she formed a partnership with Robert (Bob) John Menzies (1951-; 1.3.3.4.2.1a), who also became a professor of criminology at Simon Fraser University and retired in 2015.

Lorna Alyne Chunn (1946-; 1.3.3.4.2.2; see photographs in Section 5) graduated from the University of British Columbia with a BA in anthropology and sociology and then worked with emotionally disturbed children in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. She subsequently worked as an information officer in Regina for the Saskatchewan government during 1972-74 and as a librarian for the Institute of Northern Studies at the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon during 1975-76. She then began studying computer science at the University of Regina and in 1980 started work as a systems analyst with the Saskatchewan Computer Utility Corporation in Regina. In 1984 she was hired by Databank Systems in Wellington, New Zealand to do similar work there. The family emigrated to New Zealand before returning to Canada in 1987 where Lorna joined Co-operative Data Services Ltd as a consultant and project manager. In 1991 she took a leave of absence to work with the Regina Public Library on a workplace literacy initiative. In 1992-93 she attended the University of Regina to complete part-time a BEd degree that she had begun a few years earlier. She entered semi-retirement as manager of systems training for Crown Life Insurance in Regina in 2000. She subsequently worked for United Way Regina on a project offering organisational development services to inner-city community associations. From 2002 to 2006, she worked on contract as a consultant with boards of not-for-profit community organisations. She retired in 2006.

In 1969 she married Ronald Lamb (1946-; 1.3.3.4.2.2a); they divorced in 1971. In the same year she married David Murray Alexander Tyler (1947-; 1.3.3.4.2.2b), who, after graduating from the University of Regina with a BA in sociology in 1968, also worked with emotionally disturbed children in Moose Jaw. In 1971 he became an underwriter with Co-operators Insurance Services in Regina. In 1974 he moved to Saskatoon where he managed the Youth Programme of the Co-op College of Canada. In 1976 he returned to Regina to work once again for Co-operators Insurance Services. In 1984 he took a leave of absence to go with his family to Wellington, New Zealand, where he took an MBA at Victoria University. In 1987 he returned to Co-operators Data Services to manage the implementation of a new organisational structure, the stakeholder co-operative model. He subsequently became Vice President, first in corporate services and then in marketing, and in 1993 he began working for them

²⁰ Jim Mochoruk and Nancy Kardash, *The People's Co-op: The Life & Times of A North End Institution* (Winnipeg: Fernwood Publishing, 2000).

part-time as a special projects manager and also studied for accreditation as a chartered financial planner. He then became a partner with his brother, Rod Tyler, and Chet Brothers in a financial consulting company. He and Chet Brothers then formed their own financial planning company where he worked until retirement in 2007.

Lorna and Dave have two children: Keely and Darcy.

Keely Margaret Tyler (1974-; 1.3.3.4.2.2.1) graduated from Campbell Collegiate, Regina in 1992 and then worked for a year at PLS Sign & Graphics in Regina. She completed a two-year diploma in stagecraft at Douglas College, New Westminster, BC in 1995, returning to work at PLS until 1999. She then worked part-time in the restaurant industry while studying for a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree at the University of Regina, graduating in 2002. She is currently (2019) working as a business analyst and project manager with IQMetrics in Regina. In 2004 she entered a partnership with Paul Konasavage (1974-; 1.3.3.4.2.2.1a), who works for the Saskatchewan Public Service Commission; they separated in 2016. They have one child: **Xander David Konasavage** (2007-; 1.3.3.4.2.2.1.1).

Darcy MacDonald Tyler (1977-; 1.3.3.4.2.2.2) graduated in 1999 with a diploma in adventure tourism from Vermilion College, Alberta. He then spent six months in Switzerland and England, working with Village Camps, an organisation offering summer camping experience to young people. Returning to Canada in November 1999, he worked in Banff for three years, then apprenticed as a chef, and worked in that capacity at the Chateau Lake Louise in Alberta and at an oil sands construction site in northern Alberta. In 2009 he began an electrical apprenticeship in Calgary, which he completed in 2014. In 2017 he moved back to Saskatchewan and is now living in Regina and working as an electrician for Alliance Energy.

Thomas George Russell Chunn (1951-; 1.3.3.4.2.3) worked as a young man in various lumber camps in British Columbia. He then returned to Vancouver, where he completed his secondary education and qualified as a plumber and gas fitter and worked in the construction industry. In 1974 he married Marilyn Ann Bishop (1952-2005; 1.3.3.4.2.3a), who worked as a gardener for the Vancouver Parks Board. They had one child, **Rebecca Elaine Chunn** (1975-; 1.3.3.4.2.3.1). Following the death of Marilyn, Russell married Maggie Harper (1955-; 1.3.3.4.2.3b).

Rebecca Elaine Chunn (1975-; 1.3.3.4.2.3.1) attended the Emily Carr School of Art in Vancouver and worked for the Vancouver Parks Board. In 2016 she married John Michael (Nathan) Slattery (1970-; 1.3.3.4.2.3.1a) and they have two children, **Fianna Makailah Slattery** (2016-; 1.3.3.4.2.3.1.1) and **Aran Anthony Slattery** (2019; 1.3.3.4.2.3.1.2).

Thomas Ian Bain (1.3.3.4.3)

Ian Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Winnipeg in 1918 and died in Burnaby, British Columbia in 1997 aged 78. After completing Grade VIII at Strathmillan School, he worked as a teamster for Boyles Brothers, as a diamond driller's helper in the Uchi gold mine in northwestern Ontario, and as a labourer and machinist's helper at the Canadian Pacific Railway at Weston Shops.

In 1942 he enlisted as a Private in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps and later transferred to the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. He was stationed at Barriefield, Ontario between 1942 and 1945, and then served for ten months in the UK and northwest Europe. He was discharged in Vancouver as a Private in 1946. His discharge papers state that he had "a reticent manner, and very vague plans for the future" but "after some discussion, he stated that he was going to 'try the

shipyards – possibly as a labourer’.” Following his discharge, he worked in a furniture warehouse for about six months and then for Ledingham Construction Company for about two years. He subsequently worked for Burrard Shipyards for thirty-five years, first as a plater and then as an erector.

He married Nellie Annette Bobbie (1917-67; 1.3.3.4.3a; see photograph in Section 5) in 1950. She was a dressmaker and worked in this capacity for the Eaton Company in Winnipeg and, later in Vancouver during World War II, for Tiddley Tailor, which made military clothing. After the war, she reverted to making wedding dresses. She and Ian had no children.

Allan Bain (1.3.3.4.4)

Allan Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in 1919 in Winnipeg and died in New Westminster (but resided in Sardis), British Columbia in 1978 aged 59. He enrolled in Strathmillan School in 1925 and later attended Bannatyne and Cecil Rhodes Schools, leaving after completing Grade VII. He worked for the Central Patricia gold mine in northern Ontario and for the Ontario Hydro. During World War II, he served in the Royal Canadian Air Force and was stationed at Brandon and Portage La Prairie, Manitoba as well as at Gander, Newfoundland. After the war, he was employed as a “powder monkey” on road and tunnel construction in the interior of British Columbia. In the early 1960s, he worked on the Highbury Tunnel in Vancouver, where he had to decompress before surfacing to avoid “the bends”.

Allan married or entered common-law relationships four times, twice to the same woman. In 1945 he married Vivian Neville (?; 1.3.3.4.4a; see photograph in Section 5). They had two children: Allan and Valerie.

Allan Thomas Bain (1946-; 1.3.3.4.4.1) married Violet (surname unknown; 1.3.3.4.4.1a) and they have two children: **Rene Bain** (?; 1.3.3.4.4.1.1) and **Darin Bain** (?; 1.3.3.4.4.1.2).

Valerie Bain (?; 1.3.3.4.4.2) married a Mr Murphy (?; 1.3.3.4.4.2a) and they have two children: **Barrie Murphy** (?; 1.3.3.4.4.2.1) and **Brett Murphy** (?; 1.3.3.4.4.2.2).

Following his divorce from Vivian, Allan married Edna Lydia Colebank (1929-2016; 1.3.3.4.4b) in 1959, and they had two children: David and Sandra.

David Allan Bain (1951-; 1.3.3.4.4.3) worked, among other occupations, on oil rigs in Alberta and married Pamela Smith (1948-; 1.3.3.4.4.3a), a legal secretary, in 1979. They have two children: **Lee Ann Bain** (1966-; 1.3.3.4.4.3.1), a child from Pamela Bain’s first marriage, whom David formally adopted in 1980, and **Michael David Allan Bain** (1979-; 1.3.3.4.4.3.2). Lee Ann married Bruce Caldwell (1961-2007; 1.3.3.4.4.3.1a) in 1995 and they had two children: **Jennifer Ann Caldwell** (1998-; 1.3.3.4.4.3.1.1) and **Valerie Irene Caldwell** (2000-; 1.3.3.4.4.3.1.2). Following Bruce’s death, Lee Ann married Lee Charles Colbeck (1961-; 1.3.3.4.4.3.1b) in 2008. Michael married Michelle Anne Emmerson (1983-; 1.3.3.4.4.3.2a) in 2014.

Florence Sandra Bain (1953-; 1.3.3.4.4.4) entered a common-law union in 1979 with Marcel Bruneau (?; 1.3.3.4.4.4a) and they had two children: **Jamie Bruneau** (1980-; 1.3.3.4.4.4.1) and **Shayne Bruneau** (1983-87; 1.3.3.4.4.4.2). She lived for some time in an enclosed Jehovah’s Witness community in the Abbotsford area. She and Marcel separated in 1983 and Sandra subsequently married Larry Gustafson (?; 1.3.3.4.4.4b) in 1990, and Randy Sweder (?; 1.3.3.4.4.4c) in c. 2004.

Allan and Edna divorced in 1971 but in May 1978, a few months before his death in November 1978, they married again.

Allan also had a common-law relationship with Christine (Chris) Wilson (1.3.3.4.4c), and they had a son **Robert (Robbie) Bain** (1968-; 1.3.3.4.4.5).

Edwin (Eddie) Bain (1.3.3.4.5)

Eddie Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Winnipeg in 1921 and died in Vancouver in 2014 aged 93. He enrolled in Strathmillan School in 1927 and later attended Bannatyne and Cecil Rhodes Schools in Winnipeg. In 1939 he worked on a government job-creation programme as a labourer constructing roads at Duck Mountain, Manitoba for 22 cents an hour less room and board. He then joined his brother Ian to work at the Uchi gold mine, and later his brother Allan to work at the Central Patricia gold mine.

He joined the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve in April 1942 as an Ordinary Seaman. He served as an ASDIC (sonar) operator on a destroyer training ship – HMCS *St Francis* – and three corvettes: HMCS *Chambly*, HMCS *Chicoutimi*, and HMCS *Rimouski* (see photograph of *Rimouski* in Section 5). He boxed to a high standard in the navy as he did while at school. He was discharged as an Able Seaman in Vancouver in September 1945. After the war, he worked for fifteen years as a supervisor for Moore Dry Kiln, a timber-drying company. In 1967 he began working for the British Columbia Liquor Control Board and continued there until his retirement in 1986.

In 1948 Eddie married Evelyn *June* Hollingdale (1924-2018; 1.3.3.4.5a; see photographs in Section 5). She was born in Rouleau, Saskatchewan but moved to Vancouver in 1942, when she joined the Canadian Woman's Army Corps as a Private. She served in Vancouver, Victoria, and Vermilion and was discharged in December 1945 as a Lance Corporal. Following the war, she became a clerical worker, first at the Unemployment Insurance Commission and then for twenty-six years at Rollins Machinery Ltd in Vancouver, retiring in 1986. Eddie and June had no children. June's niece, Iris Grogan, who was their main carer for the last years of their lives, said they were "like parents" to her for many years.

Ellen May (Sister) Bain (1.3.3.4.6)

Ellen May Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in 1922 in Winnipeg and died in Burnaby, British Columbia in 2006 aged 84. She attended Strathmillan, Bannatyne, and Cecil Rhodes Schools for Grades I-X and Daniel McIntyre Collegiate for Grade XI. She then worked at the T. Eaton Company Ltd as a clerk and subsequently at MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd making ailerons (an aileron is a flap hinged to the trailing edge of an aircraft wing to provide lateral control). In August 1943 she moved to Vancouver with her parents and worked in the Blueprint Department of Canadian Pacific Airlines on Lulu Island, which is in the estuary of the Fraser River south of Vancouver. After World War II, she worked in the office of a chemical company, Shanahan's Ltd, then in the payroll department of West Coast Shipbuilders Ltd, and subsequently at Western Steel and Iron Works. She left the labour force in 1947 to get married and have a daughter, returning in 1950 to work in the payroll office of Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine Canada Ltd, then as a bookkeeper in the Dominion Rubber Company, and subsequently as a bookkeeper for Western Canadian Raw Fur Auction and Sales Ltd. Following her second marriage in 1960, she moved to Santa Clara, California and worked in the offices of ABC Glass and Aluminium, then the Imperial Glass Company, and then the Transwestern Vending Company.

In 1947 Ellen married Hugh (Hughie) O’Handley (1922-57; 1.3.3.4.6a; see photograph in Section 5), who was born and grew up in Estevan, Saskatchewan. He joined the South Saskatchewan Regiment in 1940 and served in Canada and the United Kingdom during World War II, reaching the rank of Corporal before he was gassed and received a medical discharge. Following his discharge, he worked as a shipper for Pacific Produce Ltd, the manager of a grocery store, a driver for Johnson Storage & Moving Company, and a foreman for Interprovincial Co-operatives Ltd. He died aged only 35 of a heart attack. His brother-in-law, Ian Bain (1.3.3.4.3), described him “as a happy-go-lucky serious person”. In 1960 Ellen married Arthur (Art) Conrad Piepenbrink (1922-99; 1.3.3.4.6b; see photograph in Section 5), a member of the Board of Directors of the Rosicrucian Order, an esoteric spiritual and cultural movement; they divorced in 1978.

Lillian Margaret O’Handley (1948-; 1.3.3.4.6.1) is the only child of Ellen Bain and Hugh O’Handley. She worked for the Rosicrucian Order part-time while attending Santa Clara High School and West Valley Junior College, then full-time between 1967 and 1976, when she left the labour force. She returned in 1985 as a typist with Russell Reinhart, a real estate agency, and then worked as an office manager at Barrie D. Coate and Associates, a horticultural consultant, and as a representative with S. J. Distributing Services, a shipping and receiving company in San Jose. She later worked for Site for Sore Eyes in San Jose. In 1969 she married Norman Ernest Deininger (1947-; 1.3.3.4.6.1a), a school bus driver; they were divorced in 1972. In 1975 she married Mark Wayne Wood (1947-; 1.3.3.4.6.1b), who after many years being employed as a carpet and linoleum installer, started his own business covering this activity as well as painting and general handyman work. They have two children: Therese and Brian.

Therese Jennifer Wood (1969-; 1.3.3.4.6.1b.1) is from Mark’s previous marriage. After graduating from Los Gatos High School, she worked at David Bruce Winery, and in a chiropractic office. In 1989 she married Robert (Bob) Siler (1966-; 1.3.3.4.6.1b.1a), a wood worker who makes cabinets and restores furniture. They have one son, **Nolan Paul Siler** (1997-; 1.3.3.4.6.1b.1.1).

Brian Eugene Wood (1978-; 1.3.3.4.6.1.1) married Jamie Hanf (?; 1.3.3.4.6.1.1a) in 2006. They divorced in 2007. He works for Vivid Painting Co. as a house painter.

William (Billy) Duncan Bain (1.3.3.4.7)

William (Billy) Duncan Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Winnipeg in 1923 and died in Vancouver in 1960 aged 36. After attending Bannatyne and Cecil Rhodes School, where he completed Grade X, he apprenticed as a blacksmith at the Canadian Pacific Railway. He moved to Vancouver in 1946 and worked for Western Bridge & Iron Works and, subsequently, Opsal Steel Ltd. He was unemployed for about two years in 1958-60. He entered a common-law union with Nelly Florence Martin (1920-60; 1.3.3.4.7a), and they had two children: **Willa Irene Bain** (1956-60; 1.3.3.4.7.1) and **Susan June Bain** (1958-60; 1.3.3.4.7.2). The whole family died when a cigarette started a fire that destroyed the inside of their apartment at 648 Victoria Drive, Vancouver.

Russell (Russ) Bain (1.3.3.4.8)

Russell Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Winnipeg in 1925 and died in Burnaby, British Columbia in 2006 aged 81. After attending Bannatyne and Cecil Rhodes Schools in Winnipeg, he worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway as a labourer and helper between 1942 and 1947, and then

became a truck driver with the Winnipeg Parks Board. He went to Vancouver in 1956 and worked as a teamster, initially for Johnson Storage & Moving Company, then for MacIntosh Cartage, and finally for the Crawford Group Storage Company, retiring in 1990.

Ronald (Ron) Bain (1.3.3.4.9)

Ronald (Ron) Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Winnipeg in 1927 and died in Courtenay, British Columbia in 1990 aged 63. After leaving school in 1944, he worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway in Vancouver and then for Bissenger & Sons processing animal hides. He subsequently became a logger on Vancouver Island but stopped after he was injured at work in 1947. He then returned to Vancouver and studied for his high-school diploma. He settled in the Comox Valley on Vancouver Island in 1950, and then worked as a bookkeeper for Shell Oil for several years, then at the RCAF base in Comox, and subsequently as a car salesman.

In 1952 he married Rita Viola (Vi) Lundgren (1930-2004; 1.3.3.4.9a; see photograph in Section 5), a cashier at Safeway prior to her marriage and a nursing aide following it, and they had four children: Mark, Katharyn, Nancy, and Yvonne. They divorced in 1978 and in the same year he married Edna June Margaret Smith (1928-2016; 1.3.3.4.9b; see photograph in Section 5).

Mark Irving Bain (1953-2018; 1.3.3.4.9.1), a bachelor, attended G.P. Vanier School in Courtenay, became a logger until his leg was injured in a work accident and subsequently became an automechanic.

Katharyn (Kate) Louise Bain (1955-; 1.3.3.4.9.2) graduated from G.P. Vanier School in Courtenay in 1973 and has been employed for 27 years as a postal clerk for Shoppers Drug Mart in New Westminster and various locations throughout BC. She was for many years a volunteer in the Boy Scouts of Canada. In 1977 she married Gary Walker Hooper (1950-; 1.3.3.4.9.2a), a jeweller's representative, and they have three children: Ryan, Nathan, and Adam.

Ryan Edward Hooper (1978-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.1) is a sommelier and videographer. In 1995 he entered a common-law union with Marleen Nicole Diertens (1975-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.1a), a baker, which produced one child, **Sera Hazel Hooper** (1996-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.1.1). Ryan and Marleen later separated, and he married Elena Sarasom (1984-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.1b), a video producer, in 2018.

Nathan George Hooper (1981-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.2) is a carpenter and artist, who married Marlene (M'Lene) LaGoa (1983-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.2a), a civil servant, in 2017.

Adam Michael Hooper (1984-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.3), a product manager for Sidewinder Van Conversion and Mobility, married Kimberley Joyce Edney (1982-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.3a), a hairdresser, in 2012. Adam and Kimberley have three children: **Malia Jayce Hooper** (2013-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.3.1), **Zoey Rayne Hooper** (2015-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.3.2) and **Joah Grayce Emmanuelle Hooper** (2019-; 1.3.3.4.9.2.3.3).

Kate and Gary were divorced in 1987 and in 1989 she married Ralph Steven Bolan (1951-; 1.3.3.4.9.2b), a member of the Squamish Indian Band, who brought three children into the union from a previous marriage: Daryl William Bolan (1977-; 1.3.3.4.9.2b.1); Steven Lee Bolan (1979-; 1.3.3.4.9.2b.2); and Andrea Dawn Bolan (1981-; 1.3.3.4.9.2b.3). Kate and Ralph divorced in 2002, and in 2013 she married Harry Stewart Smith (?; 1.3.3.4.9.2c) who has a son, Zachary Jon Smith (1998; 1.3.3.4.9.2c.1) from an earlier marriage.

Nancy Lynn Bain (1957-; 1.3.3.4.9.3) worked as a freelance bookkeeper, nanny and assistant for a client suffering from Alzheimer's disease, and married Norman Donald Hallworth (1949-?; 1.3.3.4.9.3a), a mechanic and welder, in 1979. They divorced in 1981, and in 1983 she married James (Jim) Henry Langeman (1950-; 1.3.3.4.9.3b), a logger. She has one son: Tyler.

Ron Tyler Bain (1975-; 1.3.3.4.9.3.1) is a croupier. He has two sons, **Tyson James Bain** (2006-; 1.3.3.4.9.3.1.1) and **Torin Ron Bain** (2008-; 1.3.3.4.9.3.1.2) from a common-law relationship with Elvie Jane Basit (1975-; 1.3.3.4.9.3.1a), a nursing graduate; and a daughter, **Tessa May Bain** (2015-; 1.3.3.4.9.3.1.3) from a common-law relationship with Ariel Chen Hsin-Yi (1978-; 1.3.3.4.9.3.1b), a graduate of National Cheng Kung University, College of Medicine in Taiwan.

Yvonne Marie Bain (1960-; 1.3.3.4.9.4) has had a variety of jobs, including working with seniors, in hotel reception, as a golf club house employee, and in retail for Rexall Drugs. She had a common-law union with Clifford (Cliff) Richards (1954-; 1.3.3.4.9.4a), an oil field operator, for twelve years before they were married in 1991. Yvonne and Clifford divorced in 2012. Since 1999 she has lived with William (Bill) Rupert Clough (1961-; 1.3.3.4.9.4b), an oil drill operator. Yvonne and Clifford have two children: **Sean Curtis Richards** (1981-; 1.3.3.4.9.4.1) and **Carly Rhea Richards** (1984-; 1.3.3.4.9.4.2). In 2011 Carly, a career and employment consultant for the Government of Alberta, married Joel Lynden Cherland (1977-; 1.3.3.4.9.4.2a) and they have two children: **Seth Grayer Cherland** (2010-; 1.3.3.4.9.4.2.1) and **Opel Marie Cherland** (2012-; 1.3.3.4.9.4.2.2). Carly and Joel separated in 2013.

Florence (Flo, Flossie) Irene Bain (1.3.3.4.10)

Florence Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Winnipeg in 1928 and died in Port Coquitlam, British Columbia in 1998 aged 70. She started her schooling at Cecil Rhodes School in Winnipeg and completed Grade X at Grandview High School of Commerce in Vancouver in 1945. In the same year she began work in the civil service as a stenographer at RCAF No. 2 Equipment Depot until it was disbanded in 1947. Over the following years, she was a stenographer at several institutions, including the Social Service Department of the City of Vancouver, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Vancouver City Hall, and in 1962 the Vancouver Parks Board, where she remained until her retirement in 1992.

In 1951 she married Stanley Moore (1927-96; 1.3.3.4.10a; see photograph in Section 5), who joined the Royal Canadian Navy in 1942 when he was 16 and served overseas. In 1952 he became a lineman with the BC Telephone Company, remaining there until 1982 when he took early retirement. He and Florence were divorced in 1991. They had two children: Kathleen and Ralph.

Kathleen (Kathy) Ellen Moore (1957-; 1.3.3.4.10.1) completed Grade XII at Windermere High School in Vancouver in 1975. She then worked in a leather shop and subsequently for the Toronto Dominion Bank before taking a legal stenography course at the Vancouver Vocational Institute. She subsequently worked for several law firms in Vancouver and enrolled in an evening programme at Capilano College, graduating in 1989 as a legal assistant. In 1993 she completed a programme in conflict resolution at the Justice Institute of British Columbia. From 1993 until 2002 she was employed as a legal information counsellor with Westminster Community Legal Services Society and worked in Administrative Law as a poverty law advocate. She was employed with Court Services in British Columbia as a Combo Court Clerk for both Provincial and Supreme Courts from 2002 to 2008 and for various law firms from 2010 until 2015. She has volunteered for many non-profit organisations throughout the years and took a fundraising course at Simon Fraser University. In 2015 she moved to Slave Lake, Alberta where she worked briefly as a deli clerk and for Alberta

Health Services as an administrative assistant. In 2018 she attended MacEwan University in Alberta to become a certified medical office chaperone while continuing to work for Alberta Health Services.

In 1979 she entered a common-law union with Lawrence (Larry) Kahut (1957-; 1.3.3.4.10.1a); they separated in 1992. They have two children: Ryan and Danielle.

Ryan Cody Kahut (1991-; 1.3.3.4.10.1.1) graduated with Honours from Northern Lakes College in August 2015 as an oilfield operator before starting employment at Vanderwell Contractors Ltd as a debarker operator stripping harvested trees of their bark. In 2013 he entered a common-law union with Ashton Goertzson (1993-; 1.3.3.4.10.1.1a), a scale house attendant for CLC Logging Ltd.

Danielle Nicole Kahut (1992-; 1.3.3.4.10.1.2) was born with Sturge-Weber Syndrome, and in 1993 Kathy became the Director of the Sturge-Weber Foundation (Canada) Inc. She lobbied the Minister of Health in British Columbia to provide the Children's Hospital with funding to treat children with port-wine stains under general anaesthesia with the tunable dye laser, and Danielle became the first child in British Columbia to receive this treatment. She graduated from Grade XII on a modified programme and obtained a BC Certificate of Graduation (Dogwood Certificate). In 2018 she attended Northern Lakes College where she achieved 100% on a food safe course.

Ralph Gregory Moore (1959-; 1.3.3.4.10.2) completed Grade XII at Windermere High School in Vancouver in 1978, took a course in heavy-duty mechanics, and worked for three years at the Wire Ropes Company in Vancouver as a strander-machine operator. He battled drug addiction and spent many years in prison for a variety of crimes, including armed robbery. While in prison, he studied courses offered by Simon Fraser University in English, political science, and geography. He also took programmes in anger management and life skills and began to turn his life in a positive direction. Since 2010 he has been employed by Unique Building Restorations as a building maintenance technician.

In 1985 Ralph Moore married Cindy Debbie Belinsky (1960-; 1.3.3.4.10.2a) and they have one child, **Gregory Mitchell Moore** (1990-; 1.3.3.4.10.2.1). Ralph and Cindy separated in 1998.

Lillian (Lil) Mary Bain (1.3.3.4.11)

Lillian Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in 1931 in Winnipeg and died in 2007 in Burnaby, British Columbia aged 75. After attending Cecil Rhodes and Templeton Schools in Winnipeg and Woodland Grandview School in Vancouver, she started work in 1947 at Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. She lived with her husband and children in Santa Cruz, California for five years, where she worked in the office of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union. Between 1966 and 1996, she was a legal secretary at Rankin & Company in Vancouver – a legal firm run by Harry Rankin, a criminal and labour lawyer, a long-time city councillor, and a socialist icon – and for most of this period was a shop steward there.

In 1955 she married Pierre (Pete) Cyril Van de Putte (1931-2005; 1.3.3.4.11a; see photographs in Section 5). He was initially a marine engineer and worked for Island Tug and Barge in Victoria where he served on the *Sudbury*. His later involvement in the Vancouver Seaman's Union led to his being offered a job as secretary/organiser for the fledgling Hotel Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union in Santa Cruz, California between 1960 and 1965. He enjoyed the challenge of the job but gave it up after receiving death threats and was persuaded by Lillian to return to Vancouver. He had

an enduring interest in industrial relations, however, and, once back in Canada, attended night school to earn a diploma in labour relations. This led to employment with the BC Department of Labour in Vancouver. He and Lillian divorced in 1973. They had two children: Janice and Lynda.

Janice Irene Van de Putte (1955-; 1.3.3.4.11.1; see photograph in Section 5) graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1980 with a BEd degree and then taught at Hillside Secondary School in West Vancouver and John Oliver Secondary School in Vancouver. She was a member of the UBC Thunderbird Volleyball Team (1973-74) that was inducted into the UBC Sports Hall of Fame in 2013. Following her marriage in 1985 to Tow Hank Yee (1951-; 1.3.3.4.11.1a), whom she met in Toledo, Spain in 1978 during a gap year in Europe, she emigrated to Sonoma, California. She taught at Casa Grande High School from 1985 to 1987 and Altimira Middle School from 1988 to 1989 before becoming a full-time mother. In 1995 the family moved to Poulsbo, Washington, where she resumed teaching on a part-time basis and served on numerous committees related to education, most notably as the district parent representative on the Instructional Leadership Council from 1998 to 2008. In 2015 they moved back to Sonoma.

A first generation Chinese American, Tow Hank Yee is the son of Wing and Judy Yee, who emigrated from Guangdong, China. A graduate of the University of California at Chico, where he earned a degree in electrical engineering, he worked as an electrical engineer for the US Navy, Department of Defense, from 1974 until his retirement in 2014. He finished his career as Deputy Chief Crane Engineer, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

They have three children: Daniel, Andrew, and Ana.

Daniel Thomas Tow Yee (1987-; 1.3.3.4.11.1.1) is medical director at Schriever Air Force Base in Colorado. He married Christine Marie Talamantes (1987-; 1.3.3.4.11.1.1a) in 2012 and they have two children: **Micah John Yee** (2015-; 1.3.3.4.11.1.1.1) and **Gianna Kalani Yee** (2018-; 1.3.3.4.11.1.1.2).

Andrew Peter Tow Yee (1990-; 1.3.3.4.11.1.2) is a graduate of Gonzaga University and a project manager for Sensory Interactive in Austin, Texas.

Ana Christine Tow Yee (1993-; 1.3.3.4.11.1.3) is a graduate of the University of Montana, who completed her paralegal qualifications while working as a market analyst.

Lynda Marie Van de Putte (1958-; 1.3.3.4.11.2) acquired her Grade XII at Vancouver Community College. She worked in administration in the automotive industry. She married Wayne Jacob Senft (1.3.3.4.11.2a), a labourer, in 1977; they divorced in 1983. In 1984 she married Robert (Bob) George Leclaire (1945-94; 1.3.3.4.11.2b), who worked in the automotive industry at the time of his marriage. She later entered a common-law relationship with Brian Graham Ells (1957-; 1.3.3.4.11.2c), who worked in sales and management in the industrial supply business. Lynda has two children from her second marriage: **Jessica and Nicole**.

Jessica Irene Lillian Leclaire (1983-; 1.3.3.4.11.2.1) works for the Vancouver Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. She entered a common-law relationship with Eric Maurice Lavergne (1982-; 1.3.3.4.11.2.1a), who works in telecommunications, and they have two children: **Nicolas Robert Lavergne** (2011-; 1.3.3.4.11.2.1.1) and **Brody Russell Maurice Lavergne** (2014-; 1.3.3.4.11.2.1.2). Jessica and Eric separated in 2016

Nicole Marie Leclaire (1987-; 1.3.3.4.11.2.2) works in the hospitality industry and was in a common-law relationship with Richard (Rich) James Conway (1981-2017; 1.3.3.4.11.2.2a), a crane operator in marine construction.

George Bain (1.3.3.7)

George Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in 1895 in Alloa and died in London, Ontario in 1972 aged 76. In the 1911 Census of Population he is listed as a “plumber” living with his parents and siblings at 52 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa.

He enlisted as a Private with the 7th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders on 14 September 1914. The date of his enlistment is noteworthy. Peter Simkins has pointed out that the recruiting peak for the whole war was not the beginning of August 1914, when the war started, but the last week of the month and the first two weeks of September, after the news of the retreat from Mons had arrived back in the United Kingdom.²¹ And John Keegan has noted that so strong was the response in Scotland to Lord Kitchener’s appeal for men that “it provided the earliest complement of numbers sufficient to form a whole division, the 9th.”²² George Bain was part of this recruiting peak.

He went to France on 15 December 1914 and served 139 days there. He probably survived because he got a “blighty”: a wound sufficiently severe that on 14 August 1915 he was discharged as medically unfit for further military service and sent back to the UK. According to his daughter Margaret Bell (1.3.3.7.4), he lost the two middle fingers on his left hand and half a finger on his right hand and acquired a hole in his hip from the bullet that ruined his hands. He was awarded a disability pension of £6 per month (about £600 in 2018 values), the British War and Victory Medals, the 1914/15 Star, and the Silver War Badge.

Following his discharge, he returned to Alloa and to plumbing, and in 1918 he married Christina (Tina) Dykes Gray Young (1896-1952; 1.3.3.7a; see photograph in Section 5). Her parents both died when she was about fourteen, and she and her siblings were then brought up by a maiden aunt. At her marriage she was a “munition worker” living on Paisley Road, Renfrew.

George was the last of the Bain family being traced here to emigrate to Canada. He arrived there in 1923, sometime after January, when his mother brought her grandchildren, George and Peggy Bain (1.3.3.4.1 and 1.3.3.4.2) back to Canada, and before his wife and son George sailed from Liverpool on 24 August aboard the S.S. *Montlaurier*, arriving at Quebec on 1 September; their fares were “third colonist class” and cost \$231.25 (about \$3,430 in 2019 values). At that time, George was living at 484 Ridout Street, London, Ontario. He came to London because his wife’s two sisters – May and Nancy (see n. 1.3.3.7a) – lived there, having arrived a year or two earlier to work as domestic servants.

Around 1926 he was unemployed, so he and his family went to Winnipeg to look for work, living with his brother Tom (1.3.3.4; see above) at 686 Vernon Road. But Christina did not like the cold Winnipeg winter, and they stayed for less than a year. After returning to London, he worked as a plumber for F. Hunt and subsequently F.A. Eggett & Co., retiring in 1955. He was a Mason and a committed trade unionist. He was also a life-long soccer fan, and in the 1930s was manager of the Thistle Soccer Club in London.

George and Christina had four children: George, Agnes *June*, Colin, and Margaret.

²¹ *Kitchener’s Army: The Raising of the New Armies, 1914-1916* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1988), p. 187.

²² *Six Armies in Normandy* (London: Pimlico, 1992), p. 169.

George Bain (1.3.3.7.1)

George Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Alloa in 1920, came to London, Ontario with his mother in 1923, and died in Hamilton in 1998 aged 78. Upon leaving H.B. Beal Secondary School in London in 1937, he worked first as a shipper and receiver at Morgan Seed and Supply; then as a finisher at Murray Selby Company, a manufacturer of ladies' shoes; and subsequently as a cordite inspector at Canadian Industries Ltd (CIL), an explosive manufacture in Nobel, Ontario.

From 1941 until 1945, he served in the Royal Canadian Air Force, enlisting as an Aircraftsman Class 2 and being discharged as a Flying Officer. He was attached to 120 Squadron, Coal Harbour, BC, and 209 Squadron RAF, Mombasa, Africa. He was awarded the 1939-45 Star, the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal and Clasp, and the Wireless Air Gunners Badge.

He joined Bell Canada in 1946 and worked as a teletype installer, tester, and PBX repairman. In 1956 he was promoted to foreman and moved to Hamilton, where he held a variety of positions, retiring in 1981 as a district manager.

An active sportsman, he played baseball and ice hockey in his younger years. He later supervised official clinics for umpires and referees, became president of the Ontario Baseball Association and the Ontario Minor Hockey Association, and received a commendation from the Ontario government for his contribution to amateur sports.

In 1946 he married Marjory (Marj) Ilene Walsh (1922-2006; 1.3.3.7.1a; see photograph in Section 5). She also attended H.B. Beal Secondary School, after which she became secretary to the Chairman of the Board of Selective Service and then a secretary at Westminster Hospital. Following her marriage, she became a full-time wife and mother; was an active curler, golfer, and bridge player; founded the first Ontario Chapter of Sweet Adeline Inc.; and sang bass for many years in barbershop quartets in London and Hamilton.

George and Marjory had three children: George, Kevin, and Colin.

George Cameron Bain (1947-; 1.3.3.7.1.1; see photograph in Section 5) was born in London, Ontario but came with his parents and brothers to Hamilton in 1957. After graduating from Barton Secondary School in 1968, he obtained a BA in economics from Laurier University in Waterloo in 1971. He then joined Bell Canada and over the next thirty years held a series of positions in a variety of towns and cities in Ontario, retiring in 2000 in Barrie as the regional manager responsible for all installation and repair activities for Ontario North. He was an active sportsman, winning the junior championship at Mount Hope Golf and Country Club in 1965, the men's championship at the Horseshoe Valley Golf Club in 1977, and the Ontario Major League Curling Championship in 1987. In 1971 he married Katherine (Kathy) Mae Fitzpatrick (1952-; 1.3.3.7.1.1a), a bookkeeper; they divorced in 1989, and the following year he married Connie Ann Carmichael (1953-; 1.3.3.7.1.1b), who also worked at Bell Canada.

Kevin Alexander Bain (1950-; 1.3.3.7.1.2; see photograph in Section 5) studied marketing at Mohawk College in Hamilton during 1971-72, and then led a diversified career in inventory and production control, spending twenty-seven years employed at Stelco/US Steel before retiring in 2009. He is a keen golfer, skier, fisherman, and winemaker. In 1976 he married Donna Ellen Ireland (1953-; 1.3.3.7.1.2a), a registered nurse who retired in 2016 after a long career at St Joseph's Hospital and as president of the Ontario Nurses Association, Local 75 in Hamilton. She is an accomplished watercolour artist. Kevin and Donna have one child, Andrew.

Andrew William George Bain (1984-; 1.3.3.7.1.2.1) obtained a bachelor's degree in international business from Carleton University, Ottawa in 2007, and in 2018 earned the Project Management Professional Certification. He worked as a business analyst at Linamar Corporation, but then accepted a similar position at Kitchener-Wilmot Hydro. He enjoys curling, skiing, and golfing. In 2016 he married Thea Christina Carter (1987-; 1.3.3.7.1.2.1a), who has a bachelor's degree in English from Nipissing University and a master's degree in rhetoric and communication design from the University of Waterloo. She is currently a technical writer at Clearpath Robotics in Kitchener, Ontario.

Colin Robert Bain (1952-; 1.3.3.7.1.3; see photograph in Section 5) graduated from Barton Secondary School in Hamilton in 1971, and then attended the University of Western Ontario from 1972 to 1975. He subsequently joined Bell Canada, working as an installer, repairman, and dispatch clerk, before being promoted to manager in 1988. He retired from Bell in 2009 and is currently consulting in the telecommunications field. He has coached boys' baseball for over twenty years and spent one year with the senior inter-county team, the Hamilton Cardinals. In 1979 he married Carol Lee Book (1958-; 1.3.3.7.1.3a) who, after graduating from Barton Secondary School in 1975 and a year later from Sir Wilfred Laurier High School, worked for the Toronto-Dominion Bank until 1985, at which point she became a full-time homemaker who also taught Sunday School and was a Leader in the Girl Guides. As a fourth-generation Native Canadian, she has received her Indian Status from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and is registered with the Oneida/Six Nations Band. She and Colin have four children: Katharine, Donna, Robert, and Steven.

Katherine (Katie) Lynn Bain (1981-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.1) graduated from Niagara College in 2002, where she took a course in print journalism, and then became a reporter for the *Grand River Sachem*, the oldest newspaper in Haldimand and Norfolk counties, Ontario. She is currently self-employed at Katie Dawson Photography. In 2003 she married Blake Preston Dawson (1979-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.1a), who is currently (2018) Director of Design and Project Management at EAB North America. They have three children: **Aubrey Carol Dawson** (2005-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.1.1), **Brant Edward Dawson** (2008-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.1.2), and **Grey Robert William Dawson** (2010-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.1.3).

Donna Lee Bain (1982-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.2) graduated from Brock University in 2005 with a BA in child and youth studies and in 2006 with a BEd degree. She then worked for the Grand Erie District School Board, and since 2018 has taught in the Junior Division of J. L. Mitchener Public School in Cayuga, Ontario. In 2010 she married Matthew Scott Furtney (1985-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.2a), a licensed truck and coach mechanic currently working at Toromont CAT in Hamilton. They have three children: **Everett Scott Furtney** (2011-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.2.1), **Lochlynn June Louise Furtney** (2013-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.2.2), and **Maddox Lee Furtney** (2017-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.2.3).

Robert (Bob) Scott Bain (1985-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.3) graduated from McKinnon Park Secondary School and is currently working as a cable repair technician for Bell Canada. He is an avid sportsman, playing baseball, hockey, and football, at which he has won several championships and awards. In 2013 he married Brooke Nicol Winger (1987-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.3a), a respiratory therapist who worked for RT Respiratory Services from 2010 to 2016 and is currently a manager at Hagersville Foodland. They have two children: **Jackson George Bain** (2014-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.3.1) and **Theodore Alexander Bain** (2016-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.3.2).

Steven Gregory Bain (1987-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.4) graduated from McKinnon Park Secondary School in 2005 and from Brock University with a bachelor's degree in business administration in 2009. He then joined Bell Canada and became a senior engineering advisor with the company. In

2012 he married Brittney Angelina Renton (1986-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.4a), who has a BA in speech and language science and a BEd degree from Brock University and is currently (2018) teaching Grades III and IV at Princess Elizabeth Public School in London. They have two children: **Benjamin Colin Bain** (2015-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.4.1) and **Gregory William Bain** (2018-; 1.3.3.7.1.3.4.2).

Agnes Christina June Bain (1.3.3.7.2)

June Bain was born in 1931 in London, Ontario. After leaving H.B. Beal Secondary School in 1949, she joined the Eaton Automotive Company, where she remained until her first child was born. In 1958 she married Edward (Ted) George Davidson (1933-98; 1.3.3.7.2a), who worked as a plasterer until 1962, when he joined Labatts Brewery, from which he retired on medical grounds in 1987. They have two children: **Christina Robin Davidson** (1961-; 1.3.3.7.2.1), who trained as a nursing aide, and **Tammy Lynn Davidson** (1964-; 1.3.3.7.2.2), who trained as a medical secretary and, after working in a doctor's office, became a secretary at Fanshawe College in London.

Colin MacArthur Bain (1.3.3.7.3)

Colin Bain (see photograph in Section 5) was born in 1933 in London, Ontario. After graduating from H.B. Beal Secondary School in 1950, he joined Bell Canada – becoming a repairman, a central office technician, a test centre technician, and a cable repair technician – and retired in 1988. He is an avid curler and golfer. In 1961 he married Elizabeth Louise (Betti Lou) Vowel (1938-; 1.3.3.7.3a), who worked as a secretary at Hobb's Hardware until her first child was born. They have two children: Thomas and Christina.

Thomas (Tom) William Bain (1962-; 1.3.3.7.3.1) left Sir George Ross Secondary School in 1979 and then held a variety of jobs in manufacturing. He is currently (2018) completing Grade XII at the Center for Lifelong Learning in London and working as a delivery man for a pharmaceutical company. In 1987 he married Lenore (Lee) Pavia (1962-; 1.3.3.7.3.1a), who emigrated to Canada from Portugal in 1972 and since 1980 has worked at Siemen's Electric Ltd, currently as an administrative assistant. They divorced in 1994. They have one son, **Jesse Colin Bain** (1988-; 1.3.3.7.3.1.1), who restores antique cars.

Christina (Chris) Elizabeth Bain (1963-; 1.3.3.7.3.2) completed Grade XII at Clarke Road Secondary School in London and was then employed by Bell Canada until 1995, when she was made redundant. Since then, she has primarily worked from home as a hairdresser. In 1982 she married Michael Robert Innes (1962-; 1.3.3.7.3.2a), who, after leaving Clarke Road Secondary School, has worked for a food distributor, as a welder-fitter, as a self-employed custom woodworker, and currently (2018) with the Maple Leaf Millwork Company. Christina and Michael divorced in 2012; they have three children: Kristy, Jacob, and Rylee. In 2015 Christina married Jeffery Samuel Bowman (1961-; 1.3.3.7.3.2b), a car salesman.

Kristy Lee Innes (1981-; 1.3.3.7.3.2.1) works as an esthetician (beautician) at Ph Spa in London, Ontario. In 2005 she married Kristopher Paul Thorogood (1981-; 1.3.3.7.3.2.1a), a journeyman electrician. They have three children: **Kaje MacArthur Thorogood** (2009-; 1.3.3.7.3.2.1.1), **Knox William Thorogood** (2011-; 1.3.3.7.3.2.1.2), and **Kree Myka Joan Thorogood** (2016-; 1.3.3.7.3.2.1.3).

Jacob (Jake) Colin Michael Innes (1989-; 1.3.3.7.3.2.2) works as a site supervisor for Melcher Construction in Komoka, Ontario.

Rylee Michelle Innes (1991-; 1.3.3.7.3.2.3) is a hair stylist.

Margaret Marlyn Bain (1.3.3.7.4)

Margaret Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in London, Ontario in 1934. After graduating from H.B. Beal Secondary School in 1952, she was employed at London Life Insurance Company as a secretary (1953-66) and, after raising her daughter, as an underwriter in the group pension department (1982-87), and then as a trainer in the same department until she retired in 1991.

In 1956 she married Beverly Bell (1930-92; 1.3.3.7.4a; see photograph in Section 5). After leaving H.B. Beal Secondary School in 1945, he worked as a shipper at Bishop Asphalt Roofing Company until 1950. He was a Private in the Canadian Army during 1951-54 and served in Korea, earning the Korea Medal and the United Nations Service Medal. He then returned to Bishop Asphalt Roofing until it closed in 1956. He then worked as a shipper-receiver at a corrugated box factory until it closed in 1983 and, finally, as a maintenance worker with the London Board of Education until he retired in 1989. Margaret and Beverly had one daughter, Susan.

Susan Beverly Bell (1967-; 1.3.3.7.4.1) completed Grade XIII at G.A. Wheable Secondary School in London, and then qualified as a pharmacy technician and worked in that capacity at Drug Warehouse and Shoppers Drug Mart. In 1988 she joined the Ontario Ministry of Transportation as a clerk, and in 1990 the School of Continuing & Alternative Education in the Thames Valley District School Board as an administrative assistant. In 1989 she married Stephen Clare Rigby (1967-; 1.3.3.7.4.1a), a maintenance worker at the Thames Valley District School Board and a self-employed home renovator and carpenter. They separated in 2012; they have two sons, Cole and Brock.

Cole Stephen Rigby (1993-; 1.3.3.7.4.1.1) has a diploma in electrical engineering and works for Motion Specialties as a sales consultant.

Brock George Rigby (1996-; 1.3.3.7.4.1.2) is currently (2018) enrolled on a computer programme analyst course at Fanshawe College.

BAINS IN USA

Frank Bain (1.3.3.5)

Frank (Scottie) Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Alloa in 1891 and died in Donaldson, Pennsylvania in 1940 aged 49. He and his brother-in-law, Alexander Scott (1.3.3.3a), arrived in Canada three days after Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a). They sailed steerage class from Glasgow on 30 April 1910 and Liverpool on 1 May aboard the S.S. *Grampian* arriving at Quebec City on 10 May. Frank Bain's occupation in Scotland and his intended occupation in Canada were recorded on the ship's manifest as "timber worker", his amount of cash as \$25.00 (about \$500 in 2019 values), his religion as Presbyterian, and his destination as Winnipeg, to which he travelled on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He is listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* for 1911 as a "car cleaner" at the Canadian Northern Railway,²³ who roomed at 57 Dagmar Street. William Bain (1.3.3.2), Alexander Scott, and Archibald McIntosh are also listed as having rooms at this address.

He subsequently became a trapper in northern Manitoba, Alberta, and perhaps British Columbia. He would take to the woods in the late fall and return in the spring with furs worth "a sizable amount of money". His devotion to trapping and hunting was such that on his wedding night he set off for several weeks as a guide for a moose-hunting party.

In 1924 Frank came to Winnipeg to visit his brother Tom Bain (1.3.3.4) before going on to Donaldson, Pennsylvania to visit his brother James (1.3.3.6), perhaps in connection with the latter's wedding there in April 1924 (see below). Whether Frank then intended to reside permanently in Donaldson is not clear as he crossed back and forth across the Canada-USA border several times during the 1920s. In 1926, however, he married Bertha (Banga) Schlotman (1900-77; 1.3.3.5a; see photographs in Section 5) of Donaldson, and he lived there for the rest of his life. Bertha was of German descent, the daughter of Henry Augustus Schlotman and Sarah Alice Hummel. She worked in a shirt factory prior to her marriage and afterwards in grocery stores and garment factories.

In 1932 Frank was apprehended by the American immigration authorities because he had entered the United States without being admitted for permanent residence. He tried to return to Canada but was refused entry because of his arrest in the United States and heavy unemployment in Canada. He then investigated with the American authorities the possibility of his wife applying on his behalf for a "non-quota visa" but was informed that he would have to depart from the United States before such a matter could be considered because all aliens coming to the country had to obtain immigration visas prior to their arrival. Hence he obtained a British passport from the British Consulate General in New York and returned to Scotland. While there, he lived with his sister Janet (1.3.3.1) at 60 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa. On 17 March 1933, he obtained a Quota Immigration Visa from the American Consulate in Glasgow, and on 25 March sailed third class from Glasgow aboard the S.S. *Cameronia*, arriving at New York on 4 April 1933. He was naturalised as an American citizen on 8 June 1938.

For a time in the 1930s, Frank helped his wife run a grocery store in Donaldson, but he was mainly employed as a coal miner. He worked for at least eleven years at the Westwood Colliery, where in 1937 he was earning about \$150 per month (about \$1,800 per year or \$32,000 per year in 2019 values). In the same year, he was injured in the mine when a large slip of coal fell on his right big toe and smashed it. He was subsequently laid off from the Westwood Colliery and in July 1940 he and four other men (including his brother James and his nephew-in-law George Hoverocker (1.3.3.6a.1a) began working in a small independent mine, a "bootleg coal hole".²⁴ Two weeks later the coal hole's roof collapsed, killing Frank.

The people of Donaldson generally saw Frank as a "good man" and held him in high esteem. Indeed, some thought he was too good-hearted to be in the grocery business in an era when most people

²³ The Canadian Northern Railway (CNoR) went bankrupt in 1918 and was taken over by Canadian National Railways (CNR), which was then owned by the federal government.

²⁴ "Bootleg" coal, according to Louis Adamic, was "coal illegally mined by the unemployed in the mining towns from company-owned lands, for the most part in open daylight, by the most primitive methods imaginable, in complete disregard of private property rights and successful defiance of company police, and, in most places, with the full approval of the constituted authorities and of the overwhelming majority of the other inhabitants of the community". See "The Great 'Bootleg' Coal Industry", <https://libcom.org/library/bootleg-coal-industry-Adamic>; accessed 14 July 2019.

purchased food on credit and supposedly paid for it every few weeks, but often reneged. Another indication of his standing is that he attained a local position in the United Mineworkers Union when the chances of doing so were small for someone who had not been born and raised in Donaldson.

Frank and Bertha had four children: Marion, Frank, Robert, and Edward.

Marion Carolyn Bain (1.3.3.5.1)

Marion (see photograph in Section 5) was born in 1927 in Donaldson and died there in 2015 aged 88. After her father died in 1940, she and her siblings were brought up by their mother and her extended Schlotman family. After graduating from Tremont High School in 1945, she worked as a clerk-typist in the Separation Center at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation and then, until her marriage, as a telephone operator in Tremont. She returned to paid employment in 1965 and, between then and her retirement in 1993, worked in several garment factories in the Donaldson and Pine Grove areas.

She married Stanley Lamar Morgan (1927-2014; 1.3.3.5.1a) in 1948. After graduating from Tremont High School, he served during 1945-46 in the US Army as a chief clerk in a quartermaster warehouse in Vienna, Austria and received the Army Commendation Medal from General Mark Clark. He then worked for many years as a truck driver for Ray Schell (a brother of Esther Schell; 1.3.3.6a), who owned a Gulf Oil Distributorship in Donaldson. He subsequently was employed at Eastern Shooters in Tremont and Ron Shirks in Frystown selling guns, ammunition, and sport supplies, and part-time at Meadow Brook Coal Company operating a power shovel.

He served on the Frailey School Board, was secretary-treasurer of the Donaldson Supervisors (the governing body of Donaldson), and was treasurer and janitor of Donaldson United Methodist Church and secretary of its Cemetery Committee. He belonged to the Donaldson Fire Company and was a member of the Donaldson Rod and Gun Club in Lycoming County. He was the brother of Nancy Morgan (1.3.3.5.3a), Robert Bain's wife.

Marion and Stanley had seven children: Stanley, Randall, Laura, Leanne, Jodi, Steven, and Linda.

Stanley Frank Edward Morgan (1949-2014; 1.3.3.5.1.1) graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1967, and then served in the US Army in Vietnam. After his army service, he worked at Guilford Mills in Pine Grove. He married Kay Marie Thomas (1.3.3.5.1.1a) in 1972, who also graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1967, and then worked as a service person for H. L. Miller Inc. in Pine Grove. They have three children: Clint, Heidi, and Kristy Jane (1977; 1.3.3.5.1.1.3), about whom nothing is known.

Clint Stanley Morgan (1973-; 1.3.3.5.1.1.1) graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1992, and then went to work for Miller Building systems in Myerstown, Pennsylvania.

Heidi Kay Morgan (1975-; 1.3.3.5.1.1.2) graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1995, obtained a degree in business administration from Central Pennsylvania Business School in 1997, and then went to work for Imperial Homes Corporation in Hegins, Pennsylvania. She and her partner Kenneth Bressler (1.3.3.5.1.1.2a) have two children: **Wade Scott Bressler** (1994-; 1.3.3.5.1.1.2.1), and **Kayla Jane Bressler** (1996-; 1.3.3.5.1.1.2.2). Heidi and Kenneth later separated and she married Chad Lengle (?; 1.3.3.5.1.1.2b).

Randall (Randy) Carl Morgan (1951-; 1.3.3.5.1.2) served in the US Army Reserve and in the Pennsylvania National Guard. He married Virginia Marie McNavage (1954-; 1.3.3.5.1.2a) in 1971, and they have two children: Edward and Daniel.

Edward Lamar Morgan (1971-; 1.3.3.5.1.2.1) attended Kutztown University, where he took a BSc in secondary education. He is married and has one child.

Daniel Walter Morgan (1976-; 1.3.3.5.1.2.2) attended the University of Pittsburgh, where he took a BSc in film studies with a minor in English. He is married to Jennifer Downing (?; 1.3.3.5.1.2.2a), and they have a son and a daughter.

Laura Elaine Morgan (1952- 1.3.3.5.1.3) graduated from Pine Grove Area School in 1970 and then worked for Arby's, a fast-food restaurant near Pine Grove. She married Lynn Alan Haas (1952-; 1.3.3.5.1.3a) in 1971, who also graduated from Pine Grove Area School and then worked for the Supreme Mid-Atlantic Corporation in Jonestown, Pennsylvania, a manufacturer of truck bodies. They have three children, who all attended Pine Grove Area School: **Sherri Lynne Haas** (1971-; 1.3.3.5.1.3.1), **Staci Layne Haas** (1977-; 1.3.3.5.1.3.2), and **Shawn Morgan Haas** (1986-; 1.3.3.5.1.3.3).

Leanne Nancy Morgan (1955-; 1.3.3.5.1.4) graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1973 and then worked for several garment factories in the area. She married Gary Lamont Thomson (1951-; 1.3.3.5.1.4a), a carpenter. They have two children: **Gary Arthur Thomson** (1978-; 1.3.3.5.1.4.1), a machinist; and **Mallory Christine Thomson** (1989-; 1.3.3.5.1.4.3). Their second child, a boy, was stillborn.

Jodi Lynn Morgan (1958-; 1.3.3.5.1.5) was employed as a courier by the Pine Grove Area School District in the mid-1990s. In 1975 she married Ronald Robert Freeman (1955-; 1.3.3.5.1.5a), a truck driver. They have three children: Tracy Jo, Ronald, and Brent.

Tracy Jo Freeman (1978-; 1.3.3.5.1.5.1) graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1996 and is an accountant.

Ronald Lamar Freeman (1980-; 1.3.3.5.1.5.2) works for SAPA Aluminium, Cressona.

Brent Jordan Freeman (1985-; 1.3.3.5.1.5.3) works for Reading Anthracite.

Steven (Steve) Lamar Morgan (1961-; 1.3.3.5.1.6) owns and runs his own business. In 1986 he married Beverly Harris (1958-; 1.3.3.5.1.6a), who in the mid-1990s was a manager at the Mutual Consumer Discount Company in Pine Grove. They have two children: **Ian William Morgan** (1987-; 1.3.3.5.1.6.1) and **Ryan Steven Morgan** (1990-; 1.3.3.5.1.6.2).

Linda Christine Morgan (1963-; 1.3.3.5.1.7) graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1981 and then worked in the clothing industry in the Pine Grove area. In 1979 she married Paul Allen Frantz (1961-; 1.3.3.5.1.7a), who also graduated from Pine Grove Area High School. In 1988 he and some colleagues bought the company where they worked: Miller Building Systems in Myerstown, Pennsylvania, which manufactures a variety of metal buildings and other structures. One of their children was stillborn and another died in infancy. The other four are Paul (Paulie), Nicholas (Nick), Heather, and Lyndsey.

Paul (Paulie) Stanley Haas (1980-; 1.3.3.5.1.7.1) is married and has three children.

Nicholas (Nick) Chris Haas (1985-; 1.3.3.5.1.7.4) is married and has three sons.

Heather Joy Haas (1986-; 1.3.3.5.1.7.5) is the mother of triplets.

Lyndsey Anne Haas (1994-; 1.3.3.5.1.7.6) is an art school graduate.

Frank Henry Bain (1.3.3.5.2)

Frank Bain was born in 1932 in Donaldson and died there in 1980 aged 48. He graduated from Frailey Township High School in 1949; served in the US Army between 1953 and 1955; and was then employed by Newport Homes, travelling across the New England states to maintain manufactured houses. In 1955 he married Janice Verna Miller (1937-; 1.3.3.5.2a), who graduated from Tremont High School in 1955 and was then employed as a production worker by the Hershey Chocolate Company. She has three children from her marriage to Frank: Frank, Lynn, and Randall.

Frank Walter Bain (1957-; 1.3.3.5.2.1) graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1975, obtained a certificate in electrical construction from Williamsport Community College, took additional courses in electronics at Penn State University, and became a self-employed electrical contractor. In 1989 he married Patricia (Patty) Ann McGuire (1959-; 1.3.3.5.2.1a), a purchasing co-ordinator. They have two children: **Ryan Patrick Edward Bain** (1989-; 1.3.3.5.2.1.1), and **Jesse Henry Joseph Bain** (1991-; 1.3.3.5.2.1.2).

Lynn Marie Bain (1958-; 1.3.3.5.2.2) attended Pine Grove Area High School. In 1975 she married David Paul Zimmerman (1955-; 1.3.3.5.2.2a), who then owned the Buck Mountain Coal Company in Pine Grove. She and David have one child: **Steven David Zimmerman** (1975-; 1.3.3.5.2.2.1), who graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1994 and then went to work in his father's coal mining company. After Lynn and David divorced in 1982, she went to San Diego, California where she is a clinical aesthetician.

Randall Joseph Bain (1960-; 1.3.3.5.2.3) graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1978 and in 1980 obtained a certificate in electronics from De Vry Technical Institute in Woodbridge, New Jersey. After working for ten years at a company that installed missile systems on nuclear submarines, he founded his own business – Combined Services in Charleston, South Carolina – which, among other things, repairs computers and sells and installs carpets. In 1980 he married Michelle Hipp (1960-; 1.3.3.5.2.3a), a medical transcriptionist; they divorced in 1983; they have no children.

Robert (Bob) Charles Bain (1.3.3.5.3)

Bob Bain was born in Donaldson in 1934 and died there in 2014 aged 80. After attending Frailey School, he served in the US Navy for four years. He subsequently became a quality controller in the Post Precision Casting Company in Strausstown, Pennsylvania. Following ill health in 1989-90, he took early retirement. He married Nancy Eleanor Morgan (1936-; 1.3.3.5.3a), the sister of Stanley Morgan (1.3.3.5.1a), the husband of Marion Bain (1.3.3.5.1), in 1954. After attending Frailey School, Nancy worked as a secretary at Garden State Tanning Company in Pine Grove until the birth of her first child in 1957. She returned to paid employment in 1963 as a garment assembler at Summit Station Manufacturing Company in Pine Grove. She was shop steward and secretary for Local 351 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, secretary of the Scranton-Shamokin-Sunbury-Pottsville District Council of the ILGWU, and a member of the Schuylkill County Labor Council. Nancy and Bob had three children: Sally, Cindy, and Robert.

Sally Anne Bain (1957-; 1.3.3.5.3.1) attended Pine Grove Area School. She then became a garment assembler at Tuke's Tearoffs in Tremont, and later an emergency medical services employee and a clinical nurse specialist. In 1973 she married Gary Hatter (1954-; 1.3.3.5.3.1a), a welder. They have three children: Jennifer, Jamie, and Jeremy.

Jennifer (Jenny) Rebecca Hatter (1973-; 1.3.3.5.3.1.1) graduated from Pine Grove Area School, and then became the office manager at Genesis Inc., an oil delivery and haulage company. She and her partner, **Marc Rittenbaug** (1972-; 1.3.3.5.3.1.1a), have two children: **Kody Marc Rittenbaug** (1993-; 1.3.3.5.3.1.1.1) and **Katelynn Rittenbaug** (2001-; 1.3.3.5.3.1.1.2).

Jamie Lynn Hatter (1976-; 1.3.3.5.3.1.2) graduated from Pine Grove Area School, and then became a secretary at Genesis Inc., an oil delivery and haulage company. She and her partner, **David Whitman Jr.** (?; 1.3.3.5.3.1.2a), have twins: **Brittanie Lynn Whitman** (1996-; 1.3.3.5.3.1.2.1) and **Brendan Lee Whitman** (1996-; 1.3.3.5.3.1.2.2). She and David subsequently separated and she married **Wes Ney** (?; 1.3.3.5.3.1.2b).

Jeremy Lamar Hatter (1979-; 1.3.3.5.3.1.3) attended Marlin Intermediate School.

Cindy Lou Bain (1958-; 1.3.3.5.3.2) attended Pine Grove Area School, and then became an underwriter in the insurance industry. In 1984 she married **Reynold Miller** (1954-; 1.3.3.5.3.2a), a supervisor at Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Steelton, Pennsylvania. They have two children from Reynold's first marriage.

Robert Scott Bain (1960-; 1.3.3.5.3.3) attended Pine Grove Area School, and then became a long-distance truck driver; at 6'8" he is probably the tallest member of the Bain family. He and his partner, **Jill Zimmerman** (1969-; 1.3.3.5.3.3a), have two children: **Brooke Ellyse Bain** (1987-; 1.3.3.5.3.3.1) and **Cole Joshua Bain** (1996-; 1.3.3.5.3.3.2).

Edward (Ed) Bain (1.3.3.5.4)

Ed Bain (see photograph in Section 5) was born in 1937 in Donaldson and died in Florida in 2017 aged 80. After graduating from Tremont High School, he worked at the Hershey Chocolate Company for ten years, and then became a self-employed contractor doing concrete and asphalt work in Pennsylvania; in 1980 he moved to Florida. In 1957 he married **Helen Elizabeth McCaughey** (1938-; 1.3.3.5.4a; see photograph in Section 5), who also graduated from Tremont High School. Upon graduating she worked for the FBI in Washington DC. Following her marriage, she worked for Army Intelligence in Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. In Florida she worked as an office manager and executive secretary in the health care sector. She and her husband have three children: Lisa, Duane, and Kelly.

Lisa Gay Bain (1958-; 1.3.3.5.4.1) is currently (2019) studying for a BS degree in Common Law. She has designed and made clothes for entertainers. In 1980 she married **Tim C. Landis** (1959-; 1.3.3.5.4.1a); they divorced in 2012. They have four children: Cody, Joshua, Shellby and Chet.

Cody Landis (1979-; 1.3.3.5.4.1.1; see photograph in Section 5) works in construction.

Joshua Landis (1983-; 1.3.3.5.4.1.2; see photograph in Section 5) works in construction.

Shellby Landis (1991-; 1.3.3.5.4.1.3) was adopted by her grandparents. She is a teacher.

Chet Landis (1993-; 1.3.3.5.4.1.4) was adopted by his grandparents. He is a chef. He has a son, **Haven Christian Landis** (1.3.3.5.4.1.4.1).

Duane Edward Bain (1959-; 1.3.3.5.4.2) does concrete work in Pennsylvania. In c. 1979 he married **Mary Longe** (?; 1.3.3.5.4.2a) in Virginia; they divorced in 1981. They have one son, **Joseph (Joe)**

Longe (1979-; 1.3.3.5.4.2.1), who lives with his fiancée in Clearfield, Pennsylvania. In 1997 Duane married Leslie Panas (1.3.3.5.4.2b), a dental hygienist.

Kelly Bain (1961-; 1.3.3.5.4.3), lived in Miami, Florida in the mid-1990s and managed Bentley's luggage store there. In 1993 she married Astor Borjas (1957; 1.3.3.5.4.3a). They have three children: **Hayley Borjas** (1993-; 1.3.3.5.4.3.1), **Tyler Borjas** (1994-; 1.3.3.5.4.3.2), and **Jade Borjas** (2000; 1.3.3.5.4.3.3).

James Bain (1.3.3.6)

James (Jimmy, Scottie) Bain (see photographs in Section 5) was born in Alloa in 1893 and died in Lebanon, Pennsylvania in 1953 aged 59. He was the last of the Bain family being traced here to emigrate to Canada before World War I began. He sailed "intermediate" class from Glasgow on 10 May 1913 aboard the S.S. *Hesperian*, arriving at Quebec City on 18 May. His occupation in Scotland and his intended occupation in Canada were recorded as "sawyer", his amount of cash as \$20.00 (about \$450 in 2019 values), his religion as Presbyterian, and his destination as Winnipeg.

As he had intended, James probably did travel from Quebec City to Winnipeg to join his siblings there in 1913. It is probable, but not certain, that he is the James Bain listed, with no occupation given, in the Winnipeg *Directory* for 1914. But he did not stay long in Winnipeg. The 1920 US Census of Population shows that he emigrated there in 1914/1916. The earlier date is probably correct because he is not listed in the Winnipeg *Directory* for 1915, which gives data for the previous year. The first trace of him in the United States is in Davenport, Iowa in June 1917, when he was working as a labourer and applied to join the US Army under the name of John Walter Storie, a name he continued to use for the rest of his life. He seems not to have proceeded with his application on this occasion because he actually joined the army as a Private in Pottsville, Pennsylvania (while residing in Donaldson) in July 1918 and served until March 1919.

Several questions arise. Why did he leave his extended family in Winnipeg and go to the United States? Whenever he left Winnipeg, did he go directly to Davenport or somewhere else first? Why did he move from there to Donaldson? Why did someone who was a "sawyer" (timber worker) in Scotland become a coal miner in Pennsylvania? His timber-working skills, which he employed as a "pitwood labourer" in Alloa, would have been useful in fitting pit props in coal mines; so perhaps he went to Donaldson in search of better employment opportunities and wages.

And why did he change his name from James Bain to John Walter Storie? No legal record exists of his doing so; hence he probably changed his name informally. One of the family's oral traditions holds that he came to the USA on "a dead man's passport and that no one discussed the matter". If he did, why did he do so? To obtain the status of permanent resident and avoid the problems with the United States Immigration Authorities that later befell his brother Frank (see 1.3.3.5)? Or because he was in trouble with the legal authorities or others and needed to change his identity and residence? We do not know.

What we do know is that at the time of the 1920 US Census of Population he was a coal miner, and a "boarder" in the home of Lincoln Schell and his wife Alice on Center Street in Donaldson, Pennsylvania. Another member of this household was their daughter Esther Alice (1896-1952; 1.3.3.6a; see photographs in Section 5), whom James married in 1924. The information he furnished on his application for the marriage licence was a mixture of fact and fiction: he gave his name as John Walter Storie; his occupation as "driver"; his birth place as "Scotland, Pa", a small town near Carlisle,

Pennsylvania; his usual residence as Donaldson; his father's name as George Storie; his mother's name as Carolyne [*sic*] Bowie; and their birthplaces as Scotland.

Esther Alice Schell was previously married to George Neal, a labourer aged 22 living in Tremont, in September 1911, when she was 15; their daughter Ersal (1.3.3.6a.1) was born in March 1912; they were divorced in January 1922. Although John Storie and Esther Schell had no children of their own, when they married, he acquired a stepdaughter, Ersal, whom he treated as his own daughter. Esther's parents were well off by local standards – they owned the hotel in Donaldson – but it does not seem to have benefitted Esther and her husband: when John Storie died a few months after his wife in 1953, his estate amounted to only \$100 (about \$960 in 2019 values) of “personal property” and no “real property”.

James Bain or, as he came to be known, John Walter Storie, was, to say the least, an enigmatic person. So many of the questions that arise about his life in Canada and, even more, in the United States cannot be answered. Enough information exists, however, to give some indication of his views and his character. In the early 1930s, he stood unsuccessfully in Donaldson as a Republican for election to the Board of Education, which suggests that, unlike his siblings, he was on the right rather than the left of the political spectrum. He appears to have been close to his brother Frank, who was only two years older and seems to have come to Donaldson primarily because James was living there, but not to the rest of the Bain family. He had a sense of humour and could be funny. On special occasions, he wore a kilt, which his wife had made for him, and, fuelled no doubt by a “wee dram” or two, sang the refrain from *A Wee Deoch An Doris* (a final drink taken before departing), a traditional Scottish song published in 1911 and sung by Sir Harry Lauder, an internationally popular Scottish singer and comedian.

Kay Muldowney (1.3.3.6a.1.1) states that although “Scottie wasn't my blood grandfather; he was my grandfather; I loved him dearly”. He and my grandmother “were everything to me”. They took “me to the movies every Saturday night and then to the Young Men's Club in Tremont. They had a couple of drinks and I'd sit and read books that they had bought me.” According to Kay, Scottie was also a good husband. Although he rarely attended Zion Lutheran Church in Donaldson, where Esther played the piano for the choir, they were otherwise never apart from each other. “They had a good marriage”. Indeed, after Esther died, Scottie “lost the will to live”; “we couldn't stop him drinking”; he died five months later.

Ersal L. Neal (1912-85; 1.3.3.6a.1)

Ersal Neal (see photograph in Section 5) – the daughter of Esther Schell and George Neal (see above), and the stepdaughter of Frank “Scottie” Bain – was born in Pottsville and died there (usual residence Donaldson) in 1985 aged 72. She worked for most of her adult life as a seamstress in the clothing industry. In 1940, after a lengthy courtship, she married George Edward Hoverocker (1907-64; 1.3.3.6a.1a), a miner, who was working in the independent mine in Frailey Township – as was James Bain – when Frank Bain (1.3.3.5) was killed there. When the coal mines petered out, George became the steward at the firehouse in Donaldson. He also played the banjo and had a small band. He and his wife had two children who lived to maturity: Kay and George.

Kay Levon Hoverocker (1942-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1) graduated from Tremont High School in 1960 and then went to Harrisburg to work for the State of Pennsylvania for three years. She subsequently worked as a waitress when her children were growing up, and in the mid-1990s she was employed in the mental health field by the Redco Group. In 1963 she married Edward Vincent Muldowney (1935-95; 1.3.3.6a.1.1a), who graduated from Minersville High School in 1953 and then joined the military,

spending four years in the Marines and four years in the Air Force. After returning to civilian life, he was employed by Furnival Machinery in Harrisburg and Forklifts Inc. in Williamsport. They had three children: Lisa, David, and Trisha.

Lisa Ann Muldowney (1964-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.1) graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1982; has a BSc from Lycoming College in Williamsport; and is a certified teacher. In 1988 she married Jeffery Ronald Soliday (1959-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.1a), who graduated from high school in Tower City in 1977, and in the mid-1990s was a supervisor at Mechanicsburg Naval Depot in Pennsylvania. They have four children: **Shalee Corinne Soliday** (1988-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.1.1), **Shaun Christopher Soliday** (1991-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.1.2); and twins **Joshua Paul Soliday** (2000-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.1.3) and **Josiah James Soliday** (2000-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.1.4).

David Lee Muldowney (1966-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.2) graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1984; has a BSc and a master's degree in education; and became a Warrant Officer in the US Army. In 1986 he married Jody Lynne Wolfe (1966-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.2a), who also graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1984. They have two children: **Davis Edward Muldowney** (1992-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.2.1) and **Caitlin Abigail Muldowney** (1994-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.2.2).

Trisha Muldowney (1974-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.3) graduated with a BSc degree from Lycoming College and then became a caseworker with troubled school children. In 1997 she married Alan Palmer (1969-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.3a), who also graduated with a BSc from Lycoming College, and then joined Rand McNally, the publishers. They have one child: **Tyler Alan Palmer** (2000-; 1.3.3.6a.1.1.3.1)

George Edward Hoverocker (1949-; 1.3.3.6a.1.3) left school after attending Grade VIII and in the mid-1990s was employed in the textile industry at Penn Dye in Pine Grove. In 1986 he married Barbara Morgan (1955-; 1.3.3.6a.1.3a). They have no children.

CONCLUSION

Individuals, even identical twins, are unique and, not surprisingly, the above account of the Bain family indicates that its members differ in numerous respects. It also reveals, however, that they have some common characteristics and sometimes behaved in similar ways. To take some examples from my own direct line, both my grandfather (1.3.3.4) and my father (1.3.3.4.1) married women who were much older (eight and nine years respectively) than themselves. My great-grandmother, Caroline Bain (née Bowie; 1.3.3a), who was already very hard of hearing when she came to Canada in 1923, seems to have passed this ailment on to future generations: to her daughter Janet (1.3.3.1) and her son Tom (1.3.3.4), to his son George (1.3.3.4.1) – although the noisy environment of Weston Shops in Winnipeg would have helped impair their hearing – to my cousins Lorna and Russell (1.3.3.4.2.2 and 1.3.3.4.2.3), and to me. More recently, Parkinson's disease has begun to appear in the family: specifically, to Tom Bain, his son Russell (1.3.3.4.8), and his granddaughter Dorothy (1.3.3.4.2.1). And three of Tom's four daughters died of cancer. Divorce has also been common: five of Tom's Bain's eleven children were divorced: one of them, Allan (1.3.3.4.4), was not only divorced twice but also separated from a common-law partner. The marital status of three of my cousins is unknown, but, in addition to me, ten of the remaining fourteen have been divorced or separated, three of them twice.

On a more positive note, Tom, who was 6' 2½", passed on his height to his sons: Russell, who was said by his mother Lillian to be the only son taller than his father; Ian and Eddie, who were both 6' 1"; and,

despite my father (1.3.4.4.1) being only 5' 9", to me (6' 1½"). Although we do not have their height as measured by the military, photographs indicate that most of Tom's sons and daughters were taller than average. So was his second wife Lillian; hence her genes also contributed to the height of their children.

These, and other similarities that might be mentioned, are interesting and some of them might even be medically useful for future generations. They are not helpful, however, in describing and analysing the historical development of the Bain family. But another characteristic that is generally common to the Bains is geographical mobility or migration. From earliest times, the Bains have been geographically mobile: first migrating from central Europe to Scotland, then migrating internally within Scotland, then migrating externally from Scotland to Canada, and then migrating internally within Canada and to the United States.

Migration has attracted much interest from academics.²⁵ Fitzgerald and Lambkin,²⁶ following the work of Lee,²⁷ have defined migration using the three dimensions of time, space, and community.

With regard to time, migration is distinguished from other movement, such as a holiday or temporary business visit, by being sustained – that is, it is permanent or semi-permanent. With regard to space, it is distinguished by the crossing of a significant boundary or border that involves a changed relationship to the physical environment. With regard to community, it is distinguished by a social transition that involves a change of status or a changed relationship to the local, regional or national community.

Building on this definition, they see migration

as a three-stage process of “leaving”, “crossing” and “arriving”; as a three-way process of immigration (including return migration), internal migration and emigration; and as a three-outcome process of segregation, integration and modulation or alternation between the two.

Their framework is most helpful and is used below in examining the Bain family's many migrations from one location to another.

Immigration

Although migration is a three-way process of immigration, internal migration, and emigration, this volume has given much more attention to internal migration and emigration than to immigration. The reason is simple: over the last two centuries on which this volume has focussed, these two flows have dominated the history of the Bains. As Fitzgerald and Lambkin point out, however, “migration is not

²⁵ The literature on the subject is voluminous. For an introduction, see Bernadette Hanlon and Thomas J. Vicino, *Global Migration: The Basics* (London: Routledge, 2014).

²⁶ Patrick Fitzgerald and Brian Lambkin, *Migration in Irish History, 1607-2007* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008). The two quotations above appear on pp. 3 and xv. They have subsequently summarised their model of migration with the handy acronym SDO3. **S**tages: Leaving, Crossing, Arriving; **D**irections: In-migration, Internal Migration, Out-migration; **O**utcomes: Segregation, Integration, Modulation. See Brian Lambkin, Patrick Fitzgerald, and Johanne Devlin Trew, “Migration in Belfast History: Trajectories, Letters, Voices”, Olwen Purdue (ed.), *Belfast: The Emerging City, 1850-1914* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 2013), pp. 235-69.

²⁷ E. S. Lee, “A Theory of Migration”, *Demography*, III (No. 1, 1966), pp. 47-57.

simply a one-directional process of movement between a sending society and a receiving society, but rather a two-directional process: few if any sending societies receive . . . no new immigrants".²⁸ The truth of this statement is demonstrated not only by the last few decades in which Scotland and other parts of the United Kingdom have received numerous immigrants from, among other places, its former colonies and central and eastern Europe, but also by developments in pre-historic Europe.

DNA evidence reveals that I had Celtic paternal ancestors who lived between 2,000 and 2,800 years ago in the northern foothills of the Alps between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers. The Roman defeat of the Celts in this area in the Battle of Vosges in 58 BC presented those who survived and were not enslaved with a stark choice: assimilate or flee. Those, like my paternal ancestors, who chose to flee, had only one viable option: to follow the Rhine north and then sail to Britain ahead of the Roman advance. These early Celts, who were developing into Proto-Gaels, probably arrived in southeast England, most likely in Kent, sometime between 58 BC and 55/54 BC, when the Roman army led by Julius Caesar invaded Britain, or at least by 43 AD, when the conquest of Britain by four Roman legions under Emperor Claudius began.

The Romans pushed the fleeing Proto-Gaels north, where in 122 AD the conquerors would begin building Hadrian's Wall and then one hundred miles further north where in AD 142 they would begin building the Antonine Wall as the northwest frontier of the Roman Empire. My ancestors finally settled in central Scotland, free from Roman persecution, and in areas close to Stirlingshire, which Dr Bowes (see Section 6) has identified as my Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland. They were integrated into Pictish society and their descendants developed into the Scottish Gaels who shaped the modern identity of Scotland.

Internal Migration Within Scotland

Migrating internally within a country, as Ravenstein observed more than a century ago, is often a precursor to emigrating from it.²⁹ His observation certainly applies to the Bain family being studied here. Although its members have lived in Scotland for about two thousand years and probably had the surname Bain for several centuries, documentary evidence that allows their geographical mobility to be assessed begins only at the end of the 18th Century with George Bain (c. 1790-1829/30; 1) and, to a much greater extent, at the beginning of the 19th Century with his son William (1822-83; 1.3). The family was then living in Muthill, a village in Perth and Kinross about 22 miles northwest of Stirling (see Map 2, p. 90).

William was born and raised in Muthill, a town of 1,084 in 1841, but had moved to Blackford, a village (of 547 in 1841) about 10 miles southeast of Muthill, by 1847-48, when he was about 24, and when his first child was born and his first marriage took place. By 1850-51 he and his family had moved to Menstrie (a village of 576 in that year) about 17 miles south of Blackford. His first wife died in 1853 and in 1854 he married his second wife in Culross, a village (of 159 in 1851) in Fife on the Firth of Forth about 14 miles southeast of Menstrie, where he seems to have remained until 1857-60. He and his

²⁸ Op. cit., p. 34.

²⁹ E.G. Ravenstein, "The Laws of Migration", *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, XLVIII (1885), pp. 167-227; LII (1889), pp. 214-301. For a modern restatement and assessment of Ravenstein's work, see D.B. Grigg, "E.G. Ravenstein and the 'Laws of Migration'", Michael Drake (ed.), *Time, Family and Community: Perspectives on Family and Community History* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1994), pp. 147-164.

family then moved to Alloa, a town (of 6,425 in 1861) in Clackmannanshire on the Firth of Forth about 10 miles northwest of Culross, where he remained until two years before he died in 1883. Before moving to Alloa, William worked in agriculture; after he moved there, he was employed in manufacturing.

What prompted William to move at least four times within Scotland during his lifetime?³⁰ Since he left no personal papers that reveal his motives for moving – indeed, he was almost certainly illiterate since compulsory education was not introduced in Scotland until 1872 – we cannot give a definitive answer to that question. But William was not unusual in Scotland at that time in being geographically mobile. Of the ten principal Scottish towns in 1851, only 47 per cent of their inhabitants had been born in them. This mobility led G.T. Bisset-Smith to comment in 1909 that the Scots are “notoriously migratory”³¹ and, as Tom Devine has noted, “of few areas in the country was this assertion [truer] than the rural Lowlands.”³² Hence we can get some insight into William’s motives by examining the factors that led so many Scots in the rural Lowlands, where William lived, to be mobile during the 19th Century.

Devine has convincingly argued that “the social and labour structure that emerged in this region from the Age of Improvement made human mobility on a large scale inevitable.” The Age of Improvement occurred in the 18th Century, when the rapid increase of grain and meat prices after c. 1780 encouraged large landowners to adopt a more scientific, mechanised, regionally specialised, large-scale, capitalistic approach to farming. One result was that many individual small-holdings were brought together under one farmer and those who had previously owned them became, like William, landless “farm servants” and “agricultural labourers”.³³ Landless wage labourers, unlike peasant land-

³⁰ He might have moved more than four times. His moves were assessed by noting where his children were born. If he moved twice or more between births, these moves would not have been noted.

³¹ “A Statistical Note on Birth Registration in Scotland Previous to 1855; suggested by Inquiries as to Verification of Birth for Old Age Pensions”, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, LXXII, No. 3 (September, 1909), pp. 618-23. As the title suggests, Bisset-Smith’s paper is concerned with the accuracy of registration of births, not geographical mobility. Hence his much-quoted phrase raises at least two questions: were the Scots “notoriously migratory” compared with other nations and, if so, why. After an exhaustive study, Jeanette M. Brock concluded “that without ever ranking as the leading exporter of population in a specified time span, Scotland achieved centuries of exceptionally high emigration and in this feat alone she may well be unique. Whether this out-movement is just a reflection of a country unable to sustain its population growth or whether it represents the aspirations of a people born in a country of limited resources and determined to take advantage of any opportunity regardless of location, is an interesting topic for speculation. Nevertheless, overall it is justifiable to describe the Scots as an exceptionally mobile people.”; *The Mobile Scot: A Study of Emigration and Migration, 1861-1911* (Edinburgh: John Donald, 1999), pp. 231-32. See also I. D. Whyte, “Population Mobility in Early Modern Scotland”, R. A. Houston and I. D. Whyte (eds.), *Scottish Society, 1500-1800* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), chap. 1.

At least two factors caused this exceptional mobility: extreme poverty in Scotland resulting from, among other things, several famines brought about by crop failures in the 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries that forced many to migrate in search of food; and the system of six-month and twelve-month employment contracts for agricultural labourers that existed in Scotland (see below, p. 61). Both these factors created a culture or tradition of geographical mobility.

³² These sentences and much of what immediately follows are based upon T. M. Devine’s magisterial *The Scottish Nation, 1700-2000* (London: Allen Lane, 1999), pp. 162, 459-60, and *passim*.

³³ The two occupational titles are sometimes used interchangeably. But a “farm servant” was often an unmarried worker who lived-in on the farm, shared the farmer’s table at meal times, and received most of his pay in kind (i.e., room and board), whereas an “agricultural labourer” had a more “proletarian” relationship with his

owning farmers, were highly mobile: they could move simply by selling their labour power in the market place; they did not have to sell land.

Being landless enabled agricultural labourers to move easily; their contracts of employment encouraged them to do so. To quote Devine again,

“Flitting” (or moving) to another farm, usually in the same parish or county, at the end of the six-month or annual term was part of the way of life. The contract of employment meant that in law servants had only one or two opportunities to move in the year. This concentrated minds at these crucial periods and there was always the temptation to seek a place elsewhere for better wages, more experience or a change of surroundings. . . . For married men the costs of moving were low. A house came with the job and the new employer provided transport to move the family and the household belongings.³⁴

In short, in frequently migrating short distances to work on different farms, William was simply following a way of life, “a social habit”, that was shaped by the new structure of the labour market and was common to agricultural workers in Lowland Scotland in the 19th Century.

His move from farming in the village of Culross to work in the pottery and brewing industries in the town of Alloa, however, was probably prompted by different considerations. Some of these might have *pushed* him from a rural to an urban area. Devine points out that

Labour requirements in improved farming did increase, at least until the 1850s, but not at the rate of the overall rise in population, which almost doubled between 1831 and 1911. It followed that only some of the rising population in the rural districts could be absorbed in the long run by the new agriculture. Many must have had little choice, either to find work in country trades and industries or to leave the land altogether for the towns or overseas.³⁵

Even if “surplus labour” did not *push* William and his family out of Culross and into Alloa, there were other considerations that probably *pulled* them there. Life on the land had always been hard but, with rising expectations, many came to see it as intolerable when compared with the higher wages, the greater range of employment opportunities, the better working conditions, and the social attractions of the towns. In the latter half of the 19th Century, two of the major industries in Alloa were pottery making and brewing, and, having moved there, William was employed initially as a pottery labourer and subsequently in brewing, where he worked his way up to become a journeyman brewer.

Emigration To Canada

The unusually heavy incidence of internal mobility in the rural Lowlands and elsewhere in Scotland in the 19th Century, as Devine has argued,

is crucial to an explanation of the roots of emigration. The rural Scots were very mobile abroad, in large part because they were also very mobile at home. There is now some evidence

employer and received his wages largely in cash. See Richard Anthony, “Farm Servant vs Agricultural Labourer, 1870-1914: A Commentary on Howkins”, *Agricultural History Review*, XLIII (1), 1995, pp. 61-64.

³⁴ Devine, *op. cit.*, p. 464.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 460.

that from the later nineteenth century the volume of emigration varied inversely with that of internal migration. People in country farms and villages searching for opportunities elsewhere seem to have been able to weigh the attractions of the Scottish towns against those of overseas destinations and come to a decision on the basis of these comparisons.³⁶

The popularity of overseas destinations varied over time but, in weighing their relative attractions with villages, towns, and cities in Scotland, Canada often emerged as the favourite choice, especially in the years immediately before World War I. It did so partly because many Scots had family links with Canada, getting there was relatively quick and inexpensive, and free land was available. But another part of the explanation is that in the 1890s – as grain prices rose and the cost of shipping it abroad fell, the American frontier closed, and new techniques for dry-land farming emerged along with new grain varieties – the settlement of the Canadian West, the “Last Best West”, became a national priority.

In 1896 the Canadian government, together with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the country’s largest private landowner, launched a marketing campaign to attract immigrants to the Canadian prairies. The campaign particularly targeted British citizens, because they spoke English and shared the Anglo-Saxon values that then dominated Canadian society, and especially the Scots and those from Ulster, because they were perceived to be more willing to assimilate and conform and less likely to expect special treatment in the “colony” than the English. The Canadian immigration office in London produced a steady stream of promotional literature and sent agents, including two full-time agents in Scotland – proselytizers who were known as “Canadian crackers” – equipped with maps, charts, photographs and exhibits to organise meetings and lectures throughout the United Kingdom (see advertisement in Section 5). The campaign was most successful: the number of immigrants coming to Canada was 16,835 in 1896, 211,653 in 1906, and 400,870 in 1913.³⁷

The Canadian government primarily wanted farmers to cultivate the prairies, not white-collar workers, tradesmen, and others to live in the towns and cities, and it paid steamship booking agents a bonus for each agricultural immigrant they signed for passage to Canada.³⁸ But numerous immigrants also came to non-agricultural jobs, especially in railway construction, mining, and logging in the country and in manufacturing and other sectors in the cities.³⁹ And many of these workers chose Winnipeg as their destination. It was then the largest city on the prairies and the third-largest in Canada; only Montreal and Toronto were larger. It was booming economically: its population was 31,649 in 1896, 90,153 in 1906, 136,025 in 1911, and 163,000 in 1916; and it was known as the “Bull’s Eye of the Dominion”, “Gateway to the West”, and the “Chicago of the North”, suggesting that it would soon

³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 482-83.

³⁷ See Alan F. J. Artibise, “Advertising Winnipeg: The Campaign for Immigrants and Industry, 1874-1914”, *Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba Transactions*, Series III, No. 27 (1970-71), pp. 75-106; *idem*, *Winnipeg: A Social History of Urban Growth, 1874-1914* (Montreal: McGill-Queen’s University Press, 1975); R. Douglas Francis, Richard Jones, and Donald B. Smith, *Destinies: Canadian History Since Confederation* (Austin, Texas: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1988), chap. 6; Daniel Francis, *Selling Canada: Three Propaganda Campaigns that Shaped the Nation* (Vancouver: Stanton Atkins & Dosis, 2011), chap. 1. See also Devine, *op. cit.*, pp. 476-78.

³⁸ The government sometimes also unwittingly paid a bonus for non-agricultural immigrants, such as Archibald McIntosh (see n. 1.3.5a), because steamship booking agents encouraged immigrants to exaggerate their agricultural experience and declare their “intended occupation” as “farmer” even though they had no intention of farming in Canada. The ship’s manifest also indicated that William Bain (1.3.3.2) had worked in farming in 1904, but he stated that his intended occupation in Canada was “sawyer” and no British bonus was paid.

³⁹ See Donald Kerr, Deryck W. Holdsworth, and Susan L. Laskin, *Addressing the Twentieth Century, 1891-1896*, vol. III of the *Historical Atlas of Canada* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1990), Plate 27, “Migration”.

rival that city in size and enterprise.⁴⁰ Its location in the centre of the North American continent had made it a major rail and transport hub. Indeed, the city's largest employer at the time was the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it was becoming even larger as the influx of immigrants encouraged it to expand its rail network throughout the prairies.⁴¹

Leaving

The above discussion gives a general indication of what motivated the Scots to be “notoriously migratory” during the 19th and early 20th Centuries, why so many decided to emigrate to Canada, and why in the years immediately before World War I so many of these went to Winnipeg and found employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway. It does not, however, explain why some emigrated and others – indeed, the majority – decided to remain in Scotland. The much-migrated William (1.3) married three times and produced six children from his first two marriages and acquired five stepchildren from his third. None of his stepchildren emigrated and only two of the four children from his first two marriages – Maggie (1860-1925; 1.3.5) and Isabella (1863-1930; 1.3.6) – did so, both to Winnipeg. But six of his son George's (1855-1920; 1.3.3) seven children emigrated to Canada, all but one to Winnipeg, and many of them were employed at least for a time at the CPR. And one of his grandsons from his first marriage – James Kennedy Bain (1884-1964; 1.3.2.4) – emigrated to Australia; it is likely that James's brother William (1876-?; 1.3.2.2) emigrated also.

Unlike William, all his children and grandchildren were literate; and since those who emigrated to Canada did so in a classic chain migration over a period of a few years, many letters, which would have included intelligence about the new world and the old, must have been sent back and forth across the Atlantic. But none of this correspondence has survived. Hence, in trying to determine what motivated these individuals to emigrate, we must rely, as we did in trying to explain why William migrated internally, on circumstantial evidence about factors that might have pushed them from Scotland and pulled them to Canada.

The major push factors promoting emigration are economic stagnation, unemployment, and poverty. As Devine has noted,

Before 1914, Scotland's highest recorded level of emigration was between 1901 and 1911, when the industrial economy was stagnant for several years but at a time when Canada was going through a protracted boom as prairie agriculture expanded and railroad building, mining, manufacturing and lumbering all developed vigorously.⁴²

⁴⁰ In 1911 a reporter for the *Chicago Record Herald* wrote the following about Winnipeg: “All roads lead to Winnipeg. It is the focal point of the three transcontinental lines of Canada, and nobody . . . can pass from one part of Canada to another without going through Winnipeg. It is a gateway through which all the commerce of the east and the west and the north and the south must flow. No city, in America at least, has such an absolute and complete command over the wholesale trade of so vast an area.”; cited by Tony J. Kuz, *Winnipeg 1874-1974: Progress and Prospects* (Winnipeg: Manitoba Department of Industry & Commerce, 1974), p. 10.

⁴¹ “Winnipeg was the first and greatest of all the railroad towns that bloomed across western Canada . . . about 4700 people or ten per cent of the population worked for one or another of the railways” by 1912, and about 3,000 for the CPR alone, making it the largest single employer in the city and, indeed, in the whole of western Canada; Jim Blanchard, *Winnipeg 1912* (Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 2005), pp. 99, 105, and 110.

⁴² Op. cit., p. 485.

But, as he has also noted, emigration from the Lowlands “was not induced so much by destitution or deprivation – as in the Highlands for long periods – as by the lure of opportunity.”⁴³ As far as we know, the descendants of William Bain who emigrated to Canada in the years immediately before World War I were not unemployed, at least for long periods, or in poverty. They were pulled to Canada primarily by the hope of greater economic and social opportunities.

Table 2 indicates that thirteen adults and two children from the extended Bain family emigrated to Canada during the four years 1910-13. This large exodus presumably did not happen by chance; it was not the decision of a single individual but the collective decision of several members of the extended Bain family; it was surely planned.

The planning for the above migrations was made easier because of propinquity: members of the family lived close to each other. The four McIntosh-Bains lived together in Glasgow, about 33 miles from Alloa; Isabella Bain (1.3.6), who worked on the transatlantic liners, was based either in Glasgow or Alloa; Tom Bain (1.3.3.4) lived in Auchineden, about seven miles from Glasgow and 39 miles from Alloa; and George Bain (1.3.3.7) and his wife, and their other six children lived close to each other in Alloa; see Map 5, p. 93. All these places were connected by rail, and they had more frequent, less expensive, and quicker services (train journeys between these places took an hour or less) than they do today. And, even more importantly, they had a much better postal service than exists today: up to twelve deliveries daily, except for Sundays, in major cities; and overnight deliveries between cities and towns at a cost of half a penny for a postcard and a penny for a letter.⁴⁴

The most important people in a chain migration are the “pioneers”, the people who emigrate first to a destination, “establish a ‘bridgehead’ and subsequently both encourage and assist relations and friends to join them, thereby establishing a ‘chain’ between old world and new”.⁴⁵ As Table 2 indicates, the pioneers were Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a), the husband of Maggie Bain (1.3.5), followed three days later by Alexander Scott (1.3.3.3a), the husband of Mary Bain (1.3.3.3), and Frank Bain (1.3.3.5), and then about a month later by William Bain (1.3.3.2). Isabella Bain (1.3.6) might also have been a pioneer. She worked for many years for the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company on its routes between the UK and Canada and arrived in Winnipeg sometime in 1910-11. Even if she were not literally a pioneer, her stories from talking to emigrating passengers probably greatly influenced the Bain family’s decision to emigrate to Canada.

Archibald – the first by three days to leave and the brother-in-law of Isabella and the uncle by marriage of Alexander, Frank, and William – was probably the most influential person in the family’s decision-making. He was a married man of 47 with adult children (Alexander, 27, was married with infant children; Frank and William were 19 and 26 respectively, and single). He was a skilled carpenter who employed other carpenters; he was relatively well off; and he and his family lived in a desirable part of the West End of Glasgow where they led a “respectable” lifestyle. The others probably looked up to him as the senior man not only in age but also in experience and wisdom. Indeed, given his comfortable position in Glasgow, he was not a typical emigrant who was being pushed by poor economic circumstances or being pulled by greater economic opportunity to Canada. He and his wife probably decided to emigrate for the sake of their children. Two of their four children died of measles within eight days of each other in 1896. The parents ensured that their two surviving children were

⁴³ Ibid., 483.

⁴⁴ See Catherine J. Golden, *Posting It: The Victorian Revolution in Letter Writing* (Gainesville: Florida University Press, 2009).

⁴⁵ Fitzgerald and Lambkin, op. cit., p. 298.

well educated and they entered the middle class as a stenographer and a bank clerk. And emigration to Canada was almost certainly intended to give them even greater economic and social opportunity.

Once the pioneers had emigrated, found employment, and presumably reported back favourably to those in Scotland, most of them followed. Isabella (1.3.6) was probably next; she was employed by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and likely worked her way across the Atlantic and then travelled on to Winnipeg in 1910-11. Meg Duncanson (1.3.3.2a) left Alloa between 1910 and 1911 to work in New York as a cook and then came to Winnipeg in 1912-13 to marry William Bain (1.3.3.2). Mary Bain and her two children joined her husband Alexander Scott in Winnipeg in March 1911. Three months later her brother Tom (1.3.3.4) arrived there. Archibald McIntosh had returned to Glasgow in February 1911 to put his affairs in order and to organise his family's emigration, with his son Robert (1.3.5.3) departing in August 1911, his daughter Margaret (1.3.5.2) in January 1912, and he and his wife in June 1912. Margaret Smart (1.3.3.4a) also left in June 1912 to marry Tom Bain a few days after arriving in Winnipeg. James Bain (1.3.3.6) was the last to leave, in May 1913, just before the beginning of World War I. Following World War I, and the death of her husband George in 1920, Caroline Bain (née Bowie; 1.3.3a) left Scotland in December 1922 with her two grandchildren – George (1.3.3.4.1) and Peggy (1.3.3.4.2), who had come to live with their paternal grandparents in 1917 following the death of their mother – to take them back to their father Tom and his new wife in Winnipeg, and she stayed on there after she had delivered them.

George Bain (1.3.3.7), the youngest child of George and Caroline Bain, joined the British Army in September 1914, a month after the outbreak of World War I, fought in France, was wounded there, and was discharged as medically unfit in August 1915. Following his discharge, he returned to Alloa and to his trade as a plumber; he married in 1918, and he and his wife (Christina, 1.3.3.7a) had their first child (George, 1.3.3.7.1) in 1920. Sometime during the first half of 1923, he left Alloa for London, Ontario, where his wife's two sisters had emigrated about a year earlier, and then in August of that year his wife and son sailed to join him there. Eight years had elapsed since he returned from France and five since he had married, so he was obviously in no hurry to emigrate.

Hence, unlike his siblings, he might have been more pushed than pulled to Canada when the short post-war boom went into reverse, and widespread unemployment occurred in the early 1920s, especially in the cyclical heavy industries that dominated the Scottish economy. One result was that emigration from Scotland increased markedly in the 1920s.⁴⁶ He might also have been encouraged to emigrate by his mother doing so at this time when she took her grandchildren back to Canada.

By 1923, all George and Caroline Bain's children and their families had emigrated to Canada except for the eldest, Janet (1.3.3.1). The reason she and her family did not emigrate probably is that they were successfully settled in Scotland. If we take 1910, the year her siblings began to emigrate, she would have been 34, at least seven years older than her siblings who emigrated that year; she had been married ten years; her husband was 39 and had a good job as a woodyard manager; and she had three children aged 2 to 9. There was much to retain her and her family in Scotland. Even if she had wanted to emigrate, poor health might have prevented her from travelling overseas or, if she had, prevented the Canadian authorities from accepting her as an immigrant.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ Devine, op. cit., p. 469.

⁴⁷ See Roy Hanes, "None Is Still Too Many: An Historical Explanation of Canadian Immigration Legislation as It Pertains to People with Disabilities", *Development Disabilities Bulletin*, XXXVII (No. 1 & 2, 2009), pp. 91-126.

TABLE 2: TRANSATLANTIC EMIGRATION VOYAGES, 1910-1923

Passenger	Sailed	Arrived	Duration ^a	Ship/Line	Class ^b	Cash (\$)	Sailed From	Arrived At	Destination	Age	Occupation	Intended Occupation	Actual Occupation
Archibald McIntosh 1.3.5a	27/4/10	7/5/10	10	Parisian Allan Line	2nd	60	Glasgow	Halifax	Winnipeg	47	Joiner/ Carpenter	Farmer/ Carpenter	Carpenter/ Builder
Alexander Scott 1.3.3.3a	30/4/10	10/5/10	10	Grampian Allan Line	Stge	25	Glasgow	Quebec	Winnipeg	27	Cabinet Maker	Cabinet Maker	Carpenter/ Construction Superintendent
Frank Bain 1.3.3.5	30/4/10	10/5/10	10	Grampian Allan Line	Stge	25	Glasgow	Quebec	Winnipeg	19	Timber Worker	Timber Worker	Coal Miner
William Bain 1.3.3.2	4/6/10	12/6/10	8	Pretorian Allan Line	Stge	25	Glasgow	Quebec	Winnipeg	26	Sawyer	Sawyer	Railway Carman
Isabella Bain 1.3.6	1910-11	1910-11	?	?	?	?	?	?	Winnipeg	c. 47	Ship's Stewardess	?	Domestic
Archibald McIntosh 1.3.5a	26/1/11	5/2/11	10	Hesperian Allan Line	Stge	?	Halifax	Liverpool ^c	Glasgow	48	Carpenter	Carpenter	Carpenter/ Builder
Mary Scott (née Bain) 1.3.3.3	11/3/11	20/3/11	9	Parisian Allan Line	2nd	25	Glasgow	Halifax	Winnipeg	25	Housewife	Housewife	Housewife
George Scott 1.3.3.3.1	11/3/11	20/3/11	9	Parisian Allan Line	2nd		Glasgow	Halifax	Winnipeg	4	Child	Child	Child
Alexander Scott 1.3.3.3.3	11/3/11	20/3/11	9	Parisian Allan Line	2nd		Glasgow	Halifax	Winnipeg	2	Child	Child	Child
Thomas Bain 1.3.3.4	10/6/11	17/6/11	7	Hesperian Allan Line	2nd	35	Glasgow	Quebec	Calgary/ Winnipeg	22	Police Constable/ Mason	Mason	Boilermaker
Robert McIntosh 1.3.5.3	12/8/11	20/8/11	8	Ionian Allan Line	2nd	50	Glasgow	Quebec	Toronto	19	Bank Clerk	Bank Clerk	Accountant/ Proprietor
Margaret Bain McIntosh 1.3.5.2	5/1/12	15/1/12	10	Hesperian Allan Line	2nd	100	Liverpool ^c	Halifax	Thornhill/ Winnipeg	21	Stenographer	Stenographer	Stenographer/ Housewife
Margaret Smart 1.3.3.4a	17/6/12	27/6/12	10	Pretorian Allan Line	2nd	?	Glasgow	Quebec	Winnipeg	31	Domestic Service	Domestic Service	Housewife
Margaret Duncanson 1.3.3.2a	1912-13	1912-13	?	?	?	?	?	New York	New York/ Winnipeg	c. 24	Cook	Cook	Cook/ Housewife

Archibald McIntosh 1.3.5a	22/6/12	30/6/12	8		Hesperian Allan Line	Stge	50	Glasgow	Quebec	Winnipeg	50	Carpenter	Carpenter	Carpenter/ Builder
Margaret McIntosh (née Bain) 1.3.5	22/6/12	30/6/12	8		Hesperian Allan Line	Stge	?	Glasgow	Quebec	Toronto/ Winnipeg	52	Housewife	Housewife	Housewife
James Bain 1.3.3.6	10/5/13	18/5/13	8		Hesperian Allan Line	2nd	20	Glasgow	Quebec	Winnipeg	22	Sawyer	Sawyer	Coal Miner
Margaret Bain (née Duncanson) 1.3.3.2a	1917	1917	?		?	?	?	?	?	Alloa	30	Housewife	Housewife	Housewife
George Bain 1.3.3.4.1	1917	1917	?		?	?	?	?	?	Alloa	4	Child	Child	Child
Margaret Bain 1.3.3.4.2	1917	1917	?		?	?	?	?	?	Alloa	2	Child	Child	Child
Margaret Bain (née Duncanson) 1.3.3.2a	24/5/18	29/5/18	5		Aquitania Cunard	?	?	Liverpool ^c	Halifax	Winnipeg	31	Housewife	Housewife	Housewife
Caroline Bain (née Bowie) 1.3.3a	29/12/22	8/1/23	10		Metagama CPSC ^d	?	?	Liverpool ^c	St John	Winnipeg	64	Housewife	Retired	Retired
George Bain 1.3.3.4.1	29/12/22	8/1/23	10		Metagama CPSC ^d	?		Liverpool ^c	St John	Winnipeg	9	Student	Student	Student
Margaret Bain 1.3.3.4.2	29/12/22	8/1/23	10		Metagama CPSC ^d	?		Liverpool ^c	St John	Winnipeg	7	Student	Student	Student
George Bain 1.3.3.7	January- August 1923	January- August 1923	?		?	?	?	?	?	London, Ontario	27	Plumber	Plumber	Plumber
Christina Bain (née Young) 1.3.3.7a	24/8/23	1/9/23	8		Montlaurier CPSC ^d	3rd	?	Liverpool ^c	Quebec	London, Ontario	27	Housewife	Housewife	Housewife
George Bain 1.3.3.7.1	24/8/23	1/9/23	8		Montlaurier CPSC ^d	3rd		Liverpool ^c	Quebec	London, Ontario	2	Child	Child	Child

Table 2: continued

SOURCE: See the biographical notes for each individual in Section 4.

NOTES:

Voyages in black were going from the UK to Canada, those in green were going from Canada to the UK.

- a. Since the ship's time of departure and sometimes its time of arrival are not known, the duration of the voyage might be +/- one day.
- b. "Steerage" (Stge) is an imprecise and confusing term. In the 19th Century, steamship steerage decks – so-called because the steering tackle ran through this area to connect the rudder to the tiller or the helm – were used to provide the lowest class and lowest cost of travel for emigrants to North America, often placing hundreds together in a large hold containing tiered bunks. With limited privacy and security, inadequate ventilation and sanitary conditions, and poor food, steerage was often decried as inhumane. In the early years of the 20th Century, "steerage" was redesigned and upgraded, especially in British ships, with individual cabins containing up to ten persons grouped by gender or family, and it was rebranded and marketed as "third class". These were the cabins the Bains who sailed "steerage" probably occupied.
- c. Liverpool is given on the ship's manifest as its place of arrival or departure. Liverpool was the ship's home port, where most of its passengers embarked or disembarked; but Glasgow was a secondary port where Scottish passengers started or ended their voyage. For example, a "purchaser's receipt" for Christina and George Bain's trip in 1923 indicates that the fare paid for both was \$231.25 (since her son George was aged 2, he would probably have been charged half fare) from Glasgow to Quebec for "Third Colonist" Class (see n. 1.3.3.7a). So, either the *Montlaurier's* voyage started in Glasgow or another ship took them from Glasgow to join the *Montlaurier* in Liverpool. Hence, where Liverpool appears in the above table, it is probably best to think of the trip beginning or ending in Glasgow.
- d. Canadian Pacific Steamship Company

Although some of those who did emigrate might have gone to Canada intending to stay for only a few years to make some money before returning to Scotland (e.g., Tom Bain), none returned permanently during their lifetimes.⁴⁸ Archibald McIntosh came back in 1911 to clear up his affairs and organise his wife's and children's emigration, but he left for Canada again in 1912; he also returned in 1926 to arrange for his wife's remains to be interred in the family plot in Glasgow's Western Necropolis but remained there only a month before going back to Canada. William Bain's wife Meg (née Duncanson; 1.3.3.2a) returned to Scotland in 1917 to take her motherless nephew and niece to live with their paternal grandparents, but she came back once wartime shipping conditions permitted in 1918. Robert McIntosh (1.3.5.3) might have returned to Scotland briefly during the Vimy Pilgrimage in 1936, and he probably returned to Glasgow for a short time in 1957 when he had his father's ashes interred in the family plot in the Western Necropolis. And Frank Bain, who had entered the United States illegally around 1924, was apprehended and had to return to Scotland in 1932 to obtain an immigration visa, which he did in 1933. But for all of them their permanent residence remained in Canada or the United States.

Crossing

Today a person can fly from Glasgow to Quebec in about eight to ten hours. But crossing the Atlantic by air did not become commonplace until the 1950s. Before then, most people went by ship (indeed, in the years immediately before and after World War I, it was the only way to go) and, as Table 2 reveals, the steamship journey took about eight to ten days. Scots wishing to make this journey in those days had an advantage because several major shipping lines operated across the Atlantic from the Clyde. One of these was the Allan Line; it dominated the Canadian routes and, as Table 2 also reveals, its ships – the *Parisian*, *Grampian*, *Pretorian*, *Hesperian*, and *Ionian* – were frequently used by the Bains.⁴⁹

These ships had been built or rebuilt between 1899 and 1908; their gross tonnage varied between about 5,000 and 11,000 compared with over 45,000 for the larger liners (e.g., the *Titanic* and the *Olympic*); and comparing the *Parisian*, which was one of the Allan Line's smaller ships, and the *Hesperian*, which was one of its larger, could carry between 150 and 210 passengers in first class, between 100 and 250 in second, and 1,000 in steerage/third.⁵⁰ Conditions varied from ship to ship but those in first class had luxurious cabins with the services of stewards and ate meals comparable to those of fine restaurants; those in second class had more modest cabins, services and meals but still travelled in some style; those in steerage/third class were grouped by family or gender in cabins containing up to ten persons and ate good but basic meals. The Bains travelled second or steerage/third class. Hence, although they did not travel in luxury, they often sailed in relative comfort.

⁴⁸ Substantial numbers of Scottish emigrants to North America did return to live in Scotland. "By 1900 it is estimated that around one-third of those Scots who left came back sooner or later." Devine, op. cit., p. 475.

⁴⁹ For a history of the Allan Line, see Thomas E. Appleton, *Ravenscrag: The Allan Royal Mail Line* (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1974).

⁵⁰ The ships' details were obtained from the Internet. See also the entries in Section 4 for everyone who is listed in Table 2.

The cost of a trip comprised four basic elements. Those not resident in Glasgow, the point of departure, had to pay the cost of getting there by rail or other means; these costs are not known and, in any case, were insignificant relative to the total cost of the trip. There were also costs at the end of the voyage: the train fare from, say, Quebec City to Winnipeg, a trip of more than fifty hours; these costs were significant, and were often consolidated with the cost of the ocean voyage in “through-fares”. Adults also had to bring enough “spending money” to tide them (and sometimes their families) over from when they left Scotland until they began earning in Canada; for the Bains, as can be seen from Table 2, this money ranged from \$20 to \$100, with the most common figure being \$25 (about \$500 in 2019 values).

The main element in the cost of the trip was the fare for the transatlantic voyage. These fares varied with the steamship line and with the age and size of the ship. They also varied with the speed of the ship because every increased knot to shorten the journey time meant greatly increased coal consumption. The main cause of variation, however, was the class of travel: first-class usually cost at least two to three times as much as second, and second was often at least 50 per cent more than third.⁵¹ And regardless of the class travelled, “out of season” (e.g., winter) fares were less expensive than those at other times of the year. As was indicated above, the Bains sailed on newer and smaller ships that were less costly to build and maintain; they were also slower ships (for example, the top speed of both the *Parisian* and the *Ionian* was fourteen knots compared with over twenty for the *Titanic* and the *Olympic*); and, as Table 2 reveals, many of the trips were made in the winter months.

These general considerations do not, however, give the actual fares that the pioneers paid for their tickets. Such information is not available, but enough data exist to enable a rough estimate to be made. Following the North Atlantic Fare War of 1904, when competition between the main steamships lines resulted in substantial cuts in steerage fares, the total cost of steerage sea and third-class rail travel from Liverpool to Winnipeg in 1906 was \$30 (about £6 – about £717 in 2018 values – at the exchange rate prevailing at that time).⁵² But fares increased between then and 1910 when the pioneers sailed. Canadian data for 1910 do not exist, but, using American data for that year, the cost of a trip from Glasgow to Winnipeg has been estimated as £9.80 second class and £7.70 steerage.⁵³ To these figures must be added the cost of the “spending money” for Archibald McIntosh (\$60=£12) and for Alexander Scott and Frank Bain (\$25=£5).

⁵¹ Sometime in the 1890s, the Allan Line advertised sailings in October from Liverpool to Quebec on the *Parisian* (presumably before it was rebuilt in 1899). First class, “Saloon Ocean Fares”, were 12 to 20 Guineas (£12.6-£21; c. £1,600-£2,700 in 2018 values) with “wines and liquors” extra; second class, “Intermediate Fares”, were £6 6s (£6.3; c. £700 in 2018 values); and steerage fares were £4 (c. £516 in 2018 values); it also advertised a special through-fare from Liverpool to Winnipeg: second class was £8 15s 4d (£8.77; c. £1,100 in 2018 values) and steerage was £6 9s 4d (£6.47; c. £840 in 2018 values). See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allan_Line_Royal_Mail_Steamers; accessed 28 March 2019.

⁵² Ruben Bellan, *Winnipeg First Century: An Economic History* (Winnipeg: Queenston, 1978), p. 64. The exchange rate in 1906 and 1910 was £1=\$4.85Cdn. See <https://maplemoney.com/history-of-the-canadian-dollar/>; accessed 7 April 2019.

⁵³ Email from Professor Drew Keeling to me, 5 April 2019. Drew Keeling, together with Brandon Dupont and Thomas Weiss, are the leading authorities on transatlantic ocean fares in the 19th and 20th Centuries. See, for example, their paper “First Cabin Fares from New York to the British Isles, 1826-1914” (Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 22426, 2016).

The combined cost of the fare and spending money would have represented about 20 per cent of Archibald's and Frank's annual earnings and 13 per cent of Alexander's.⁵⁴ These were substantial sums and raise the question of where the pioneers would have obtained them. Since they were pioneers, they would not have received remittances from those who had gone before. So, they must have drawn on their individual savings, the collective savings of the extended Bain family, or both. That the Bains, individually or collectively, had such savings, lends weight to the view that they were being pulled rather than pushed to Canada.

The favourite departure port was, not surprisingly, Glasgow;⁵⁵ the most common arrival port, often via Liverpool or some other intermediate port, was Quebec; Halifax, Nova Scotia and St John, New Brunswick were generally used in the winter months when ice conditions on the St Lawrence River blocked access to Quebec or at least presented a danger to shipping. That no doubt explains why in January 1923 Caroline Bain (1.3.3a) and her two grandchildren arrived at St John rather than Quebec. They sailed on the *Metagama* because it was in the fleet of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, which was owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Tom Bain, who booked the passage for his mother and children, then worked for the CPR and, as an employee, would probably have benefitted from discounted fares.

Whichever port the Bains arrived at, where the ship's manifest gives a means of onward travel to Winnipeg, it was by the CPR. Before 1912, however, the CPR did not connect to the ports of Halifax and St John, and passengers arriving there would be routed to Quebec via the Intercolonial Railway (ICR), where they would make the CPR connection for Winnipeg. The trip from Quebec to Winnipeg took about two days; the total trip from Halifax or St John to Winnipeg took the better part of five days.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ In October 1905, the mid-point of the "predominant range of weekly wages" in Scotland was 36s 1½d (£1.81) for carpenters and joiners, and 23s 1½d (£1.16) for building labourers; the "weekly time rates of wages" for carpenters and joiners in Glasgow was 40s 4½d (£2.02). "The rates given are for a full week in summer. The weekly wage in winter, owing to shorter working hours, would be less." See *Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices Together with the Standard Rates of Wages Prevailing in Certain Occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom*, CD 3864 (London: HMSO, 1908), pp. xxxvi and 607. Wages in the UK increased by 6.5% between 1905 and 1910; see George Sayers Bain and Farouk Elsheikh, *Union Growth and the Business Cycle: An Econometric Analysis* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1976), pp. 134-35. So, the above figures in the latter year would have been approximately £1.93, £1.24, and £2.15. Ignoring the Report's caveat about the difference between summer and winter earnings, annual earnings (52 weeks) would have been approximately £100, £64, and £112. Hence in 1910 Andrew McIntosh as a carpenter and joiner in Glasgow would have been earning about £112 p.a. (which since he was also an employer of carpenters and joiners, might understate his earnings); Alexander Scott as a cabinet maker/carpenter and joiner living in Alloa would have been earning about £100 p.a.; and Frank Bain as a "timber worker" (at best, a semi-skilled trade) in Alloa would have been earning about £64 p.a.

⁵⁵ The ships of the Allan Line generally sailed from the North Basin (one of four basins) in Prince's Dock, which was opened in the 1890s and was located on the south bank of the River Clyde in the Govan area of Glasgow. See John F. Riddell, *The Clyde: The Making of a River* (Edinburgh: John Donald, 2000), pp. 219-28, and the photograph in Section 5. It ceased to be a commercial dock during the 1970s as the volume of shipping declined with the onset of containerisation. It was largely infilled, except for the Canting Basin, in the 1980s and today the Glasgow Science Centre and BBC Scotland are located there. See <https://canmore.org.uk/site/278873/glasgow-princes-dock-canting-basin-and-west-quay>; accessed 4 June 2019.

⁵⁶ See https://www.british-immigrants-in-montreal.com/ship_to_montreal.html; accessed 2 April 2019.

We know quite a bit about the conditions on the ships the Bains sailed on across the Atlantic, as the above discussion has revealed, but we know less about the conditions on the trains they travelled on from their port of arrival to Winnipeg. Around 1890, the CPR introduced second-class colonist sleeping cars that provided basic sleeping berths and cooking facilities (see photograph in Section 5). Immigrants could travel from Montreal to Vancouver for about \$7 per person, but they had to provide their own food and bedding.⁵⁷ Some of the Bains might have travelled in these sleeping cars but the men, when travelling by themselves, probably slept as best they could on ordinary seats, even on a trip lasting four-five days. Indeed, when George and Peggy Bain (1.3.3.4.1 and 1.3.3.4.2) and their grandmother, Caroline Bain (1.3.3a), went by rail from St. John, New Brunswick to Winnipeg in 1923, they slept on seats rather than in berths.

Arriving

Archibald McIntosh arrived in Halifax on 7 May 1910. He would have arrived in Winnipeg about four-five days later at the massively impressive railway station the CPR had opened in 1905 on Higgins Avenue to demonstrate the importance of both the CPR and the city (see photographs in Section 5). As he emerged from the station, he almost certainly would not have turned right towards Main Street because that led to the Royal Alexandra Hotel, which the CPR had opened adjoining its station in 1906 and was considered its finest hotel and, by a wide margin, the best and most expensive in Winnipeg at the time.⁵⁸

Archibald is much more likely to have turned left to Immigration Hall No. 1 (see photograph in Section 5). It had also opened in 1906, was on Maple Street where it joined Higgins Avenue immediately to the east of the CPR station, and was reserved largely for English-speaking immigrants. It, and Immigration Hall No. 2, provided free, decent accommodation and food, usually for about a week, and advice about the availability of land for farmers and about labour-market conditions in Winnipeg and other communities across the West for other immigrants.⁵⁹

Frank Bain and Alexander Scott would have arrived in Winnipeg about three days after Archibald. Since room and board were free at Immigration Hall No. 1, they probably also stayed there for a few days. But the four pioneers are listed in *Henderson's Directory* for 1911, whose data refer to 1910, as residing at 57 Dagmar Street; so they found alternative accommodation quickly. Indeed, William Bain who arrived about a month after the rest, might have gone there directly from the CPR station. The property at 57 Dagmar Street was a boarding house,⁶⁰ as were most of the houses on Dagmar Street

⁵⁷ See <https://www.wcra.org/index.php/preservation/cpr-2514>; accessed 4 June 2019.

⁵⁸ https://timemachine.siamandas.com/PAGES/winnipeg_stories/NEWYEARS1913.htm; accessed 2 April 2019.

⁵⁹ Robert Vineberg, "Welcoming Immigrants at the Gateway to Canada's West: Immigration Halls in Winnipeg, 1872-1975", *Manitoba History*, No. 65 (Winter 2011); http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/mb_history/65/immigrati_ohalls.shtml; accessed 2 April 2019.

⁶⁰ Boarding or rooming houses were very common at this time and were generally large family homes that had been converted to boarding houses as wealthy families moved to more fashionable areas. Lodgers rented a room in them for one or more nights and sometimes for extended periods of weeks, months, and years. Boarding houses normally provided at least some meals (usually breakfast and dinner), and laundry and cleaning services

and the surrounding area at that time. Indeed, the street gave its name to the Dagmar District – bounded by Main Street, Sherbrook Street, Notre Dame Avenue and the CPR tracks, and close to the government’s Immigration Halls on Higgins Avenue – which since the 1870s has served as “the landing site for new immigrants”.⁶¹ Although the boarding houses in the Dagmar District took in immigrants from all nations, each house was usually restricted to immigrants from a single nation or closely related group of nations. The names and occupations of the thirteen residents listed at 57 Dagmar Street in the *Directory* for the three years 1911-13 suggest they were all British. Archibald left 57 Dagmar Street in January 1911 to return to Scotland to wind up his affairs there and to bring his wife to Winnipeg; Alexander probably left in March 1911 when his wife Mary arrived, and they then resided on Kensington Street; Frank left by the end of 1910 or early in 1911 to trap in northern Manitoba; and William remained there until 1912 when he moved to Aikins Street.

The pioneers, like most manual workers who emigrated to Winnipeg, arrived in May-June to take advantage of the economic upturn that came with spring and summer. And they found jobs quickly: Frank as a car cleaner at the Canadian Northern Railway, Archibald and Alex at their trades as carpenters, and William at his former employment in a lumber company.

Those who followed the pioneers almost certainly did not stay in Immigration Hall No. 1 when they arrived in Winnipeg but, as chain emigrants usually did, resided with family members who had come earlier. We do not know where Tom Bain lived when he first came to Winnipeg in mid-June 1911, or where his fiancée, Margaret Smart (1.3.3.4a), stayed when she arrived at the end of June 1912, but she would almost certainly have resided with other members of the Bain family until she and Tom married a few days later on 2 July. And we do not know exactly when Meg Duncanson (1.3.3.2a) arrived in Winnipeg between 1912 and 1913, but we do know that she was living with Archibald and Maggie McIntosh on Bannerman Avenue when she married William Bain in October 1913.

Most, but not all, of the extended Bain family went to Winnipeg. Robert McIntosh (1.3.5.3), unlike his parents and his sister, did not. When he arrived in Quebec City in August 1911, he went to Toronto, where he worked as a bookkeeper at a printing company, generally commuting there from his residence in Thornhill, a small town about 20 miles north. We do not know why he went to Toronto and Thornhill. Perhaps he had arranged his position in Toronto before he left Scotland and, after he had arrived, found Thornhill an inexpensive place to rent accommodation. George Bain (1.3.3.7) and his family also did not go to Winnipeg. As indicated above, they went to London, Ontario in 1923 because George’s wife’s two sisters had emigrated there a year or so earlier.

One of the traditional functions of those who go earlier in a chain migration is to help fund the travel and initial living costs of family members who come later. Since wages in Canada were much higher than those in the UK, husbands often emigrated several months or even a year or more before their wives and families – as Archibald McIntosh, Alex Scott, and George Bain did – not only to prepare the way for them but also to begin accumulating enough capital to pay their fares and to build a new life

might also be supplied. They generally took in emigrants from the same country and “with their familiar diets, accents, and conversation helped boarders overcome their sense of dislocation”, thereby providing them “with emotional, and frequently material, support”; Ross McCormack, “Cloth Caps and Jobs: The Ethnicity of English Immigrants in Canada, 1900-1914”, Jorgen Dahlie and Tissa Fernando (eds.), *Ethnicity, Power and Politics in Canada* (Toronto: Methuen, 1981), p. 182.

⁶¹ See <https://readreidread.wordpress.com/2011/05/08/winnipegs-dagmar-district/>; accessed 13 July 2019.

in Canada.⁶² Alexander and Mary Scott, as well as William and Meg Bain, paid the fares for their nephew, George Bain (1.3.3.4.1), and their niece, Margaret Bain (1.3.3.4.2), to return to Canada from Scotland in 1923 accompanied by their paternal grandmother. Their grandmother was emigrating, but the children were simply returning to the country of their birth. Did anyone who went before, or who remained in Scotland, financially assist Tom and James Bain? Did Tom and William Bain, or anyone else, financially assist their fiancées, Margaret Smart and Meg Duncanson, to come to Winnipeg? And did anyone, including the sisters of his wife in London, Ontario, financially assist George Bain and his family when they emigrated there in 1923? We do not know. If those who came later were helped financially, stories about this assistance did not come down to their children and grandchildren.⁶³

Segregation, Integration, Modulation

However the Bains financed their trip to Canada, by 1913 thirteen adults and two children of the family had arrived in Winnipeg and a decade later two more adults and a child had come to London, Ontario. Having arrived, how did they adapt to life in Canada? Did they segregate themselves in districts with distinctive Scottish identities? Or did they adjust into the established dominant culture, which was primarily British? Did they begin to identify as Canadian? Or did they continue throughout their lives to modulate between these two extremes, ambivalently seeing their new world as both the “land of the stranger” and the “land of opportunity”?

In discussing these questions, less attention is given to James (1.3.3.6), Frank (1.3.3.5), and George Bain (1.3.3.7) than to the other principal immigrants. James remained in Winnipeg for only a short time, leaving, as many immigrants to Canada did, for what were seen as even better opportunities in the United States. After about a year in Winnipeg, Frank left to go trapping in northern Manitoba and elsewhere, eventually joining his brother James in the United States. And George emigrated ten years after the pioneers and went to London, Ontario rather than to Winnipeg. They also get less attention because, as a Winnipeg boy, I do not know their families as well as those who came to Winnipeg and remained there until Tom Bain (1.3.3.4) began the exodus in 1943 from Manitoba to British Columbia with its more moderate climate.

The women who emigrated have also received less attention because their work as housewives and mothers was in the home and left less of a documentary trail. Yet their role in making the decision to emigrate and their contribution to building a new life in Canada was at least as great as that of the men. Most of them travelled across the Atlantic and on to Winnipeg and London, Ontario without their husbands or fiancés and sometimes with young children. The job of making a home and raising the children – for Mary Scott (1.3.3.3a) and Lillian Bain (1.3.3.4b), numerous children – fell mainly to them. And Winnipeg at this time was not a congenial place for women trying to raise a family: it “was a lusty, gutsy, bawdy frontier boom-town” in which women were greatly outnumbered by men, many

⁶² A. Ross McCormack, “Networks among British Immigrants and Accommodation to Canadian Society: Winnipeg, 1900-1914”, *Social History*, XVIII (November, 1984), pp. 362-64.

⁶³ In 1911 the Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau began a programme, the Imperial Home Reunion Movement, “for assisting worthy British workmen to bring their families to Winnipeg”; see Alan Artibise, *Winnipeg: An Illustrated History* (Toronto: Lorimer, 1977), p. 36. But there is no evidence that the Bains used this programme.

of them single and not interested in establishing activities and institutions to serve the needs of women and children.⁶⁴

Regardless of when or where the Bains emigrated, and whether they were male or female, they were more favourably placed when they arrived than many others, because they were British. In the years before World War I and for several decades thereafter, the dominant culture in Winnipeg was overwhelmingly British: in 1911 those of British origin comprised almost 30 per cent of Winnipeg's foreign-born population, 62 per cent of its total population; and 70 per cent of its total population was Protestant, with over 22 per cent being Presbyterian, the Bain family's nominal religion.⁶⁵ In short, the Bains, unlike the "foreigners" from central and eastern Europe, integrated quickly and easily to Winnipeg's dominant culture.

Nevertheless, the Bains, like emigrants in virtually all societies, found security and support by initially associating with their own. Mention has already been made of how the pioneers stayed with other British residents in a boarding house in the British-dominated inner core of the city when they first arrived in Winnipeg. Even after their wives, fiancées, and other family members came and they had settled in more permanent residences, they continued to live close to their own – both ethnically and occupationally.

After Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a) was joined by his wife in 1912, they lived on Bannerman Avenue, Walker Avenue, and Harvard Street; Bannerman Avenue was in British-dominated West Kildonan; Walker Avenue was in the Fort Rouge area of Winnipeg, and Harvard Avenue was in Transcona (then a separate town), both locations where the CNR, his employer, had its yards and repair shops. After William Bain began working for the CNR in 1918, he and his family lived on Arnold Avenue, Kylemore Avenue, Bryce Street, and Hector Avenue, which were all close to the CNR shops in Fort Rouge. In effect, the tradesmen in the CNR shops residentially dispersed themselves in such a way as to create British colonies in Fort Rouge and Transcona.

After Tom Bain returned from Stony Mountain and married his second wife Lillian in 1918, he lived on William Avenue, where Lillian's family also lived. He then moved to Kensington Street and, after about a year, to Vernon Road, which are both in St James, an area then settled mainly by those of British origin. He and his family remained there for about thirteen years and then for about a decade they lived on Alexander Avenue and Milton Street, which are close to where Tom and several of his sons worked at Weston Shops on Logan Avenue. Weston, sometimes known as CPR Town, was a British ghetto in the central and eastern European North End of Winnipeg. The Scots dominated Weston Shops and, in hiring skilled workers, the foremen, who were almost exclusively British, gave preference to them and other British immigrants. Indeed, such preference probably explains how Tom

⁶⁴ James H. Gray, *The Boy from Winnipeg* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1970), p. 2. The titles of two of Gray's other books also indicate the character of Winnipeg in those days: *Red Lights on the Prairies* (London: Macmillan, 1971), and *Booze: The Impact of Whisky on the Prairie West* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1972). The number of males per 1,000 females in Winnipeg in 1911 was 1,207, which was good for women looking for a husband but not so good for married women raising a family. See Alan F. J. Artibise, "Patterns of Population Growth and Ethnic Relationships in Winnipeg, 1874-1974", *Social History*, IX (November, 1976), p. 301.

⁶⁵ Artibise, *ibid.*, pp. 303-06. Artibise drives the point home by citing a comment made by a Hungarian immigrant in a novel by John Marlyn, *Under the Ribs of Death* (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1957): "the only people who count are the English [English is being used here as a synonym for British]. Their fathers got all the best jobs. They're the ones nobody ever calls foreigners. Nobody ever makes fun of their names or calls them 'bologny-eaters' or laughs at the way they dress or talk . . . cause when you're English it's the same as bein' Canadian."

Bain was hired as a journeyman boilermaker in 1920 even though he had not served an apprenticeship at the trade.⁶⁶

Since Alex Scott (1.3.3.3a) worked in the construction industry, he did not have a fixed place of employment and could have lived virtually anywhere in Winnipeg. But he too lived in British areas. After his wife Mary (1.3.3.3) joined him in 1911, they lived on Kensington Street, King Edward Street, and Bannatyne Avenue, all of which were in the outer reaches of the British West End; and when they returned to Winnipeg in 1922-23 – after having lived in Ashern and Oak Point, Manitoba – they resided on Luxton Avenue, Lansdowne Avenue, and Gertie Street – all of which were in the inner core of the city – and then went to a home at the corner of Main Street and Rupertsland Avenue in West Kildonan.

The conclusion that emerges from the above account is that the Bains segregated themselves from the non-British emigrants who came to Winnipeg. They integrated into the dominant British culture of Winnipeg by immersing themselves in the interests and activities of the established residents. In short, they quickly became “Canadians”. But they continued, to a greater or lesser extent, to identify also with Scotland. None identified as strongly as Archibald and Maggie McIntosh, who had their remains repatriated to Scotland; but, unlike their nephews and nieces, they had spent most of their lives in Scotland and, in returning there in death, were rejoining their two young children who had died before the rest of their family left for Canada.

The others nevertheless remained proud of their Scottish heritage and retained parts of it. Tom Bain was a member of the Sons of Scotland, a fraternal benefit society that attempts to preserve Scottish culture as an important part of the “Canadian cultural mosaic”; he attended Robbie Burns celebrations most years; and he spoke with a strong Scottish accent until his dying day. William, Mary and Alex Scott, and George also retained their Scottish accents to a greater or lesser extent; and since Frank and James were both known as “Scottie”, they probably did as well. William loved to recite the poems of Robbie Burns; and he and Tom would meet regularly in retirement in British Columbia to sing in harmony the songs of the “old country”; and three thousand miles away in Pennsylvania James Bain often sang the refrain of “A Wee Deoch-An-Doris”, especially after a dram or two, and, on special occasions, wore a kilt that his wife had made for him. They, like many Scottish emigrants to Canada and the United States, “negotiated the cultural borders of relocation by planting a series of ethnic anchors that rooted them simultaneously in two worlds, allowing them to integrate memories and institutions of the homeland into an unfamiliar environment.”⁶⁷

At least some members of the next generation continued to see themselves as Scottish-Canadians. Since George Bain (1.3.3.7) was born in Scotland and George (1.3.3.4.1) and Peggy (1.3.3.4.2) Bain spent part of their childhood there after their mother died, it is not surprising that they did, and that Peggy continued to write to and visit relatives in Scotland until late in her life. But others of that generation also saw themselves as hyphenated Canadians or at least were proud of, and identified

⁶⁶ Ross McCormack, “Cloth Caps and Jobs”, op. cit., p. 188 gives an example of the promotion of a London labourer working in the CPR Angus shops in Montreal: “the boss asked me if I understood boiler making; so I told him no, but I understood hauling iron about and could use a 14 lb. hammer; so he says, come along with me and I will see what you are made of. He took me to another boss in the boiler shop, and he set me to work next day. He asked me how I liked the job. So I told him I was satisfied with my job if I suited him. He says I will have 10 cents rise a day at once.”

⁶⁷ Marjory Harper, “Crossing Borders: Scottish Emigration to Canada”, <https://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/Migration/articles/harper.html>; accessed 14 April 2019.

with, aspects of their Scottish ancestry. For example, Florence (1.3.3.4.10) and Lillian (1.3.3.4.11) visited Scotland after they retired; Lillian's obituary stated that she loved "all things Scottish", which was underlined by a piper playing at her funeral; and Ellen's (1.3.3.4.6) obituary ended with "Godspeed from your family, *'My Bonny Wee Scotch Lassie'.*"

According to Helen Bain (1.3.3.5.4a), Frank Bain's children in the United States also identified with aspects of their Scottish heritage and were proud to tell others about it. So too did the children of George Bain (1.3.3.7) in Ontario. Margaret Bell (1.3.3.7.4) states that she and her siblings "were raised in the belief that there were two kinds of people in the world: Scots and people who wished they were. We could walk the streets of Alloa and know where everyone lived. My brother Colin [1.3.3.7.3] can sing all the Scottish songs."⁶⁸

Whether or not those who emigrated from Scotland and their children continued to identify with their Scottish heritage, they saw themselves primarily as Canadians or Americans and acted as such. This can be seen in their military service. Some of those who left Scotland for Canada served in World War I – George Bain (1.3.3.7) in the British Army before he emigrated, Robert McIntosh (1.3.5.3) in the Canadian Army, and James Bain (1.3.3.6) briefly in the American Army – but they were too old to serve in World War II. Their children, however, enlisted in large numbers. George (1.3.3.4.1) and Eddie Bain (1.3.3.4.5), as well as their cousin George Bain (1.3.3.2.2), served in the Canadian Navy. Their brother Ian (1.3.3.4.3) served in the Canadian Army, and their brother Allan (1.3.3.4.4) joined the Canadian Air Force as did his cousin George (1.3.3.7.1). Several of the spouses also served: Raymond Wright (1.3.3.3.5a), Alvin Norelius (1.3.3.3.11a), Allan Chunn (1.3.3.4.2a), June Bain (1.3.3.4.5a), and Hugh O'Handley (1.3.3.4.6a) in the Canadian Army; and Stanley Moore (1.3.3.4.10a), who lied about his age and joined the Canadian Navy when he was 16. Beverley Bell (1.3.3.7.4a), who was too young to serve in World War II, was in the Canadian Army in 1951-54 and fought in the Korean War. Similarly, the children of Frank Bain (1.3.3.5) were too young to enlist in World War II, but Marion's husband, Stanley Morgan (1.3.3.5.1a), served in the US Army in 1945-46 as did Henry Bain (1.3.3.5.2) in 1953-55; and Robert Bain (1.3.3.5.3) was in the US Navy for four years in the 1960s.

Another indication of the emigrants' commitment to Canada and the United States is the extent to which they participated in the voluntary associations of the civil societies of these countries, particularly political parties and trade unions. Tom Bain was an active trade unionist and communist politician, holding various positions in the International Boilermakers' and Helpers' Union, including chairman of its Weston Shops Committee, president of Local 126 in Winnipeg, and general chairman of the Union's Western Canadian Region. He also stood unsuccessfully in 1942 for the Labour Progressive Party as an aldermanic candidate for election to Winnipeg City Council. His brother Frank held a lay position in the United Mineworkers Union in Donaldson, and their brother James stood unsuccessfully in the early 1930s as a Republican candidate in Donaldson for election to its Board of Education. Although George and William do not seem to have been an officer in a union or stood as a candidate for election to political office, both were committed trade unionists. And William and his wife were members of The Rationalists, a group of progressive thinkers in Winnipeg who drew upon the rationalist critique of religion and the Marxist critique of society to champion free thought.

In the next generation, Peggy (1.3.3.4.2) was the family's leading political activist. She joined the Communist Party in 1935 at the age of 20 and worked on its behalf for the rest of her life by, among other things: standing on several occasions for election to the Winnipeg Public School Board and being

⁶⁸ Email from Margaret Bell to the author, 29 May 2019.

elected to it in 1947; in the same year, leading the Western Housewives' Price Council to Ottawa to oppose the government's cancellation of food subsidies; working for several years in the offices of the Communist Party of British Columbia and the People's Co-op Bookstore; and standing for election to the Vancouver School Board and Vancouver City Council.

None of Peggy's siblings were communists or matched her record of political activism; but all of them were social democrats who supported the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and its successor, the New Democratic Party, and several of them were active trade unionists, including: George (1.3.3.4.1), who served as president of Jubilee Lodge No. 6 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of Canada; and Lillian (1.3.3.4.11), who was a shop steward in the office of a prominent Vancouver law firm and a secretary in the office of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union in Santa Cruz, California, of which her husband, Pete Van de Putte, was secretary/organiser. Nancy Bain (1.3.3.5.3a), the wife of Peggy's cousin Bob Bain, was shop steward and secretary for Local 351 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, secretary of the Scranton-Shamokin-Sunbury-Pottsville District Council of the ILGWU, and a member of the Schuylkill County Labor Council. And Donna Bain (1.3.3.7.1.2a), the wife of Kevin Bain, was president of the Ontario Nurses Association, Local 75.⁶⁹

The discussion of trade-union activism reminds us of the Bains' primary objective in emigrating to Canada – to improve their and their families' economic and social prospects – and raises the question of whether they achieved their goal. This is a difficult question to answer because we cannot say with certainty what would have happened to them if they had stayed in Scotland. Some indication can be given, however, of their economic position in Canada and the United States.

Things did not start well for them. The economic boom, which had begun in Winnipeg in 1896 and had attracted them there, ended in 1912, shortly after they had begun to arrive. The value of building permits that were issued in Winnipeg indicates the suddenness and seriousness of the economic malaise: in 1912 they amounted to over \$21 million; by 1915 they were only \$1.9 million.⁷⁰ The economic downturn and resulting unemployment perhaps explains why James Bain left Winnipeg for the United States shortly after he arrived in 1913; Frank Bain left around the same time to trap in northern Manitoba; Alex Scott, a skilled carpenter, left in 1916-17 to farm in Ashern and Oak Point, Manitoba and only returned to Winnipeg in 1922-23, after farming proved unsuccessful;⁷¹ and Tom Bain, a stonemason who worked briefly at his trade when he first arrived in Winnipeg in 1911, then became a prison guard, a policeman (which he had also been in Scotland), an abattoir worker, and a labourer over the next eight years.

⁶⁹ Another of Peggy's cousins, Eddie Reid (1.3.3.1.1), a son of Janet Bain, the only child of George Bain (1.3.3) who did not emigrate to Canada, was a life-long supporter of the Labour Party and a Labour County Councillor. With a few exceptions, the Bains of Peggy's and her father's generations stood on the left of the political spectrum, and several of their descendants still do.

⁷⁰ James H. Gray, *The Roar of the Twenties* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1975), p. 69.

⁷¹ Alex Scott's homestead had poor land, but British immigrants were infamous for displaying "a general ineptitude on rural farming enterprises"; see, for example, Erica Gagnon, "Settling the West: Immigration to the Prairies from 1867 to 1914", Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21; see <https://pier21.ca/research/immigration-history/settling-the-west-immigration-to-the-prairies-from-1867-to1914>; accessed 18 April 2019.

Unemployment – in Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States – remained high in the 1920s and 1930s.⁷² It says something for the Bains that they were generally in employment during these decades. William Bain was a carman at the CNR and earned an annual income of \$1,572 in 1922 and of \$1,797 in 1942; and Tom Bain was a boilermaker at the CPR and earned an annual income of \$1,747 in 1922 and \$1,972 in 1942.⁷³ The average annual earnings of production workers in manufacturing in Canada were \$941 in 1922 and \$1,383 in 1942;⁷⁴ hence by this benchmark, William and Tom were doing well. As a coal miner in Donaldson in 1937, Frank Bain earned an annual income of about \$1,800US, which was above the average annual income of \$1,368 for all American employees in 1939.⁷⁵

Whatever the statistics show, however, we know from other evidence – for example, the living conditions at 686 Vernon Road in Winnipeg (see pp. 25-26) – that Tom Bain and his family were not doing well. The large size of the family – eleven children – must provide most of the explanation of why an above-average wage did not suffice. We do not know why Tom and Lillian had so many children, especially since he already had two children from his first marriage and birth control had begun to be widely accepted in the closing years of the 19th Century.⁷⁶ Indeed, his siblings, with one exception, each had four children or fewer. The exception was Mary and Alex Scott, who also had eleven children (with only eight reaching maturity); but, as a construction superintendent of a large company, Alex would have earned much more than Tom as a boilermaker. Tom's children would have had a more economically secure childhood if they had been fewer. But, as my cousin Janice Yee (née Van de Putte; 1.3.3.4.11.1) mentioned to me, she is most grateful for her grandparents' exceptional fecundity because otherwise, as a daughter of their eleventh child, she would not be here.

The above discussion might be read to suggest that the Bains who emigrated to Winnipeg were unlucky. They arrived just as the economic boom that had attracted them there came to an end and then, following World War I, they faced two decades of the heaviest unemployment of the 20th Century. But it can also be read to suggest that they were lucky. If they had remained in Scotland, which unlike Canada had conscription, they would have either volunteered or been conscripted to fight in World War I and might have been wounded like their youngest sibling George Bain (1.3.3.7), or, even worse, killed. Even if they had survived the war, they would have faced even heavier unemployment in Scotland than in Canada and the United States. And, unlike many others who lived at this time, after a difficult start, they found jobs, generally remained in employment for the rest of

⁷² Unemployment peaked in 1933 at 20% in Canada and the United Kingdom (28% in Scotland) and at 25% in the United States. See Bain and Elsheikh, *op. cit.*, pp. 134-39; Dave Gower, "A Note on Canadian Unemployment Since 1921", *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, IV (Autumn, 1992); and Ronald Weir, "Structural Change and the Scottish Economy, 1918-1939", *ReFresh*, XIX (Autumn, 1994), pp. 5-8.

⁷³ These annual income figures were calculated from the hourly earnings data in the CPR staff record for each individual given in Section 4 based on a 48-hour week and a 52-week year.

⁷⁴ Statistics Canada, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, Section E41, Annual Earnings in Manufacturing Industries; <https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=Statistics+Canada%2C+Historical+Statistics+of+Canada%2C+Section+E41>; accessed 19 April 2019.

⁷⁵ See Diane Petro, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime? The 1940 Census: Employment and Income"; <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2012/spring/1940.html>; accessed 14 July 2019.

⁷⁶ Michael Drake, "Your Family: Typical or Not?", Ruth Finnegan and Michael Drake (eds.), *From Family Tree to Family History* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), p. 72.

their working lives, and earned wages that were above the Canadian and American averages for manual workers.

Without additional data on the wages of individual emigrants, little more can be said about their economic positions in Canada and the United States. More can be said, however, about the social or class positions they achieved. To start with Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a), the first to emigrate, he remained what he had been in Scotland, a carpenter and a builder. His children had already entered non-manual employment before they emigrated – Margaret (1.3.5.2) as a stenographer and Robert (1.3.5.3) as a bank clerk – and they enhanced their positions in Canada. Margaret remained a stenographer but, two years after arriving in Winnipeg, she married an assistant solicitor at the CPR, the company where she worked, which solidly elevated her to the middle class; Robert married the daughter of a successful merchant and became an accountant, the proprietor of a small business, and a prominent citizen of Thornhill and Orillia.

Tom Bain remained in Canada what he had been in Scotland, a skilled tradesman – albeit a boilermaker rather than a stonemason – as did George who continued as a plumber. William advanced from being a sawyer, at best a semi-skilled position, in a timber yard in Scotland and then in Winnipeg for the first few years he was there to a skilled position as a railway carman.⁷⁷ Alex Scott advanced the most. He was a skilled cabinetmaker and carpenter in Scotland and in Winnipeg when he first arrived there, but he worked his way up to become a foreman and, ultimately, a senior construction supervisor in one of the largest building companies in western Canada. Frank and James fared less well. They, like William, were sawyers in a timber yard in Scotland but ended up being coal miners in Pennsylvania. Although sawyers and coal miners are both semi-skilled occupations, most people would probably prefer to be in the former than the latter. Neither job is particularly well paid, but mining coal is unhealthy, dirty, hard, dangerous work. As Kay Muldowney (1.3.3.6a.1.1) remarked about her step-grandfather James Bain: “He was a hard worker, anybody that worked in the mines was a hard worker. They were taking their lives into their hands, everyday.” The truth of her statement was confirmed when Frank was killed in the mine in which James also worked.

Although the Bains who emigrated to Canada probably fared better financially than they would have in Scotland, they did not generally experience significant upward social mobility, except for Alex Scott. The same is true of most of the thirty-one children they produced who lived to maturity: all the boys followed their fathers into unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, and sometimes supervisory manual jobs; with three exceptions, the girls went into secretarial, sales, and similar non-manual positions. The exceptions were daughters of Alex and Mary Scott: Janet (1.3.3.3.5) and Lorna (1.3.3.3.11), who became school teachers, and Winifred (1.3.3.3.10), who attended the Royal Academy of Music in London, England and became a concert pianist and music educator.

These thirty-one children begat a further fifty-eight children who lived to maturity. Their educational attainments and occupations, where known, are too varied and sometimes ill-defined to enable their social status to be easily assessed. But using the holding of a university degree – which is an easily defined and significant indicator of social status, especially for those born in the period 1930-1960 when university education was less common – only seven of the fifty-eight held such a qualification.⁷⁸

⁷⁷ A railway carman builds, inspects, and repairs rail cars; it is a skilled trade based on wood- and metal-working skills, including welding.

⁷⁸ George Bain (1.3.3.4.1.1), Dorothy Chunn (1.3.3.4.2.1), Lorna Tyler (née Chunn; 1.3.3.4.2.2), Janice Yee (née Van de Putte, 1.3.3.4.11.1), Cameron Bain (1.3.3.7.1.1), Colin Bain (1.3.3.7.1.3), and Laura Wood (1.3.3.3.10.2).

Even allowing that some of those without university degrees who became, for example, entrepreneurs and managers acquired a social position equal to or greater than those with degrees, the conclusion is that this group also experienced little upward social mobility. Not until the late 1960s and 1970s did the Bains increasingly graduate from university and enter managerial and professional employment.

Social status and social mobility are topics of concern to social scientists because they indicate the openness of a society and the extent to which it is egalitarian. These matters may also be of interest to family members, but of perhaps greater concern to them is the extent to which the wider family provides practical and emotional support. Like all families, the Bains that began to emigrate from Scotland to Winnipeg in 1910 no doubt had their differences and disagreements, but they were nevertheless an extended but tightly-knit, self-supporting, working-class family. They lived near each other – most of them on a few streets in Alloa – and they collectively planned and executed their emigration to Winnipeg. Once there, they initially continued to live close to and, as has been shown above, to help each other. They eventually separated into three groups: those who remained in Winnipeg until 1943, when Tom Bain and most of his children began to leave for the milder climate of Vancouver; Frank and James, who eventually ended up in Donaldson, Pennsylvania, and their families; and George Bain (1.3.3.7) and his family, who had emigrated to London, Ontario.

The three groups maintained some contact with each other. We know that George came to Winnipeg in the 1920s with his family looking for work and lived with Tom and his family while he did so. Tom's daughter Peggy Chunn used his CPR pass to visit her Uncle George and his family in London in 1935, and she kept in touch throughout her life with her cousin Margaret Bell by correspondence, visits, and trips abroad together. Although his brother Frank had died in 1940, George Bain and some of his family went from London, Ontario to Donaldson in 1952-53 to visit Frank's children and his brother James. George left without seeing James, however, when he learned that his brother had changed his name from Bain to Storie; but his daughter Margaret Bell (1.3.3.7.4) continued to keep in contact with some of Frank's children, her American cousins, by correspondence and visits. After some of them (e.g., Ed and Helen Bain; 1.3.3.5.4 and 1.3.3.5.4a) came north to visit the Ontario Bains in the 1960s, Margaret Bell and her husband went south to visit the Donaldson Bains.

Until I began researching the family history, I had had no contact with, and little knowledge of, my Bain relatives in Ontario and Pennsylvania. I now know much more about them, and my impression is that at least the older members of each of these groups continued to interact closely. This closeness was facilitated, as was that of the emigrants, by geography. Most of the American Bains continued to live in the borough of Pine Grove (population 2,000) and, in particular, the town of Donaldson (population 300), which are still shaped by their origins as solidaristic coal-mining communities. Most of the Ontario Bains continued to live in London (population 384,000) and, to a much lesser extent, in Hamilton (population 537,000), which is about 80 miles or 1.3 hours away by car. Their continued closeness has been facilitated by many of them working for Bell, Canada's largest telecommunications company, and by a shared interest and participation in a variety of sports.

The Bains about whom I know the most are those I overlapped with when I was growing up in Winnipeg in the 1940s and 1950s, my uncles and aunts. Although they all ended up in British Columbia, their upbringing in Winnipeg and, in particular, the cramped conditions at 686 Vernon Road, with three children to a bed, and the hard times they experienced together there and later in Weston, were crucial in forging the close and supportive relationships they maintained throughout their lives. In British Columbia, as in Winnipeg, they all initially lived close to each other in Vancouver and Burnaby; indeed, following their mother's death, Lillian and Russell lived together in her former home. And, as

indicated above, the men were all manual workers, the women all lower-level white-collar employees, all were committed trade unionists, and all stood politically on the left.

Their leisure activities also brought them together. The boys enjoyed hunting and fishing, a “flutter” on the horses and a bet on a sporting match. Lillian and her daughters Ellen, Florence, and Lillian also loved to gamble, being enthusiastic bingo players and going most years to Reno or Las Vegas, Nevada to gamble on the slot machines and other games of chance. (Tom and his daughter Peggy did not gamble because they saw it – probably quite correctly – as an activity designed by capitalists to part workers from their hard-earned money.) Big family parties and other social occasions were held frequently at which the four girls, who all had lovely voices, would often sing, like the Andrews Sisters,⁷⁹ in close harmony (see photograph in Section 5). These events were also held when my dad – the only one of the eleven children who remained in Winnipeg because his former job at the CPR there was available after he returned from the Canadian Navy in 1946 – visited his siblings in Vancouver. The family also came together when I visited them during my time in the navy in the late 1950s and early 1960s; and, from about 1985 onwards, when I visited Vancouver almost annually, a large lunch or dinner would be organised for my benefit. Inevitably, the number attending these events got smaller and smaller, until only six or eight of us would go to lunch at the Knight & Day diner in Burnaby; and, eventually, only Uncle Eddie and his wife June were left, and my wife and I would go to their home for morning coffee.

As they physically declined (none suffered from dementia) with the passage of years, they continued to support each other. The example I know best is the way all his surviving siblings, despite living about 1,500 miles away in British Columbia, kept in contact with my father in Winnipeg after he suffered a stroke in 1993 and was confined to a personal care home. In addition to writing to him frequently, Peggy (and her husband Allan) and Ellen visited him on several occasions. Florence and Lillian also visited, as did Eddie and Ian. (While his brothers were visiting, they went to Assiniboia Downs, the race track in Winnipeg, and won over \$3,000, of which a great fuss was made in both Winnipeg and Vancouver. Less fuss was made the next evening, when they went to the casino in the Fort Garry Hotel and lost it all.) Finally, they remained close in death. The remains or ashes of all but Peggy, Billy, and Florence were interred in Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Burnaby, with Ronald’s in his mother’s grave, Russell’s in his father’s grave, and Lillian’s in her brother Eddie’s grave. They ended as they began at 686 Vernon Road, Winnipeg: in shared spaces in a close community. In short, the children of Tom Bain remained what he and his siblings had been when they emigrated from Scotland: an extended but tightly-knit, self-supporting, working-class family.

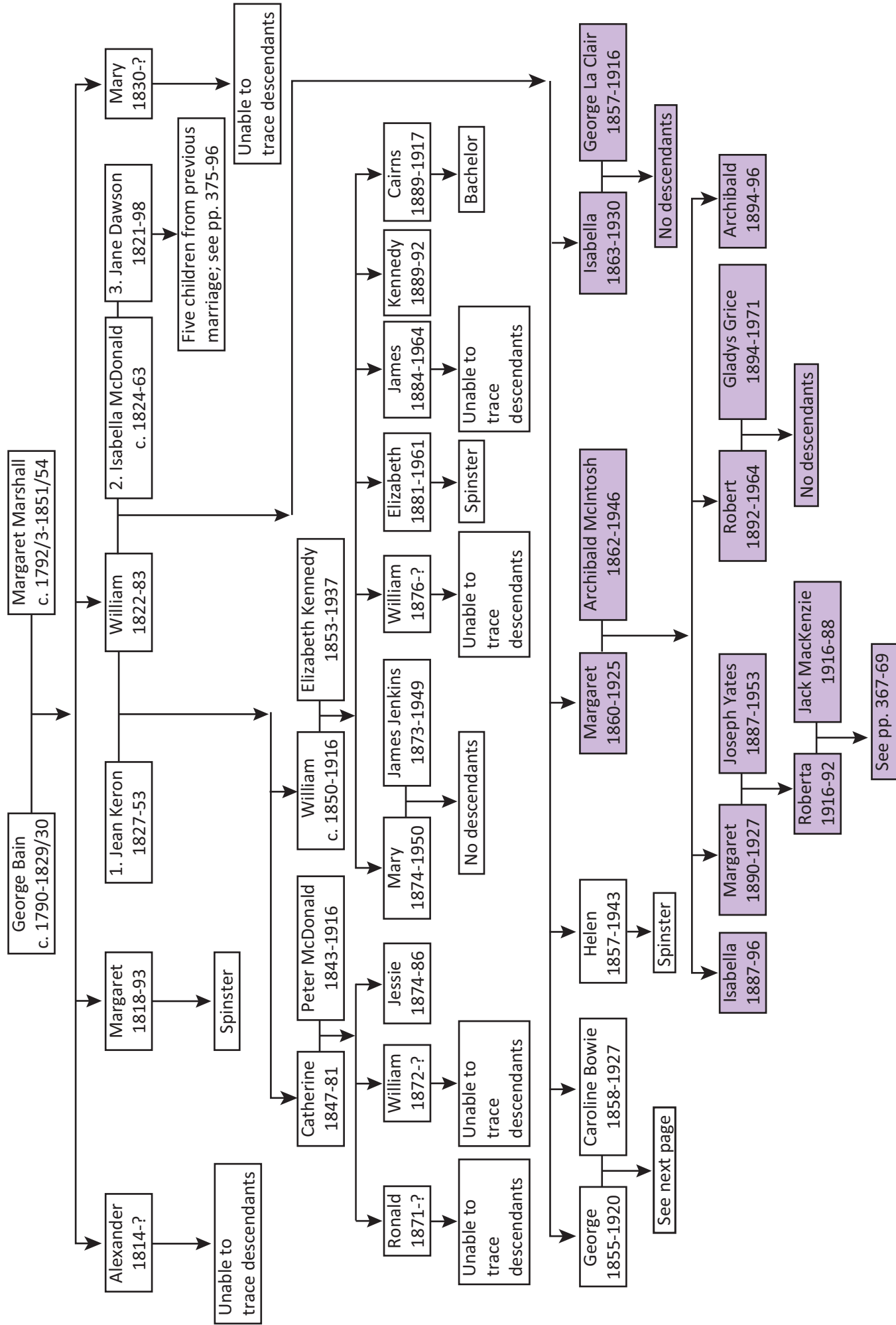
This family structure, as the above account has demonstrated, served the Bains well in the past. But the family structure of the subsequent descendants of Tom Bain, as well as those of his siblings, is now evolving in a different way to that of their forebearers: less extended and tightly-knit as they disperse themselves more widely geographically; less working class as more of them enter white-collar and professional employment; still self-supporting, but across fewer and shorter networks as they have fewer children.

Whatever form family structure takes in the future, however, at least some of the Bains are likely to remain interested in the origins and history of their family. I hope that this volume – which describes and analyses the Bains’ journey around two thousand years ago from the northern foothills of the Alps

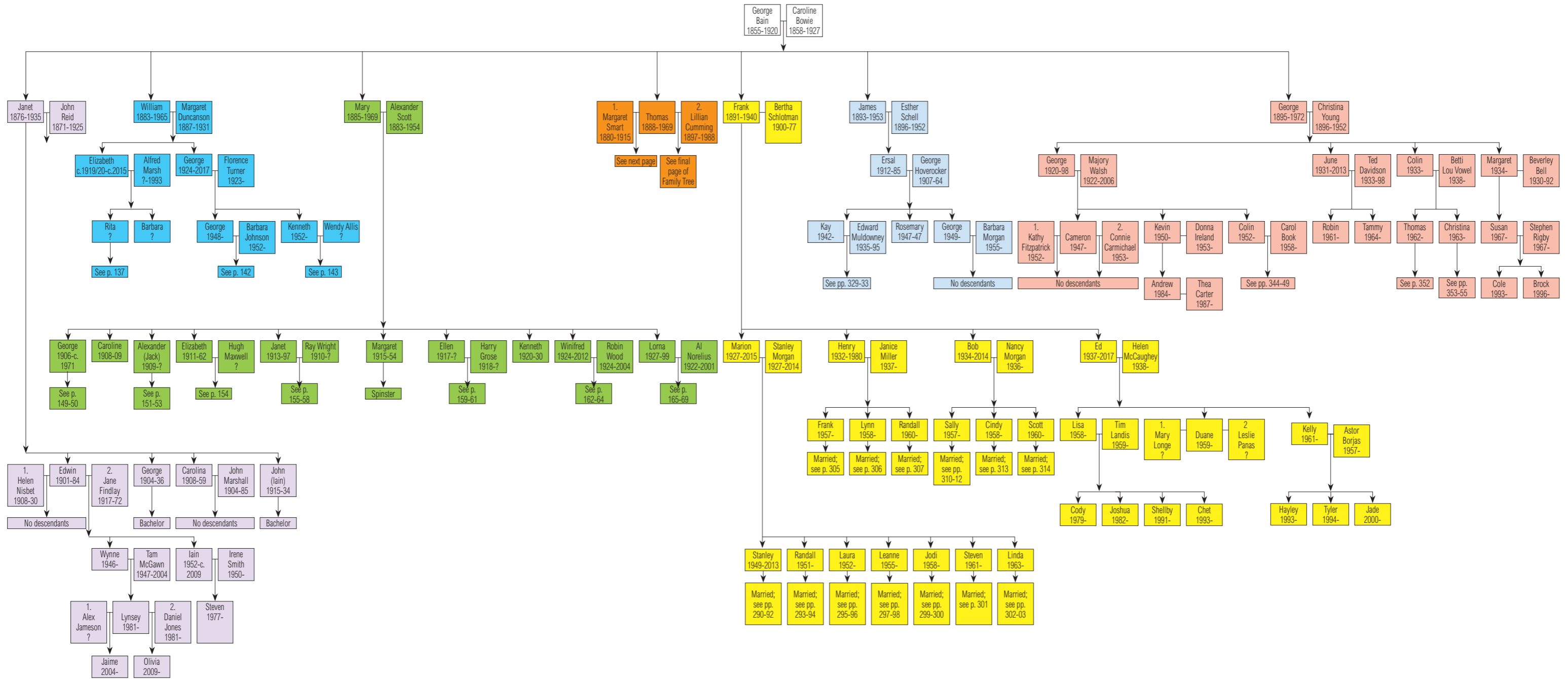
⁷⁹ A world-famous American close-harmony singing group of three sisters, performing mainly in the swing and boogie-woogie eras of the 1940s and 1950s, that sold over 75 million records.

(in what today are France and Germany) to Scotland, and then to Canada and the United States in the early years of the 20th Century – will help them to understand and appreciate their ancestors' aspirations and achievements in making this journey.

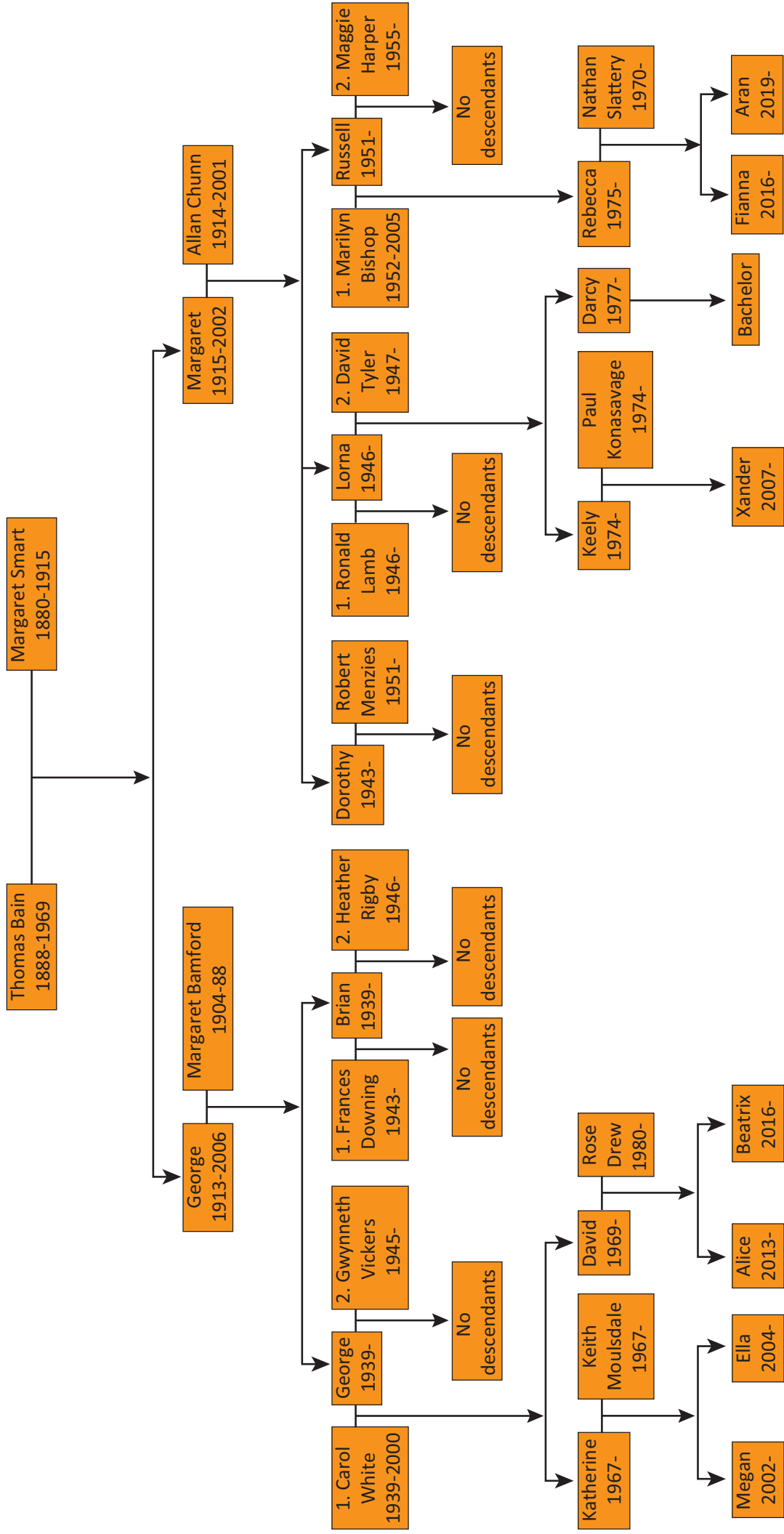
BAIN FAMILY TREE



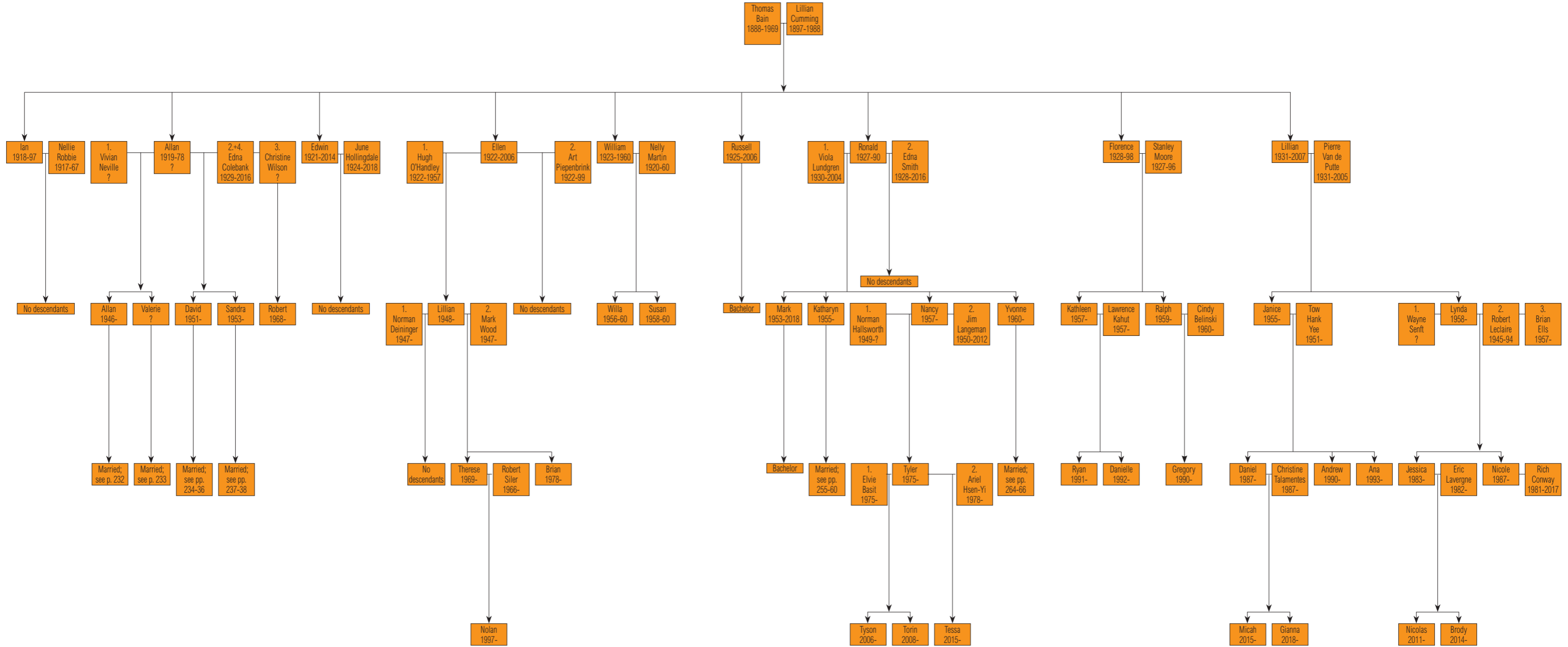
Descendants of George Bain and Caroline Bowie



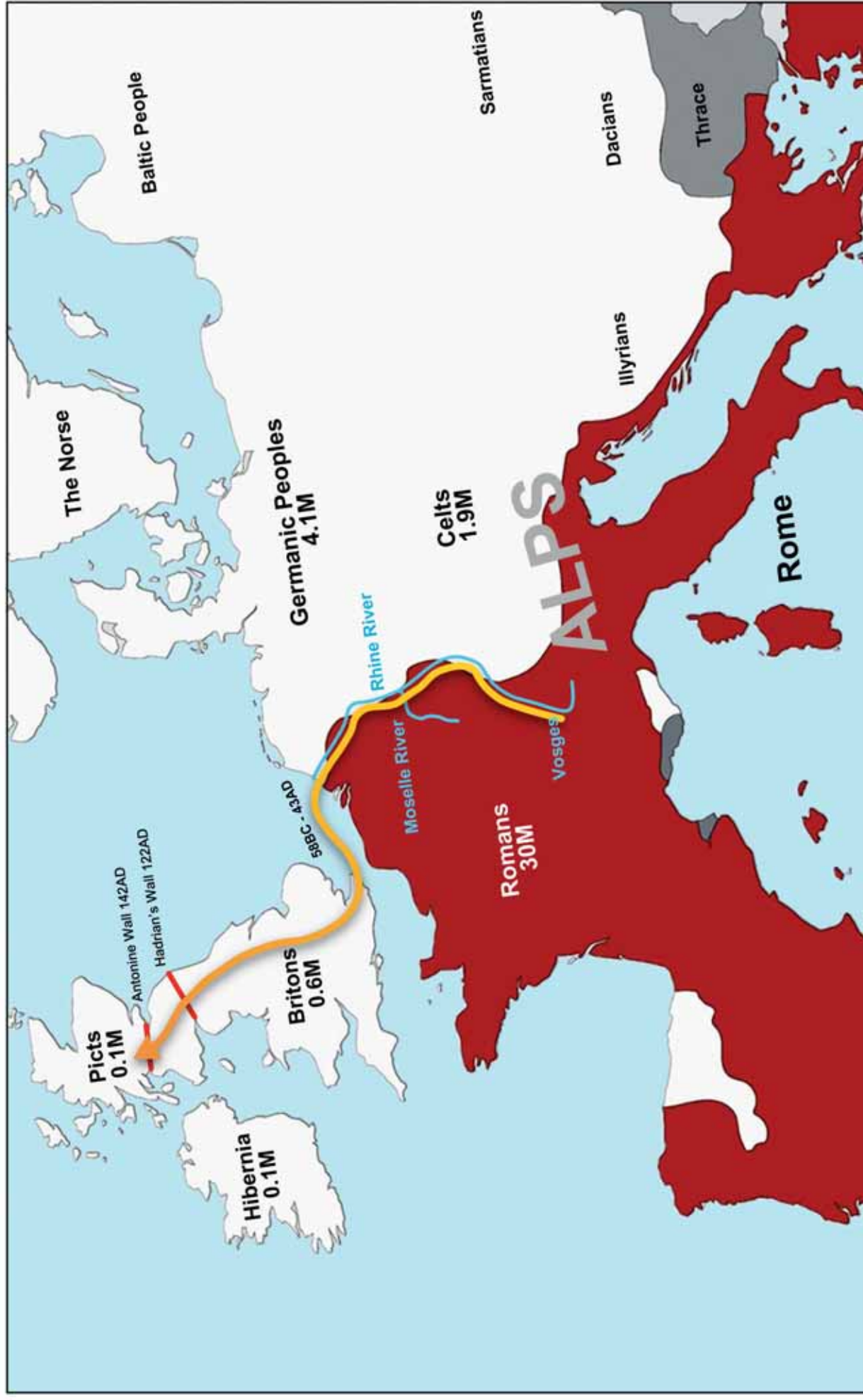
Descendants of Tom Bain and Margaret Smart



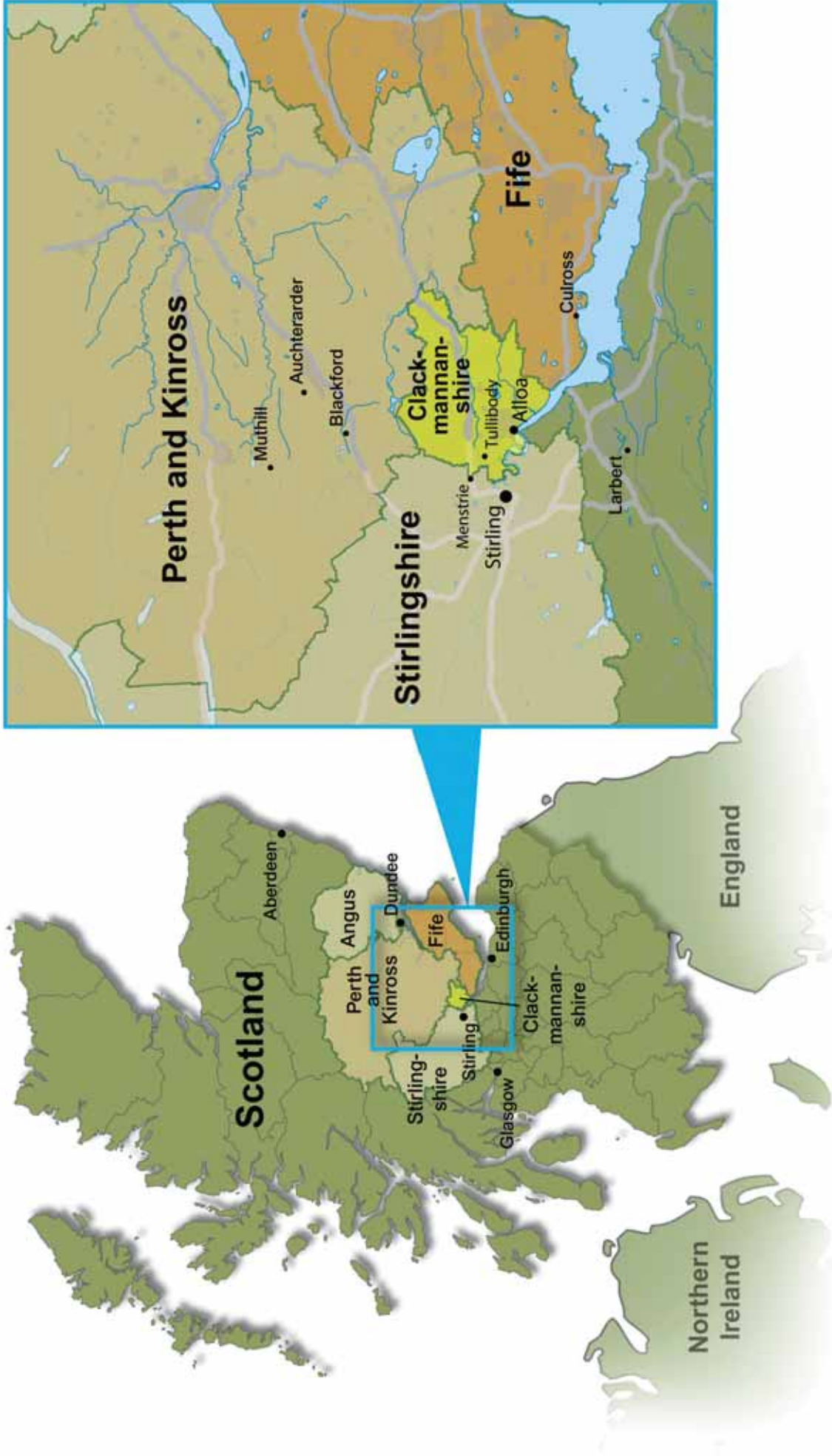
Descendants of Thomas Bain and Lillian Cumming



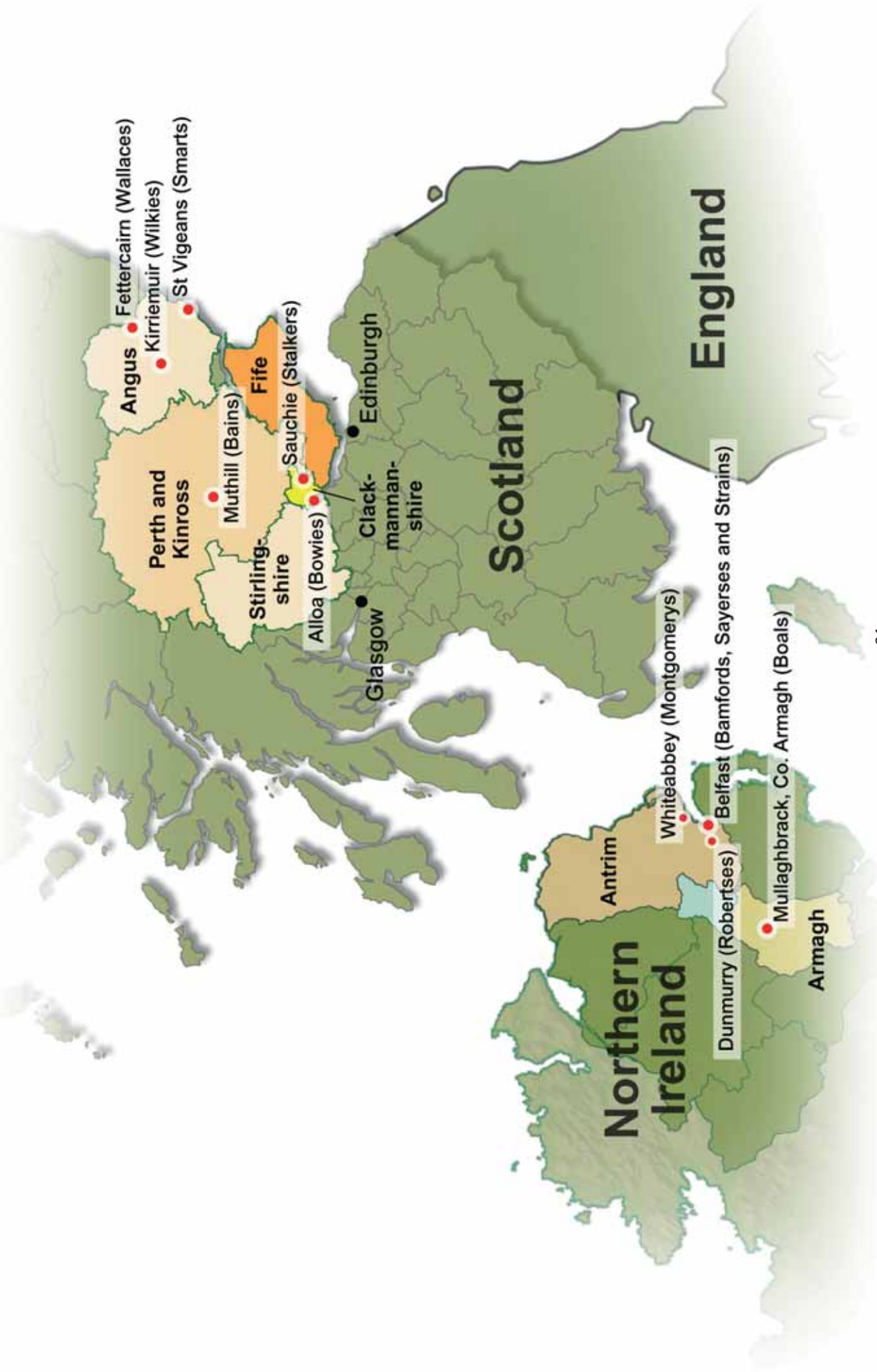
Map 1: Celtic Migration from Central Europe to Scotland



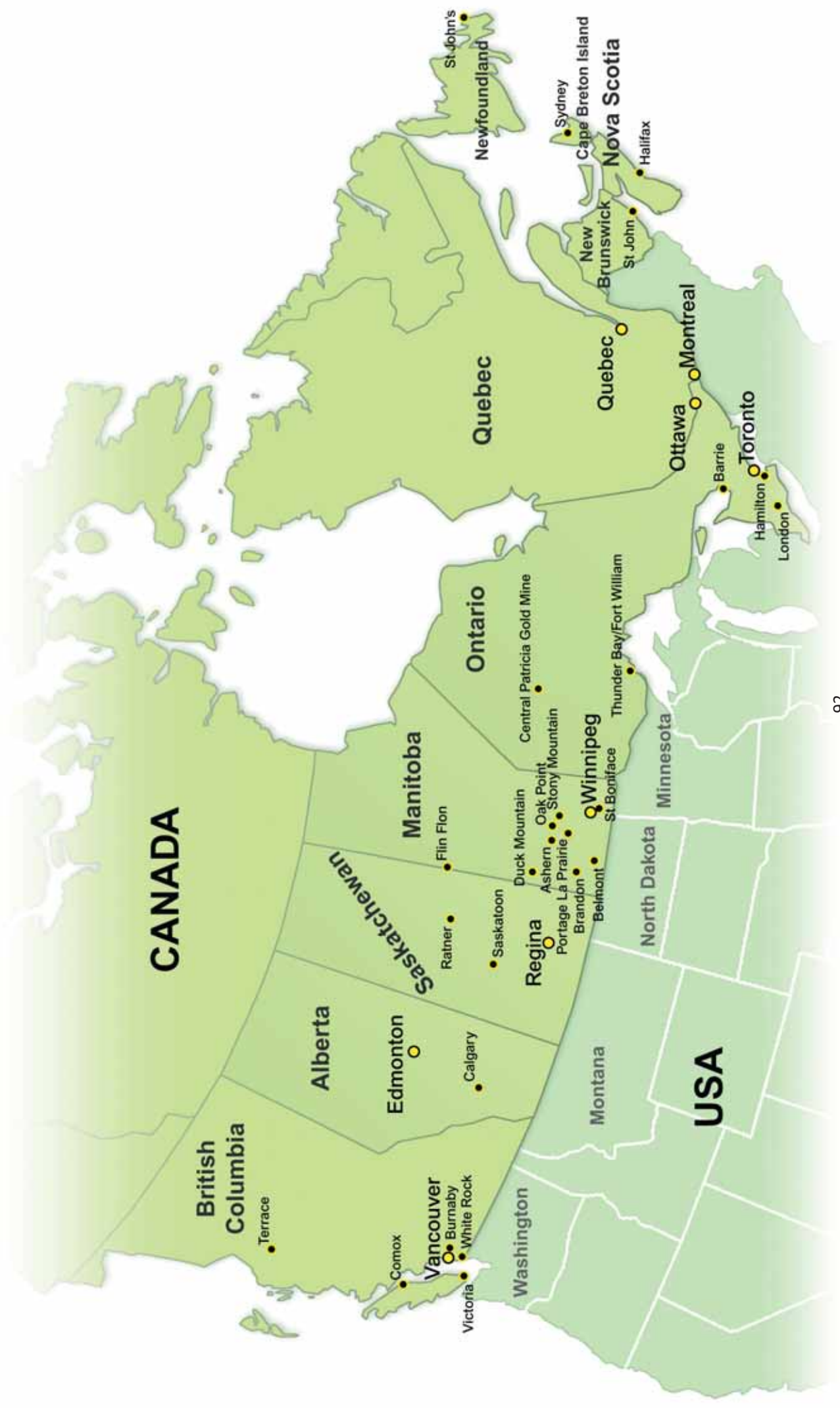
Map 2: Bain Family Origins



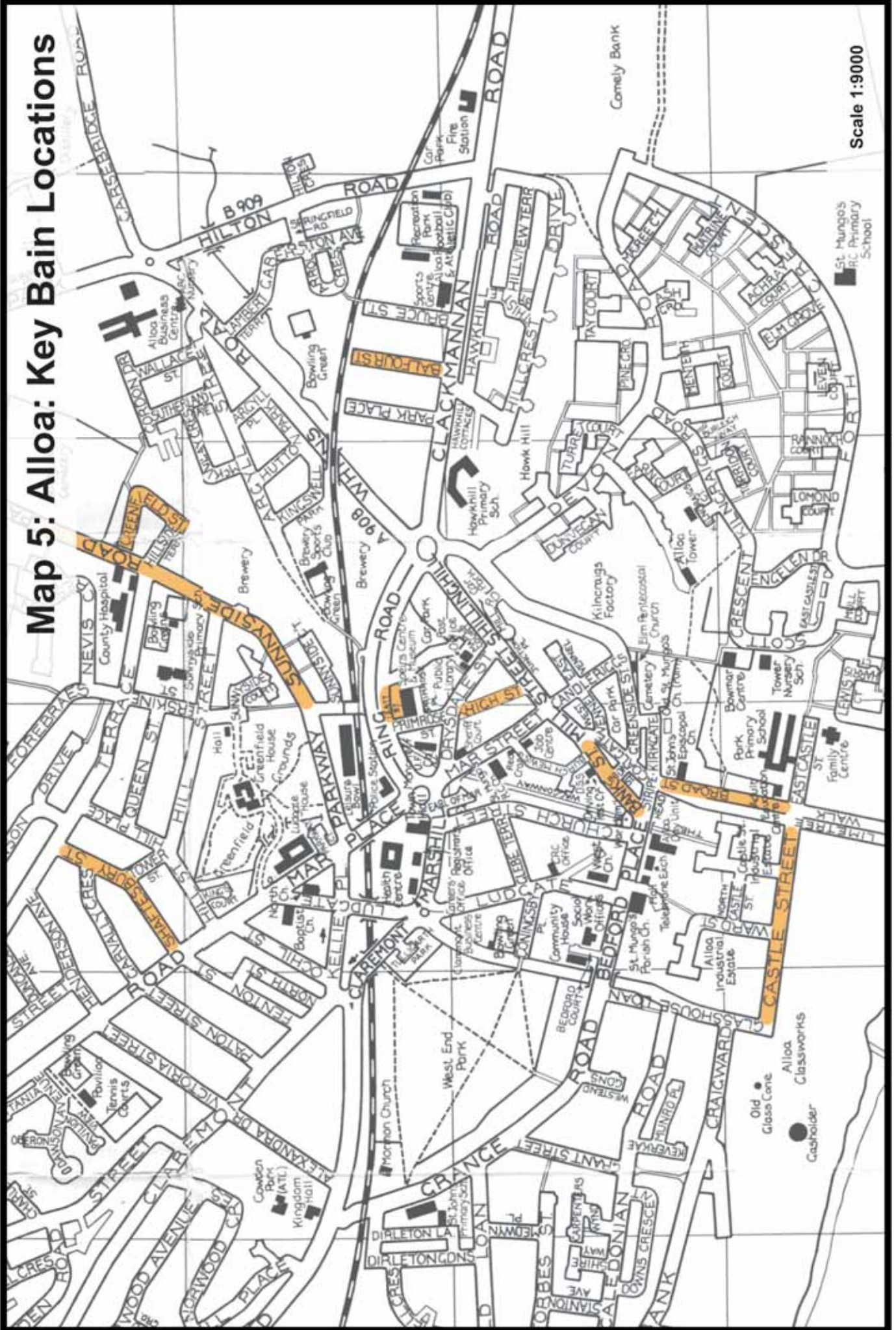
Map 3: 18th Century Geographical Origins of the Extended Bain Family



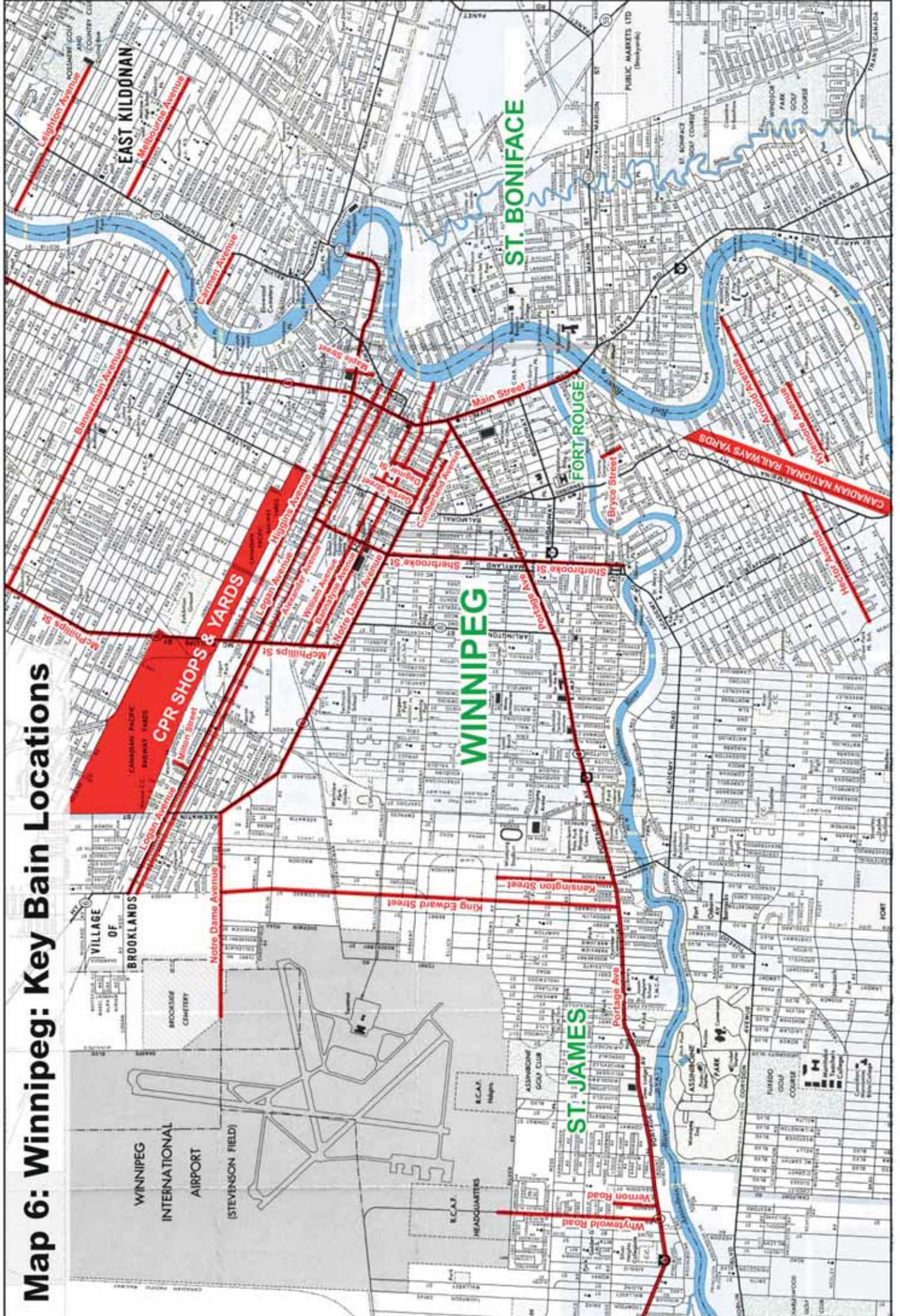
Map 4: Canada: Key Bain Locations



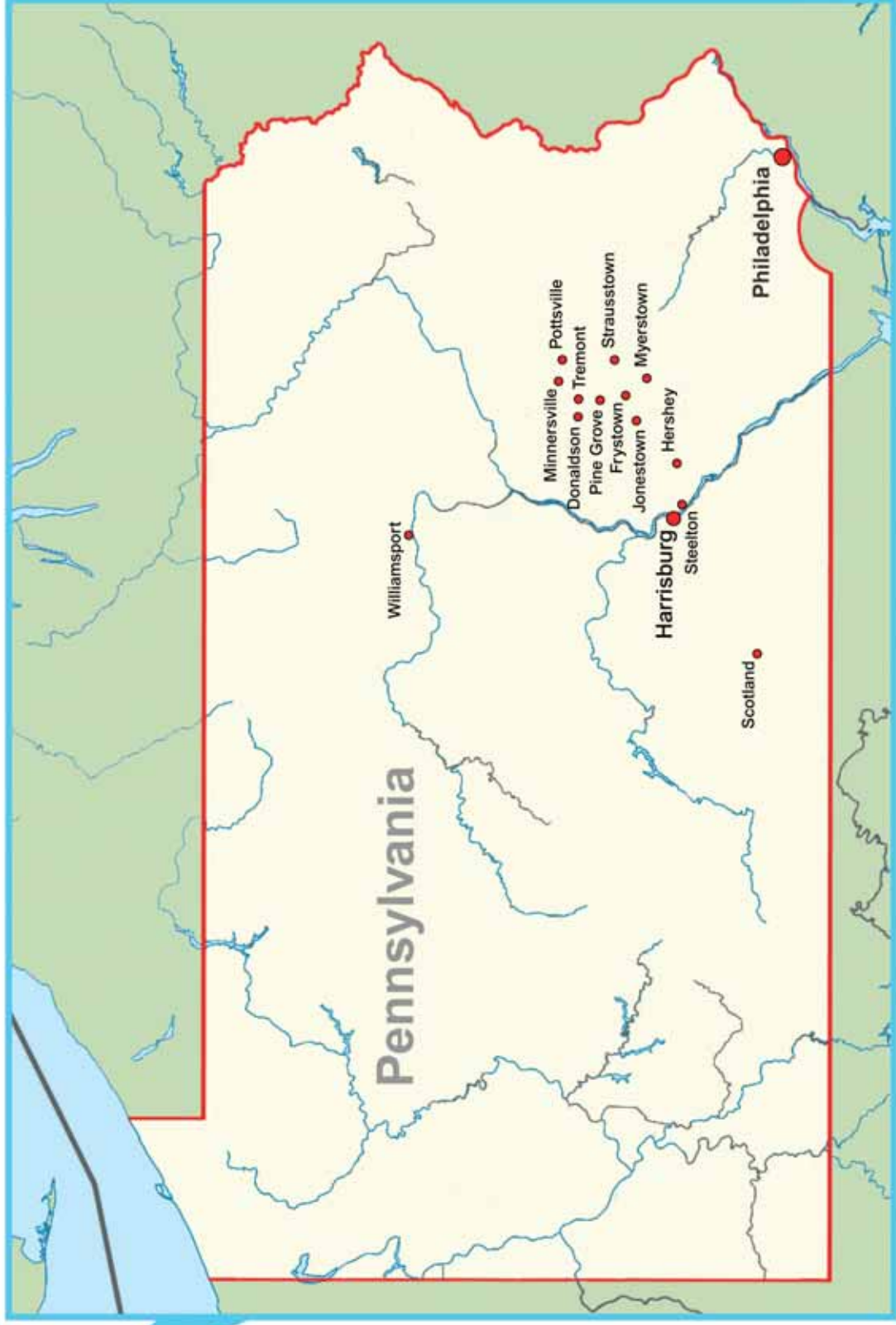
Map 5: Alloa: Key Bain Locations



Map 6: Winnipeg: Key Bain Locations



Map 7: Pennsylvania: Key Bain Locations



BAIN FAMILY DATABASE

INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1	c. 1790	?	?	?	?		1829/30	c. 40	?	?
1a	c. 1792/3	Auchterarder	?	?	?		1851/4	c. 60	?	?
1.1	10Jan1814 15Feb1814*	Muthill								
1.2	10Jan1818	Muthill	Spinster				6Mar1893	75	Gastro-enteritis, 10 days	
1.3	24Aug1822	Muthill	12Nov1848	24	Blackford		25Sep1883	61	General debility and senile decay, 2 years	
1.4	26Mar1830	Muthill								

NOTES: 1

Since George Bain's eldest child, Alexander, was born in 1814, the father would have been born almost certainly before 1797. The index to all entries of births and baptisms recorded in the registers of the parishes of Perthshire was searched for the birth/baptism of a George Bain (and spelling variants Bane, Bayn, Bayne) from 1760 to 1797. The following were noted for George, son of:

Andrew Bain and Grizel Wyllie baptised 13 June 1790 in Perth
 John Bain and Margaret Finnick baptised 11 April 1784 in Auchtergaven
 Andrew Bain baptised 30 March 1788 in Dunbarney
 George Bayne and Mary Dewar baptised 4 February 1776
 Alexander Bayne and Ann Nish baptised 8 April 1787 in Muthill
 David Bayne baptised 16 January 1791 in Abernethy

The entry for Muthill is the most likely since George Bain seems to have named his eldest son Alexander – perhaps after the child's paternal grandfather,

which would have followed the customary Scottish naming pattern – but it is not possible to prove whether this entry is relevant. The full entry is:

OPR Muthill 386A/2
April 8, 1787

Baptid. George son of Alexander Bayne and Ann Nish in Muthill who was born the twenty-sixth day of March last.

The marriage/proclamation registers for Muthill contain no entries from July 1809 until May 1820. No trace of his marriage was found in the index to all marriages and proclamations in the registers of all the Perthshire parishes, 1800-16. There is no reference to him in the “Poors Minutes” of Muthill, the kirk session accounts (CH2/754/5), 1800-1812; no accounts exist for 1812-16. He is likely to have been married in 1812-14.

He is described as a “flesher [butcher] deceased” on his son William’s marriage certificate in 1865, a “general labourer” on his son William’s death certificate in 1883, and a “butcher” on his daughter Margaret’s death certificate in 1893.

There are no burial records with the parish registers of Muthill. The birth of his daughter Mary in 1830 is entered in the OPR of Muthill as his “posthumous daughter”; so he must have died 1829-30.

John F. Mitchell and Sheila Mitchell, *Monumental Inscriptions (Pre-1855) in South Perthside* (Scottish Genealogy Society, 1974), have transcribed the surviving pre-1855 inscriptions on the gravestones in burial grounds in South Perthshire; no monumental inscription was found for George Bain or his wife, Margaret Marshall, in Muthill.

The Mitchells refer to a Lair Book for Muthill (a copy of the original is deposited in the library of New Register House), and it contains two entries that may be relevant:

“George Bain, labourer, 2 graves 94 feet from west, 8 feet from south.”

“George Bain, labourer, 3 graves 133 feet from west and 9 feet from south i.e. from schoolmaster’s (now James Naldane’s) house.”

Unfortunately, neither of these entries includes dates and other details. It is interesting that the surname is spelt Bain rather than Bayne (the form used by many Muthill families), but the fact that George Bain is described as a “labourer” rather than a “flesher” throws some doubt on the relevance of these entries.

No reference was found to a George Bain or his wife, Margaret Marshall, in any of the following sources: the communion rolls kept for the parish of Muthill (CH2/754/5), 1834-41; the Sheriff Court Register of Deeds for Perth (SC49), 1809-60; the manuscript index to testaments recorded in Dunblane Commissary Court (which had jurisdiction in testamentary and other matters over the parish of Muthill up to 1823); the Inventories of Defuncts recorded in Perth Sheriff Court (which became the competent authority after 1823), 1823-41; the Index to Persons for the Abridgements to the Register of Sasines for Perthshire (including both the General & Particular Registers), which recorded property transactions, 1781-1840.

She is listed in the 1841 Census of Population for Muthill Village, together with her daughters Margaret and Mary, and a Catherine Robertson, aged 70, born Perthshire.

She is also listed, together with her daughter Margaret, in the 1851 Census of Population, and is described as a “widow, cotton yarn winder”, born

Auchterarder. No trace of her birth was found in the parish records of Auchterarder.

No entry has been found for her death from 1855, when statutory registration began, onwards. She was alive at the 1851 Census of Population, so she probably died between then and 1854.

1.1 His baptism is recorded three times, twice giving a date of baptism. One entry dated 27 February 1814 records his baptism and indicates that he was born on the 20th, whether of January or February is not clear; a second entry indicates that he was born on 10 January 1814 and baptised on 15 February 1814; and a composite entry gives the date of baptism as 15 February 1814 and confirms the birth date as 10 January 1814.

He is not listed with his mother and siblings in the 1841 Census of Population, when, if alive, he would have been aged about 27. Nor does he appear to be listed in the 1881 Census of Population for the whole of Scotland. There is no trace of the death of an Alexander Bain of approximately the right age in central Scotland, including Glasgow and Edinburgh, in the General Index of Deaths in Scotland, 1859-65.

1.2 She is listed with her mother (see 1a above) in the 1841 Census of Population. She is also listed with her mother in the 1851 Census of Population and is described as an “unmarried pauper”.

She is described as an “unmarried pauper” boarding in Muthill with Mary Donaldson, head of house, aged 77, unmarried, formerly domestic servant, born Muthill, in the 1861 Census of Population; as an “unmarried, pauper, imbecile from birth”, boarding in Muthill with Jane Donaldson, head of house, aged 81, “widow, merchant”, born Muthill, in the 1871 Census of Population; as an “unmarried, pauper, lunatic from birth”, boarding at Drummond Street, Muthill with Jean Donaldson, head of house, aged 91, “widow, pauper”, born Muthill in the 1881 Census of Population; and as an “unmarried, imbecile from childhood”, boarding at Drummond Street, Muthill with Isabella McCraw, head of house, aged 75, “widow, annuitant”, born Muthill, in the 1891 Census of Population.

She died at Muthill and is described on her death certificate as a “pauper, lunatic, single”. The informant of her death was William Morrison, Inspector of Poor, Muthill.

1.3 See below.

1.4 Her birth is entered in the OPR of Muthill as the “posthumous daughter” of George Bain. The entry above that of her birth is a baptism of 18 April 1830. This date may also refer to the baptism of Mary, but this is not certain.

She is listed – aged 11, born in Perthshire – in the 1841 Census of Population, together with her mother and sister (see 1a above). She is not listed with them in the 1851 Census of Population.

A Mary Bain married a Brian Gillon in Blackford on 5 May 1850 (no children recorded to them, 1850-54), but it is not certain that she is the Mary Bain born on 26 March 1830.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1822-1883)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3	WILLIAM BAIN &	24Aug1822	Muthill	12Nov1848	24	Blackford		25Sep1883	61	General debility and senile decay, 2 years	?
1.3a	JEAN KERON	7Oct1827*	Blackford	12Nov1848	21	Blackford		24Dec1853	26	?	?
1.3.1	Catherine	10Oct1847 19Mar1848*	Blackford	3Jun1870	22	Alloa		1Jan1881	33	Phthisis pulmonalis, 9 months	?
1.3.2	William	c. 1850	Menstrie	20Mar1874	24	136 Causeway- side, Edinburgh		21Dec1916	65	Influenza; congestion of lungs	?
1.3	WILLIAM BAIN &	24Aug1822	Muthill	23Nov1854	32	Culross		25Sep1883	61	General debility and senile decay, 2 years	?
1.3b	ISABELLA McDONALD	c. 1824	Kinfauns	23Nov1854	c. 30	Culross		15Dec1863	c. 39	Puerperal peritonitis, 6 days	?
1.3.3	George	3Jul1855	Bridgeton, Culross	29Apr1881	25	Alloa		26Jun1920	64	Cardiac failure	Sunnyside Cem., Alloa
1.3.4	Helen (Ellen)	4Nov1857	Bridgeton, Culross	Spinster				30Mar1943	85	Chronic myocarditis	Western Necropolis, Glasgow
1.3.5	Margaret (Maggie)	10Apr1860	Mar St, Alloa	18Nov1886	26	84 Henderson St, Glasgow		25Jun1925	65	Acute peritonitis	Western Necropolis, Glasgow
1.3.6	Isabella (Bella)	8Dec1863	Izatt St, Alloa	12Jun1912	48	348 College Ave., Winnipeg		15May1930	66	?	Brookside Cem., Winnipeg

1.3	WILLIAM BAIN &	24Aug1822	Muthill	17Apr1865	42	Tullibody	25Sep1883	61	General debility and senile decay, 2 year	?
1.3c	JANE (Jean) DAWSON	6Jul1821	Alloa	17Apr1865	43	Tullibody	28Aug1898	75	Heart disease; paralysis; shock induced by falling on face	?
1.3c.1	Jane (Jeannie) Henderson	24Apr1845 27Jun1845*	Alloa	1Jun1886	39	Alloa	14Apr1916	70	Gastric catarrh	?
1.3c.2	Margaret Henderson	26Jun1847	Alloa	14Feb1873	25	Alloa	9Oct1911	64	Cerebral embolism, 11 days	?
1.3c.3	Alexander Henderson	30Jul1849	Alloa	6Jun1873	23	St Cuthberts, Edinburgh	1Oct1875	26	Phthisis pulmonalis, 10 months	?
1.3c.4	Wilhelmina Henderson	18Apr1854	Alloa				?	?	?	?
1.3c.5	Mary Robina Dawson	14Sep1860	Alloa				?	?	?	?

NOTES: 1.3

He is not listed with his mother and siblings in the 1841 Census of Population, when he would have been aged about 19.

William is described as a “farm servant” and an “agricultural labourer” on the birth certificates of his children born between 1855 and 1860; as a “pottery labourer” in the 1861 Census of Population; as a “cellarman” on his daughter Isabella’s birth certificate and his wife Isabella’s death certificate in 1863; as an “engine man” at his third marriage in 1865; as a “brewer” on his daughter Catherine’s marriage certificate in 1870; as a “brewer, journeyman” in the 1871 Census of Population; as a “brewer” on his son William’s marriage certificate in 1874; as a “labourer” on his son George’s marriage certificate in 1881; as a “brewer” on his own death certificate in 1883; as a “brewer” on his daughter Margaret’s marriage certificate in 1886; as “head maltman” on his wife’s death certificate in 1898 (the same occupation is given for her father, so this may be an error; see n. 1.3c below); and as a “brewer” on his son George’s death certificate in 1920.

The 1851 Census of Population shows William Bain (“agricultural labourer”), his wife (who is referred to as Jane rather than Jean Bain) and their two children living at Alva. See n. 1.3.2.

At the 1861 Census of Population, he and his family were living in accommodation comprising two rooms with one or more windows at Izatt Street, Alloa. At the 1871 Census of Population, he and his family were living at 39 Bank Street, Alloa. At the 1881 Census of Population, he was living at Stirling District [Lunatic] Asylum, and he died there in 1883.

A death notice appeared in the *Alloa Journal and Clackmannanshire Advertiser*, 29 September 1883.

No trace of a will in the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories*, 1883-85.

1.3a Banns of marriage proclaimed on 5 November 1848 for the first time and on 12 November 1848 for the second and third time. Their first child, Catherine, was “illitimate” (see n. 1.3.1). They were called to appear before the Blackford Kirk [of Scotland] Session and the following entry was found in the minutes (CH2/500/4) for 5 March 1848:

“Compeared at the same time [another similar case was heard at the same meeting] Jean Keron in Blackford acknowledging herself guilty of the same crime [fornication] with William Bain from Muthill.”

They appeared again on 19 March 1848 and “were admonished by the Moderator and continued Members of the Church”.

Her birth certificate gives her parents’ names as John Kerron [*sic*] and Kathrine Maler [*sic*] “his spouse in Halridge [*sic*] [a house or hamlet in Blackford]”. The banns of marriage of John Kerron and Kathrine Mailer [*sic*], both of Blackford, were proclaimed on 11 January 1827 for the first and on 14 January for the second and third time.

The 1841 Census of Population for Haldrige [*sic*], Blackford, has the following entry:

“John Kerron Junr, aged 35, farmer, born in Perthshire
Katrine, aged 30, born in Perthshire
Jean, aged 12, born in Perthshire
Janet, aged, 10, born in Perthshire
Margaret, aged 6, born in Perthshire
William, aged 3, born in Perthshire
David Souter, aged 25, agricultural labourer, born in Perthshire
Janet Kerron, aged 20, female servant, born in Perthshire
Janet Ferguson, aged 10, female servant, born in Perthshire
Jean Penny, aged 12, female servant, born in Perthshire
William Taylor, aged 12, agricultural labourer, born in Perthshire
William McKenzie, aged 10, agricultural labourer, born in Perthshire

The 1851 Census of Population for Blackford has the following entry:

“New Street
John Kerron, head of house, aged 57, ploughman, born Blackford
Catherine Mailer [*sic*], his wife, aged 46, born Blackford
Janet Kerron, his daughter, aged 21, unmarried dressmaker, born Blackford
Margaret Kerron, his daughter, aged 16, unmarried dressmaker, born Blackford
William Kerron, his son, aged 13, scholar, born Blackford
Elisabeth Kerron, his daughter, aged 7, scholar, born Blackford

James Bayne, his grandson, aged 4 months, born Blackford”

A Katherine Mailer was born 22 November and baptised 20 December 1801, the daughter of John Mailer and Jean Penny “his spouse in Damahiles”. Catherine [*sic*] Mailer, born Damahalles?, Blackford, housekeeper, aged 47, married to John Kerron, daughter of John Mailer, quarrier, and Jean Penny, died of “pneumonia, three weeks” on 5 December 1855 at New Street, Blackford, and was buried in the Burying Ground of Blackford. The entry (333/39) also lists her children as follows:

Jean died 24 December 1853

Janet aged 24 [baptised 31 May 1829 in Blackford]

Margaret aged 22 [baptised 6 October 1833 in Blackford]

Catherine deceased [baptised 18 September 1831 in Blackford]

John deceased [baptised 22 November 1835]

William 18 [baptised 1 April 1838]

Mary deceased

Catherine deceased

Elizabeth aged 11 [baptised 13 August 1843]

No trace in the Old Parochial Register for Blackford of the birth of John Kerron/Keron, 1792-96 inclusive. John Kerron, agricultural labourer, widower of Catherine Mailer, aged 75, died of “peritonitis, 18 hours” on 25 July 1867 at New Street, Blackford. Son of John Kerron, farmer, and Janet Kerron (née McLeish).

The above James Bayne, grandson of John Kerron, was born on 14 November 1850 (baptised 5 January 1851) in Blackford, and the entry refers to him as “a child in fornication”. He would appear to be the son of the above Janet Kerron, aged 21 in 1851, who was a sister of Jean Keron. A minute of the Blackford Kirk Session, dated 22 December 1850, concerning the birth of James Bayne states: “Compared William Bayne late servant in Kinpauch in Blackford and Janet Keron acknowledging themselves guilty of the sin of fornication.” This case was heard two years after William Bain (1822-1883) and Jean Keron (b. 1827) had been married in the same parish and was called a case of fornication, not adultery; hence it is unlikely to refer to this William Bain. This is confirmed by the 1861 Census of Population which shows that Janet Keron, aged 29 and unmarried, was still living at home with her then widowed father, John Keron, her sister Margaret (then aged 25), and brother William (aged 23). James Bayne was not listed with the family and may have died young.

There are no recorded deaths in Blackford before 1855, but, as noted above, the date of Jean Keron’s death is given on her mother’s death certificate.

Jean Keron is referred to as Jane Cairn on her daughter Catherine’s marriage certificate, as Jane Cairns on her son William’s marriage certificate, and as Jeanie Cairns on her son William’s death certificate. Given that she died when her children were infants, it is not surprising that they and their descendants did not know the correct spelling of her surname. Note that her son William (1851-1916) named one of his children Cairns (1889-1917); see n. 1.3.2.6.

See below.

1.3.1

See below.

1.3.2

1.3b

Their names were given for proclamation of Banns on 8 November 1854; their daughter Isabella's birth certificate gives their date of marriage as 23 November 1854. She died at Izatt Street, Alloa. The 1861 Census of Population gives her place of birth as Kinfauns, but no trace of her birth or baptism was found there or in any parish in Perthshire.

Daughter of John McDonald and Helen McDonald (née Ogilvie), who were married on 25 November 1810 in Errol, Perthshire. John McDonald is described as a "fisherman deceased" on his daughter Isabella's death certificate, as a "day labourer" in the 1841 Census of Population for Kinfauns, as a "labourer" on his death certificate, and as a "ploughman" on his wife's death certificate. He died, aged 70, of a hernia, on 13 November 1847, at Old Glencarse, Kinfauns. Helen Ogilvie died, aged 90, of "debility from age", on 20 August 1878, at Old Smithy, Glendoick, Kinfauns. She was the daughter of William Ogilvie, ploughman, and Jean Ogilvie (née Erskine).

Although John and Helen McDonald seem to have failed to record the birth/baptism of their daughter, Isabella, they did record the birth/baptism of the following children in Kinfauns:

Catherine baptised 7 April 1811
William baptised 3 June 1814
Mary baptised 7 September 1815
Margaret baptised 10 August 1816
Jean born 7 August, baptised 8 August 1817
Ann baptised 23 April 1820
Margaret born 10 October, baptised 16 October 1825
Susan McLagan born 25 November, baptised 11 December 1827
Peter born 16 August 1833
John Bayne born 4 July, baptised 20 July 1834

1.3.3

See below.

1.3.4

Ellen and Helen are different forms of the same Christian name. She is referred to as Helen in the 1861 Census of Population, and as Ellen in the 1871 Census of Population where she is described as a "sewing machine girl". At the 1881 Census of Population she is referred to as Helen and was working as a general domestic for James Maxton, a draper in Stirling. (He was the husband of her stepsister, Margaret Henderson; see Descendants of Jane Bain, n. 1.3c.2a.) At the 1891 Census of Population she was a "cook" living and working at 3 Hamilton Terrace East, Hillhead, Glasgow; at the 1901 Census of Population she was a "cook" living and working at 6 South Park Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow (the owners, probably the Templeton family, were absent); she was still at this address at the 1911 Census of Population working as a "cook" for the Templeton family (three elderly spinster sisters). Her address in 1926 was c/o Miss Campbell, 10 Wilton Mansions, Kelvinside, Glasgow. She is referred to as Ellen Bain, "housekeeper, domestic servant, single" on her death certificate. In 1940 she was recorded in her brother-in-law Archibald McIntosh's will as living at 24 Gibson Street, Hillhead, Glasgow. She died at 1055 Great Western Road, Glasgow; her usual residence was 25 Chirnside Road, Hillington, Glasgow. The informant of her death was Peter B. Dick, friend, 25 Chirnside Road, Glasgow. Her will, signed on 30 August 1940, bequeathed her entire estate – which amounted to £1032 8s 6p, equivalent to approximately £46,000 in 2018 values – to her nephew, Robert William McIntosh (1.3.5.3) of Orillia, Ontario, the son of her sister Margaret Bain (1.3.5). She is buried in the Western Necropolis, Glasgow; interred on 2 April 1943 in Section I, Lair 950.

George and Margaret Bain (1.3.3.4.1 and 1.3.3.4.2) visited their great-aunt Ellen on their way back to Canada in 1923.

- 1.3.5 See below.
- 1.3.6 See below.
- 1.3c She was married to William Bain according to the forms of the Free Church of Scotland; she was at this time a widow living in Alloa. No issue of William Bain and Jane Dawson were found.
- She had previously been married to William Henderson, “engineer”, in Alloa on 6 July 1845. He died circa 1854. At the 1861 Census of Population, she was a “widow, domestic duties”, living with her children Margaret, Alexander, Wilhelmina, and Robina in accommodation comprising one room with one or more windows at Izatt Street, Alloa. At the 1881 Census of Population she was the “matron” of the Fever Ward, Alloa Hospital, and was living there with her daughters Wilhelmina and Robina and her grandson Alexander, born Alloa, aged 3. At the 1891 Census of Population she was described as the “matron” of the Fever Hospital, Summerside Road, Alloa.
- She died at Middleton Kerse Lodge, Menstrie.
- Daughter of James Dawson, who is described as a “labourer” on her marriage certificate and “head maltman” on her death certificate, and Jane (Jean) Dawson (née Hunter), who were both dead at their daughter’s marriage to William Bain.
- 1.3c.1 Her descendants are listed at the end of this Database.
- 1.3c.2 Her descendants are listed at the end of this Database.
- 1.3c.3 His descendant is listed at the end of this Database.
- 1.3c.4 She is listed with her mother in the 1861 Census of Population and is described as a “scholar”. She is not listed with her mother and stepfather in the 1871 Census of Population. She is described as an “unmarried, servant” in the 1881 Census of Population and was living with her mother at the Fever Ward, Alloa Hospital. No trace of her in the 1891 Census of Population. No trace of her marriage in Clackmannanshire or of her death in Scotland.
- 1.3c.5 She is described as Robina, daughter of Jean Henderson [née Dawson] in the 1861 Census of Population; as Robina Bain, scholar, aged 10, daughter of William Bain in the 1871 Census of Population; as Robina Henderson, aged 20, unmarried daughter of Jane Bain [previously Henderson, née Dawson] in the 1881 Census of Population; and as Mary R. Dawson, aged 29, “unmarried servant”, daughter of Jane Bain [née Dawson] in the 1891 Census of Population. No trace was found of the birth of a Robina Bain or Henderson circa 1861. But Mary Robina Dawson, illegitimate daughter of Jane Dawson, was born in Alloa on 14 September 1860; no father’s name was given.
- She was a witness at the wedding of her sister Jane in 1886 and was named as Mary R. Henderson.
- No trace of her marriage or death in Scotland under Mary Robina or Robina Dawson or Henderson.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1822-1883)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.1	CATHERINE BAIN &	1Oct1847 19Mar1848*	Blackford	3Jun1870	22	Alloa		1Jan1881	33	Phthisis pulmonalis, 9 months	?
1.3.1a	PETER McDONALD	29Dec1843 12Feb1844*	Dollar	3Jun1870	26	Alloa		19Mar1916	72	Cerebral haemorrhage	?
1.3.1.1	Ronald	3Apr1871	Springburn, Glasgow					?	?	?	?
1.3.1.2	William	12Dec1872	Springburn, Glasgow					?	?	?	?
1.3.1.3	Jessie	25Dec1874	Dennistoun, Glasgow					1Nov1886	11	Valvular disease of heart, 8 mths	?

NOTES:

1.3.1

The entry in the OPR for Blackford records her as an “illegitimate child”.

At the 1861 Census of Population, she was living with her father and stepmother at Izatt Street, Alloa and was described as a “wool mill worker”.

She was married according to the forms of the United Presbyterian Church. The witnesses at her wedding were Alexander Henderson and Jane Henderson, her stepbrother and stepsister.

She died at 278 Springburn Road, Glasgow.

1.3.1a

He is described on his marriage certificate as a “pointsman” living in Glasgow; as a “railway pointsman” in the 1881 Census of Population and on his death certificate; and as a “railway signalman” on his daughter’s death certificate in 1886.

At the 1881 Census of Population, he was living with his three children in accommodation comprising two rooms with one or more windows at 278 Springburn Road, Glasgow. He was still living at this address with his sons Ronald and William at the 1891 Census of Population. He died at 58 Tennant Street, Glasgow. The informant of his death was M. McDonald, daughter-in-law (either 1.3.1.1a or 1.3.1.2a).

No trace of a will in the annual indexes to the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories*, 1916-18.

Son of Ronald/Robert McDonald and Elizabeth/Isabella McDonald (née Cairns). He is referred to as Ronald, a bleacher, on his son's birth certificate and as Robert, a mason, on his marriage certificate. She is referred to as Elizabeth on her son's birth certificate and as Isabella on his marriage certificate. Peter McDonald was one of five brothers, and she is referred to as Isabella on their birth certificates.

1.3.1.1 He is described as a "scholar" in the 1881 Census of Population, and as an "unmarried, auxiliary postman" in the 1891 Census of Population.

No record of his marriage in Glasgow, 1888-1916, or of his death in Glasgow, 1891-1971. See n. 1.3.1.2 below.

1.3.1.2 He is described as a "scholar" in the 1881 Census of Population, and as an "unmarried, boiler moulder apprentice" in the 1891 Census of Population.

No search was undertaken for either his marriage or his death because of the problem of dealing with such a common first and last name. But either William or Ronald did marry because the informant of Peter McDonald's death in 1916 was M. McDonald, daughter-in-law.

1.3.1.3 She died at 278 Springburn Road, Glasgow.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1822-1883)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.2**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.2	WILLIAM BAIN &	c. 1850	Menstrie	20Mar1874	24	136 Causeway- side, Edinburgh		21Dec1916	65	Influenza; congestion of lungs	Greenside Cem., Alloa
1.3.2a	ELIZABETH HALL KENNEDY	24Jun1853	Alloa	20Mar1874	20	136 Causeway- side, Edinburgh		23Jun1937	83	Cardiac failure, 1 day; malignant tumour of ovary	Greenside Cem., Alloa
1.3.2.1	Mary Drummond	18Jul1874	Broad St, Alloa	8Jun1897	22	Free Parish Manse, Rothesay		29Apr1950	75	Carcinoma of bowel	?
1.3.2.2	William	11Jul1876	Broad St, Alloa					?	?	?	?
1.3.2.3	Elizabeth (Lizzie) Kennedy	10Feb1881	Broad St, Alloa	Spinster				2Jan1961	79	Myocarditis, senile degeneration	?
1.3.2.4	James Kennedy	11Mar1884	Broad St, Alloa					1964	c. 80	?	Brunswick, Victoria, Australia
1.3.2.5	Kennedy	5Sep1889	40 Broad St, Alloa					7Apr1892	2½	Enteritis, peritonitis, bronchitis	Greenside Cem., Alloa
1.3.2.6	Cairns	5Sep1889	40 Broad St, Alloa	Bachelor				3May1917	27	Killed WWI	France

NOTES: 1.3.2

There is no trace of his birth in the index to births and baptisms recorded in the parish registers for the whole of Scotland, circa 1851. His place of birth is given as Alva, Stirlingshire in the 1851 Census of Population, as Blackford circa 1851 in the 1861 Census of Population, and as Alloa in the 1881 and 1901 Census of Population. But no trace of his birth was found in Blackford, Alloa or Culross between 1849 and 1853 inclusive. The 1891 Census of Population gives his place of birth as Menstrie. Menstrie was a small town (population 576) in the Parish of Alva in 1851, and it was concluded that he

- was probably born in Menstrie in the Parish of Alva. His age was given as 11 months in the 1851 Census of Population, which was taken on 30 March 1851 and would mean that he was born in 1850 rather than 1851.
- He is described as a “cooper” on his marriage certificate; in the 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 Census of Population; and on his death certificate.
- There is no trace of him in the 1871 Census of Population for Alloa or Alva. His address is given as Broad Street, Alloa in the 1881 Census of Population; 40 Broad Street, Alloa (a three-room dwelling) in the 1891 and 1901 Census of Population; and 42 [sic] Broad Street in the 1911 Census of Population. He died at the last address in 1916, and the informant of his death was Mary Jenkins (1.3.2.1), daughter, 9 East Gate, Peebles.
- Details of his burial are given in J.F. and S. Mitchell *et al.*, *Clackmannanshire Monumental Inscriptions* (Edinburgh: Scottish Genealogy Society, 2002), p. 71, entry 219.
- No trace of a will in the annual indexes to the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories*, 1916-18.
- 1.3.2.a She was married according to the forms of the Church of Scotland and is described on her marriage certificate as an “office keeper” living in Alloa.
- She died at Moffats Croft, Old Church Road, Peebles (her daughter Mary’s home), and the informant of her death was J.B. Jenkins (1.3.2.1a), her son-in-law. Details of her burial are given in J.F. and S. Mitchell *et al.*, *Clackmannanshire Monumental Inscriptions* (Edinburgh: Scottish Genealogy Society, 2002), p. 71, entry 219.
- No trace of a will in the annual indexes to the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories*, 1937-9.
- Daughter of James Kennedy, mason, and Elizabeth Kennedy (née Drummond); she was born in Alloa and was aged 77 and living with her daughter and son-in-law at the 1901 Census of Population.
- 1.3.2.1 See below.
- 1.3.2.2 He is listed in the 1891 Census of Population with his parents and siblings as a “factory worker”, and in the 1901 Census of Population as an unmarried “ornamental iron fitter”. No trace of his marriage in the General Index of Marriages in Scotland 1893-1920 in or around Alloa. He does not appear to have served in WWI. He is not listed in the 1911 Census of Population. He probably left Scotland.
- 1.3.2.3 She is listed with her parents and siblings in the 1891 Census of Population, and is referred to as Eliza, a “scholar”. She was a witness at the wedding of her sister Mary in 1897 and was then referred to as Lizzie. At the 1901 Census of Population, she was living with her sister and brother-in-law (see n. 1.3.2.1) and was described as a “dressmaker”. At the 1911 Census of Population, she was living with her parents and her brother Cairns at 42 Broad Street, Alloa. She was the informant of her brother-in-law James Jenkins’s death in 1949 (see n. 1.3.2.1 below). She is referred to as Elizabeth Kennedy Bain and is described as a “dressmaker, retired, single” on her death certificate. She died at War Memorial Hospital, Peebles; her usual residence was Moffat’s Croft, Peebles. The informant of her death was Alex Fyfe, law agent, Kendalmore, Peebles.
- 1.3.2.4 He is listed in the 1891 Census of Population with his parents and siblings as a “scholar”, and in the 1901 Census of Population as an “engineer (civil)”. There is no trace of a marriage for a James Kennedy Bain anywhere in Scotland, 1901 onwards. He emigrated to Australia and died aged 80 in Brunswick, Victoria in 1964.

- 1.3.2.5 Died at Broad Street, Alloa. Details of his burial are given in J.F. and S. Mitchell *et al.*, *Clackmannanshire Monumental Inscriptions* (Edinburgh: Scottish Genealogy Society, 2002), p. 71, entry 219.
- 1.3.2.6 He is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a “scholar” living with his parents and siblings. At the 1911 Census of Population, he was a postman and was living with his parents and sister Elizabeth at 42 Broad Street, Alloa.
- He enlisted in Alloa as a Private in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Regiment (service number 30048) on 7 December 1915. At this time his height was 5'11¼", his weight 131 lbs, his expanded chest 34", and his physical development “fair”. He was killed on 3 May 1917 in France. [In the Return of Warrant Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed in Action (Ref: 125AF/302), there are 109 entries of men’s deaths for that Regiment on that day.] He has no known grave. His name is listed on the War Memorial in Alloa, and on the Arras Memorial in the Faubourg d’Amiens Cemetery (Panel 2), which is on the Boulevard du General de Gaulle in the western part of the town of Arras. His name is also listed on the family gravestone in Greenside Cemetery, Alloa; see J.F. and S. Mitchell *et al.*, *Clackmannanshire Monumental Inscriptions* (Edinburgh: Scottish Genealogy Society, 2002), p. 71, entry 219. He was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals. I visited the Arras Memorial on 17 August 2000.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1822-1883)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.2.1**

	Date of Bap.*./Birth	Place of Bap.*./Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
MARY DRUMMOND BAIN &	18Jul1874	Broad St, Alloa	8Jun1897	22	Free Parish, Manse, Rothesay		29Apr1950	75	Carcinoma of bowel	?
JAMES BELL JENKINS	10Apr1873	East Vennel, Alloa	8Jun1897	24	Free Parish, Manse, Rothesay		20Feb1949	75	Cardiovascular degeneration	?

NOTES: 1.3.2.1

She is listed with her parents and siblings in the 1891 Census of Population and is described as “unemployed”.

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Free Church of Scotland, she was described as a “dressmaker” and lived at 40 Broad Street, Alloa. The witnesses at the wedding were Lizzie Bain (1.3.2.3) and George C. Bell.

She was the informant of her father’s death in 1916, and at that time lived at 9 East Gate, Peebles.

She died at Moffats Croft, Old Church Road, Peebles; the informant of her death was Alex Fyfe, law agent.

No trace of any children from her marriage.

Her will was dated 29 April 1949, recorded in Peebles on 31 July 1950, and confirmed there on 1 August 1950 to her executors: William Clyde Binnie, schoolmaster, Dinwoodie, Kirkland Street, Peebles and Alexander Fyfe, solicitor, Peebles. The value of her estate was £3,950.9s.0d. The value of her additional estate in England was £654.17s.6d. (Total equivalent to about £155,000 in 2018 values.) Bequests: (a) to her sister Miss Elizabeth Kennedy Bain (1.3.2.3) residing at Moffat’s Croft, Old Church Road, Peebles, £2,000; (b) to her nephew William Jenkins, 190 Unity Terrace, Perth, £200; (c) £50 to each of her nephews and nieces: James Nisbet, 145 Broadholm Street, Glasgow; John Nisbet, 25 Brora Street, Riddrie, Glasgow East; Mrs Helen Nisbet or Marshall at present resident in the USA; Mrs Minto Nisbet or Auld, 975 Dumbarton Road, Scotstoun, Glasgow; Mrs Isabella Nisbet or Brillhart, R.F.D. Number One Marion Center, Pennsylvania, USA; (d) £50 to the said William Binnie; and (e) the residue of her estate to be paid to the said Miss Elizabeth Kennedy Bain.

1.3.2.1a

He is described as a “newspaper reporter” of West View, Northgate, Peebles on his marriage certificate; as a “newspaper reporter” living at March Street (three-room dwelling), Peebles in the 1901 Census of Population; as a “newspaper reporter” living at 45 March Street, Peebles in the 1911 Census of Population; and as a “journalist” on his death certificate. He died at Moffat’s Croft, Old Church Road, Peebles, but his will indicates that he was also

“sometime of 1 Gregory Place, Peebles”. The informant of his death was E.K. Bain, sister-in-law (1.3.2.3).

His will was dated 29 January 1906, recorded on 9 May 1949 in Peebles, and confirmed there on the same day to his widow, executor. The value of his estate was £3,862.5s.0d (about £134,000 in 2018 values).

Son of William Jenkins, labourer/mill worker, and Helen Jenkins (née Bell), who were married on 20 July 1860 at Alloa and who were both dead by the time of their son’s marriage.

GEORGE BAIN (1855-1920)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3

	Date of Bap.*./Birth	Place of Bap.*./Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3	3Jul1855	Bridgeton, Culross	29Apr1881	25	Alloa		26Jun1920	64	Cardiac failure	Sunnyside Cem., Alloa
1.3.3a	26Jan1858	High St, Alloa	29Apr1881	23	Alloa		13Aug1927	69	Heart failure	Woodland Cem., London, Ontario
1.3.3.1	21Oct1876	High St, Alloa	26Oct1900	24	Alloa		18Dec1935	59	Chronic valvular disease of heart; enlargement of liver	Sunnyside Cem., Alloa
1.3.3.2	6Nov1883	Mar Place, Alloa	30Oct1913	29	374 Bannerman Ave., Winnipeg		9Apr1965	81	Bowel cancer	Sunnyside Cem., White Rock, BC
1.3.3.3	21Aug1885	Kitty Glen's Lane, Alloa	25Aug1905	20	St Andrews, Alloa		21May1969	83	Heart attack	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4	28Aug1888	High St, Alloa	2Jul1912	23	Central Congregational Ch., Winnipeg		5Sep1969	81	Parkinson's disease	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.5	21Apr1891	21 High St, Alloa	4Nov1926	35	Tremont Lutheran, Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania		12Jul1940	49	Broken neck	Community Cem., Donaldson Pennsylvania
1.3.3.6	1Sep1893	3 The Walk, Alloa	17Apr1924	30	Parsonage, St John's Lutheran Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania		2Feb1953	59	Congestive heart failure (3 days) due to cor pulmonale (2 yrs) and pneumoconosis (12 yrs)	Greenwood Cem., Tower City, Pennsylvania

1.3.3.7	George	27Dec1895	3 The Walk, Alloa	9Aug1918	22	Donaldson Dr, Renfrew	20Oct1972	76	Heart failure	Mount Pleasant Cem., London, Ontario
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NOTES: 1.3.3

Married according to the Forms of the Church of Scotland. "Maggie" Bain witnessed the marriage; probably his sister Margaret (1.3.c.2). Described as a "mason" or "stonemason" at his marriage in 1881; at the birth of Janet, William, Mary, Thomas, Frank, and James; in the 1901 and 1911 Census of Population; and at his death in 1920. He is described as a "clerk of works" on his son George's marriage certificate in 1918.

He lived at [44?] Broad Street, Alloa at his marriage, and at 52 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa at his death. At the 1891 Census of Population, he lived at 21 High Street, Alloa. In addition to his wife and children who had been born at that time, a "visitor", his niece, Isabella McIntosh (1.3.5.1), aged three from Glasgow, was residing there on the day of the Census (5 April 1891); see Census of Population 1891, 465/1891/3/258. He lived on Castle Street, Alloa, when his daughter Janet was admitted to Alloa Episcopal School on 6 September 1886 and on Broad Street, when his son Frank was admitted to the same school on 20 May 1895. At the 1901 Census of Population, he was living with his wife and family in a three-room dwelling on Sunnyside Road, Alloa. He was the informant of his granddaughter Caroline Bowie Scott's (1.3.3.2) death in 1909, and at that time was living on Balfour Street, Alloa. At the 1911 Census of Population, he was visiting his son Thomas in Auchineden; his wife Caroline, her sons James and George, and grandson Edwin Simpson Reid were living at 52 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa.

He was illiterate in 1883, but like many Scots he learned to write as an adult. In 1883 he signed his son William's birth certificate with a cross. The birth certificates of Mary and Tom are signed in a good hand, possibly by the Registrar. But the birth certificates of Frank and James look like they were signed by his hand.

He was an elder in the local Presbyterian Church. According to his son, Tom Bain (1.3.3.4), however, at one point he was so short of money that he pawned his boots and went to church barefoot. He was refused admittance and quit the church in disgust.

A death notice appeared in the *Alloa Journal*, 3 July 1920. The following acknowledgement also appeared in their recent sad bereavement. 52 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa."

An entry relating to the will of George Bain was not found in the Calendars of Confirmation of Estates in Scotland for the period 1915-30, or in the Books of Council and Session for the period 1920-23. Nor was it recorded in the Commissary records of the Sheriff Court of the Sheriffdom of Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan for the years 1920-23. The Sheriff Clerk stated in a letter to me dated 13 June 1972: "It is possible that Mr Bain's Executor did not require to expedite Confirmation of the estate, in which case the will would not have been lodged here."

His granddaughter, Margaret Chunn (1.3.3.4.2) had very happy memories of the years she and her brother George spent with their grandparents in Scotland.

"We were the 'Bairns' and became quite spoiled. Our grandpa was a man of set habits – up every A.M. at a set time, made breakfast - took grannie Bain a cup of tea in her bed. Took a long walk every Sunday morning and took us along with him (mainly with George I think). He was very highly respected by his family and his neighbours. He brooked no disobedience. . . . Grannie Bain was very deaf . . . but I recall her with great love for the

care she took of these two children from Canada, and so many relations took us into their hearts and affections.”

She wrote (8 June 1996) that

“He is buried [*sic*] in Sunnyside Cemetery but there is no headstone. There are three lots side-by-side, all of which belong to the Scott family [see below] – Grandpa Bain is in one, next to him is the daughter of Auntie Mary and Uncle Alex (I think she was called Caroline) who died before they left Alloa for Canada, and next to her another member of the Scott family, whose name I can’t remember now. It is all in the records of the cemetery office.” In 1996 Margaret Chunn, Margaret Bell (1.3.3.7.4), and I had a marker placed on his grave.

See photographs in Section 5.

She is referred to as Caroline Stalker Bowie on the marriage and death certificates of her daughter Janet.

1.3.3a

She is not listed with her parents and siblings at ? High Street, Alloa in the 1871 Census of Population. She is listed with them at 21 High Street, Alloa in the 1881 Census of Population and is described as a “wool winder” and “unmarried”; her daughter Janet, aged 4, was also living there at that time. (The 1881 Census of Population was taken on Sunday 3 April and Caroline Bowie married George Bain on 29 April.) See the history of the Bowies.

She was a “mill worker” at the time her daughter Janet was born in 1876 and at her marriage in 1881, when she lived at High Street, Alloa.

Daughter of Thomas Bowie, who was a “wollen weaver” at her birth and a “mill worker” at her marriage, and Janet Bowie (née Muil).

Following her husband’s death, in 1923 she brought her grandchildren – George and Margaret Bain – back to live with their father in Winnipeg. They sailed from Liverpool aboard the S.S. *Metagama*, arriving in St. John, New Brunswick on 8 January 1923. After delivering her grandchildren, she went to live with her daughter, Mary, and her husband Alex Scott (1.3.3.3a) in Oak Point, Manitoba. She was visiting her son George (1.3.3.7) in London, Ontario, when she died. She is buried there in Woodland Cemetery (Section D, Plot 1132).

She was, according to her granddaughter Margaret, “as deaf as could be”. She forgot to change any of her British money into Canadian, so they were unable to buy anything when they first arrived in St. John. She also did not have their railway pass (a ticket obtained by her son Tom at preferential rates because of his employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway) to go on to Winnipeg. Margaret wrote that

“We were sitting in the Immigration Bldgs. when a man came along, looking for Mrs Bain. Grannie said ‘you’re not my son’ and he said ‘no, I’m from the CPR and I’ve got your pass to Winnipeg’. So, away we went by train, no sleepers of course, all the way to the Peg, arriving there on a cold wintry evening. I recall this tall man, dressed in a Policeman’s Buffalo coat and fur cap coming up to us saying ‘I’m your father’. He took us to Auntie Meg and Uncle Bill’s home where we stayed for a week or so. I was very much afraid of this big man and ran upstairs in Auntie Meg’s home and locked myself in the bathroom when he tried to make friends with me. However, he came next day and took us to Eaton’s Store for clothing more suitable to a winter in Wpg in the middle of January. Then we had to go to our new home and our grannie had to go and live with my Auntie Mary Scott.”

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.1

See below.

1.3.3.2

See below.

1.3.3.3

See below.

1.3.3.4

See below.

1.3.3.5

See below.

1.3.3.6

See below.

1.3.3.7

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF JANET BAIN (1876-1935)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.1	21Oct1876	High St, Alloa	26Oct1900	24	Alloa		18Dec1935	59	Chronic valvular disease of heart; enlargement of liver	Sunnyside Cem., Alloa
1.3.3.1a	2Jul1871	Izatt St, Alloa	26Oct1900	29	Alloa		25Mar1925	53	Carcinoma of stomach; operative gastrectomy, 20 March 1925	Sunnyside Cem., Alloa
1.3.3.1.1	24Sep1901	Greenfield St, Alloa	31Dec1929	28	Public Hall, Tranent		16Jun1984	82	Pneumonia	Cremated
1.3.3.1.2	16Jun1904	16 Forth St, Alloa	Bachelor				4Mar1936	31	Endocarditis, 16 yrs; heart failure	Sunnyside Cem., Alloa
1.3.3.1.3	9Aug1908	16c Forth St, Alloa	6Dec1951	43	Registrar's Office, St. Giles, Edinburgh		8Dec1959	51	Volvulus of small intestine; pulmonary collapse	Cremated
1.3.3.1.4	31Oct1915	60 Shaftesbury St, Alloa	Bachelor				13May1934	18	Chronic suppurative otitis media; acute exacerbation operation; lateral sinus throm- bosis; brain abscess, meningitis	Sunnyside Cem., Alloa

NOTES: 1.3.3.1

She was living with her mother and grandparents at the 1881 Census of Population; see n. 1.3.3a above.

She was admitted to Alloa Episcopal School on 6 September 1886 and left on 6 December 1887. She was previously at Alloa Burgh School, where she attained Standard III (three years of schooling). See Alloa & District School Admission Registers, Stirling District Archives, CC5/1/16.

She was married according to the forms of the Church of Scotland (the minister was George Mitchell from St. Andrews, Alloa). At that time she lived on Sunnyside Road, Alloa.

At the 1901 Census of Population, she was living with her husband in a three-room dwelling at 193 Greenfield Street, Alloa. At the 1911 Census of Population, she, her husband, and all her children except Edwin (see n. 1.3.3.1.1) were visiting the Benson family at Lorne Place in the District of Strathblane. Edward was then visiting his maternal grandparents, George and Caroline Bain (1.3.3) at 52a Shaftesbury Street, Alloa.

The birth certificates of the children suggest that the family continued to live at 193 Greenfield Street until around 1903; that it lived at 16 Forth Street, Alloa between roughly 1904 and 1915; and that it began living at 60 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa in 1915. The Valuation Rolls indicate that the family was still living at 60 Shaftesbury Street in 1920 and continued to live there until John died in 1925 and Janet died in 1935.

Janet was, according to her niece, Margaret Chunn (née Bain; 1.3.3.4.2) a “semi-invalid and was unable to take care of [her son] John [Iain], who was raised mainly by Auntie Lizzie Robinson [née Elizabeth Muil Bowie, 1879-1944] who lived above us on [52a] Shaftesbury Street”.

Her niece, Margaret Bell (née Bain; 1.3.3.7.4), wrote that

“I have no information about Janet except that Dad [Janet’s brother George Bain; 1.3.3.7] always spoke of her with great affection. When George [Margaret’s brother, 1.3.3.7.1] was born he weighed about 5lbs and was a sickly baby, and Dad always maintained it was Aunt Janet that kept him alive. She used to tell Dad to leave him and let him cry: ‘it would strengthen his lungs’. When George would be roaring at his boys Dad always used to say - ‘I wish Janet could hear him’.”

According to Wynne McGawn (1.3.3.1.1.1), Janet Bain was very deaf and a strict parent but “the family seem to have been in comfortable circumstances and dad [Eddie Reid] told of a happy childhood”.

No trace of a will in the annual indexes to the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories, 1935-37*.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.1.a He is described in the 1901 Census of Population as a “woodyard manager and stevedore” and as a “manager, timber merchant” in the 1911 Census of Population.

According to Wynne McGawn, her grandfather John Reid

“owned a wood yard at South Alloa where he imported wood from Scandinavia and sold it to the local mine owners as pit props. My father talked of . . . taking the ferry across the Forth to deliver grandfather’s sandwiches for lunch. My father also talked of trips grandfather made to Norway, Sweden and Denmark to arrange shipments of wood and I have now some copper plaques which were obviously souvenirs from these trips. My grandfather must have died around 1917 as dad was left to support the household and Uncle Iain was still at school . . . Grandfather Reid seems to have been an espouser of good causes especially first aid work (I have a gold watch presented to him for first aid ambulance work). He was an enthusiastic Mason and a Rechabite [a society whose membership has signed the pledge and sworn to abstain from drinking alcohol].”

At his marriage, he was a stevedore living on Broad Street, Alloa. He is described as a “woodyard manager”/“colliery woodyard manager”/“woodyard

foreman” on the birth certificates of his children and the death certificate of his wife. He died at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; his usual residence was 60 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa. The informant of his death was Gavin A. Maxton, friend, 71 Coniston Road, Edinburgh.

No trace of a will in the annual indexes to the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories*, 1925-7.

Three of John Reid’s brothers-in-law – William Bain (1.3.3.2), Frank Bain (1.3.3.5), and James Bain (1.3.3.6) – were “sawyers”, wood workers, when they emigrated from Alloa for Canada in 1910-1913. It is possible that they were employed in the woodyard that he managed.

Son of Alexander Reid, who is described as a “labourer” on his son’s birth certificate and a “stevedore” on his son’s marriage certificate, and Jane (Jessie) Reid (née Simpson), who were married on 24 March 1865 at Alloa.

See photograph in Section 5.

See below.

See below.

See below.

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF JANET BAIN (1876-1935)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.1.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.1.1	24Sep1901	Greenfield St, Alloa	31Dec1929	28	Public Hall, Tranent		16Jun1984	82	Pneumonia	Cremated
	EDWIN (Eddie) SIMPSON REID &									
1.3.3.1.1a	10Sep1908	Tranent Rd, Elphinstone	31Dec1929	21	Public Hall, Tranent		13Nov1930	22	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Elphinstone Cemetery 1 year
	HELEN (NELLIE) DONALDSON NISBET									
1.3.3.1.1	24Sep1901	Greenfield St, Alloa	7Feb1941	39	27 Hartwood Rd, West Calder		16Jun1984	82	Pneumonia	Cremated
	EDWIN (Eddie) SIMPSON REID &									
1.3.3.1.1b	2Jan1917	Maybank Cottages, West Calder	7Feb1941	24	27 Hartwood Rd, West Calder		28Aug1972	54	Pulmonary embolism	Cremated
	JANE (Jean) THOMSON FINDLAY									
1.3.3.1.1.1	21Nov1946	Edinburgh	10Jul1976	29	West Kirk, West Calder					
	Wynne Marion Margaret									
1.3.3.1.1.2	25Jan1952	Edinburgh	20Sep1975	23	Calderhead Parish Ch., Shotts, Lanarkshire		c. 2009	c. 57	Multiple Sclerosis	?
	Iain Andrew Simpson									

NOTES:

1.3.3.1.1

At the 1911 Census of Population, he was a scholar living with his grandparents at 52 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa. At his first marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, he was a “motor mechanic” living on Main Street, Elphinstone; he was still living at this address when he was the informant of the deaths of his brothers George and John in 1936 and 1934. At his second marriage, which was also performed according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, he was an “engineer” living at 9 Young Street, West Calder.

After leaving school, he became an apprentice engineer with Harland Engineering Company, the marine engineers in Alloa, and subsequently worked as a journeyman with John Brown on Clydebank. He told his daughter, Wynne McGawn, that when he worked at Clydebank he needed to bore a hole in a ship’s plate to install a piece of equipment. He was told to wait until the appropriate craftsman came to bore the hole but went ahead and did the job himself. “When this was discovered the whole shipyard went on strike in a demarcation dispute, so he was not a very popular person with his work mates for some time”.

He moved to Tranent, East Lothian in 1919 as a foreman motor mechanic with the local Co-operative Society. He met his first wife there. Around 1936 he moved to West Calder, Midlothian, where he continued to work as a foreman motor mechanic for the local Co-operative Society. He met his second wife here. He was eventually promoted to transport manager of the West Calder Co-operative Society and retired early in 1962 because of ill health.

He was the informant of his mother’s death in 1935 and at that time lived on Main Street, Elphinstone.

He was a life-long Labour Party supporter and, according to Wynne McGawn, talked of having met James Maxton and some of the other Red Clydesiders. She also points out that “he used to take Iain and I every year to the Miners Gala Day in Edinburgh and my one abiding memory is hearing Paul Robeson sing live at one of those days”. He was elected a Labour County Councillor and became Vice-Convenor of the old Midlothian County Council. He was also an Elder and Roll Keeper of his local parish church, the West Kirk of Calder. He lived at 9 Young Street, West Calder, Midlothian between 1936 and 1963; Rose Cottage, 25 Kirkgate, West Calder between 1963 and 1977; and 22 Stewart Court, West Calder between 1977 and 1984.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.1.1a

At her marriage, she was a “househelp” living on Main Street, Elphinstone, where she also died.

Daughter of John Nisbet, coal miner/mining contractor, and Alison Smith Nisbet (née Donaldson), who were married on 20 November 1900 at Elphinstone.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.1.1b

At her marriage she was a “shop assistant” living at 27 Hartwood Road, West Calder. She later became the manageress of the bakery at the West Calder Co-operative Society.

Daughter of Andrew Finlay, baker, and Marion Finlay (née Wilson), who was dead by the time of her daughter’s marriage.

See below.

1.3.3.1.1.1

See below.

1.3.3.1.1.2

**DESCENDANTS OF JANET BAIN (1876-1935)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.1.1.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.1.1.1	21Nov1946	Edinburgh	10Jul1976	29	West Kirk, West Calder				
	WYNNE MARION MARGARET REID &								
1.3.3.1.1.1a	31Oct1947	Paisley	10July1976	28	West Kirk, West Calder		4Sep2004	56 Lung cancer	Cremated
	THOMAS (Tam) MURDOCH McGAWN								
1.3.3.1.1.1.1	21May1981	Trowbridge, Wiltshire	10Oct2008	27	Cyprus				
	Lynsey Jane Marion								

NOTES: 1.3.3.1.1.1

After attending West Calder High School where she obtained Scottish Certificate of Education Highers in English, history and modern studies as well as O-levels in geography and mathematics, she worked as an audio-visual assistant with the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh. She then joined the Civil Service as an administrative assistant in the Telephone Manager's Office, and subsequently was promoted to administrative officer in the Exchequer Office in Edinburgh where she was the Registrar of Business Names. She transferred to the Department of Health and Social Security and became a visiting officer, first in Bathgate, West Lothian and then in Edinburgh. Following her marriage in 1976, she left the Civil Service to accompany her husband on his various postings with the army. She returned to the Civil Service in 1991 and worked as a civil administration clerk with the Tidworth and Bulford Garrison Support Unit. She retired in 2006. She lives at 16 Newman's Way, Bulford Village, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 9HT. Telephone: (01980) 597325. Email: wynnemcgawn@msn.com.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.1.1.1a

After attending Abercorn School in Paisley, he served an apprenticeship as a caulker, welder and plater with Babcock and Wilcox of Renfrew. He was also a member of the Territorial Army and when he completed his apprenticeship, he joined the Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment). He served in Bulford, Singapore, Edinburgh, Hemer (Germany), Warrminster, Berlin, Cambridge, and Belfast (where he completed six operational tours in Northern Ireland). He retired in 1994 after twenty-five years' service, having reached the rank of Sergeant, with General Service, Long Service, Accumulated Campaign Service and Good Conduct Medals. He was an excellent shot during his service and competed regularly at Bisley. He was Berlin Brigade Champion at Arms in 1986 and was a member of the winning Nissan team that represented Britain in Germany in 1972. After retiring from the army, he became a civilian security officer Grade V with the Ministry of Defence at Trenchard Lines, Upavon, Wiltshire.

1.3.3.1.1.1.1

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF JANET BAIN (1876-1935)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.1.1.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.1.1.1.1	21May1981	Trowbridge, Wiltshire	Common Law							
1.3.3.1.1.1.1a	?	?	Common Law							
1.3.3.1.1.1.1.1	3Sep2004	?								
1.3.3.1.1.1.1.1	21May1981	Trowbridge, Wiltshire	10Oct2008	27	Cyprus	Separated 2015				
1.3.3.1.1.1.1b	10Nov1981	Sheffield	10Oct2008	27	Cyprus	Separated 2015				
1.3.3.1.1.1.1.2	16Jul2009									

NOTES: 1.3.3.1.1.1.1

She attended several primary schools in Berlin, Scotland and England before completing her secondary education in Darrington, Wiltshire and undertaking sixth-form studies at Salisbury College. She joined the Civil Service in 1998, working for the Ministry of Defence. She is currently (2019) a disclosures officer assisting the Special Investigation Branch of the Military Police operating the Home Office Large Major Enquiry System (HOLMES).

1.3.3.1.1.1.1a

He served with the Cheshire Regiment and now (2019) lives in Galgorm, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland.

1.3.1.1.1.1b

He served with the Royal Artillery in Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan. He is currently (2019) a Warrant Officer Class I (Master Gunner) posted to an army training unit in Kenya. Following his separation from Lynsey, he fathered a son, Hugo.

**DESCENDANTS OF JANET BAIN (1876-1935)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.1.1.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.1.1.2	25Jan1952	Edinburgh	20Sep1975	23	Calderhead Parish Ch., Shotts, Lanarkshire		c. 2009	c. 57	Multiple Sclerosis	?
1.3.3.1.1.2a	8Sept1950	Bellshill	20Sep1975	25	Calderhead Parish Ch., Shotts, Lanarkshire					
1.3.3.1.1.2.1	4Aug1977	Edinburgh								

NOTES: 1.3.3.1.1.2

After attending West Calder High School, he served an apprenticeship as an electrical winder. He started a business that installed burglar alarms but developed multiple sclerosis and was confined to a wheelchair. He lived at 4 Society Place, West Calder, West Lothian.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.1.1.2a

She was separated but not divorced from her husband. Daughter of Robert Smith and Josephine Smith (née Armstrong).

1.3.3.1.1.2.1

He served an apprenticeship as a pattern maker with Tarmac.

**DESCENDANTS OF JANET BAIN (1876-1935)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.1.2**

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.1.2	16Jun1904	16 Forth St, Alloa	Bachelor				4Mar1936	31	Endocarditis, 16 yrs; heart failure	Sunnyside Cem., Alloa

**GEORGE
BAIN
REID**

NOTES: 1.3.3.1.2 He was a witness at the wedding of his brother Edwin in 1929.

He is described on his death certificate as an "electrician (journeyman)". He died at the Royal Infirmary, Stirling; his usual residence was 60 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa.

He is buried in the same grave as his parents and his brother John. According to his niece Wynne McGawn, George Reid was a keen member of the YMCA and, in addition to the family gravestone, there is the following marker:

"In
Loving Memory Of
George B. Reid
Died 4th March 1936
A
Token Of Respect
From
His Fellow Members
Of Alloa Y.M.C.A."

See photograph in Section 5.

**DESCENDANTS OF JANET BAIN (1876-1935)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.1.3**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.1.3	9Aug1908	16c Forth St, Alloa	6Dec1951	43	Registrar's Office, St. Giles, Edinburgh		8Dec1959	51	Volvulus of small intestine; pulmonary collapse	Cremated
1.3.3.1.3a	9Jan1904	West End...? Buildings, West Calder	6Dec1951	47	Registrar's Office, St. Giles, Edinburgh		8Jan1985	80	Broncho-pneumonia; chronic bronchitis and emphysema; mild pneumoniaconiosis	Cremated

NOTES:

1.3.3.1.3 She was a witness at the wedding of her brother Edwin in 1929.

At her marriage, she was an "engineering estimator" living at 17 Dirleton Gardens, Alloa.

Wynne McGawn writes that she remembers her

"Auntie Carrie with great affection. I think I was the child she wanted but never had. I do not know anything about her early life and I never remember . . . her ever having a job. I think she stayed at home and looked after Grannie Reid until her death. She then moved to West Calder around 1936 to keep house for my father when he moved there after the death of his first wife. She . . . brought with her all the furniture from Shaftesbury Street which I remember growing up with. She and my father fell out over her friendship with John Marshall who was once widowed and once divorced, and she then went to live with friends in the village until her marriage . . . she and my father were reconciled and she became my dotting aunty who spoiled my brother and I hugely . . . when my Grannie Reid died as Aunt Carrie was a spinster and thought unlikely to marry my father passed the entire inheritance to her which I think is the reason she never worked as she lived from this money".

She died at Bangour Hospital, Broxburn, but she lived at 52 Polbeth Crescent, West Calder from 1951 until her death.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.1.3a At his marriage to Carolina Reid, he was a "mining engineer" living at 52 Polbeth Crescent, West Calder.

He previously married, according to the forms of the Established Church of Scotland, Robina Hannah, "typist at fire clay works [brick works]", aged 26

of Allanton Cottage, Morningside, Edinburgh (the location of the marriage) on 16 July 1926. She was the daughter of Robert Hannah, “foreman, fire clay [brick works] worker”, and Helen Hannah (née Purdie). At this time he was a “blacksmith, journeyman”, aged 22, living at Ivy Cottage, Morningside. She died of puerperal septicaemia on 8 February 1927, aged 27, at the County Hospital, Motherwell; her usual residence was Allanton Cottage, Morningside.

He then married at West Kirk Manse, West Calder, according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, Helen Anderson Menzies, shop assistant (boot department), aged 25, of the Police Station, Addiewell, West Calder on 19 December 1947. She was the daughter of William Menzies, police constable, and Jessie Anderson Menzies (née Watt). At the marriage, John Marshal was a “mechanical engineer”, aged 43 of 52 Polbeth Crescent, West Calder. He obtained a Decree of Divorce against her on 6 October 1950.

He died at Bangour Hospital, Broxburn; his usual residence was still 52 Polbeth Crescent, West Calder.

Son of James Marshall, who was a vanman/motor van salesman/motor man (breadvan), and Catherine (Kate) Marshall (née McArthur), who were married on 10 December 1894 at West Calder and who were both dead at their son's marriage to Carolina Reid.

**DESCENDANTS OF JANET BAIN (1876-1935)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.1.4**

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.1.4	31Oct1915	60 Shaftesbury St, Alloa	Bachelor				13May1934	18	Chronic suppurative otitis media; acute exacerbation operation; lateral sinus thrombosis; brain abscess, meningitis	Sunnyside Cem, Alloa

**JOHN (Iain)
SIMPSON
REID**

NOTES: 1.3.3.1.4

He was baptised John but was known as Iain, the Scottish version of his baptismal name.

He is described on his death certificate as a "commercial clerk". He died at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; his usual residence was 60 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa.

He is buried in the same grave as his parents and his brother George.

According to his niece Wynne McGawn, Iain Reid was "by all accounts an extremely clever young man". He won a scholarship to the public school, Dollar Academy, where in 1931 he passed Scottish Department of Education Higher Leaving Certificates in English, history, geography, mathematics, French, science, art and Latin. He was also a very gifted violinist and received a certificate from the Glasgow School of Music. In addition, he played rugby and cricket for Dollar Academy and was picked to play county cricket for Clackmannan.

See photographs in Section 5.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1883-1965)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.2	WILLIAM(Bill) BAIN & 6Nov1883	Mar Place, Alloa	3Oct1913	29	374 Bannerman Ave., Winnipeg		8Apr1965	81	Bowel cancer	Sunnyside Cem., White Rock, BC
1.3.3.2a	MARGARET (Meg) DUNCANSON 1Mar1887	Sunnyside Rd., Alloa	3Oct1913	26	374 Bannerman Ave., Winnipeg		4Oct1931	44	Duodenal ulcer	Chapel Lawn Memorial Gdns, Winnipeg
1.3.3.2.1	Elizabeth (Ellie) Harrower c. 1919-20	Winnipeg					c. 2015	95	?	?
1.3.3.2.2	George 22Nov1924	Winnipeg	30Sep1944	19	? Kingston, Ontario		4Mar2017	92	?	?

NOTES: 1.3.3.2

He is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a “woodyard labourer” living with his parents and siblings at 52 Shaftesbury Avenue.

William Bain came to Canada after his uncle Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a), his brother-in-law Alexander Scott (1.3.3.3a), and his brother Frank Bain (1.3.3.5). He sailed steerage class from Glasgow on 4 June 1910 aboard the S.S. *Pretorian*, arriving at Quebec on 12 June at 1740 (landing at 1800). The *Pretorian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was Mr Pitts; her tonnage was 4845; on this trip she carried 749 passengers (234 second cabin and 515 steerage), and one seaman (but no passengers) was held at quarantine. William Bain’s occupation in Scotland and his intended occupation in Canada were recorded as “sawyer”, his amount of cash as \$25.00, his religion as Presbyterian, and his destination as Winnipeg. He travelled inland to Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The ship’s manifest also indicates that he worked in farming in 1904, but no “British Bonus” – the bonus the Canadian government paid to steamship booking clerks for suitable immigrants, such as farmers, who they signed up for passage to Canada – was paid.

Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory for 1911 lists William Bain as an employee of R.P. [Rat Portage] Lumber Co. Ltd. (located on Marion Street, Norwood) who roomed at 57 Dagmar Street; Frank Bain, Alexander Scott, and Alexander McIntosh are also listed in 1911 as having rooms at this address.

William Bain is subsequently listed in the *Directory* as follows:

1912 employed R.P. Lumber Co. Ltd, rooms 57 Dagmar Street

- 1913 employed R.P. Lumber Co. Ltd, rooms 57 Dagmar Street
- 1914 employed R.P. Lumber Co. Ltd, resides 460 Aikins Street
- 1915 employed R.P. Lumber Co. Ltd, resides 42 Bertrand Street
- 1916 machinist Strong Scott Elevator Co., house 42 Bertrand Street
- 1917 not listed
- 1918 not listed
- 1919 car repairer CNR, resides 1173 Ingersoll Street
- 1920 employed CNR, house 84 Arnold Avenue
- 1921 carman CNR, house 178 Arnold Avenue
- 1922 carman CNR, house 178 Arnold Avenue

Between 1923 and 1944 inclusive, he is listed as living at 576 Kylemore Avenue and as being employed by the CNR variously as a carman, car repairer, and carpenter. He is subsequently listed as follows:

- 1945 employed CNR, resides 116 Bryce Street
- 1946 carman CNR, resides 116 Bryce Street
- 1947 employed CNR, resides 116 Bryce Street
- 1948 coach yards CNR, resides 786 Hector Avenue
- 1949 employed CNR, resides 786 Hector Avenue
- 1950 retired, resides 786 Hector Avenue
- 1951 retired, resides 786 Hector Avenue
- 1952 no longer listed

His addresses on Bryce Street and Hector Avenue (where he continued to live until 1954) were the homes of his son George. Both these addresses, as well as those on Arnold and Kylemore Avenues, are close to where they both worked at the CNR shops and yards in the Fort Rouge district of Winnipeg.

At his marriage in 1913, he was a “machine man” and lived at 460 Aikins Street; the marriage was conducted by a Presbyterian minister, Robert Hay, at the bride’s residence, 374 Bannerman Avenue.

His Canadian National Railways “service history card” shows his railway career as follows:

Date Effective			Occupation	Dept.	Location	Rate	Remarks
Month	Day	Year					
Nov	9	1915	Car Repairer	Car	Winnipeg	.26	C.N.R. Resigned
April	4	1916		Car	Winnipeg	.34	C.N.R.
Jan	29	1918	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.48½	
May	1	1919	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.50½	
Jan	29	1919	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.55½	
Mar	1	1919	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.59½	
May	1	1919	Carman	Car	Winnipeg		On strike
May	15	1919	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.59½	
July	2	1919	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.61½	
Mar	20	1920	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.74½	
May	1	1920	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.76½	
Mar	20	1921	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.68½	
July	16	1921	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.72	
Mar	20	1922	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.63	
Aug	16	1922	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.67	
Jan	1	1927	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.72	
May	1	1929	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.78	
Sept	15	1943	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.88	
Feb	16	1944	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	.98	
June	1	1946	Carman	Car	Winnipeg	1.15	
Mar	1	1948	Carman	Car	Winnipeg		
Nov	6	1948	Retired on pension	Car	Winnipeg		

Following the death of his brother-in-law, Alexander Scott, in 1954, he went to live with his sister, Mary Scott (née Bain; 1.3.3.3), at 13131 Crescent Beach Road, White Rock, BC, and remained there until his own death in 1965. He was a champion billiards player.

According to his niece, Ellen Piepenbrink (née Bain; 1.3.3.4.6), “Uncle Bill loved to recite the poems of Robbie Burns. He had a lovely singing voice (tenor). He and dad (Tom Bain; 1.3.3.4) would sit in the kitchen and sing the old songs in harmony once a month when Uncle Bill came in by bus from White Rock and stayed overnight. He loved the flower garden and watching the birds and bald eagle flit about out at Aunt Mary’s Crescent Beach home.”

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.2a

Daughter of Alexander Duncanson, (described as a “carter” on her birth certificate and as a “maltman” on her marriage certificate), who was born in Kincardine, and Elizabeth Harrower, who were married on 3 December 1873 at Clackmannan.

She was a witness at the marriage of Mary Bain and Alex Scott (1.3.3.3 and 1.3.3.3a) in Alloa in 1905.

She met William Bain in Alloa. She had a married sister in Yonkers and, after William emigrated to Winnipeg, she initially went to New York, where she worked as a cook and housekeeper for a wealthy family. She subsequently came to Winnipeg to marry William; she probably arrived in 1912-13 as her death certificate records that she had resided in Manitoba for eighteen years. (She is not listed in *Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory* for 1911-14.) At her marriage in 1913, she resided at 374 Bannerman Avenue, which was also the place of her marriage; it was the residence of Maggie Bain and Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5 and 1.3.5a). She died at Winnipeg General Hospital because of complications arising from an operation to correct a duodenal ulcer. At her death she lived at 576 Kylemore Avenue, Winnipeg.

She is buried in Chapel Lawn Memorial Gardens, 4000 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Plot “Geranium”, Lot 149, Grave 1; the graveyard was called Assiniboine Memorial Park in 1931, and she was one of the first to be buried there. Since the graveyard was then so far out of Winnipeg (it is almost in Headingley, Manitoba), the question arises as to why her husband buried her there. Margaret Chunn (née Bain; 1.3.3.4.2) wrote that “I really don’t know the answer for certain but they were members of a group called “The Rationalists” headed by . . . Marshall Gauvin (his only child, Madeleine, taught Dorothy and Lorna [Margaret Chunn’s daughters] on the violin). I would think that part of the reason was cost – the cemetery being so far out of the city – and I think quite a number of the funeral services conducted by M. Gauvin were in that particular place . . . Gauvin used to speak every Sunday night in the Old Dominion Theatre which is now demolished (was at Portage East and Main Street).” Marshall J. Gauvin (1881-1978) was a Canadian atheist, author, and speaker in the free thought movement. For an interesting account of his activities in Winnipeg, see James H. Gray, *The Roar of the Twenties* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1975), pp. 218-22.

Following the death of Margaret Smith Bain (née Smart; 1.3.3.4a) at Stony Mountain, Manitoba in 1915, Margaret Duncanson (and her husband William Bain) looked after her sister-in-law’s children, George and Margaret Bain, in Winnipeg. In 1917 she helped her brother-in-law, Tom Bain (1.3.3.4), honour a promise he had made to his dying wife by taking the children to Alloa, Scotland to live with their paternal grandparents. Despite the war and the dangers it presented to shipping, they arrived safely; but she was unable to return to Canada until the war ended in 1918. [The period 1917-18 was a dangerous time to travel by sea because on 1 February 1917 the Germans resumed their policy of “unrestricted sinking” by U-boats (i.e., passenger ships were targeted). See John Kegan, *The Price of Admiralty: The Evolution of Naval Warfare* (New York: Viking, 1989), pp. 217-20.] No record of the voyage from Canada to Scotland in 1917 was found, but Ancestry.com shows that she returned to Canada on the S.S. *Aquitania*, sailing from Liverpool on 24 May 1918 and arriving at Halifax on 29 May.

According to my mother, Margaret and William Bain, together with Alexander and Mary Scott, paid the fares for their nephew, George Bain (1913-2006; 1.3.3.4.1), and niece, Margaret Bain (1915-2002; 1.3.3.4.2), to return to Canada from Scotland in 1923 and for their grandmother to accompany them.

See photographs in Section 5.

See below.

1.3.3.2.1

See below.

1.3.3.2.2

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1883-1965)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.2.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.2.1	c. 1919-20	Winnipeg					c. 2015	95	?	?
		ELIZABETH (Elie) HARROWER BAIN &								
1.3.3.2.1a		ALFRED EDWARD MARSH					1993			
1.3.3.2.1.1		Rita								
1.3.3.2.1.2		Barbara								

NOTES:

1.3.3.2.1 Lived at 92 Young Street, Winnipeg at her father's death. She later lived at The Pas, Manitoba R9A 1R7.

1.3.3.2.1a ?

1.3.3.2.1.1 See below.

1.3.3.2.1.2 She was a hairdresser and lived at Apartment 17, 2144 Oxford Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V5K 1E9.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1883-1965)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.2.1.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.2.1.1	RITA MARSH &										
1.3.3.2.1.1a	LAURENCE MARK HOWDLE										
1.3.3.2.1.1.1	Laurel Kimberly	25Jul1962									
1.3.3.2.1.1.2	Ronald Alfred	28Nov1963									
1.3.3.2.1.1.3	Warren Allan	14Apr1966									
1.3.3.2.1.1.4	Mark Cameron	19Jun1969									

NOTES: 1.3.3.2.1.1 Her address was Mrs Rita Howdle, 27653 US Highway 6&24, Space 612, Rifle, Colorado, USA 81650.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1883-1965)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.2.2**

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.2.2	22Nov1924	Winnipeg	30Sep1944	19	Kingston, Ontario		4Mar2017	92	?	?
1.3.3.2.2a	24Jun1923	Winnipeg	30Sep1944	21	Kingston, Ontario					
1.3.3.2.2.1	8Sep1948	Winnipeg	17Jul1982	33	Grace Lutheran Ch., Winnipeg					
1.3.3.2.2.2	12Jun1952	Winnipeg	7Oct1970	18	Harrow United Ch., Winnipeg	11Feb1975				

NOTES: 1.3.3.2.2

Married in the vestry of the United Church of Canada at 181 L. William Stuart Street, Kingston, Ontario, by Minister Harry B. Clark while George was in Kingston with the RCNVR (see below). He lived for most of his married life at 786 Hector Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3M 2G2. Towards the end of his life he lived in a retirement home at 40-412 Dunkirk Drive, Winnipeg, Canada R2M 1R4.

He was for many years a boilermaker with the Canadian National Railways (Canadian National Railway from 1960) in Winnipeg, and his CNR "service history card" shows his railway career as follows:

Date Effective			Occupation	Dept.	Location	Rate	Remarks
Month	Day	Year					
Sept	8	1941	Boilermaker Apprce.	M.P. [Motive Power]	Transcona	.30	Perm.
Mar	11	1942	Boilermaker Apprce.	M.P.	Transcona	.33	
Sept	17	1942	Boilermaker Apprce.	M.P.	Transcona	.35	
Mar	18	1943	Boilermaker Apprce.	M.P.	Transcona	.38	
May	13	1943	L/A [Leave of Absence] to Jul. 12/43-illness				
June	21	1943	B/M Appce.	M.P.	Transcona	.38	
Oct	18	1943	L/A Enlisted R.C.N.V.R. [Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve] 16D				
Oct	20	1943	R.C.N.V.R. Service to Dec. 27, 1945				
Dec	7	1945	B.M. Apprentice	M.P.	Transcona	.59	
Dec	14	1945	B.M. Apprentice	M.P.	Transcona	.65	
Jun	1	1946	B.M. Apprentice	M.P.	Transcona	.75	
Jun	19	1946	B.M. Apprentice	M.P.	Transcona	.82	
Nov	16	1946	B.M. Apprentice	Rdhse (Round house)	Fort Rouge	.82	
Dec	28	1946	B.M. Apprentice	M.P.	Fort Rouge	.91	
May	16	1947	B.M. Apprentice	M.P.	Transcona	1.00	
Jul	3	1947	B.M. Apprentice	M.P.	Transcona	1.17	
March	1	1948	B.M. Apprentice	M.P.	Transcona	1.22	
Feb	9	1949	Boilermaker	M.P.	Transcona		
Sep	16	1966	L.A. – Illness				
Dec	22	1966	Boilermaker	M.P.	Transcona	Sch	
Nov	30	1984	Boilermaker	Eqpt [Equipment]	Transcona	Sch	Retired on Pension (Early)

As indicated above, George took leave of absence from the Canadian National Railways between 18 October 1943 and 27 December 1945 and joined the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. His official number was 72707. He was a Leading Stoker. He went to Kingston and Halifax to train and served in Halifax, St John's, Newfoundland, and Labrador, mostly refuelling ships.

He and his wife lived at Hector Avenue in Fort Rouge for many years before spending their last years in the Canoe Club Retirement Community. He died at the Victoria General Hospital.

The following tribute by Harold Marshall appeared in the Canoe Club newspaper, the *Quill*.

“I don’t wish to pretend that I knew George Bain as well as many others in the Canoe Club, for he and Florence were earlier residents. But I am glad of his acquaintance and am the better for it.

I saw him as a person who would equally be a well-disposed and generous neighbour, a solicitous friend, and a heedful colleague to which most of us in the Canoe Club will ascribe.

He and Florence almost always came early for breakfast and for me, it was a good way to start the day with a cherry [*sic*] upbeat greeting. I never ever got a lowbeat greeting from George. It wasn’t his nature nor philosophy as far as I could tell.

When I think of George, I think of the English medieval writer Geoffrey Chaucer and the *Knight’s Tale* – the first in the *Canterbury Tales*.

The story introduces various typical aspects of knighthood such as courtly love and ethical dilemmas, and is considered a chivalric romance. I believe the latter is almost a perfect portrait of George and Florence’s life together. How else could it be otherwise, all the elements are there?

The description Chaucer gives of the knight: “He was a veray parfit gentil knight.”

To my mind that summed up George. He was “veray” in every facet of his life.

As I came to understand him, George would never be of the grand manner. He would never seek to light up a room with the drama of his entrance, but rather, he would bring the glowing embers of his personality to warm it.

George, as I came to appreciate, was a person of an intelligent wit, and one of a witted intelligence. He was a perceptive and discerning conversationalist who spoke and defended freely what he believed in; and always in a cordial and courteous way. His reading of the facts as he knew them was well-founded, detailed and significant.

He ratified the true meaning of a well-disposed and generous neighbor, a solicitous friend, and a heedful colleague. We are his beneficiaries. The likes of George will not soon pass our way again.

I will miss his quiet chuckle and early morning greeting.

I am sure I echo the heartfelt sympathy of the staff and residents of the Canoe Club and extend our condolences to Florence, Ken, George (Jnr.), and the family.

The final words are with The Bard:

*Now cracks a noble heart. Good-night, sweet prince;
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest*

RIP”

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.2.2a

She attended Earl Grey and Gladstone Schools, completing Grade IX, then started to work at Dutch Maid Ice Cream. She subsequently worked at the T. Eaton Company warehouse for a few years until she got married in 1944. After her children were in school, she worked as a cashier at A & P, an American chain of grocery stores, until the late 1960s, when she was injured in a car crash and was unable to return to work. She and her husband lived at 786 Hector Avenue for 63 years before moving into the retirement home, the Canoe Club, at 40-412 Dunkirk Drive, Winnipeg.

Her parents were Robert and Annie Turner, who lived on Stradbrook Avenue and had four children. Florence was the youngest; the other three were John, Francis, and Joseph. John ran a successful plumbing business, Standard Plumbing and Heating, which had been started by his grandfather. Joseph read “Toots and Casper” comics and once remarked of his sister, “isn’t she a cute little Toots?”. The nickname stuck and Florence was thereafter called “Auntie Toots”.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.2.2.1

See below.

1.3.3.2.2.2

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1883-1965)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.2.2.1**

	Date of Bap. */Birth	Place of Bap. */Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.2.2.1	8Sep1948	Winnipeg	17Jul1982	33	Grace Lutheran Ch., Winnipeg				
1.3.3.2.2.1a	19May1952	Northwood, North Dakota	17Jul1982	30	Grace Lutheran Ch., Winnipeg				
1.3.3.2.2.1.1	26Nov1985	Winnipeg							

NOTES:

1.3.3.2.2.1 He worked as a computer operator at United Grain Growers for many years, and then taught English as an alternative language at Daniel McIntosh Collegiate in Winnipeg. Lives at 551 McNaughton Avenue, Winnipeg R3L 1S7. Email: gw bain@hotmail.ca. Telephone: 001 (204) 772 4208.

1.3.3.2.2.1a She worked as a computer consultant for Information Systems Management and then the Canadian Wheat Board. She retired in 2009 and became a volunteer with various organisations.

1.3.3.2.2.1.1 She moved from Inkster, North Dakota to Winnipeg in 1956. She has a BA degree from the University of Manitoba. Daughter of Murray Collins Johnson (born Tribune, Saskatchewan, 24 March 1919) and Edith Gertrude Johnson (née Madill; born Teulon, Manitoba, 1 August 1921).

1.3.3.2.2.1.1 He graduated in 2010 from Red River College, Winnipeg with a qualification in civil engineering technology (environment), and now works for the Water and Waste Department of the City of Winnipeg. He has a partner (2018), Josie Anick Marier-Loeppky, a marketing and communications specialist.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1883-1965)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.2.2.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.2.2.2	12Jun1952	Winnipeg	7Oct1970	18	Harrow United Ch., Winnipeg	11Feb1975			
1.3.3.2.2.2a	?	?	7Oct1970	?	Harrow United Ch., Winnipeg	11Feb1975			
1.3.3.2.2.2.1	c. 1971?	Winnipeg							

NOTES: 1.3.3.2.2.2

He was national promotions manager for BMG Music Canada Inc., retiring in 2013, and has worked in a variety of jobs since then. He now has a partner, Maryse Loiselle, a flight director for Air Transat. He lives at 1241 Cornerbrook Place, Mississauga, Ontario, R5C 3J3.

1.3.3.2.2.2a

?

1.3.3.2.2.2.1

He was adopted; he is married.

SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3	21Aug1885	Kitty Glen's Lane, Alloa	25Aug1905	20	St Andrews, Alloa		21May1969	83	Heart attack	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.3a	6Feb1883	Middleburn, Portmoak, Kintross	25Aug1905	22	St Andrews, Alloa		23May1954	71	Cancer of the liver	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.3.1	5Jul1906	3 Whitehill Terr., Cathcart, Renfrew					c. 1971	c. 66	Emphysema	Oshawa, Ontario
1.3.3.3.2	8Mar1908	25 Smithfield Loan, Alloa					12Jan1909	10m	Intersusception, 1 day	Sunnyside Cem., Alloa
1.3.3.3.3	5Nov1909	24 Shaftesbury St, Alloa								
1.3.3.3.4	26Dec1911	354 Kensington St, Winnipeg	c. 1927	16	?Winnipeg		?Dec1962	c. 51	Cancer	?Fin Flon, Manitoba
1.3.3.3.5	6Jun1913	435 King Edward St, Winnipeg	5Jul1947	34	Norwood United Ch., Winnipeg		8Aug1997	84	Stroke	Cremated
1.3.3.3.6	23Jan1915	461 King Edward St, Winnipeg	Spinster				25May1954	39	Broncho-pneumonia	St Clement's Anglican Cem., Selkirk
1.3.3.3.7	6Dec1917	Ashern, Manitoba	22Jun1940	22	Kildonan United Ch., Winnipeg					
1.3.3.3.8	20Nov1920	Oak Point, Manitoba					3Mar1930	9	Epilepsy	Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg

1.3.3.3.9	Stillborn Male	15Mar1923	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg						
1.3.3.3.10	Winifred Jean	18May1924	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	14Dec1948	24	?London, England	16May2012	87	?
1.3.3.3.11	Lorna Ruth	26May1927	Grace Maternity Hospital, Winnipeg	8Nov1947	20	Lutheran Manse, Flin Flon, Manitoba	1999	c. 72	?

NOTES: 1.3.3.3

She was a witness at her sister Janet's wedding in 1900.

She is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a "wool spinner" living with her parents and siblings.

She was living at Balfour Street, Alloa at her marriage and was a "warehouse woman". One of the witnesses at her marriage was Meg Duncanson, who later became the wife of William Bain (1.3.3.2).

Mary Bain came to Canada after Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5), Alexander Scott (1.3.3.3a), Frank Bain (1.3.3.5), and William Bain (1.3.3.2). She and her two children, George (1.3.3.1) and Alexander (1.3.3.3), sailed "intermediate" class (presumably second class) from Glasgow on 11 March 1911 aboard the S.S. *Parisian*, arriving at Halifax on 20 March at 1700 (landing at 1730). The *Parisian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was James McDonald; her tonnage was 3385; on this trip she carried 509 passengers (277 second cabin and 232 steerage), and none were held at quarantine. Her occupation was recorded as a housewife joining her husband, a carpenter, her amount of cash as \$25.00, her religion as Presbyterian, and her destination as Winnipeg.

Between 1911 and 1917 she lived in Winnipeg at 354/356 Kensington Street, 435 King Edward Street, 461 King Edward Street, and 445 Bannatyne Avenue. In 1916-17 she followed her husband to a farm at Ashern, Manitoba. About six months later he went to Oak Point to work on a construction project there, but Mary and the children stayed at Ashern for several years, suffering through prairie fires, the flu epidemic of 1919, and drought. They eventually joined him in a two-storey house in Oak Point. When she and the family moved back to Winnipeg from Oak Point, they rented a house at 60? Luxton Avenue and then 63 Lansdowne Avenue. In 1923-4 they bought a house at 94 Gertie Street and remained there until about 1929-30 when they bought a home at 1633 Main Street at its intersection with Rupertsland Avenue (just behind the Seven Oaks Monument). Her husband retired in 1950, and they moved in May 1953 to 13131 Crescent Road, White Rock, BC. Following her husband's death, her brother, William Bain, came to live with her and she remained at Crescent Road until his death in 1965. She then went to live with her daughter Lorna at 50 Grosvenor Crescent, Saskatoon, where she died.

According to my mother, Mary and Alexander Scott, together with William and Margaret Bain, paid the fares for their nephew, George Bain (1.3.3.4.1), and niece, Margaret Bain (1.3.3.4.2), to return to Canada from Scotland in 1923 accompanied by their maternal grandmother.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.3a

He is described as a “cabinetmaker” on his marriage certificate and on the birth certificates of his children who were born in Scotland. He was living at 30 Dunchattin Street, Wellpark Parish, Glasgow at his marriage.

Son of George Scott, who was a “ploughman” at his son’s birth and a “labourer” at his son’s wedding, and Elizabeth Scott (née Sinclair); they were married on 14 November 1879 at Kinross. Elizabeth Scott was dead by the time of her son’s marriage.

Alexander Scott and his brother-in-law, Frank Bain, arrived in Canada three days after Archibald McIntosh. They sailed steerage class from Glasgow on 30 April 1910 and Liverpool on 1 May aboard the S.S. *Grampian*, arriving at Quebec on 10 May at 1130 (landing at 1230). The *Grampian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was J.M. Johnston; her tonnage was 7032; on this trip she carried 1687 passengers (44 saloon, 349 second cabin, and 1294 steerage), and one passenger was held at quarantine. Alexander Scott’s occupation in Scotland and his intended occupation in Canada were recorded as cabinetmaker, his amount of cash as \$25.00, his religion as Presbyterian, and his destination as Winnipeg. He travelled inland to Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He first appears in *Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory* for 1911 as a carpenter who roomed at 57 Dagmar Street; Frank and William Bain and Archibald McIntosh are also listed as having rooms at this address in 1911. He is subsequently listed in the *Directory* as Alexander or Alex Scott as follows:

- 1912 house 356 Kensington Street [His address is given as 354 Kensington Street on his daughter Elizabeth’s birth certificate in 1911.]
- 1913 teamster CNR, resides 138 Fort Street [probably not him.]
- 1914 carpenter, house 435 King Edward Street [This address is given on his daughter Janet’s birth certificate in 1913.]
- 1915 carpenter, house 461 King Edward Street
- 1916 carpenter, house 461 King Edward Street
- 1917 carpenter, resides 445 Bannatyne Avenue

He is not listed in the *Directory* between 1918 and 1923 inclusive. His residence is given as N.W. Quarter of Section 12, T.26 R.6 W. 1st Meridian (post office address: Ashern, Manitoba) on his daughter Ellen’s birth certificate in 1917, and as Oak Point, Manitoba on his son Kenneth’s birth certificate in 1920. He bought a farm at Ashern in 1917, with a view to homesteading and being his own boss. The land was too stony and unproductive to produce even enough food for the family, however, and about six months later he went to Oak Point, where he worked on a construction project connected with a large quarry there. He also seems to have worked on construction projects in Winnipeg from time to time during the period 1917-22 when his family lived in Ashern and Oak Point. His residence is given as 63 Lansdowne Avenue, Winnipeg on the birth certificate of the child stillborn in 1923, and subsequently appears in the *Directory* as follows:

- 1924 foreman Bowman Coal, house 94 Gertie Street [He is described as a foreman, Bowman Lime, W. Blvd? on his son Kenneth’s birth certificate in 1920. The company is listed in the *Directory* as Bowman (David) Coal & Supply Co. Ltd, Confederation Life Building, 461 Main Street, with yards at 667 Henry Avenue and at Pembina Highway and Woodward Avenue. It supplied, among other things, coal, lime, cement, crushed stone and plaster. According to his daughter Janet (1.3.3.3.5), he constructed homes and other buildings for Bowman Coal.]
- 1925 carpenter Carter-Halls-Aldinger, house 94 Gertie Street

His listings between 1926 and 1929 inclusive are the same as that for 1925. Then

- 1930 carpenter, house north side Rupertsland Avenue [this is 1633 Main Street]

- 1931 foreman Carter Halls, house 1633 Main Street
- 1932 foreman Carter Halls, house 1633 Main Street
- 1933 carpenter, house 1633 Main Street

He is not listed in the *Directory* for 1934 (although an Alex Scott is listed at 55 Dagmar Street), but his listings for the period 1935-44 inclusive are the same as that for 1933. He continued to be listed in the *Directory* between 1945 and 1952 inclusive at 1633 Main Street, and is described variously as “superintendent”, “building superintendent”, and “construction superintendent” for Commonwealth Construction. He retired in 1950 and in May 1953 moved to 13131 Crescent Road, White Rock, BC.

As can be seen from the listings in the *Directory*, much of his career in the construction industry was spent working for Carter-Halls-Aldinger (which in 1944 became Commonwealth Construction Ltd) where for many years he was a carpenter, a foreman and, ultimately, a superintendent in charge of construction projects. The buildings on which he was employed in Winnipeg include the following: the Olympia (later Marlborough) Hotel at 331 Smith Street; the Hudson Bay Company store at the southeast intersection of Portage Avenue and Memorial Boulevard; the Abbott Clinic at 274 Osborne Street North; the Burns Meat Packing Plant in St. Boniface; the Power Building at the southeast intersection of Portage Avenue and Vaughan Street; and (his last job before retirement) the Toronto Dominion Bank building at the northeast intersection of Portage Avenue and Notre Dame Street (now demolished and replaced with a much larger building for this bank).

He also worked on the Hudson Bay Company store in Vancouver and, during World War II, he oversaw the building of the airport, dairy, bomb shelters and other parts of the new town at Terrace, British Columbia.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.3.1 See below.

1.3.3.3.2 She died at the County Hospital, Alloo but her “usual residence” at her death was Shaftesbury Street, Alloo. According to Margaret Chunn (1.3.3.4.2), there are three graves, side-by-side, in Sunnyside Cemetery, Alloo that belong to the Scott family. The remains of George Bain (1.3.3) are in one; those of Caroline Bowie Scott are in the next; and those of another member of the Scott family are in the third. In 1996 Margaret Chunn, Margaret Bell (1.3.3.7.4), and I had a marker placed on the grave of George Bain (1.3.3).

1.3.3.3.3 See below.

1.3.3.3.4 See below.

1.3.3.3.5 See below.

1.3.3.3.6 According to Janet Wright (1.3.3.3.5), about the age of five Molly received a brain injury from being kicked in the head by a cow, and for the rest of her life suffered from convulsions. She only attended school briefly but was tutored at home. She lived with her parents until about 1950, when she became a patient at Selkirk Mental Hospital, Selkirk, Manitoba, where she died. Although she died of broncho-pneumonia, her death certificate records that a significant condition contributing to her death was “psychosis with epilepsy”.

1.3.3.3.7 See below.

1.3.3.3.8

According to Janet Wright, he fell downstairs and suffered a brain injury that left him unable to walk and subject to seizures. He died at 1633 Main Street, Winnipeg.

1.3.3.3.10

See below.

1.3.3.3.11

See below.

**SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.1	5Jul1906	3 Whitehill Terr, Cathcart, Renfrew, Scotland					c. 1971/75	c. 66	Emphysema?	Oshawa, Ontario
1.3.3.3.1a										
	GEORGE SINCLAIR SCOTT &									
	PATRICIA (Pat) ?									
1.3.3.3.1	5Jul1906	3 Whitehill Terr, Cathcart, Renfrew, Scotland	8Jul1949	44	? Winnipeg		c. 1971	c. 66	Emphysema?	Oshawa, Ontario
1.3.3.3.1b	17May1910	Winnipeg?	8Jul1949	39	? Winnipeg		18Aug1968	58	Heart attack	Oshawa, Ontario
	MARY ENA WHITMORE									
1.3.3.3.1	5Jul1906	3 Whitehill Terr, Cathcart, Renfrew, Scotland					c. 1971/75	c. 66	Emphysema?	Oshawa, Ontario
1.3.3.3.1c	?									
	GEORGE SINCLAIR SCOTT &									

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.1

George Scott arrived in Canada with this mother and brother Alexander, having sailed from Glasgow on 11 March 1911 aboard the S.S. *Parisian*, arriving at Halifax on 20 March at 1700 (landing at 1730). The *Parisian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was James McDonald; her tonnage was 3385; on this trip she carried 509 passengers (277 second cabin and 232 steerage), and none were held at quarantine.

He began his career working for his father at Carter-Halls-Aldinger, a large construction company. He eventually left and became a plumber. He then

became the Western Canadian distributor for Wurlitzer (manufacturer of automatic record playing machines). He subsequently ran a gift shop in Oshawa, Ontario with his wife Mary, who had artistic talents and made many of the items sold in the shop.

Many George Scotts and George S. Scotts are listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* for the period 1920-35. The following almost certainly refer to the George Sinclair Scott being described here because, except for 1923, the addresses given are those of his parents. But some of the listing for other years may also refer to him.

1923	painter, resides 128 Lansdowne Avenue [not certain identification]
1924	painter, White Cross Paint Co., resides 94 Gertie Street
1927	steamfitter, resides 94 Gertie Street
1929	resides 94 Gertie Street
1931	resides 1633 Main Street
1933	resides 1633 Main Street

1.3.3.3.1a Marriage probably ended by divorce rather than death.

1.3.3.3.1b She was a street car conductor in Winnipeg. Marriage ended by her death. She had no children.

1.3.3.3.1c May have been a common-law union. In any case, they had no children.

**SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.3**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.3	ALEXANDER JOHN (Jack) SCOTT &	5Nov1909	24 Shaftesbury St, Alloa							
1.3.3.3.3a	INA LAIRD									
1.3.3.3.3.1	James (Jimmy)									
1.3.3.3.3	ALEXANDER JOHN (Jack) SCOTT &	5Nov1909	24 Shaftesbury St, Alloa	15Jan1955	45	St Stephen's- Broadway United Ch., Winnipeg				
1.3.3.3.3b	MARY AUDREY O'GORMAN	c. 1925	Schrieber, Ontario	15Jan1955	30	St Stephen's- Broadway United Ch., Winnipeg				
1.3.3.3.3	ALEXANDER JOHN (Jack) SCOTT &	5Nov1909	24 Shaftesbury St, Alloa							
1.3.3.3.3c	?									

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.3

Alexander Scott arrived in Canada with his mother and brother George, having sailed "intermediate" class from Glasgow on 11 March 1911 aboard the S.S. *Parisian*, arriving at Halifax on 20 March at 1700 (landing at 1730). The *Parisian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was James McDonald;

her tonnage was 3385; on this trip she carried 509 passengers (277 second cabin and 232 steerage), and none were held at quarantine.

He is listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* as follows:

1926 messenger Rannard Yale Shoe, resides 94 Gertie Street
1927 carpenter Carter-Halls, resides 94 Gertie Street
1928 carpenter Carter-Halls, resides 94 Gertie Street
1929 carpenter Carter-Halls, resides 94 Gertie Street
1930 resides 1633 Main Street

On the afternoon of Wednesday, 5 August 1931, Alexander Scott, together with John Conlon (alias Young) and Stanley Scales, robbed the Royal Bank of Canada at Mountain Avenue and McGregor Street of \$1,000. Scott was the driver of the get-away car and remained outside the bank; Conlon and Scales, who were both armed with revolvers, went inside. As they fled from the bank, the manager fired five shots at them, wounding Conlon in the left leg. Conlon and Scales were arrested early the next morning at the Empress Hotel, Winnipeg Beach; Scott was arrested Thursday evening at a farm house near Lockport in the company of a young woman who was detained as a material witness.

Following their arrest, they were charged with robbing not only the Royal Bank but also the following establishments between 21 and 31 July 1931:

Green Brier Inn [1611 Main Street, at its intersection with the south side of Rupertsland Avenue; the Scott family home was at 1633 Main Street, at its intersection with the north side of Rupertsland Avenue], Conlon and Scales, \$14.00.

Grange Hotel [168 Lombard Avenue], Conlon and Scott, \$17.00.

St. George Hotel, St. Boniface, Conlon and Scott, \$10.00.

Sporting News, 318½ Notre Dame Avenue, Conlon and Scott, \$34.00.

They pleaded guilty to all charges except the last.

In mitigation on behalf of Scott, P.J. Montague, K.C. stressed that his client

“took no active part in the bank robbery, but simply remained outside and drove the automobile. He . . . came of a good family, . . . and although he failed to get his complete schooling, he worked for many years as a carpenter with the Carter-Halls-Aldinger company limited, where his father acted as foreman. Some time ago, through lack of work, he was laid off, and was unable to get another job. From then on, he began to drift into bad company, but in none of the hold-ups, which he admitted, was there any suggestion that he carried a gun” (*Manitoba Free Press*, 14 August 1931, p. 4).

Montague also pointed out that Scott's former employer had promised to give him a job in the north country after he had served his sentence.

On 18 August 1931, they were found guilty and sentenced to Stony Mountain Penitentiary as follows:

- Conlon - 10 years, 5 lashes for the bank robbery plus 5 years each on four other charges to run concurrently.
- Scales - 9 years, 5 lashes for the bank robbery plus 5 years on one other charge to run concurrently.
- Scott - 8 years, 5 lashes for the bank robbery plus 5 years each on three other charges to run concurrently.

Scott was charged in the name John H. Scott rather than Alexander Scott. He seems to have changed his name to distance himself from his family and, in particular, his father after whom he was named. He was subsequently known as Jack Scott.

The case was extensively, and sensationally, reported in the local press. See the *Manitoba Free Press*: 6 August, pp. 1 and 2; 7 August, pp. 1 and 4; 12 August, p. 3; 14 August, pp. 1 and 4, 19 August, p. 4; and the *Winnipeg Evening Tribune*: 6 August, pp. 1 and 8; 7 August, p. 1; 11 August, p. 1; 14 August, pp. 1 and 8; and 18 August, pp. 1 and 2. See also the City of Winnipeg Police Court (later the Provincial Judges Court) Record Books in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, accession number GR513.

Following his release from Stony Mountain Penitentiary (the records concerning his incarceration have been destroyed, so it is not known whether he served his full sentence or obtained remission for good behaviour), Jack Scott was employed on construction work connected with the Central Patricia gold mine in northern Ontario. He worked as a superintendent at Commonwealth Construction in Winnipeg during the 1950s. He was working for Bethlehem Copper in White Horse, Yukon in the 1960s. He seems to have gone to Australia in the 1970s with Bethlehem Copper and died there. But see 1.3.3.3c below. No record of his death was found in the death indexes of Australia (Ancestry.com.Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985) but they are incomplete; and no record of his death was found in British Columbia. There is no online index to the death records of the Yukon.

At his second marriage, he resided at 740 Goulding Street, Winnipeg. He gave his name as John Alexander Scott. My parents were the witnesses at the wedding, and my brother/cousin Brian Bamford and I also attended.

His sister Janet (1.3.3.3.5) said that “Jack was a very good-looking man to whom women were attracted”.

1.3.3.3.3a ?

1.3.3.3.3.1 Lives in Victoria, BC.

1.3.3.3.3b At her marriage, she was a “sales clerk-retail store”; her residence was 211 South Algoma Street, Port Arthur, Ontario; and she gave her “racial origin” as Irish. Daughter of Michael Joseph O’Gorman, locomotive engineer, who was born in Renfrew, Ontario, and Margaret Agnes Anderson.

1.3.3.3.3c May have been a common-law union. According to George Bain (1924-2017; 1.3.3.2.2), they ran a grocery shop in Vancouver in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.4

		Date of Bap.*/Birth	Place of Bap.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.4	ELIZABETH (Beth) MARY SCOTT &	26Dec1911	354 Kensington St, Winnipeg	c. 1927	16	? Winnipeg		?Dec1962	c. 51	Cancer?	Flin Flon, Manitoba
1.3.3.3.4a	HUGH MAXWELL	?	?	c. 1927	?	? Winnipeg		?	?	?	Flin Flon, Manitoba
1.3.3.3.4.1	Murray Scott	6Feb1933?	Winnipeg								
1.3.3.3.4.2	Linda	?1942	Flin Flon, Manitoba								
1.3.3.3.4.3	Claire		Flin Flon, Manitoba								

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.4 In the 1960s she managed an Indian handicrafts store run by the Saskatchewan Department of Co-operatives in Lac la Ronge, Saskatchewan. In 1962 she opened her own Indian handicraft shop, "Cree Crafts", in Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan. She was a great champion of Indian arts, culture and rights. See Patrick Ryan, "Intuition Greater than Logic", *The Western Producer*, 7 February 1963, p. 21. She previously lived in Tisdale, Saskatchewan. She seems to have died in Hudson Bay, where the funeral service was held, but is buried in Flin Flon.

1.3.3.3.4a In 1962-63 he was the manager of the government liquor store in Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan. He is now dead.

1.3.3.3.4.1 Lived at 4136 Pender Street, Burnaby, BC V5C 2M1.

1.3.3.3.4.2 ?

1.3.3.3.4.3 ?

SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.5

	Date of Bap.*/Birth	Place of Bap.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.5	6Jun1913	435 King Edward St, Winnipeg	5Jul1947	34	Norwood United Ch., Winnipeg		8Aug1997	84	Stroke	Cremated
1.3.3.3.5a	8Oct1910	Tissington, Derbyshire, England	5Jul1947	36	Norwood United Ch., Winnipeg		?	?	?	?
1.3.3.3.5.1	8May1948	Vancouver					9May1948		Brain injury resulting from forcep delivery	Ocean View Cemetery, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.3.5.2	16Feb1952	Vancouver	17Sept1971	19	St Paul's United Ch., Burnaby, BC	4Oct1978				

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.5

Her father recorded her birth as 8 June on her birth certificate, but the correct date, according to her mother, is 6 June.

Her early schooling in Ashern and Oak Point, Manitoba was patchy. In Ashern there was a one-room school but no teacher until a neighbour's son with a Grade X education was granted a teaching certificate; hence she learnt to read at home. At Oak Point, she and her sister Beth took turns sleeping at the teacherage as the teacher was nervous of being left on his own at night.

When the family returned to Winnipeg in 1922-3, she took her elementary education at Princess Margaret and Prince Edward Schools, Grades VII-VIII at Queen Elizabeth School, and Grades IX-XI at Daniel McIntyre Collegiate, where she graduated in 1929. Following a year out of school, she enrolled in Wesley College (later United College and now the University of Winnipeg) where she took her Grade XII.

She then enrolled in a teacher training course at the Winnipeg Normal School located on William Avenue and Gertie Street, and graduated first in her class in 1931. After being a "pupil teacher" at Lord Selkirk School in Elmwood, she was a substitute teacher in various schools for a few years. In 1937 she obtained a permanent post at Centennial School and then in 1942 at Victory School, where she stayed until her marriage in 1947.

Following her marriage, she moved to British Columbia. She was a substitute teacher in various schools in Vancouver and Burnaby between 1964 and 1973. She was also active in the Girl Guides and in St Paul's United Church, Burnaby for thirty-four years. She overcame a number of life threatening incidents – a brain haemorrhage in child birth, a gangrenous ovarian cyst, a ruptured kidney, spinal injuries, and blood clots on both lungs – and continued what she regarded as a “charmed life” at the home she and her husband bought in 1948: 4584 Barker Avenue, Burnaby, BC V5G 3C5.

1.3.3.3.5a

Son of Joseph and Lydia Wright (née Wright). Joseph Wright and his six brothers were blacksmiths and their shop was behind the family home in Tissington, Derbyshire. Joseph, Lydia and their four children – William, Reginald, Arnold, and Raymond – emigrated to Canada in April 1914, settling in Winnipeg (West Kildonan), where Joseph's brother, Frank, had already established a home on Belmont Avenue. Ray and his family lived with Frank and Emma Wright and their three children while their own home at 172 Burrin Avenue was being built, and Ray continued to live with his uncle and aunt until he went overseas in World War II.

After leaving school, he held a number of short-term jobs, including three months wrapping and shipping beef for the Swift Canadian Co. In 1927 he joined the Great West Saddlery Co., where over a number of years he worked in virtually all its departments.

He was a member of the St John Ambulance Brigade for many years, and during World War II he served for thirty months in the 3rd Canadian Casualty Clearing Station Medical Corps in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. He went overseas on the *Queen Elizabeth I* and returned on the same ship, arriving in Winnipeg on New Year's Eve, 1945.

After leaving the army, he returned to the Great West Saddlery Co., but, following his marriage in 1947, he and his wife moved to Vancouver, where he worked as a salesman for twenty-five years for Wosks Ltd, a furniture and appliances business. He retired in March 1973 following two heart attacks and by-pass surgery. He was alive when his wife died in 1997.

1.3.3.3.5.2

See below.

**SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.5.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.5.2	16Feb1952	Vancouver, BC	17Sep1971	19	St Paul's United Ch., Burnaby,	4Oct1978			
	JANET (Jan) MAY WRIGHT &								
1.3.3.3.5.2a	23Jul1948	Pitra Galla, Italy	17Sep1971	23	St Paul's United Ch., Burnaby,	4Oct1978			
	CARMINE VERTONE								
1.3.3.3.5.2	16Feb1952	Vancouver, BC	Common Law, Apr1975	23	Haney, BC	Feb1983			
	JANET (Jan) MAY WRIGHT &								
1.3.3.3.5.2b	23Aug1948	Edson, Alberta	Common Law, Apr1975	26	Haney, BC	Feb1983			
	KENNETH (Ken) CHARLES BERKHOLTZ								
1.3.3.3.5.2.1	21Dec1978	Eagle Ridge Hospital, Haney, BC							
	Misty Marie								
1.3.3.3.5.2.2	7Apr1981	Vernon Jubilee Hospital, Vernon, BC							
	Randy Joseph								
1.3.3.3.5.2	16Feb1952	Vancouver, BC	27Dec1989	37	Justice of the Peace, Sechelt, BC				
	JANET (Jan) MAY WRIGHT &								

1.3.3.3.5.2c	ALBERT (AI) WHITFIELD COLLINS	2Nov1927	St John, New Brunswick	27Dec1989	61	Justice of the Peace, Sechelt, BC	9May1991	62	Heart attack	Cremated and ashes scattered on Mariner's Rock
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NOTES: 1.3.3.3.5.2 She was adopted on 5 May 1952. She attended Cascade Heights Elementary School, Moscrop Junior Secondary School, and Central High School, all of which are in Burnaby, BC She left school in Grade XI and went to work as a nurse's aide at Carleton Hospital in Burnaby. Following her marriage to Carmine Vertone, she lived with him in Whitecourt, Alberta and Prince George, BC.

With Ken Berkholtz she lived in Maple Ridge, Vernon, and Armstrong, BC. In Armstrong she managed a farm that they had bought; in addition to raising a variety of small live stock (e.g., chickens, ducks, rabbits, pigs), she grew a variety of melons which she sold at various market fairs in the area.

Over the years she has taken a variety of courses – including finishing her high school diploma, business, computer programing, and industrial first aid – and worked at a myriad of jobs, including refinishing and reupholstering furniture, packing household goods, waitress and cook, and secretary of the Port Melon Paper Co.

In 1983 she moved to Gibsons, BC, where she managed a department in a grocery and clothing store. Her postal address was Site 47, Comp 49, R.R.2 Gibsons, BC V0N 1V0.

1.3.3.3.5.2a He took a degree in gas engineering at the British Columbia Institute of Technology in Burnaby, and then went to work for the Inland Gas Co., initially in Whitecourt, Alberta and later in Prince George, BC.

1.3.3.3.5.2b Although he was born in Alberta, he has spent most of his life in British Columbia. While Jan managed the farm in Armstrong, he was employed by the La Farge Cement Co. putting steel reinforcing into concrete forms.

1.3.3.3.5.2c He was an excellent swimmer and hockey player in his youth. He joined the Royal Canadian Navy and later transferred to the Royal Canadian Air Force. After a military career of twenty-eight years, he retired and held several management positions in the electronics field. He was also a cabinet maker and a licensed plumber and electrician and worked at these trades on the Sunshine Coast. He was a member of the Royal Canadian Legion and keenly interested in developing competitive swimming, helping to found the North Delta Sunfish and the Surrey Knight Swim Clubs.

He was previously married. At his death he was survived by his son Lance of Aldergrove; daughters Lorraine Bachmann of Prince George and Kellie Buis of Delta; and three sisters and seven grandchildren.

SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.7

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.7	6Dec1917	Ashern, Manitoba	22Jun1940	22	Kildonan United Ch., Winnipeg		?	?	?	?
1.3.3.3.7a	27Jan1918	Winnipeg, Manitoba	22Jun1940	22	Kildonan United Ch., Winnipeg		?	?	?	?
1.3.3.3.7.1	5Oct1943	Flin Flon, Manitoba					23Jan1991	47	Cancer	?
1.3.3.3.7.2	5Oct1943	Flin Flon, Manitoba								

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.7

Her birth certificate gives her exact address as N.W. Quarter of Section 12, T.26 R.6 W.1st Meridian in the Rural Municipality of Coldwell (post office address: Ashern, Manitoba). Lived at Apartment 428, 440 Simcoe Street, Victoria, BC V8V 1L3.

1.3.3.3.7a

Worked in the Assayer's Office of the Central Patricia gold mine in northern Ontario in the early 1940s. In 1942 he moved to Flin Flon where he worked in the Assayer's Office of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. He retired after having two heart attacks. After moving to Victoria, he and his wife retained their summer home at Sourdough Bay near Flin Flon for several years. He was very artistic and painted many Indian people in Flin Flon; he also drew promotional posters for many events in Victoria and was an avid gardener.

1.3.3.3.7.1

See below.

1.3.3.3.7.2

See below.

**SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.7.1**

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.7.1	5Oct1943	Flin Flon, Manitoba					23Jan1991	47	Cancer	?
1.3.3.3.7.1a	?	?								
1.3.3.3.7.1.1		Matthew								

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.7.1 Lived at 426 Edison Avenue, Winnipeg and worked in a hospital.

1.3.3.3.7.1a ?

1.3.3.3.7.1.1

**SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.7.2**

Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
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5Oct1943	Flin Flon, Manitoba								
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**CAROL
LOUISE
GROSE &**

1.3.3.3.7.2

**BRIAN
EARDLEY**

1.3.3.3.7.2a

1.3.3.3.7.2.1
Tanya

1.3.3.3.7.2.2
Steven

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.7.2 She is a registered nurse and worked in Ottawa General Hospital. Lives at 91 Dalecroft Crescent, Nepean, Ontario K2G 5V8. Telephone: (613) 224 4219.

1.3.3.3.7.2a He worked for the Department of Indian Affairs for many years.

1.3.3.3.7.2.1 She is married and has a son, Riley.

1.3.3.3.7.2.2 ?

SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.10

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.10	18May1924	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	14Dec1948	24	?London, England		16May2012	87	?	?
	WINIFRED JEAN SCOTT &									
1.3.3.3.10a	13Oct1924	Esquimalt, BC	14Dec1948	25	?London, England		28Feb2004	79	Cancer	?
	ROBIN LAWRENCE WOOD									
1.3.3.3.10.1	15Mar1960	London, England	30Jul1988	28	?Victoria BC					
	Benjamin Lawrence Scott Robert									
1.3.3.3.10.2	22Jan1964	London, England								
	Laura									

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.10

See <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/winifred-scott-wood-emc/>; accessed 24 August 2018.

The following extract is taken from an obituary that appeared in the *Times Colonist* on 25 and 26 May 2012:

“It is with deepest sorrow that we announce the passing of Winifred Jean Scott Wood on May 16th, 2012. Winifred was born in Winnipeg on May 18th, 1924. She won a scholarship to study piano at the Royal Academy of Music, England and met her future husband, Robin Wood on the boat going over to London. Winifred was a talented pianist and dedicated teacher. In 1965, Robin and Winifred returned to Canada to help build the Victoria School of Music. By 1968, it became the renowned Victoria Conservatory of Music. Winifred was made an Honorary Citizen of the City of Victoria and was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award by the BC Lieutenant Governor in 2004. The Robin and Winifred Wood Recital Hall is dedicated in their honor, as a tribute to their outstanding musical contribution to the community of Victoria.”

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.3.10a

See <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/robin-wood-emc/>; <http://vcm.bc.ca/remembering-robin-wood/>; accessed 24 August 2018.

The following extract is taken from an obituary that appeared in the *Times Colonist* on 3 March 2004

“On board the ship that took him [Robin Wood] to London to take up a scholarship at the Royal Academy he met his wife, Winifred Scott who had also won an Associated Board scholarship. There he won the Queen’s Prize, the Harriet Cohen Commonwealth Medal and the Worshipful Company of Musicians’s Medal, all prestigious awards. Appointed Professor at the Royal Academy of Music he later was named a Fellow of the Academy, the highest honour it bestows. He performed more than a hundred broadcasts on the BBC as soloist chamber player and as piano partner with his wife. In 1965 he was invited with his wife to return to Canada to become Principal of the fledgling Victoria Conservatory of Music which then had 40 students. Under his leadership it has grown to its present student body of over 2000. His students from the Conservatory and the University of Victoria are recognized world wide and under his inspired teaching have produced musicians who pass on his profound understanding of the musical arts and try to reflect his unflinching generosity of spirit and humour. Dr. Wood was made an Honorary Citizen of Victoria in 1995. On Thursday, February 26 the Honorable Iona V. Campagnolo, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, bestowed Lifetime Achievement Awards onto Dr. Wood and his wife for their immense contribution to the art of music in Canada . . . A man of generous spirit, humility and an enormous talent, his passing will leave us all in his debt.”

A memorial concert to celebrate his life was held on 20 March 2004 in the Alix Goolden Hall, Victoria.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.3.10.1

See below.

1.3.3.3.10.2

She is a member of the faculty at Victoria Conservatory of Music. She has played the piano since she was four and began studying at the Conservatory at five years of age. She successfully completed the teacher training program with first class honours. She particularly loves teaching children and adult beginners. She is married to Kevin ?.

SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.10.1

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.10.1	15Mar1960	London, England	30Jul1988	28	?Victoria, BC				
	BENJAMIN LAWRENCE SCOTT ROBERT WOOD &								
1.3.3.3.10.1a	18Jan1962	Victoria, BC	30Jul1988	26	?Victoria, BC				
	JOANNE ALISON WOODBURY								
1.3.3.3.10.1.1	11May1994	Surrey, BC							
	Brian Murray								

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.10.1 Evidently left school in Grade IX. Lived at 5-10595 153 Street, Surrey, BC V3R 4H8.

1.3.3.3.10.1a ?

SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.11

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.11	26May1927	Grace Maternity Hospital, Winnipeg	8Nov1947	20	Lutheran Manse, Flin Flon, Manitoba		1999	c. 72	
1.3.3.3.11a	9Oct1922	Star City, Saskatchewan	8Nov1947	25	Lutheran Manse, Flin Flon, Manitoba		2001	c. 79	
1.3.3.3.11.1	12Aug1949	Winnipeg, Manitoba	5Jun1971	21	St Andrew's Chapel, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon				
1.3.3.3.11.2	3May1953	Nipawin, Saskatchewan	22May1976	23	Justice of the Peace, Saskatchewan	8Sep1982			

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.11

After graduating from Centennial High School in Winnipeg (West Kildonan), she took a business course. She then worked for two investment firms in Winnipeg, and in 1947 moved to Flin Flon, where she worked in the Northern Health Unit of the Manitoba Government. Following her marriage in 1947, she and her husband moved to Ratner, Saskatchewan, the home of his maternal grandmother, where they stayed for two years. While awaiting the birth of her daughter, Jan-Marie, she lived with her parents in Winnipeg, and then she and her husband moved to Nipawin, Saskatchewan. Following the birth of her son, Kerry, she worked for a lawyer in Nipawin. She then worked at the Nipawin Composite High School, initially as a librarian and then for five years as a teacher, during which time she completed her Grade XII by home study.

She then attended Teachers' College in Saskatoon, and at the same time taught night school classes for the Saskatoon Board of Education. After graduating from Teachers' College, she taught business courses in secondary schools in Saskatoon from 1961 to 1982, when an accident forced her to take early retirement. During this period, she also attended night school and summer school courses at the University of Saskatchewan and graduated in 1968 with a BEd (Hons.) degree. The following year she obtained sabbatical leave and completed a Master of Education (Curriculum Studies) degree there. And in 1977 she was sent to Jamaica by the Canadian International Development Association to develop a business education curriculum for schools there.

After moving to Victoria in 1986, she was engaged in volunteer work with various agencies there, and was also secretary of the Victoria Chapter of the Saskatchewan Superannuated Teachers. She lived at 50 Grosvenor Crescent, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and 32-2544 Dunlevy Street, Victoria, BC V8R 5Z2.

1.3.3.3.11a

He was raised by his maternal grandmother and attended school in Ratner, Saskatchewan. After leaving school, he worked on a farm in the area. In 1941 he joined the army and served as a dispatch (motor cycle) rider with the 27th Battery, 1st Anti-Tank Regiment, 1st Canadian Division in England, Sicily, Italy, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. When he was discharged from the army in 1946, he returned to Ratner, and from there went to Flin Flon, Manitoba to work for the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co.

After he and his family moved to Nipawin, he worked for the Saskatchewan Timber Board, first as a grader and then as assistant office manager. Following their move to Saskatoon, he worked for the Department of National Defence for two years and then went to the University of Saskatchewan to train and become a technical (scientific) glass blower for the College of Chemistry there. He continued in this capacity until 1984, when he had a heart attack followed by triple by-pass surgery. After moving to Victoria in 1986, he became involved in lawn bowling.

See below.

1.3.3.3.11.1

See below.

1.3.3.3.11.2

SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.11.1

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.11.1	JAN-MARIE NORELIUS &	12Aug1949	Winnipeg, Manitoba	5Jun1971	21	St Andrew's Chapel, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon				
1.3.3.3.11.1a	ROBERT (Bob) ALLEN SHEASBY	20Feb1949	Eston, Saskatchewan	5Jun1971	22	St Andrew's Chapel, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon				
1.3.3.3.11.1.1	Jennifer (Jenni) Lynne	8Jun1976	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
1.3.3.3.11.1.2	Heather Anne	10Nov1978	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.11.1 After completing Grade XII in Saskatoon, she took a business course, and subsequently worked for various firms there. She then went to work for the College of Physical Education at the University of Saskatchewan, first as a secretary and then as the Office Manager. She lives at 519 Kellough Road, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 3E9. Telephone: (306) 249 1589.

1.3.3.3.11.1a He graduated from Grade XII at Eston High School and is currently employed as Assistant Sales Manager at Merlin Motors in Saskatoon.

1.3.3.3.11.1.1 She graduated from Grade XII in 1994 and went on to take a degree with majors in psychology and sociology at the University of Saskatchewan.

1.3.3.3.11.1.2 ?

SCOTT BAINS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.3.11.2

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.3.11.2	KERRY DALE NORELIUS &	3May1953	Nipawin, Saskatchewan	22May1976	23	? Saskatoon,	8Sep1982			
1.3.3.3.11.2a	ANICA TOTTER	14Feb1959	Slovenia, Yugoslavia	22May1976	17	? Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	8Sep1982			
1.3.3.3.11.2.1	Trina Beth	25May1977	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
1.3.3.3.11.2.2	Trevor Scott	31May1980	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
1.3.3.3.11.2	KERRY DALE NORELIUS &	3May1953	Nipawin, Saskatchewan	3Nov1988	35	Justice of the Peace, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan				
1.3.3.3.11.2b	RUTH ANNE LUKAN	20Jan1960	Humboldt, Saskatchewan	3Nov1988	28	Justice of the Peace, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan				
1.3.3.3.11.2.3	Alexandra (Alex) Naomi	6May1990	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							

NOTES: 1.3.3.3.11.2

After graduating from high school, he took a course in radio and television repair, but never worked at this occupation. Instead, he became a bar manager

and a partner in a night club in Saskatoon. Following his marriage to Ruth, he now runs their home and looks after their daughter Alexandra. They live at 218 Second Street (Box 132), Vonda, Saskatchewan. Telephone: (306) 258 2092.

1.3.3.3.11.2a

She moved to an acreage at Asquith, Saskatchewan with her children, Trina and Trevor, who also spent many weekends and holidays with their father.

1.3.3.3.11.2b

She is a medical laboratory technician at the College of Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4	28Aug1888	High St, Alloa	2Jul1912	23	Central Congreg- ational Ch., Winnipeg		5Sep1969	81	Parkinson's disease	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4a	17Nov1880	Dalhousie Stables, Cockpen, Co. Edinburgh	2Jul1912	31	Central Congreg- ational Ch., Winnipeg		24Jan1915	34	Child-bed fever	Christ Church (Anglican) Stony Mountain, Manitoba
1.3.3.4.1	16Jun1913	Stony Mountain, Manitoba	15Oct1937	24	St. Stephens- Broadway United Ch., Winnipeg		30Oct2006	93	?	Cremated; ashes interred with his wife's remains, Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg
1.3.3.4.2	6Jan1915	Stony Mountain, Manitoba	29Mar1941	26	Judge Cory's Apt, Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg		4Feb2002	87	Congestive heart disease	Cremated; ashes spread on the shore of Galiano Island, BC
1.3.3.4	28Aug1888	High St, Alloa	27Feb1918	29	719 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg		5Sep1969	81	Parkinson's disease	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4b	19Nov1897	Belmont, Manitoba	27Feb1918	19	719 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg		7Sep1988	90	Lung cancer	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.3	10Sep1918	1926 William Ave., Winnipeg	28Sep1950	31	Law Courts, Vancouver		6Sep1997	78	Stroke?	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC

1.3.3.4.4	Allan	13Oct1919	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	22Dec1945	25	The Manse, Grandview United Ch., Vancouver	? ?	2Nov1978	59	Liver cancer	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.5	Edwin (Eddie)	3Mar1921	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	12Jun1948	27	St. Andrew's Wesley United Ch., Vancouver		8Dec2014	93	Prostate cancer	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.6	Ellen May (Sister)	1May1922	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	16Aug1947	25	Grandview United Ch., Vancouver		22Sep2006	84	Cancer of breast, lung, bone and stomach	Cremated; ashes interred in the grave of her first husband at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.7	William (Billy) Duncan	30Dec1923	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	Common Law		Vancouver		5Jun1960	36	House fire	Mountain View Cem., Vancouver
1.3.3.4.8	Russell (Russ)	26Feb1925	Winnipeg General Hospital	Bachelor				20Apr2006	81	Heart attack; Parkinson's disease	Cremated; ashes interred in his father's grave at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.9	Ronald (Ron)	25Jan1927	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	27Sept1952	25	? Courtenay, BC	16Aug1978	8Oct1990	63	Heart attack	Cremated; ashes interred under mother's headstone, Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.10	Florence (Flo, Flossie) Irene	30Apr1928	Winnipeg General Hospital	1Sep1951	23	The Manse, Grandview United Ch., Vancouver	31Aug1991	17Oct1998	70	Cancer of colon and uterus	Cremated; ashes interred in Port Coquitlam Municipal Cem., BC

1.3.3.4.11	Lillian (Lil) Mary	15Jul1931	Winnipeg General Hospital	11Mar1955	23	The Manse, Grandview United Ch., Vancouver	11Mar1973	2Jan2007	75	Cancer of lung	Cremated; ashes interred in her brother Edwin's Grave in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, BC
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NOTES: 1.3.3.4

Only his first name appears on his birth, marriage and death certificates, and other formal documents; after his birth, he was given the middle name "Ian", and he sometimes signed himself "T.I. Bain".

He is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a "scholar" living with his parents and siblings.

According to his daughters Margaret Chunn and Ellen Piepenbrink, Tom Bain was not a good student: he often played truant, received several canings, and was expelled on at least one occasion. While at school, he played football.

Upon leaving school, he followed his father and was apprenticed as a stonemason. He subsequently became a policeman; a picture of him in uniform shows the number of his collar badge as 115 (see photograph in Section 5). In the 1911 Census of Population, he is described as a "Constable, Burncrooks Water Works" in Blanefield and was living in Auchineden in the District of Killearn near Stirling. He claimed that he joined the police to get a pair of boots that would fit his large feet (size 13). The extant records of the Central Scotland Police (letter 7 March 1994) do not extend far enough back to enable the details of his police service to be obtained. He wore a tiger skin and played the bass drum in a band that was affiliated to the town of Stirling.

Tom Bain came to Canada after his uncle Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a), his brother-in-law Alexander Scott (1.3.3.3a), his brothers Frank and William Bain (1.3.3.5 and 1.3.3.2), and his sister Mary Scott (née Bain; 1.3.3.3) and her two children. He sailed "intermediate" class (presumably second class) from Glasgow on 10 June 1911 aboard the S.S. *Hesperian*, arriving at Quebec on 17 June at 2230 (landing at 0600 on 18 June). The *Hesperian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was W.S. Main; her tonnage was 10,920; on this trip she carried 1010 passengers (37 saloon, 336 second cabin, and 637 steerage), and none were held at quarantine. Tom Bain's occupation in Scotland was recorded as "[police] constable", his intended occupation in Canada as "mason", his amount of cash as \$35.00, his religion as Presbyterian, and his destination as Calgary/Winnipeg (Winnipeg was crossed out and Calgary inserted above it). Although he indicated on the ship's manifest that he intended to permanently reside in Canada, his intention evidently, according to his daughter Margaret (1.3.3.4.2), was to go for a year or two, make some money, and then return to Scotland. Whatever his intention, having left Scotland, he never returned.

After arriving in Winnipeg, he worked, according to his daughters Margaret and Ellen, as a stonemason in St. Boniface. By the time his son George was born in 1913 he was a guard at the federal penitentiary at Stony Mountain, and he was still working in this capacity when Margaret was born in 1915. (The exact dates of his service at Stony Mountain Institution can not be established because the personnel records no longer exist for this period.) The records of the Winnipeg Police Department indicate that he was a Constable in the Department between 19 April and 31 August 1916. As young girls in the 1920s, Margaret and Ellen remember him in winter wearing an enormous buffalo coat that had been issued to him when he was a policeman.

He is listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* as follows:

1918

T. Bain, labourer Swift Canadian Co. Ltd, resides 621 William Avenue [On his marriage certificate in February 1918 his occupation is given as “abattoir worker” and his address as Richmond Apartments, Young Street, Winnipeg.]

1919

Thos Bain, employed Manitoba Cold Storage, house 1926 William Avenue. The birth certificate of his son Ian gives the same address and the father’s occupation as “labourer”.

By 1920 he is listed in the *Directory* as a “boilermaker’s helper at the Canadian National Railway”. In that year the Canadian Pacific Railway advertised for journeymen boilermakers and he applied. On being asked for his “papers” he claimed, according to his son George (1.3.3.4.1), to be unable to produce them because he had left them in the “old country”; he was nevertheless hired. Hence without ever serving an apprenticeship as a boilermaker, he became one and worked in this capacity for the CPR for 23 years.

His staff record held by the Pensions and Benefits Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway shows his railway career as follows:

Date Effective		Occupation	Temporary	Department	Location	Month	Day
Month	Year						
Jun	20	Boilermaker		M.P. [Motive Power]	Winnipeg Shops	.80?	Hr.
July	21	Boilermaker		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.78?	Hr.
Aug	22	Boilermaker		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.70	Hr.
Jul	24	Boilermaker		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.70	Hr.
Jan	27	Boilermaker M.1225		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.74	Hr.
May	29	Boilermaker		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Nov	29	Reduction in staff, Satisfy, M:25 15-643					
Jan	30	Boilermaker		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Jan	32	L.O.A. no pay acc. sickness to Jan 18-32					
Jan	32	Boilermaker		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Sep	37	L.O.A. Sep. 30/37 w/o pay a/c Vacn.					

Sep	27	37	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
May	1	38	L.O.A. May 31/38 without pay - Committee work	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
May	18	38	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Aug	10	38	L.O.A. Aug. 31/38 without pay - vacn.	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Aug	15	38	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Sep	5	38	L.O.A. Sep 30/38 without pay – rule 39 W.A. #6	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Sep	12	38	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Oct	10	38	L.O.A. Oct 17/38 without pay - Committee work	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Oct	17	38	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Dec	26	38	L.O.A. Jan 15/39 without pay - vacn.	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Jan	3	39	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Jan	8	39	L.O.A. Jan. 31/39? Without pay - Rule 39 W.A. #6	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Jan	16	39	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Jun	26	39	L.O.A. Jul. 15/39 without pay - Rule 39 W.A. #6	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Jul	3	39	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Feb	11	40	L.O.A. Feb. 29/40 w/o pay a/c Rule 39 W.A. #6	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Feb	20	40	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Oct	27	40	L.O.A. Nov. 15/40 without pay a/c Rule 39 W.A. #6	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Oct	29	40	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Nov	25	40	L.O.A. Dec 31/40 without pay a/c injury	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	?	Hr.
Dec	2	40	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Dec	4	40	L.O.A. Dec 15/40 without pay a/c Rule 39 W.A. #6	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Dec	13	40	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Jun	11	41	L.O.A. Jun 13/41 w/o pay a/c cold	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Jun	12	41	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Jun	22	41	L.O.A. Jul 7/41 w/o pay a/c committee work	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Jun	30	41	Boilermaker	M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.

Feb	22	42	L.O.A. Mar 2/42 w/o pay a/c Committee work	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Feb	28	42	Boilermaker	M.P.		
Apr	13	42	L.O.A. Apr 20/42 w/o pay a/c flu	Winnipeg Shops	.79	Hr.
Apr	20	42	Boilermaker	M.P.		
Jun	21	43	Resigned	Form 04 issued Jun 14/43		

As can be seen from his staff record, he had numerous periods of leave of absence without pay, either under “Rule 39 W.A. #6” or for “Committee work”. He was an active trade unionist and these periods of leave were probably necessitated by his union activities. According to his daughter, Margaret, he was initially one of those who formed the Weston Railway Workers Union. It merged with the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, and he eventually became its Representative for Western Canada. The *Winnipeg Free Press*, 21 December 1935, p. 8 states that on 20 December at a meeting of the International Boilermakers’ and Helpers’ Union, Local No. 126, T. Bain was elected a delegate to the Trades and Labour Council. The Minute Book of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council for 1934-42 (deposited in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba) shows that he was a member of its Executive Committee in 1939.

In November 1942 he stood as a communist candidate for the Labour Progressive Party in Ward 2 (Central and West Winnipeg) as an aldermanic candidate for election to Winnipeg City Council. He was nominated by Alexander Ritchie (a machinist at the CPR), 1505 Ross Avenue, and Hugh Crossan (employed at the CPR), 1464 Elgin Avenue. He was one of five candidates for three seats and, in a transferable ballot, came fourth, losing to the third candidate by 3097 to 4364 = 1267 votes. (The records are in the City of Winnipeg Archives, 380 William Avenue.) The *Winnipeg Tribune*, 16 November 1942, p. 18, in an article describing the aldermanic candidates in Ward 2, reported that Thomas Bain

“came to Canada in 1911. . . . He has been active in trade union work, is now chairman of the Weston shop committee of the Boilermakers’ union and is a member of the local Federated shop trades body. He has been general chairman of the western region of the Boilermakers’ union and also president of lodge 126. He has been a delegate to the Trades and Labor council and a member of its executive.

Mr Bain’s eldest son is employed in one of Winnipeg’s war industries, one son is in the R.C.A.F., one in the army ordnance corps, and one in the navy and a son-in-law is in the Royal Canadian Engineers. Three daughters and three younger sons are at home and a married daughter also lives in Winnipeg. [The married daughter refers to Margaret who was standing in the civic election as a candidate for School Trustee in Ward 2, and whose election biography appears in the same article.] Besides his trade union activities, he has been interested in sports and has supported the Westbrook Racing Pigeon club since its inception.”

A similar article appeared in the *Winnipeg Free Press*, 17 November 1942, p. 3, which added that he “has always been anti-fascist”.

Following his marriage to Lillian Cumming in 1918, they lived at 1926 William Avenue and then 300 Kensington Street in the St. James area of Winnipeg. Around 1920 they bought some land on Vernon Road in the Sturgeon Creek area of St. James and lived in a shack which existed there; it is described as Lot 77 Vernon Road on their son Edwin’s birth certificate. In 1921 he and his father-in-law, Duncan Cumming (see below), built a house on the land, which eventually became known as 686 Vernon Road, and subsequently a barn, a chicken coop and a pigeon house. The land, on which they grew vegetables for their own use, ultimately comprised about 1½ acres. The house had a pitched roof and the loft underneath was divided into two rooms; the seven boys slept in these. Downstairs comprised two bedrooms – the parents slept in one and the four girls in the other – and a living room. To begin

with, they cooked and ate in the living room, but eventually Tom added an extension which ran the full length of the house and contained a kitchen, a pantry, and a bathroom. The house was not insulated; you could see the nails in the roof of the loft as you lay in bed. Nor did it have central heating: the two rooms upstairs were heated by the chimney which ran up through the centre of the house, the downstairs by a stove in the living room. It did not have running water; they used a pump – which was located on the next street, Whytefold Road – and had a chemical toilet. And for several years the house had no electricity; they used coal oil lamps for light. A picture of the house in 1928-29 reveals how basic it was. The picture also shows eight of the children, and a long pole tied to a tree stump holding up the radio aerial. See photograph in Section 5.

The *Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta* 1926 records Tom and Lillian Bain and eight of their children (George, Margaret, Ian, Allan, Edwin, Ellen, William, and Russell) as living at 686 Vernon Road, in the municipality of St James Rural.

When Ellen Bain died, her daughter Lillian (1.3.3.4.6.1) found the following note, which had been typed in capitals from a hand-written note, among her mother's papers.

RECOLLECTIONS OF 686 VERNON ROAD

It was built by my Dad and Grampa Cumming (Mom's Dad). It never had a coat of paint – it was so weathered it looked silver grey. The ground floor consisted of a large kitchen with a pantry off and a bathroom next door. The pantry had a trap door in the floor to the dugout below, where potatoes, vegetables and fruit were stored for the winter. The pantry was open shelves. The bathtub was aluminum or tin and the stool had to be emptied when needed. Dad fixed a big tank in the kitchen corner by the bathroom and installed pipes (water) to the Canada Pride cook stove and connected it up to the watertank. This was filled from the rain barrel outside the corner by the pantry. Mother had to heat the irons on top of the stove before any pressing was done. A churn sat in the opposite corner by the pantry door and Mom saved the cream when the cow, Daisy, was milked by George and made butter. The buttermilk left we got as a treat. Dad made benches with two against the wall. Dad had a chair, also Mum, and I believe Margaret did also, but Eddy and I sat on the hutch that once belonged to Grandma Cumming. It had an enamel table base. Four pails of water sat in the corner beside it. Allan's chore was to fill them at the pump everyday. He was nervous in the dark and when he forgot or was late he would promise the kids a ride on the two-wheeled cart to and from the pump. The pails of water hung from the shafts. This was used for drinking and cooking. The front room off the kitchen had a Toronto couch along the wall. Margaret and I slept on it. The door to Mum and Dad's bedroom was off the side – next to the doorway a round pot-bellied stove stood with a pot of water on top. The stove pipes went up through the roof and through the boys first bedroom and out the roof. Next to the stove was the doorway into a small bedroom and the stairs went up from it. The boys slept 3 in a bed; two at the top and one at the bottom. George, Billy and Russ in 2nd bedroom; Ian, Allan and Eddy in the 1st, and Ron in the crib. Later, Ron slept with Marg & me and Flo in the crib. When Lill came along she slept in the carriage. On the far wall of the front room was a big picture of Pinky and another of a young blonde curly haired boy sitting blowing bubbles. We used to say it was Billy on account of the blonde curly hair. They were left on the wall when we moved to Weston. Dad had a Spartan [sic] radio console (see photograph in Section 5) and we used to wait for him to turn it on to listen to Amos and Andy and Lulubelle and Skyland Scotty on Saturday nights. Mom listened to Ma Perkins. We kids weren't allowed to touch it. The library table was in front of the window and Mum had her plants on it. Her mother's old treadle sewing machine was beside the heater. Marg got it when we moved to BC. There were coal oil lamps on the walls and a standing one on the kitchen table before we got electricity. Dad had to pay \$50 a pole plus wiring to have it connected to Whitewold power poles.

In 1933, when Ellen was eleven, the family sold 686 Vernon Road for about \$500 and moved to a rented house, 1539 Alexander Avenue, and in 1939-40 to another rented house, 1562 Alexander Avenue. In 1942-43 they bought and moved to 300 Milton Street. Tom moved from Vernon Road to the addresses above because they are all very close to the CPR's Weston Shops where he and, by 1931, his son George worked.

He did not like the cold winters in Winnipeg and for many years spoke of leaving the CPR and moving to Vancouver “to enjoy life”. In 1943 he did so. He went ahead of his wife and family and, when settled, sent for them; eventually all his children except George followed him to Vancouver. Margaret and her family were the last to do so, moving to Vancouver in 1956.

In Vancouver he worked as a boilermaker at the Burrard Shipyards. There, as in Winnipeg, he was involved in the labour movement, being an active member of the Marine and Boilermakers Union and a supporter of the Communist Party. In 1948 he retired at age 60. He claimed that he had worked long enough “to support the system and now the system can support me”. His early retirement was also prompted by a broken leg he sustained at work a year or two before. He lived at 1642 Woodland Drive, Vancouver from 1943 to 1949, at 1517 Parker Street, Vancouver from 1949 to 1964, and at 4044 Pandora Street, North Burnaby from July 1964 until he died in 1969.

He had a collection of books that my cousin Janice Yee (1.3.3.4.11.1) and I can remember him reading at his homes on Parker and Pandora Streets. They included several works by Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and two sets of six vintage novels, published by Colliers in the 1930s – by Sinclair Lewis: *Main Street, It Can't Happen Here, Bethel Merriday, The Prodigal Parents, Arrowsmith, and Babbitt*; and John Steinbeck: *In Dubious Battle, Tortilla Flat, Of Mice and Men, The Long Valley, The Grapes of Wrath, and Cap of Gold* – two American writers who were critical of American capitalism and materialism, and who both won the Nobel Prize in Literature. The novels are now in Janice's possession.

He belonged to the Sons of Scotland and was a member of the Masonic Order. He was also keenly interested in pigeons. In both Winnipeg and Vancouver he kept pigeons and raced them all over North America. A bronze medal/watch fob which he and his son George won for pigeon racing while they were at Vernon Road has survived (see photograph in Section 5); it is inscribed on one side with a beautifully coloured enamel pigeon, and on the other with

W.R.P.C.

[Winnipeg Racing Pigeon Club]

.....
500 Miles
Special

N.W.F.C.
Section

[North Winnipeg Flying Club]

-- Won By --
T. G. Bain
1929

[Thomas and George]

Tom Bain was a big man. In his prime he was 6'2½" tall and 205 pounds; and had a huge chest, enormous hands with a powerful grip, and large feet (size 13). He was also a larger-than-life character about whom stories abound. Room exists here to relate only three of them.

The first concerns his pigeons and his dog Prince. One day he was painting the blue trim of his house or barn on Vernon Road when he heard gun shots in a nearby field. Thinking that someone was shooting at his pigeons, he set off – paint brush in hand and followed by Prince – to investigate. As they ran across the fields, Prince was snapping playfully at his heels and he kept hitting out at him with the paint brush in an attempt to make him stop. When he returned to the house, without having found the culprit, Prince accompanied him covered from nose to tail in blue paint.

The second story concerns the family's horse. The streetcar line ended about 1½ miles from the house on Vernon Road. To save Tom having to walk this

distance after work on a very cold winter's day, his wife decided to send their son George with the horse and sleigh to meet him. Neither knew how to harness a horse, but they did their best and George and the horse eventually set off. When they came into view, Tom could not understand why the horse was staggering from one side of the road to the other. As they came closer, however, he saw that the horse's collar was on upside down, and that every time it took a step forward the collar pressed against its throat choking it. Hence, in the middle of the prairie on a severe winter's day, Tom had to reharness the horse to get home.

The third story also concerns the horse. His brother George (1.3.3.7) had come to Winnipeg looking for work and was staying at Vernon Road. One day, after Tom had gone to work, George went to the barn to find that the horse was down in its stall in great pain with colic. George tried unsuccessfully to get the horse on its feet and eventually concluded that the only way to stop the horse from suffering was to shoot it. To get a clean shot, he cut a hole in the side of the barn over the horse's head. Tom arrived home to find his horse dead and his barn in need of repair. Moreover, the dead horse had been left in its stall and had swelled to such an extent that a neighbour's horse had to be used to drag the body out of the barn and a large hole had to be dug to bury it.

Tom Bain had an explosive temper that was as big as the rest of him. Hence his mood on these occasions can easily be imagined. They are, as his daughter Margaret noted, only three of the many stories “of our lives then, which later on seemed so hilarious but which at the time caused much stress and turmoil to us”.

Not all the stories of life at Vernon Road seemed so hilarious in later years. When Lillian (1.3.3.4.1), the youngest child, was an infant (c. 1931-32), she was sitting in her high chair at the dining table and her mother Lillian (1.3.3.4b) reached over her to pour the tea from the teapot, which was large, two-handed and had a crack in it that had been there a long time. As she did so, the teapot shattered, and young Lillian was badly burned, particularly on her neck and shoulders. She was rushed to hospital, where she remained for weeks, resulting in a large medical bill that Tom Bain paid off little by little over many months from each week's pay. (See n. 1.3.3.4.11.)

A teapot with a long-standing crack that the family could not find the money to replace until it shattered with disastrous consequences is one indication of how hard life was for the Bain family at Vernon Road. Another indication, which Janice Yee (1.3.3.4.11.1) was told of by her uncle Eddie (1.3.3.4.5), is the arguments that occurred between Tom Bain and his wife when he expected her to feed political and trade union friends whom he invited to “stop by”, because such hospitality meant less money to spend on food and clothing for the children. Still another indication of the family's financial position, which Janice was also told about by Eddie, is that in the early 1930s the school authorities became so concerned about some of the children's welfare that they came to the house to offer financial assistance. Mother Lillian (and Tom) were “shamed” by their offer, but the situation was sufficiently desperate that she might have accepted it if Tom had not sent them away.

When he died in 1969, he was survived by, among others, 15 grandchildren and 2 great-grandchildren. An obituary in the *Pacific Tribune* (12 September 1969, p. 12) – written by the editor, Tom McEwen, an old Scots friend – states that:

“Tom Bain immigrated to Canada when he was 31 [22-3] and settled in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In that traditionally labor city Tom Bain spent many years of active life on behalf of labor. Always an active participant in civic affairs and at times an aldermanic candidate for civic office, Tom was widely known among the railway workers of his adopted city.

On many occasions Tom Bain represented his fellow railway shopworkers as a delegate to the annual conventions of “Division Four” of the railway back-shops or “non-ops” as the shop crafts were generally known.

Tom Bain and his family moved to Vancouver in 1943, where he worked in the Burrard Shipyards and was an active member of the Marine & Boilermakers Union until his retirement.

Mr Bain was also a long-time member of the Communist Party and a strong supporter of the Pacific Tribune and the progressive Marxist press generally.”

In sending a copy of her husband’s obituary to her stepson George, Lillian Bain wrote that “I wish they hadn’t mentioned the Communist Party as he didn’t belong to that for years, but supported them.”

The Central Probate Index in Victoria, BC does not have any record of an application having been made to any Supreme Court Registry in British Columbia for Thomas Bain during the period 1969-75. His daughter, Margaret Chunn, said that he did not make a will.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4a

She was the daughter of Alexander Smart, “game-keeper”, and Elizabeth Belford Smart (née Wallace); her parents were married on 30 August 1876 at Arbirlot. (Her daughter Margaret recalled visiting her Smart grandparents at Montrose while she and her brother George lived in Scotland.)

According to her daughter Margaret, Margaret Smart was a very good cook and worked in that capacity for various well-off families in Scotland. She sent a postcard from [?]field containing her picture to her sister Jean in 1909, which contained the following message: “Many thanks for letter. Glad to hear you were both well. I hope Bob enjoyed his holiday. We are having terrible wet weather here. I suppose it will be much the same with you. We are pretty busy just now again. Will try to write sometime soon. Love to both from Meg”.

She met Tom Bain in Scotland and came out to Canada to marry him. (Margaret had her mother’s autograph book; the earliest entry is 1911 and her mother probably obtained it shortly before leaving Scotland.)

Margaret Smart came to Canada after Alexander Scott, Frank Bain, William Bain, Mary Scott and her two children, and Thomas Bain. She sailed “intermediate” class (presumably second class) from Glasgow on 17 June 1912 aboard the S.S. *Pretorian*, arriving at Quebec on 27 June at 0500. The *Pretorian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was Gavin Hamington/Hannington; her tonnage was 4375; on this trip she carried 231 passengers (128 second cabin [class] and 103 steerage), and 105 were held at quarantine. Margaret Smart’s occupation in Scotland and her intended occupation in Canada were recorded as “domestic servant”, her religion as Church of Scotland, and her destination as Winnipeg.

She is not listed in *Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory* for 1912.

Margaret Smart died at Penitentiary Reserve, Stony Mountain following the birth of her daughter. The cause was “child-bed fever”, a post-natal infection that resulted from the midwife’s failure to keep the surroundings sufficiently hygienic. Tom Bain later told his daughter Margaret that he had got “the wrong midwife” to help with her birth. The Court of Queen’s Bench in Winnipeg states (letter 17 February 1994) that “it does not appear that any application for Probate (will) or for Letters of Administration (no will), was ever filed in the Province of Manitoba in the name of Margaret Smith Bain”.

In 1996 I had the stone on her grave repaired and the lettering on it refurbished.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.1

See below.

1.3.3.4.2

See below.

1.3.3.4b

She was born on a farm (her birth certificate lists it as Section 13.4,15) near Belmont, Argyle County, Manitoba. She is described as Scottish-Canadian on the birth certificates of some of her children, which suggests that her parents or grandparents came from Scotland. She met her husband Tom Bain at a dance in Winnipeg some time after his first wife died. She lived at 443 William Avenue, Winnipeg at her marriage, and her religion is given as Presbyterian on her marriage certificate, which describes her as a “stenographer”. The place of her marriage – 719 Pacific Avenue – seems to have been the residence of a Methodist minister, John Maclean, but their son Ian’s birth certificate gives the place of marriage (probably the place of the wedding reception) as 443 William Avenue (her parents’ home). Ian’s birth certificate also gives the date of his parents’ marriage as 15 December 1917 rather than 27 February 1918; Thomas Bain probably gave the former date to disguise that his wife was pregnant at the time they married. For presumably the same reason, he gave the date of marriage as 28 February 1916 on his son Allan’s birth certificate and as 28 February 1917 on his son Edwin’s birth certificate.

Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory lists her, with her surname spelt variously as Cumming and Cummings, as follows:

- 1914 stenographer McCormick Manufacturing Co, resides 851 Bannatyne Avenue
- 1915 stenographer McCormick Manufacturing Co, resides 572 Bannatyne Avenue
- 1916 clerk T. Eaton Co. Ltd, resides 512 Bannatyne Avenue
- 1917 stenographer T. Eaton Co. Ltd, resides 512 Bannatyne Avenue
- 1918 stenographer Machray Sharpe & Co. [Machray, Sharpe Dennistoun, Locke & Crawley, barristers and solicitors], resides 443 William Avenue

She was the daughter of Duncan Cumming, who is described as a “farmer” on her birth certificate and as a “stationary engineer” on her marriage certificate, and Margaret Jane Cumming (née Rember). See below.

Between 1910 and 1920 *Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory* lists Duncan Cumming, with his surname spelt variously as Cumming and Cummings, as follows:

- 1910 proprietor Lindum House, 92 Charlotte Street [not certain identification]
- 1911 teamster, house 96 Frances Street
- 1912 boardinghouse 325 Bannatyne Avenue, house same
- 1913 roominghouse 603 William Avenue, house same
- 1914 engineer, house 851 Bannatyne Avenue
- 1915 engineer, house 572 Bannatyne Avenue
- 1916 engineer, house 512 Bannatyne Avenue
- 1917 house 512 Bannatyne Avenue (active service)
- 1918 engineer, house 443 William Avenue
- 1919 stationary engineer, house 443 William Avenue
- 1920 labourer CPR, house 443 William Avenue

Lillian appointed her son, Thomas Ian, her sole executor and trustee of her will. She left her home – 4044 Pandora Street, Burnaby – in equal shares to her son, Russell, and her daughter, Lillian, the only children of hers who did not have their own home. In addition, “any item given to me by any of my surviving children shall be given back unto the child that gave it to me” and “all other personal effects shall be divided equally between my surviving children”. Finally, she instructed her trustee “to pay or transfer the residue of my estate to my surviving children or step-children in equal shares, PROVIDED that in the event any child or step-child of mine shall have predeceased me leaving a child or children him or her surviving, then such child or children shall take, in equal shares, the portion of my estate to which their parent would have been entitled, if living.”

According to her daughter Margaret,

“Not enough can be said of my stepmother, Lillian (Cumming) Bain. Although quite young, with four children already, she found herself with two more, George and Margaret, when we returned from Scotland. During the depths of the Great Depression in the ‘30s, with six children, who gradually increased in number to a total of eleven, she struggled to dress and feed them, living in a house without electricity and running water, for many years and did a heroic job. My mum and I were quite close, as a lot of the work fell to me, being the oldest girl. George and Mum were also close, because while I was indoors looking after the children etc., Mum would often be working with George in the barn milking the cow.”

Her daughter Ellen (1.3.3.4.6) wrote that Lillian Cumming

“was 2nd youngest of nine children, three boys and six girls. Her father Duncan Cumming built the one room school house they all attended . . . They moved from the farm into Wpg in the early 1900s. After finishing school she took a course in Pitman shorthand and typing and got a job with McCormick Biscuits for a year. [She] then went to work for Machray Sharpe, a law firm in Wpg as private secretary to Mr Sharpe. She made \$75 per month and no tax deductions. After she was married she read in the paper [that] Mr Sharpe was sent to Stony Mountain Penitentiary for embezzlement. [She may have confused Mr Sharpe with one of his partners, John A. Machray, who was imprisoned for embezzlement in 1932-3. See James H. Gray, *The Winter Years: The Depression on the Prairies* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1966), pp. 90-92, and W.L. Morton, *One University: A History of the University of Manitoba, 1877-1952* (n.p.: McClelland & Stewart, 1957), pp. 148-51.] Her mother Margaret (née Rember) had a big house on William Avenue and took in boarders while the Dad was in the army [during] WWI. Lillian typed letters [on a manual Royal typewriter] for her husband when he was a representative [for the union] . . . She was a mother to all of us – fair in all her dealings with family disputes. After the children were grown up she had time to enjoy a bingo game and a bet on the horse races. She enjoyed a few trips to Reno with her family.”

Ellen Piepenbrink also supplied the following details regarding the Cumming family, some of which she obtained from Mrs Elsie O’Brien (née Smith), Box 1414 Geraldton, Ontario P5T 1M0 (see below):

- (a) Duncan Cumming (Lillian’s grandfather; 1812-8 July 1893) married Mary McCaig (1836-6 June 1899) at Ormstown, Quebec on 17 March 1853, and had the following children: John (b. 20 July 1856); Duncan (b. 26 June 1858); Mary (b. 1 December 1860); Elizabeth (b. 9 February 1863); Catharine (b. 9 April 1865); Margaret (b. 6 December 1867) who later lived in Winnipeg; Neil (b. 9 October 1870) who later lived in Chicago; Jessie (b. 18 October 1873); and Malcolm (b. 5 July 1876) who married an Alice ?, lived in Winnipeg and Rivers, Manitoba, and had a daughter Aldeen.
- (b) The above Duncan Cumming (Lillian’s father), born Ormstown, Quebec on 26 June 1858, died of throat cancer at New Westminster, BC on 12 October 1943, and is buried in Ocean View Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC. On 20 April 1884 at the Presbyterian Church in Broadview, Saskatchewan [other sources state that the marriage occurred in Winnipeg; see (d) below], he married Margaret Jane Rember who was born [Quebec] on 10 November 1860, died of heart disease at Winnipeg on 12 November 1923, and is buried in Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg. They had the following

children, who, except for Charles, were probably all born in Belmont, Manitoba:

- (i) Charles, born in Saskatchewan on 4 January 1885, died at Vancouver on 4 November 1967. Married Florence Stevenson, born [where? date?], died of cancer at Vancouver on 22 March 1970. Had the following children: Myrtle Anne, born ?, died ?; and John Malcolm, born 3 March 1927, died 24 December 1991.
- (ii) Mary Ellen (Minnie), born on 27 February 1886, died of heart disease at San Francisco on 20 March 1962. Married William (Willie) Cole.
- (iii) Elizabeth (Lizzie), born on 1 February 1888, died at Burnaby, BC of tuberculosis on 1 January 1935, and is buried in Central Park Cemetery/Ocean View Cemetery?, Burnaby, BC. Married Hector Neil McKinnon who died of cancer in 1957 and is buried in Ocean View Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC. They had two children: Ainslie McKinnon who married Ralph Jensen and had three children – Leonard, Russell, and Kenneth – and Neil Duncan McKinnon who married Ruth ?, had one child, and lived at Logan Lake, BC.
- (iv) Caroline (Carrie), born on 14 December 1889, died of heart disease at Burnaby, BC on 15 October 1982, and is buried at Thunder Bay, Ontario. Married Fredrick (Fred) Wilhelm Smith (originally Schmidt), 6 September 1895-1976. They owned a business called Lakehead Trucking and, according to Janice Yee (née Van de Putte; 1.3.3.4.1.1), they were “fairly well-off” and owned a lakeside cottage that the Bains would visit in the summers.
They had four children: Ivan Fred Smith (b. 20 June 1918) who married Anne ? and lives in Winnipeg; Harvey William Smith (12 August 1920-1991) who married Laura ?; Elsie Florence Smith (b. 15 July 1922) who married John Wilbert O’Brien (13 September 1919-1972) and whose address is Box 1414, Geraldton, Ontario P5T 1M0; and Margaret Marion Smith (15 May 1926-1991) who married William Kraft (1926-deceased).
Elsie Florence Smith and John Wilbert O’Brien had the following children: Carolyn Florence O’Brien (b. 20 January 1947) who married Brian Walker (b. 21 March 1945) and has two children: Kimberly Anne April (b. 25 April 1970) and Karrie Lynn (b. 9 May 1972); John Frederick O’Brien (b. 4 September 1948) who married Constance Anne Shields (b. 21 October ?) and has two children: John Cameron (b. 2 September 1968) and Hilary Anne (b. 18 August 1973); Patrick Michael O’Brien (b. 25 December 1952) who married Estelle Harel (b. 5 June 1956) and has four children: Elissa Margaret (b. 11 March 1974), Marcus P. John (b. 21 June 1979), Michael J. Edward (b. 4 May 1987), and Lianne T. Skye (b. 1 July 1992); and Christopher William O’Brien (b. 29 May 1961) who married Bernadine Michaud (b. 3 October ?) and they have a son Kyle Christopher (b. 27 June 1990).
Margaret Marion Smith and William Kraft had two children: Richard William Kraft (b. 27 July 1945) who married Carole Nancy (b. 21 March 1947) and has two children, Maxwell William (b. 19 October 1970) and Joshua Frederick (b. 22 November 1975); and Anna Margaret Kraft (b. 21 October 1946) who married Thomas McDonald and has two children, Thomas (b. 21 January 1970) and Tammy (b. 11 August 1965).
- (v) Duncan, born on 13 December 1892, died at Winnipeg of tuberculosis on 13 December 1919, after returning home from World War I.
- (vi) Margaret May (Maggie May), born on 3 May 1895, died at Winnipeg of tuberculosis on 14 February 1916. Married William Garfield Devolin. Had one daughter - Margaret Irene Devolin, died on 24 February 1996 - who married Clive Bussey who died of heart disease

in 1978.

- (vii) John, born on 18 January 1896, died at Vancouver of cancer on 6 September 1945, and is buried at Mountain View Cemetery, Vancouver. Married Maude ? who died in 1966. They had three children born in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba: Stanley, Muriel and Irene.
- (viii) Lillian, born on 19 November 1897, died on 7 September 1988. Married Thomas Bain. See above.
- (ix) Florence, born on 6 August 1899, died at Ninette, Manitoba of tuberculosis on 18 December 1943. Married George Allan Lindsay who died of cancer on 24 May 1938, and is buried in Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg. They had two children: George *Allan* Lindsay who married Pearl Whitehead and had three children, and Margaret *Irene* Lindsay who married William Bryant and had two children (Judy and ?).

Some of the above individuals are also listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg City Directory*, during the period searched, 1910-20.

(c) A much more detailed history of the Cummin/Cumming/Cummings family going back to 1776 is provided on the following website: <http://chateauguay.website.epidirect.com/pioneers.htm>. Scroll down to John Cummin and Betty McCoaig: <http://chateauguay.website.epidirect.com/index.htm>. See also <http://chateauguay.website.epidirect.com/index.htm>.

(d) There are several versions of the above website with minor differences between them. Several printouts of these are deposited with Lillian Bain's (née Cumming) papers in the Bain collection in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.

See photographs in Section 5.

See below.

1.3.3.4.3

See below.

1.3.3.4.4

See below.

1.3.3.4.5

See below.

1.3.3.4.6

See below.

1.3.3.4.7

See below.

1.3.3.4.8

See below.

1.3.3.4.9

See below.

1.3.3.4.10

See below.

1.3.3.4.11

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.1	16Jun1913	Stony Mountain, Manitoba	15Oct1937	24	238 Spence St, Winnipeg		30Oct2006	93	Cardiopulmonary arrest, lmin; abdominal aortic aneurysm, 4 wks	Cremated; ashes interred with his wife's remains, Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg
1.3.3.4.1a	4Apr1904	4 Campbell Park Ave., Belfast	15Oct1937	33	238 Spence St, Winnipeg		22May1988	84	Cerebrovascular accident; atherosclerosis, 10 yrs; hypertension, 10 yrs	Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg
1.3.3.4.1.1	24Feb1939	Winnipeg, Manitoba	24 Aug1962	23	Westminster United Ch., Winnipeg	13Aug1987				
1.3.3.4.1.2	29May1939 Adopted 25Nov1950	Winnipeg	10Oct1983	44	St Alban's Anglican Ch., Beamsville, Ontario	2May1992				
1.3.3.4.1.3	9Sep1940	Winnipeg								
ROBERT MURRAY SIMPSON	9May1867	Goulbourn Township, Carleton County, Ontario	14Jan1892	24	Portage La Prairie, Manitoba		28Dec1958	91		Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.1

George Bain was born at Penitentiary Reserve, Terrace, No.2, Stony Mountain, Manitoba, where his father was a guard at the federal penitentiary. He was named after his grandfathers: George Bain and Alexander Smart. Following the death of his mother in 1915, his aunt and uncle, Meg and William Bain (1.3.3.2a and 1.3.3.2), looked after him (and his sister Margaret) at their home in Winnipeg. Then in 1917, to help Tom Bain honour a promise he had made to his dying wife, Meg took the children to live with their paternal grandparents in Alloa, Scotland. Their grandmother (Caroline Bain; née

Bowie; 1.3.3a) brought them back to Canada in 1923; they sailed for ten days from Liverpool aboard the S.S. *Metagama*, arriving in St. John, New Brunswick on 8 January 1923. They went on to Winnipeg to join their father, stepmother, and their children at 686 Vernon Road. In 1933 the family moved to 1539 Alexander Avenue and George lived there until shortly before his marriage in 1937.

In Scotland he attended a school that was across the road from the Earl of Mar's estate. After returning from Scotland, he continued his education at three schools in the St James area of Winnipeg: Strathmillan School, which had one room for Grades I to VI (the original building on Strathmillan Road has been replaced by a new structure); Bannatyne Public School, 360 Wallasey Avenue; and St James Collegiate Institute, which was then part of Linwood School, 266 Linwood Street. The attendance records for these schools for this period are in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba (M430-M441) and indicate his progress as follows:

Half Year Ending	School	Age	Grade	Total Attendances for Term	Possible Attendances for Term
30 June 1923	Strathmillan	10	IV	86½	
31 Dec 1923	Strathmillan	10	IV Senior	69½	
30 June 1924	Strathmillan	11	V	118	
31 Dec 1924	Strathmillan	11	V	73½	
30 June 1925	Strathmillan	11 [<i>sic</i>]	VI	110	
31 Dec 1925	Bannatyne	12	VI	55	
30 June 1926	Bannatyne	12 [<i>sic</i>]	[VII]	117	
31 Dec 1926	Bannatyne	13	VIII	66	
30 June 1927	Bannatyne	13 [<i>sic</i>]	VIII	106½	
31 Dec 1927	St James Collegiate Institute	13 [<i>sic</i>]	IX	60½	62
30 June 1928	St James Collegiate Institute	15	IX	113½	121

His parents were hard pressed financially and found the cost of keeping him and his sister Margaret, their two oldest children, at school onerous. In addition to the help that Margaret could give in raising her numerous siblings, and that George's employment could contribute to the family's income, were school fees (\$1.50 a month each at St James Collegiate) and the cost of books, which were relatively high since they could not be handed down as both children were in the same grade. They were both good students, and their teacher in Grade VIII, who was also the Principal, Miss S. Annie Redmond (whose salary was \$1700 p.a. at 30 June 1927), had to talk their parents into letting them go on to Grade IX; indeed, she went so far as to pay for their books. Her achievement was short-lived, however, and George was taken out of school just after he completed his Grade IX examinations and Margaret just before she did so.

His first job after leaving school was as a waterboy during the summer of 1928 for Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, engineers and builders, working on the construction of the Power Building at the southeast intersection of Portage Avenue and Vaughan Street in Winnipeg; he obtained this job through his

Uncle Alex Scott who was a foreman on the project. He then worked for about eight months at McKendry Dairy in Winnipeg and subsequently for about six months on a farm owned by the Herns family at Deerhorn, Manitoba. When he first started work, he paid all his wages to his mother, who gave him an allowance; but he later paid only for his room and board.

In April 1931, he followed his father into the Canadian Pacific Railway. He began as an apprentice carman at Weston Shops in Winnipeg and, because of short-time working (only ten days employment a month) during the Great Depression, his apprenticeship lasted until July 1939. Apart from a few months in Fort William, Ontario, he spent his entire railway career at Weston Shops, eventually becoming a lead hand and ultimately a foreman. He took early retirement in 1973 because of his wife's ill health.

When he completed his apprenticeship in July 1939, he was laid-off because of shortage of work. During the next two years he worked only intermittently at the CPR and in October 1941 it released him for the war effort. During July-September 1940, he worked as a carpenter for Carter-Halls-Aldinger building hangars for MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd in Winnipeg. From December 1940 until May 1941, he worked as a carpenter for Fraser-Brace Company building a cordite plant in Winnipeg. From May 1941 until April 1944, he worked for MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd in Winnipeg as a carpenter and leading hand building and repairing planes. From May 1944 until January 1946, he was in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve serving as a shipwright in Toronto, Halifax and Sydney, Nova Scotia; he attained the rank of Petty Officer First Class.

Mr A. Scott [his Uncle Alex], Superintendent, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company in a letter of reference dated 5 October 1943 wrote that George Bain "is an efficient, capable carpenter, employed by the company during 1940. He can be relied upon and is of sober character and trustworthy." W.A. Scarfe, Woodworking Superintendent, MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd in a letter of reference dated 4 October 1943 wrote that "George Bain has been employed by MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd as journeyman woodworker, for the past 2½ years. He also is a very competent metal worker, we have found him to be very reliable and trustworthy, and we can highly recommend this man to anyone desiring his services."

His staff record as held by the Pensions and Benefits Department of the CPR shows his railway career as follows:

Date Effective		Occupation	Temporary	Department	Location	Rate	Per
Month	Day						
Apr	13	Appr. Carman		Car	Wpg. Shops	.30	Hr.
May	23	Reduction in staff					
Nov	23	Appr. Carman		Car	Wpg. Shops	.30	Hr.
Apr	30	Appr. Carman		Car	Wpg. Shops	.33	Hr.
Oct	13	Appr. Carman		Car	Wpg. Shops	.35	Hr.
Apr	13	Appr. Carman		Car	Wpg. Shops	.38	Hr.
Oct	13	Appr. Carman		Car	Wpg. Shops	.40	Hr.
Apr	13	Appr. Carman		Car	Wpg. Shops	.43	Hr.
Oct	13	Appr. Carman		Car	Wpg. Shops	.49	Hr.

Apr	13	35	Appr. Carman	Car	Wpg. Shops	.56	Hr.
Oct	13	35	Appr. Carman	Car	Wpg. Shops	.65	Hr.
Apr	13	36	Appr. Carman	Car	Wpg. Shops	.72-.74	Hr.
Oct	18	37	L.O.A. Oct. 31/37 w/o pay a/c Vacn.	Car	Wpg. Shops	.72-.74	Hr.
Nov	1	37	Appr. Carman	MP	Wpg. Shops	.41	Hr.
Jul	4	39	Laid off – completion of apprenticeship	Car	Wpg. Shops	.56	Hr.
Jul	25	39	Labourer	Car	Ft. William	.72	Hr.
Aug	13	39	Laid off	Car	Wpg. Shops	.41	Hr.
Aug	13	39	Carman's Helper	Car	Wpg. Shops	.41	Hr.
Sep	1	39	Laid off	MP	Wpg. Shops	.79-.72	Hr.
Sep	12	39	Carman Dec 31/39	MP	Wpg. Shops	.41	Hr.
Sep	29	39	Laid off a/c Reduction of staff	MP	Wpg. Shops	.89-.82	Hr.
Jan	3	40	Labourer	MP	Wpg. Shops	.95-.88	Hr.
Mch	9	40	Laid off a/c Reduction	MP	Weston Shops	1.908	Hr.
Mar	19	40	Labourer	MP	Weston Shops	470.88	Mo.
May	15	40	Co. & Freight Carpenter	MP	Weston Shops	1.959	Hr.
May	27	40	Labourer	MP	Weston Shops	425.81	Mo.
Aug	11	40	Laid off	MP	Weston Shops	438.44	Mo.
Oct	11	41	LOA Duration w/o pay a/c working for outside firm on war work	MP	Weston Shops		
May	16	44	Co. & Freight Carpenter	MP	Weston Shops		
May	19	44	L.O.A. w/o pay a/c enlisted R.C.N.	MP	Weston Shops		
Dec	27	45	Leave from navy to Jan 25/46 (Jan 25/46 Discharged)	MP	Weston Shops		
Jan	7	46	Co. & Freight Carpenter	MP	Weston Shops		
Apr	4	57	Ldg. Truck Repr.	MP	Weston Shops		
Aug	12	57	Foreman	MP	Weston Shops		
[?]	[?]	57	Ldg. Hand Truck Repr.	MP	Weston Shops		
[?]	[?]	58	Asst. Foreman – Frt Car Shop	MP	Weston Shops		
Sept	1	58	Asst. F'man	MP	Weston Shops		

Jan	1	60	Rate increased by \$3.39 mo.					480.91		Mo.
Sep	1	61	Rate increased by \$8.47 mo.					505.91		Mo.
May	1	62	Rate increased by 4% - \$18.07 mo.						Weston Shops	
Nov	1	62	Asst. Foreman	Perm			M.P. [Motive Power] & Car			
Jan	1	64	Asst. Foreman	Perm			M.P. & Car	515.00	Weston Shops	Mo.
Nov	1	64	Asst. Foreman				M.P. & Car	565.00	Weston Shops	Mo.
Dec	1	65	Asst. Foreman				M.P. & Car	595.00	Weston Shops	Mo.
Jan	1	67	Asst. Foreman				M.P. & Car	655.00	Weston Shops	Mo.
Jan	1	68	Asst. Foreman				CORR:	171.00	Gr. 1	Wk.
Jan	1	69	Asst. Foreman	Perm			M.P. & Car	180.00	Weston Shops	Wk.
Jan	1	70	Asst. Foreman				M.P. & Car	193.00	Weston Shops	Wk.
Feb	1	70	Asst. Foreman				M.P. & Car	199.00	Weston Shops	Wk.
Jan	1	71	Asst. Foreman	Perm			M.P. & Car	199.00	Weston Shops Gr.3	Wk.
Feb	1	71	Asst. Foreman				M.P. & Car		Weston Shops Gr.3	
Aug	1	73	Pensioned				M.P. & Car	217.00	Weston Shops Gr.3	Wk.
								\$540.28 mo. (Rule 36)		
								July 1/78 - \$448.41 mo. Oct 2/73		

Following his retirement from the CPR in 1973, the men he supervised presented him with the following poem:

Underground News

Now don't you ever wonder,
 what makes a Whitehat tick?
 While some are not too bad,
 others make you sick!

But here is one you'll all agree,
 whose happy smile was good to see,
 for us there was no grief or pain,
 for we all worked for, the Great George Bain!
 Not once did you hear him shout,
 yet every day his cars went out!
 Now a track boss can be rather tough,
 but George himself was never rough.

We're proud to have worked for him,
(tho. now I hear it's getting grim!)

With his ready smile and answering quip,
old George didn't need a whip!
He'd walk down the track, line up the job,
then stand back, & leave it up to the mob,
for he has always known, that men work better
when left alone!

Now we will miss that smiling face,
that credit to the Whitehat race!
The days for us are edged in black,
since George Bain gave up his track!

For us who stay, there is no rest,
George we wish you all the best,
come Hell, highwater, or pouring rain,
there'll never be another Whitehat like the Great George Bain!!

The underground news is the official organ of Little Siberia Rail
& stands for
Truth Justice Humour

[A "Whitehat" is a foreman, so-called because they wore white safety hats. The colour of the men's safety hats varied by craft, and for carmen was orange.]

His Certificate of Service in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (Official Number V83064) shows his naval career as follows:

Ship or Establishment	Rating	From	To
Chippawa	a/shpt 4/c	25 Mar 44 Active Service 22 May 1944	21 May 44
Chippawa	a/shpt 4/c	22 May 44	22 May 44
York	a/shpt 4/c	23 May 44	15 Oct 44
Stadacona	a/shpt 4/c	16 Oct 44	31 Oct 44
Protector	a/shpt 4/c	1 Nov 44	21 May 45

Protector	shpt 4/c	22 May 45	12 Dec 45
Peregrine	shpt 4/c	13 Dec 45	19 Dec 45
Chippawa	shpt 4/c	20 Dec 45	25 Jan 46
Discharged "Demobilized", Date 25 Jan 46. Authority R.C.N.D. F41090 Dec 1745. Rehabilitation grant and plain clothes gratuity paid.			

HMCS *Chippawa*, *York*, and *Stadacona* are the shore establishments in Winnipeg, Toronto and Halifax respectively. HMCS *Protector* was a repair and refitting base at Sydney/Point Edward, Nova Scotia during World War II. HMCS *Peregrine* was a shore establishment responsible for the drafting, advancement and discharge of ratings during World War II. See G.N. Tucker, *Activities On Shore During The Second World War*, vol. II of *The Naval Service of Canada: Its Official History* (Ottawa: King's Printer, 1952).]

His "Attestation Form" gives his "personal description" at his enrolment on 25 March 1944 as follows: height, 5'9"; chest inflated, 38"; chest deflated, 35"; chest mean, 36"; weight, 155lbs; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; complexion, fair; marks, "scar left eyebrow" [obtained from being hit by a puck when tending goal in an ice hockey match].

His discharge papers [Department of Veteran Affairs - W.D.12] state that

"Bain is an older man, mature and confident. Speaks clearly and expresses himself ably. Education level reached is Grade 9. 'M' score indicates average learning ability. Assessments on this man indicate that he has a thorough knowledge of his work, consistent in his attitude and application- generally termed as a good type of man. Plans on applying his re-establishment credits towards the mortgage on his home."

He retired as a Petty Officer First Class and was awarded the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal and the War Medal 1939-45.

After returning from the navy to Winnipeg in 1945, a job at the CPR was not immediately available so he began working as a streetcar driver for the Winnipeg Electric Company. He had been employed only a few days when he was involved in an accident. He was driving a streetcar eastward on Portage Avenue and when he arrived at Memorial Boulevard (by the Hudson Bay Company) he collided with a westward-bound streetcar that was turning left on to Memorial Boulevard. The accident occurred around noon hour and caused much traffic chaos at this busy time. No one was injured; the total damage was about \$300. The other driver was a long-service employee who had just returned to work, having previously been involved in another accident. Hence my father took the blame and was fired.

Shortly before his marriage to Margaret Bamford in 1937, he joined her (as well as her father and her brother Sayers) at Suite 4, Central Park Apts, 389 Cumberland Avenue, Winnipeg. In 1942 they bought and moved to 362 Melbourne Avenue, East Kildonan. In the spring of 1944 they moved to 181 Leighton Avenue, East Kildonan, a home they had designed and built for them (at a cost of \$6,439.26, and whose value was assessed by the City of Winnipeg in 2018 at \$269,000, including a garage that had been added by a later owner), and remained there for the rest of their lives. (Although he lived in the Kildonan Personal Care Centre, 1970 Henderson Highway following his stroke, he retained 181 Leighton Avenue until he died, returning there for Christmas and birthdays and allowing my wife Gwynneth and me as well as other relatives to reside there when they were in Winnipeg visiting him.)

His marriage certificate shows that he was married at 238 Spence Street, the residence of the minister of St Stephens-Broadway United Church.

The following obituary, written by me, appeared in the *Winnipeg Free Press* on 31 October and 1 November 2006:

“GEORGE ALEXANDER BAIN

On Monday, October 30, 2006 at Kildonan Personal Care Centre, George Alexander Bain, aged 93 years, the son of the late Thomas Bain and Margaret Smith Bain (née Smart).

George Bain was born on June 16, 1913 at Stony Mountain, Manitoba, where his father was a guard in the federal penitentiary. In 1917, following the death of his mother, he (and his sister Margaret) went to live with their paternal grandparents in Alloa, Scotland. They returned to Canada in 1923 to join their father, stepmother, and what eventually became a total of eleven children at Silver Heights, close to where Winnipeg International Airport is now located.

He was a good student and hoped to go to university, but his family's financial position forced him to leave school in 1928. In 1931, after a few short-term jobs, he – like his father, his father-in-law and several other members of their families – joined the Canadian Pacific Railway. He began as an apprentice carman at Weston Shops in Winnipeg and, because of short-time working during the Great Depression, his apprenticeship lasted for eight rather than the usual five years. Apart from a few months in Fort William, Ontario, he spent his entire railway career at Weston Shops, becoming a lead hand and ultimately a foreman.

When he completed his apprenticeship in 1939, he was laid-off because of shortage of work. During the next two years he was employed only intermittently at the CPR and in 1941 it released him for the war effort. Between 1940 and 1944 he worked as a carpenter in Winnipeg at Carter-Halls-Aldinger building hangars for MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd, at Fraser-Brace building a cordite plant, and at MacDonald Aircraft building and repairing planes. From 1944 until 1946 he was a shipwright in the Royal Canadian Navy and attained the rank of Petty Officer First Class.

He married Margaret (Madge) Ioleen Bamford on October 15, 1937, and their very happy marriage lasted for over fifty years until her death in 1988. He was a particularly devoted husband, taking early retirement from the CPR in 1973 because of his wife's ill-health and spending much of the next fifteen years caring for her.

He resided for almost sixty-five years in East Kildonan. In his youth he was a keen cyclist (cycling in races from Winnipeg to Winnipeg Beach) and hockey player (playing goalie for the CPR Apprentices). At work he was a committed trade unionist and served as president of Jubilee Lodge No. 6 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of Canada. He was also an elder of John Black Memorial United Church. Following the death of his wife, he became a volunteer worker with the Age & Opportunity Center and an enthusiastic swimmer at the YM-YWCA. He also became a seasoned traveller, visiting his family all around the world.

In 1993 he suffered a stroke that left him partially paralysed. With the devoted care of rehabilitation staff at Deer Lodge Hospital, he embarked, with courage and determination, on the long path to recovery. The unstinting support and help of his long-standing friends and neighbours, Les and Florence Bell, and the staff of his new residence, Kildonan Personal Care Centre, enabled him to begin to enjoy life again. At the Centre he became a well-known figure in his motorised wheelchair, and made new friends of volunteers Dave and Esther Knight. Never afraid of new experiences, at the age of 85 he learned to use a computer so that he could keep in touch with his family via the Internet. And two years later, with the assistance of nurses Kim Nott and Linda Smith, who cared for him with unfailing kindness for the last twelve years, he flew to Baltimore to attend the wedding of his granddaughter.

He was an incredibly kind and loving person, a social democrat who was more concerned about others than himself. Although a man of strong opinions, he was thoughtful and tolerant of opposing views. He was a natural leader to whom others turned for advice and help. He was a wonderful

father and grandfather. Indeed, he enriched the lives of everyone he came into close contact with – family, neighbours, workmates, and the staff at the Care Centre – and inspired great respect and affection from them. He will be greatly missed.

In addition to his wife, he was predeceased by five brothers – William, Allan, Ronald, Ian, and Russell – and three sisters – Florence, Margaret, and Ellen. He is survived by his son George and his wife Gwynneth of Glenavy, Northern Ireland; his granddaughter Katherine, her husband Keith Mouldale, and their children, Megan and Ella, of Severna Park, Maryland; and his grandson David and his partner Rose Drew of Glasgow, Scotland. Also surviving are one brother, Edwin, and his wife June, and one sister, Lillian Van de Putte, both of Vancouver.

A memorial service will be held on Thursday, November 2, at 11:00a.m., at John Black Memorial United Church, 898 Henderson Highway and Roberta Avenue, East Kildonan, with the Reverend Bob Haverlock officiating. Interment of ashes will follow at the family grave at Elmwood Cemetery at a later date.

In lieu of flowers, a donation may be made to the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Manitoba.”

A service of celebration for his life was conducted by the Reverend Bob Haverluck at John Black Memorial United Church, Winnipeg, on Thursday, 2 November 2006. His grandson David Bain read the poem “Crossing the Bar” by Tennyson, and his granddaughter Katherine Bain read Matthew 5:1-12, the Sermon on the Mount. I gave the following eulogy:

“We have come here today to celebrate the life of someone who was special to each of us: my father, George Alexander Bain, his first and second names being in the Scottish tradition those of his paternal and maternal grandfathers. In talking about him, I shall try to tell you something of his life and career, and then go on to discuss some of his personal values and qualities

Early Life

Dad was born in 1913 at the Penitentiary Reserve at Stony Mountain. This unfashionable address did not indicate that his parents were inmates, but that his father was a guard there. After this inauspicious start in life, you might have thought that things could only get better. But they did not: his mother died eighteen months later giving birth to his sister Margaret. The two children then shared the bewildering experience of being taken by their Aunt Meg from Stony Mountain to Winnipeg and then, in 1917 during the middle of World War I, by sea to Alloa in Scotland to live with their paternal grandparents.

Following their grandfather’s death, their grandmother, who by this time was profoundly deaf, felt she could no longer look after two spirited young children on her own. She therefore embarked on what must have been a difficult journey in 1923 and brought the two youngsters back to Canada, going from Alloa to Liverpool, sailing from there to St John, New Brunswick, and then on by train to Winnipeg, where their father was by now working for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The new home to which Dad and his sister were taken brought with it many surprises. First of all, they had a new mother, Lillian, whom their father had married in 1918. Then there were three new brothers and a sister to get to know. Three more boys and two girls were later to complete the family of eleven children.

The home to which they were taken – now demolished but then on the edge of the prairie on Vernon Road near where Winnipeg International Airport now is – was very basic. A picture taken around 1929 shows what was little more than a shack with a long pole tied to a tree stump holding

up the radio aerial. The house was not insulated – you could see the nails in the roof of the loft as you lay in bed – and had no central heating, running water, or flush toilet. And for several years there was no electricity. Life was hard.

Dad enjoyed school, was a good student, and hoped to go on to university to study law. But, in spite of his protests and those of his teacher, he was taken out of school at the age of fifteen, along with his sister Margaret. They were big brother and big sister, and they were to help bring up the family and contribute to its hard-pressed finances.

Later Years

After a few short-term jobs, in 1931 he – like his father, five of his six brothers, his father-in-law, and a brother-in-law – joined the Canadian Pacific Railway. Perhaps not surprisingly, he once told me that he had only one ambition for me: that I would not work for the CPR. He began as an apprentice carman at Weston Shops in Winnipeg and, because of short-time working during the Great Depression, his apprenticeship lasted for eight rather than the usual five years. Apart from a few months in Fort William, Ontario he spent his entire railway career at Weston Shops, becoming a lead hand and ultimately a foreman.

As soon as he completed his apprenticeship in 1939, the CPR laid him off because of shortage of work. In 1941 it released him for the war effort, and he then worked for a couple of years as a carpenter in various war-related industries. In 1944 he joined the Royal Canadian Navy as a shipwright and attained the rank of Petty Officer First Class by the time he was demobilised in 1946.

He married my mother, Margaret Bamford, in 1937, and their very happy marriage lasted for over fifty years until her death in 1988. He was a particularly devoted husband, taking early retirement from the CPR in 1973 because of my mother's ill-health and spending much of the next fifteen years caring for her.

One of his political heroes, Tommy Douglas, leader of the CCF and subsequently of the New Democratic Party, used to tell a story that nicely sums up my parents' happy marriage. Two men are discussing their wives, with one claiming to have great trouble managing his and the other none. The successful husband explains that it is all a matter of delegation: he allocates to his wife all the minor decisions and reserves to himself the major decisions. On being pressed to give some examples of minor decisions, he lists such matters as where they should live, where the children should go to school, what kind of car they should drive, where they should go on holiday, and so on. "And the major questions?" his friend asks. "Oh, they involve such things as when the Prime Minister should call the next election, what fiscal and monetary policies the government should adopt, and the form of economic union that Canada should have with the United States".

That's more or less how it was with my parents. Indeed, some of my most vivid childhood memories are of Dad speaking, as president of his union lodge, at its annual Christmas party and summer picnic, and of his debates with friends and relatives about the issues of the day. It was these events that revealed his political and social values and his qualities as a leader, and about which I will say a few words in a moment.

Before doing so, however, I need to cover the last phase of Dad's life, retirement. As I have already mentioned, he spent the first fifteen years devotedly caring, virtually full-time, for my mother. Following her death, he became a volunteer worker with the Age & Opportunity Center, and an enthusiastic swimmer at the YM-YWCA. He also became a seasoned traveller, visiting Gwynneth, Kathy, David and me in England and, while there, travelling to Scotland and Ireland; and also visiting Kathy when she was working in Mexico.

Then in 1993 he suffered a stroke that left him partially paralysed. But even this didn't stop him. With the help of his long-standing friends and

neighbours, Les and Florence Bell, and the staff of his new residence, Kildonan Personal Care Centre, he began to enjoy life again. He became a well-known figure in his motorised wheelchair, and made new friends of volunteers Dave and Esther Knight. Never afraid of new experiences, at the age of 85 he learned to use a computer so that he could keep in touch with his family via the Internet, download material on World War II, and play chess with Spasky. And two years later, with the assistance of nurses Kim Nott and Linda Smith, who cared for him with unfailing kindness for the last twelve years, he flew to Baltimore to attend the wedding of his granddaughter.

Personal Values and Qualities

Turning from his life and career to his personal values and qualities, the first point that needs to be mentioned is that Dad came from a family that held radical political views. Every family member was a committed trade unionist and stood on the political left. Indeed, his father, who was General Chairman of the Western Region of the Boilermakers Union, and his sister Margaret were active communists, both standing as candidates in civic elections, in Margaret's case successfully. Fortunately for my mother, who was a staunch conservative and much worried about the impact of Margaret's activities on the family's reputation among "right-thinking" people, she got married around this time and her name changed from Bain to Chunn.

The Great Depression was a major influence on Dad's life and, like many politically aware people during that period, he flirted with communism, sometimes attending meetings organised by the Party or its front organisations. But, unlike his father and his sister, he never became a communist. Why? I think the answer has two parts.

First, he was too practical and hard-headed to accept the abstract, theoretical notions that underlie communism. He wanted improvements to the economic and social systems in his lifetime, not in some distant, revolutionary future.

The second reason was religion. After Dad joined the navy, its compulsory church parades brought him into contact with religion for the first time in his life. He never became a pious Christian, and he did not accept many of the doctrinal notions that more traditional Christians hold dear. But he was greatly influenced by the New Testament and, in particular, by such texts as the Sermon on the Mount with its emphasis on social justice.

In short, Dad's political creed, like that of those who founded the Labour Party in the United Kingdom, was shaped more by Methodism than by Marxism. For him, socialism was largely a question of ethics or morals. Its essence lay in three universal human ideals: equality (of opportunity, not outcome); freedom (both political and economic – "freedom from want"); and fellowship (recognition of obligations to the community). These were Dad's principles – principles in which he not only believed but on which he also acted.

Dad was a natural leader to whom others turned for advice and help. The navy's definition of leadership is "the ability to get someone else to do what you want done because he or she wants to do it." Dad had this ability – basically the ability to motivate other people – which was demonstrated in several of the roles he played throughout his life: as a non-commissioned officer in the Royal Canadian Navy; as the president of his union lodge; as a foreman at the Canadian Pacific Railway; as a Sunday School teacher, head of the Boys' Brigade, and an elder at John Black Memorial United Church and, most importantly, as a friend, husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

In performing these various roles, Dad enriched the lives of those he came into close contact with, and inspired great respect and affection from them. One illustration of this is given by his workmates at the CPR when he retired. Foremen were known as "whitehats" because they wore white safety hats in contrast to the orange colour worn by carmen, and the carmen he led – at least two of whom are present today, Mitch Mosenko and Joe Wandovich – presented him with a poem, part of which I quote:

“Now don’t you ever wonder?
what makes a Whitehat tick?
While some are not too bad,
others make you sick!

But here is one you’ll all agree,
whose happy smile was good to see,
for us there was no grief or pain,
for we all worked for, the Great George Bain! . . .

With his ready smile and answering quip,
old George didn’t need a whip!
He’d walk down the track, line up the job,
then stand back, & leave it up to the mob. . . .

Now we will miss that smiling face,
that credit to the Whitehat race!
The days for us are edged in black,
since George Bain gave up his track! . . .
George we wish you all the best,
come Hell, highwater, or pouring rain,
there’ll never be another Whitehat like the Great George Bain!!

A second example is given by his grandchildren, Kathy and David. I asked them to reflect on what Dad meant to them as a grandfather. Kathy replied that “he has an incredible ability to make you feel special, without saying much . . . I have always known that he is quietly proud of David and me. He doesn’t boast about us but says enough to let us be confident that he believes in us. It’s a fine balancing act but he pulls it off perfectly.” David said: “he has been a wonderful grandfather – loving, warm, even tempered, reliable, non-judgemental, and encouraging. He inspired a quiet pride that one was cut from his cloth . . . He is as modest a person as I know, not falsely so but genuinely so . . . He seems not to reflect on himself. . . .and gives no sign at all that he realises what an exemplary man he is.”

I echo these sentiments of his grandchildren in the way that Dad treated me as a son. He selflessly denied himself the standard of living he had a right to expect. In spite of taking on extra carpentry work on evenings and weekends, he never owned a car and his only holidays were one or two day-trips each summer with his family to Winnipeg Beach on his CPR pass. The result was that I enjoyed the same things as children whose parents were more favourably placed and, in particular, obtained the high school and university education that was denied him, thereby reaping the career and other opportunities that such education brings. And although I will never achieve his humanity, humility, and honesty, his example indicates to me the gold standard for which I should aim.

Conclusion

During his ninety-three years Dad amassed neither wealth nor power. He has not left a large estate, companies or other institutions that he founded, nor articles and books that bear his name.

But he does leave something much more important. He leaves what he was: an incredibly kind and loving person; a social democrat who was more concerned about others than himself; a man who practised what Henry Thoreau called the highest of arts – “the art of living” – and, in doing so, affected the “quality of the day”.

In short, he was and remains an example to others, a role model, someone who will be missed but not forgotten.”

George A. Bain’s last will and testament is dated 23 February 1990, which provided that half his estate should go to me and a quarter each to his grandchildren, Katherine and David Bain (1.3.3.4.1.1.1 and 1.3.3.4.1.1.2). His net estate was \$237,272.78.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.1a She was the daughter of Sayers and Margaret (née Boal) Bamford. She (and her mother) first came to Canada in 1907 and, following her father, who worked for the CPR, led a nomadic existence for the next several years. During the period 1919-1933 she lived with her mother, sister and brothers in Scotland, returning to Canada in 1933. When she lived in Scotland, she was engaged to a Bill Paterson of Carlisle, but he died shortly before they were to be married. After returning to Canada, she was briefly married to Gordon Wallace Gorringe. In 1945 her nephew, Brian Sayers Bamford, came to live with her husband and her following the divorce of his parents; they formally adopted him on 25 November 1950.

Her history, and that of the Bamford family more generally, is given in a separate volume.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.1.1 See below.

1.3.3.4.1.2 Margaret Bamford’s nephew, whom she and her husband formally adopted.

See below.

**ROBERT
MURRAY
SIMPSON** Although not a blood relative, Murray Simpson was viewed as a member of the extended family by my parents, who held him in great affection, and with whom he lived for many years.

His details are therefore given below.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.1.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.1.1	24Feb1939	Winnipeg, Manitoba	24Aug1962	23	Westminster United Ch., Winnipeg	13Aug1987				
1.3.3.4.1.1a	6Jun1939	Winnipeg, Manitoba	24Aug1962	23	Westminster United Ch., Winnipeg	13Aug1987	15Mar2000	60	Carcinomatosis, metastatic carcinoma of left breast	Cremated; ashes spread in Lake Winnipeg at Matlock, Manitoba
1.3.3.4.1.1.1	25Nov1967	Oxford, England	16Sep2000	32	Calvary Methodist Ch., Annapolis, Maryland					
1.3.3.4.1.1.2	7Nov1969	Manchester, England	6Jun2011	41	St Margaret's Church, Twickenham, London					
1.3.3.4.1.1	24Feb1939	Winnipeg, Manitoba	28Dec1988	49	Warwick Registry Office					
1.3.3.4.1.1b	21Feb1945	Bolton, England	28Dec1988	43	Warwick Registry Office					

NOTES:

1.3.3.4.1.1

He graduated from the University of Manitoba with a BA (Hons) in economics and political science and an MA in economics, and then proceeded to Oxford to do a doctorate in industrial relations. Following a studentship and a research fellowship at Nuffield College, Oxford, he held professorships at the University of Manchester Institute of Science & Technology and the University of Warwick, where he was also director of the Social Science Research Council's Industrial Relations Research Unit and chair of the School of Industrial and Business Studies. He was then Principal of London Business School and subsequently the President and Vice Chancellor of Queen's University Belfast. He has been a mediator and arbitrator in numerous industrial disputes and has engaged extensively in public service, particularly by chairing several government commissions and inquiries, including the Low Pay Commission, which introduced the National Minimum Wage into the UK in 1999. He has received a number of prizes and honours, including twelve honorary doctorates, and received a knighthood from the Queen in 2001. He lives at Eden House, 1 Edenturcker Road, Glenavy, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, BT29 4LZ. Telephone: 02894 459968. Mobile: 07711 171200. Email: george@ballyvorally.com.

See photographs in Acknowledgements and Section 5.

1.3.3.4.1.1a

After graduating from the University of Manitoba with a BA in 1960, she worked as a child-care social worker in both Winnipeg and Oxfordshire. She was a lecturer at Tile Hill College of Further Education in Coventry between 1978 and 1998. After her divorce, she lived at The Hayloft, Hall Road, Leamington Spa, CV32 5RA. She died at the Walsgrave Hospital, Coventry. Her father, Herbert Fyffe White, died on 29 November 1986 in Winnipeg, and her mother, Helen White (née Smith) died on 19 April 2004, aged 96.

Her children, Kathy and David, delivered the following eulogy at her funeral.

A Celebration of Mum's Life

Carol Bain 1939 – 2000

Delivered by David and Kathy Bain

[D] Mum's life spanned two continents and three careers: social worker, mother, and college lecturer. She was in a way a prairie girl: born in Winnipeg, Canada, in 1939, and all her life a lover of the huge blue prairie skies arching over the route from the city to Lake Winnipeg, where her parents had a summer cottage. Winnipeg remained her home for 24 years. She was schooled there, and demonstrated from an early age her characteristic energy and enthusiasm, excelling both academically and in various sports. She was, for example, excellent at basketball, volleyball, and skating. In baseball, she was an expert pitcher – though a less successful catcher: towards the end of one game, she was positioned as catcher to give a reserve player a chance at pitching. The reserve threw the ball so that it caught Mum full in the mouth and knocked out her front teeth. The teeth were soon stuck back in, however. Throughout her life, Mum was resilient to hard knocks.

[K] She also loved music. She played the viola, and sang in the Winnipeg Girls' Choir – though we're told she giggled as much as she sang. She achieved high grades in piano, and was good enough to play in a number of recitals, though the most memorable of these was the least auspicious: Mum and her great friend, Judy McKenty, played a two-piano version of De Falla's "Ritual Fire Dance". In Judy's words: "We had it aced, and it certainly sounded dramatic and fiery, but something went terribly wrong and we finished three bars apart. *W'e* thought it hilarious, but our teacher was having a fit. So much for our musical careers on the piano."

[D] In 1956, Mum went to the University of Manitoba, where she studied for a BA in Arts, specialising in English and philosophy. There she met our father. According to Dad, they met by *her* asking to copy *his* notes; according to Mum, it was rather a case of *him* copying *hers*. According to *others*,

the real story is that Mum couldn't keep her hands off the lunches that his mother had packed for him: "It was the food that brought them together." Whatever the truth, they graduated in 1960 and married in 1962. Of the intervening two years, Mum spent the first as a member of the self-styled "Four Musketeers", travelling and partying around Europe; the second year she spent back in Winnipeg being a child care officer with the Children's Aid Society, working with children at risk, many of them native Canadians. These two years typified Mum's life, combining as they did her enormous love of life, fun, and socialising, with her deep-rooted commitment to helping the disadvantaged.

[K] In 1963, Mum arrived with Dad in Oxford. While he pursued his studies, she returned to social work, joining the Oxfordshire Children's Department under Dr Barbara Kahan, where she worked for about four years. Though 1960s Oxfordshire seemed very alien through fresh Canadian eyes, she quickly came to make great friends, and to excel in her work. Mum was passionate about helping the children she was assigned, working incredibly hard in order to do everything she could for them. She mentioned in particular one girl from a terribly deprived and abusive background. Because of Mum, this girl's academic abilities were noticed; and with Mum's help and encouragement, she eventually went on to Christ's Hospital School, and later to Oxford. Mum's success as a social worker was partly due to her classlessness, which was not only a matter of her accent being Canadian, but also a central feature of her outlook on the world: as one friend said, class distinctions didn't matter to her; she crossed them effortlessly, without knowing that she was doing so.

[D] There was little Mum wouldn't try her hand at. When pregnant with Kathy, she moved from social work to being the research assistant for Marty Feldstein, at that time a Nuffield fellow, later a renowned economist at Harvard. She helped to program huge computers with regression programs. This frequently involved working through the night, and she kept it up until the night before Kathy's birth, in November 1967. From then until 1978, Mum devoted her life to being a mother.

Nearly two years after Kathy was born, Mum and Dad moved up to Manchester, just weeks prior to my own birth. For my part, I did my best to kill Mum, but she survived. She had planned a home delivery, but at the last moment, I turned into the breech position. An ambulance was sent to pick Mum up. But one of the quite elderly ambulancemen not only was unable to carry the stretcher, because of his bad back, but he also could not attend to Mum during the journey (through the Manchester rush hour), because his fingers were stuck in his ears to keep out the noise of the sirens, which he had never got used to throughout all of his years in the service. It was, I'm told, touch and go; but Mum pulled through, with me to show for the effort.

[K] After a very brief period in Manchester, Mum and Dad came to Leamington in 1970, since Dad had got a job at Warwick University. They moved into 7 Northumberland Road, a large house that Mum soon turned into an incredibly warm and welcoming home. It was frequently a focal point in the social life of many: David's and my friends, from the time we were toddlers through to our teens; Mum and Dad's university friends; other Leamington friends; and, when Mum returned to work, her colleagues. Perhaps the best example of this was 7 Northumberland Road's large annual Christmas carol parties. Mum would produce enormous quantities of food, and spend the evening running about, freshening everyone's glass, laughing uproariously and generally making the party. This was true of all the events held in that house.

[D] By the time I was nine, in 1978, Mum decided to return to work, and she got a job at Tile Hill College, originally teaching social work, but moving on to teaching the long-term unemployed. As ever, she made an enormous number of great friends immediately; and, as ever, she brought to her work an extraordinary enthusiasm and energy, a fundamental commitment to what was really important about her job, and a very healthy and amused *disrespect* for authority. She was also *loved* by her students. This period is best captured by quoting from a message we received from Mum's colleague, Pat Vallins. To quote:

"I first met her in 1979, when I went to work on the basic education course, which she ran. I went on teaching with her until she retired, with just one break of a year. That was when the Government stopped funding that particular course. Carol used that year to shame the Principal into coughing

up the money to start another course, arguing that the College was offering nothing by way of basic education. She would have been happy to blackmail him, but as she said, he was too strait-laced for her to dig up anything useful. Once she'd got the money, she asked me to teach on the course. Our students were long-term unemployed who had had miserable educational experiences and who saw themselves as total failures. Carol used to recruit them from the Job Centre, and with overwhelming commitment and determination, pulled them up by their bootstraps, and by sheer force of will made most of them succeed. And, by heaven, they did. Every year, three or four of the ten or so students would move on to pre-university courses and then go through to university; the others generally went on to vocational courses. Once with Carol, a student very rarely failed. What's more, she defended her students as a lioness does her cubs. She was capable of a variety of nefarious practices in the interest of keeping the course running, and in giving the most deprived students in the College a second chance. The course collapsed two years after she retired. Without her, it would never have existed; it was the most worthwhile teaching of my career. **Your mother transformed lives. She gave people with virtually no self-esteem a chance to prove to themselves that they were not stupid and without hope. She empowered them in the truest sense of that word. You have great reason to be proud of her. I was certainly proud to be one of her team."**

[K] Now, as I work with poor and disempowered communities around the world, I recall how I ended up working in such far-flung places. I was sitting at the big white kitchen table at Northumberland Road, aged about five, listening with Mum to *Woman's Hour* on the radio. There was a programme on missionaries working with poor communities in Latin America. When it ended, I announced to Mum that I wanted to be like them. Unfortunately, my wild teenage years ruled out the possibility of my becoming a *missionary*, but I still managed to find a vocation reflecting the values of social justice, equality, and empowerment which Mum instilled in us. She was the best role model and friend a daughter could ever have.

[D] For my part, I experienced Mum's teaching first-hand. I had a slow start at school, slow enough for a teacher to frequently refer to me as "Snail". But Mum stood by me, encouraged me, talked and laughed with me as if I were a miniature adult; and she taught me to read. When I became less miniature, our conversations developed to the point where, over the last three years, we spent many lunch times discussing my DPhil thesis in philosophy. Mum loved ideas, and to challenge mine, and to argue with me. A month before her death, I obtained my DPhil from Oxford. This particular snail could never have achieved that without a mother who was so much fun to talk to, and whose love and support were absolute.

[K] From 1980-82, Mum became a part-time student herself, studying for a certificate in education. She was tipped for a distinction, so a class she was teaching received a surprise inspection on, shall we say, a morning-after-the-night-before. Mum was the worse for wear; she made a number of spelling mistakes on the board as the inspector watched (something that would normally have appalled her); and later she remembered little of the experience. It is a testament to her intelligence and to the quality of her work that this minor disaster was not sufficient to prevent her from getting one of only two distinctions awarded on that course.

[D] In 1985, Mum and Dad separated; two years later she moved into the Hayloft. And so opened a new era. Of what had seemed an unremarkable house, she again made a lovely house. To her friends, as one of them put it, she was a "style guru"; in Kathy's words, she was a "taste fascist". On a limited budget, she loved to furnish, decorate, and improve the house, impressing on it her very own stamp. She transformed the garden, and spent many happy hours pottering about out there, talking to its many twittering birds. The Hayloft was mum through-and-through. It was modest, but always warm and welcoming to everybody. Kathy's and my university friends spent many happy times there, laughing, drinking, and eating Mum's amazing cooking. *What will survive of her is love.*

[K] When I was back in England for my graduate studies, Mum encouraged me to invite my student friends from Africa, India, Peru, and China home to the little Hayloft for Christmas. She was the perfect hostess, cooking traditional dishes for them, chauffeuring them around the local sights, and drinking Scotch with them until the early hours, listening to their stories from their homelands. Mum wasn't merely *interesting*; she was *interested*. She was absolutely fascinated by people, and loved to listen to their stories, and to find out about their lives.

[D] One thing that makes Mum's death so hard is that she died young. But, really, even if she had died at 80 or 90, she would have died young. She was, in outlook and temperament, *always* youthful. Throughout our school and university years, she adored our friends, and they adored her – finding her not only warm and hospitable, but also refreshingly tolerant, intelligent, funny, and irreverent. A friend who toured Europe with me recalls how, when we returned to the Hayloft after our travels, Mum had enthusiastically insisted that we sit down with the map and take her through each stage of the journey, telling her all the gory details. There's to be no editing, she said, and there wasn't: indeed, with Mum, you almost felt as if you ought to make your stories *more* bawdy and outrageous, not less, since you knew that this would amuse her more: sometimes, by allowing her to pretend that her limits had been transgressed, and to affectionately feign a motherly disapproval, in which of course she took great pleasure.

[K] Northumberland Road and the Hayloft were two of the places to which Mum brought warmth and life. A third was Meyonook, her parents' summer cottage on Lake Winnipeg. Mum, David, and I returned there annually for reunions with grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and old friends. When Mum was at Meyonook, she again became the source of its warmth and humour, and its good food. Many relatives who have contacted us in recent days have spoken of Mum's laughter reverberating throughout the cottage; of the way she made others laugh and was made to laugh by them – and how she laughed uncontrollably at things we could not possibly mention here.

[D] In 1988, Mum found out that she had breast cancer. After a mastectomy and nine symptom-free years, the disease recurred in 1997, though it did not kill her until last Wednesday. Mum absolutely *shouldn't* be remembered for being ill; she had far too much life in her for that. But her quiet bravery was inspirational. She was sometimes reluctant to describe herself as *battling* with cancer, because she was determined not to allow her predicament to absorb her utterly. Her way with it was rather to acknowledge it, to do what could be done with it, and then to return to live her life as fully as before – to the extent that she could. She succeeded in that aim remarkably: still teaching right up until 1998; attending literature classes, plays, and concerts: playing bridge with good friends; travelling to North America and Europe; and sustaining the Hayloft as a warm and welcoming haven for us all. But Mum certainly did not acquiesce or accept her fate. She was *angry* at the injustice she was suffering, and always maintained her two-fingers-to-the-world sense of humour. *She did not go gentle into that good night.*

[K] Our debt to Mum is profound. We have from her an incredible inheritance, in terms of the memories of the years we spent with her, the example we have been set by her, the values and outlook we share with her – in short, the people we are. What we can't say, because there is no way of saying it, is how much we shall miss her.

See below.

1.3.3.4.1.1.1

See below.

1.3.3.4.1.1.2

See below.

1.3.3.4.1.1b

She graduated from the University of Sussex in 1963 with a BA degree in European studies (First Class). She was for many years a university administrator (at the Universities of Warwick and Newcastle) and then became a consultant in the field of higher and further education. Following her husband's move to London Business School and Queen's University Belfast, she undertook a significant unpaid support role to him in the successful development of both institutions. She also devoted a considerable amount of time in Northern Ireland to public service as chair of Extra Care, a domiciliary-care charity and as a member and chair of the Independent Monitoring Board at the Young Offenders Centre and Prison. She also served as a governor and director of Lagan College, the first integrated school (i.e., combining both Catholic and Protestant students and staff) in Northern Ireland.

She was married to Brian Rigby on 22 July 1966 at the Registry Office in the District of Surrey South Eastern; they were divorced on 19 March 1979 and had no children. Her father, John Vickers, who was born in Bolton and was a pharmaceutical chemist, died in 1979; her mother Mary Vickers was born in Farnworth near Bolton and was a secondary school teacher; she died in November 1997; her father was William Lewis, a draughtsman.

See photograph in Section 5.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.1.1.1**

	Date of Bap.*/Birth	Place of Bap.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.1.1.1	KATHERINE ANNE BAIN & 25Nov1967	Oxford, England	16Sep2000	32	Calvary Methodist Ch., Annapolis, Maryland					
1.3.3.4.1.1.1a	STEVEN KEITH MOULSDALE 12Dec1967	Havre de Grace, Maryland	16Sep2000	32	Calvary Methodist Ch., Annapolis, Maryland					
1.3.3.4.1.1.1.1	Megan Carol 16May2002	Arundel Medical Center, Annapolis, Maryland, USA								
1.3.3.4.1.1.1.2	Ella Sofia 2Nov2004	Arundel Medical Center, Annapolis, Maryland, USA								

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.1.1.1

After completing her A-levels at Trinity Catholic School, a voluntary-aided state-funded school in Leamington Spa, in 1986, she attended the University of Manchester, where she took a BA with a major in modern languages and a minor in political science. She spent the third year of her degree attending the Catolica University in Lima, Peru, working in community development programmes, and travelling to neighbouring Latin American countries. After finishing her degree in 1990, she returned to Latin America to continue her work in the field of community development. She worked as an educator and a community worker on a series of projects targeted at street children. She then undertook a series of consulting assignments with Save the Children, UNICEF, the European Union and the Mexican government. In 1995 she returned to England to attend the London School of Economics, where she took an MSc (with distinction) in social policy and planning in developing countries. She then joined the World Bank, where she worked in Latin America and Africa, including a three-and-a-half year stint in its Country Office in Accra, Ghana. She retired from the World Bank in October 2016. She then became active in a pressure group resisting the values and policies of President Donald Trump, founding Maryland WISE (Women Indivisible Strong Effective) and turning her attention to local rather than international activism. Her current address is 2 Cedar Point Road, Severna Park, Maryland 21146. Telephone: (410) 975 9575. Cell: 001 (202) 413 9494. Email: katherinebain4@gmail.com.

1.3.3.4.1.1.1a

After graduating from John Carroll High School in Bel Air, Maryland in 1985, he attended James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia, where he took a BA with a major in finance and a minor in economics in 1989. He attended the University of Baltimore from 1990 to 1993 and graduated Cum

Laude with a Juris Doctor Law and a master's degree in business administration. He is a partner in the Baltimore-headquartered law firm Whiteford Taylor and Preston LLP, where he specialises in data privacy, data security, IP licensing, and other emerging areas of technology law.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.1.1.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.1.1.2	7Nov1969	Manchester, England	16Jun2011	41	St Margaret's Church, Twickenham, London					
1.3.3.4.1.1.2a	10Mar1980	West Middlesex University Hospital, London	16Jun2011	31	St Margaret's Church, Twickenham, London					
1.3.3.4.1.1.2.1	25Sep2013	Queen Elizabeth University Hosp., Glasgow								
1.3.3.4.1.1.2.2	23Jun2016	Queen Elizabeth University Hosp., Glasgow								

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.1.1.2

After completing his school education at Trinity Catholic School, a voluntary-aided state-funded school in Leamington Spa, he attended the University of Oxford (Corpus Christi College), graduating in 1991 with a BA Honours (First Class) in philosophy, politics, and economics. From 1991-95, he undertook a master's and preliminary doctoral work in philosophy at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, returning in 1995 to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to complete his DPhil (1999), which investigated pain and bodily perception. He lectured in philosophy at the Universities of Bristol (2000-03) and Nottingham (2003-04) before, in 2004, taking up a permanent position at the University of Glasgow where he is now (2019) a Reader in Philosophy. He lives at Flat 3/2, 23 Glasgow Street, Glasgow G12 8JW. Telephone: 0141 586 8018. Mobile: 07708 949726. Email: dtbain@gmail.com.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.1.1.2a

After graduating from the University of Bristol in 2002 with a BA Honours (First Class) in philosophy and theology, she completed a master's in interreligious relations at the University of Birmingham in 2004 and a PhD at the University of Glasgow in 2008. Her doctoral thesis was published as *Buddhist and Christian? An Exploration of Dual Belonging* (Routledge, 2011). After a few years lecturing at Glasgow University, she became involved in supporting grassroots interfaith engagement, and is now (2019) Director of Interfaith Glasgow – a charity which promotes friendship-building,

dialogue, and cooperation between people from different religious and belief backgrounds in Scotland's most religiously diverse city.

1.3.3.4.1.1.2.1

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.1.1.2.2

See photograph in Section 5.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.1.2

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.1.2	29May1939	Winnipeg	1Oct1983	44	St. Alban's Anglican Ch., Beamsville, Ontario	2May1992				
	BRIAN SAYERS BAMFORD &									
1.3.3.4.1.2a	17Jul1943	Troy, Ohio	1Oct1983	40	St. Alban's Anglican Ch., Beamsville, Ontario	2May1992				
	FRANCES PAGE DOWNING									

1.3.3.4.1.2 29May1939 Winnipeg 2006 c. 67 Common Law

**BRIAN
SAYERS
BAMFORD**

1.3.3.4.1.2b 27Nov 1946 Toronto Western
Hosp., Toronto 2006 c. 60 Common Law

**HEATHER
MARY
RIGBY**

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.1.2 He is the son of my mother's brother, Sayers Bamford (1912-82), and Ada Lillian Devlin (1914-89), who were married in 1938. Following his parents' divorce in May 1941, in which his mother obtained custody of Brian, he lived on various occasions with his mother, her sister Marion and her husband Alex Blackburn, and my parents, who on 25 November 1950 legally adopted him. He graduated from the University of Manitoba with a diploma in art in 1961. He has worked mainly in Toronto as a freelance artist-sculptor. He has completed commissions for organisations such as the Royal Ontario Museum and the National Museum in Ottawa and has undertaken numerous projects in advertising and film. In 2006 he entered into a partnership with Heather Mary Rigby (1.3.3.4.1.2b). They were initiated into the Kargyu lineage of Vajrayana Buddhism during a trip to the Himalayas and continue to practise Buddha Dharma in their home in Clarendon, Ontario.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.1.2a

She was a dancer with the Canadian National Ballet.

1.3.3.4.1.2b

She graduated with a master's degree in visual art from York University, and has taught art and environmental studies at university level. She has worked part-time in the film and television industry for over forty years.

ROBERT MURRAY SIMPSON

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
ROBERT MURRAY SIMPSON &	29May1867	Goulbourn Township, Carleton County, Ontario	14Jan1892	24	Portage La Prairie, Manitoba		28Dec1958	91	?	Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg
SARAH LOUISE DUNFIELD	21Nov1869	Ontario	14Jan1892	22	Portage La Prairie, Manitoba		?	?	?	?
Roy Carleton	25May1893	Portage La Prairie, Manitoba	6Nov1919	26	Riverside, Manitoba		?	?	?	?
William James	20Mar1895	Portage La Prairie, Manitoba					?	?	?	?
Eva Luella	17July1899	Portage La Prairie, Manitoba					?	?	?	?
ROBERT MURRAY SIMPSON &-	29May1867	Goulbourn Township, Carleton County, Ontario	9Feb1921	53	Winnipeg		28Dec1958	91	?	Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg
HENRIETTA (Hattie) HELEN POULSON	3Apr1873	Manitoba	9Feb1921	47	Winnipeg		29Oct1936	63	?	Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg

NOTES: ROBERT MURRAY SIMPSON Son of Samuel C. Simpson (who died in 1906 aged 70 near Ashton, Ontario; the son of William Simpson, a Presbyterian who came from Ireland) and Margaret Kennedy. They had six children: Ann Catherine (b. 13 April 1862), who married John Fleming; (Dr) William John (b. 1864); Frederick C. (b. c. 1865); Robert Murray (b. 29 May 1867); Christena Margaret (b. 28 March 1871), who married Carleton Morton; and Thomas Lett (b. 18 July 1877).

In 1906 Murray Simpson was living in Swan Lake, Manitoba. The *Winnipeg Directory* lists him as follows (the dates refer to the previous years):

1935: R. Murray Simpson, traveller, 106 Martin Avenue

1937: R. Murray Simpson, retired, 106 Martin Avenue
1945: R. Murray Simpson, retired, 362 Melbourne Avenue

According to my father George A. Bain (1.3.3.4.1), for many years Murray worked for International Harvester as a traveller. The job involved, among other things, collecting money from clients, and for this, and perhaps other reasons, he carried a revolver. As a youngster living at 362 Melbourne Avenue – a ramshackle house that did not have a basement, only a crawl space that attracted rats – I remember him sitting on the back steps of the house shooting the rats as neighbouring children and I drove them out by banging loudly on the wooden sides of the house.

My mother, Margaret Bain (née Bamford; 1.3.3.4.1a) got to know Murray Simpson when they were both living on Martin Avenue, Elmwood in the period 1933-37. When Murray's wife, Henrietta Polson, was dying in 1936, she asked Margaret to promise that she would look after him. My mother was a woman who took her promises seriously and she looked after Murray for the next twenty years. Following the death of his wife, he joined my parents as a boarder at Suite 4, Central Park Apartments, 389 Cumberland Avenue, Winnipeg and remained there until 1942, when they moved to 362 Melbourne Avenue, East Kildonan, where he followed them as a boarder. In 1944 they moved to 181 Leighton Avenue which, with only two bedrooms, was initially seen as too small to accommodate Murray. Hence, although he would frequently come for dinner with us, he spent the next few years living in rented accommodation in Elmwood.

In the early 1950s, as Murray was getting older and his savings were running down, he came to live at 181 Leighton Avenue. One of the two bedrooms, which were on the first floor, was occupied by Brian and me and the other by my parents, so they converted the dining room on the ground floor into a bedroom for Murray. But, as he aged and had greater need for the only bathroom in the house, which was next to my parents' bedroom, he moved to my parents' room and my parents moved downstairs to the dining room.

While Murray was living with us on Leighton Avenue and still mobile, he would go most afternoons to the Elmwood Community Club to play cards, particularly cribbage, with other pensioners who were members there. Although he was the oldest member, he always complained about the "old folks" who could not do the mental arithmetic to keep up with the play.

Towards the end of his life, Murray fell and broke his hip and had to be hospitalised. After leaving hospital, he initially went into a nursing home, but it was badly run and he was very unhappy there. The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Winnipeg was then converting the old children's hospital at the corner of Redwood Avenue and Main Street into the Holy Family Home, a residence for the elderly run by the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate. My mother went to see the Mother Superior, Sister Melitta. They were two forceful, caring women and, despite one being a Ukrainian Catholic and the other an Irish Protestant, they formed a strong friendship. And Murray, despite being a Protestant himself, was one of the first people admitted to the Holy Family Home, and he remained there for the rest of his days.

Murray was largely estranged from his children. They, unlike Murray, were very religious (Seventh-day Adventists), and he found their outlook off-putting. They were also convinced that Murray had money and that it was coming to the Bains rather than to them. Murray was a proud man and for most of his retirement he was able to maintain himself, even though he did not take up his state pension at the age of 65, believing it to be a form of charity. Towards the end of his life, however, his savings were exhausted; he had only the state pension to live on, and my parents had to help him financially.

His will – drawn up for \$10 by the solicitors Swift Macleod Deacon & Kirby – is dated 30 December 1957. It contains several errors, including referring to his son Roy as Charles. My father was the executor and he and my mother were the residual heirs. His main legacies were his personal effects: a gold watch and chain that went to his son Roy, a gold pencil and a silver watch (on which my mother had engraved my name and the date of his death) that

went to me, a gold pen knife that went to Brian Bamford, and one of his nightshirts to each of his sons (Roy and William). No estate file exists for Robert Murray Simpson in Manitoba, which suggests that his will was not probated because the value of the estate was so small.

He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in the grave in which he buried his second wife, which is a few feet from the Bamford-Bain plot. The headstone on the grave simply has "Simpson" engraved on it. My father, Brian Bamford, and I were pall bearers at the funeral.

In his obituary in the *Winnipeg Free Press*, 30 December 1958, which was drafted by my parents, they overestimated his age by two years, 93 rather than 91. They also refer to Murray as the "beloved grandfather of Mrs George Bain", which gives some indication of how dearly my mother regarded him.

See photograph in Section 5.

She was a Methodist.

SARAH
LOUISE
DUNFIELD

Roy Carleton Simpson

He married Eva May Black at Riverside, Manitoba on 6 November 1919. Her parents were David Black (born in 1845, possibly in Scotland, and died 15 September 1911 in Manitoba) and Eliza Queale (born 1853, possibly in Ireland, and died 18 August 1931 in Manitoba), who were married in Ottawa in 1875. They had ten children: William, George, Jane, Lucinda, Walter, Harold, Eva, Andrea, plus a son and a daughter who died in infancy.

He was a carpenter, who worked for a time in 1941-44 with George A. Bain (see n. 1.3.3.4.1) at MacDonald Bros Aircraft Company in Winnipeg. He later became a carpentry instructor. He and his wife had two children, Murray and Waverley, born in Brandon and Winnipeg respectively.

William James Simpson ?

Eva Luella Simpson

She married a Garnett Giffin/Griffin, and they had a farm at Swan Lake, Manitoba. George A. Bain believed they had two children, a boy and a girl. Eva and her husband, and perhaps her brother Roy and his wife, were very religious, Seventh-day Adventists.

HENRIETTA (Hattie)
HELEN POULSON

Her birth date comes from the 1911 Canadian Census of Population as she was born before the Manitoba government kept vital records. She was Presbyterian and of Scottish "racial origin". At the 1921 Census of Population, she and her husband were living at 106 Martin Avenue, Elmwood. Her parents were Angus and Ann Polson.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.2	6Jan1915	Stony Mountain, Manitoba	29Mar1941	26	Judge Cory's Apt, Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg		4Feb2002	87	Congestive heart disease	Cremated; ashes spread on the shore of Galiano Island, BC
1.3.3.4.2a	8Jul1914	Argyle, Manitoba	29Mar1941	26	Judge Cory's Apt, Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg		28May2001	86	Stroke	Cremated; ashes spread on the shore of Galiano Island, BC
1.3.3.4.2.1	24Aug1943	Winnipeg	Common Law Nov1982	39	Vancouver, BC					
1.3.3.4.2.2	18Jan1946	Winnipeg	25Jan1969	23	Private Home, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan	1971				
1.3.3.4.2.3	20Jan1951	Winnipeg	21Jun1974	23	Registry Office, City Hall, Vancouver					

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.2

At the registration of her birth in 1915, she was named Elizabeth Caroline Bain. On 21 May 1976 (#20, 821/171) in British Columbia, she changed her name to Margaret Elizabeth Caroline Chunn (née Bain). Immediately following her mother's funeral, "my dad said that baby is to be called 'Margaret', and so I grew up thinking I had three Christian names". In 1975 she had trouble renewing her passport because the name on it did not correspond to that on her birth certificate; hence she legally changed her name to "Margaret Elizabeth Caroline". Mostly she was known as Peggy.

Margaret was born at Stony Mountain, Manitoba, where her father was a guard at the federal penitentiary. Following the death of her mother in 1915, her aunt and uncle, Meg and William Bain (1.3.3.2a and 1.3.3.2) looked after her (and her brother George) at their home in Winnipeg. Then in 1917, to help Tom Bain honour a promise he had made to his dying wife, Meg took the children to Alloo to live with their paternal grandparents, George and Caroline Bain (1.3.3 and 1.3.3a). Six years later, their grandmother brought them back to Canada; they sailed for ten days from Liverpool aboard the S.S. *Metagama*, arriving in St. John, New Brunswick on 8 January 1923. They went on to Winnipeg to join their father, stepmother, and their children at 686 Vernon Road; it is now demolished. In 1935-36 the family moved to a rented house, 1539 Alexander Avenue, and in 1939-40 to another rented house, 1562 Alexander Avenue. In 1942-43 they bought and moved to 300 Milton Street.

In Scotland Margaret attended a school that was across the road from the Earl of Mar's estate. After returning from Scotland, she continued her education at three schools in the St. James area of Winnipeg: Strathmillan School, which had one room for Grades I to VI (the original building on Strathmillan Road has been replaced by a new structure); Bannatyne Public School, 360 Wallasey Avenue; and St. James Collegiate Institute, which was then part of Linwood School, 266 Linwood Street. The attendance records for these schools for this period are in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba (M430-M441) and indicate her progress as follows:

Half Year Ending	School	Age	Grade	Total Attendances for Term	Possible Attendances for Term
June 1923	Strathmillan	8	III	81½	
Dec 1923	Strathmillan	[sic]	III	73	
June 1924	Strathmillan	9	IV	93½	
Dec 1924	Strathmillan	9	V	74	
June 1925	Strathmillan	10	V	108½	
Dec 1925	Bannatyne	10	VI	42	
June 1926	Bannatyne	11	[VII]	118½	
Dec 1926	Bannatyne	11	VIII	64½	
June 1927	Bannatyne	12	VIII	114½	
Dec 1927	St James Collegiate Institute	12	IXC	62	62
June 1928	St James Collegiate Institute	12 [sic]	IXC	64	67

Note: It would appear that Margaret was advanced a grade around 1926.

Her parents were hard pressed financially and found the cost of keeping her and her brother George, their two oldest children, at school onerous. In addition to the help that Margaret could give in raising her numerous siblings, and that George's employment could contribute to the family's income, were school fees (\$1.50 a month each at St James Collegiate) and the cost of books, which were relatively high since they could not be handed down as both children were in the same grade. They were both good students, and their teacher in Grade VIII who was also the Principal, Miss S. Annie Redmond (whose salary was \$1700 p.a. at 30 June 1927), had to talk their parents into letting them go on to Grade IX; indeed, she went so far as to pay for their

books. Her achievement was short lived, however, and George was taken out of school just after he completed his Grade IX examinations and Margaret just before she did so. She wrote that “I cried bitterly when this happened, as I really liked school – then my mum bribed me by promising to teach me to bake, and my dad promised me that I could go back later and even promised to buy a piano – what a laugh!”

After leaving school in 1928 when she was 13, she stayed home to help her mother raise the family. In 1935 her father obtained a pass on the Canadian Pacific Railway to enable her to visit her Uncle George and Aunt Tina (1.3.3.7 and 1.3.3.7a) in London, Ontario.. She needed a new winter coat, so in September she got a job at \$20.00 per month as a domestic in the home of a United Church minister, the Reverend Lauchlan Hugh Currie, and his wife. The job came to an end in January 1936, when the Curries left London to spend the balance of the winter in Florida; she then returned to Winnipeg. The Reverend Currie gave her a letter of reference which states, among other things, that

“It is with pleasure that I commend her to any person needing her services. She is a young woman of sterling qualities, willing and efficient in her work, capable, trustworthy and of good moral character, and can be depended upon in every way.

I am confident that anyone engaging her will find her entirely satisfactory.”

After returning to Winnipeg, she got on Single Girls’ Relief, which paid about \$8.00 per month for rent and a similar amount for food. At the request of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party, which she had joined in 1935, she went to The Pas, Manitoba, as a youth organiser in January 1937. To support herself she worked for \$18.00 per month plus her board in a general store owned by a Party member, Makary Chovalchuk, and roomed with another Party member, Mrs Trimacity, for \$1.00 per week. Among other things, she edited and wrote a column and articles for the *Observer*, the Party’s fortnightly, mimeographed paper in The Pas. During the latter half of the 1930s, she was also a member of the Canadian Labour Defence League, which assisted strikers who were being arrested and, in some cases, deported to their native countries. (Her brother George was also a member of this organisation for a short time.)

She returned to Winnipeg in 1939. In 1940 she started work for the T. Eaton Co. Ltd in Winnipeg for 25 cents an hour and remained there until her marriage in 1941; the company dispensed with her services at that time because its policy was not to employ married women. (*Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory* for 1941 lists her being employed at the T. Eaton Co. Ltd, and residing at 1562 Alexander Avenue.)

Shortly after her marriage in 1941, she became the secretary of the Winnipeg Branch of the National Council for Democratic Rights, which was mainly concerned with seeking the release of communists and other progressives who had been jailed or interned under the War Measures Act. She stood as a candidate for the Labour Progressive Party, which had replaced the Communist Party of Canada after it was banned at the outbreak of World War II, for election to the Winnipeg Public School Board in 1942, 1945 and 1946, and in 1947 was elected to the Board for Ward 2 (Central and West Winnipeg) for the 1948-49 term; she was the first LPP candidate to be elected to any civic office outside of Ward 3 (the “North End”). In 1947 she became president of the North Winnipeg branch of the Manitoba Housewives’ Association, and in March of that year she led the Western Housewives’ Price Control Council to Ottawa to protest against the government’s cancellation of food subsidies; it obtained a meeting with, among others, the Hon. D.C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, and presented him with a brief arguing its case. (See the *St. James Leader*, November 1944; the *Winnipeg Free Press*, 22 September 1947, and 8 January 1948; and the *Winnipeg Tribune*, 8 January 1948. See also Julie Guard, “Women Worth Watching: Radical Housewives in Cold War Canada”, Gary Kinsman, Dieter K Buse, and Mercedes Steedman (eds), *Whose National Security? Canadian State Surveillance and the Creation of Enemies* (Toronto: Between the Lines, 2000), pp. 72-88.)

Doug Smith, *Joe Zuken: Citizen and Socialist* (Toronto: Lorimer, 1990), p. 109, has written that

“For all but two of his terms on the board, Zuken was the only Communist member. In 1947 he was joined by Margaret Chunn, who made electoral history by being the first of Winnipeg’s civic Communists to win an election outside of the North End’s Ward Three. Chunn had come to public attention as a leader of the Manitoba Housewives Association, a Communist-sponsored consumers’ association that lobbied for day cares, the maintenance of price controls and a public-housing policy. In Winnipeg its members attempted to organize a boycott of Coca Cola when local prices went up. Chunn met with defeat in the 1949 municipal election.”

As a result of her activity in left-wing politics, a reporter for the *Winnipeg Free Press* dubbed her “Winnipeg’s La Passionaria”, the passion flower, a reference to Dolores Ibaruri, the Spanish Communist whose oratory in the 1930s inspired the Republicans to fight against Franco in the Civil War.

In 1956 she and her family moved from Winnipeg to Vancouver. There she worked for several years in the offices of the Communist Party of British Columbia and the People’s Co-op Bookstore. For eleven years she was office manager for a prominent firm of labour lawyers led by Harry Rankin, and worked actively for his election to Vancouver City Council in the 1960s (see below). She was also a member of the Executive Committee of Local 15 of the Office and Professional Employees International Union. She stood as a candidate of the Committee (later Coalition) of Progressive Electors for election to the Vancouver School Board in 1968 and on several other occasions, and to the Vancouver City Council in 1973. She was also a long-time member of the BC Peace Council.

Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory lists her as living in the “North End” at Apt 2, 88 McGregor Street in 1943; 404 Pritchard Avenue between 1944 and 1948; and 1588 Roy Avenue between 1949 and 1956. She and her husband lived on Galiano Island between 1974 and 1979, and then lived at 3074 Charles Street, Vancouver, BC. They lived in Vancouver for the remainder of their lives.

A Memorial Service was held to celebrate Margaret’s life on 9 March 2002 at the Russian People’s Home, 600 Campbell Avenue, Vancouver, BC. The programme stated that “Peggy was a multifaceted and talented woman, intelligent, well-read, active in political and community affairs, an unwavering advocate of peace and social justice. She was a devoted life partner, parent, grandparent, sibling, and a loyal, generous friend. Above all else, Peggy loved to learn, reading and traveling extensively. She was a gifted singer and public speaker. In eighty-seven years, Peggy touched many, in small ways and in large. We will miss her steady presence in our lives.”

I gave the following address at the Memorial Service:

Introduction

“We have all come here today to celebrate the life of someone who was special to each of us: the woman who, at the registration of her birth, was called Elizabeth Caroline Bain, her first and second names being in the Scottish tradition those of her maternal and paternal grandmothers. She was shortly to be given the name by which the family knew her – Margaret – on the instruction of her father, Tom, in memory of her mother, Margaret Smart, who died only eighteen days after her daughter was born. Of course, to many of you here she was neither Elizabeth Caroline nor Margaret, but Peggy – the affectionate name by which her many friends knew her. I shall call her Margaret, as that is how I knew her – as a favourite aunt and my father George’s very dear younger sister.

In talking about her, I shall try to tell you something of her early years before she and Allan brought the family to Vancouver in 1956, and to bring out some of the things that made Margaret such an intriguing person, with a career that was quite unlike that of most young women of her generation. I will speak of her early years in Scotland, her roles as the ‘big sister’ and as a political activist, and then go on to discuss some of her personal qualities.

Early Years

As the only two children of the marriage of Tom Bain and Margaret Smart, Margaret and my father were very close. Having lost their mother, they shared the bewildering experience of being taken by their Aunt Meg from Stony Mountain, Manitoba – where their father was a guard in the federal penitentiary – to Winnipeg and then in 1917, at the ages of two and four, to Alloa, Scotland to live with their paternal grandparents.

Their years in Scotland were happy times. They attended a school that was across the road from the Earl of Mar's estate. And Margaret recalled both grandparents as loving and affectionate, spoiling the two little "bairns" from Canada.

But after their grandfather's death, their grandmother, who by this time was profoundly deaf, felt that she could no longer manage to look after two spirited young children on her own. She therefore embarked on what must have been a difficult journey in 1923 and brought the two youngsters back to Canada, going by train from Alloa to Liverpool, sailing from there to St John, New Brunswick, and then on by train to Winnipeg, where Margaret's father was working for the CPR.

Margaret wrote to me of her memories of that journey:

'We were sitting in the Immigration Bldgs. [in St John] when a man came along, looking for Mrs Bain. Grannie said, 'you're not my son' and he said 'no, I'm from the CPR and I've got your pass to Winnipeg'. So, away we went by train – no sleepers of course – all the way to the Peg, arriving there on a cold wintry evening. I recall this tall man, dressed in a Policeman's Buffalo coat and fur cap coming up to us saying 'I'm your father' . . . I was very much afraid of this big man and ran upstairs in Auntie Meg's home and locked myself in the bathroom when he tried to make friends with me. However, he came next day and took us to Eaton's Store for clothing more suitable to a winter in Wpg in the middle of January. Then we had to go to our new home and our grannie had to go and live with my Auntie Mary Scott.'

Big Sister

The new home to which the young Margaret and George were taken brought with it many surprises. First of all, they had a new mother, Lillian, whom their father had married in 1918. Then there were three new brothers and a sister to get to know: Ian, Allan, Eddie and Ellen. Three more boys – Billy, Russ and Ron – and two girls – Florence and Lillian – were later to complete the family of eleven children.

The home to which they were taken – now demolished but then on the edge of the prairie on Vernon Road near where Winnipeg International Airport now is – was very basic. A picture taken around 1929 shows what was little more than a shack with a long pole tied to a tree stump holding up the radio aerial. The house was not insulated – you could see the nails in the roof of the loft as you lay in bed – and had no central heating, running water or flush toilet. And for several years there was no electricity.

Life was hard. Margaret enjoyed school and was a good student. But, in spite of her protests and those of her teacher, she was taken out of school at the age of 13 along with her brother George. They were big sister and big brother, and they were to help bring up the family and contribute to its hard-pressed finances. She said:

'I cried bitterly when this happened, as I really liked school – then my mum bribed me by promising to teach me to bake, and my dad promised me that I could go back later and even promised to buy a piano – what a laugh!'

The hardships she shared then with her stepmother and older brother have always stayed with her. As she said:

‘During the depths of the Great Depression in the ‘30s . . . [my stepmother] struggled to dress and feed her [eleven] children, living in a house without electricity and running water, for many years and did a heroic job. My mum and I were quite close, as a lot of the work fell to me, being the oldest girl. George and Mum were also close, because while I was indoors looking after the children etc., Mum would often be working with George in the barn milking the cow.’

Political Activist

It was not until 1935, when Margaret was 20, that she was free of her family obligations and got her first job: as a domestic in the house of a United Church minister in London, Ontario, where she had gone to visit her Uncle George and Aunt Tina. The job was short-lived as her employer moved to Florida. But Margaret, as always, made a strong impression. In a letter of reference the Reverend Currie wrote:

‘She is a young woman of sterling qualities, willing and efficient in her work, capable, trustworthy and of good moral character, and can be depended upon in every way.’

I think we would all recognise those qualities in her.

It was during this period that Margaret’s life-long commitment to political action began to develop. Her own experiences of hardship, and the influence of her father, Tom Bain, moulded her thinking. He was an active trade unionist and General Chairman of the Western Region of the Boilermakers Union. He was well known in the city, and the *Winnipeg Free Press* said of him in 1942 that he had ‘always been anti-fascist’, its way of saying that he was a communist.

In 1935 she joined the Young Communist League and the Communist Party. At their request, in 1937, at the age of 22, she went as a youth organiser four hundred miles north of Winnipeg to The Pas, Manitoba. It must have been a rough, cold place in those days – indeed, it still is – and quite a challenge for an inexperienced, young, single woman. To support herself she worked in a general store owned by a Party member for \$18.00 per month plus her board. Among other things, she edited and wrote a column and articles for the “Observer”, the Party’s fortnightly, mimeographed paper in The Pas. During this time, she was also a member of the Canadian Labor Defence League, which assisted strikers who were being arrested and, in some cases, deported to their native countries.

The outbreak of war in 1939 brought her back to Winnipeg to a job at Eaton’s for 25 cents an hour. She was forced to leave there in 1941 when she married Allan Chunn, because the company did not employ married women. Margaret’s marriage to Allan lasted sixty years until his death last year. It was a marriage founded on, among other things, shared beliefs. Allan, like Margaret, was a person of strong principles. He never deviated from his belief in the capacity of trade unions to improve workers’ lives, and his quiet, gentle nature was a wonderful foil for the more outspoken and vivacious young woman he married.

It was in the 1940s that Margaret became involved in civic affairs. In 1941 she became the secretary of the Winnipeg Branch of the National Council for Democratic Rights, which was mainly concerned with seeking the release of communists and other progressives who had been jailed or interned under the War Measures Act.

She stood unsuccessfully on several occasions for election to the Winnipeg Public School Board as a candidate for the Labour Election Committee, which had replaced the Communist Party of Canada after it had been declared illegal at the outbreak of World War II. Then, in 1947, she was elected to the School Board for Ward 2, Central and West Winnipeg. She was the first LEC candidate to be elected to any civic office outside of Ward 3, Winnipeg's socialist 'North End'.

In the same year, she became president of the North Winnipeg branch of the Manitoba Housewives' Association, a Communist-sponsored consumers' body that lobbied for day care, the maintenance of price controls and a public-housing policy. In March of that year, she led the Western Housewives' Price Control Delegation to Ottawa to protest against the government's cancellation of food subsidies.

As a result of her role in left-wing politics, the *Winnipeg Free Press* dubbed her 'Winnipeg's La Pasionaria', the passion flower, a reference to Dolores Ibarruri, the Spanish Communist whose oratory in the 1930s inspired the Republicans to fight on against Franco in the Civil War.

In 1956, Margaret and Allan moved with Dorothy, Lorna and Russell to Vancouver. The political commitment and involvement which Margaret had demonstrated in Manitoba continued in British Columbia, and will be described by the speakers who will follow me.

Personal Qualities

Margaret's life and career reveal that she had a number of fine personal qualities. I have time this afternoon to mention only three of these: she was caring, committed and courageous.

The role of 'big sister', which Margaret was required to play after she returned from Scotland, continued throughout her life. After her brothers and sisters had left home, married and had children of their own, Margaret often took the lead in holding the large, extended Bain family together, organising many of the family's social events and reunions. She also took the lead in keeping in touch with my father and his family – the only one of the eleven children to remain in Winnipeg – writing and visiting him frequently over the years, especially after he suffered a stroke in 1993, and also visiting me on several occasions in the United Kingdom. And when I decided to write a history of the Bain family, she, together with Ellen, became the progress chaser for the project in British Columbia, encouraging all our relatives here to reply to my letters and to answer my questions.

But her caring nature extended beyond her immediate family. She cared for all those who were poor and downtrodden – those whom she regarded as members of the working class – and tried to improve their lot. She believed that capitalism made the rich richer and the poor poorer, and she wanted to see it replaced by a communist system in which Marx's principle 'from each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs' would prevail.

She remained committed to this basic philosophy throughout her life. She was committed not merely in principle but also in action. She acted by joining the Communist Party, forming pressure groups, engaging in civic politics, and supporting a variety of progressive causes.

And she remained committed to her principles not only in her public but also in her private life. She went to the Soviet Union for medical treatment and to Cuba for her holidays, on one occasion sending me a postcard saying that she had attended a rally at which Fidel Castro had spoken for over three hours and it had been wonderful. I doubt, however, if any three-hour speech can be wonderful! And Gwynneth remembers with affection how, having asked Margaret what she would like to do when she stayed with us in London about ten years ago – imagining perhaps a visit to the Tower of London or to Kew Gardens – was told in no uncertain terms that the most important thing was a trip to Highgate Cemetery to see Karl Marx's grave. That visit took place and was fascinating: Margaret had actually known personally several of the prominent political women buried in the nearby plots, having met them on her regular trips to conventions in Cuba and elsewhere.

Margaret's commitment was underpinned by her courage. Martin Niemöller, a Lutheran pastor in Germany and an outspoken opponent of Hitler, wrote:

'First they came for the communists and I did not speak out – because I was not a communist. Then they came for the Jews and I did not speak out – because I was not a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists and I did not speak out – because I was not a trade unionist. Next they came for the Catholics and I did not speak out – because I was not a Catholic. Then they came for me and there was no one left to speak out for me.'

Margaret had the courage to speak out. She had the courage to stand in the front line at times of challenge and controversy. She had the courage to be a minority, believing that civilisation is a slow process of adopting the ideas of minorities. She had the courage to support unpopular individuals, groups and causes, even when they were outlawed by the state. She believed with Edmund Burke that it is necessary only for good men and women to do nothing for evil to triumph.

Conclusion

Someone once remarked that life is not a dress rehearsal. There are no practice sessions. You get only one chance. So you should make the most of it. Margaret did. In the words of that great man of English letters, Jonathan Swift, she lived all the days of her life. And that is why today we can so joyfully celebrate her life.

She was active throughout her life in protecting and promoting her principles and ideals in an attempt to advance the interests of the working class as she saw them. She was also a fine sister, wife, mother, aunt and friend. She was, in short, a fine human being."

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.2a

In Winnipeg he worked as a driver of a horse-pulled milk wagon for the People's Co-op, as a driver and a helper for the Winnipeg Electric Company, for Rainer Construction, and as a porter and garage man for Canadian National Railways. In British Columbia he worked as an electrician for the Canadian National Railways, the PGE [Pacific Great Eastern; now the BC] Railway in Squamish, the Vancouver Main Post Office, and Shaughnessy Hospital. He served as a Private (Number H-93517) in the Royal Canadian Engineers between 6 December 1941 and 20 January 1945, spending about eighteen months in Europe. While there, his gall bladder became infected and he was invalided back to England where it was removed; he was then sent back to Canada aboard the hospital ship *Letitia* and was demobilised with the rank of Lance Corporal in January 1945.

The following obituary appeared in the *Vancouver Sun* and the *Province*, 1 June 2001:

"CHUNN – William Allan. Born July 8th, 1914 in Argyle, Manitoba, passed away in Burnaby General Hospital Monday, May 28th, 2001. We have lost a quiet, gentle man who dedicated himself to his family, his fellow workers and to the betterment of all. Allan was a man of strong principles and never deviated from his belief in the capacity of trade unions to improve workers' lives. His wife, Peggy, was very active in civic politics and Allan felt the brunt of anti-labour forces all his life, manifested in many ways: denying him employment, being 'red circled' and thus unable to advance in his chosen field of work. Despite the impact on him, Allan remained firm in his beliefs and in his support for Peggy during their more than 60 years together. Allan believed there had to be a change in society before everyone could benefit from the world's bounty. He was a firm believer in socialism as a way to achieve this change. After returning from services during World War II, he gave much of his time and energy to the struggle to achieve and retain peace in the world. He participated in countless marches and demonstrations over the years and even in his last

year of ill health did whatever he could to support those who desired peace as he did. Allan is survived by his immediate family: wife Margaret (Peg), children Dorothy (Bob), Lorna (Dave) and Russell (Marilyn), grandchildren Keely and Darcy Tyler and Rebecca Chunn, brothers Gordon (Shirley), Donald (Rosemary) and Bert (Doreen) and their families. As well, he leaves Peggy's family George, Eddie (June), Ellen, Russell and Lillian, many nieces and nephews, and a large circle of friends he made over the years. A celebration of Allan's life will be held at 2 p.m. on Saturday, June 23rd, 2001 at the Russian People's Hall, 600 Campbell Street, Vancouver. First Memorial Services in change of arrangements. In lieu of flowers, friends may make donations in his memory to the Dogwood Foundation c/o E. Bjarnason, 3446 West 19th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6S 1C2 or to the Canadian-Cuban Friendship Association, Box 57063, 2480 East Hastings St., Vancouver, and BC.

A thousand faiths with a common dream

A thousand tongues with a common theme

A thousand thoughts with a single plan

Peace on Earth and Goodwill to Man

Joe Wallace

Dearest Allan, you will always be with me and my memories of our 60 years together will help sustain me in the coming months and years. Peggy"

A Memorial Service was held to celebrate Allan's life on 23 June 2001 at the Russian People's Home, 600 Campbell Street, Vancouver, BC. A copy of the video that recorded the occasion has been deposited with the Bain papers in PRONI.

He and his wife were cremated, and their ashes were spread on the shore of Galiano Island, BC, where they lived between 1974 and 1979.

See photographs in Section 5.

See below.

See below.

See below.

1.3.3.4.2.1

1.3.3.4.2.2

1.3.3.4.2.3

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.2.1

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.2.1	24Aug1943	Winnipeg	Common Law, Nov1982	39	Vancouver, BC				
1.3.3.4.2.1a	5Apr1951	Toronto	Common Law, Nov1982	31	Vancouver, BC				

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.2.1

After obtaining a BA degree in English and history from the University of British Columbia in 1964, she completed a year of teacher education. She then taught secondary school until she moved to Ontario in 1968 and began working in the Library of the Centre of Criminology at the University of Toronto. Between 1970 and 1982, she completed an MA degree part-time and began doctoral studies in sociology and criminology at the University of Toronto. She received her PhD in 1986. She then was a sessional lecturer at both the University of British Columbia and Simon Fraser University before obtaining a permanent position at the latter and eventually retiring there as a professor of criminology in 2010. She has published feminist analyses of crime, law and the state. She was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease in 2015. She lives at Roberts Creek, BC. Email: chunn@telus.net.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.2.1a

After completing a BA degree in psychology at York University in 1976, he obtained an MA in criminology in 1978 and a PhD in sociology and criminology in 1985 from the University of Toronto. In 1982 he joined the faculty in the School of Criminology at Simon Fraser University. He retired as Professor and Director of Graduate Programmes in 2015. He has published extensively in the area of psychiatry and law.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.2.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.2.2	18Jan1946	Winnipeg	25Jan1969	23	Private Home, Moose Jaw	1971				
	LORNA ALYNE CHUNN &									
1.3.3.4.2.2a	9May1946	Yellow Grass, Saskatchewan	25Jan1969	22	Private Home, Moose Jaw	1971				
	RONALD LAMB									
1.3.3.4.2.2	18Jan1946	Winnipeg	24Apr1971	25	Minto United Ch., Moose Jaw					
	LORNA ALYNE CHUNN &									
1.3.3.4.2.2b	10Oct1947	Regina	24Apr1971	23	Minto United Ch., Moose Jaw					
	DAVID MURRAY ALEXANDER TYLER									
1.3.3.4.2.2.1	2May1974	Regina	Common Law, 2004	30	Regina, Saskatchewan	Separated 2016				
	Keely Margaret									
1.3.3.4.2.2.2	29Oct1977	Regina								
	Darcy MacDonald									

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.2.2

After graduating from the University of British Columbia in 1967 with a BA degree in anthropology and sociology, she worked with emotionally disturbed children in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. She then worked as an information officer in Regina for the Saskatchewan government during 1972-74 and as a librarian for the Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Saskatchewan during 1975-76. She then began studying computer science at the University of Regina and in 1980 began work as a systems analyst with the Saskatchewan Computer Utility Corporation in Regina. In 1984 she was hired by Databank Systems and emigrated to Wellington, New Zealand to do similar work there. She returned to Canada in 1987 and joined Co-operators Data Services Ltd as a consultant and project manager, and in 1991 took a leave of absence to work with the Regina Public Library on a

workplace literacy initiative. In 1992-93 she attended the University of Regina to complete a BEd degree that she had begun a few years earlier on a part-time basis. She entered semi-retirement as manager of systems training for Crown Life Insurance in Regina in 2000. She subsequently worked for United Way Regina on a project offering organisational development services to inner city community associations. From 2002-2006, she worked on contract as a consultant with boards of not-for-profit community organisations. She retired in 2006. Her address for many years was 16 Gardiner Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 4P6. Her current address is Box 1019, Lumsden, Saskatchewan, S0G 3C0. Telephone: 001 (306) 731 1435. Email: lornatyler@sasktel.net.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.2.2a During the period he was married to Lorna, he worked, as she did, with emotionally disturbed children in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

1.3.3.4.2.2b After graduating from the University of Regina in 1968 with a BA degree in sociology, he worked with emotionally disturbed children in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. In 1971 he became an underwriter with Co-operators Insurance Services in Regina. In 1974 he moved to Saskatoon where he managed the Youth Programme of the Co-op College of Canada. In 1976 he returned to Regina to work once again for Co-operators Insurance Services. In 1984 he took a leave of absence to go with his family to Wellington, New Zealand, where he took an MBA degree at Victoria University. In 1987 he returned to Co-operators Data Services to manage the implementation of a new organisation structure, the stakeholder co-operative model. Subsequently, he became a vice-president, first in Corporate Services and then in Marketing, and in 1993 he began working for them part-time as a special projects manager and studied for accreditation as a chartered financial planner. He then became partner with his brother, Rod Tyler, and Chet Brothers in a financial consulting company. He and Chet Brothers then formed their own financial planning company where he worked until retirement in 2007.

See below.

1.3.3.4.2.2.1 Graduated from Grade XII at Campbell Collegiate, Regina in 1995. He entered the Faculty of Education at the University of Regina in 1995 but left after the first year. In 1997 he began a two-year diploma programme in adventure tourism at Vermilion College, Alberta, graduating in 1999. He then spent six months in Switzerland and England working at Village Camps, an organisation offering summer camping experiences to young people. Returning to Canada in November 1999, he worked in Banff for three years, then apprenticed as a chef, and worked in that capacity at the Chateau Lake Louise in Alberta, and at an oilsands construction site in northern Alberta. In 2009 he began an electrical apprenticeship in Calgary which he completed in 2014. In 2017 he moved back to Saskatchewan and is now living in Regina and working as an electrician at Alliance Energy.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.2.2.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.2.2.1	KEELY MARGARET TYLER &	2May1974	Regina	Common Law, 2004	30	Regina, Saskatchewan	Separated 2016			
1.3.3.4.2.2.1.a	PAUL KONASAVAGE	11Jun1974	Melville, Sask.	Common Law, 2004	c. 30	Regina, Saskatchewan	Separated 2016			
1.3.3.4.2.2.1.1	Xander David	5Oct2007	Regina, Sask.							

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.2.2.1

After graduating from Campbell Collegiate, Regina in 1992, she worked for one year at PLS Sign & Graphics in Regina, initially as a receptionist and subsequently as a graphic designer. She completed a two-year diploma in stagecraft at Douglas College, New Westminster, BC in 1995, returning to work at PLS until 1999. She then worked part-time in the restaurant industry while studying for a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree at the University of Regina, graduating in 2002. She is currently (2019) working as a business analyst and project manager with IQMetrics in Regina.

1.3.3.4.2.2.1.a

After graduating from Melville Comprehensive High School in 1992, he studied computer science at the University of Regina. He left after two years and worked for 17 years in the entertainment and restaurant industries. Since 2011, he has worked for the Saskatchewan Public Service Commission in the Payroll Department.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.2.3

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.2.3	20Jan1951	Winnipeg	21Jun1974	23	Registry Office, Vancouver City Hall, Vancouver					
1.3.3.4.2.3a	10Mar1952	New Westminster	21Jun1974	22	Registry Office, City Hall, Vancouver		25Jun2005	53	Lung cancer	Cremated
1.3.3.4.2.3.1	12Mar1975	Vancouver	14Feb2016	40	Vancouver					
1.3.3.4.2.3	20Jan1951	Winnipeg	25May2013	62	Vancouver					
1.3.3.4.2.3b	7Oct1955	Burnaby, BC	25May2013	57	Vancouver					

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.2.3 As a young man, he worked in various lumber camps in British Columbia. He then returned to Vancouver where he completed his secondary education and qualified as a plumber and gas fitter. He worked in the construction industry. He is retired and lives in Nanaimo, BC.

1.3.3.4.2.3a She worked as a gardener for the Vancouver Parks Board.

1.3.3.4.2.3.1 See below.

1.3.3.4.2.3b ?

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.2.3.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.2.3.1	REBECCA ALAINE CHUNN &	12Mar1975	Vancouver	14Feb2016	40	Vancouver				
1.3.3.4.2.3.1a	JOHN MICHAEL (Nathan) SLATTERY	9Aug1970	Co. Cork, Ireland	14Feb2016	45	Vancouver				
1.3.3.4.2.3.1.1	Fianna Makailah	24Jun2016	Vancouver							
1.3.3.4.2.3.1.2	Aran Anthony	25Dec2019	BC Women's Hosp., Vancouver							

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.2.3.1

She attended the Emily Carr School of Art in Vancouver. She worked for the Vancouver Parks Board. She lives at Apt. 1, 6676 Main Street, Vancouver, BC V5X 3H2.

1.3.3.4.2.3.1a

He is a trained drama facilitator and stonemason.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.3**

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.3	THOMAS IAN BAIN &	10Sep1918	1926 William Ave., Winnipeg	31	Law Courts, Vancouver		6Sep1997	78	Stroke?	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.3a	NELLIE ANNETTE BOBBIE	13Jul1917	Mallonton, Manitoba	33	Law Courts, Vancouver		26Apr1967	49	Lung cancer	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.3

He was named Thomas Ian, no doubt in his father's honour, but was called Ian to distinguish him from his father.

He enrolled in Grade I of Strathmillan School in the autumn of 1924, and continued his schooling until he completed Grade VIII. He then worked briefly as a teamster for Boyles Brothers, as a diamond driller's helper in the Uchi gold mine in northwestern Ontario for about three years, and as a labourer and machinist's helper for the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1941-2.

His staff record held by the Pensions and Benefits Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway shows the following:

	Date Effective		Occupation	Temporary	Department	Location	Rate	Per
	Month	Day						
May	15		Laborer		M.P. [Motive Power]	Winnipeg Shop	.30	Hr.
Sep	15		Laborer		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.39	Hr.
Oct	1		Mach. Helper		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.58	Hr.
Jan	5		LOA a/c Military Service.		R.C.O.C. Private H.510409			
Oct	11		Resigned own accord satisfy.					

He is listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* for 1942 as follows: employed CPR, resides 1562 Alexander Avenue.

On 8 January 1942 at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, he enlisted as a Private in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (Regimental No. H510409) and later transferred to the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (Regimental No. 105298). He was stationed at Barriefield, Ontario between 1942 and 1945, and then served for ten months in the UK and northwest Europe. He was discharged as a Private on 30 January 1946 in Vancouver. He was awarded the France & Germany Star, the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal & Clasp, and the War Medal 1939-45.

His “physical description” at his enlistment in the army was as follows: “Height, 6'1”; Weight, 178lbs; Eyes, Blue; Hair, Light Brown; Complexion, Fair; Identification Marks, Nil.”

His discharge papers [Department of Veteran Affairs - W.D.12] state that

“Bain is a tall, well built man of 28 years of age. He has a reticent manner, and very vague plans for the future.

He at first had no plans whatever as to employment, but after some discussion, he stated that he was going to ‘try the shipyards - possibly as a labourer.’ If this doesn’t turn out, he will see the C.P.R. Shop Foreman in Vancouver, whom he knows and attempt to get re-instated as machinist’s helper.

In view of this man’s present undecided frame of mind, it is felt that further advice from the D.V.A. [Department of Veteran Affairs] Counsellor would be beneficial, after Bain has had a chance to look around.”

Following his discharge from the army, he worked in a furniture warehouse for about six months and then for Ledingham Construction Co. Ltd for about two years. He subsequently worked for Burrard Shipyards for thirty-five years, first as a plater and later as an erector.

He lived at 1650 Ellesmere Avenue, North Burnaby.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.3a

She was a dressmaker. She worked in this capacity for several years at the T. Eaton Co. Ltd in Winnipeg, and later in Vancouver during World War II for the Tiddley Tailor, which made military clothing for the armed services. After the war she reverted to making wedding gowns. She was an avid gardener.

In 1967 she was survived by four brothers – Mike (Winnipeg), Bill (Winnipeg), John (Gimli, Manitoba), and Steve (Fraserwood, Manitoba) – and seven sisters from Winnipeg: Mrs T. Biluk, Mrs A. Bosko, Mrs M. Smith, Mrs Vi Kaminski, Mrs J. McMullan, Mrs D. Fraser, and Mrs L. Wolczuk.

See photograph in Section 5.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.4**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.4	13Oct1919	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	22Dec1945	26	The Manse, Grandview United Church, Vancouver	?	2Nov1978	59	Liver cancer	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.4a	?	?	22Dec1945	?	The Manse, Grandview United Church, Vancouver	?				
1.3.3.4.4.1	4Dec1946	Vancouver	?	?	?					
1.3.3.4.4.2	1Apr?	Winnipeg	?	?	?					
1.3.3.4.4	13Oct1919	Winnipeg	18Apr1959	39	? Vancouver, BC	5Oct1971	2Nov1978	59	Liver cancer	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.4b	8Dec1929	Hixon, BC	18Apr1959	29	? Vancouver, BC	5Oct1971	2016	c. 87	Alzheimer's disease	?
1.3.3.4.4.3	7Sep1951	Prince George, BC	2Nov1979	28	? New Westminster BC					
1.3.3.4.4.4	8Sep1953	Prince George, BC	Common Law, 1979	26	?	1983				

1.3.3.4.4	ALLAN BAIN &	13Oct1919	Winnipeg	Common Law ?	?	?	2Nov1978	59	Liver cancer	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.4c	CHRISTINE (Chris) WILSON	?	?	Common Law ?	?	?				
1.3.3.4.4.5	Robert (Robbie)	5Nov1968	?							
1.3.3.4.4	ALLAN BAIN &	13Oct1919	Winnipeg	19May1978	58	342 Laurentian Cres., Coquitlam, BC	2Nov1978	59	Liver cancer	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.4b	EDNA LYDIA COLEBANK	8Dec1929	Hixon, BC	19May1978	48	342 Laurentian Cres., Coquitlam, BC	2016	c. 87	Alzheimer's disease	?

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.4

His name was spelt as "Allen" on his birth and marriage certificates but as "Allan" on all other documents.

He enrolled in Grade I of Strathmillan School in the spring of 1925, and later attended Bannatyne and Cecil Rhodes Schools, leaving after completing Grade VII.

According to his sister Ellen (1.3.3.4.6), he worked at the Central Patricia gold mine in northwestern Ontario and also for Ontario Hydro. He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II and was stationed at Brandon and Portage La Prairie, Manitoba as well as at Gander, Newfoundland. After the war, he worked in the interior of British Columbia as a "powder monkey" on road and tunnel construction. He worked on the Highbury Tunnel in Vancouver, where he had to decompress before surfacing in order to avoid "the bends", and on its completion his picture appeared in the *Vancouver Sun*. In his youth he was a member of the Bruins hockey team in Winnipeg and he also played for the Central Patricia team. He had a good voice and loved to sing, and was a good dancer.

He died in New Westminster, BC, but his residence at that time was in Sardis, BC.

See photographs in Section 5.

- 1.3.3.4.4a She lived in Edmonton, Alberta.
- See photograph in Section 5.
- 1.3.3.4.4.1 See below.
- 1.3.3.4.4.2 See below.
- 1.3.3.4.4b She lived at 31419 Winton Avenue, Abbotsford, BC V2S 5W6.
- 1.3.3.4.4.3 See below.
- 1.3.3.4.4.4 See below.
- 1.3.3.4.4c ?
- 1.3.3.4.4.5 ?

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.4.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.4.1	ALLAN THOMAS BAIN &	4Dec1946	Vancouver	?	?	?					
1.3.3.4.4.1a	VIOLET ?	?	?	?	?	?					
1.3.3.4.4.1.1	Rene	?	?								
1.3.3.4.4.1.2	Darin	?	?								

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.4.1 Lives at 3541 - 79th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
1.3.3.4.4.1a ?
1.3.3.4.4.1.1 ?
1.3.3.4.4.1.2 ?

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.4.2**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.4.2	VALERIE BAIN &	1Apr?	Winnipeg	?	?	?					
1.3.3.4.4.2a	? MURPHY	?	?	?	?	?					
1.3.3.4.4.2.1	Barrie	?	?								
1.3.3.4.4.2.2	Brett	?	?								

NOTES:

1.3.3.4.4.2 Address: 7923 - 89th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T6C 1N4.

1.3.3.4.4.2a ?

1.3.3.4.4.2.1 ?

1.3.3.4.4.2.2 ?

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.4.3**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.4.3	7Sep1951	Prince George, BC	2Nov1979	28	? New Westminster, BC					
1.3.3.4.4.3a	16Jan1948	Woodstock, Ontario	2Nov1979	31	? New Westminster, BC					
1.3.3.4.4.3.1	16May1966		10Mar1995	28						
1.3.3.4.4.3.2	19Sep1979	New Westminster, BC	2Aug2014	34						

NOTES:

1.3.3.4.4.3 David refers to himself as a “jack of all trades”. He has worked on oil rigs in Alberta and operated heavy equipment in the building trade. He is currently (2019) working in building maintenance.

1.3.3.4.4.3a She worked as a legal secretary.

1.3.3.4.4.3.1 A child from Pamela Smith’s first marriage. She was adopted by David Bain.

See below.

1.3.3.4.4.3.2 See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.4.3.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.4.3.1	16May1966	?	10Mar1995	28	?					
	LEE ANN BAIN &									
1.3.3.4.4.3.1a	30Oct1961	?	10Mar1995	33	?		3Feb2007	45	?	?
	BRUCE CALDWELL									
1.3.3.4.4.3.1.1	18Jan1998									
	Jennifer Ann									
1.3.3.4.4.3.1.2	1Nov2000									
	Valerie Irene									
1.3.3.4.4.3.1	16May1966	?	1Aug2008	42	?					
	LEE ANN BAIN &									
1.3.3.4.4.3.1b	6Jan1961	?	1Aug2008	47	?					
	LEE CHARLES COLBECK									
NOTES:	1.3.3.4.4.3.1	A child from Pamela Bain's first marriage. She was adopted by David Bain in 1980.								
	1.3.3.4.4.3.1a	?								
	1.3.3.4.4.3.1b	?								

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.4.3.2**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.4.3.2	MICHAEL DAVID ALLAN BAIN &	19Sep1979	New Westminster, BC	2Aug2014	34	?					
1.3.3.4.4.3.2a	MICHELLE ANNE EMMERSON	18Nov1983	?	2Aug2014	30	?					

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.4.3.2 ?

1.3.3.4.4.3.2a ?

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.4.4**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.4.4	FLORENCE SANDRA BAIN &	8Sep1953	Prince George, BC	Common Law, Oct 1979	26	?	1983				
1.3.3.4.4.4a	MARCEL BRUNEAU	?	?	Common Law, Oct 1979	?	?	1983				
1.3.3.4.4.4.1	Jamie	12Nov1980	Edmonton, Alberta								
1.3.3.4.4.4.2	Shayne	24Jul1983	Edmonton, Alberta					26Dec1987	4	Leukaemia	?
1.3.3.4.4.4	FLORENCE SANDRA BAIN &	8Sep1953	Prince George, BC	6Oct1990	37	?	?				
1.3.3.4.4.4b	LARRY GUSTAFSON	?	?	6Oct1990	?	?	?				
1.3.3.4.4.4	FLORENCE SANDRA BAIN &	8Sep1953	Prince George, BC	c. 2004	c. 51	?					
1.3.3.4.4.4c	RANDY SWEDER	?	?	c. 2004	?	?					

NOTES:

1.3.3.4.4.4

She lived for some time in an enclosed community of Jehovah's Witnesses in the Abbotsford area. She left the community following the death of her second son.

1.3.3.4.4.4a

?

1.3.3.4.4.4.1

?

1.3.3.4.4.4b

?

1.3.3.4.4.4c

?

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.5

	Date of Bap.*/Birth	Place of Bap.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.5	3Mar1921	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	12Jun1948	27	St. Andrew's Wesley United Church, Vancouver		8Dec2014	93	Prostate cancer	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.5a	16Jun1924	Rouleau, Saskatchewan	12Jun1948	23	St. Andrew's Wesley United Church, Vancouver		16May2018	93	?	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC

HOLLINGDALE

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.5

He enrolled in Grade I of Strathmillan School in the autumn of 1927, and later attended Bannatyne and Cecil Rhodes Schools in Winnipeg. In 1939 he worked on a government job-creation programme as a labourer constructing roads at Duck Mountain, Manitoba for 22 cents per hour less room and board. He then joined his brother Ian to work at the Uchi gold mine and later his brother Allan to work at the Central Patricia gold mine, both in northwestern Ontario.

He joined the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve on 22 April 1942 in Winnipeg as an Ordinary Seaman (Official Number U-34680). His "personal description" on joining was as follows: "Height, 6'1"; Chest (mean), 40"; Weight, 171½; Hair, Brown; Eyes, Green; Complexion, Fair; Marks, wounds, scars Nil." He served as an ASDIC (sonar) specialist on a destroyer training ship – HMCS *St. Francis* (I93) – and three corvettes: HMCS *Chambly* (K116), HMCS *Chicoutimi* (K156), and HMCS *Rimouski* (K121) (see photograph in Section 5). (For a brief history of these ships see Ken Macpherson and John Burgess, *The Ships of Canada's Naval Forces, 1910-1993: A Complete Pictorial History of Canadian Warships* (St. Catharines, Ontario: Vanwell Publishers, 1994), pp. 41, 72, 73, and 83 plus other references in the index.) He was discharged as an Able Seaman in Vancouver on 7 September 1945.

He subsequently worked for fifteen years as a supervisor for Moore Dry Kiln, a timber-drying company. In 1967 he began working for the British Columbia Liquor Control Board and continued there until his retirement in 1986.

He boxed to a high standard while at school and during his time in the navy.

He loved fishing, hunting, and betting on the horses. He and his wife lived for many years at 2777 Rosemont Drive, Vancouver, BC V5S 2C6.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.5a

She completed Grade X at Estevan Central High School in Saskatchewan, and moved to Vancouver in 1942.

She joined the Canadian Women's Army Corps on 13 June 1942 in Vancouver as a Private (Regimental Number W11662). She served in Vancouver, Victoria and Vermilion, and was discharged on 13 December 1945 as a Lance Corporal. Her description at date of discharge was as follows: Height, 5'4½"; Complexion, Medium; Eyes, Hazel; Hair, Brown; Descriptive marks, Deep scar from Mastoid right ear, small mole over right eyebrow."

Following the war, she became a clerical worker, first at the Unemployment Insurance Commission and then for twenty-six years at Rollins Machinery Ltd in Vancouver. She retired in 1986. She was an excellent cook and gardener. After her husband died, she moved to Brechin, Ontario to be close to her niece Iris Grogan; then, with the help of Iris (irisg337@rogers.com) and her daughter Shelley (tlblonde@hotmail.com), June moved to Mission, BC, where she died.

Daughter of Alfred Lawrence Hollingdale, born in Devon, England, 14 May 1884, died in 1936 and buried in the Canadian Forces Cemetery, Regina; and Sarah Florence Hollingdale (née Baker), born in Sussex, England, 30 May 1885, died 13 January 1981 in Vancouver, BC. Alfred Hollingdale was a Staff Sergeant in the British Army and a cook on the Yacht Banshie during World War I. After the war he was a baker in Rouleau, Saskatchewan. In 1929 he moved to Estevan, where he worked in a grain elevator. In addition to June, Alfred and Florence Hollingdale had five other children, including an adopted son. Their daughter Lou (1910-90) married Al Mackie and had a daughter Iris (see above), who married a Mr Grogan.

Iris Grogan, with the assistance of her daughter Shelley, and support from Fraser Health Authority and Veterans Affairs Canada, was the main caregiver for June and Eddie during the last years of their lives, when Eddie was hospitalised on several occasions and June was suffering from dementia. She was with Eddie when he died. In an email of 21 February 2019, she says: "They were like parents to me for many years."

See photographs in Section 5.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.6**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.6	1May1922	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	16Aug1947	25	Grandview United Church, Vancouver		22Sep2006	84	Cancer of breast, lung, bone and stomach	Cremated; ashes interred in the grave of her first husband at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.6a	4Mar1922	Estevan, Saskatchewan	16Aug1947	25	Grandview United Church, Vancouver		10Jul1957	35	Heart attack	Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.6.1	31May1948	Grace Hospital, Vancouver	14Feb1969	20	2255 Talia Ave., Santa Clara, California	26Jul1972				
1.3.3.4.6	1May1922	Winnipeg	16Apr1960	36	The Manse, Grandview United Church, Vancouver	21Nov1978	22Sep2006	84	Cancer of breast, lung, bone and stomach	Cremated; ashes interred in the grave of her first husband at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.6b	1Jul1922	Beaver Dam, Wisconsin	16Apr1960	36	The Manse, Grandview United Church, Vancouver	21Nov1978	1999	c. 66	Heart attack	San Jose, California

**ARTHUR
(Art)
CONRAD
PIEPENBRINK**

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.6

“Sister” was a pet name. She was known by this name because she was the first girl/sister born to Tom Bain and his second wife, Lillian Cumming. She attended Strathmillan School for Grades I-III, Bannatyne School for Grades V-VI, Cecil Rhodes for Grades VI-X, and Daniel McIntyre Collegiate for Grade XI. After leaving school, she worked at the T. Eaton Co. Ltd as a clerk and then at MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd making ailerons (an aileron is a flap hinged to the trailing edge of an aircraft wing to provide lateral control). In August 1943 she moved to Vancouver with her parents and worked in the Blueprint Department of Canadian Pacific Airlines on Lulu Island. After the war ended, she worked in the office of a chemical company, Shanahan’s Ltd, then in the payroll department of West Coast Shipbuilders Ltd, and subsequently at Western Steel and Iron Works. She left work in 1947 to get married and have her daughter, returning in 1950 to work in the payroll office of Gypsum Lime and Alabastine Canada Ltd, and then as a bookkeeper at the Dominion Rubber Co. for five years. After taking a year off, she worked part-time as a bookkeeper for Western Canadian Raw Fur Auction and Sales Ltd. Following her second marriage in 1960, she moved to Santa Clara, California and worked in the offices of ABC Glass and Aluminium, Imperial Glass Company (Campbell, California), and Transwestern Vending Company. In 1979 she returned to Vancouver.

An obituary placed in the press (source not recorded but probably the *Vancouver Sun*) by her family stated that she “loved to play the slots [slot machines], cards and enjoyed crossword puzzles”, that “she was a feisty and much loved lady”, and that there was “no [funeral] service as requested”; it ended with “Godspeed from your family, ‘My Bonny Wee Scotch Lassie’.”

She lived for many years at 6370 Buchanan Street, Burnaby, BC V5B 2S7.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.6a

He was born and grew up in Estevan, Saskatchewan, where he attended Estevan Collegiate. He joined the South Saskatchewan Regiment on 27 June 1940 (Number L13336). He served in Canada and the United Kingdom during World War II, reached the rank of Corporal, was gassed, and received a medical discharge on 16 February 1945. He is described on his Army Discharge Certificate as follows: Height, 5’8”; Complexion, dark; Eyes, blue; Hair, black; Marks or Scars, nil.

Following his discharge, he moved to Vancouver and, during 1945-46, he worked in what was known as the “fruit row” district on Water Street as a shipper (front end) for Pacific Produce Ltd. During 1946-48 he managed a grocery store, “Buy-Rite Market”, at Edmonds and Kingsway. He lived initially in the quarters behind the store, but after his marriage in 1947 he moved first to an apartment on Acorn Avenue in Burnaby, then to 1928 Second Avenue in Vancouver, and subsequently to 1517 Parker Street in Vancouver (Tom Bain’s home). In 1948 he began work as a driver for Johnson’s Storage & Moving Company. He had the Lower Mainland and White Rock run, and everyday at 10am he stopped to have coffee and to see Aunt Mary and Uncle Alec Scott (and later Uncle Bill) (see pp. 145-47). In 1955 he bought his own home, 1404 Rosser Avenue in Burnaby, and the following year he left Johnson’s to work as a foreman for Inter-Provincial Co-operatives Ltd. He was a keen curler, bowler, golfer and dancer, and he loved to play poker with his in-laws. His brother-in-law, Ian Bain, described him “as a happy-go-lucky serious person”.

When Hughie and Ellen were married in 1947, her father and mother sent out a printed card inviting people to the ceremony at Grandview United Church and to the reception afterwards at the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall on Graveley Street, Vancouver. But her father did not attend either event. Why he refused to do so is not clear. One of Tom Bain’s marriages occurred in a church and the other in a minister’s residence (but probably before he became a communist). A possible explanation is that although Tom was a non-believer, he came from a Scottish Presbyterian tradition and Hughie was a Catholic. See also Lillian (1.3.3.4.11).

His father, John (Jack) O’Handley, died of a heart attack in Estevan on Hugh’s twenty-first birthday, 4 March 1943. His mother, Janet O’Handley (née Dickie), was born on 26 January 1892 in Ayrshire, Scotland. In 1905 she and her parents, John and Margaret Dickie, came to Sydney, Nova Scotia, where

her father worked in the mines. In 1915 they moved to Estevan. She moved to Vancouver in 1948 and to Swift Current, Saskatchewan in 1970. She died there on 27 December 1972, aged 80. The O'Handley family were Roman Catholic.

Hugh had five brothers and one sister. In his obituary notice in 1957 his brothers were described as Burton of Quesnel, BC, William and Allen of Estevan, Maurice of Swift Current, and John of Toronto; and his sister as Mrs Margaret Karpetz of Winnipeg.

See photograph in Section 5.

See below.

1.3.3.4.6.1

He obtained an MBA degree from the University of Chicago. He worked for the Rosicrucian Order, eventually becoming a member of its Board of Directors. He remarried and lived in San Jose, California.

1.3.3.4.6b

See photograph in Section 5.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.6.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.6.1	31May1948	Grace Hospital, Vancouver	14Feb1969	20	2255 Talia Ave., Santa Clara, California	26Jul1972				
	LILLIAN MARGARET O'HANDLEY &									
1.3.3.4.6.1a	17Nov1947	Missouri?	14Feb1969	21	2255 Talia Ave., Santa Clara, California	26Jul1972				
	NORMAN ERNEST DEININGER									
1.3.3.4.6.1	31May1948	Grace Hospital, Vancouver	10Jun1975	27	Supreme Court, Santa Clara, California					
	LILLIAN MARGARET O'HANDLEY &									
1.3.3.4.6.1b	17May1947	Fairfield, California	10Jun1975	28	Supreme Court, Santa Clara, California					
	MARK WAYNE WOOD									
1.3.3.4.6.1b.1	15Jun1969	Good Samaritan Hosp., Los Gatos, California	9Sept1989	20	Redwood Estate, Los Gatos, California					
	Therese Jennifer									
1.3.3.4.6.1.1	20Apr1978	Kaiser Hospital, Santa Clara, California	2006	28	Reno, Nevada	2007				
	Brian Eugene									

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.6.1 She graduated from Santa Clara High School in 1966 and then attended West Valley Junior College for one year. While at school, she worked at weekends and in the summers for the Rosicrucian Order, and between 1967 and 1976 she was employed there full-time as a clerk and, ultimately, as a supervisor.

She returned to work in 1985 as a typist with Russell Reinhart, a real estate agency; in 1987 she began working as a part-time office manager at Barrie D. Coate and Associates, a horticultural consultant; and in 1994 she became a representative with S.J. Distributing Services, a shipping and receiving company in San Jose. She later worked for Site for Sore Eyes in San Jose, which she left in July 2006 to care for her mother. Following her mother's death, she returned to Los Gatos and lived at 17720 Umatilla Trail, Los Gatos, California 95033. Her hobbies are fishing, reading, jewellery making and walking. She lives at 68 Humpyback Road, Oroville, California 95965-9104. Telephone: (001) 530 534 3610. Email: lillianwood27@gmail.com.

1.3.3.4.6.1a At his marriage he was a school-bus driver.

1.3.3.4.6.1b He was employed for many years as a carpet and linoleum installer. In 1992 he started his own business covering this activity as well as painting and general handyman work. He plays bass guitar and likes to hunt and fish. He was previously married to Pamela Mueller; they were divorced in 1972. He is the son of Eugene Wood and Emma Wood (née Rodrigues).

1.3.3.4.6.1b.1 A daughter of Mark Wood. See below.

1.3.3.4.6.1.1 He completed his Grade XII in 1996 at Los Gatos High School. He was married for about six months to Jamie Hanf. He currently (2019) works for Vivid Painting Co. as a house painter foreman. He likes fishing and hunting, hiking, playing the guitar and cross-fit. He lives at 17720 Umatilla Trail, Los Gatos, California 95033.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.6.1b.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.6.1b.1	15Jun1969	Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Gatos, California	9Sept1989	20	Redwood Estate, Los Gatos, California				
1.3.3.4.6.1b.1a	2Sep1966	San Jose Hospital, San Jose, California	9Sep1989	23	Redwood Estate, Los Gatos, California				
1.3.3.4.6.1.1b.1	4May1997	Los Gatos, California							

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.6.1b.1

Daughter of Mark Wayne Wood and Pamela Mueller, who were divorced in 1972. In 1975 she came to live with her father and Lillian. After graduating from Los Gatos High School, she worked at David Bruce Winery, and in a chiropractic office for Dr Rita Segal. She lives in Morgan Hill, California.

1.3.3.4.6.1b.1a

After graduating from Los Gatos High School, he became a wood worker, making cabinets and restoring furniture. He and Therese were married outdoors on his aunt's property in Redwood Estate.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.7

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.7	30Dec1923	Grace Hospital, Winnipeg	Common Law		Vancouver		5Jun1960	36	House fire	Mountain View Cem., Vancouver
1.3.3.4.7a	6Apr1920	Vancouver	Common Law		Vancouver		5Jun1960	40	House fire	Mountain View Cem., Vancouver
1.3.3.4.7.1	24Mar1956	Vancouver					5Jun1960	4	House fire	Mountain View Cem., Vancouver
1.3.3.4.7.2	24Jun1958	Vancouver					5Jun1960	1	House fire	Mountain View Cem., Vancouver

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.7

He attended Bannatyne School and subsequently Cecil Rhodes School, where he completed Grade X. He then apprenticed as a blacksmith at the Canadian Pacific Railway (see below). He moved to Vancouver in 1946 and worked for Western Bridge & Iron Works and, subsequently, Opsal Steel. He liked hunting, fishing and cowboy songs.

He is listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* as follows:

- 1942 employed CPR, resides 1562 Alexander Avenue
- 1943 employed CPR, resides 300 Milton Street
- 1944 employed CPR, resides 1485 Lincoln Avenue
- 1945 employed CPR, resides 300 Milton Street [should be 1485 Lincoln Avenue]
- 1946 employed CPR, resides 1485 Lincoln Avenue

His staff record held by the Pensions and Benefits Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway shows the following:

Date Effective			Occupation	Temporary	Department	Location	Rate	Per
Month	Day	Year						
Mar	10	41	B/smith Appr.		M.P. [Motive Power]	Winnipeg Shop	.30	Hr.
Sep	10	41	B/smith Appr.		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.33	Hr.
Mar	10	42	B/smith Appr.		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.35	Hr.
Sep	10	42	B/smith Appr.		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.38	Hr.
Mar	10	43	Appr. B/smith		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.40	Hr.
Sep	10	43	Appr. B/smith		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.43	Hr.
Sep	14	44	Appr. B/smith		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.56	Hr.
Mar	20	45	Appr B/smith		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.72	Hr.
Aug	21	45	Resigned own accord. Satisfy		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.81	Hr.
Jun	17	48	Springmaker	Perm	Mechl	Vancouver		
Aug	14	48	Resigned own accord. Satisfy				.95	Hr.

At his death he and his family lived at 648 Victoria Drive, Vancouver. They all died when their home caught fire. The *Vancouver Sun*, 6 June 1960, carried the following story entitled "A Meal, A Game of Cards – And Death", by Mac Reynolds:

"Fish and chips from the corner store – a child's game of cards with the baby-sitter – and then into the big bed with Susan, 2, at the head and Willa, 4, at the foot.

Today the children are dead and so are their parents, William Bain and his wife Nellie of 648 Victoria.

They died as the result of the cigaret-started fire which destroyed the inside of their apartment early Sunday after baby-sitter Beverley Eaverts, 17, of 1077 West Seventh, had taken the bus home.

The bodies of William Bain, 36, a Winnipeg-born blacksmith, and his wife were found by firemen only 10 feet from the fire escape.

Nellie Bain was crouched in the corner of the children's bedroom. Her husband was leaning over her, as if protecting her from the flames.

Inhalator treatment was applied to the parents and Willa without success. They died from burns and asphyxiation.

Susan died 17 hours later in Vancouver General Hospital. She had suffered burns to half her body.

The blaze was spotted at 4:15 a.m. Sunday. Firemen put it out in 10 minutes. Department officials said a cigaret had set fire to the bed-chestfield in the living room.

The coroner's department will hold an inquiry.

Beverley Eaverts, a King Edward High School student, had been baby-sitting for the Bains on several occasions during the past year.

Saturday she spent 13½ hours with the children.

'I came at one in the afternoon,' she said today between classes. 'They were such good kids. We took a walk during the afternoon down Hastings and picked up fish and chips for dinner. In the evening we played cards and watched TV for a while. I put Susan to bed at 7:30 and Willa at a quarter after nine.'

Mrs. Bain, she said, came home alone. Beverley caught her bus at 1:30 a.m.

William Bain apparently arrived later. But, says the coroner's office, neither he nor his wife went to bed. The chesterfield bed on which they usually slept was not unfolded. Both, when found, were fully clothed.

Mrs. Barbara Waescher, 33, the caretaker who lives on the first floor, heard flames crackling. Seeing the reflection of flames flickering on the landing of the stairway, she broke the apartment's fire alarm.

This wakened Len Wagner, 24, a tenant in the apartment next to the Bains. 'A wall of flame was belching across the landing,' he said. 'It was impossible to get to the Bains.'

He said he could hear the children whining inside but could do nothing.

Thomas Bain, of 1517 Parker, father of the dead man, said his son recently got a steady job after being unemployed for two years. The couple had lived in the apartment four months.

William Bain was one of a family of 10 children."

The article was accompanied by pictures of William, Nelly, Willa and Susan Bain.

Both Billy and his wife were heavy drinkers, especially during 1958-60 when he was unemployed. His mother Lillian Bain (1.3.3.4b) was sufficiently worried about their behaviour that she had considered taking their children into her care and, after the fire, could not talk about the family's deaths.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.7a

Daughter of Samuel Martin, a barber, who was born in Nanaimo, BC, and Rose Erwood who was born in London, England. Nelly was previously married to a Mr ? Moore. An unidentified notice of her death states that she “is survived by 2 sons, Vince and Russell; 1 daughter, June; her mother, Mrs R. Martin, all of Vancouver; 2 brothers in Port Alberni”.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.8**

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.8	26Feb1925	Winnipeg General Hospital, Winnipeg	Bachelor				81	Heart attack; Parkinson's disease	Cremated; ashes interred in his father's grave at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, BC

**RUSSELL
(Russ)
BAIN**

NOTES:

1.3.3.4.8

Attended Bannatyne and Cecil Rhodes Schools in Winnipeg. Worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway between 1942 and 1947 (see below) and then became a truck driver with the Winnipeg Parks Board. He went to Vancouver in 1956 and worked as a teamster, initially for Johnson's Storage and Moving Company and subsequently for MacIntosh Cartage. He then worked as a warehouseman for the Crawford Group Storage Co., retiring in 1990. Liked fishing and hunting, bingo, racing pigeons, playing the harmonica, singing and dancing, and betting on the horse races. He lived at 4044 Pandora Street, Burnaby, BC V5C 2A9.

He is listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* as follows:

- 1943 labourer, resides 300 Milton Avenue
- 1944 employed CPR, resides 1485 Lincoln Avenue
- 1945 employed CPR, resides 300 Milton Avenue
- 1946 employed CPR, resides 1485 Lincoln Avenue
- 1947 employed CPR, resides 1485 Lincoln Avenue

His staff record held by the Pensions and Benefits Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway shows the following:

Date Effective			Occupation	Temporary	Department	Location	Rate	Per
Month	Day	Year						
Jul	29	42	Laborer			Winnipeg Shop	.30	Hr.
Nov	29	42	Laborer		M.P. [Motive Power]	Winnipeg Shop	.39	Hr.
Feb	1	43	Painter Hlpr.		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.56	Hr.
Mar	5	43	Labourer		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.39	Hr.
Mar	9	43	Elect. Helper		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.56	Hr.
Sept	15	43	Craneman Elect. Hlpr.		M.P.	Winnipeg Shop	.75	Hr.
	16	47	Resigned own accord. satisfy.					

See photographs in Section 5.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.9**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.9	RONALD (Ron) BAIN & 25Jan1927	Winnipeg General Hospital	27Sep1952	25	Pastor's House, Courtenay, BC	16Aug1978	8Oct1990	63	Heart attack	Cremated, ashes interred under mother's headstone, Forest Lawn Mem. Pk., Burnaby, BC
1.3.3.4.9a	RITA /VIOLA (Vi) LUNDGREN 8Jun1930	North Vancouver, BC	27Sept1952	22	Pastor's House, Courtenay, BC	16Aug1978	24Aug2004	74	?	Cremated; ashes spread at White Rock, BC
1.3.3.4.9.1	Mark Irving 27Dec1953	Comox, BC	Bachelor				28Jan2018	64	Heart failure	Cremated; ashes spread at Courtenay, BC
1.3.3.4.9.2	Katharyn (Kate) Louise 4Sep1955	St Joseph's Hosp., Comox, BC	17Mar1977	21	Comox United Ch., Comox, BC	16Apr1987				
1.3.3.4.9.3	Nancy Lynn 10Jul1957	St Joseph's Hosp., Comox, BC	14Jul1976	19	City Hall, Courtenay, BC	11May1981				
1.3.3.4.9.4	Yvonne Marie 19Apr1960	St Joseph's Hosp., Comox, BC	19Apr1991	31	Personal Residence, Falun, Alberta	2012				
1.3.3.4.9	RONALD (Ron) BAIN & 25Jan1927	Winnipeg General Hospital	16Aug1978	51	?		8Oct1990	63	Heart attack	Cremated, ashes interred under mother's headstone, Forest Lawn Mem. Pk., Burnaby, BC

1.3.3.4.9b	EDNA JUNE MARGARET SMITH	2Jun1928	Broadview, Saskatchewan	16Aug1978	50	Courtenay, BC	2016	?	?	?
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NOTES:

1.3.3.4.9

His first job after leaving school in 1943-44 was with the Canadian Pacific Railway in Vancouver. After being laid off, he worked processing animal hides for Bissenger & Sons in Vancouver. He subsequently became a logger on Vancouver Island, but in August 1947 he was injured (a broken jaw) and had to give up work. He returned to Vancouver and studied for his high school diploma. He settled in the Comox Valley in 1950 and worked as a bookkeeper for Shell Oil for a number of years. After Shell sold the business where he was employed, he worked at the RCAF base in Comox and then became a car salesman. He was a member of the Courtenay Elks Lodge No. 60, the Cumberland Masonic Lodge 26, and the Cyrus Chapter 10 Royal Arch Masons. He loved ocean fishing and deer hunting when his children were young, and in later life to play golf and ride his bike. He suffered from rheumatoid arthritis. He lived for many years at 124 Rod & Gun Road, Courtenay, British Columbia V9N 6L9.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.9a

She was a cashier at Overwaita prior to her marriage, and a nursing aide at an old folks home for twenty years following her marriage. She married Lloyd George Hill (b. Winnipeg, 18 November 1917) on 5 February 1983 in Richmond, British Columbia. Her last address was Mrs Vi Hill, Apartment 125, 7610 Evans Road, Sardis, British Columbia V2R 2X8.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.9.1

He attended G.P. Vanier School in Courtenay. He was a logger until his leg was injured in an accident. He then took a course in automechanics and was later employed rebuilding older model automobiles. He lived at Site 343-C3, R.R.#3, Courtenay, BC V9W 5M8.

1.3.3.4.9.2

See below.

1.3.3.4.9.3

See below.

1.3.3.4.9.4

See below.

1.3.3.4.9b

She was previously married for twenty-five years, and had nine children from that marriage. She was working at Stedman's Store in Courtenay when she met Ron. She lived at #23, 2140 20th Street, Courtenay, BC V9N 2G6.

See photograph in Section 5.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.9.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.9.2	4Sep1955	St Joseph's Hosp., Comox, BC	17Mar1977	21	Comox United Ch., Comox, BC	16Apr1987			
1.3.3.4.9.2a	9Oct1950	Luton, England	17Mar1977	26	Comox United Ch., Comox, BC	16Apr1987			
1.3.3.4.9.2.1	29Sep1978	Windsor, Ontario	Common Law, Aug 1995	16	Victoria, BC				
1.3.3.4.9.2.2	5Feb1981	London, Ontario	2Sep2017	36	?				
1.3.3.4.9.2.3	18Apr1984	Winnipeg, Manitoba	27Sep2012	26	?				
1.3.3.4.9.2	4Sep1955	St Joseph's Hosp., Comox, BC	15Jul1989	33	Personal Residence, Chilliwack, BC	2002			
1.3.3.4.9.2b	8Jun1951	Lytton, BC	15Jul1989	37	Personal Residence, Chilliwack, BC	2002			
1.3.3.4.9.2b.1	25Mar1977	Hope, BC							
1.3.3.4.9.2b.2	13Jun1979	Hope, BC							

1.3.3.4.9.2b.3	Andrea Dawn	26Sept1981	Hope, BC				
1.3.3.4.9.2	KATHARYN (Kate) LOUISE BAIN &	4Sep1955	St Joseph's Hosp., Comox, BC	11Aug2013	57	Vancouver, BC	
1.3.3.4.9.2c	HARRY STEWART SMITH	?	?	11Aug2013	?	Vancouver, BC	
NOTES:	1.3.3.4.9.2	She graduated from G.P. Vanier School, Courtenay, BC in 1973. She has been employed for 27 years as a postal clerk for Shoppers Drug Mart in New Westminster and various locations throughout BC. She was for many years a volunteer in the Boy Scouts of Canada. Her hobbies include reading, walking her dog Loki, and travelling with Harry to exotic places. She enjoys spending time with her family. Her address is Apt 307-3420 Bell Avenue, Burnaby, BC. Telephone: (778) 837 6818.					
	1.3.3.4.9.2a	He was a jeweller's representative while married to Katharyn. He currently (1997) is a merchandiser for Thrifty Foods in Victoria, BC and lives in a common-law relationship with Jane Ross in Saanich, BC.					
	1.3.3.4.9.2.1	See below.					
	1.3.3.4.9.2.2	See below.					
	1.3.3.4.9.2.3	See below.					
	1.3.3.4.9.2b	He is a member of the Squamish Indian Band. He graduated from Fraser Valley College in 1973. He has been a driver for Burgess Agri-Supplies Ltd in Agassiz, for the past seventeen years. He is interested in golf, baseball, auto-mechanics and woodworking.					
	1.3.3.4.9.2b.1	A child from Ralph Bolan's previous marriage to Anita Jean Hope. Graduated from Agassiz High School in 1996. He currently (1997) works at Chevron Tire Service in Agassiz and plans to become a mechanic.					
	1.3.3.4.9.2b.2	A child from Ralph Bolan's previous marriage to Anita Jean Hope. He is currently (1997) in Grade XI at Agassiz High School. He is interested in snowboarding and automechanics, and hopes to join the Royal Canadian Navy.					

1.3.3.4.9.2b.3

A child from Ralph Bolan's previous marriage to Anita Jean Hope. She is currently (1997) in Grade X at Agassiz High School. She is interested in basketball and swimming and hopes to become a doctor.

1.3.3.4.9.2c

He has a son, Zachary Jon (b. 18 May 1998) from a previous marriage.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.9.2.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.9.2.1	29Sep1978	Windsor, Ontario	Common Law, Aug1995	16	Victoria, BC	?			
1.3.3.4.9.2.1a	17Jun1975	Calgary, Alberta	Common Law Aug 1995	20	Victoria, BC	?			
1.3.3.4.9.2.1.1	7Jul1996	Sidney, BC							
1.3.3.4.9.2.1	29Sep1978	Windsor, Ontario	2Jun2018	39	Vancouver, BC				
1.3.3.4.9.2.1b	2Aug1984	Tbilisi, Georgia	2Jun2018	33	Vancouver, BC				

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.9.2.1

He left school in Grade X and is currently (2019) working as a sommelier and videographer. He holds a Wine & Spirit Education Trust advanced wine diploma. He is interested in music and plays the guitar.

1.3.3.4.9.2.1a

She is a journeyman baker who works in her family's business in Victoria, BC.

1.3.3.4.9.2.1b

She graduated from York University with a bachelor's degree in communication studies and sociology, and from Columbia Academy with a diploma in radio and television broadcasting arts. She is currently (2019) a video producer and also a cinematographer, editor and director, and a photographer.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.9.2.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.9.2.2	5Feb1981	London, Ontario	2Sep2017	36	Victoria, BC					
1.3.3.4.9.2.2a	9Aug1983	Toronto, Ontario	2Sep2017	34	Victoria, BC					

**NATHAN
GEORGE
HOOPER &**

**MARLENE
(M'LENE)
LaGOA**

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.9.2.2 He is a journeyman carpenter and an artist.

1.3.3.4.9.2.2a She has a master's degree in public administration and is currently (2019) a civil servant.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.9.2.3**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.9.2.3	ADAM MICHAEL HOOPER &	18Apr1984	Winnipeg, Manitoba	27Sep2012	28	Bridal Falls, BC					
1.3.3.4.9.2.3a	KIMBERLEY JOYCE EDNEY	7May1982	Sechelt, BC	27Sep2012	30	Bridal Falls, BC					
1.3.3.4.9.2.3.1	Malia Jayce	27Oct2013									
1.3.3.4.9.2.3.2	Zoey Rayne	25Jul2015									
1.3.3.4.9.2.3.3	Joah Grayce Emmanuelle	4Feb2019									

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.9.2.3

He graduated from University College of the Fraser Valley and Fraser Valley College (now the University of the Fraser Valley), Abbotsford, BC, with a degree in structural engineering and is currently (2019) a product manager at Sidewinder Van Conversion and Mobility, and a self-employed nutritionist.

1.3.3.4.9.2.3a

She attended W.J. Mouat Secondary School and Utopia Academy of Hair, Fraser Valley College. She is currently (2019) a hairdresser.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.9.3**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.9.3	10Jul1957	St Joseph's Hosp., Comox, BC	14Jul1976	19	City Hall, Courtenay, BC	11May1981				
1.3.3.4.9.3a	16Nov1949	Kingston, Ontario	14Jul1979	29	City Hall, Courtenay, BC	11May1981	?	?	Car accident	?
1.3.3.4.9.3.1	17May1975	Squamish, BC								
1.3.3.4.9.3	10Jul1957	St Joseph's Hosp., Comox, BC	26Nov1983	26	Marriage Com- missioner, North Vancouver	Separated 31Oct1985				
1.3.3.4.9.3b	16Oct1950	Chilliwack, BC	26Nov1983	33	Marriage Com- missioner, North Vancouver	Separated 31Oct1985	28Aug2012	61	Blood infection	Yarrow Cem., BC

NOTES:

1.3.3.4.9.3 She has taken courses in counselling, bookkeeping, marketing, management, and computing. She was a freelance bookkeeper, and continues to take courses in a variety of subjects. Alternative health is her passion. She has also worked as a nanny for a doctor and his wife, and is currently (2019) an assistant to a man suffering from Alzheimer's disease. She lives at 212-3360 West Broadway Street, Vancouver, BC V6R 2B2. Telephone (604) 600 2415. Email: babz93@hotmail.com.

1.3.3.4.9.3a When married to Nancy, he was a mechanic and welder who ran his own shop in Black Creek, BC.

1.3.3.4.9.3.1 See below.

1.3.3.4.9.3b

He was a logger in Squamish when married to Nancy.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.9.3.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.9.3.1	RON TYLER BAIN	17May1975	Squamish, BC	Common Law			Separated 2010				
1.3.3.4.9.3.1a	ELVIE JANE BASIT	29Jun1975	North York, Ontario	Common Law			Separated 2010				
1.3.3.4.9.3.1.1	Tyson James	14Apr2006	BC Women's Hosp., Vancouver								
1.3.3.4.9.3.1.2	Torin Ron	1.Jan2008	BC Women's Hosp., Vancouver								

1.3.3.4.9.3.1	RON TYLER BAIN &	17May1975	Squamish, BC	Common Law							
1.3.3.4.9.3.1b	ARIEL CHEN HSIN-YI	19Jul1978	Tainan, Taiwan	Common Law							
1.3.3.4.9.3.1.3	Tessa May	20Feb2015									

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.9.3.1 He graduated from John Oliver Secondary School and currently (2019) works as a croupier in Burnaby Casino.

1.3.3.4.9.3.1a She is a graduate of the Douglas College of Nursing.

1.3.3.4.9.3.1b She has a Master of Science degree from National Cheng Kung University, College of Medicine in Taiwan.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.9.4**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.9.4	19Apr1960	St Joseph's Hospital, Comox, BC	19Apr1991	31	Personal Residence, Falun, Alberta	2012			
1.3.3.4.9.4a	7Oct1954	Timmins, Ontario	19Apr1991	36	Personal Residence, Falun, Alberta	2012			
1.3.3.4.9.4.1	25Dec1981	High Level, Alberta							
1.3.3.4.9.4.2	30Oct1984	Rimbey, Alberta	31Jul2011	26	Lethbridge, Alberta	Separated 2013			

1.3.3.4.9.4
**YVONNE
MARIE
BAIN &**

19Apr1960
St Joseph's
Hospital, Comox,
BC
Common Law,
1999

1.3.3.4.9.4b
**WILLIAM
(BILL)
RUPERT
CLOUGH**

27Jun1961
Grand Prairie,
Alberta
Common Law,
1999

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.9.4

She has had a variety of jobs, including working with seniors, in hotel reception, as a golf club house employee, and in retail for Rexall Drugs. She likes gardening, cooking, shopping, fishing and riding her quad all-terrain vehicle. She loves dogs and nature. She has lived in a 2,300 sq. ft log house in Valley View, Alberta since 2004.

1.3.3.4.9.4a

He was previously married and has one son, James Clifford Richards, from that marriage. He is an oil field operator with Ocelot Energy Canada and runs

a compressor station.

1.3.3.4.9.4.1

?

1.3.3.4.9.4.2

See below.

1.3.3.4.9.4b

He is an oil drill operator.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.9.4.2**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.9.4.2	CARLY RHEA RICHARDS &	30Oct1984	Rimbey, Alberta	31Jul2011	26	Lethbridge, Alberta	Separated 2013			
1.3.3.4.9.4.2a	JOEL LYNDEN CHERLAND	8Mar1977	Tisdale, Saskatchewan	31Jul2011	34	Lethbridge, Alberta	Separated 2013			
1.3.3.4.9.4.2.1	Seth Grayer	16Mar2010	?							
1.3.3.4.9.4.2.2	Opel Marie	20Aug2012	?							

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.9.4.2 She graduated from the University of Lethbridge, Alberta with a BA in applied psychology. She is currently (2019) a career and employment consultant for the Government of Alberta.

1.3.3.4.9.4.2a He is a public servant.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.10

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.10	FLORENCE (Flo, Flossie) IRENE BAIN & 30Apr1928	Winnipeg General Hosp.	1Sep1951	23	The Manse, Grandview United Ch., Vancouver	31Aug1991	17Oct1998	70	Cancer of colon & uterus	Cremated; ashes interred in Port Coquitlam Municipal Cem., BC
1.3.3.4.10a	STANLEY HUGH MOORE 24Jul1927	Vancouver General Hosp.	1Sep1951	24	The Manse, Grandview United Ch., Vancouver	31Aug1991	27Jul1996	69	Leukaemia	Cremated; ashes interred in Port Coquitlam Municipal Cem., BC

1.3.3.4.10.1

Kathleen (Kathy) Ellen
16Aug1957
Vancouver

Common Law
1979

Vancouver

Separated
Jul1992

1.3.3.4.10.2

Ralph Gregory
19Dec1959
Vancouver

25

Kent Institution,
Agassiz, BC

Separated
1998

NOTES:

1.3.3.4.10

She attended Cecil Rhodes School in Winnipeg. In 1943 she moved to Vancouver with her parents and in 1945 completed Grade X at Grandview High School of Commerce. In the same year she began work in the Civil Service as a stenographer at RCAF No. 2 Equipment Depot. After the Depot was disbanded in 1947, she held a number of short-term jobs as a stenographer, and then in 1948 she became a stenographer at the Social Service Department of the City of Vancouver. She had to resign in 1954 because the City discovered she had been married for three years, and its policy was not to employ married women. She then worked as a stenographer for Canadian Pacific Airlines at Richmond, BC, leaving after three years in 1957 to have her first child. She returned to work in 1963 as a clerk-typist at Vancouver City Hall. In 1964 she transferred to the Vancouver Parks Board and became the Recreation Facility Clerk at Renfrew Park Community Centre, a position she held until her retirement in 1992. She lived for many years with her daughter at 1960 Prairie Avenue, Port Coquitlam, BC V3B 1V4.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.4.10a

He was baptised as a Catholic at St Augustine Church, 2015 West 8th Avenue, Vancouver on 11 September 1927. He completed his schooling initially at Grade VI and later, with the help of private tutoring, at Grade X. On 7 September 1943, at the age of 16, he joined the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve in

Vancouver; he gave his birthday as 1925 rather than 1927 to make his age 18. He was on active service from 29 December 1943 and his “theatres of service” were “Canada-High Seas in the Atlantic Zone”. He was demobilised on 13 October 1945 and was described then as: “height, 5’ 8.75””; eyes, blue; hair, dark-brown; complexion, fair; scars, nil”. He worked as a deckhand on a river dredger from 1945 to 1947, at a logging camp in Port Hardy, BC from 1947 to 1950, and in a maintenance job with Civil Defence before becoming a lineman with the BC Telephone Company in 1952. He remained there until 1982 when he took early retirement. At his death, he lived at 1000 King Albert Street, Coquitlam, BC.

His father, Michael Moore, was born in Barrie, Ontario, owned a plumbing business in Vancouver, and died around 1938. His mother, Edna Lucy Coakley, was born in Manchester, England, emigrated alone at age 15 to Montreal, and found employment as a nanny with a family moving to Vancouver. When she married her husband, he was a widower with five children, Ed, George and three others; they had a further four children – Francis Dale (née Moore), Pat, Stanley, and King. She died aged 78.

See photograph in Section 5.

See below.

1.3.3.4.10.1

See below.

1.3.3.4.10.2

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.10.1**

	Date of Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.10.1	16Aug1957	Vancouver	Common Law 1979	23	Vancouver	Separated Jul1992			
		KATHLEEN (Kathy) ELLEN MOORE &							
1.3.3.4.10.1a	27Apr1957	Vancouver	Common Law 1979	23	Vancouver	Separated Jul1992			
		LAWRENCE (Larry) KAHUT							
1.3.3.4.10.1.1	12Feb1991	Burnaby, BC	Common Law 2013		Slave Lake, Alberta				
		Ryan Cody							
1.3.3.4.10.1.2	23Jun1992	New Westminster, BC							
		Danielle Nicole							

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.10.1

After completing Grade XII at Windermere High School in 1975, she worked as a sales clerk in a leather shop and then for the Toronto Dominion Bank. In 1979 she took a legal stenography course at the Vancouver Vocational Institute and subsequently worked for a number of law firms in Vancouver. In 1984, while continuing to work full-time, she enrolled in an evening programme at Capilano College, graduating in 1989 as a legal assistant (paralegal).

Her daughter was born with Sturge-Weber Syndrome, and in 1993 Kathleen became the Director of the Sturge-Weber Foundation (Canada) Inc. She pressed the Minister of Health in British Columbia to provide the Children's Hospital with the funding to treat children with port-wine stains under general anaesthesia with the tunable dye laser, and her daughter was the first child in British Columbia to receive this treatment.

In 1993 she completed a programme in conflict resolution at the Justice Institute of British Columbia. From 1993 until 2002 she was employed as a legal information counsellor with Westminster Community Legal Services Society and worked in administrative law as a poverty law advocate, dealing with issues including disability benefits, CPP disability benefits, income assistance, landlord/tenant, workers' compensation, and small claims. She was employed with Court Services in British Columbia as a Combo Court Clerk for both Provincial and Supreme Courts from 2002 to 2008 and for various law firms from 2010 until 2015. She has volunteered for many non-profit organisations throughout the years and took a fundraising course at Simon Fraser University.

In 2015 she moved to Slave Lake, Alberta where she worked briefly as a deli clerk and for Alberta Health Services as an administrative assistant. In 2018

she attended MacEwan University in Alberta to become a certified medical office chaperone while continuing to work for Alberta Health Services. Her address (2019) is P.O. Box 20044, Slave Lake, Alberta, T0G 2S0. Telephone: (778) 855 9364. Email: sturgeweber@outlook.com.

1.3.3.4.10.1a Ran a car-towing company established by Kathleen in 1985.

1.3.3.4.10.1.1 See below.

1.3.3.4.10.1.2 She was born with Sturge-Weber Syndrome. In March 1993 she underwent a left cerebral hemispherectomy to control a related seizure disorder. She graduated from Grade XII on a modified programme and obtained a BC Certificate of Graduation (Dogwood Certificate). Throughout her youth she was involved in swimming, therapeutic horseback riding, for which she won many ribbons, Special Olympics and bowling, for which she was awarded a trophy. She learned to read and write through the use of applied behavioural analysis and became proficient in the use of computers. In 2018 she attended Northern Lakes College where she achieved 100% on a food safe course.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.10.1.1**

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.10.1.1	12Feb1991	Burnaby, BC	Common Law 2013		Slave Lake, Alberta				
1.3.3.4.10.1.1a	13Mar1993	Slave Lake, Alberta	Common Law, 2013		Slave Lake, Alberta				

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.10.1.1

He graduated with Honours from Northern Lakes College in August 2015 as an oilfield operator before starting employment at Vanderwell Contractors Ltd as a debarker operator stripping harvested trees of their bark. During his youth he was involved in numerous sports and won many awards in track and field (with the Cheetah Running Club), as well as the JD Athlete of the Year title for Junior Athletics.

1.3.3.4.10.1.1a

She attended Northern Lake College in 2013 and 2014. She was an educational assistant for the High Prairie School Division No. 48 from 2014 to 2017. In October 2018 she became a scale-house attendant for CLC Logging Ltd responsible for weighing the loads carried by trucks and other vehicles.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.10.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.10.2	19Dec1959	Vancouver	9Feb1985	25	Kent Institution, Agassiz, BC	Separated 1998				
	RALPH GREGORY MOORE &									
1.3.3.4.10.2a	7Sep1960	Vancouver	9Feb1985	24	Kent Institution, Agassiz, BC	Separated 1998				
	CINDY DEBBIE BELINSKY									
1.3.3.4.10.2.1	26Sep1990	Vancouver								
	Gregory Mitchell									

NOTES:

1.3.3.4.10.2

He completed Grade XII at Windermere High School in 1978 and then enrolled on a heavy-duty mechanics course at Malaspina College in Nanaimo, BC. He worked for three years at the Wire Ropes Company in Vancouver as a strander-machine operator. He battled drug addiction and spent many years in prison for a variety of crimes, including armed robbery. While in prison, he studied courses offered by Simon Fraser University in English, political science, and geography. He also took programmes in anger management and life skills and began to turn his life in a positive direction. Since 2010 he has been employed as a building-maintenance technician and, according to his sister Kathy, “has earned the reputation of being a hard and reliable worker”.

1.3.3.4.10.2a

She is of Ukrainian descent. Daughter of William and Helen Belinsky from Alberta. Following service in the Canadian Army during World War II, her father became a school janitor and continued in this occupation until he retired; he was killed in a car accident in January 1995. Her mother was born on 22 March 1930.

1.3.3.4.10.2.1

He spent much of his young life in foster care. He graduated from Grade XII and worked as a stock boy at Safeway. In 2018 he completed a course to become an insurance agent.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.11**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.11	15Jul1931	Winnipeg General Hospital	11Mar1955	23	The Manse, Grandview United Church, Vancouver	11Mar1973	2Jan2007	75	Lung cancer	Cremated; ashes interred in her brother Edwin's grave in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, BC
1.3.3.4.11a	11Jan1931	Vancouver	11Mar1955	24	The Manse, Grandview United Church, Vancouver	11Mar1973	29Nov2005	74	Lung cancer	Cremated; ashes spread on the Strait of Georgia near Stanley Park, Vancouver
1.3.3.4.11.1	23Nov1955	Vancouver	20Jul1985	29	Cecil Green Park, University of British Columbia, Vancouver					
1.3.3.4.11.2	16Jul1958	Vancouver	8Jan1977	18	Lakeview United Ch., Vancouver	? 1983				

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.11

She attended Cecil Rhodes School in Winnipeg, and Woodland Grandview Grammar School and Templeton Secondary School, where she completed Grade XI, in Vancouver. She always said that she wanted to complete Grade XII but was told by her parents that she needed to start earning. She completed a Pitman Shorthand course and started work in 1947 as a stenographer at Manufacturers Life Insurance in Vancouver, followed by several years at Buckerfields, a retailer of supplies for gardeners, hobby farmers, and pet owners. Between 1960 and 1965 she lived with her husband and children in Santa Cruz, California where she worked in the office of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union. Between 1966 and her retirement in 1996, she was a legal secretary at Rankin & Co. in Vancouver – a legal firm run by Harry Rankin, a criminal and labour lawyer, a long-time city councillor, and a socialist icon – and for most of this period was a shop steward there. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Rankin.

The most significant event in Lillian's young life occurred when she was an infant, living with her family on Vernon Road. With the family crowded around the table, her mother reached over Lillian to place a just-filled teapot on the table. Unfortunately, the teapot burst, sending hot liquid over her head and down one side of her face. Her brother, Edwin Bain, recounting the incident more than seventy years later, said that he would never forget her screams. Lillian spent more than a month in hospital and bore the scars of the incident for the rest of her life (see 1.3.3.4).

During her teen and young adult years prior to her marriage, Lillian was an accomplished athlete in many sports, and was a proud member of the Grouse Mountain Ski Patrol. Grouse Mountain was also the site of the cabin, "Ain't Miss B. Haven", which she built with friends and was the source of many happy memories. As she grew older, her shelves were lined with bowling trophies, and she delighted her grandchildren with her ability to hit a baseball over the fence and ice skate backwards well into her seventies. An obituary in the *Vancouver Sun*, 10 January 2007, stated that a "highlight" of her life "was her years spent as a member of the Grouse Mountain ski patrol" and that she loved "all things Scottish"; her family arranged for a piper to play at her funeral. She lived at 4044 Pandora Street, Burnaby, BC V5C 2A9.

According to her daughter Janice, "the one thing that Lillian was most devoted to throughout her life was her family. She was a hardworking mother, working fulltime and raising her two daughters largely on her own, but always with a loving hand. Her lifelong best friend was her sister Florence (Flossie), but she was close to most of her siblings."

Although she and her husband divorced in 1973, they remained friends until his death.

Her father, Tom Bain, refused to attend her wedding and "to give away the bride". The reason for his refusal is not known, but her fiancé was a Catholic, although the wedding occurred in a Protestant church. We know that he did not attend the wedding of his daughter Ellen (1.3.3.4.6), who also married a Catholic, but we do not know if he attended the weddings of his other children.

See photographs in Section 5.

He was initially a marine engineer and worked for Island Tug and Barge in Victoria where he served on the *Sudbury*. The exploits of the *Sudbury* were chronicled in the book *High Seas, High Risk: The Story of the Sudburys*, which features reminiscences and photos of the crew, including Pete. Notably, a photo of Pete, along with Lillian, and newborn daughter Janice, was featured on the front page of the *Vancouver Sun* following what was, at the time, the longest successful haul of a floundering freighter (see photograph in Section 5). His later involvement in the Vancouver Seaman's Union led to him being offered a job as secretary/organiser for the fledgling Hotel Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union in Santa Cruz, California between 1960 and 1965. This came about during a visit to his sister-in-law, Ellen, when he applied for the position largely out of boredom. He enjoyed the challenge of the job, and felt it was a worthy endeavour, but gave it up after receiving death threats and was persuaded by Lillian to return to Vancouver.

He had an enduring interest in labour practices, however, and, once back in Canada, attended night school to earn a qualification in labour relations. This led to employment with the BC Department of Labour in Vancouver. He remarried in 1973 and lived in Prince George, BC where he had a security business. He died in Prince George of lung cancer even though he had not smoked for the previous twenty-five years.

See photographs in Section 5.

See below.

1.3.3.4.11.1

See below.

1.3.3.4.11.2

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.11.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.11.1	23Nov1955	Grace Hospital, Vancouver	20Jul1985	29	Cecil Greene Park, University of British Columbia, Vancouver					
1.3.3.4.11.1a	23Jan1951	Sonoma Valley Hospital, Sonoma, California	20Jul1985	34	Cecil Greene Park, University of British Columbia, Vancouver					
1.3.3.4.11.1.1	11Mar1987	Petaluma Valley Hospital, Petaluma, California	24Jun2012	25	Denver, Colorado					
1.3.3.4.11.1.2	18Feb1990	Sonoma Valley Hospital, Sonoma, California								
1.3.3.4.11.1.3	27May1993	Sonoma Valley Hospital, Sonoma California								

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.11.1

She graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1980 with a BEd degree and then taught at Hillside Secondary School in West Vancouver and John Oliver Secondary School in Vancouver. She was a member of the UBC Thunderbird Volleyball Team (1973-74) that was inducted into the UBC Sports Hall of Fame in 2013. Following her marriage to Tow Hank Yee, whom she met in Toledo, Spain in 1978 during a gap year in Europe, she emigrated to Sonoma, California where she lived for many years at 18887 Orange Avenue. She taught at Casa Grande High School from 1985 to 1987 and Altimira Middle School from 1988 to 1989 before becoming a full-time mother. In 1995, the family moved to Poulsbo, Washington, where she resumed teaching on a part-time basis and served on numerous committees related to education, most notably as the district parent representative on the Instructional Leadership Council from 1998 to 2008. In 2015, they moved back to Sonoma. She lives at 18887 Orange Avenue, Sonoma, CA 95476.
Email: yee54321@comcast.net.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.4.11.1a

A first generation Chinese American, he is the son of Wing and Judy Yee, who emigrated from Guangdong, China. He was born and raised in Sonoma, California and is a graduate of the University of California Chico, where he earned a degree in electrical engineering. He worked as an electrical engineer for the US Navy, Department of Defense, from 1974 until his retirement in 2014. He worked for many years in the Department of Ocean Engineering, on the design and repair of navigation systems on nuclear submarines and finished his career as Deputy Chief Crane Engineer, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

See below.

1.3.4.11.1.1

1.3.4.11.1.2

He graduated from North Kitsap High School in Poulsbo, Washington in 2008. He was an excellent athlete during his high school years, with his baseball team earning berths to the Babe Ruth World Series twice, placing 4th in their age division both times. He graduated from Gonzaga University in 2012 with a BS degree in civil engineering. He worked as a city engineer for the City of Sugar Land, Texas from 2012 to 2018 where he managed infrastructure projects. In 2018, he began work as a project manager for Sensory Interactive in Austin, Texas.

1.3.4.11.1.3

She graduated from North Kitsap High School in Poulsbo, Washington in 2011. During her high school years, she excelled in music and dance, performing at Carnegie Hall with her choir, and as a member of a semi-professional dance company in Washington State. She graduated in 2015 from the University of Montana with a BA degree in communications and sociology. While working as a market analyst, she completed her paralegal qualifications in 2018.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.11.1.1**

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.11.1.1	DANIEL THOMAS TOW YEE & 11Mar1987	Petaluma Valley Hospital, Petaluma, California	24Jun2012	25	Denver, Colorado				
1.3.3.4.11.1.1.a	CHRISTINE MARIE TALAMANTES 3May1987	Denver, Colorado	24Jun2012	25	Denver, Colorado				
1.3.3.4.11.1.1.1	Micah John Tow 7Dec2015	Travis Air Force Base, California							
1.3.3.4.11.1.1.2	Gianna Kalani Yee 5May2018	Travis Air Force Based, California							

NOTES: 1.3.4.11.1.1

He graduated as Class Salutatorian from North Kitsap High School in Poulsbo, Washington in 2005; then graduated from Gonzaga University with a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry with a biochemistry option in 2009. He graduated in 2015 from Western University of Health Science as a Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (Family Medicine) and a US Air Force Captain. He completed his medical residency at David S. Grant Hospital, Travis Air Force Base in 2018, and was board certified. He was posted to Schriever Air Force Base in Colorado, where he serves as medical director, in 2018.

1.3.3.4.11.1.1.a

She graduated from Gonzaga University with a BA in psychology and early childhood education. She taught for the Teach for America “Knowledge is Power” program, then taught kindergarten for four years, and earned her master’s degree in early education from Arizona State University in 2015.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.11.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.11.2	16Jul1958	Vancouver	8Jan1977	18	Lakeview United Ch., Vancouver	?1983				
	LYNDA MARIE VAN DE PUTTE &									
1.3.3.4.11.2a	?	Medicine Hat, Alberta	8Jan1977	25	Lakeview United Ch., Vancouver	?1983				
	WAYNE JACOB SENFT									
1.3.3.4.11.2	16Jul1958	Vancouver	19Sep1984	26	At home (address?), Port Moody, BC					
	LYNDA MARIE VAN DE PUTTE &									
1.3.3.4.11.2b	23Jun1945	Montreal, Quebec	19Sep1984	39	At home (address?), Port Moody, BC		27Nov1994	49	Drowned	Cremated
	ROBERT (Bob) GEORGE LECLAIRE									
1.3.3.4.11.2.1	10Dec1983	Grace Hospital, Vancouver								
	Jessica Irene Lillian									
1.3.3.4.11.2.2	20May1987	Grace Hospital, Vancouver								
	Nicole Marie									
1.3.3.4.11.2	16Jul1958	Vancouver	Common Law							
	LYNDA MARIE VAN DE PUTTE &									

1.3.3.4.11.2c **BRIAN GRAHAM ELLS** 3Jul1957 Burnaby, BC Common Law

1.3.3.4.11.2c.1 Shane

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.11.2 She completed Grade XII at Vancouver Community College. She moved to Medicine Hat, Alberta in 1978, followed by Calgary and Edmonton, before returning to BC in 1983. She worked in administration in the automotive industry. She lives at 122-13819 232nd Street, Maple Ridge, BC V4R 0C7.

1.3.3.4.11.2a He worked as a labourer while married to Lynda.

1.3.3.4.11.2b He worked in the construction industry and car sales while in Alberta, and later in sales and management in the automotive industry. He was a keen sailor.

1.3.3.4.11.2.1 See below.

1.3.3.4.11.2.2 See below.

1.3.3.4.11.2c He attended Burnaby Central Secondary School and worked in sales and management in the industrial supply business.

He is the son of John (Jack) and Eleanor Ells.

1.3.3.4.11.2c.1 Brian Ells's child from a previous marriage.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.11.2.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.11.2.1	JESSICA IRENE LILLIAN LECLAIRE &	10Dec1983	Grace Hospital, Vancouver	Common Law			April 2016			
1.3.3.4.11.2.1a	ERIC MAURICE LAVERGNE	18Aug1982	Ottawa, Ontario	Common Law			April 2016			
1.3.3.4.11.2.1.1	Nicolas Robert	2Sep2011	Maple Ridge, BC							
1.3.3.4.11.2.1.2	Brody Russell Maurice	16Aug2014	Maple Ridge, BC							

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.11.2.1

She graduated from Maple Ridge Secondary School and obtained her Veterinary Office and Animal Care Certificate from Douglas College in 2008.

She currently (2019) works at the Vancouver Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Hospital. She lives in Maple Ridge, BC.

1.3.3.4.11.2.1a

He graduated from Maple Ridge Secondary School and currently (2019) works in telecommunications. He is the son of Maurice and Louise Lavergne.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAIN (1888-1969)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.4.11.2.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.4.11.2.2	20May1987	Grace Hospital, Vancouver	Common Law							
	NICOLE MARIE LECLAIRE &									
1.3.3.4.11.2.2a	27Dec1981	Vancouver	Common Law				16May2017	35	Aneurysm	Cremated
	RICHARD (Rich) JAMES CONWAY									

NOTES: 1.3.3.4.11.2.2 She graduated from Maple Ridge Secondary School in 2005 and currently (2019) works in the hospitality industry.
She lives in Maple Ridge, BC.

1.3.3.4.11.2.2a He graduated from Maple Ridge Secondary School, and worked as a crane operator for Vancouver Pile Driving.
He was a talented pitcher, playing college ball in Nebraska and Idaho. He was the son of Doug and Cathie Conway.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5

	Date of Bap.*./Birth	Place of Bap.*./Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5	21Apr1891	21 High Street, Alloa	4Nov1926	35	Lutheran Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania		12Jul1940	49	Fractured skull, fall of coal in a bootleg coal hole	Donaldson Community Cemetery
1.3.3.5a	29Nov1900	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	4Nov1926	25	Lutheran Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania		26Jul1977	76	Stroke followed by heart attack	Donaldson Community Cemetery
1.3.3.5.1	30Oct1927	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	24July1948	20	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson		2015	c. 88	Alzheimer's disease	?
1.3.3.5.2	22Jan1932	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	17Dec1955	23	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson		31Aug1980	48	Colon cancer	Donaldson Community Cemetery
1.3.3.5.3	12Oct1934	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	18Sep1954	19	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson		21 Nov2014	80	Alzheimer's disease	Donaldson Community Cemetery
1.3.3.5.4	25Mar1937	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	4July1957	20	Salem United Ch. of Christ, Donaldson		1Jun2017	80	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Cremated

NOTES: 1.3.3.5

He was admitted to Alloa Episcopal School on 20 May 1895. See Alloa & District School Admission Registers, Stirling District Archives, CC5/1/16.

He is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a "scholar" living with his parents and siblings.

Frank Bain and his brother-in-law, Alexander Scott (1.3.3.3a), arrived in Canada three days after Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a). They sailed steerage class from Glasgow on 30 April 1910 and Liverpool on 1 May aboard the S.S. *Grampian*, arriving at Quebec on 10 May at 1130 (landing at 1230). The *Grampian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was J.M. Johnston; her tonnage was 7032; on this trip she carried 1687 passengers (44 saloon, 349 second cabin, and 1294 steerage), and one passenger was held at quarantine. Frank Bain's occupation in Scotland and his intended occupation in Canada were recorded as "timber worker", his amount of cash as \$25.00, his religion as Presbyterian, and his destination as Winnipeg. He travelled inland to

Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Henderson's Winnipeg Directory for 1911 lists a Frank Bain, a car cleaner at the CNR, who roomed at 57 Dagmar Street; William Bain (1.3.3.2), Alexander Scott and Archibald McIntosh are also listed as having rooms at this address.

He was subsequently a trapper in northern Manitoba, Alberta and perhaps British Columbia. In a "Lessee's Statement" dated 20 April 1938 to the Reber Chevrolet Sales Company, Pottsville – in connection with renting a 1937 Chevrolet – he gives his "previous occupation" as a trapper in Alberta, Canada. In his application for citizenship in 1933, he indicated that his last foreign residence was Prince Rupert, British Columbia and that he had emigrated from there to the United States. Stanley Morgan (1.3.3.4.1) wrote that when George Bain (1.3.3.4.1) visited Donaldson in the early 1950s, he "told us that Frank was quite a trapper. He said that Frank would take to the woods in late fall and not return until spring. He added that after having sold the furs Frank would have a sizable amount of money."

Stanley Morgan added that his grandfather told him that "while trapping one severe winter food became scarce and Frank shot an owl and cooked it but could not eat it because it tasted too much like rubber". Frank's devotion to trapping and hunting was such that on his wedding night he went to Canada for several weeks as a guide for a moose hunting party. Ray L. Schell, a brother of Esther Schell (1.3.3.6a) and the maternal grandfather of Helen Bain (née McCaughey; see n. 1.3.3.5.4a), was also a member of the party.

In his application to the American Foreign Service in Glasgow for an immigration visa in 1933 (see below) Frank stated that he had lived with his wife for at least the past five years in Cedar Alley, Donaldson.

Margaret Chunn (1.3.3.4.2) remembered her father, Tom Bain (1.3.3.4), telling that her Uncle Frank had written to him in Scotland saying that living in Canada was a totally different kind of life – "you had to sit and wrap your arms around the stovepipes to keep warm". She also remembers Frank Bain visiting her father on Vernon Road in Winnipeg just before going to join his brother James (1.3.3.6) in Pennsylvania. Hence he must have gone to Pennsylvania some time after 1923 when Margaret returned to Canada. Marion Morgan (1.3.3.5.1) believes her father came to Donaldson around 1924-5 to see his brother James, who was already living there. Frank might have come to Donaldson for James's wedding, which occurred in April 1924.

A letter to Frank Bain from the Immigration Service of the US Department of Labor dated 30 April 1932 in connection with his application for a visa (see below) gives some indication of his movements in the early 1920s:

"We desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant in which you give further information respecting your movements after your entry into the United States at Portal, N.D. [North Dakota on its border with Saskatchewan] on July 20, 1922. We note you state that you departed from the United States at Detroit to Windsor, Ontario (and thence to Regina, Sask., etc.) in August 1922, that you remained in Canada that winter, that you crossed the Border several times the following summer and that you entered the United States the following winter (1923-24), after which time you remained in the United States until November 1926." (Presumably he left in November 1926 with the moose hunting party referred to above.)

Given this document, together with the recollections of Margaret Chunn and Marion Morgan, it seems clear that Frank Bain came to live permanently in Donaldson around 1924.

Bob and Nancy Bain (1.3.3.5.3 and 1.3.3.5.3a) had a "Certificate of Guarantee" which indicates that on 3 November 1926 (the day before his wedding) Frank Bain bought for \$75.00 from Montgomery Ward & Co. in Baltimore a ring consisting of a "first quality" one-quarter carat diamond mounted in

eighteen carat white gold. This ring was later owned and worn by their daughter Marion.

In 1932 Frank Bain was apprehended by the Immigration Authorities because he had entered the United States without being admitted for permanent residence. He tried to return to Canada but was refused entry at Windsor, Ontario on 17 June 1932. He then appealed to the Canada Department of Immigration and Colonization, but, in a letter to him dated 6 September 1932, it pointed out that “you . . . only desire to return to Canada because you have been apprehended by the United States Immigration Authorities. Under the circumstances and in view of conditions existing in Canada at the present time [presumably heavy unemployment], it has been decided that your entry cannot be allowed.”

He inquired of the Immigration Service of the US Department of Labor about the possibility of his wife applying for a non-quota visa for him, and was advised in a letter dated 29 August 1932 that “it will be necessary for you to depart from the United States before such matter may be taken up” because all aliens coming permanently to the United States must obtain immigration visas prior to their arrival. Hence he obtained a British passport from the British Consulate General in New York on 3 December 1932 and shortly thereafter returned to Scotland. While there, he lived with his sister, Janet (1.3.3.1), at 60 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa. On 17 March 1933, he obtained a Quota Immigration Visa No.161 from the American Consulate in Glasgow, and sailed third class from Glasgow on 25 March 1933 aboard the S.S. *Cameronia* (owned by the Anchor Line), arriving at New York on 4 April 1933.

According to Marion Morgan, she, her brother Henry, and her mother stayed with the Schlotmans while her father was in Scotland and that “he brought Henry and I China Scotch boy and girl dolls” when he returned.

Frank Bain was naturalised as an American citizen on 8 June 1938 (Certificate of Citizenship No. 4431072). At that time his personal description was given as follows: “color, White; complexion, Ruddy; color of eyes, Blue; color of hair, Brown; height, 5'9½"; weight, 170 pounds; visible distinctive marks, One-half of fore and middle fingers removed”.

On the “Lessee’s Statement” of 1938 referred to above, he indicated that he had been employed as a miner at Westwood Colliery for eleven years and that his income was \$150 per month. The previous year he was injured at work – a large slip of coal fell on his right big toe and smashed it – and the “Agreement for Compensation for Disability” with the Bureau of Workmen’s Compensation in Harrisburg dated 22 September 1937 shows that his average weekly wage over the twenty-six weeks preceding the accident was \$36.14. He was awarded compensation of \$15 per week.

He was killed in “a bootleg coal hole” (only four other men, including James Bain/Scotty Storie (1.3.3.6) and George Hoverocker (1.3.3.6a.1a), worked the mine) in Frailey Township, when its roof collapsed and pierced his skull. His death certificate states that he died of a “fractured skull” caused by a “fall of coal in a bootleg coal hole”. (A bootleg coal hole was a small mine dug illegally and hence surreptitiously by a few men on company-owned land in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.) He and his wife also ran a grocery store (see n. 1.3.3.5a below).

Marion Morgan wrote that at her father’s death she

“was in the 7th grade . . . and belonged to a 4H Club. Schlotmans took me along to Pottsville, Pa. shopping. Arriving home I thought it odd because the store was closed. My Aunt Emily and brother Bob came to meet me and Bob said ‘Marion, Dad’s dead down in the coal hole’.”

Stanley Morgan wrote that

“I was told that it was a freak type accident that took Frank’s life in the mines. Frank told his two miner buddies to go on up to the surface and he would push the last buggy of coal out of the gangway to the slope. When he did not come up they went back down the slope to investigate. It was

their conception that the mounded coal on the buggy hit one of the roof timbers and a large rock dislodged that broke Frank's neck.

Frank was held in rather high esteem by the people of Donaldson. He attained a position in the local union of the United Mine Workers which was quite a feat because unless you were born and raised in this town you had little chance to be accepted for a political position.

He was too big hearted for the grocery store business. This was an era when every one purchased food on credit and supposedly paid every two weeks or monthly. All too many people reneged and did not pay. This situation contributed to forcing Frank to go into the mines.

He was a personal friend of my father and they both enjoyed indulging in having 'a few' beers. Every one who knew him are in agreement that he was 'a good man'.

The following note appeared in the Pottsville *Evening Republican*, Saturday, 18 July 1940:

“TO BURY DONALDSON MINE VICTIM TUESDAY

Frank Bain, 49, also known as 'Scotty' Bain, who was killed in a bootleg coal hole accident on Keffer's Mountain, Friday afternoon, was a well known merchant of Donaldson, and had been mining independently for only the past two weeks.

He was a native of Scotland, and came to this country as a youth.

He was a member of the Methodist Church. To survive there are . . .

The funeral will be held from the Schlotzman [*sic*] home in Donaldson, Tuesday, with interment in the Donaldson Cemetery.”

The records of the Coroner's Inquest on 12 July 1940 in Tremont give the cause of death as a “crl [cranial] hole”.

No trace of any probate records (wills or administrations for intestate estates) for Frank Bain or his wife Bertha.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.5a

At the 1920 Census of Population, she was working in a shirt factory. When she married Frank Bain, she was working as a clerk in a store on East Center Street in Donaldson owned by Ray Schell, a brother of Esther Schell (1.3.3.6a). Later, in the 1930s, she worked in a grocery store owned by her brother, Joseph Schlotman. She and Frank Bain eventually took over this store and moved it to another location in Donaldson – 11 East Center Street – where they also lived. After a time, Frank went back to work in an independent mine and Bertha tended the store on her own. After Frank was killed, Bertha and her children went to live with the Schlotmans and she moved the store back to its former location at 26 East Center Street. With rationing and hard times during the war, she gave up the store. She subsequently worked in two garment factors – the Donaldson Manufacturing Company, and the Canoe Manufacturing Company in Pine Grove – but, according to her daughter Marion Morgan, she “mostly stayed home to take care of the home for her sisters and us kids”.

Although she and her husband were married in the Lutheran Church in Tremont, in later life she and her family attended Donaldson Methodist Church.

She was the daughter of Henry Augustus Schlotman – who is described as a “miner” on her birth certificate and a “road foreman” on her marriage certificate, and who was born in January 1859, married in 1881, died 25 December 1928, and is buried in Donaldson Community Cemetery – and Sarah Alice Schlotman (née Hummel; also known as Ochner) who was born 19 January 1861, died 26 July 1932, and is buried in Donaldson Community Cemetery. Sarah Alice Hummel was the daughter of Lewis Hummel, and Susana Hummel (née Miller) who died on 29 August 1861 at the age of 19 years, 4 months and 24 days. Following her mother’s death, Sarah Alice Hummel was adopted and brought up by a Mrs Sarah Ochner, and hence was also known as Sarah Alice Ochner. Henry and Sarah Schlotman and their family lived on Main Street, Donaldson at the 1910 Census of Population and on Center Street, Donaldson at the 1920 Census of Population.

Marion Morgan had an old German bible dated 1859 which, in addition to giving Sarah Alice Hummel’s date of birth as 19 January 1861, lists the following children born to her and her husband Henry Augustus Schlotman (the earliest settlers to Schuylkill County were primarily German immigrants):

Name	Born	Died
Henry	29 January 1882	[died at birth or in infancy]
Charles J.	20 January 1883	26 October 1956
Joseph	14 September 1884	Buried Donaldson Community Cemetery. Divorced. Had a daughter Marguerite Schulze of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
John A.	6 June 1886	30 January 1951
Harrison (Harry)	7 August 1888	16 March 1965
Christina (e) (Dean)	C.13 March 1890	7 July 1959
Emily	1 July 1892	11 September 1957
Sarah O.	9 February 1894	26 February 1969
Raymond	28 March 1896	20 September 1975
Fredrich (Fred) N.	9 February 1898	[died at birth or in infancy]
Bertha	29 November 1900	25 June 1950
Stella	29 November 1900	26 July 1977
		6 August 1977

According to Marion Morgan, “my mother’s family are all dead except one girl cousin that was Stella’s daughter. Most of the Schlotmans didn’t marry and those that did marry didn’t have any children except Mom had 4 and Stella had 2 (Stella married a Mr Ganley), and an Uncle Charles had 1 daughter.”

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.5.1 See below.

1.3.3.5.2 See below.

1.3.3.5.3 See below.

1.3.3.5.4 See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.1	30Oct1927	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	24Jul1948	20	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson		2015	c. 88	Alzheimer's disease	?
1.3.3.5.1a	21Jun1927	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	24Jul1948	21	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson		2014	c. 87	Alzheimer's disease	?
1.3.3.5.1.1	17Aug1949	29 East Spring St, Donaldson, Pennsylvania	10Jun1972	22	United Church of Christ, Tremont, Pennsylvania		14Sep2013	64	Cancer	Donaldson Cemetery
1.3.3.5.1.2	12Mar1951	Dr Aaron Zeldin Hospital, Lykens, Pennsylvania	31Jul1971	20	Holy Family Catholic Ch., New Philadelphia, Pennsylvania					
1.3.3.5.1.3	1Nov1952	29 East Spring St, Donaldson, Pennsylvania	3Apr1971	18	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson					
1.3.3.5.1.4	20Mar1955	29 East Spring St, Donaldson, Pennsylvania	27Mar1976	21	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson					
1.3.3.5.1.5	2Jan1958	29 East Spring St, Donaldson, Pennsylvania	4Oct1975	17	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson					
1.3.3.5.1.6	9Apr1961	Pottsville Hos- pital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	17May1986	25	St Peter's Lutheran Church, Pine Grove, Pennsylvania					

1.3.3.5.1.7	Linda Christine	16May1963	Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	22Dec1979	16	229 East Center St, Donaldson
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NOTES: 1.3.3.5.1 Marion wrote (2 May 1996) that

“The Schlotmans were very good to us. After our dad was killed [1940] we lived most of our childhood at their home. We never wanted for anything. We took horn and piano lessons, we had a pony, a goat, Henry flew homer pigeons with our Uncle Joe (a Schlotman relation). We each had a bicycle from Joe. They taught us to drive their car as we got old enough, the boys had dogs, many of them.”

After graduating from Tremont High School in 1945, she went to work as a clerk-typist in the Separation Center at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. Between 1946 and her marriage in 1948, she worked as a telephone operator in Tremont. She returned to paid employment in 1965 and between then and her retirement in 1993 worked in several garment manufacturing factories in the Donaldson and Pine Grove area. After retiring, she kept active by belonging to the Donaldson Fire Company Auxiliary, organising the Frailey Township School quinquennial reunions, crocheting, and painting the bird houses made by her husband.

In the mid-1990s, she lived at 29 East Spring Street, Donaldson, Pennsylvania 17981, a house built by her father (on a lot given to him and his wife by his mother-in-law, Sarah Alice Schlotman) and to which she and her husband moved when they married and to which they added some rooms.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.5.1a After graduating from Tremont High School, he served during 1945-6 in the US Army as a chief clerk in a quartermaster warehouse in Vienna, Austria, and received the Army Commendation Medal from General Mark Clark. He then worked for many years as a truck driver for Ray Schell (a brother of Esther Schell, 1.3.3.6a) who owned a Gulf Oil Distributorship in Donaldson, delivering gasoline and oil products to service stations, coal companies and farms. He subsequently worked at Eastern Shooters in Tremont and Ron Shirks in Frystown selling guns, ammunition and sport supplies, and part-time at Meadow Brook Coal Company operating a power shovel.

He served on the Frailey School Board, was secretary-treasurer of the Donaldson Supervisors [the governing body of Donaldson], and was treasurer and janitor of Donaldson United Methodist Church and secretary of its Cemetery Committee. He was a lay reader in the United Methodist Church, often giving the sermon, belonged to the Donaldson Fire Company, and was a member of the Donaldson Rod and Gun Club in Lycoming County which he, together with Bob, Henry and Ed Bain (see below) and several other friends, built. He also built bird houses which his wife painted and decorated. He was the brother of Nancy Morgan (1.3.3.5.3a), Robert Bain's wife.

1.3.3.5.1.1 See below.

1.3.3.5.1.2 See below.

1.3.3.5.1.3 See below.

1.3.3.5.1.4

See below.

1.3.3.5.1.5

See below.

1.3.3.5.1.6

See below.

1.3.3.5.1.7

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN 1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.1.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.1.1	17Aug1949	29 East Spring St, Donaldson, Pennsylvania	10Jun1972	22	United Church of Christ, Tremont, Pennsylvania		14Sep2013	64	Cancer	Donaldson Cemetery
1.3.3.5.1.1.a	31Aug1949	Fountain Springs Hospital, Ashland, Pennsylvania	10Jun1972	22	United Church of Christ, Tremont, Pennsylvania					
1.3.3.5.1.1.1	27Aug1973	Pottsville Hos- pital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania								
1.3.3.5.1.1.2	9Dec1975	Pottsville Hos- pital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania								
1.3.3.5.1.1.3	6Mar1977	Pottsville Hos- pital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania								

NOTES:

1.3.3.5.1.1 He graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1967. He served in the United States Army in Vietnam. He began working at Guilford Mills, Pine Grove in 1968. He was an avid hunter and enjoyed sports and working with wood. He lived at 129 West Laurel Street, Tremont, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.1.1.a She graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1967 and in the mid-1990s was working as a service person for H.L. Miller Inc. in Pine Grove. She enjoys her family, collecting porcelain figurines, cooking and baking.

1.3.3.5.1.1.1 He graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1992 and in the mid-1990s started working at Miller Building Systems in Myerstown, Pennsylvania. He enjoys hunting, fishing, baseball and working with wood.

1.3.3.5.1.1.2 See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.1.1.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.1.1.2	9Dec1975	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania	Common Law							
		HEIDI KAY MORGAN &								
1.3.3.5.1.1.2a	?	?	Common Law				?	?	?	?
		KENNETH BRESSLER								
1.3.3.5.1.1.2.1	12Dec1994	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania								
		Wade Scott								
1.3.3.5.1.1.2.2	17Oct1996	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania								
		Kayla Jane								
1.3.3.5.1.1.2	9Dec1975	Pottsville Hosp., ? Pottsville, Pennsylvania		?	?					
		HEIDI KAY MORGAN &								
1.3.3.5.1.1.2b	?	?		?	?					
		CHAD LENGLE								

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.1.1.2 She graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1995. She attended Central Pennsylvania Business School where she obtained a degree in business administration in 1997. In the mid-1990s she was employed by Imperial Homes Corporation, Hegers, Pennsylvania. She enjoys her children, reading, hiking and swimming. She lives at 23 East Main Street, Tremont, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.1.1.2a ?

1.3.3.5.1.1.2b ?

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.1.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.1.2	12Mar1951	Dr Aaron Zeldin Hospital, Lykens, Pennsylvania	31Jul1971	20	Holy Family Catholic Ch., New Philadelphia, Pennsylvania					
	RANDALL (Randy) CARL MORGAN &									
1.3.3.5.1.2a	21Jan1954	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania	31Jul1971	17	Holy Family Catholic Ch., New Philadelphia, Pennsylvania					
	VIRGINIA MARIE McNAVAGE									
1.3.3.5.1.2.1	3Dec1971	Good Samaritan ? Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania		?	?					
	Edward Lamar									
1.3.3.5.1.2.2	1Jul1976	Good Samaritan ? Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania		?	?					
	Daniel Walter									

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.1.2 He served in the US Army Reserve (157th Infantry Brigade) and in the Pennsylvania National Guard (1/104th Cavalry). He lives in Pine Grove, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.1.2a In the mid-1990s, she was employed at Meck's Knitting Mill in ?, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.1.2.1 He attended Kutztown University, where he took a BSc degree in secondary education. In the mid-1990s, he was working at Miller Building Systems in Myerstown, Pennsylvania, and was also doing substitute teaching. He is married and has a daughter. He and his wife also had a son who died from brain cancer.

1.3.3.5.1.2.2 See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.1.2.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.1.2.2	1Jul1976	Good Samaritan ? Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania	?	?	?				
1.3.3.5.1.2.2a	?	?	?	?	?				
1.3.3.5.1.2.2.1		Boy							
1.3.3.5.1.2.2.2		Girl							

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.1.2.2 In the mid-1990s, he attended the University of Pittsburgh, where he was taking a BSc degree in film studies with a minor in English.
1.3.3.5.1.2.2a ?

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.1.3**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.1.3	1Nov1952	29 East Spring St, Donaldson Pennsylvania	3Apr1971	18	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson				
1.3.3.5.1.3a	2Aug1952	R.0.#3, Pine Grove, Pennsylvania	3Apr1971	18	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson				
1.3.3.5.1.3.1	4Oct1971	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania							
1.3.3.5.1.3.2	1Feb1977	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania							
1.3.3.5.1.3.3	6Oct1986	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania							

NOTES:

- 1.3.3.5.1.3 She graduated from Pine Grove Area School in 1970. In the mid-1990s, she worked at Arby's, a fast food chain, near Pine Grove, and lived at 106 East Center Street, Donaldson, Pennsylvania 17981.
- 1.3.3.5.1.3a He graduated from Pine Grove Area School in 1970 and in the mid-1990s was employed at Supreme Mid-Atlantic Corporation in Jonestown, Pennsylvania, a manufacturer of truck bodies.
- 1.3.3.5.1.3.1 She graduated from Pine Grove Area School in 1989 and in the mid-1990s was employed as a laundry aide at Tremont Rehabilitation and Nursing Center. She is an avid hockey and baseball fan.
- 1.3.3.5.1.3.2 She graduated from Pine Grove Area School in 1995 and was initially employed at Arby's, a fast food chain near Pine Grove. She was then employed as a secretary at Miller Building Systems, Meyerstown, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.1.3.3

In the mid-1990s, he was attending Pine Grove Elementary School; collected model cars and trucks; was an avid sports fan; and played football for the Pine Grove “Little Dutchmen” and baseball at Tremont.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.1.4**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.1.4	20Mar1955	29 East Spring St, Donaldson, Pennsylvania	27Mar1976	21	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson					
	LEANNE NANCY MORGAN &									
1.3.3.5.1.4a	8Jun1951	Pottsville Hosp- ital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	27Mar1976	24	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson					
	GARY LAMONT THOMPSON									
1.3.3.5.1.4.1	1Jul1978	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania								
	Gary Arthur									
1.3.3.5.1.4.2	23May1985						23May1985			Donaldson Community Cemetery
	Stillborn boy									
1.3.3.5.1.4.3	4Apr1989	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania								
	Mallory Christine									

NOTES:

- 1.3.3.5.1.4 She graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1973. She then worked in several garment factories in the area and in the mid-1990s was employed as a cafeteria worker by the Pine Grove Area School District. She and her family live at 116 East Center Street, Donaldson, Pennsylvania 17981.
- 1.3.3.5.1.4a He graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1969. He is a carpenter and in the mid-1990s was employed by AMP Inc., an electrical supplier, in Williamstown, Pennsylvania. He is an avid hunter of turkey and deer.
- 1.3.3.5.1.4.1 He graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1996 and then attended the Vocational Technical School in Marlin, Pennsylvania. In the mid-1990s, he was employed as a machinist by Eitel Presses in Deer Lake, Pennsylvania.
- 1.3.3.5.1.4.2 The headstone on his grave is inscribed:

“Baby Boy Thompson
5 23 1985”

1.3.3.5.1.4.3 ?

DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.1.5

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.1.5	2Jan1958	29 East Spring St, Donaldson, Pennsylvania	4Oct1975	17	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson					
	JODI LYNN MORGAN &									
1.3.3.5.1.5a	17Feb1955	Ashland State Hosp., Ashland, Pennsylvania	4Oct1975	20	United Methodist Ch., Donaldson					
	RONALD ROBERT FREEMAN									
1.3.3.5.1.5.1	25Apr1978	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania								
	Tracy Jo									
1.3.3.5.1.5.2	18Dec1980	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania								
	Ronald Lamar									
1.3.3.5.1.5.3	7Apr1985	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania								
	Brent Jordan									

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.1.5 She has been employed as a school lunch lady by the Pine Grove Area School District for 22 years. She lives at East Main Street, Tremont, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.1.5a Graduated from Williams Valley High School in 1973. He began working as a truck driver with Lebamold Inc. in 1980. He received an award from the Pennsylvania State Police for Outstanding Citizenship, and in 1988 was named Driver of the Year by both Lebamold and the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association. In the mid-1990s, he was a member of the Tremont Fire Company, where he was an assistant fire chief, and a coach for the Tremont Area Baseball Association. He is the son of Ruth J. Freeman and the late Arthur L. Freeman.

1.3.3.5.1.5.1 She graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1996, where she was a member of the volleyball team, Students Against Drunk Driving, the Whale Watching Club, and the Varsity Club. She then studied accounting at Franklin Academy and worked part-time as a food preparer at the Red Lion Inn in Pine Grove. She is currently (2019) an accountant for Michael Foods.

- 1.3.3.5.1.5.2 He attended Pine Grove Area High School, where he was a member of the baseball, wrestling, and football teams. He had a talent for industrial arts and was a junior firefighter for the Tremont Fire Company. He currently (2019) works at SAPA Aluminium, Cressona, Pa.
- 1.3.3.5.1.5.3 He attended Pine Grove Area Middle School. He was a member of the Tremont Area Baseball Team and the Pine Grove Little Dutchmen Football Association and was active in the Tremont Fire Company. He currently (2019) works for Reading Anthracite Coal Company.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.1.6

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.1.6	9Apr1961	Pottsville Hos- pital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	17May1986	25	St Peter's Lutheran Ch., Pine Grove, Pennsylvania					
1.3.3.5.1.6a	20Dec1958	Pottsville Hos- pital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	17May1986	27	St Peter's Lutheran Ch., Pine Grove, Pennsylvania					
1.3.3.5.1.6.1	10Jun1987	Hyman Kaplan Hospital, Lebanon, Pennsylvania								
1.3.3.5.1.6.2	6Aug1990	Hyman Kaplan Hospital, Lebanon, Pennsylvania								

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.1.6 In the mid-1990s, he owned and ran his own business, Steven Morgan Construction. He enjoys hunting and fishing and coaches Little League and Midget Football. His address is Road 2, Pine Grove, Pennsylvania 17963.

1.3.3.5.1.6a In the mid-1990s, she was employed as a manager at the Mutual Consumer Discount Company in Pine Grove; she taught Sunday School; and was a Den Leader for her sons' Boy Scout Troop.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.1.7**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.1.7	16May1963	Pottsville Hos- pital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	22Dec1979	16	229 East Center St, Donaldson					
	LINDA CHRISTINE MORGAN &									
1.3.3.5.1.7a	12Aug1961	Pottsville Hos- pital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	22Dec1979	18	229 East Center St, Donaldson					
	PAUL ALLEN FRANTZ									
1.3.3.5.1.7.1	8Jun1980	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania								
	Paul (Paulie) Stanley									
1.3.3.5.1.7.2	22Sep1981	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania								
	Still born girl (Shannon Staci)									Donaldson Community Cemetery
1.3.3.5.1.7.3	15Jan1984	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania					15Mar1984	2m	Sudden infant death syndrome	Donaldson Community Cemetery
	Heith Michael									
1.3.3.5.1.7.4	24Dec1985	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania								
	Nicholas (Nick) Chris									
1.3.3.5.1.7.5	17Dec1986	Good Samaritan Hospital, Potts- ville, Pennsylvania								
	Heather Joy									
1.3.3.5.1.7.6	25Sep1994	Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania								
	Lyndsey Anne									

NOTES:

- 1.3.3.5.1.7 After graduating from Pine Grove Area High School in 1981, she worked in the clothing industry in the Pine Grove area. In addition to raising her family, she has helped with her husband's business by doing clerical and cleaning work. She enjoys shopping, going to craft shows, and cheering for her children at their sporting events. She and her family live on a 76-acre mountain site on Road 3, Pine Grove, Pennsylvania.
- 1.3.3.5.1.7a After graduating from Pine Grove Area High School in 1979, he worked in a trailer plant. In 1983 he started work at Miller Building Systems in Myerstown, Pennsylvania and, when the owner retired in 1988, he and some colleagues bought the business, which manufactures a variety of metal buildings and other structures. He enjoys hunting whitetail deer.
- 1.3.3.5.1.7.1 He has won a number of trophies for football and wrestling. He also enjoys bicycling, weightlifting, hunting and fishing. He did well at school. As of 2019, he is married and has three children.
- 1.3.3.5.1.7.4 He was named Nicholas Chris because he was born on Christmas Eve. He plays football and baseball and also wrestles. As of 2019, he is married and has three sons.
- 1.3.3.5.1.7.5 She plays soccer, baseball and basketball. She has triplets.
- 1.3.3.5.1.7.6 She is an art school graduate.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.2	22Jan1932	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	17Dec1955	23	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson		31Aug1980	48	Colon cancer	Donaldson Community Cemetery
1.3.3.5.2a	30Sept1937	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	17Dec1955	18	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson					
1.3.3.5.2.1	1Feb1957	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	10Feb1989	32	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson					
1.3.3.5.2.2	27Oct1958	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	1Feb1975	16	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson	24Dec1982				
1.3.3.5.2.3	30May1960	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	5Apr1980	19	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson	20May1983				

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.2

He graduated from Frailey Township High School in 1949. He served in the US Army between 1953 and 1955. He was employed in service maintenance by Newport Homes, travelling across the various New England states to repair and correct problems with manufactured houses.

1.3.3.5.2a

She graduated from Tremont High School in 1955 and was employed as a production worker by the Hershey Chocolate Company. She served for forty years as the organist at Zion's Lutheran Church. She married Rafael (Ray) Madrigal on 10 August 1984. Her address is 400 Miner Street, Tremont, Pennsylvania 17981. According to Helen Bain (1.3.3.5.4a), Janice was alive and well in 2018.

1.3.3.5.2.1

See below.

1.3.3.5.2.2

See below.

1.3.3.5.2.3

See below.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.2.1

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.2.1	1Feb1957	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	10Feb1989	32	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson				
1.3.3.5.2.1a	3Sep1959	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	10Feb1989	29	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson				
1.3.3.5.2.1.1	15Jul1989	Pottsville, Pennsylvania							
1.3.3.5.2.1.2	23Jul1991	Pottsville, Pennsylvania							

NOTES:

1.3.3.5.2.1 After graduating from Pine Grove Area High School in 1975, he obtained a certificate in electrical construction from Williamsport Community College in 1977, subsequently took additional courses in electronics at the Schuylkill Haven Campus of Penn State University, and became a self-employed electrical contractor in the industrial and residential field. His address is 121 Walnut Street, Donaldson, Pennsylvania 17981.

1.3.3.5.2.1a

In the mid-1990s, she was employed as a purchasing co-ordinator at Alfa Laval Thermal Inc. in Lykens, Pennsylvania.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.2.2

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.2.2	27Oct1958	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	1Feb1975	16	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson	24Dec1982			
1.3.3.5.2.2a	20Jan1955	Pine Grove, Pennsylvania	1Feb1975	20	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson	24Dec1982			
1.3.3.5.2.2.1	27Jun1975	Pottsville, Pennsylvania							

ZIMMERMAN

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.2.2 She attended Pine Grove Area High School. Following her divorce, she went to San Diego, California and was employed as a moral, recreation and welfare co-ordinator at the Naval Amphibious Base on Coronado Island for ten years. She is currently (2019) a clinical aesthetician at Faces in San Diego, where she lives. She has reverted to using her maiden name.

1.3.3.5.2.2a His family has been in the coal mining business in the Pine Grove area for many years, and he owns the Buck Mountain Coal Company.

1.3.3.5.2.2.1 He graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1994 and then began working in his father's coal mining business.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.2.3

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.2.3	30May1960	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	5Apr1980	19	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson	20May1983			
1.3.3.5.2.3a	18Apr1960	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	5Apr1980	19	Zion's Lutheran Ch., Donaldson	20May1983			

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.2.3 After graduating from Pine Grove Area High School in 1978, he obtained a certificate in electronics from De Vry Technical Institute, Woodbridge, New Jersey in 1980. He was employed by Interstate Electronics for ten years installing missile systems in nuclear submarines. He lives in Tremont, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.2.3a She graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1978, and is currently (mid-1990s) employed as a medical transcriptionist.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.3**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.3	12Oct1934	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	18Sep1954	19	Donaldson Methodist Ch., Donaldson		21 Nov2014	80	Alzheimer's disease	Donaldson Community Cemetery
1.3.3.5.3a	6Oct1936	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	18Sep1954	17	Donaldson Methodist Ch., Donaldson					
1.3.3.5.3.1	26Mar1957	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania	23Jun1973	16	Lutheran Ch., Donaldson					
1.3.3.5.3.2	3May1958	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania	13Apr1984	25	Court House, Hagerstown, Maryland					
1.3.3.5.3.3	10Jun1960	Pottsville Hosp., ? Pottsville, Pennsylvania		?	?					

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.3

After attending Frailey School, he served in the US Navy for four years. He subsequently became a quality controller in the Post Precision Casting Company in Strausstown, Pennsylvania. Following two heart attacks and bypass surgery in 1989-90, he took early retirement.

1.3.3.5.3a

She is the sister of Stanley Morgan (1.3.3.5.1a), Marion Bain's husband. When she was born, her father went to the local bar to offer free drinks. Bob's father, Frank Bain, was there and he said to Nancy's father, "I have the boy for that girl". She and Bob subsequently became high school sweethearts. After attending Frailey School, she worked as a secretary at Garden State Tanning Co. in Pine Grove until the birth of her first child. She returned to work three years after her last child was born and was a garment assembler at Summit Station Manufacturing Company, Pine Grove. She was a shop steward and secretary for Local 351 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Secretary of the Scranton-Shamokin-Sunbury-Pottsville District Council of the ILGWU, and a member of the Schuylkill County Labor Council. She was the Tax Collector for Donaldson for twenty years. Daughter of John Edward Morgan and Eleanor Morgan (née Wetzel). According to Helen Bain (1.3.3.5.4a), Nancy was alive and well in 2018.

1.3.3.5.3.1

See below.

1.3.3.5.3.2

See below.

1.3.3.5.3.3

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.3.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.3.1	SALLY ANNE BAIN &	26Mar1957	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania	23Jun1973	16	Lutheran Ch., Donaldson					
1.3.3.5.3.1a	GARY HATTER	19May1954	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania	23Jun1973	19	Lutheran Ch., Donaldson					
1.3.3.5.3.1.1	Jennifer (Jenny) Rebecca	3Sep1973	Good Samaritan Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	Common Law	?						
1.3.3.5.3.1.2	Jamie Lynn	15Sep1976	Good Samaritan Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	Common Law	?						
1.3.3.5.3.1.3	Jeremy Lamar	30Mar1979	Good Samaritan Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania								

NOTES:

1.3.3.5.3.1 She was educated at Pine Grove Area School. She is currently (2019) an emergency medical services employee for the local ambulance service, and a clinical nurse specialist at the Tremont Nursing Home. She lives at 111 East Center Street, Donaldson, Pennsylvania 17981.

1.3.3.5.3.1a A welder at Augst Construction in Pine Grove.

1.3.3.5.3.1.1 See below.

1.3.3.5.3.1.2 See below.

1.3.3.5.3.1.3 In the mid-1990s, he was a student at Marlin Intermediate School. When he was thirteen months old he had brain surgery for a head injury, which has left him paralysed in one arm.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.3.1.1

		Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.3.1.1.1	JENNIFER (JENNY) HATTER &	3Sep1973	Good Samaritan Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania	Common Law	?						
1.3.3.5.3.1.1.a	MARC RITTENBAUG	19Feb1972	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania	Common Law	?						
1.3.3.5.3.1.1.1	Kody Marc	10Feb1993	Good Samaritan Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania								
1.3.3.5.3.1.1.2	Katelynn	17Dec2001									

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.3.1.1.1 She graduated from Pine Grove Area School, and in the mid-1990s was the office manager at Genesis Inc., an oil delivery and haulage company. She lives at 308 East Center Street, Donaldson, Pennsylvania 17981.

1.3.3.5.3.1.1.a He works at Miller Building Systems in Meyerstown, Pennsylvania constructing metal buildings.

1.3.3.5.3.1.1.1 ?

1.3.3.5.3.1.1.2 She is currently (2019) a senior in high school.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.3.1.2**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Common Law	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.3.1.2	JAMIE LYNN HATTER &	15Sep1976	Good Samaritan Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania	Common Law		?					
1.3.3.5.3.1.2a	DAVID WHITMAN JR.	?	?	Common Law		?					
1.3.3.5.3.1.2.1	Brittanie Lynn	4Oct1996	Good Samaritan Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania								
1.3.3.5.3.1.2.2	Brendan Lee	4Oct1996	Good Samaritan Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania								
1.3.3.5.3.1.2	JAMIE LYNN HATTER &	15Sep1976	Good Samaritan Hospital, Pottsville, Pennsylvania			?	?				
1.3.3.5.3.1.2b	WES NEY	?	?			?	?				

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.3.1.2 After graduating from Pine Grove Area School, she became a secretary at Genesis Inc., an oil delivery and haulage company. She lives at ? , Hegins, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.3.1.2a He was in the US Marines. He now runs a tattooing business.

1.3.3.5.3.1.2b ?

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.3.2**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.3.2	CINDY LOU BAIN &	3May1958	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania	13Apr1984	25	Court House, Hagerstown, Maryland				
1.3.3.5.3.2a	REYNOLD MILLER	23Feb1954	Orwin, Pennsylvania	13Apr1984	30	Court House, Hagerstown, Maryland				
1.3.3.5.3.2a.1	Robert (Bobby)	20Jan1977	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania							
1.3.3.5.3.2a.2	Melinda	9Aug1978	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania							

NOTES:

- 1.3.3.5.3.2 After attending Pine Grove Area School, she became an underwriter for the Nationwide Insurance Corporation in Harrisburg. She currently (mid-1990s) works as an insurance agent for Smith's Insurance Agency in Pine Grove. She lives at 430 Dietrick Avenue, Orwin, Pennsylvania 17980.
- 1.3.3.5.3.2a A supervisor at Bethlehem Steel Corporation in Steelton. Previously married to Sharon Stone.
- 1.3.3.5.3.2a.1 A child of Reynold Miller's first marriage.
- 1.3.3.5.3.2a.2 A child of Reynold Miller's first marriage.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.3.3**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.3.3	10Jun1960	Pottsville Hosp., ? Pottsville, Pennsylvania	?	?	?					
1.3.3.5.3.3a	9Jul1969	Pottsville Hosp., ? Pottsville, Pennsylvania	?	?	?					
1.3.3.5.3.3.1	19Nov1987	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania								
1.3.3.5.3.3.2	19Sep1996	Pottsville Hosp., Pottsville, Pennsylvania								

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.3.3 Attended Pine Grove Area School. In 1981 he accidentally shot himself in the face while cleaning his gun and his resulting injuries have so far required thirty-two operations. He is a long-distance truck driver. At 6'8" he is probably the tallest Bain. He lives in Tremont, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.3.3a Attended Pine Grove Area School, and is now a full-time housewife.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.4**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.4	25Mar1937	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	4Jul1957	20	Salem United Ch. of Christ, Donaldson		1Jun2017	80	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Cremated
1.3.3.5.4a	22Jul1938	Tremont, Pennsylvania	4Jul1957	18	Salem United Ch. of Christ, Donaldson					
1.3.3.5.4.1	3Mar1958	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	10Apr1979	21	Winchester, Virginia	24Sep2012				
1.3.3.5.4.2	9Sep1959	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	c. 1979	c. 19	Winchester, Virginia	1981				
1.3.3.5.4.3	16Mar1961	Hershey, Pennsylvania	Aug1993	32	Miami, Florida					

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.4

He attended Frailey Township School in Donaldson, and graduated from Tremont High School. He worked at the Hershey Chocolate Company for ten years. Then, for several years he was a self-employed contractor who, together with his son Duane, did concrete and asphalt work in Pennsylvania. Although he lived in Pennsylvania for most of his life, he resided at various addresses in Florida for a number of years and died in his home at 1645 Dunlawton Avenue, Port Orange, Florida.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.5.4a

She attended Frailey Township School in Donaldson, and graduated from Tremont High School. Her maternal grandfather, Ray L. Schell, accompanied Frank Bain on the moose hunting trip on which he went on his wedding night (see n. 1.3.3.5). Upon graduation she worked for the FBI in Washington, DC. Following her marriage, she worked for Army Intelligence at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania before moving to Florida in 1980 where she worked for the Cleveland Clinic and in a private urological practice. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1993, she and her husband adopted their two grandchildren, Shelby and Chet Landis. She is an animal lover and has two dogs, two cats, and a parrot that she has owned for 35 years. She currently (2019) lives at C17, 1703 Magnolia Avenue, S. Daytona, Florida 32119, USA. Email: 2tui.tui@gmail.com.

See photograph in Section 5

1.3.3.5.4.1

See below.

1.3.3.5.4.2

See below.

1.3.3.5.4.3

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.4.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.4.1	LISA GAY BAIN &	3Mar1958	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	10Apr1979	21	Winchester, Virginia	24Sep2012			
1.3.3.5.4.1a	TIM C. LANDIS	12Sep1959	Hershey, Pennsylvania	10Apr1979	19	Winchester, Virginia	24Sep2012			
1.3.3.5.4.1.1	Cody	7Sep1979	Reading, Pennsylvania							
1.3.3.5.4.1.2	Joshua (Josh)	10Jun1982	?							
1.3.3.5.4.1.3	Shellby	25Jan1991	Fort Lauderdale, Florida							
1.3.3.5.4.1.4	Chet	13Feb1993	Hershey, Pennsylvania							

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.4.1 She is currently (2019) studying for a BSc in criminal law. She lives in Brevard, North Carolina.

1.3.3.5.4.1a He currently (2019) lives in Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.4.1.1 He currently (2019) works in construction.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.5.4.1.2 He currently (2019) works in construction.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.5.4.1.3 She was brought up and adopted by her grandparents. She is currently (2019) a teacher in Port Orange, Florida.

1.3.3.5.4.1.4

He was brought up and adopted by his grandparents. He is currently (2019) a chef. He lives in Coral Springs, Florida.

He has a son, Haven Christian Landis.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.4.2

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.4.2	9Sep1959	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	c. 1979	c. 19	Winchester, Virginia	?1981			
1.3.3.5.4.2a	?	?	c. 1979	17	Winchester, Virginia	?1981			
1.3.3.5.4.2.1	6Mar1979	Lebanon, Pennsylvania							
1.3.3.5.4.2	9Sep1959	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	26Apr1997	37	?				
1.3.3.5.4.2b	?	?	26Apr1997	?	?				

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.4.2 He does concrete work in York and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.4.2a Following her divorce, she married Arvard Brown.

1.3.3.5.4.2.1 He lives with his fiancée in Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

1.3.3.5.4.2b A dental hygienist.

DESCENDANTS OF FRANK BAIN (1891-1940)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.5.4.3

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.5.4.3	KELLY BAIN &	16Mar1961	Hershey, Pennsylvania	Aug1993	32	Miami, Florida					
1.3.3.5.4.3a	ASTOR BORJAS	1957	La Lima, Honduras	Aug1993	?	Miami, Florida					
1.3.3.5.4.3.1	Hayley	17Aug1993	Miami, Florida								
1.3.3.5.4.3.2	Tyler	23Nov1994	Miami, Florida								
1.3.3.5.4.3.3	Jade	10Mar2000	?								

NOTES: 1.3.3.5.4.3

She lived in Miami, Florida in the mid-1990s and managed Bentley's luggage store there.

1.3.3.5.4.3a

He is a Honduran.

**DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BAIN (1893-1953)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.6**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.6	1Sep1893	3 The Walk, Alloa	17Apr1924	30	Parsonage, St John's Lutheran Ch., Tremont,		2Feb1953	59	Congestive heart failure (3 days) due to cor pulmonale (2 yrs) and pneumoconiosis (12 yrs)	Greenwood Cem., Tower City, Pennsylvania
1.3.3.6a	14Jan1896	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	17Apr1924	28	Parsonage, St John's Lutheran Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania		18Sep1952	56	Cerebral haemorrhage (2 hrs) due to severe hypertension (yrs)	Greenwood Cem., Tower City, Pennsylvania
1.3.3.6a.1	21Mar1912	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	29Jun1940	28	Reformed Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania		15Feb1985	72	Severe septicaemia due to acute pyelonephritis; diabetes mellitus	Greenwood Cem., Tower City, Pennsylvania

NOTES: 1.3.3.6

He is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a "scholar" living with his parents, and in the 1911 Census of Population as a "pitwood labourer" living with his parents at 52 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa.

James Bain came to Canada after his uncle Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a), his brother-in-law Alexander Scott (1.3.3.3a), Frank Bain (1.3.3.5), William Bain (1.3.3.2), Mary Scott (1.3.3.3) and her children, George (1.3.3.3.1) and Alexander (1.3.3.3.3). He sailed "intermediate" class (presumably second class) from Glasgow on 10 May 1913 aboard the S.S. *Hesperian*, arriving at Quebec on 18 May at 1500 (landing at 1530). The *Hesperian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was W.S. Main; her tonnage was 7012; on this trip she carried 1554 passengers (49 saloon, 381 second cabin, and 1124 steerage), and none was held at quarantine. James Bain's occupation in Scotland and his intended occupation in Canada were recorded as "sawyer", his amount of cash as \$20.00, his religion as Presbyterian, and his destination as Winnipeg.

As is clear from the above, James Bain arrived in Quebec in 1913 with the intention of going to Winnipeg. But did he? It is possible, but by no means certain, that he is the James Bain listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* for 1914 residing at 4B Justine Apartments [349 Daly Avenue], with no occupation given. If he did go to Winnipeg (and this is highly likely), when and why did he leave his extended family network there? Where did he go

from Winnipeg? A partial answer to this question is that on 5 June 1917 – while living on 306 Perry Street, Davenport, Scott County, Iowa and working as a labourer for Denger Brothers, a coal and building materials business on East River Street – he applied under the name of John Walter Storie to join the US Army. (He was described as single, 5' 10", slender, and having brown eyes and light hair; see Ancestry.com. US, World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-18). He seems not to have proceeded with his application on this occasion because he actually joined the US Army in Pottsville, Pennsylvania on 23 July 1918 (see below).

At the 1920 Census of Population, James Bain/John Storie was living in Donaldson, Pennsylvania. He was a “boarder” in the home of Lincoln Schell and his wife Alice on Center Street; the other members of this household were their adopted son Edward Snyder (aged 12) and their daughter Esther Neal (née Schell) and her daughter Ersal. The Census indicates that he emigrated to the United States in 1914/1916, was naturalised in 1919, and was a labourer in a coal mine. If James came to the United States in 1916 rather than 1914, he might have been naturalised under an Act of 9 May 1918 that enabled any alien serving in the military of the United States during World War I to become naturalised without the required five-years’ residence within the United States. See John J. Newman, *American Naturalization Processes and Procedures, 1790-1985* (Indiana Historical Society, 1985), pp. 15-16. His obituary (see below) states that he came to the United States in 1917. The information in obituaries is not always correct, but this does lend some weight to the view that he was naturalised while in the US Army. No trace of his naturalisation records was found in the indexes of the Federal Courts of the Middle District and Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1906-26, or in the naturalisation index of the Schuylkill County courthouse.

Why and when did James Bain/Walter Storie come to Donaldson? Why did someone who was a “sawyer” (timber worker) in Scotland become a coal miner in Pennsylvania? As Marion Morgan (1.3.3.5.1) said, “Guess we’ll never know what brought them [James and Frank Bain] to Donaldson, Pa. It’s just a little hole in the mountain, nothing here to attract newcomers.”

James Bain’s decision to come to Donaldson was probably motivated by a search for employment. He had been a timber worker in Scotland, basically a semi-skilled labourer, and employment opportunities and wages may have been better for such workers in the United States than Canada during this period. James may have read in the paper or heard from someone – especially when he was working in Davenport for a coal and building materials business – that there were jobs in the mines in Pennsylvania. Given the need for pit props, his timber working skills would have been useful, and he may have decided to go there to try his hand at coal mining, to be joined later for similar reasons by his brother Frank.

Kay Muldowney (1.3.3.6a.1.1; James Bain’s step-granddaughter), says that she has “no idea” what brought her grandfather to Donaldson. “Of course at one time Donaldson was a thriving little town – this is what I was told. They had their own movie theater, dance hall, we had our own school up until 1959 when it burned down. And the coal companies paid for all this. We had a grocery store, our own post office . . . Maybe back then it was a nice place to go to.”

The Record of Burial of Veterans, Department of Veterans’ Affairs, Schuylkill County indicates that John Walter Storie was a veteran of World War I and served as a Private (number 4078317) in Company 34, 9th Battalion, 153rd Depot Brigade of the US Army between 23 July 1918 and 25 March 1919. The Military Personnel Records at the National Personnel Records Center in St Louis, Missouri also indicate the following: he was awarded the WWI Victory Medal and WWI Victory Button (Bronze); he enlisted in the army in Pottsville (while residing in Donaldson) under the name of Storie; and he was discharged at Camp Lee, Virginia. He did not serve overseas. Most of this information is confirmed in an application he made for Veterans’ Compensation on 2 February 1934, except that it states that he was discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey. He was awarded \$10 per month for eight months, a total of \$80.00. (See Ancestry.com. Pennsylvania, WWI Veterans Service and Compensation Files, 1917-1919, 1934-1948.)

At some point – at least as early as 1917 – James Bain changed his name to John Walter Storie. He may have done this informally, but Stanley Morgan (1.3.3.5.1a) said he was told that James Bain went through a legal process in Donaldson to change his name. But no trace of his name change was found

in the *General Index* to the cases that went through the Schuylkill County Court of Common Pleas, 1909-16 and January 1917-March 1924, in the Archives of Schuylkill County Courthouse in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and the Miscellaneous Record Book, 1910-24, of the Prothonotary's Office at the Dauphin County Courthouse, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Kay Muldowney says, "there actually was a John Storie, who was an American who went to Scotland during World War I. In World War I they weren't as tight with passports as they are now and I was told that this John Storie went over there, met up with my grandfather [James Bain], and became good friends. Then I was told John Storie met a woman over there and decided he didn't want to come back to the States. So he stayed there and my grandfather came back under his name. As I got older I found out that our post office knew that John Storie wasn't his name because he would get letters from his family up in Canada and they would come to James Bain. I don't know how he got Social Security or anything here because I was too young." The account told to Kay Muldowney is clearly incorrect because James Bain used the name John Walter Storie in making his first application to join the army in 1917 in Davenport, Iowa and in actually joining in 1918 in Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Helen Bain (née McCaughey; 1.3.3.5.4a) remembers her mother saying that James Bain came to the USA on "a dead man's passport and that no one discussed the matter". If he did, why did he do so? To obtain the status of permanent resident in the United States and avoid the problems with the US Immigration Authorities that later befell his brother Frank (see n. 1.3.3.5)? Or because he was in trouble with the legal authorities or others and needed to change his identity? And whatever the answers to these questions, how was he able to match his photographic likeness to that of the dead man?

To summarise, James Bain changed his name to John Walter Storie sometime between entering the United States in 1914/1916 – perhaps, as Helen Bain says, on "a dead man's passport" – and applying in Davenport, Iowa to join the army in 1917.

(A John Storie from Kilmarnock, Scotland, aged 42, arrived at Ellis Island from Glasgow aboard the *Columbia* on 16 August 1903. He was married (but his wife was not with him), a miner, going to Monongahela (near Pittsburgh). He had not been in the United States before, his passage had been paid by his brother who lived in New Eagle (near Monongahela), he was in good health, and he had £30.)

On his application for a marriage licence in April 1924, James Bain gave his name as John Walter Storie; his occupation as "driver"; his birth place as "Scotland, Pa" (a small town near Carlisle, Pennsylvania); his residence as Donaldson; his father's name as George Storie; his mother's name as Carolyne [*sic*] Bowie; and their birthplaces as "Scotland".

He worked in the independent mine in which his brother Frank was killed. Stanley Morgan remembers him working in Colket Colliery in Donaldson. Kay Muldowney says that "he worked in the mines here, he was a coal miner. I can remember there was a mine up behind where my grandparents lived, the Coreal. Colket was up at the end of town."

Bob and Nancy Bain (1.3.3.5.3 and 1.3.3.5.3a) had an unidentified newspaper clipping which indicates that in the early 1930s he stood unsuccessfully in Donaldson as a Republican for election to the Board of Education.

He was retired at his death. He died in the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Lebanon, Pennsylvania; his usual residence was on Main Street, Donaldson. His social security number was 202-10-2028. He is buried in Tower City, which is about ten miles from Donaldson, where he was living immediately prior to his death. He bought the plot in which he and his wife are buried on 4 June 1930. A death notice appeared in the *Pottsville Republican*, 3 February 1953, p. 15, and the following obituary appeared there (p. 8) on the same date:

“JOHN W. STORIE

John W. Storie, 59, of Donaldson, miner and World War I veteran, died Monday afternoon in Veterans Hospital, Lebanon. He was admitted Sunday evening.

He came to this country from Scotland in 1917 and served in the US Army. He was a member of Tremont American Legion Post.

His wife, the former Esther Schell, died five months ago. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. George Hoverocker, Donaldson, and two grandchildren.

Military funeral services in charge of Tremont Legion Post will be conducted Thursday afternoon from H.A. Snyder Funeral Home, Tremont. The Rev. Freeland Hemmig, pastor of Lutheran Church will conduct services. Burial in Greenwood Cemetery, Tower City.”

His will, dated 25 November 1952, names his “daughter”, Ersal Hoverocker, as his executrix and beneficiary. The application for probate and letters testamentary (dated 25 May 1953) state that he had \$100 worth of “personal property” and no “real property”.

Kay Muldowney says that when Esther Schell died, John Storie “lost the will to live; we couldn’t stop him from drinking. He almost burned the house down before he went to the VA Hospital. One night he lit a cigarette and fell asleep on the chair. My mother told him he had to watch it then and he did end up going to the hospital. I think he got to the point where they had to take him. He just got worse and worse. I said to him, ‘look Pa, Ma is gone, why are you doing this to yourself?’ But there was nothing you could do.”

Although he appears to have been close to his brother Frank (who seems to have come to Donaldson primarily because James was there), he does not seem to have been close to the rest of the Bain family. Marion Morgan wrote that “James Bain/Scottie Storie never acted like an uncle to my brothers and me so we never learned anything from him [about the Bain family].”

Kay Muldowney says that on special occasions James Bain wore a kilt, which his wife had made for him.

“A lot of people in Donaldson called him Scottie. I remember my grandfather singing songs.” In particular, he sang the refrain from A Wee Deoch an Doris, a song published in 1910 shortly before James Bain sailed to Canada.

‘Just a wee deoch an doris,
Just a wee dram that’s a’
Just a wee deoch an doris,
Before we gang awa’
There’s a wee wife awaiting
In a wee butt and ben
If you can say it’s a braw bricht
Moon licht nicht
Then you’re a’ right, ye ken.’

I can remember him singing that at every function he went to.

I don't think he ever attended church, not that I can remember, unless it was a special occasion.

He was a hard worker, anybody that worked in the mines was a hard worker. They were taking their lives into their hands everyday. I can remember him taking me up there and taking me down into the coal mine so that I could see what it was like down there. He was a good man to me."

She has a photograph of her grandparents, whom she called Ma and Pa, which was taken at the Young Men's Club in Tremont.

"These two people were everything to me. They were my grandparents even though Scottie wasn't a blood grandfather, he was my grandfather. They would take me to the movies every Saturday night and then to the Young Men's Club. They had a couple of drinks and I'd sit and read books that they had bought me . . . My parents didn't have a car, but Scottie did. Then he would drive down to Tremont . . . I think once she [my grandmother] died he [Scottie] just didn't have anything he wanted to live for. They were together constantly, they were never apart from each other. They had a good marriage.

My grandfather loved his drink. If it would have been up to him he would have been drinking all the time, but she hid the money on him; back then you didn't put the money in the bank. When she passed away we moved up with my grandfather from our other house and my mother had to go through the house looking for money. She [my grandmother] had it under everything and in everything.

When there were holidays, he'd put that kilt on and he'd sing that song. He was funny; I loved him dearly. I'm sure he had his faults, but to me there were no faults."

George Bain (1.3.3.7) and some of his family came to Donaldson in 1952-53 to visit his relatives, including his brother James. When Marion told him that James Bain had changed his name to John Storie, George replied, "yeh, tall story", and returned to Canada without seeing him.

See photographs in Section 5.

Her surname is spelt both Shell and Schell on various documents; the latter is adopted here because it appears that way on her marriage certificates and on the more recent documents.

1.3.3.6a

Esther Schell was the daughter of Lincoln H. Schell (b. May 1865), a miner, and Alice Schell (née Betz) (b. Jan 1870), who were married in 1888; at the 1910 Census of Population they lived on Main Street, Donaldson; at his daughter's wedding in 1924, he was described as a "hotel keeper". Esther Schell was a sister of Ray Schell (see n. 1.3.3.5a). Her brother was Ray L. Schell, the maternal grandfather of Helen Bain (née McCaughey; 1.3.3.5.4a), the wife of Ed Bain (1.3.3.5.4).

Her social security number was 181-05-2522.

She was a housewife living in Donaldson at her death. Her gravestone incorrectly gives her date of birth as 1891. A death notice appeared in the *Pottsville Republican*, 19 September 1952, p. 14; there was no obituary.

She was previously married to George W.H. Neal – (b. 2 December 1888 in Rausch Creek, Pennsylvania), a labourer residing in Tremont – at English Lutheran Church in Pottsville on 16 September 1911. She is described as a "domestic" on her marriage certificate. She and her husband had two children, one who died young and the other a daughter called Ersal. She and George Neal were divorced on 16 January 1922.

Esther Schell and James Bain/John Storie did not have any children of their own.

Kay Muldowney says that her grandmother's hair came down to about an inch below her shoulder and that she rolled it up into a bun at the back. "I used to comb her hair."

She goes on to say that "we always went to Zion Lutheran in Donaldson. My grandmother was the pianist for the choir. My mother was a Sunday School teacher. I turned out to be a Sunday School teacher. We were all raised in that church."

"Sundays my grandmother would make a great big dinner. They raised their own chickens; they had their own chicken coop out back. My grandfather and I would go out and kill a chicken, I loved that. On Sundays in the summer we went on picnics. It was a just a relaxing, fun filled time. Not like it is now, there's too much rushing around.

My grandmother would pack a picnic lunch and we'd go out to the cemetery [Greenwood Cemetery, Tower City], that corner lot. She said we're going to be here forever, so we might as well picnic while we're here. She had that first lot. When she bought it [1930] there was room for her and Pa and two other people and then babies. But they have enlarged the lot, and now her and Pa are there, Mum and Dad are there, my sister is there, and my brother is going to be there, and there's a place for my daughter and her husband. (I'm being cremated. My husband is buried down at Indiantown Gap, and he was cremated.) Her [Esther Schell's] parents are up further, up the hill further. . . . My son-in-law goes on Memorial Day to see if it's cut right and does some trimming.

Her mother and father, the Schells, had money. At one time there was a hotel in Donaldson and they owned and ran the hotel. My grandmother and her brother [Ray Schell, see n. 1.3.3.5a] didn't get along towards the end, and he took everything. When she died we buried her from our house, the dining room. Her brother sent a big bouquet of flowers, and my grandfather took the bouquet out back and pissed on it and then had somebody take it back to his [Ray Schell's] house. He said he didn't bother with her when she was living, she doesn't need his flowers now that she's dead. That was very traumatic for an eleven year old, her dying and then being buried from the house. . . . They brought her two days before; everything in the dining room was taken out; and the coffin was put in. Mother would say 'do you want to say good night to your grandmother'. They brought it in one day, the viewing was the next day, the funeral the following day, they closed the coffin, took her to church and then she was buried from the church. My mother had me do the covering of her. It was just so traumatic for an eleven year old."

Kay Muldowney says that her grandparents lived "right next to the Lutheran Church in Donaldson. I went to school at the top of Donaldson. Before I went to my own home I passed their house. We lived down the road a little bit further. And every day I would stop in and say, 'Ma, what are you having for supper tonight'. She'd tell me and then I'd go home and find out what my mother was having for supper and then I'd say, 'Well I'm going back up to Ma'. In my eleven years I was with these two more than I was with my own family. She was a great cook. She canned, at that time you didn't freeze anything because you didn't have a freezer. We didn't have a bathtub. She got a bathroom put in when I was nine years old, so all of a sudden I could get a bath in the house; it was great. That was devastating for an eleven year old to lose both of them at the same time."

See photographs in Section 5.

See below.

1.3.3.6a.1

**DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BAIN (1893-1953)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.6a.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.6a.1	21Mar1912	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	29Jun1940	28	Reformed Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania		15Feb1985	72	Severe septicaemia due to acute pyelonephritis; diabetes mellitus	Greenwood Cem., Tower City, Pennsylvania
1.3.3.6a.1a	19Feb1907	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	29Jun1940	33	Reformed Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania		10Nov1964	57	Shock due to myocardial infarction due to carcinoma and septicaemia	Greenwood Cem., Tower City, Pennsylvania
1.3.3.6a.1.1	4Mar1942	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	29Jun1963	21	St Vincent de Paul Church, Minersville, Pennsylvania					
1.3.3.6a.1.2	10May1947	Donaldson, Pennsylvania					c. 15May1947	5d	Yellow jaundice	Greenwood Cem., Tower City, Pennsylvania
1.3.3.6a.1.3	27May1949	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	20Dec1986	37	Zion Lutheran Ch., Donaldson Pennsylvania	Mar/Apr 1995				

NOTES: 1.3.3.6a.1

Daughter of Esther Schell and George Neal (see n. 1.3.3.6a). As a girl, she lived with her mother and James Bain/Scottie Storie. At her marriage, she was a factory worker.

Kay Muldowney (1.3.3.6a.1.1) says that "Dad was Reformed, my mother was Lutheran. No big wedding ceremony. I think they just went down and the minister married them in the parsonage. . . She had gone to nursing school, but got sick and dropped out. I don't know what the sickness was. Later she had breast cancer and had one of her breasts removed; it wasn't throat cancer, but she had part of her voice box removed. She went through a lot. . . She worked in the factory like most women around here."²⁹

She died at Pottsville Hospital and Warne Clinic; her usual residence was 6 West Center Street, Donaldson. Her usual occupation was a seamstress in the clothing industry. Her social security number was 165-03-8483.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.6a.1a He is described as a “miner” on his marriage certificate and was working in the mine in Frailey Township when Frank Bain (1.3.3.5) was killed. He also signed as a witness on Frank Bain’s Petition for Naturalization in 1938.

He was the informant of his mother-in-law’s death in 1952 and at that time was living in Donaldson, Pennsylvania.

He died in Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia; his usual residence was Main Street, Donaldson. His usual occupation was labourer and his social security number was 168-14-4724.

His surname is spelt Hoverocker, Hoveracker, and Haverocker on various documents; the first is adopted here because it is the most common and recent.

Son of John H. Hoverocker, a miner who was born in Donaldson, and Gertrude E. Brensinger, who was born in Ravine, Pennsylvania.

Kay Muldowney says that her father and mother “had a long courtship, went together for 12 years and then got married. . . . He was a musician, had his own little band at one time, I have his banjo. He had worked in the mines too. When the mines petered out, he became the steward at the firehouse in Donaldson. In 1964 he had cancer of the throat and was told he had 7 months to live if he didn’t have an operation. He had just become a grandfather, so he had the operation and only lived 7 months. Couldn’t eat or talk in those 7 months.”

See below.

1.3.3.6a.1.1 The Division of Vital Records in New Castle, Pennsylvania has no record of her death.

1.3.3.6a.1.2 Kay Muldowney says that Rosemary was “the only child that my mother had that was born in the hospital and the only child that died. Lived about 5 days, died of yellow jaundice. . . . My grandmother and I listened to soap operas, and one of the women on the soap operas was named Rosemary. So when they said what would you like to name your little sister, I said ‘Rosemary’. . . . I had never seen my sister until I saw her in the coffin.”

1.3.3.6a.1.3 See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BAIN (1893-1953)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.6a.1.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.6a.1.1	4Mar1942	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	29Jun1963	21	St Vincent de Paul Church, Minersville, Pennsylvania		21May1995	60	Heart attack	Indiantown Gap National Cem., Annville, Pennsylvania
		KAY LEVON HOVEROCKER &								
1.3.3.6a.1.1a	19Jan1935	Minersville, Pennsylvania	29Jun1963	28	St Vincent de Paul Church, Minersville, Pennsylvania					
		EDWARD VINCENT MULDOWNEY								
1.3.3.6a.1.1.1	14Apr1964	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	20Feb1988	24	Methodist Ch., Tower City, Pennsylvania					
		Lisa Ann								
1.3.3.6a.1.1.2	13Dec1966	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	30Aug1986	19	Immaculate Conception Catholic Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania					
		David Lee								
1.3.3.6a.1.1.3	6May1974	Williamsport, Pennsylvania	17Mar1997	22	Methodist Ch., Tower City, Pennsylvania					
		Trisha								

NOTES: 1.3.3.6a.1.1

She graduated from Tremont High School in 1960 and then went to work for the State in Harrisburg for three years. She worked part-time when she was raising her children. She has worked as a waitress and in the mid-1990s was employed by Redco in the mental health field.

She was the informant of her mother's death in 1985 and at that time was living at 53 East Line Street, Tremont, Pennsylvania, 17981. She is currently (mid-1990s) living at 52 East Line Street, Tremont, Pennsylvania 17981.

1.3.3.6a.1.1a

He graduated from Minersville High School in 1953. His wife Kay says that her husband "was in the service for 8 years, 4 years in the Marines and 4

years in the Air Force. When we met, he had just gotten out of the Air Force and I tried to talk him into going back in because he already had 8 years, but he didn't. He worked for a place called Furnival Machinery in Harrisburg when we first got married. We moved up to Williamsport and lived up there for 9 years. He worked as a parts man for Forklifts, Inc. until he died He was pure Irish, Muldowney, his mother's name was Gallagher."

1.3.3.6a.1.1.1

See below.

1.3.3.6a.1.1.2

See below.

1.3.3.6a.1.1.3

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BAIN (1893-1953)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.6a.1.1.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.6a.1.1.1	14Apr1964	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	20Feb1988	24	Methodist Ch., Tower City, Pennsylvania				
		LISA ANN MULDOWNEY &							
1.3.3.6a.1.1.1a	15Sep1959	Tower City, Pennsylvania	20Feb1988	28	Methodist Ch., Tower City, Pennsylvania				
		JEFFERY RONALD SOLIDAY							
1.3.3.6a.1.1.1.1	18Dec1988	Pottsville, Pennsylvania							
		Shalee Corinne							
1.3.3.6a.1.1.1.2	7Sep1991	Pottsville, Pennsylvania							
		Shaun Christopher							
1.3.3.6a.1.1.1.3	8Aug2000	Pottsville, Pennsylvania							
		Joshua Paul							
1.3.3.6a.1.1.1.4	8Aug2000	Pottsville, Pennsylvania							
		Josiah James							

NOTES: 1.3.3.6a.1.1.1

She graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1982 and has a BS degree from Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. She is a certified teacher. She is active in her church and currently (mid-1990s) works as a volunteer with an elementary school in Tower City. Her address is 330 E. Wiconisco Avenue, Tower City, Pennsylvania 17980. Telephone: (717) 649 9549.

1.3.3.6a.1.1.1a

He graduated from high school in Tower City in 1977. He is a supervisor at Mechanicsburg Naval Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

**DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BAIN (1893-1953)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.6a.1.1.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.6a.1.1.2	13Dec1966	Pottsville, Pennsylvania	30Aug1986	19	Immaculate Conception Catholic Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania				
DAVID LEE MULDOWNEY &									
1.3.3.6a.1.1.2a	15Dec1966	Lebanon, Pennsylvania	30Aug1986	19	Immaculate Conception Catholic Ch., Tremont, Pennsylvania				
JODY LYNNE WOLFE									
1.3.3.6a.1.1.2.1	4Oct1992	Fayetteville, North Carolina							
Davis Edward									
1.3.3.6a.1.1.2.2	7Sep1994	Stuttgart, Germany.							
Caitlin Abigail									

NOTES: 1.3.3.6a.1.1.2 He graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1984. He took a BS degree while in the army and also has a master's degree in education from Oklahoma State University. He is a Warrant Officer in the United States Army, currently stationed in Heidelberg, Germany. His address (until 2004) was Hq V Corps, CMR 420, Box 365, APO AE 09063-0365. Telephone: (49) 6221 761 839.

1.3.3.6a.1.1.2a She graduated from Pine Grove Area High School in 1984. She is a substitute teacher in Germany for elementary-age pupils.

**DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BAIN (1893-1953)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.6a.1.1.3**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.6a.1.1.3	6May1974	Williamsport, Pennsylvania	17Mar1997	22	Methodist Ch., Tower City, Pennsylvania				
1.3.3.6a.1.1.3a	12Sep1969	Woodland, Pennsylvania	17Mar1997	27	Methodist Ch., Tower City, Pennsylvania				
1.3.3.6a.1.1.3.1	20May2000	Chester, Pennsylvania							

NOTES: 1.3.3.6a.1.1.3

After graduating with a BS degree from Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, she became a caseworker with troubled school children.

1.3.3.6a.1.1.3a

After graduating with a BS degree from Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, he joined Rand McNally.

**DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BAIN (1893-1953)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.6a.1.3**

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.6a.1.3 GEORGE EDWARD HOVEROCKER &	27May1949	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	20Dec1986	37	Zion Lutheran Ch., Donaldson, Pennsylvania	Mar/Apr 1995			
1.3.3.6a.1.3a BARBARA MORGAN	?Sep1955	Donaldson, Pennsylvania	20Dec1986	31	Zion Lutheran Ch., Donaldson, Pennsylvania	Mar/Apr 1995			

NOTES: 1.3.3.6a.1.3

He left school after attending Grade VIII and is currently (mid-1990s) employed in the textile industry at Penn Dye in Pine Grove, Pennsylvania.
He lives at 3rd Floor, 16 East Main Street, Tremont, Pennsylvania.

Kay Muldowney (1.3.3.6a.1.1) says that he was "born dead at home with the cord wrapped around his neck. But the doctor worked on him and brought him back. He is slow in learning . . . because of being without oxygen for so long. He was the most beautiful baby you'd want to see, curly blond hair, he was just gorgeous. And because they almost lost him, they just catered to him, anything."

1.3.3.6a.1.3a She graduated from Pine Grove Area High School.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7	27Dec1895	3 The Walk, Alloa	9Aug1918	22	Donaldson Drive, Renfrew		2Oct1972	76	Heart failure	Mount Pleasant Cem., London, Ontario
1.3.3.7a	4Aug1896	4 Wallace St., Clydebank	9Aug1918	22	Donaldson Drive, Renfrew		11Mar1952	55	Kidney failure	Mount Pleasant Cem., London, Ontario
1.3.3.7.1	29Sep1920	Alloa	3Aug1946	25	Central Baptist Ch., London, Ontario		24Nov1998	78	Bone cancer	Mount Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton, Ontario
1.3.3.7.2	4Aug1931	London, Ontario	9Aug1958	27	Grace United Ch., London, Ontario		8Feb2013	81	?	Mount Pleasant Cem., London, Ontario
1.3.3.7.3	4Feb1933	London, Ontario	30Sep1961	28	Grace United Ch., London, Ontario					
1.3.3.7.4	6Jul1934	London, Ontario	4Aug1956	22	Grace United Ch., London, Ontario					

NOTES: 1.3.3.7

He is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a “scholar” living with his parents and siblings; in the 1911 Census of Population, he is listed as a “plumber” living with his parents and siblings at 52 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa.

He enlisted with the 7th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders on 14 September 1914 as a Private, number 2488. (See photograph of him in his dress uniform in Section 5; it was presumably taken after he enlisted and before he was sent to France.)

He went to France on 15 December 1914 and served 139 days there. He was discharged as medically unfit for further military service on 14 August 1915, having lost, according to his daughter, Margaret Bell (1.3.3.7.4), the two middle fingers on his left hand and half a finger on his right hand, and acquired a hole in his hip from the bullet that ruined his hand. He was awarded a disability pension of £6 per month. He was also awarded the British War and Victory Medals, the 1914/15 Star, and the Silver War Badge. In a document issued by the Imperial Pension Office in Ottawa on 2 June 1923, his description was given as follows: “Height, 5’9”; Hair, Lt. Brown; Eyes, Grey”.

At his marriage, he was living on Shaftesbury Street, Alloa. (His address is given as 50 Shaftesbury Street in 1923 on the Confirmation of Landing document of his nephew, George Bain (1.3.3.4.1).) He is described as a “plumber” on his marriage certificate and was married at Donaldson Drive, Renfrew by Robert Clelland, Minister of Inchninan (All Hallows) “After Banns & Publication According to the Forms of the Established Church of Scotland”. He was the informant of his father’s death in 1920 and at that time was living at 16 Primrose Street, Alloa.

He arrived in Canada in 1923, sometime after January, when his mother brought her grandchildren George and Margaret Bain back to Canada, and before August, when his wife Christina and their son, George, arrived. At that time he was living at 484 Ridout Street, London, Ontario. He came to London because his wife’s two sisters – May and Nancy (see n. 1.3.3.7a) – lived there, having arrived a year or two earlier to work as domestic servants.

Around 1926 he was unemployed, so he (and his family) went to Winnipeg to look for work, living there with his brother Tom (1.3.3.4) at 686 Vernon Road. His wife did not like the cold Winnipeg winter, and they stayed for less than a year. After returning to London, he worked as a plumber for F. Hunt and subsequently for F.A. Eggett & Co., retiring in 1955. He was a Mason (in Scotland he belonged to Lodge of Alloa, No. 69) and a strong trade unionist. He was also a life-long soccer fan, and in the 1930s was manager of the Thistle Soccer Club in London. At his death, he was living at 310 Burlington Crescent, London, Ontario; he died in Westminster Hospital.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.7a

Christina, according to her daughter Margaret Bell, was 14 when her parents died (about six months apart), and she and her brother, Donald, had to help support their sisters – Marion (May) Grey Young (who married Lee Dimmel in London, Ontario around 1930) and Agnes (Nancy) MacLean Young (who married Emerson Sager in London, Ontario) – and their brother – William (Billy) Black Dykes Young (who came to Canada with Christina and her son George and who later married Grace Harrower in London, Ontario) – while living with a maiden aunt.

At her marriage, she was living on Paisley Road, Renfrew. She is described as a “munition worker” on her marriage certificate. She was the daughter of Alexander Young, ship steward, and Agnes McLean Young (née Black), both of whom were dead at the time of her marriage; her parents were married on 16 August 1892 at Old Kilpatrick.

Following her marriage, she remained at home to raise her family. She and her son, George, sailed from Liverpool on 24 August 1923 aboard the S.S. *Montlaurier*, arriving at Quebec on 1 September. A “purchaser’s receipt” issued by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd at Glasgow indicates that their fare from Glasgow to Quebec was \$231.25 and was paid for by George Bain in London, Ontario; they travelled “Third Colonist” class. Their “European Address” was given as care of D. Young (her brother, Donald), 42 Paisley Road, Renfrew.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.7.1

See below.

1.3.3.7.2

See below.

1.3.3.7.3

See below.

1.3.3.7.4

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.1	29Sep1920	Alloa	3Aug1946	25	Central Baptist Church, London, Ontario		24Nov1998	78	Bone cancer	Mount Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton, Ontario
1.3.3.7.1a	13Oct1922	London, Ontario	3Aug1946	23	Central Baptist Church, London, Ontario		7Nov2006	84	Congestive heart failure	Mount Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton, Ontario
1.3.3.7.1.1	15Feb1947	London, Ontario	20Aug1971	24	Emmanuel United Church, Hamilton	7Jul1989				
1.3.3.7.1.2	13Jan1950	London, Ontario	10Apr1976	26	Rockton United Church, Hamilton					
1.3.3.7.1.3	2Feb1952	London, Ontario	20Oct1979	27	Emmanuel United Church, Hamilton					

NOTES: 1.3.3.7.1

He attended H.B. Beal Secondary School in London, Ontario between 1934 and 1937. Upon leaving school, he worked first as a shipper and receiver at Morgan Seed and Supply; then as a finisher at Murray Selby Co., a manufacturer of ladies shoes; and subsequently as a cordite inspector at CIL (Canadian Industries Ltd), an explosives manufacturer in Nobel, Ontario.

From 12 September 1941 until 14 September 1945, he served in the Royal Canadian Air Force, enlisting as an Aircraftsman Class 2 and being discharged as a Flying Officer (number CAN J40312). He was attached to 120 Squadron, Coal Harbour, BC and 209 Squadron RAF, Mombasa, Africa. He was awarded the 1939-45 Star, the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal and Clasp, and the Wireless Air Gunners Badge.

He joined Bell Canada in 1946 and worked as an installer, repairman, teletype installer, tester, and PBX repairman. In 1956 he was promoted to foreman and moved to Hamilton, Ontario, where he held a variety of positions, retiring in 1981 as a District Manager.

An active sportsman, he played baseball and ice hockey in his younger years. He later supervised official clinics for umpires and referees, became

president of the Ontario Baseball Association and the Ontario Minor Hockey Association, and received a commendation from the Ontario Government for his contribution to amateur sports.

He lived at 194 Fernwood Crescent, Hamilton, Ontario L8T 3L5.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.7.1a She attended H.B. Beal Secondary School in London, Ontario between 1934 and 1939. She then became secretary to the Chairman of the Board of Selective Service, and remained in that position until 1945, when she became a secretary at Westminster Hospital. Following her marriage in 1946, she became a full-time wife and mother. She founded the first Ontario Chapter of Sweet Adeline Inc. in London, and sang bass for many years in barbershop quartets in London and Hamilton. She was an active curler, golfer, and bridge player. She lived at Apartment 810, 700 Upper Kenilworth, Hamilton, Ontario L8T 4Y8. Daughter of Harvey E. Walsh, a chiropractor who died in London, Ontario at the age of 81, and Mary Mae Walsh (née Abbot) who died at the age of 92.

See photograph in Section 5.

See below.

1.3.3.7.1.1

See below.

1.3.3.7.1.2

See below.

1.3.3.7.1.3

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.1.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.1.1	15Feb1947	London, Ontario	20Aug1971	24	Emmanuel United Church, Hamilton	7Jul1989				
1.3.3.7.1.1a	18Aug1952	Hamilton	20Aug1971	19	Emmanuel United Church, Hamilton	7Jul1989				
1.3.3.7.1.1	15Feb1947	London, Ontario	28Jul1990	43	Mount Hamilton United Church, Hamilton					
1.3.3.7.1.1b	9Jun1953	Cornwall, Ontario	28Jul1990	37	Mount Hamilton United Church, Hamilton					

NOTES: 1.3.3.7.1.1

He came with his parents and brothers to Hamilton, Ontario in 1957. After graduating from Barton Secondary School in 1968, he obtained a BA degree in economics from Laurier University in Waterloo, Ontario in 1971. He then joined Bell Canada. He was promoted to installation manager in Burlington, Ontario in 1973; transferred to Barrie, Ontario in 1976; promoted to regional manager in 1978 and transferred to Toronto; transferred to Sault Ste Marie, Ontario in 1982; transferred to Toronto in 1986 to work in the Corporate Performance Department; transferred to Sudbury, Ontario in 1988 as regional manager responsible for all installation and repair activities for Ontario North; transferred in August 1997 to the same position to Barrie, Ontario; and retired in August 2000.

He won the junior championship at Mount Hope Golf and Country Club in 1965 and the men's championship at the Horseshoe Valley Golf Club in 1977. In 1987 he won the Ontario Major League Curling Championship. He lives at 55 Layton Crescent, Barrie, Ontario L49 6S9. Telephone: (705) 739 8086.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.7.1.1a

After completing Grade XI at Sir Allan MacNab Secondary School in 1971, she held a series of part-time jobs as a clerk and bookkeeper in the various towns in which she and her husband lived. She is currently living in Barrie, Ontario and is employed there as a bookkeeper in a furniture store.

1.3.3.7.1.1b

After graduating from Renfrew High School in 1970, she attended Seneca College, Toronto, where she took sociology and computer programming. She was employed with Bell Canada in Toronto, Ottawa and Sudbury between 1972 and 1995, when she was made redundant, and then became a service representative with Xerox Canada Ltd. She is now retired.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.1.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.1.2	13Jan1950	London, Ontario	10Apr1976	26	Rockton United Church, Hamilton				
	KEVIN ALEXANDER BAIN &								
1.3.3.7.1.2a	9Nov1953	Brantford, Ontario	10Apr1976	22	Rockton United Church, Hamilton				
	DONNA ELLEN IRELAND								
1.3.3.7.1.2.1	28Mar1984	Hamilton, Ontario	2July2016	32	255 Margaret Ave., Kitchener, Ontario				
	Andrew William George								

NOTES:

1.3.3.7.1.2

After graduating from Barton Secondary School in Hamilton, Ontario in 1970, he studied marketing at Mohawk College during 1971-72. He has subsequently had a diversified career in inventory and production control, and spent 27 years employed at Stelco/US Steel in various positions before retiring in 2009. He is an avid golfer, skier, fisherman, and winemaker. Lives at 214 MacCrae Drive, Caledonia, Ontario N3W 1K6. Telephone: (905) 765 3148.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.7.1.2a

She was born and raised on a dairy farm near Dundas, Ontario. She attended Dundas District High School and graduated as a registered nurse from St Joseph's School of Nursing in Hamilton in 1974. She retired in 2016 after a long career as a registered nurse at St Joseph's Hospital and president of the Ontario Nurses Association Local 075. She is also an accomplished watercolour artist. Email: donnabain075@gmail.com.

1.3.3.7.1.2.1

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.1.2.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.1.2.1	28Mar1984	Hamilton, Ontario	2July2016	32	255 Margaret Ave., Kitchener, Ontario				
1.3.3.7.1.2.1a	29Aug1987	Kitchener Ontario	2July2016	28	255 Margaret Ave., Kitchener, Ontario				

NOTES: 1.3.3.7.1.2.1

After graduating from McKinnon Park Secondary School in 2003, he obtained a bachelor's degree in international business (BIB) from Carleton University, Ottawa in June 2007. In 2018 he earned the Project Management Professional (PMP) certification. He worked as a business analyst at Linamar Corporation, but is now (2019) in a similar position at Kitchener-Wilmott Hydro. He enjoys curling, skiing, and golfing. He lives at 15 Cayley Court, Kitchener, Ontario N2G 4N8. Telephone: (519) 729 3148. Email: bain_andrew@hotmail.com.

1.3.3.7.1.2.1a

After graduating from Wellington Heights Secondary School in 2005, she obtained a bachelor's degree in English from Nipissing University in 2009 and a master's degree in rhetoric and communication design from the University of Waterloo in 2011. She is currently (2018) a technical writer at Dematic, a company that implements material handling systems. She has volunteered with Big Sisters and The Literacy Group.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.1.3**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.1.3	2Feb1952	London, Ontario	20Oct1979	27	Emmanuel United Church, Hamilton					
1.3.3.7.1.3a	24Jul1958	Hamilton, Ontario	20Oct1979	21	Emmanuel United Church, Hamilton					
1.3.3.7.1.3.1	31Jan1981	Hamilton, Ontario	20Sep2003	22	Ruthven Park, Cayuga					
1.3.3.7.1.3.2	30Oct1982	Hamilton, Ontario	17July2010	27	Ruthven Park Cayuga					
1.3.3.7.1.3.3	1Aug1985	Hamilton, Ontario	15June2013	27	Woodside Greens Golf Club, Simcoe					
1.3.3.7.1.3.4	21May1987	Hamilton, Ontario	11Aug2012	25	Port Dover, Ontario					

NOTES: 1.3.3.7.1.3

After completing Grade XIII at Barton Secondary School in Hamilton in 1971, he attended the University of Western Ontario from 1972 to 1975. He then joined Bell Canada, working as an installer, repairman, and dispatch clerk, before being promoted to manager in 1988. His was for several years a manager in the Installation and Repair Department responsible for the Niagara Area. He was also employed on a joint project between Bell Canada and Mohawk College teaching installation and repair techniques. He retired from Bell in 2009 and is currently (2018) consulting in the telecommunications field. He has coached boys' baseball for over twenty years and spent one year with the senior inter-county team, the Hamilton Cardinals. He has also coached ice hockey. He lives at 85 MacNeil Ct, Hagersville, Ontario N0A 1A0. Telephone: (905) 768 0951.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.7.1.3a

She completed Grade XII at Barton Secondary School in 1975 and Grade XIII at Sir Wilfred Laurier High School in 1976. She worked for the Toronto-Dominion Bank full-time from 1977 until 1980 and part-time from 1981 until 1985, at which point she became a full-time homemaker. She completed the Educational Assistant course at Mohawk College, Hamilton, in 1993.

As a fourth generation Native Canadian, she has received her Indian Status from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, and is registered with the Oneida/Six Nations Band. She taught Sunday School at Emmanuel United Church in Hamilton from 1989 until 1993, and was an Assistant Leader with the 64th Hamilton Guides from 1991 until 1993. Email: carolbain58@hotmail.com.

1.3.3.7.1.3.1

See below.

1.3.3.7.1.3.2

See below.

1.3.3.7.1.3.3

See below.

1.3.3.7.1.3.4

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.1.3.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.1.3.1	KATHARINE (Katie) LYNN BAIN &	31Jan1981	Hamilton, Ontario	20Sep2003	22	Ruthven Park, Cayuga					
1.3.3.7.1.3.1a	BLAKE PRESTON DAWSON	8May1979	Hamilton, Ontario	20Sep2003	24	Ruthven Park, Cayuga					
1.3.3.7.1.3.1.1	Aubrey Carol	12Oct2005	Hamilton, Ontario								
1.3.3.7.1.3.1.2	Brant Edward	23Oct2008	Hamilton, Ontario								
1.3.3.7.1.3.1.3	Grey Robert William	31Dec2010	Hamilton, Ontario								

NOTES:

1.3.3.7.1.3.1 Graduated from McKinnon Park Secondary School in 2000 and from Niagara College in 2002, where she took a course in print journalism. She was a reporter for the *Grand River Sachem*, the oldest newspaper in Haldimand and Norfolk counties, Ontario. She is currently self-employed as a photographer at Katie Dawson Photography. She lives at 2040 John Street, Jarvis, Ontario NOA 1J0. Telephone: (519) 587 5476. Email: ktdawson2003@yahoo.com.

1.3.3.7.1.3.1a He graduated from Hagersville High School in 1997 and Mohawk College, where he took a course to become a mechanical engineering technician, in 2009. He is currently (2018) Director of Design and Project Management at EAB North America.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.1.3.2**

	Date of Bap.*./Birth	Place of Bap.*./Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.1.3.2	30Oct1982	Hamilton, Ontario	17July2010	27	Ruthven Park, Cayuga					
1.3.3.7.1.3.2a	5June1985	Stratford, Ontario	17July2010	25	Ruthven Park, Cayuga					
1.3.3.7.1.3.2.1	11Nov2011	Hamilton, Ontario								
1.3.3.7.1.3.2.2	1Sept2013	Hamilton, Ontario								
1.3.3.7.1.3.2.3	10Oct2017	Hamilton, Ontario								

NOTES: 1.3.3.7.1.3.2

She graduated from Brock University in 2005 with a BA Honours degree in child and youth studies and in 2006 with a BEd degree. She then worked for the Grand Erie District School Board, and since 2008 has taught in the Junior Division of JL Mitchener Public School in Cayuga, Ontario. She lives at 10 Davey Court, Jarvis, Ontario N0A 1J0. Cell: 905-979-3412. Email: donna.furtney@granderie.ca.

1.3.3.7.1.3.2a

He graduated from Cayuga Secondary School in 2002, and attended Fanshawe College's Motive Power program in 2002-04. He began his apprenticeship through Fanshawe College in 2005 to become a truck and coach mechanic. In 2009 he became a licensed mechanic. He is currently (2018) a heavy equipment mechanic at Toromont CAT in Hamilton Ontario.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.1.3.3**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.1.3.3	1Aug1985	Hamilton, Ontario	15June2013	27	Woodside Greens Golf Club, Simcoe					
1.3.3.7.1.3.3a	19Dec1987	Hamilton, Ontario	15June2013	25	Woodside Greens Golf Club, Simcoe					
1.3.3.7.1.3.3.1	11July2014	Hamilton, Ontario								
1.3.3.7.1.3.3.2	5August2016	Hamilton, Ontario								

NOTES: 1.3.3.7.1.3.3

He graduated from McKinnon Park Secondary School in 2002, and worked for Pioneer Family Pools from 2005 to 2010. He began working for Bell Canada in 2011 and is currently (2018) a cable repair technician. He is an avid sportsman, playing baseball, hockey and football. He has won several Southern Counties Baseball Championships and won a Silver Medal in the 1997 Ontario Baseball Association (OBA) "C" Division. He won the 2003 Haldimand-Norfolk Football Championship and has coached football at McKinnon Park Secondary School since 2004, winning five Haldimand-Norfolk Championships and one SOSSA West Championship. He lives at 16 Donald Crescent, Hagersville, Ontario. Telephone: 905-379-2688 or 416-576-0839. Email: bob.bain@bell.ca.

1.3.3.7.1.3.3a

She graduated from Hagersville Secondary School in 2006, and then from Conestoga College with a diploma in respiratory therapy. She worked for RT Respiratory Services from 2010-16 and is currently (2018) a manager at the Hagersville Foodland. She lives at 16 Donald Crescent, Hagersville, Ontario. Telephone: 905-518-4761 Email: brooke_winger@hotmail.com.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.1.3.4**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.1.3.4	STEVEN GREGORY BAIN &	21May1987	Hamilton, Ontario	11Aug2012	25	Port Dover, Ontario				
1.3.3.7.1.3.4a	BRITTNEY ANGELINA RENTON	19Aug1986	Simcoe, Ontario	11Aug2012	24	Port Dover, Ontario				
1.3.3.7.1.3.4.1	Benjamin Colin	27Aug2015	Hamilton, Ontario							
1.3.3.7.1.3.4.2	Gregory William	28Mar2018	Hamilton, Ontario							

NOTES: 1.3.3.7.1.3.4

He graduated from McKinnon Park Secondary School in 2005, and from Brock University with a bachelor's degree in business administration (Honours) in 2009. He took up employment with Bell Canada as a central office technician in 2009 and is currently (2018) senior advisor engineering with the company. He lives at 200 McGuiness Drive, Brantford, Ontario.

1.3.3.7.1.3.4a

She graduated from Simcoe Composite Secondary School in 2004, and from Brock University with a BA (Honours) in speech and language science in 2010 and a BEd in 2011. She is currently (2018) a Grade 3/4 teacher at Princess Elizabeth Public School.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.2**

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.2	4Aug1931	London, Ontario	9Aug1958	27	Grace United Ch., London, Ontario		8Feb2013	81	?	Mount Pleasant Cem., London, Ontario
	AGNES CHRISTINA JUNE BAIN &									
1.3.3.7.2a	20Jan1933	Tillsonburg	9Aug1958	25	Grace United Ch., London, Ontario		16Jun1998	65	Emphysema	Mount Pleasant Cem., London, Ontario
	EDWARD (Ted) GEORGE DAVIDSON									
1.3.3.7.2.1	30Aug1961	London, Ontario								
	Christina Robin									
1.3.3.7.2.2	5Jul1964	London, Ontario								
	Tammy Lynn									

NOTES: 1.3.3.7.2 After leaving H.B. Beal Secondary School in London, Ontario in 1949, she joined the Eaton Automotive Co., where she remained until her daughter, Robin, was born in 1961. She lived at 295 Blackacres Boulevard, London, Ontario.

1.3.3.7.2a After completing Grade VIII at Governor Simcoe Public School in London, Ontario in 1947, he was employed as a plasterer until 1962. In that year he joined Labatts Brewery, where he remained until 1987 when he retired on medical grounds (emphysema).

1.3.3.7.2.1 After graduating from Ross Secondary School in 1978, she began a nurse's aide course at Fanshawe College in London, Ontario.

1.3.3.7.2.2 After graduating from Banting Secondary School in 1982, she took a medical secretary course at Fanshawe College in London, Ontario, during 1982-3. She then worked in a doctor's office for a short time and is now employed as a secretary at Fanshawe College.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.3**

	Date of Bap.*./Birth	Place of Bap.*./Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.3	4Feb1933	London, Ontario	30Sep1961	28	Grace United Ch., London, Ontario				
	COLIN MacARTHUR BAIN &								
1.3.3.7.3a	5Dec1938	London, Ontario	30Sep1961	22	Grace United Ch., London, Ontario				
	ELIZABETH LOUISE (Betti Lou) VOWEL								
1.3.3.7.3.1	21Jun1962	London, Ontario	17Oct1987	25	St Stephen's Ch., London, Ontario	10Jun1994			
	Thomas (Tom) William								
1.3.3.7.3.2	25Sep1963	London, Ontario	9Jan1982	18	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Ch., London, Ontario	2012			
	Christina (Chris) Elizabeth								

NOTES:

1.3.3.7.3 After graduating from H.B. Beal Secondary School in 1950, he joined Bell Canada as an installer. He subsequently became a repairman, central office technician, test centre technician, and cable repair technician. He retired in 1988. He is an avid curler and golfer. His address is 3100 Dorchester Road, Lot 27, Dorchester, Ontario, N0L 1G5. Telephone: (519) 268 6610. Email: cbain@sympatico.ca.

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.7.3a After graduating from Medway Secondary School in 1956, she worked as a secretary at Hobb's Hardware wholesaler until the birth of her first child. She is an avid golfer.

1.3.3.7.3.1 See below.

1.3.3.7.3.2 See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.3.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.3.1	21Jun1962	London, Ontario	17Oct1987	25	St Stephen's Ch., London, Ontario	10Jun1994			
1.3.3.7.3.1a	31Jan1962	St Michael Island, Portugal	17Oct1987	25	St Stephen's Ch., London, Ontario	10Jun1994			
1.3.3.7.3.1.1	28Apr1988	London, Ontario							

NOTES: 1.3.3.7.3.1

After leaving Sir George Ross Secondary School in 1979, he held a variety of jobs in manufacturing. He is currently completing grade XII at the Centre for Lifelong Learning in London, Ontario. He lives at 573 Mornington Avenue, London, Ontario. He currently (2018) works as a delivery man for a pharmaceutical company.

1.3.3.7.3.1a

She came to Canada in 1972 and from 1977 to 1979 attended H.B. Beal Secondary School. After working for a short time at Forest City Linen Supply, she joined Siemen's Electric Ltd in 1980, where she is currently an administrative assistant in the Organisation and Information Division.

1.3.3.7.3.1.1

He restores antique cars. He lives at 1143 Meadowvale Drive, London, Ontario, M6K 5B5.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.3.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.3.2	25Sep1963	London, Ontario	9Jan1982	18	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Ch., London, Ontario	2012				
	CHRISTINA (Chris) ELIZABETH BAIN &									
1.3.3.7.3.2a	13Oct1962	London, Ontario	9Jan1982	19	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Ch., London, Ontario	2012				
	MICHAEL ROBERT INNES									
1.3.3.7.3.2.1	25Sep1981	London, Ontario	8Oct2005	24	Forest City Nationals Golf Club					
	Kristy Lee									
1.3.3.7.3.2.2	7Mar1989	London, Ontario								
	Jacob (Jake) Colin Michael									
1.3.3.7.3.2.3	22Feb1991	London, Ontario								
	Rylee Michelle									
1.3.3.7.3.2	25Sep1963	London, Ontario	18Jul2015	51	4 Jubilee Place, Woodstock, Ontario					
	CHRISTINA (Chris) ELIZABETH BAIN &									
1.3.3.7.3.2b	11Mar1961	Woodstock, Ontario	18Jul2015	54	4 Jubilee Place, Woodstock, Ontario					
	JEFFERY SAMUEL BOWMAN									

- NOTES:
- 1.3.3.7.3.2 After completing her Grade XII at Clarke Road Secondary School in London, Ontario in 1980, she was employed by Bell Canada until December 1995 when she was made redundant. She then worked from home as a self-employed hairdresser, and in 1998 was employed as a branch information officer by the TD Canada Trust. She currently (2018) is a hairdresser. She lived at 4 Jubilee Place, Woodstock, Ontario before moving to Happy Hills, a retirement village in Embro, Ontario, in September 2015. Telephone: (519) 5359609. Email: chrisbinnes@hotmail.com.
 - 1.3.3.7.3.2a After attending Clarke Road Secondary School between 1976 and 1979, he worked in the warehouse of Loeb, a food distributor, during 1985-89 and as a welder-fitter at D & C Roussy. Since 1989 he has been self-employed, running “Do-All Renovations” and subsequently Hidden Treasures Custom Woodworking. He has also been employed since 2003 with Maple Leaf Millwork Co. He lives in Lucan, Ontario.
 - 1.3.3.7.3.2.1 See below.
 - 1.3.3.7.3.2.2 He currently (2018) works as a site supervisor at Melcher Construction, Komoka, Ontario.
 - 1.3.3.7.3.2.3 She graduated with a certificate in hair styling from Fanshawe College in 2016.
 - 1.3.3.7.3.2b He has a business degree from the University of Western Ontario. He is a car salesman at Gord Anderson Automotive Group Inc. in Woodstock, Ontario.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.3.2.1**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.3.2.1	KRISTY LEE INNES &	2Sep1981	London, Ontario	8Oct2005	24	Forest City Nationals Golf Club					
1.3.3.7.3.2.1a	KRISTOPHER PAUL THOROGOOD	12Jan1981	London, Ontario	8Oct2005	24	Forest City Nationals Golf Club					
1.3.3.7.3.2.1.1	Kaje MacArthur	27Feb2009									
1.3.3.7.3.2.1.2	Knox William	22Mar2011									
1.3.3.7.3.2.1.3	Kree Myka Joan	28Feb2016									

NOTES:

1.3.3.7.3.2.1 After graduating from Lord Dorchester High School in 1999, she worked at various jobs before enrolling at Elegance Esthetics. Since 2005 she has been employed as an esthetician at Ph Spa. Her address is 946 Marigold Street, London, Ontario, N5V 1A1. Telephone: (519) 434 9681. Email: Krackers_2@hotmail.com.

1.3.3.7.3.2.1a

After completing Grade XII at South Secondary High School in 1999, he was employed as a dietary aide at the Deamess Retirement Home. He has been employed by Triple D Electric since September 2005, and graduated from Fanshawe College as a licensed journeyman electrician in March 2007.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.4**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.4	MARGARET MARLYN BAIN &	6Jul1934	London, Ontario	4Aug1956	22	Grace United Ch., London, Ontario					
1.3.3.7.4a	BEVERLY BELL	21Jul1930	Essex, Ontario	4Aug1956	26	Grace United Ch., London, Ontario		25Oct1992	62	Cardiac failure	Cremated
1.3.3.7.4.1	Susan Beverly	2Jan1967	London, Ontario	9Sep1989	22	Calvary United Ch., London, Ontario	Separated 2Aug2012				

NOTES:

1.3.3.7.4

She graduated from H.B. Beal Secondary School in London, Ontario in 1952. She was employed at London Life Insurance Co. as a secretary (1953-1966) and, after raising her daughter, as an underwriter in the group pension department (1982-7), and then as a trainer in the same department until she retired in 1991. She lived for many years at 310 Burlington Crescent, London, Ontario N5Z 3G5. She currently (2018) lives with her daughter Susan (see below). Telephone: (519) 686 6991.

See photographs in Section 5.

1.3.3.7.4a

After leaving H.B. Beal Secondary School in 1945, he worked as a shipper at Bishop Asphalt Roofing Co. until 1950. He was a Private (number SA 2579) in the Canadian Army from 23 November 1951 until 22 November 1954 and served in Korea; he was awarded the Korea Medal and the United Nations Service Medal. Following his discharge from the army, he worked at Bishop Asphalt Roofing Co. until it closed in 1956. He then worked as a shipper-receiver at a corrugated box factory owned by the Gair Co. (and later Continental Can and Macmillan Bloedel) until it closed in 1983. The following year he became a maintenance worker with the London Board of Education, retiring in 1989

See photograph in Section 5.

1.3.3.7.4.1

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BAIN (1895-1972)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.3.7.4.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.3.7.4.1	2Jan1967	London, Ontario	9Sep1989	22	Calvary United Ch., London, Ontario	Separated 2Aug2012			
1.3.3.7.4.1a	27Jan1967	London, Ontario	9Sep1989	22	Calvary United Ch., London, Ontario	Separated 2Aug2012			
1.3.3.7.4.1.1	30May1993	London, Ontario							
1.3.3.7.4.1.2	26Jun1996	London, Ontario							

NOTES: 1.3.3.7.4.1

After completing Grade XIII at G.A. Wheable Secondary School in 1986, she attended a pharmacy technician course at St. Clair College, Windsor, Ontario, and then worked as a pharmacy technician at Drug Warehouse and Shoppers Drug Mart. In 1988 she joined the Ontario Ministry of Transportation as a clerk, and in 1990 the School of Continuing & Alternative Education of the Thames Valley District School Board as an administrative assistant. She is currently (2018) attending part-time a computer programming course at Fanshawe College in London, Ontario. She lives at 90-120 Centre Street, London, Ontario N6J 4X4. Telephone: (519) 680 0442. Email: susanb.bell@outlook.com.

1.3.3.7.4.1a

He was born in London, Ontario, but moved to Penticton, British Columbia with his eldest brother, Mike, in 1981, returning to London after he had graduated from high school in 1985. In 1986 he became an installer at DM Door and Window Co., and since 1989 he has been a maintenance worker at the Thames Valley District School Board. He also works part-time in his own company, Rigby Window and Door Installations, as a home renovator and carpenter.

1.3.3.7.4.1.1

He graduated from Fanshawe College in May 2014 with a diploma in electrical engineering. He currently (2018) works for Motion Specialties as a sales consultant. He lives at 105-961 Wonderland Road, London, Ontario. Email: colerigy18@hotmail.com.

1.3.3.7.4.1.2

He is currently (2018) enrolled in a computer programmer analyst course at Fanshawe College and will graduate in the winter of 2021. Email: b.rigby6@hotmail.com.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1822-1883)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.5**

		Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.5	MARGARET (Maggie) BAIN &	10Apr1860	Mar St, Alloa	18Nov1886	26	84 Henderson St, Glasgow		25Jun1925	65	Acute peritonitis	Western Necropolis, Glasgow
1.3.5a	ARCHIBALD McINTOSH	14Oct1862	Kirk's Lane, Wick, Caithness	18Nov1886	25	84 Henderson St, Glasgow		20Jan1946	83	Myocarditis, 3 yrs	Western Necropolis, Glasgow
1.3.5.1	Isabella Marion	11Oct1887	84 Henderson St, Glasgow					10May1896	8	Measles, 5 days; catarrhal pneumonia, 3 days	Western Necropolis, Glasgow
1.3.5.2	Margaret Bain	2Jun1890	31 Bank St, Hillhead, Partick, Glasgow	7Jun1915	25	St. Stephen's Ch., Winnipeg		10Nov1927	37	Carcinomatosis (multiple carcinoma involving stomach, bowels, omentum, and interpositional glands)	Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg
1.3.5.3	Robert William	7Mar1892	31 Bank St, Hillhead, Partick, Glasgow	15Sep1920	28	Toronto, Ontario		14Apr1964	72	Rupture abdominal aortic aneurysm, 6 hrs	Thornhill Cem., Ontario
1.3.5.4	Archibald Bain	28Jun1894	12 Otago St, Hillhead, Glasgow					20May1896	1yr, 10mths	Measles, 9 days; catarrhal pneumonia	Western Necropolis, Glasgow

NOTES: 1.3.5

She was a witness at her brother George's wedding in 1881. She was living at 22 India Street, Glasgow at her marriage and was a domestic servant. She was married by John Dobie D.D. of Shamrock Street United Presbyterian Church. At the 1891 and 1901 Census of Population, she and her family were living in a three windowed-room dwelling at 31 Bank Street, Hillhead, Glasgow; at the 1911 Census of Population, they were living in a four windowed-room dwelling at 24 Gibson Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.

Her death certificate indicates that she had resided in Manitoba (and Canada) for thirteen years. She sailed with her husband steerage class from Glasgow on 22 June 1912 aboard the S.S. *Hesperian*, arriving at Quebec on 30 June at 1605 (landing at 1615). The *Hesperian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was Mr J.W. Hatherly; her tonnage was 6124; on this trip she carried 551 passengers (23 saloon, 220 second cabin, and 308 steerage); she received a clean bill of health and five passengers were held at quarantine. Margaret McIntosh's occupation in Scotland and her intended occupation in Canada were recorded as "housewife", her religion as Presbyterian, her age as 49 (her correct age was 52), and her destination as Toronto; her husband's destination was given as Winnipeg (see 1.3.5a); she was presumably going to visit her son Robert and daughter Margaret in Thornhill, Ontario (see nn. 1.3.5.2 and 1.3.5.3) before joining her husband in Winnipeg.

She was a witness at the marriage of William Bain (1.3.3.2) and Margaret Duncanson (1.3.3.2a) in 1913 and was then living at 374 Bannerman Avenue, Winnipeg.

She is listed in the 1921 Census of Population as living at 242 Victoria Avenue, Transcona. At her death her residence (and that of her husband) was Harvard Street, Transcona. She died at Misericordia Hospital in Winnipeg. A notice of her death appeared in the *Winnipeg Evening Tribune* on both 26 and 27 June 1925.

Margaret's will is dated 31 October 1918 and was drawn up by her daughter's husband, Joseph Yates. Probate was granted to her husband Archibald, executor and sole heir, on 13 August 1925 in the Surrogate Court of the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba. The value of the estate was \$8,138.25 (about \$119,000 in 2019 values).

She was initially buried in Brookside Cemetery in the same plot later occupied by her daughter Margaret (1890-1927); see n. 1.3.5.2 below. The cemetery records indicate, however, that her body was later removed to Scotland, with no date or other information given.

She was reburied in the Western Necropolis, Glasgow; interred on 8 June 1926 in Section I, Lair 949. It seems that a coffin with her remains rather than an urn with her ashes, as occurred when her husband was buried there, were interred. See 1.3.5a below.

Margaret's remains were brought back to Glasgow by her husband. He sailed third class on the S.S. *Letitia* from Montreal to Glasgow, arriving there on 5 June 1926. The ship's manifest indicates that he was going to 10 Milton Mansions, Glasgow, the address of his sister-in-law Helen Bain (1.3.4), and that a brother, Donald McIntosh, his nearest relative in Scotland, lived at 97 Oxford Drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow. He returned from Glasgow on 25 June 1926 aboard the S.S. *Athenia*, arriving at Quebec on 4 July 1926. He was intending to travel on to Winnipeg (259 Clare Avenue, Fort Rouge; his daughter's home) on the CNR, for which he then worked as a carpenter.

1.3.5a His name and that of his parents is spelt Mackintosh on his birth certificate but McIntosh on all other documents.

He was born in Wick, Caithness but by the 1881 Census of Population, aged 18, he was a "joiner" lodging at 155 Henderson Street, Kelvin, Glasgow. He was living at 43 Tillie Street, Glasgow at his marriage in 1886 and was a "journeyman joiner". He is described as a "journeyman house joiner" on his son Robert's birth certificate in 1892 and in the 1891 and 1901 Census of Population; and as a "joiner-employer" in the 1911 Census of Population.

He was the first of the extended Bain family to leave Scotland for Canada, sailing three days before Frank Bain and Alexander Scott. He sailed "intermediate class" (presumably second class) from Glasgow and Moville, Ireland on 27 April 1910 aboard the S.S. *Parisian*, arriving at Halifax on 7 May at 0730 (landing at 0800). The *Parisian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was Mr Hains; her tonnage was 3385; on this trip she carried 192 passengers (121 second cabin and 71 steerage); she received a "clean" bill of health and four passengers were held at quarantine. Archibald McIntosh's

occupation in Scotland was recorded as joiner and his intended occupation in Canada as farmer, his amount of cash as \$60.00, his religion as Presbyterian, his age as 48 (he was actually 47), and his destination as Winnipeg. The ship's manifest also indicates that he was married, that he worked in farming for 37 months between 1880 and 1883, and that the "British Bonus", a commission paid by the Canadian government's Immigration Branch to steamship booking agents in the United Kingdom for each suitable immigrant who purchased a ticket to sail to Canada, was allowed.

It is doubtful if Archibald intended to work as a farmer in Canada or if he had worked in farming for 37 months between 1880 and 1883 in Scotland. His address was given as Glasgow and his occupation as a joiner in the 1881 Census of Population and at his marriage in 1886. It is possible, but unlikely, that between 1880 and 1883 he ceased to work as a joiner, moved to a rural area, and worked in farming for 37 months. He probably made these statements – no doubt with the encouragement of a steamship booking agent – because the Canadian government wanted farmers to cultivate the prairies, not skilled workers to live in the towns and cities, and paid the agents a bonus for each suitable immigrant they signed up for passage to Canada.

He first appears in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* for 1911 as a carpenter who roomed at 57 Dagmar Street; Alexander Scott (1.3.3.3a) and Frank (1.3.3.5) and William Bain (1.3.3.2) are also listed as having rooms at this address in 1910-11. He was not listed in the *Directory* for 1912 because he had returned to Scotland to clear up his affairs and bring his wife to Canada. He sailed, probably steerage class, on the S.S. *Hesperian* from Halifax, Nova Scotia (the ship started its voyage in St John, New Brunswick) arriving in Liverpool on 5 February 1911. He was back in Glasgow for the Census of Population that was taken on 2 April 1911. He returned to Canada with his wife on the S.S. *Hesperian* on 22 June 1912 (see n. 1.3.5). He was recorded on the ship's manifest as a "returned Canadian" who had lived in Winnipeg for one year, a joiner, destination again Winnipeg, with \$50 cash.

He is subsequently listed in the *Winnipeg Directory* as follows:

1913	carpenter at Lyall & Mitchell [general contractors], lives 357 Bannerman
1914	carpenter, lives 374 Bannerman
1915	carpenter, lives 374 Bannerman
1916	carpenter, lives 374 Bannerman
1917	carpenter, lives 374 Bannerman
1918	carpenter, lives 715 Walker
1919	carpenter, lives 715 Walker

He is not listed in the *Directory* between 1920 and 1925 inclusive (as he was living in Transcona, Manitoba during this period), but then appears as follows:

1926	lives 259 Clare Avenue [the home of his daughter]
1927	lives 259 Clare Avenue [the home of his daughter]
1928	employed CNR, lives 180 Donald Street
1929	carpenter CNR, lives 180 Donald Street
1930	helper CPR, lives 646½ Toronto
1931	lives 495 Warsaw
1932	carpenter, lives 8-207½ Osborne Street
1933	retired, lives 8-207½ Osborne Street
1934	retired, lives 8-207½ Osborne Street
1935	lives 8C-160 Main Street

1936 carpenter, lives 8C-160 Main Street
1937 carpenter, lives 8C-160 Main Street

He was the informant of the death of his sister-in-law Isabella Bain (1.3.6) in 1930 and was then living at 215 Osborne Street, Winnipeg.

In the Letters of Administration to his daughter Margaret's estate in 1927, he is described as a "builder". They also indicate that he stood surety on behalf of his son-in-law Joseph Yates (see below; 1.3.5.2a), for his faithful performance of the guardianship of his daughter Roberta (Archibald's granddaughter), in the sum of \$25,000 (about \$367,000 in 2018 values).

Archibald McIntosh died in Orillia, Ontario on 20 January 1946 aged 83. His death certificate records his occupation as "contractor and builder, a trade he last worked at about 11 years ago", so Archibald worked until he was about 72. He was cremated on 22 January 1946, and an urn with his ashes was interred on 20 January 1957 in the Western Necropolis, Glasgow, Section I, Lair 950. The Register of Interments gives his address at his death as "89 Colborne Street, Ontario", with the town or city being omitted. The correct address is 89 Colborne Street East, Orillia, Ontario. The informant of his death was his son, Robert McIntosh (1.3.5.3), 62 Neywash Street, Orillia.

Archibald McIntosh's will was dated 19 July 1940. His son, Robert William McIntosh (1.3.5.3), "fuel merchant", was the sole executor. He applied for probate to the Surrogate Court of the County of Simcoe, Ontario on 14 March 1946. The value of the estate was \$32,672.68 (about \$460,000 in 2019 values), primarily made up of "bank stock and other stock" \$10,192.37, and "securities for money" \$21,361.92; no real estate. He left \$500 to be invested and the net income therefrom to be paid to his sister-in-law Ellen Bain (1.3.4) during the term of her natural life and, upon her death, to transfer this investment and any other investments to his son Robert. Since Ellen died in 1943 before Archibald in 1946, his entire estate went to his son Robert.

Son of Robert McIntosh, waiter/inkeeper, and Marion McIntosh (née Maclachlan/McLachlan), who were married on 21 September 1859 at Glasgow and were both dead by the time of their son's marriage.

See also nn. 1.3.4 and 1.3.5.4.

1.3.5.1 She died at 31 Bank Street, Hillhead, Glasgow. A death notice was published in the *Glasgow Herald*, 12 May 1896.

She is buried in the Western Necropolis, Glasgow; interred 13 May 1896 in Section I, Lair 949.

1.3.5.2 See below.

1.3.5.3 See below.

1.3.5.4 He died at 31 Bank Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.

He is buried in the Western Necropolis, Glasgow; interred on 23 May 1896 in Section I, Lair 949.

Archibald McIntosh purchased Lairs 949 and 940 in Section I in 1896 but transferred their ownership to his sister-in-law Ellen Bain (1.3.4) on 14 April 1926. His wife Margaret's remains were reburied there from Winnipeg in 1926 (see n. 1.3.5); Ellen Bain was interred there in 1943 (see n. 1.3.4); and his ashes were interred there in 1957 (see n. 1.3.5a).

The engraving on the stone is given below. There are three minor errors in the data recorded on the stone: Archibald Jr died aged 1 Year 10 Months rather than 1 Year 11 Months; Margaret McIntosh died aged 65 rather than 64; and Ellen Bain died on 30 March rather than 31 March. The stonemason who added Ellen Bain's name obviously had a bad day: "Ellen" was originally "Helen" and "Bain" was originally "Bayne". A filler material was used to make the corrections.

Archibald and Maggie McIntosh erected the stone and probably had the inscriptions to their children Isabella and Archibald engraved on it some time before Archibald Sr emigrated to Canada in 1910. Archibald Sr probably arranged for the engraving of the inscription for his wife when he brought her remains from Winnipeg and had them interred in the grave in 1926. His son, Robert William McIntosh (1.3.5.3), probably arranged for the engraving of the inscriptions for his father and his Aunt Ellen when he had his father's ashes interred in the grave in 1957. If Robert personally brought his father's ashes to Glasgow to be interred – and this seems likely since he waited eleven years after his father's death before having them interred – he probably came by air as there is no record of him having travelled by sea during 1957.

Sometime between 1957 and 2018, the rain of Glasgow undermined the soil on which the stone rested, and it fell forward on its face. In 2018-19 I arranged for the stone to be re-erected by Michael McGowan of T. McGowan & Sons, Monumental Sculptors, 602 Lainshaw Drive, Castlemilk Glasgow. The engraving on the stone could not be refurbished, however, because during the years when it had fallen forward, the face of the stone became porous and would not hold the new paint without it spreading. Hence today the engraving on the stone is hard to read and will soon fade. See photograph in Section 5.

ERECTED
BY
ARCHIBALD & MAGGIE McINTOSH
IN
LOVING
MEMORY OF THEIR CHILDREN
ISABELLA MARION
DIED 10TH MAY, 1896, AGED 8 YEARS & 7 MONTHS
ARCHIBALD
DIED 20TH MAY, 1896, AGED 1 YEAR & 11 MONTHS
MARGARET
WIFE OF THE ABOVE ARCHIBALD McINTOSH
WHO DIED AT WINNIPEG, CANADA
25TH JUNE, 1925, AGED 64 YEARS
ARCHIBALD McINTOSH,
DIED 20TH JAN. 1946 AT ORILLIA, CANADA
AND ELLEN BAIN
DIED 31ST MARCH 1943

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1822-1883)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.5.2**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.5.2	MARGARET BAIN McINTOSH & 2Jun1890	31 Bank St, Hillhead, Partick, Glasgow	7Jun1915	25	St. Stephen's Ch., Winnipeg		10Nov1927	37	Carcinomatosis (multiple carcinoma involving stomach, bowels, omentum, and interpositional glands)	Brookside Cem., Winnipeg
1.3.5.2a	JOSEPH YATES 14May1887	Slaney Place, Enniscorthy, Ireland	7Jun1915	28	St. Stephen's Ch., Winnipeg		15Mar1953	65	?	?, Victoria, BC
1.3.5.2.1	Roberta Margaret 16Aug1916	498 Rosedale Ave., Winnipeg	23Dec1943	27	St. George's Anglican Ch., Winnipeg		2May1992	75	?	?

NOTES: 1.3.5.2

She is listed as a "scholar" living with her parents and brother in the 1901 Census of Population. In the 1911 Census of Population, she is listed as a "stenographer, motor engineers".

She sailed "intermediate class" (presumably second class) from Liverpool on 5 January 1912 aboard the S.S. *Hesperian*, arriving at Halifax on 15 January at 0530 (landing at 0730). The *Hesperian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was Mr W.S. Mains; her tonnage was 6316; on this trip she carried 377 passengers (25 saloon, 114 second cabin and 238 steerage); she received a clean bill of health and no passengers were held at quarantine. Margaret McIntosh's occupation in Scotland and her intended occupation in Canada were recorded as "typist", her amount of cash as \$100, her religion as United Free Church of Scotland; her age as 21, and her destination as Thornhill, Ontario. She was presumably going there to visit her brother Robert (see 1.3.5.3), since her parents were then in Scotland (see nn. 1.3.5 and 1.3.5a), joining them in Winnipeg later in the year. She is listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* as follows:

1913	stenographer CPR, lives 357 Bannerman [with her father]
1914	stenographer CPR, lives 374 Bannerman [with her father]
1915	stenographer CPR, lives 374 Bannerman [with her father]

Her death certificate indicates that she died at 259 Clare Avenue and that she had resided there for nine years. A notice of her death appeared in the *Winnipeg Free Press*, 11 November 1927, p. 19.

She died intestate, leaving an estate valued at \$19,855 gross and \$14,940 net (about \$219,000 in 2018 values); it consisted mostly of pieces of property that were subsequently sold, and it was distributed half to her husband and half to her daughter.

Her headstone in Brookside Cemetery is inscribed:

Margaret Bain
Wife of Joseph Yates
Born June 2 1890. Died Nov. 10 1927.
“God is Love.” I. John iv.16.

There is also a foot marker on the grave inscribed “Margaret B. Yates”.

Isabella La Clair (née Bain) is buried in an adjacent grave.

1.3.5.2a He and his wife are listed in the *Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1916* as residing at 495 Rosedale Avenue, Winnipeg. He, his wife, their daughter, and Archibald McIntosh are listed in the *Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1926* as living at 259 Clare Avenue, Winnipeg. He is listed in Henderson’s *Winnipeg Directory* as follows:

1911	solicitor, rooms 530 Spence
1912	law student, rooms 530 Spence
1913	not listed
1914	not listed
1915	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives Notre Dame Apartments, [179 Notre Dame East]
1916	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives Fortier Avenue
1917	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 498 Rosedale Avenue
1918	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 498 Rosedale Avenue
1919	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 498 Rosedale Avenue
1920	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives south side Fortier Avenue, East Kildonan
1921	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 251 Clare Avenue
1922	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 259 Clare Avenue
1923	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 259 Clare Avenue
1924	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 259 Clare Avenue
1925	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 259 Clare Avenue
1926	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 259 Clare Avenue
1927	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 259 Clare Avenue
1928	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 259 Clare Avenue
1929	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 259 Clare Avenue
1930	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 18-175 Colony Street
1931	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 18-175 Colony Street
1932	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 25-54 Young Street
1933	assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 903 Jessie Avenue

- 1934 assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 903 Jessie Avenue
- 1935 assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 903 Jessie Avenue
- 1936 assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 903 Jessie Avenue
- 1937 assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 903 Jessie Avenue
- 1938 assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 36-271 Wellington Crescent
- 1939 assistant solicitor law department CPR, lives 20-393 River Avenue

Between 1940 and 1952 he is listed as living at 295 Montrose Avenue. After 1952 he disappears from the *Directory*, as does his (second) wife Frances (her name is given as Pearl in the obituary cited below), who first appeared in 1949 when the practice of listing wives in brackets after their husband's names began.

His religion is given as Presbyterian on his marriage certificate.

As is clear from the following obituary which appeared in the *Winnipeg Free Press*, 16 March 1953, p. 32, he retired in May 1952 and moved to Victoria, BC:

“Joseph Yates, Ex-Rail Lawyer, Dies In Victoria

Joseph Yates, 65, formerly of Montrose Street, Winnipeg, and assistant solicitor with the Canadian Pacific railway here, died suddenly Sunday at his home in Victoria.

Born in Ireland, Mr Yates came to Winnipeg more than 40 years ago and became assistant solicitor with the railway in 1913. He retired from that office in May last year, when he moved to the west coast.

Mr Yates was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and qualified as solicitor with the supreme court in Ireland.

He was a member of St. George's Anglican church in Winnipeg.

Surviving are his wife, Pearl; a daughter, Mrs Jack MacKenzie and two grandchildren of Winnipeg; a brother, and five sisters.

Funeral arrangements are pending.”

In the *Winnipeg Free Press*, 17 March 1953, p. 19 a further obituary notice included a picture of him and added that his funeral service “will be held Thursday at 3pm at McCall Brothers funeral directors, 1400 Vancouver Street, Victoria, BC.”

Following his first wife's intestate death, he, as the intended administrator of his wife's estate, made an application to the Surrogate Court of the Eastern Judicial District of the Province of Manitoba on 28 November 1927 for guardianship of his daughter Roberta age 11. In doing so, he set up a trust of \$25,000 in her name. His father-in-law and the grandfather of Roberta, Archibald McIntosh (1.3.5a), acted as surety in the same amount in case Joseph Yates should default. Joseph Yates and his daughter equally shared the net value of Margaret Bain McIntosh's estate, each receiving \$7,470.00. He stated in the Letters of Administration relating to her estate that he had no relatives other than his daughter and his father-in-law Archibald McIntosh residing in Manitoba.

He was the son of James Francis Yates, merchant, and Anne (Annie) Yates (née Armstrong).

1.3.5.2.1

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1822-1883)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.5.2.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.5.2.1	16Aug1916	498 Rosedale Ave., Winnipeg	23Dec1943	27	St. George's Anglican Ch., Winnipeg		2May1992	75	?	?
		ROBERTA MARGARET YATES &								
1.3.5.2.1a	1Jun1916	Toronto, Ontario	23Dec1943	28	St. George's Anglican Ch., Winnipeg		2May1988	71	?	?
		JOHN (JACK) JAMIES MacKENZIE								

1.3.5.2.1.1

Jacqueline
Roberta

? ? ? ? ?

1.3.5.2.1.2

Margaret
(Peggy)
Mary

? ?

NOTES:

1.3.5.2.1

At her marriage, she was living at 295 Montrose Avenue and was a "writer" (W-1866 Wren) with the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service. She had previously been a stenographer. She died in West Vancouver.

1.3.5.2.1a

He graduated in electrical engineering from the University of Manitoba in 1938 and became a member of the Association for Professional Engineers of Manitoba.

At his marriage he was a Flying Officer (C2628) with the Royal Canadian Air Force and his usual place of abode was 419 Kingston Crescent, St. Vital, Manitoba.

He is listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* as follows:

1947 478 Montague, engineer Schumacher MacKenzie
 1948 478 Montague, engineer Schumacher MacKenzie
 1949 478 Montague, contractor
 1950 478 Montague, electrical contractor

He is not listed in the *Directory* in 1951 and 1952, but between 1953 and 1957 he is listed as being a manager at Bowyer Boag Ltd (a plumbing, heating and ventilating firm) and as living at 170 Elm Street. In 1958 this address is listed as being vacant. In 1970, he was living at 960 Sentinal Drive, West Vancouver. He died in Delta, BC.

Son of Alexander Kenneth MacKenzie, an electrical contractor (Schumacher MacKenzie) who was born in Scotland, and Ella Mary MacKenzie (née Hopper).

1.3.5.2.1.1 See below.

1.3.5.2.1.2 She lives at 2057-135 Brinkworthy Road, Salt Spring Island, British Columbia. V8K 1S2. Telephone: (250) 5379720.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1822-1883)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.5.2.1.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.5.2.1.1	JACQUELINE ? (Jackie)	?	?	?	?					
	ROBERTA MacKENZIE &									
1.3.5.2.1.1a	? FRANS	?	?	?	?					
1.3.5.2.1.1.1	Crista Danielle	?								
1.3.5.2.1.1.2	James Jeffrey	?								
1.3.5.2.1.1.3	Katherine (Katy) Roberta	?								
NOTES:	1.3.5.2.1.1	In 1992 she lived at 5035 - 198th Street, Langley, BC V3A 7L6.								
	1.3.5.2.1.1a	?								
	1.3.5.2.1.1.1	?								
	1.3.5.2.1.1.2	?								
	1.3.5.2.1.1.3	?								

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1822-1883)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.5.3**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.5.3	7Mar1892	31 Bank St, Hillhead, Partick, Glasgow	15Sep1920	28	Toronto, Ontario		14Apr1964	72	Rupture abdominal aortic aneurysm, 6 hrs	Thornhill Cem., Ontario
1.3.5.3a	8May1894	Thornhill, Ontario	15Sep1920	26	Toronto, Ontario		7Jan1971	76	Coronary occlusion with myocardial infarction, ½ hour; coronary arteriosclerosis, 5 yrs	Thornhill Cem., Ontario

NOTES: 1.3.5.3

He is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a “scholar” living with his parents and sister. In the 1911 Census of Population, he is listed as a “bankclerk”.

He sailed “intermediate class” (presumably second class) from Glasgow on 12 August 1911 and [London]Derry, Ireland on 13 August aboard the S.S. *Ionian*, arriving at Quebec on 20 August at 1500. The *Ionian* was owned by the Allan Line; her master was Mr B.J. Eastaway; her tonnage was 5324; on this trip she carried 472 passengers (281 second cabin and 191 steerage); she received a clean bill of health and no passengers were held at quarantine. Robert McIntosh’s occupation in Scotland and his intended occupation in Canada were recorded as “bank clerk”, his amount of cash as \$50, his religion as Presbyterian, his age as 19, and his destination as Toronto.

He is listed in *Might’s Toronto City Directory* for 1914 and 1915 (the information in these directories pertains to the previous year) as a bookkeeper at Noble Scott Ltd (a printing company in Toronto), residence Thornhill, Ontario; he lived in Thornhill and commuted to Toronto to work. In 1916 the Directory lists him as living at 83 Charles Street [East], Toronto. The *Canada Voters Lists, Federal Elections, 1935-1960* gives his residence as 73 Kingsdale [Avenue] in Electoral District York East in 1935, 44 Tecumseth Street. Orillia in 1957. In 1946, when he acted as the informant of his father’s death, he lived at 63 Neywash Street, Orillia. His address is given in the Federal Voters List in 1963 as 16 Whitney Avenue, Orillia, and that was his residence when he died in 1964 (see below).

He was an enumerator for the 1921 Census of Population (District 145, York West). The Census gave his address as Lot 31, Thornhill Village, Vaughan, Ontario.

He is described as an “accountant” and Methodist (he was previously Presbyterian) on his marriage certificate in 1920; in the 1921 Census of Population; on a Canada-USA Border Crossing Card in 1924 when he was working for the Canadian Trust Company en route to Cleveland, Ohio; and in the Canada

Voters List for the 1935 federal election.

He was an officer of Patterson (Masonic) Lodge, Thornhill; see photograph in Section 5.

He is described in his father Archibald's will and estate documents as a "coal and wood merchant" and as a "fuel merchant"; and on his death certificate as a "manager", who last worked at this occupation in 1961. He is listed in *Vernon's Barrie and Orillia Directory* (see, for example, the *Directories* for 1942 and 1950) as the "proprietor" of McIntosh's Fuel, Apartment 6, 70 Neywash Street, Orillia, phone 1589J. Since there were no printed advertisements for the business, it appears to have been a small operation run from his home.

He joined the army in Toronto on 24 November 1915. He was assigned as a Private to the 3rd Division Canadian Corps of Cyclist Battalion (Regimental No. 540535). He had previously served two weeks in the 48th Highlanders. His Attestation Paper describes him as: height, 5' 8½"; girth fully expanded, 37"; fair complexion; brown eyes; red hair; weight 134 lbs.; physical development, good; mole on right cheek; mole on top of left side of lip; Presbyterian; occupation, bookkeeper; considered fit for the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force. He was a good son, assigning part of his monthly pay to his mother in Winnipeg. He served nineteen months in France. In September 1916, he was wounded ("gun shot wound [right] arm slight") and was hospitalised before being returned to his unit. He was demobilised from the army in Toronto on 23 April 1919. See <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/personnel-records/Pages/personnel-records.aspx>.

He returned to France as part of the "Vimy Pilgrimage", sailing on the *Ascania*, a ship in the Cunard White-Star Line, from Quebec on 16 July 1936. He was described on the ship's manifest as an accountant and was unaccompanied by his wife. The *Ascania* was one of five ocean liners contracted by the Royal Canadian Legion to bring 6,200 veterans and their families to the unveiling on 26 July 1936 of the Vimy Memorial in Nord-Pas-de-Calais, which is dedicated to the memory of the Canadian Expeditionary Force members who were killed during World War I. The *Antonia*, *Ascania* and the *Duchess of Bedford* docked in Le Havre and the *Montcalm* and the *Montrose* docked at Antwerp on 25 July. See Eric Brown and Tim Cook, "The 1936 Vimy Pilgrimage", *Canadian Military History*, XX (Issue 2, 2011), pp. 37-54. Another indication that the war made a deep and lasting impression upon him is that he periodically hosted dinner parties at his home for local professional and business veterans of World War I. See the *Orillia Packet & Times*, 16 May 1946, p. 11.

He died, following an operation, at Toronto General Hospital; his usual residence was 16 Whitney Avenue, Orillia. An obituary, with a photograph, appeared in the *Orillia Daily Packet & Times*, Wednesday, 15 April 1964, p. 3.

His will is dated 31 December 1962. His wife was his executrix and sole heir. In case his wife did not survive him for thirty days, then an alternative executor, Gerald S. Shea (solicitor), was to be appointed; \$1,000 was to be given to his good friend William Udell Jr of Orillia as "a token of my appreciation and remembrance of his many services to me during my lifetime"; and then the residue of his estate was to be divided equally among his wife's nephew and nieces (Joan Frances Blair, Dr David Crow Blair, Shirley Grice, Owen Grice, Raymond Grice), his cousin Margaret Scott and his niece Roberta MacKenzie (1.3.5.2.1). He predeceased his wife, however, so his wife was his sole heir. She applied for probate to the Surrogate Court of the County of Simcoe, Ontario on 29 June 1964. The value of his estate was \$57,450.26 (about \$472,000 in 2019 values). The main items were: land mortgages and agreements for sale, \$13,310.88; insurance and annuities, \$9,500.00; cash on hand and money on deposit, \$23,191.44; stocks and shares, \$8,567.62.

See also nn. 1.3.4 and 1.3.5.4.

1.3.5.3a

The officiating minister at her wedding was J. H. Oke, Methodist clergyman, 1261 Lansdown Avenue, Toronto. This is a residential address rather than that of a church; so Gladys and Robert seem to have been married in the clergyman's home in Toronto. She was described as a "bookkeeper" and a Methodist on her marriage certificate and a housewife on her death certificate.

The Grice family were long-time residents of Thornhill. Her father, John B. Grice, was a successful merchant who ran a general store on Yonge Street. His wife was Francis Priscilla Snyder, and they had three children: Velma, Gladys, and a son Perry. He bought the store from the Gallanough family in 1902 (before that he lived at 10 Colborne Street) and sold it in 1922. He was born in Thornhill in 1860 and died there in 1930 aged 70. See Doris M. FitzGerald, *Thornhill, 1793-1963: The History of An Ontario Village* (Thornhill, 1964).

She died at 159 Parkview Avenue, Orillia; she had resided in Orillia for thirty years. Her last will is dated 26 November 1968. The total value of her estate was \$53,941.23 (about \$345,000 in 2019 values) and mainly comprised cash on deposit and bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities. She left the following legacies:

- a) to her sister, Mrs E.M. Velma Blair of 2772 Spruce Street, Vancouver, her choice of all articles of a personal, domestic and household use or ornament;
- b) after Mrs Blair had her choice, to divide all the remaining articles of a personal, domestic and household use or ornament, including consumable stores, equally among the following: her nieces, Joan Frances Blair and Shirley Stapells, her nephews Dr David Crow Blair and Raymond Grice, her nephew's wife, Mrs Doreen Grice, her husband's niece, Roberta Yates Mackenzie and her husband's cousin, Margaret Scott.
- c) \$500.00 to William Udell Junior of Orillia, Ontario as a token of appreciation and remembrance of his many services to her late husband;
- d) \$500.00 to the trustees of St. Paul's United Church, Orillia;
- e) \$500.00 to the trustees of her old home church, Thornhill United Church, Thornhill;
- f) the residue of her estate to be divided equally among those mentioned in (b) above, except for Mrs Blair.

**DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIN (1822-1883)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.6**

	Date of Bap.*/Birth	Place of Bap.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.6	8Dec1863	Izatt St, Alloa	12Jun1912	48	348 College Ave., Winnipeg		15May1930	66	?	Brookside Cem., Winnipeg
1.3.6a	17Aug1857	Chester, Minnesota	12Jun1912	54	348 College Ave., Winnipeg		14Dec1916	59	?	? Minneapolis, Minnesota

NOTES: 1.3.6

At the 1881 Census of Population, she was a “domestic servant” living at 32 Port Street, Stirling. No trace of her anywhere in Scotland in the 1891 and 1901 Census of Population.

According to Margaret Chunn (1.3.3.4.2), Isabella La Clair worked on the liners of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. She owned a cottage at Victoria Beach, which she left in her will to Tom Bain and others. There is no trace of a will for her, however, in the Manitoba records for the period 1930-39.

No trace of her arrival in Canada could be found at the following ports: Halifax from 9 August 1909 to 24 April 1912; Quebec from 26 April 1910 to 2 May 1912; St John from 1 April 1910 to 29 March 1912. Hence she must have come either through an American port, which is unlikely, or, which is more likely, as part of the crew (see above) and was thus unlisted.

Isabella’s name is recorded as Lillian Isabella Bain on her marriage certificate.

The following entries in the *Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory* may refer to her:

1915	Bella La Clair, domestic, Main Street near Seven Oaks
1927	Mrs La Clair, operator Northern Shirt, residence 355 St. Jean Baptiste
1928	Mrs La Clair, 238 Carlton Street; or Mrs La Clair, helper St Boniface Hospital, lives there

Isabella La Clair's death certificate indicates that she was a widow whose occupation prior to her retirement was "housework"; that her usual place of abode prior to her death was 215 Osborne Street [an apartment building called Pembina Hall]; that she had resided in Manitoba (and Canada) for twenty years (i.e., she came there around 1910); that she died at St. Boniface Hospital on 15 May 1930; and that she was buried on 17 May in Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg). The cause of her death is blanked out on the death certificate in accordance with Section 32(6) of the Manitoba Vital Statistics Act. The certificate also correctly indicates that she was born in Scotland and that her father was William Bain who was also born in Scotland. In addition, the certificate incorrectly gives her date of birth as 17 August 1867 (rather than 8 December 1863) and the name of her mother as Isabella Andrews (rather than Isabella McDonald). The informant of her death was Archibald McIntosh, "brother" [brother-in-law], 215 Osborne Street, Winnipeg (*Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* shows him living at 646½ Toronto Avenue in 1930).

A death notice appeared in the *Winnipeg Free Press*, 17 May 1930, p. 3.

The records at Brookside Cemetery show her as Isabella Le (rather than La) Clair. She is interred in Section W, Plot 49. The small marker on her grave is inscribed as follows:

Isabella Le [*sic*] Clair
Died May 15, 1930.

Her grave is adjacent to that of Margaret Bain Yates (1.3.5.2).

1.3.6a

He and Isabella are described on their marriage certificate as a bachelor and a spinster respectively, which probably indicates that they had not been previously married. He is further described as a Methodist and a customs officer. The wedding took place at 348 College Avenue, his residence, and was performed by license (number 621488) by W.A. MacLean; it was witnessed by Leila La Clair, 6 College Walk, St. Boniface, and Charles F. La Clair, St. Boniface.

He is listed in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* for 1913 as a US Customs Officer, living at 348 College Avenue, and for 1914-17 inclusive as an inspector, US Customs CPR, living at 919½ Main Street.

His death certificate indicates that he died at Suite 2, 919½ Main Street; that he had resided there (and in Manitoba) for five years; that he was a "U.S.A. Custom's Inspector"; that his body was removed to Minneapolis for burial; and that the informant of his death was his brother, C.F. La Clair, 50 Ruby Street, Winnipeg.

A notice of his death appeared in the *Winnipeg Free Press*, 15 December 1916, p. 4 and also on 16 December 1916.

He was the son of Ezra La Clair, who was born in Utica, New York, and Eliza Jane La Clair (née Emery), who was born in Oneida, New York.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.1

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.1	JANE (Jeanie) HENDERSON &	24Apr1845 27Jun1845*	Alloa	1Jun1886	39	Alloa	14Apr1916	70	Gastric catarrh	?
1.3c.1a	ROBERT WILSON	29Feb1840 5Apr1840*	Dollar	1Jun1886	46	Alloa	19Jan1911	70	Heart failure	?
1.3c.1.1	Alexander Robert Henderson	11Feb1878	Greenfield Place, Alloa	26Dec1904	26	Middleton Kerse, Lodge, Menstrie	?	?	?	?
1.3c.1.2	George	24Mar1887	Coalsnaughton				22Jan1901	13	Phthisis pulmonalis	?
1.3c.1.3	Robert William	14Jul1891	Derby Place, Tillicoultry				?	?	?	?

NOTES: 1.3c.1

She is not listed with her mother in the 1861 Census of Population. She is listed with her mother and stepfather in the 1871 Census of Population and is described as an “unmarried, dressmaker”.

She was married according to the forms of the Free Church. At her marriage, she was a “domestic servant, spinster” living at the Hospital, Alloa. The witnesses at her wedding were Charles McDougall and Mary R. Henderson [Dawson].

She died at Damsburn, Menstrie. The informant of her death was her son Robert William Wilson of 379 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

1.3c.1a

At his marriage, he was a “gardener” living at Coalsnaughton, Tillicoultry. He is also described as a “gardener” in the 1891 and 1901 Census of Population, and on his death certificate.

He was the informant of his mother-in-law Jane Dawson’s (1.3c) death in 1898.

- At the 1901 Census of Population, he was living with his wife and son Robert in a three-room dwelling at Middleton Kerse Lodge, Menstrie, Alva.
- He died at Glenochil House Garden, Menstrie; his usual residence was Damsburn, Menstrie. The informant of his death was his son, Robert W. Wilson of Menstrie.
- His will was dated 25 December 1909, recorded in the Court Books of the Commissariat of Clackmannan on 3 March 1911, and confirmed to his widow, executrix, on the same date. Value of estate was £163.7s.4d. He gave all his property to his wife and, if she should predecease him, to his sons, Alexander Robert Henderson and Robert William Wilson.
- Son of George Wilson, farm servant, and Elizabeth Wilson (née Blackwood), who were married in Dollar on 28 November 1840.
- 1.3c.1.1 See below.
- 1.3c.1.2 He died at Middleton Kerse Lodge, Menstrie.
- 1.3c.1.3 He is listed in the 1901 Census of Population as a “scholar” living with his parents.
- He was a witness at the marriage of his cousin, John Lee Maxton (1.3c.2.6), in 1912. No trace of his death in Scotland.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.1.1

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.1.1	ALEXANDER ROBERT HENDERSON &	11Feb1878 Greenfield Place, Alloa	26Dec1904	26	Middletonkerse Lodge, Menstrie	?	?	?	?
1.3c.1.1a	CATHERINE FAIRWEATHER MITCHELL	9Dec1878 Forth St, Alloa	26Dec1904	26	Middletonkerse Lodge, Menstrie	?	?	?	?

NOTES:

1.3c.1.1

He was illegitimate. His mother, Jane Henderson, dress-maker, recorded his birth; no indication is given on the birth certificate as to his paternity. At the 1891 Census of Population, he was living with his mother and stepfather and was described as a "scholar". At the 1901 Census of Population he was an unmarried "manager, baking factory" lodging in the two-room flat of John Macdonald, aged 40, bookbinder, finisher at 4 Killelmermont Street, Glasgow with two other lodgers: John Brown, aged 23, warehouseman, soft goods, and Robert Buchanan, aged 26, tailor.

At his marriage, he was a "marine engineer, Merchant Service", living at Middletonkerse Lodge, Menstrie. He does not appear to have served in World War I. No trace of his death in Scotland.

1.3c.1.1a

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, she was a "dress maker" living at Middleton Kerse Lodge, Menstrie.

No trace of her death in Scotland, 1904-78.

Daughter of John Mitchell, who is described as a "ship builder" on his daughter's birth certificate and as a "clerk" on her marriage certificate, and Jean Mitchell (née McLauchlan), who were married in Alloa on 15 January 1866 and who were both dead by the time of their daughter's marriage.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3.c.2

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3.c.2	MARGARET HENDERSON & 27Jun1847	Alloa	14Feb1873	25	Alloa		9Oct1911	64	Cerebral embolism, 11 days	?
1.3.c.2a	JAMES MAXTON 24Nov1836 4Dec1836*	Friars Wynd, Stirling	14Feb1873	36	Alloa		7Sept1902	66	Paralysis, 2 years	?
1.3.c.2a.1	Robert 9Jun1865	10 Friars St, Stirling					28Apr1866	10m	Congestion of lungs, 1 day	?
1.3.c.2a.2	James 1Nov1866	43 Queen St, Stirling	?	?	?		?	?	?	?
1.3.c.2a.3	Jane Lucas 31Dec1868	43 Queen St, Stirling	10Nov1892	23	12 Bruce St, Stirling		1Oct1932	63	Carcinoma of liver	?
1.3.c.2a.4	Robert 14Dec1869	43 Queen St, Stirling	?	?	?		8Apr1937	67	Cerebral arterio sclerosis	?
1.3.c.2.1	William 26Aug1873	38 Cowane St, Stirling	5Jul1904	30	Queen's Hotel, Bridge of Allan		12Aug1937	63	Chronic myocarditis, many years	?
1.3.c.2.2	Mary 2Mar1875	38 Cowane St, Stirling	Spinster				16Jan1944	68	Carcinoma of stomach	?
1.3.c.2.3	Margaret 23Dec1876	15 Douglas St, Stirling					?	?	?	?
1.3.c.2.4	Marjory 16Nov1878	15 Douglas St, Stirling					?	?	?	?
1.3.c.2.5	Alexander Henderson 11Aug1880	9 Upper Bridge St, Stirling					?	?	?	?

1.3.c.2.6	John Lee	30Sept1881	12 Bruce St, Stirling	12Jun1912	30	Palace Restaurant, Mar Place, Stirling	4Jul1964	82	Congestive cardiac failure; myocardial arterio sclerosis	?
1.3.c.2.7	Charles Dawson	19Apr1884	12 Bruce St, Stirling				1Sep1884	4m	Debility from birth	?
1.3.c.2.8	Benjamin Dawson	19Dec1885	12 Bruce St, Stirling				9Mar1886	2m	Weak from birth	?
1.3.c.2.9	Wilhelmina (Minnie)	8Apr1887	12 Bruce St, Stirling	24Dec1912	25	5 London Ter- race, Glasgow	2Apr1962	74	Cerebro vascular arteriosclerosis, cerebral thrombosis	?
1.3.c.2.10	Alexandrina Dawson	9Dec1889	12 Bruce St, Stirling				5Jan1890	4wks	Marasmus	?

NOTES: 1.3.c.2

She is listed with her mother in the 1861 Census of Population and is described as a "millworker".

She was married according to the forms of the United Presbyterian Church, and at that time was a "domestic servant" living in Stirling. The witnesses at her wedding were her brother Alexander Henderson and her sister Wilhelmina Henderson.

She died at 8 Bruce Street, Stirling.

No trace of a will in the annual indexes to the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories*, 1911-13.

1.3.c.2a

He was previously married to Margaret Lees. The marriage was performed, according to the forms of the United Presbyterian Church, on 2 January 1865 at 27 Montgomerie Street, Tarbolton. He was a "draper" living in Stirling. She was a "forewoman", aged 24, of Glasgow. She was born in Tarbolton, Ayrshire on 13 October 1840. She died, aged 29, of "scarlatina in childbed, 10 days" on 20 December 1869 at 43 Queen Street, Stirling. Daughter of James Lees, master boot and shoemaker, and Jean Lees (née Lucas), who was dead by the time of her daughter's marriage.

At his marriage to Margaret Henderson, he was a "draper, widower, second cousin of wife" of Stirling. He is described as a "draper's assistant" in the 1891 Census of Population and on his death certificate. In 1891 he and his family were living in accommodation comprising four rooms with one or more windows at 15 Bruce Street, Stirling. At the 1901 Census of Population he was listed as a "retired draper" living with his wife and family in a four-room dwelling at 8 Bruce Street, Stirling. He died at ? Bruce Street, Stirling.

No trace of a will in the annual indexes to the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories*, 1902-4.

- Son of Robert Maxton, mason, and Mary Maxton (née Hunter), who was dead by the time of her son's marriage to Margaret Henderson.
- 1.3c.2a.1 A child of James Maxton's marriage to Margaret Lees. Died at 10 Friars Street, Stirling.
- 1.3c.2a.2 A child of James Maxton's marriage to Margaret Lees. He is listed in the 1881 Census of Population with his parents and siblings. In the 1891 Census of Population he is described as a "gas engineer" living at 13 Arthur Street, Leith with his wife Elizabeth, aged 22, who was born in Lerwick, Shetland. No trace of him anywhere in Scotland in the 1901 Census of Population. No trace of his marriage or his death in Scotland.
- 1.3c.2a.3 A child of James Maxton's marriage to Margaret Lees. See below.
- 1.3c.2a.4 A child of James Maxton's marriage to Margaret Lees. See below.
- 1.3c.2.1 See below.
- 1.3c.2.2 At the 1891 Census of Population, she was living with her parents and was described as an "unmarried, dressmaker". At the 1901 Census of Population, she was an unmarried "saleswoman (drapery)" boarding with Alexander Cordiner, cooper, and his family in a two-room dwelling at 49 Lumsden Street, Glasgow. She was a witness at the marriage of her sister, Jane Lucas, in 1892 and of her sister Wilhelmina in 1912. At her death, she was a "charity collector, single". She died at 253 Duke Street, Glasgow; her usual residence was 10 Haggis Road, Glasgow.
- 1.3c.2.3 At the 1891 Census of Population, she was living with her parents and was described as an "unmarried, dressmaker". At the 1901 Census of Population she was still an unmarried "dressmaker" living with her parents and siblings. No trace of her marriage, 1893-1920, or of her death, 1891-1976, in Scotland.
- 1.3c.2.4 At the 1891 Census of Population, she was living with her parents and was described as a "scholar". At the 1901 Census of Population, she was a "milliner" living with her parents and siblings. No trace of her marriage, up to 1930, or of her death, 1891-1978, in Scotland.
- 1.3c.2.5 At the 1891 Census of Population, he was living with his parents and was described as a "scholar". At the 1901 Census of Population, he was a "postman" living with his parents and siblings. He was the informant of his father's death in 1902. He appears to have been a witness at his brother William's marriage in 1904. No trace of his death (up to 1980) or of his marriage in Scotland.
- 1.3c.2.6 See below.
- 1.3c.2.7 Died at 12 Bruce Street, Stirling.
- 1.3c.2.8 Died at 12 Bruce Street, Stirling.
- 1.3c.2.9 See below.
- 1.3c.2.10 Died at 12 Bruce Street, Stirling.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.2a.3

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.2a.3	31Dec1868	43 Queens St, Stirling	10Nov1892	23	12 Bruce St, Stirling		1Oct1932	63	Carcinoma of liver	?
1.3c.2a.3a	12Apr1871	Troqueer Cottages, Maxwelltown, Troqueer	10Nov1892	22	12 Bruce St, Stirling		16Apr1923	52	Convulsions (uraemic), ? cardiac failure	?
1.3c.2a.3.1	26Mar1894	32 Kirkland St, Glasgow	26Apr1933	39	Dalziel High Ch., Motherwell		21Dec1962	68	Collapse of lung, broncho pneumonia	?
1.3c.2a.3.2	31Jan1897	87 Parson St, Glasgow					?	?	?	
1.3c.2a.3.3	14Apr1902	44 James St, Motherwell	16Nov1934	32	Cadzow Manse, Hamilton		22Mar1951	48	Coronary thrombosis, 1 day	?

NOTES: 1.3c.2a.3

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Free Church of Scotland, she was a “draper’s assistant” of Clydebank.

She died at 220 E. Merry Street, Motherwell.

1.3c.2a.3a

At his marriage, he was a “grocer’s assistant” living at 65 Buchanan Street, Dalmuir.

At the 1901 Census of Population, he was still in this occupation living with his wife and children in a two-room dwelling at 44 James Street, Motherwell.

He died at Jerviston Street, Motherwell, and is described as a “grocer, master” on his death certificate.

Son of Thomas Alston, woollen spinner, and Alison Alston (née Morrison), who were married in Innerleithen on 4 December 1863.

1.3c.2a.3.1

See below.

1.3c.2a.3.2 No trace in Scotland of her marriage, 1914-40, or her death, 1901-97.

1.3c.2a.3.3 See below.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.2a.3.1

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.2a.3.1	26Mar1894	32 Kirkland St, Glasgow	26Apr1933	39	Dalziel High Ch., Motherwell		21Dec1962	68	Collapse of lung, broncho-pneumonia	?
1.3c.2a.3.1a	3Jul1901	19 James St, Motherwell	26Apr1933	31	Dalziel High Ch., Motherwell		18Jun1994	92	Broncho-pneumonia, ischaemic heart disease, dementia	?

NOTES: 1.3c.2a.3.1

At the 1901 Census of Population, he was a “scholar” living with his parents.

At his marriage, he was a “grocer, master” living at 220 E. Merry Street, Motherwell. He was the informant of his father’s death in 1923 and his mother’s death in 1932. At his death, he was a “grocer, master retired”. He died at Law Hospital, Carluke; his usual residence was 4 Kethers Street, Motherwell.

1.3c.2a.3.1a

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, she was a “clerkess” living at 113 Mill Road, Motherwell.

She and her husband do not appear to have had children.

She died at Lornebank Nursing Home, Hamilton. The informant of her death was her nephew, Robert A. Alston (1.3c.2a.3.3.1), 22 Scott Street, Hamilton ML3 6SH.

Daughter of William Brown, who is described as an “iron works clerk” on his daughter’s birth certificate and as a “cashier” on her marriage certificate, and Jeanie Clark Brown (née Guthrie), who were married in Dalziel on 12 September 1900.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.2a.3.3

	Date of Bap.*./Birth	Place of Bap.*./Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.2a.3.3	ROBERT ALSTON & 14Apr1902	44 James St, Motherwell	16Nov1934	32	Cadzow Manse, Hamilton	22Mar1951	48	Coronary thrombosis, 1 day	?
1.3c.2a.3.3a	ELIZABETH GRAY McGUIRE 4Mar1899	3 Deputy Row, Allanton, Hamilton	16Nov1934	35	Cadzow Manse, Hamilton	19Nov1986	87	Cardiac arrest	?
1.3c.2a.3.3.1	Robert Alexander	Beckford Lodge, Hamilton	22Jul1972	32	Cadzow Ch., Hamilton				

NOTES: 1.3c.2a.3.3

He was a witness at the marriage of his brother James in 1933, and at that time was living at 220 E. Merry Street, Motherwell.

At his marriage, he was a “mechanical engineer, journeyman” living at Elrig, Kethers Street, Motherwell. He is described as an “ophthalmic surgeon” on his son’s marriage certificate.

He died at Law Hospital, Carluke; his usual residence was 98 Carlisle Road, Ferniegair, Hamilton.

1.3c.2a.3.3a

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Established Church of Scotland, she was a “stenographer” living at 98 Carlisle Road, Ferniegair, Hamilton. She died at Stonehouse Hospital, Stonehouse; her usual residence was 119 Low Waters Road, Hamilton.

Daughter of Alexander Story McGuire, colliery clerk, and Mary McGuire (née Young), who was dead by the time of her daughter’s marriage; they were married in Hamilton on 21 June 1895.

1.3c.2a.3.3.1

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.2a.3.3.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.2a.3.3.1	ROBERT ALEXANDER ALSTON & 20Mar1940	Beckford Lodge, Hamilton	22Jul1972	32	Cadzow Ch., Hamilton					
1.3c.2a.3.3.1a	MARGARETA IRENE CAP 10Nov1947	Bad Gandersheim, Germany	22Jul1972	24	Cadzow Ch., Hamilton					
1.3c.2a.3.3.1.1	Sonya Jean 11Sep1974	Maternity Hosp., Bellshill								
1.3c.2a.3.3.1.2	Alexander Nicholas 4Apr1981	Maternity Hosp., Bellshill								

NOTES: 1.3c.2a.3.3.1

At his marriage, he was a "local government officer" living at 119 Lowwaters Road, Hamilton. He was in the same occupation at the birth of both his children and on both occasions was living at 89 Brackenhill Drive, Hamilton.

He was the informant of the death of his mother in 1986 and of his aunt, Elizabeth Alston, in 1994, and at these times was living at 22 Scott Street, Hamilton ML3 6SH.

The 2000 telephone directory has the following entry: R. A. Alston, 22 Scott Street, Hamilton. Telephone: 01698-458711.

1.3c.2a.3.3.1a

At her marriage, she was a "hairstresser and beautician" living at 4 Cala Sona, Old Manse Road, Wishaw.

Daughter of Wladimir Cap, builder, and Emila Cap currently Skorupskyyj (née Polataiko).

1.3c.2a.3.3.1.1

No trace in Scotland of her marriage, 1991-9.

1.3c.2a.3.3.1.2

No trace in Scotland of his marriage, 1998-9.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.2a.4

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.2a.4	14Dec1869	43 Queens St, Stirling	?	?	?		8Apr1937	67	Cerebral arterio sclerosis	?
1.3c.2a.4a	?	?	?	?	?		?	?	?	?

**ROBERT
MAXTON &**

**HARRIET
GORRELL
BRADLEY**

NOTES:

1.3c.2a.4

He is listed with his father and stepmother in the 1881 Census of Population. At the 1891 Census of Population, he was an “unmarried draper’s assistant” lodging at 8 North Hanover Street, St Rolox, Glasgow. No trace of him or his wife anywhere in Scotland in the 1901 Census of Population.

At his death, he was a “commercial traveller”. He died at 1 Bartonholm Road; his usual residence was 33 Dalry Road, Kilbirnie.

1.3c.2a.4a

No trace of her birth in Scotland, 1860-1900. No trace of her in the 1881 Census of Population for Scotland. No trace in Scotland of her death, 1937-80, or her marriage. She was probably born outside Scotland. She was the informant of her husband’s death.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.2.1

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.2.1	26Aug1873	38 Cowane St, Stirling	5Jul1904	30	Queens Hotel, Bridge of Allan		12Aug1937	63	Chronic myocarditis, many years	?
1.3c.2.1a	14Jul1872	Bridge of Allan, Logie, Perthshire	5Jul1904	31	Queens Hotel, Bridge of Allan		16May1951	79	Cerebral haemorrhage	?

NOTES:

1.3c.2.1

At the 1891 Census of Population, he was living with his parents and was described as an “unmarried, draper’s apprentice”. At the 1901 Census of Population, he was an unmarried “drapery salesman” living with his parents and siblings.

At his marriage, he was a “draper” living at 8 Bruce Street, Stirling.

At his death, he was a “draper, master retired”; he died at 8 Brentham Avenue, Stirling. His will indicates that he was also “sometime of 100 High Street, Falkirk”.

His will was dated 11 January 1937, recorded in Stirling on 1 October 1937, and confirmed there to his widow, executor, on 8 October 1937. Value of his estate was £4,471.18s.8d which was bequeathed to his widow.

1.3c.2.1a

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the United Free Church of Scotland, she was a “draper’s assistant” living at Victoria Place, Bridge of Allan.

She and her husband appear not to have had children, 1904-10, in Scotland.

She died at Drumpark Nursing Home, Bridge of Allan. The informant of her death was David Anderson, her brother, 24 Inverallan Road, Bridge of Allan.

Her will was dated 16 February 1949, recorded with another writ at Stirling on 10 July 1951, and confirmed to her brother, David Anderson, motor hirer, 24 Inverallan Road, Bridge of Allan, executor. Value of her estate was £536.5s.0d. Bequests to nephews Andrew and Grant Anderson, to her niece Mrs Elizabeth Clow or Fyfe and her daughter Jean, and to her brothers William, James, Robert, David and George.

Daughter of William Anderson, blacksmith, and Elizabeth Anderson (née Bett), who were married in Logie on 29 December 1865.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.2.6

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.2.6	30Sept1881	12 Bruce St, Stirling	12Jun1912	30	Palace Restaurant, Mar Place, Stirling		4Jul1964	82	Congestive cardiac failure, myocardial arterio sclerosis	?
1.3c.2.6a	4Nov1884	Muthill	12Jun1912	27	Palace Restaurant, Mar Place, Stirling		30Jan1964	79	Coronary thrombosis, arterio sclerosis	?
1.3c.2.6.1	11May1913	11 Irving Place, Stirling	22Feb1964	50	Cathedral, Dunblane		8Mar1989	75	Broncho-pneumonia, carcinomatosis	?

NOTES: 1.3c.2.6

At the 1891 Census of Population, he was living with his parents and was described as a “scholar”. At the 1901 Census of Population, he was a “postman” living with his parents and siblings. He was the informant of his mother’s death in 1911.

At his wedding, he was a “rural postman” living at 8 Bruce Street, Stirling. He is described as a “postman, retired” on his death certificate. He died at 112 Causewayhead Road, Stirling.

No trace of a will in the annual indexes to the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories*, 1964-6.

1.3c.2.6a

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the United Free Church, she was a “domestic servant” living at Abbotsleigh, Bridge of Allan.

She died at 112 Causewayhead Road, Stirling.

She and her husband appear to have had only one child born in Stirling (up to 1930).

No trace of a will in the annual indexes to the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories*, 1964-6.

Daughter of Alexander Bayne, master tailor, and Elizabeth Bayne (née Renwick), who were married in Glasgow on 9 June 1882.

1.3c.2.6.1

See below.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.2.6.1

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
JAMES ALEXANDER MAXTON &	11May1913	11 Irving Place, Stirling	22Feb1964	50	Cathedral, Dunblane		75	Broncho-pneumonia, carcinomatosis	?
MARGARET CUTHBERT STRATHDEE	23Aug1936	Maternity Home, Stirling	22Feb1964	27	Cathedral, Dunblane				

NOTES: 1.3c.2.6.1

At his marriage, he was a “drapery manager, bachelor” living at 112 Causewayhead Road, Stirling. He was the informant of the death of his father in 1964. At his death, he was a “dry goods manager, retired” living at Upleatham, Atholl Place, Dunblane.

1.3c.2.6.1a

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, she was a “clerkess” living at Janitor’s House, Junior Secondary School, Dunblane.

She and her husband appear not to have had children.

She was the informant of her husband’s death. In 1999 she was living at Upleatham, Atholl Place, Dunblane FK15 9AQ. Telephone: (01786 822087).

Daughter of George Alfred Strathdee, who is described as a “textile worker” on his daughter’s birth certificate and as a “school janitor” on her marriage certificate, and Margaret (Maggie) Cuthbert Strathdee (née Dunn), who were married in Stirling on 27 November 1935.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.2.9

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.2.9	WILHELMINA 8Apr1887 (Minnie) MAXTON &	12 Bruce St, Stirling	24Dec1912	25	5 London Ter- race, Glasgow		2Apr1962	74	Cerebro vascular arteriosclerosis, cerebral thrombosis	?
1.3c.2.9a	JOSEPH 25Nov1890 RUTHERFORD	Church St, Tranent, East Lothian	24Dec1912	22	5 London Ter- race, Glasgow		13Jan1954	63	Hypertension, left heart failure	?
1.3c.2.9.1	Thomas	8 Leslie Place, Edinburgh					?	?	?	?
1.3c.2.9.2	Marguerite (Greta) Maxton	10a London St, Edinburgh					?	?	?	?
1.3c.2.9.3	Elizabeth Mary	?	Spinster				23Nov1988	64	Coronary artery thrombosis, chronic pancreatitis	?
1.3c.2.9.4	James Maxton	?	12Aug1946	28	28 Union St, Glasgow		?	?	?	?

NOTES: 1.3c.2.9

Her name is spelt Williamina on her birth certificate but Wilhelmina in the 1891 Census of Population – when she was living with her parents at 15 Bruce Street, Stirling – and on her marriage and death certificates and other documents. At the 1901 Census of Population, she was a “scholar” living with her parents and siblings.

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, she was a “telephone operator” living at 8 Division Street, Toronto, Glasgow.

She was the informant of the death of her sister Mary in 1944, and at that time was living at 114 Berkeley Street, Glasgow.

Prior to 1928 the indexes to the statutory register of births do not include the maiden name of the child's mother; hence there is no way of picking out relevant entries from the indexes alone. Wilhelmina and her husband almost certainly had more children than those listed below.

She died at 10 Blackie Street, Glasgow.

No trace of a will in the annual indexes to the *Calendar of Confirmations and Inventories, 1962-4*.

1.3c.2.9a At his marriage, he was a "joiner, master" living at Luthrie, Parish of Creich. He was still in this occupation at the marriage of his son James in 1946.

At his death, he was a "shipyard security officer". He died at Western Infirmary; his usual residence was 114 Berkeley Street, Glasgow.

His will was dated 30 January 1948, recorded 24 February 1954 at Glasgow, and confirmed there on 1 March 1954 to his son Thomas Rutherford, 49 Northbridge Street, Bathgate, executor nominate. Value of his estate was £389.14s.4d. Bequests: to his wife Mrs Williamina Maxton or Rutherford, one-third of his estate; to his children Thomas, Greta, James Maxton and Elizabeth, one-third in equal parts; the remaining one-third to his son Thomas in trust for his daughter Greta for her maintenance and comfort.

Son of Thomas Rutherford, who is described as a "coal miner" on his son's birth certificate and as a "spirit merchant" on his marriage certificate, and Elizabeth Rutherford (née Nicolson), who were married in Tranent on 16 June 1881.

1.3c.2.9.1 He was the informant of his father's death in 1954, and at that time was living at 49 Northbridge Street, Bathgate, West Lothian.

No trace of his death in Scotland, 1954-2003.

1.3c.2.9.2 No trace of her marriage or death in Scotland, 1954-2003.

1.3c.2.9.3 Her date of birth is given on her death certificate, but no trace of her birth in Scotland.

She was a witness at the marriage of her brother James in 1946 and was then living at 34 Harlaw Street, Glasgow.

She was the informant of the death of her mother in 1962.

At her death, she was a "bakery worker, retired". She died at 41 Crathie Court, Glasgow.

1.3c.2.9.4 See below.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c2.9.4

	Date of Bap.*./Birth	Place of Bap.*./Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.2.9.4	c. 1918	?	12Aug1946	28	28 Union St, Glasgow		?	?	?	?
JAMES MAXTON RUTHERFORD &										
1.3c.2.9.4a	4Apr1923	29 Forestfield St, Glasgow	12Aug1946	23	28 Union St, Glasgow					
ROBINA ELLIOTT										
1.3c.2.9.4.1	14Feb1950	Maternity Hosp., Bellshill	3Jul1971	21	Kenmure Ch., Bishopbriggs					
Janice Gordon Maxton										
1.3c.2.9.4.2	3Nov1957	Robroyston Hospital, Glasgow								
Pamela Anne										

NOTES: 1.3c.2.9.4 No trace of his birth in Scotland.

At his marriage, he was a "Leading Aircraftsman, RAF" of 114 Berkeley Street, Glasgow. He is described as a "fire brigade man" living at 9 Montrose Terrace, Auchincraig on his daughter Pamela's birth certificate; as a "motor bus driver" living at 67 Beaufort Gardens, Bishopbriggs on his daughter Janice's birth certificate; and as a "fire brigade officer" on his daughter Janice's marriage certificate.

He was the informant of his sister Elizabeth's death in 1988, and at that time was living at 15 Sunningdale Walk, Links View, Herne Bay, Kent.

1.3c.2.9.4a At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, she was living at 146 Kingston Road, Glasgow; no occupation given.

Daughter of Robert Elliott, gaswork hydraulic pumpman, and Agnes Cunningham Elliott (née Gordon), who were married at Rutherglen on 31 August 1918.

1.3c.2.9.4.1 See below.

1.3c.2.9.4.2

No trace in Scotland of her marriage.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.2.9.4.1

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.2.9.4.1	JANICE GORDON MAXTON RUTHERFORD &	14Feb1950 Maternity Hosp., Bellshill	3Jul1971	21	Kenmure Ch., Bishopbriggs				
1.3c.2.9.4.1a	COLIN FINDLAY WILSON	4May1948 266 Carnoustie St, Glasgow	3Jul1971	23	Kenmure Ch., Bishopbriggs				
1.3c.2.9.4.1.1	Rachel Maxton	21Oct1972 Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow							

NOTES: 1.3c.2.9.4.1

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, she was a “bank clerkess” living at 11 Springfield Square, Bishopbriggs.

1.3c.2.9.4.1a

At his marriage, he was a “student (bible training)” living at Flat 18/1, 213 Petershill Drive, Glasgow. At the birth of his daughter, he was a “trainee grocer” living at 233 Clarkston Road, Glasgow.

Son of Thomas Stewart Wilson, who is described as a “motor lorry driver” on his son’s birth certificate and as a “fruit salesman” on his marriage certificate, and Margaret Wilson (née Morrison), who were married at Camlachie, Glasgow on 8 November 1940.

1.3c.2.9.4.1.1

No trace in Scotland of her marriage to 2001.

DESCENDANTS OF JANE BAIN (previously Henderson, née Dawson), 1821-1898
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.3c.3

	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.3c.3	ALEXANDER HENDERSON & 30Jul1849	Alloa	6Jun1873	23	St Cuthberts, Edinburgh		1Oct1875	26	Phthisis pulmonalis, 10 months	?
1.3c.3a	ISABELLA MURRAY c. 1851	Tillicoultry	6Jun1873	22	St Cuthberts, Edinburgh		6Feb1909	55	Bronchitis, fatty degeneration of heart	?
1.3c.3.1	William	50 Stirling St, Tillicoultry					?	?	?	?

NOTES: 1.3c.3

He is listed with his mother and is described as a “scholar” in the 1861 Census of Population. He is listed with his mother and stepfather and is described as an “engine fitter” in the 1871 Census of Population.

At his marriage and death, he was an “engineer” living in Tillicoultry. He died at Moss Road, Tillicoultry.

1.3c.3a No trace of her birth in Scotland, 1850-54 but, according to the 1881 Census of Population, she was born in Tillicoultry.

At her marriage, which was performed according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, she was a “housekeeper” living in Tillicoultry. The marriage certificate gives the place of marriage as 1 St Andrew’s Place, Edinburgh, whereas her son’s birth certificate records it as St Cuthberts, Edinburgh.

Following the death of her first husband, she married on 15 August 1879, at Park Street, Tillicoultry (her residence), according to the forms of the Congregational Church, Benjamin Ellis: a wool carder, born in Tillicoultry, aged 33, of 1 Patton Street, Tillicoultry, who was previously married to Christina Isdale; son of Thomas Ellis, wool carder and Christian Ellis (née McLaren), who were both dead by the time of their son’s marriage. At his death of pneumonia (8 days) on 11 January 1900, aged 55, he was an electrician living at 6 East Buchanan Street, Paisley. He appears to have had at least two children – Annie and Benjamin, who were born in Illinois, USA – from his first marriage to Christina Isdale. He and Isabella Murray had four children: Isabella, Christina, Alice and Sarah. At the 1901 Census of Population, she was listed as a widow living with her four daughters in a three-room dwelling at 14 Clavering Street, Paisley.

She died at 13 Douglas Street, Paisley. The informant of her death was her daughter, Isabella Ellis.

Daughter of William Murray, blacksmith, and Isabella Murray (née Morgan), who was dead by the time of her daughter’s marriage; the proclamations

of their marriage were recorded in Alloa on 4 February 1842 and in Saline on 24 February 1842.

1.3c.3.1

At the 1881 Census of Population, he is described as a “scholar” living, together with his mother, stepfather and siblings, with his grandfather William Murray, at Blacksmith’s House, Tillicoultry. At the 1891 Census of Population, he was still living, together with his mother, stepfather and siblings, at his grandfather’s home at Park Lane, Tillicoultry, and is described as a “blacksmith apprentice”.

He appears to have been a witness at his cousin Alexander Henderson’s (1.3c.1.1) marriage in 1904.

No trace of his marriage, 1891-1914, or his death, 1891-1975 in Alva, Alloa or Tillicoultry.



Bain Family Photographs



George Bain (1855-1920), 1.3.3



George and Caroline Bain (née Bowie), 1.3.3 and 1.3.3a; 52 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa



Janet Bain, 1.3.3.1; 60 Shaftesbury Street, Alloa



John and Janet Reid (née Bain), 1.3.3.1a and 1.3.3.1



Caroline (Carrie), Wynne, and Edwin (Eddie) Reid, 1.3.3.1.3, 1.3.3.1.1.1, and 1.3.3.1.1



Back: Carrie and George Reid, 1.3.3.1.3 and 1.3.3.1.2; front (from left): Nellie Nisbet, 1.3.3.1.1a; Nellie's niece (name unknown); and Eddie Reid, 1.3.3.1.1, 1929



Carrie Reid, 1.3.3.1.3



From right: Janet Reid, 1.3.3.1, with her niece Lizzie and sister-in-law Lizzie Reid (left)



From left: Carrie Reid, Frank Bain, Janet, and John (Iain) Reid, 1.3.3.1.3, 1.3.3.5, 1.3.3.1, and 1.3.3.1.4, 1932-3



Back: Carrie Reid, 1.3.3.1.3; Front (from left): Helen (Nellie), Janet, and John (Iain) Reid; 1.3.3.1.1a, 1.3.3.1, and 1.3.3.1.4



Iain Reid, 1.3.3.1.1.2



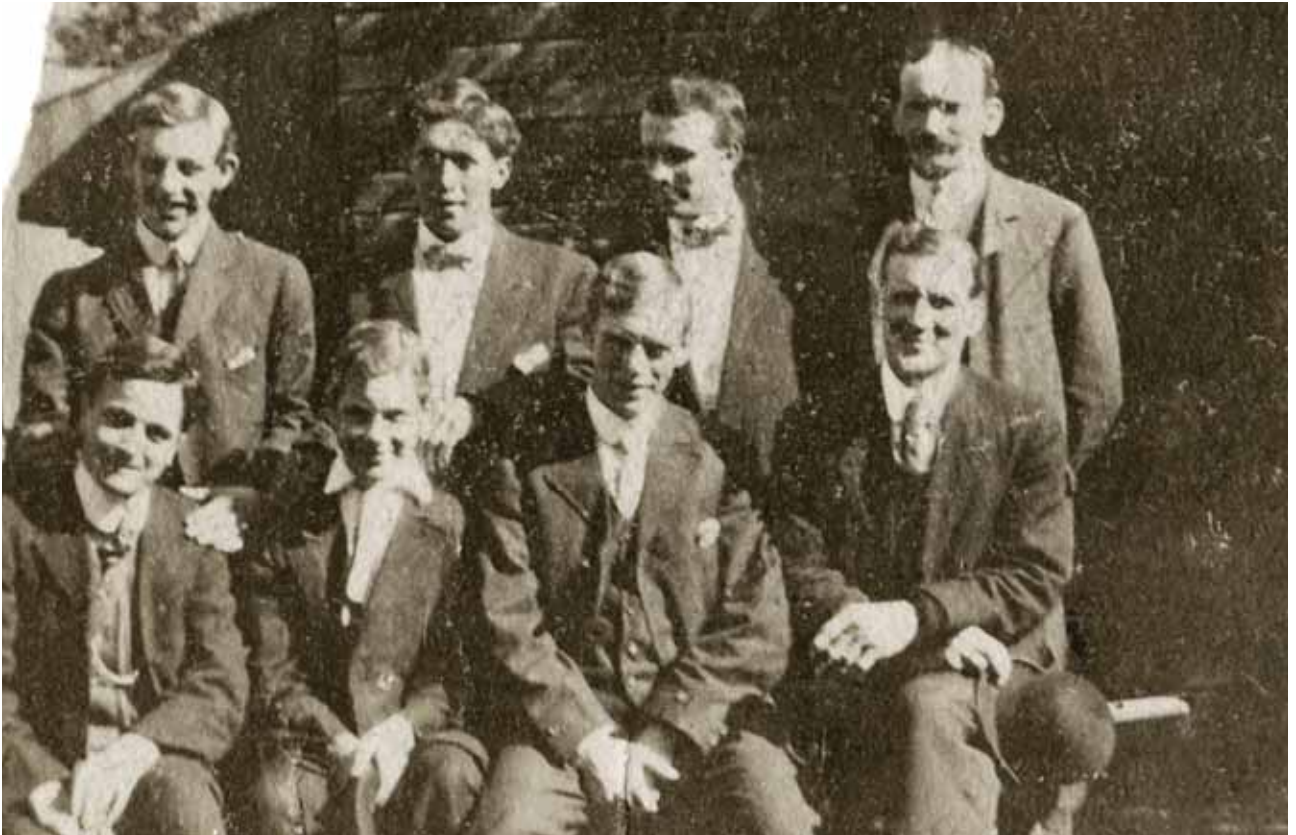
Margaret (Meg) Bain (née Duncanson), 1.3.3.2a



William and Meg Bain, 1.3.3.2 and 1.3.3.2a, with George and Margaret (Peggy) Bain, 1.3.3.4.1 and 1.3.3.4.2



William Bain, 1.3.3.2



William Bain (front row, third from left), 1.3.3.2, and other residents at 57 Dagmar Street, Winnipeg, c. 1912



Leading Stoker George Bain, 1.3.3.2.2, 1944



George and Florence (née Turner) Bain, 1.3.3.2.2 and 1.3.3.2.2a, on their 50th wedding anniversary, 30 September 1994



Leading Stoker George Bain, 1.3.3.2.2, with his namesake and author of this volume, his first cousin once removed Lt George Bain, 1.3.3.4.1.1, at the unveiling of the Prairie Sailor Statue, HMCS Chippawa, Winnipeg, 4 May 2014



Alexander (Alex) Scott, 1.3.3.3a. See also p. 413.



Jack Scott, 1.3.3.3.3, possibly at Central Patricia gold mine, northern Ontario



Thomas (Tom) Bain, 1.3.3.4



Robin and Winifred (née Scott) Wood, 1.3.3.3.10a and 1.3.3.3.10



Tom Bain and his son George, 1.3.3.4 and 1.3.3.4.1



Tom Bain, 1.3.3.4



Tom Bain and his grandson George, 1.3.3.4 and 1.3.3.4.1.1



Tom Bain, 1.3.3.4, and Prince



Alexander and Elizabeth Smart (née Wallace), parents of Margaret Smart, 1.3.3.4a



Margaret Bain (née Smart), 1.3.3.4a



Margaret Bain (née Smart), 1.3.3.4a



Margaret Bain's headstone, Stony Mountain, Manitoba



Margaret (née Rember) and Duncan Cumming, parents of Lillian Cumming, 1.3.3.4b



Lillian Bain's mother and father, Margaret and Duncan Cumming (front centre and right), and other members of the Cumming family



The Cumming family. Back, from left: Duncan, Carrie, Maggie (in pram), an unknown neighbour, Margaret (née Rember), and Lillian, 1.3.3.4b. Florence (with her hand on the pram) and an unknown neighbour are on the front right. The identity of the baby is unknown.



Lillian Cumming, 1.3.3.4b, (back left) with (clockwise from Lillian) her sisters Maggie, Lizzie, Florence, Minnie, and Caroline. Their mother Margaret is in the centre.



Duncan Cumming, father of Lillian Bain, 1.3.3.4b



Lillian Bain (née Cumming), 1.3.3.4b, with her sister Lizzie



Tom and Lillian Bain (née Cumming), 1.3.3.4 and 1.3.3.4b, on their wedding day, 27 February 1918



Lillian Bain (née Cumming), 1.3.3.4b



Front: Lillian and Ian Bain, 1.3.3.4b and 1.3.3.4.3, with (back, from left) Lillian's mother Margaret Cumming and grandmother Margaret Rember, c. 1918



Lillian and Ian Bain, 1.3.3.4b and 1.3.3.4.3



Front: Ian and Allan Bain, 1.3.3.4.3 and 1.3.3.4.4; back: Lillian Bain, 1.3.3.4b, holding Eddie, 1.3.3.4.5



From left: Probably Lillian's sister Carrie Smith (née Cumming) with Tom, Lillian, and Florence Bain, 1.3.3.4, 1.3.3.4b, and 1.3.3.4.10. Russell (Russ), 1.3.3.4.8, is seated at the front. The photograph is likely to have been taken at the Smiths' cabin at Lake of the Woods, which the Bains often visited during the summer (see Database).



Lillian Bain, 1.3.3.4b, in old age



Peggy and George Bain 1.3.3.4.2 and 1.3.3.4.1



George and Peggy Bain, 1.3.3.4.1 and 1.3.3.4.2, with their grandmother Caroline Bain (née Bowie), 1.3.3a, Scotland



Meg, Peggy, and George Bain, 1.3.3.2a, 1.3.3.4.2, and 1.3.3.4.1



Peggy and George Bain, 1.3.3.4.2 and 1.3.3.4.1, c. 1928



George Bain, 1.3.3.4.1, (front row, right), at school in Alloa



George Bain, 1.3.3.4.1, (back row, fourth from right), at Strathmillan School, Winnipeg, c. 1923



George Bain, 1.3.3.4.1, at the pigeon loft, 686 Vernon Road, Winnipeg



George Bain, 1.3.3.4.1



The bronze medal/watch fob which Tom Bain, 1.3.3.4, and his son George, 1.3.3.4.1, won for pigeon racing while they were at Vernon Road. See Database p. 177.



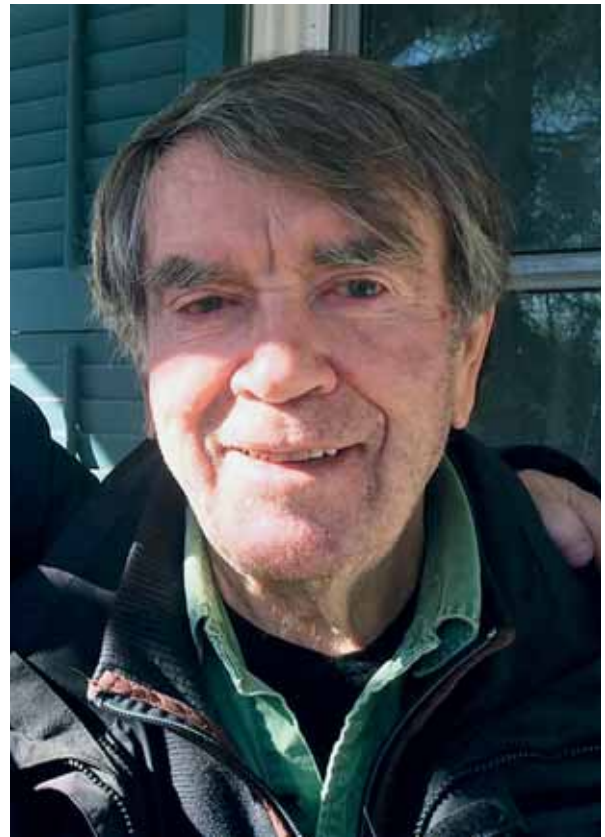
George Bain, 1.3.3.4.1, 181 Leighton Avenue, Winnipeg, 1944



Margaret (Madge) Bain (née Bamford), 1.3.3.4.1a



Madge Bain (née Bamford), 1.3.3.4.1a, with Alex and Mary Scott (née Bain), 1.3.3.3a and 1.3.3.3, 181 Leighton Avenue, Winnipeg



Brian Bamford, 1.3.3.4.1.2, nephew and adopted son of Madge and George Bain



Peggy Bain, 1.3.3.4.2, on her 21st birthday, 6 January 1936



Allan and Peggy Chunn (née Bain), 1.3.3.4.2a and 1.3.3.4.2



Peggy Chunn, 1.3.3.4.2

Tom Bain's election card, 1942

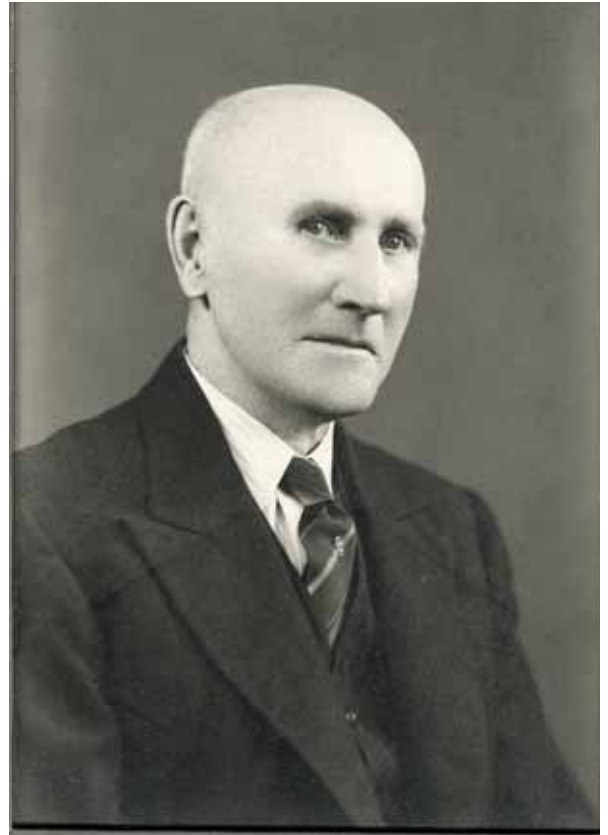
Peggy Chunn's election card, 1942



Allan, Lorna, and Peggy Chunn, 1.3.3.4.2a, 1.3.3.4.2.2, and 1.3.3.4.2



Allan Chunn, 1.3.3.4.2a



Grampa Simpson, 1867-1958



Peggy and Allan Chunn, 1.3.3.4.2 and 1.3.3.4.2a, with (front) Margaret Bell (née Bain), 1.3.3.7.4, at Karl Marx's grave, Highgate Cemetery, London, c. 1994



Ian Bain, 1.3.3.4.3, at 686 Vernon Road, Winnipeg



Ian Bain, 1.3.3.4.3



Ian Bain, 1.3.3.4.3



Tom, Lillian, Nellie, and Ian Bain, 1.3.3.4, 1.3.3.4b, 1.3.3.4.3a, and 1.3.3.4.3



Centre: Allan Bain and Vivian Neville, 1.3.3.4.4 and 1.3.3.4.4a, on their wedding day, 22 December 1945. Ellen (Sister) Bain, 1.3.3.4.6, is on the right. The best man, Lummer Lindsay, is on the left.



Allan and Edwin (Eddie) Bain, 1.3.3.4.4 and 1.3.3.4.5



Edwin (Eddie) Bain, 1.3.3.4.5, in his naval uniform



June Bain (née Hollingdale), 1.3.3.4.5a, in her army uniform



Eddie and June (née Hollingdale) Bain, 1.3.3.4.5 and 1.3.3.4.5a



June Bain (née Hollingdale), 1.3.3.4.5a, in later life



Ellen (Sister) Bain, 1.3.3.4.6



Ellen (Sister) Bain and Hugh O'Handley, 1.3.3.4.6 and 1.3.3.4.6a, on their wedding day, 16 August 1947. Florence (Flo) and Lillian (Lil) Bain, 1.3.3.4.10 and 1.3.3.4.11, are the bridesmaids. The other members of the wedding party are Ted Glover, best man Burton O'Handley (left and second left), and Buck Glover (right).



Ellen (Sister) Bain and Art Piepenbrink, 1.3.3.4.6 and 1.3.4.4.6b, on their wedding day, 16 April 1960. The maid of honour is Lillian (Lil) Van de Putte (née Bain), 1.3.3.4.11. The best man is Edward (Teddy) Fisher.



William (Billy) Bain, 1.3.3.4.7, aged 19



William (Billy) Bain, 1.3.3.4.7



Russell (Russ) Bain, 1.3.3.4.8



Russell (Russ) Bain, 1.3.3.4.8



Russell (Russ) Bain, 1.3.3.4.8, City Park, Winnipeg



Russell (Russ) Bain, 1.3.3.4.8, CPR tracks



Ronald (Ron) and Viola (Vi; née Lundgren) Bain, 1.3.3.4.9 and 1.3.3.4.9a, on their wedding day, 27 September 1952



Florence (Flo) Bain, 1.3.3.4.10



Florence (Flo) Bain and Stanley Moore, 1.3.3.4.10 and 1.3.3.4.10a, on their wedding day, 1 September 1951. Lillian (Lil) Bain, 1.3.3.4.11, is on the right. The best man is Clayton H. Robinson.



Ronald (Ron) and Edna (née Smith) Bain, 1.3.3.4.9 and 1.3.3.4.9b



Lillian (Lil) Bain, 1.3.3.4.11



Lillian (Lil) and Florence (Flo) Bain, 1.3.4.4.11 and 1.3.3.4.10, Granville Street, Vancouver



Lillian (Lil) Bain and Pierre (Pete) Van de Putte, 1.3.3.4.11 and 1.3.3.4.11a, on their wedding day, 11 March 1955. The best man (left) is Lawrence (Lonie) Hughes and the maid of honour is Florence (Flo) Moore (née Bain), 1.3.4.4.10.



First meeting of Pierre Van de Patte, 1517 Parker, and his new daughter took place Sunday when he stepped ashore from tug Sudbury after record tow across Pacific. Janice was born Nov. 23 when he was at sea. With him is wife Lillian.

Clipping from the *Vancouver Sun*. Pierre (Pete), Lillian (Lil), and Janice Van de Putte, 1.3.3.4.11a, 1.3.3.4.11, and 1.3.3.4.11.1. See Database p. 274.



The singing Bain sisters. From left: Peggy, Florence (Flo), Lillian (Lil), and Ellen (Sister), 1.3.3.4.2, 1.3.3.4.10, 1.3.3.4.11, and 1.3.4.4.6



Frank Bain, 1.3.3.5



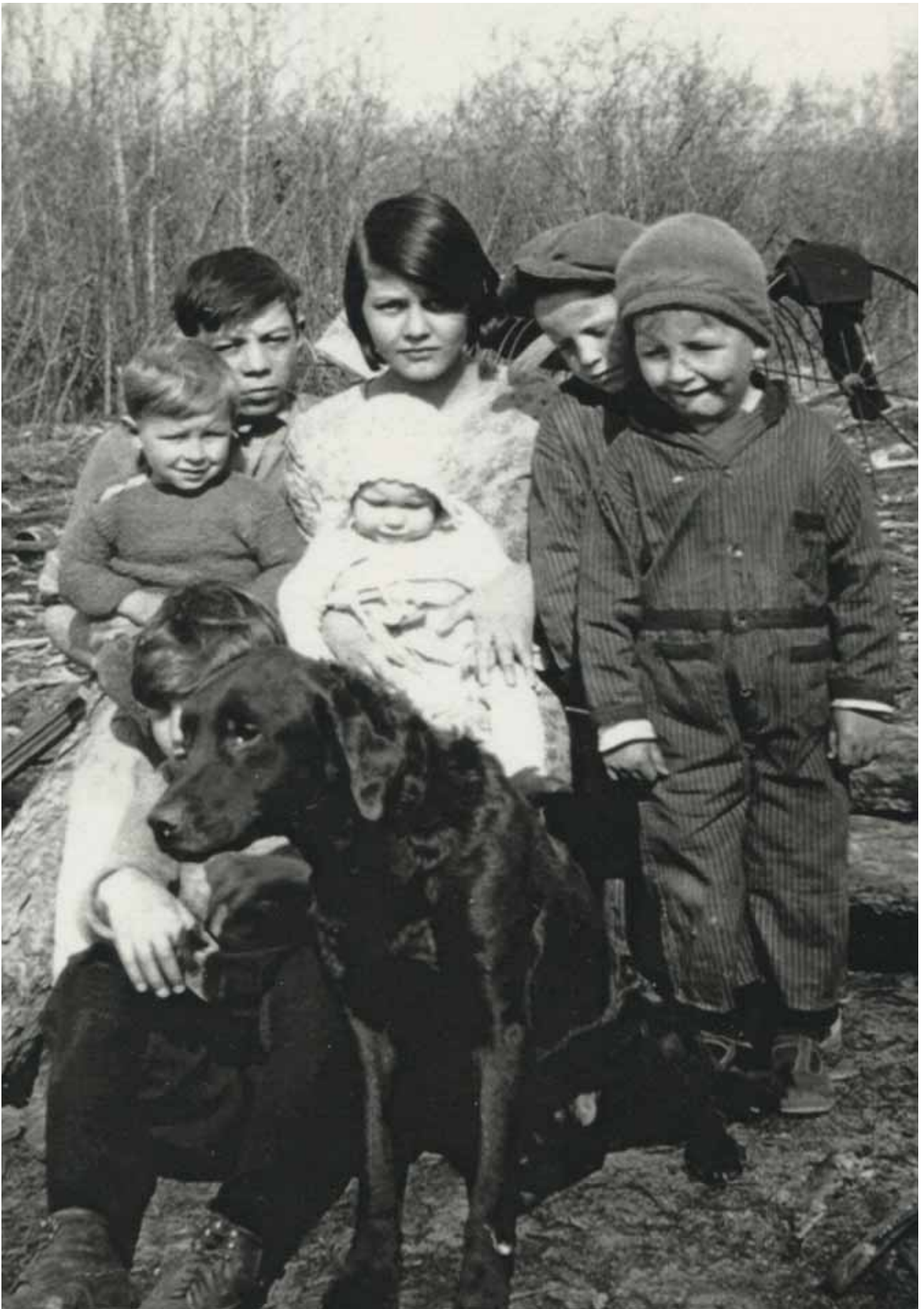
At 686 Vernon Road. Lillian Bain, 1.3.3.4b, is second from left. The others cannot be identified.



At 686 Vernon Road, c. 1928-29. From left: Margaret (Peggy), 1.3.3.4.2, and Florence (Flo), 1.3.3.4.10; in middle: Ian, Allan, and Ronald (Ron), 1.3.3.4.3, 1.3.3.4.4, and 1.3.3.4.9; standing on right: Russell (Russ), 1.3.3.4.8. William (Billy), 1.3.3.4.7, is in the doorway, and George (1.3.3.4.1) is seated at the front. Note the pole holding up the radio aerial (see Database p. 216).



At 686 Vernon Road, 1928. Back, from left: Peggy, 1.3.3.4.2, holding Ronald (Ron), 1.3.3.4.9; and Lillian, 1.3.3.4b, holding Florence (Flo), 1.3.3.4.10; centre, from left: Allan and Ian, 1.3.3.4.4 and 1.3.3.4.3; front, from left: William (Billy) and Russell (Russ), 1.3.3.4.7 and 1.3.3.4.8



At 686 Vernon Road, 1928. From left: George Bain, 1.3.3.4.1, with Ronald (Ron), 1.3.3.4.9, on lap; Peggy, 1.3.3.4.2, with Florence (Flo), 1.3.3.4.10, on lap; William (Billy), 1.3.3.4.7; and Russell (Russ), 1.3.3.4.8. Allan (1.3.3.4.4) is to the left of Prince.



At 181 Leighton Avenue, Winnipeg. Back row (from left): Russell (Russ) and George Bain, 1.3.3.4.8 and 1.3.3.4.1; middle row (from left): Allan Chunn, 1.3.3.4.2a, with Brian Bamford, 1.3.3.4.1.2, on lap; Tom Bain, 1.3.3.4, with Lorna Chunn, 1.3.3.4.2.2, on lap; George Sayers Bain, Madge Bain, and Peggy Chunn (née Chunn), 1.3.3.4.1a, and 1.3.3.4.2; front row: Dorothy Chunn, 1.3.3.4.2.1, 1946.



Bertha (née Schlotman) Bain, 1.3.3.5a, and Marion Bain, 1.3.3.5.1, 1928



James Bain, 1.3.3.6 (standing on right). The identity of the seated man is unknown.



Esther Bain (née Schell), 1.3.3.6a, with her mother Alice



Ersal Neal, 1.3.3.6a.1, with her grandmother Alice Schell and Ed Snyder



From left: Frank and Bertha Bain, 1.3.3.5 and 1.3.3.5a, and Esther and James Bain, 1.3.3.6a and 1.3.3.6



Ed and Helen (née McCaughey) Bain, 1.3.3.5.4 and 1.3.3.5.4a, with their grandchildren Cody and Joshua Landis, 1.3.3.5.4.1.1 and 1.3.3.5.4.1.2



Robert Bain, 1.3.3.5.3



George Bain, 1.3.3.7



George, Tina, and George Bain, 1.3.3.7, 1.3.3.7a, and 1.3.3.7.1



Margaret Bain and Beverley Bell, 1.3.3.7.4 and 1.3.3.7.4a, on their wedding day, 4 August 1956



George Bain, 1.3.3.7, in the uniform of the 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1914



George and Marjory Bain (née Walsh), 1.3.3.7.1 and 1.3.3.7.1a, on their wedding day, 3 August 1946



From left: George Cameron, Kevin, Colin MacArthur, and Colin Robert Bain, 1.3.3.7.1.1, 1.3.3.7.1.2, 1.3.3.7.3, and 1.3.3.7.1.3



Robert McIntosh in his Masonic apron, 1.3.5.3



Canadian Government immigration advertisement, late 19th Century



George Bain, 1.3.3.4.1.1 (right of headstone), author of this volume and great-great-nephew of Archibald and Margaret (née Bain) McIntosh, 1.3.5a and 1.3.5, with his wife Gwynneth, 1.3.3.4.1.1.b, his son and Archibald's great-great-nephew, David 1.3.3.4.1.1.2, and his granddaughters, Archibald's great-great-nieces, Alice, 1.3.3.4.1.1.2.1 (standing) and Beatrix, 1.3.3.4.1.1.2.2, at the McIntosh family grave in the Western Necropolis, Glasgow



31 Bank Street, Glasgow, in which Archibald and Maggie (née Bain) McIntosh, 1.3.5a and 1.3.5, were living in three rooms at the 1891 and 1901 Census of Population



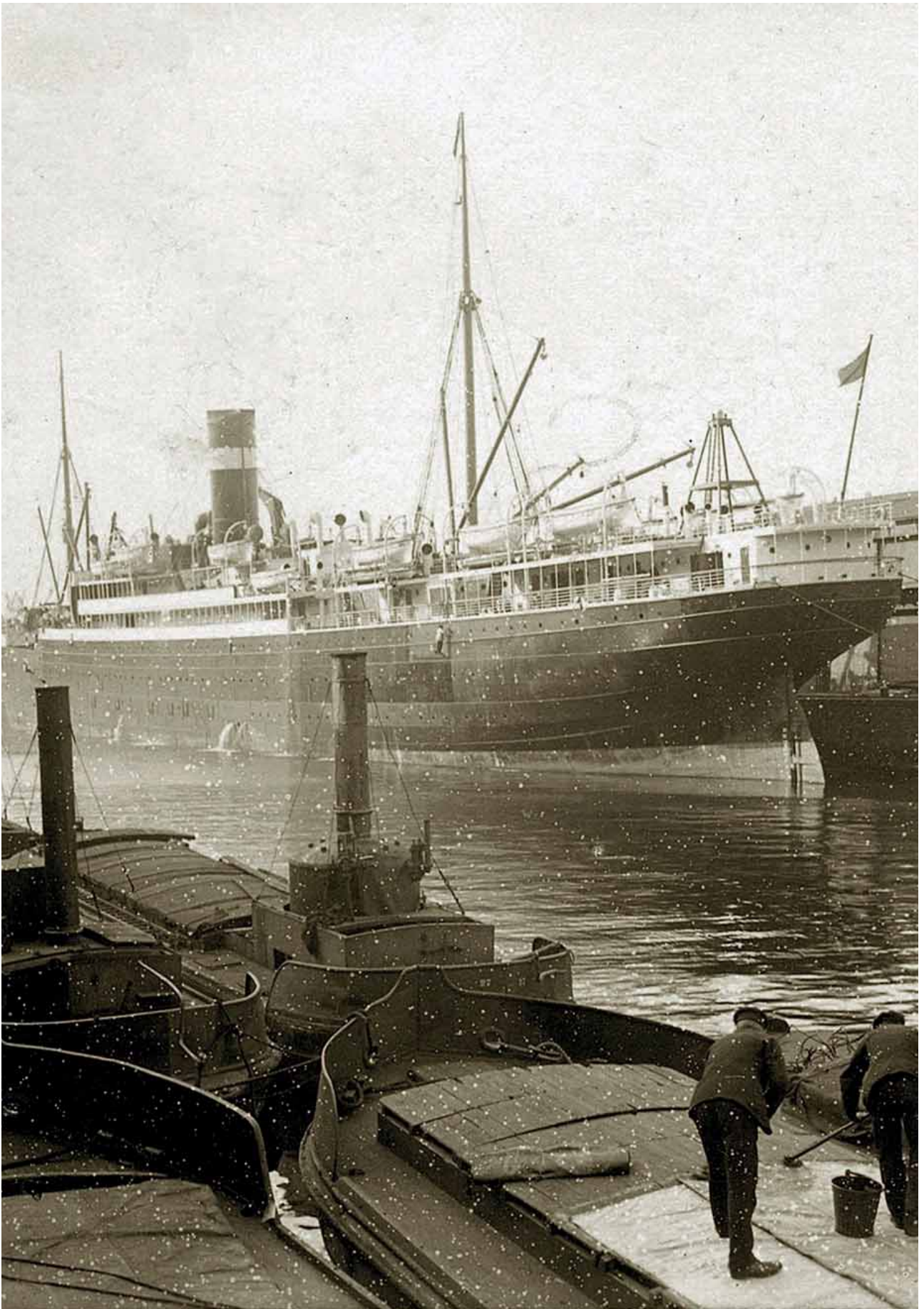
Prince's Dock, the largest on the River Clyde when it opened in the 1890s, and the embarkation point for the Bains who emigrated to Canada. It had three basins – South, Centre, and North – that lay parallel to the Clyde, and a Canting Basin connecting them, which provided access to and from the river. The ships of the Allan Line generally sailed from the North Basin, the right-hand basin in the photograph. The dock was located in the Govan area of Glasgow on the south bank of the Clyde, which runs east-west through the photograph to the Atlantic Ocean. Residential tenement housing can be seen in the foreground. The Queen's Dock can be seen on the north bank of the Clyde on the middle-right-hand side of the photograph, which was taken on 4 July 1936 and is in the Historic Environment Scotland Aerofilms Collection. See p. 71, n. 55.



The S.S. *Grampian*, on which Alex Scott and Frank Bain, 1.3.3.3a and 1.3.3.5, sailed for Canada, berthed in the North Basin of Prince's Dock. At 10,187 tons gross, the *Grampian* was one of the largest vessels in the Allan Line fleet. She was built by Alexander Stephen & Sons of Linthouse in 1907.



The S.S. *Pretorian*, on which William Bain, 1.3.3.2, and Margaret Smart, 1.3.3.4a, sailed to Canada in 1910 and 1912 respectively, pulled by a tug in the Canting Basin in Prince's Dock



The S.S *Hesperian*, on which Thomas (Tom) Bain, James Bain, Archibald, Maggie, and Margaret McIntosh, 1.3.3.4, 1.3.3.6, 1.3.5a, 1.3.5, and 1.3.5.2, sailed for Canada, berthed in the North Basin of Prince's Dock



Interior of CPR tourist sleeping car, c. 1890



The CPR (Canadian Pacific Railway) station, Winnipeg



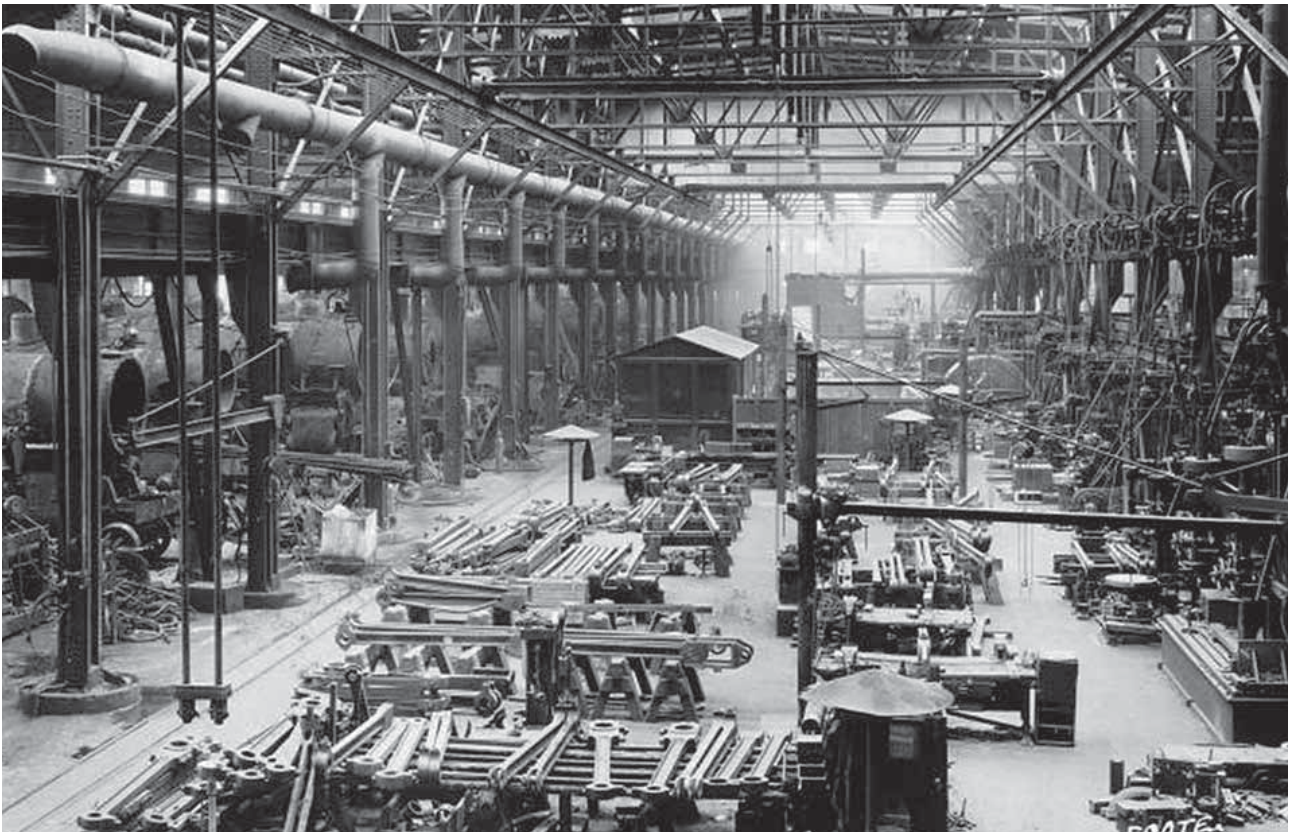
The Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg (left) and the CPR (Canadian Pacific Railway) station (right)



Immigration Hall No. 1, Winnipeg



The corvette, HMCS *Rimouski* (K121), on which Edwin Bain, 1.3.3.4.5, served as an ASDIC (sonar) specialist



The boiler workshop at Weston Shops, Winnipeg, where Thomas (Tom) Bain, 1.3.3.4, worked



Weston Shops, where Tom Bain, 1.3.3.4, and four of his sons – George, Ian, William (Billy), and Russell (Russ), 1.3.3.4.1, 1.3.3.4.3, 1.3.3.4.7, and 1.3.3.4.8 – worked, surrounded by the CPR rail yard



Stony Mountain Penitentiary, Manitoba, where Thomas (Tom) Bain, 1.3.3.4, worked as a guard, and where Jack Scott, 1.3.3.3.3, served a sentence for bank robbery



The Hudson Bay Company building in Winnipeg, on which Alexander Scott, 1.3.3.3a, worked, under construction, 4 June 1926



The completed Hudson Bay Company Building



1562 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg in 2019, where Tom Bain, 1.3.3.4, and his family lived, c. 1939-40



300 Milton Street, Winnipeg in 2019, where Tom Bain, 1.3.3.4, and his family lived, c. 1942-43



A 1920s advertisement for a Sparton radio, one of the prized possessions in 686 Vernon Road. See Database, p. 176.

Pinpointing the Bain Scottish Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland



Dr Tyrone Bowes
November 2019

www.scottishorigenes.com

Introduction

A simple, painless commercial ancestral Y chromosome DNA test can potentially provide a person with the names of many hundreds of individuals with whom they share a common male ancestor. But this test often raises the question of how can one match many individuals with different surnames. The answer is quite simple. Approximately one thousand years ago, it would have been commonplace for an individual's direct medieval male ancestor – in this instance, the first to call himself “Bain” – to live near relations who assumed different surnames such as, in this case, Ferguson, Crawford and Meek. Given that around one thousand years have passed since paternally inherited surnames became common, there will be many descendants of those individuals, a significant number of whom are likely to have undergone commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing. When that occurs, the surnames of a person's medieval ancestor's relatives and neighbours will be revealed in today's Y-DNA test results.

Early 19th century census data demonstrate that Scottish surnames were found concentrated in the areas from which they originated. Census data can therefore be used to determine the origin of the surnames that appear in Y-DNA results, and so reveal one's **Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland**. The genetic homeland is the small area (usually within a five-mile radius) where one's ancestors lived for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. It is the area where an individual's ancestor first inherited his surname, where he was surrounded by relatives who inherited others, and where they left their mark in the region's placenames, history, and in the DNA of its current inhabitants. Modern science can confirm a person's paternal ancestral genetic homeland through DNA-testing individuals¹ from the pinpointed area.

The following points of caution must, however, be borne in mind:

1. Genealogical research in Ireland has demonstrated that around 50% of males with an Irish surname will be related to the name's founding ancestor (the original holder of the name); the other 50% will have an association that has arisen as a result of “non-paternal events”. In other words, they are not direct descendants but may have adopted the surname either to show solidarity with the clan or for protection, or as a result of adoption or maternal transfer of the name. Since Scotland adopted a similar clan-based society, these scientific findings can be applied to Scotland and people with Scottish paternal ancestry.
2. Often people expect their DNA results to trace back to a specific area. It must be remembered, however, that the results reflect one's ancestor and his neighbours from around one thousand years ago. This means that, if one's Scottish ancestor was descended from an Anglo-Saxon settler, Viking raider, or 12th Century Norman, their DNA results may reflect earlier English, Scandinavian, and possibly French origins.

Interpreting the Y-DNA Results

The first step in identifying an individual's paternal ancestral genetic homeland is to analyse the surnames that appear as Y-DNA genetic matches; see **Figure 1**. Those surnames, particularly those that *recur* throughout a person's Y-DNA results, will typically reflect the surnames of one's medieval ancestor's relatives/neighbours; see **Figure 2**.

¹ George Bain undertook an FTDNA Family Finder autosomal DNA test. Family Finder DNA Kit No. 88878, Password K1319. Website: www.familyreedna.com.

Genetic Distance	Name	Most Distant Ancestor	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Terminal SNP	Match Date
4	████████ Ferguson 	William Fergus marr. January 10, 1808	R-M269		8/1/2011
5	████████ Taylor	Samuel M Taylor; abt1785-1837; Kenton, Kent, DE	R-M269		1/16/2016
5	████████ Porter	William Porter b. 1776 and d.1844	R-M269		10/28/2015
5	████████ Crawford 		R-M269		4/23/2015
5	████████ Palmer		R-M269		4/8/2015
5	████████ Crawford 	William Crawford, b. 1800 d. Unknown	R-MC14	MC14	11/12/2014
5	████████ Crawford 	William Crawford, b.1800 and d. abt 1870	R-M269		8/22/2014
5	████████ Muny		R-M269		10/27/2013
5	████████ Brooks	Charles Brooks, 1789-abt 1856 Virginia	R-M269		2/17/2012
5	████████ Meeks 	William M. Meeks (b. 1798 Greenville, SC)	R-M269		8/19/2010
5	████████ Mclay	John Mclay b circa 1790 d 1832	R-M269		7/29/2010
5	████████ Porter		R-M269		2/23/2010
5	████████ Crawford 		R-M269		7/16/2008
5	████████ Muny	David Crawford, b. 1790	R-MC14	MC14	9/28/2007
5	████████ Muir Jr.	James Muir b 1784 Lifford, Donegal m1811 Ayrshire	R-L21	L21	6/29/2007
5	████████ Ferguson 		R-M269		6/29/2007
5	Mr. Meeks 		R-M269		3/18/2011
6	████████ Crawford 	William Crawford, b. 1715 and d. 1779	R-M269		4/14/2015
6	████████ Crawford 		R-MC14	MC14	9/18/2013
6	████████ Porter	James Porter b. 1781	R-MC14	MC14	9/18/2013
6	████████ Porter	Nathan Porter b. 1799 Va d. 1869 Wythe Co. VA	R-M269		12/13/2012
6	████████ Garfield	Porter ?	R-M269		6/6/2012

Figure 1: Snapshot of George Bain's closest genetic surname matches at the 67 genetic marker level, as revealed in the Y-DNA database. The more Y-DNA genetic markers that two people share, the more recently their shared paternal ancestor lived. George Bain's closest genetic matches are dominated by Scottish surnames. Some of these, like Ferguson (red arrows), Crawford (blue arrows) and Meeks (a Scottish variant of Meek; orange arrows), appear as close recurring genetic matches. These surnames arose among related males living in a specific part of Scotland.

Test Subject	Haplogroup	Y-DNA Test Results		
		67 Marker Matches		
		Genetic Distance		
		-4	-5	-6
Bain	R-M269	Ferguson (x6)	Crawford (x9) McLay (x2) Meeks (x5) Porter (x11)	MacFarlane (x2)

Figure 2: George Bain's closest genetically recurring surname matches reveal a paternal ancestral link with Scotland. The more Y-DNA STR markers that two people share, the more recently their shared paternal ancestor once lived. Surnames are shown where they first occur as a genetic match; for example, the first match to an individual named Ferguson occurs at 63/67 markers, but not all Fergusons will match at that level. In brackets are the numbers of individuals with a surname that appears as a genetic match. Coloured font indicates ethnicity associated with a surname; blue indicates Scottish, black indicates multiple associated ethnicities.

Commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing shows that George Bain does not match other individuals with his surname. This indicates that he may not be directly descended from a Bain-Adam (the first male to take the surname). Bain is a common surname, however, and one that is associated with both Scotland and Ireland, so there may have been many unrelated clans that used the surname. The lack of genetic matches to others with the name may simply be because other Bains with whom the test subject shares a common founding ancestor have not yet undertaken Y-DNA testing. George Bain's closest genetic matches are dominated by individuals with exclusively Scottish or Scottish-associated surnames; see **Figures 1** and **2**. His Y-DNA results reveal that his paternal ancestor lived among a tribal group of related males somewhere within Scotland, among whom arose surnames like Ferguson, Crawford, MacLay, Meeks and MacFarlane.

Scottish Bains

Although the Bain surname can be of Irish, English (Bane) or Scottish origin, George Bain's genetically recurring surname matches are exclusively Scottish, indicating a paternal ancestral link with Scottish Bains. Surnames arose in an agrarian society and, given that farmers with each surname could still be found concentrated in the area where their surname first appeared, it was possible to analyse early census data to determine how many Scottish Bain clans existed. This revealed eight distinct groups of Bain farmers spread across Scotland, indicating the existence of at least eight unrelated clans. As George Bain carries the surname, he could, in theory, be genetically related to any of these clans; see **Figure 3**. Analysis of his genetically recurring surname matches (as identified in **Figure 2**), as a snapshot of his ancestor's neighbours from the time when paternally inherited surnames first appeared, can help determine to which of these clans he is related. This is because his closest genetically recurring surname matches will have arisen among a group of related males living in a very specific location – the area where those surnames occur together in early census data. An examination of the Scottish Origenes databases reveals multiple placenames throughout Scotland that are associated with Scottish Bains.

Pinpointing the Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland

The identification of a paternal ancestral genetic homeland through the analysis of genetic surname matches revealed by commercial ancestral Y-DNA is the result of examining the link between the Y chromosome, the surname, and the land. In the absence of a link to the land, the process becomes more challenging. The link with the land is greatest among the farming community and, since farmers in Scotland can still be found where their ancestor lived when he first inherited his surname or where he first settled within Scotland, it is possible to locate the areas where farmers with the surnames that appear in an individual's Y-DNA results are to be found. This means, for example, that upon Y-DNA testing, a Bain from Aberdeenshire will be a genetic match to people with surnames like Tarves, Fowlie and Barrack, surnames associated with northeast Scotland. In contrast, a Bain from Shetland will have genetic matches to people named Ridland, Walterson and Deyell, surnames associated with the Shetland Islands. Hence it is the test subject's Y-DNA genetic surname matches that will reveal where his Scottish paternal ancestors originated.

An examination of George Bain's DNA results reveals that the surnames Ferguson, Crawford, Meek, MacLay and MacFarlane appear as his closest Scottish recurring-genetic surname matches; see **Figure 2**. Distribution mapping of farmers named Bain, Ferguson, Crawford, Meek, MacLay and MacFarlane reveals that they occur in closest proximity to one another in east central Scotland; see **Figure 4**.

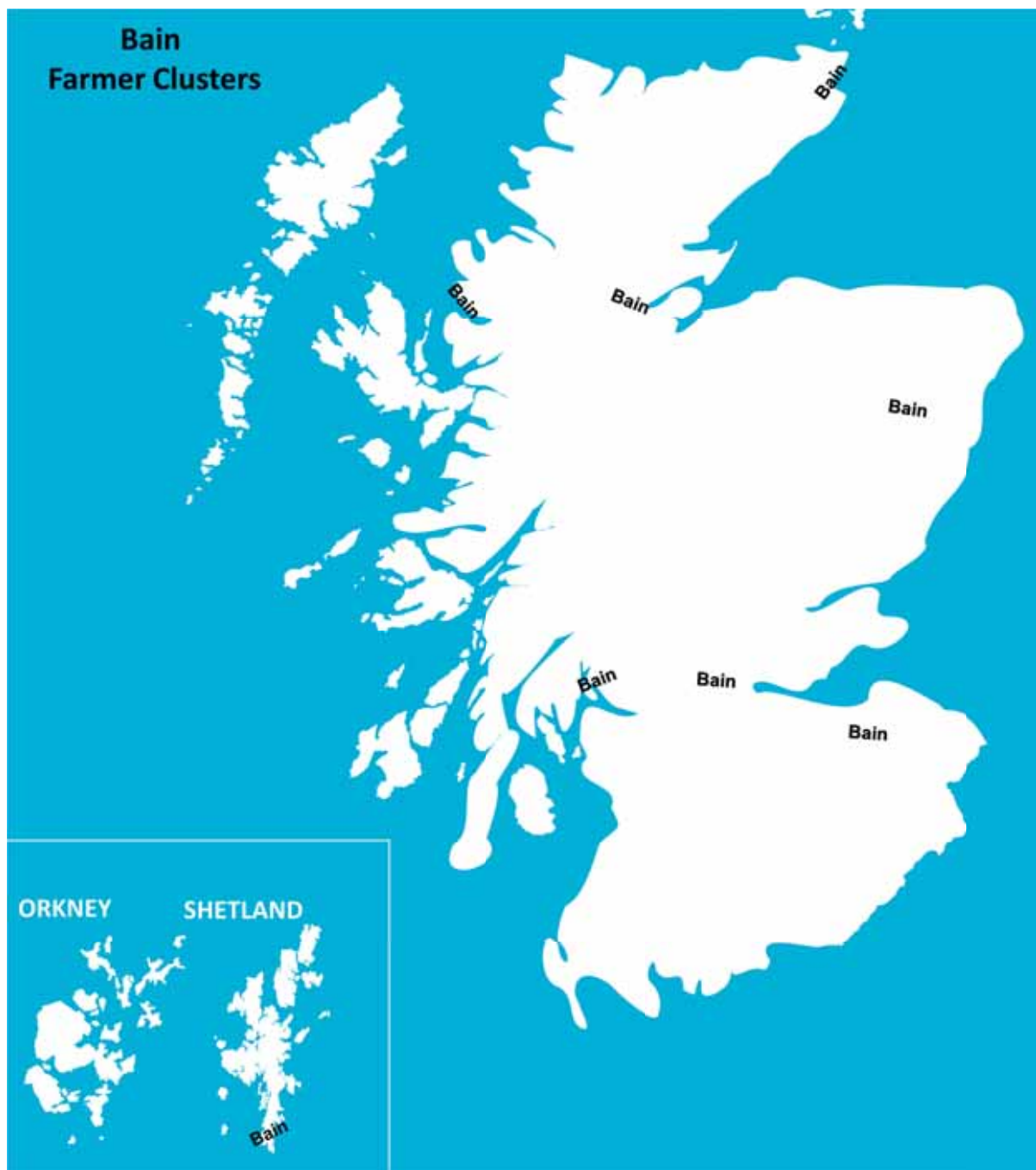


Figure 3: *Scottish Bains. Surnames arose in an agrarian society an estimated 1,000 years ago, and early census data reveal that farmers with each surname could be found concentrated in the area where their surname first appeared. Early census data reveal eight clusters of Scottish Bain farmers throughout Scotland. Each surname has been placed on the map in the area where farmers with that surname concentrate in early census data.*

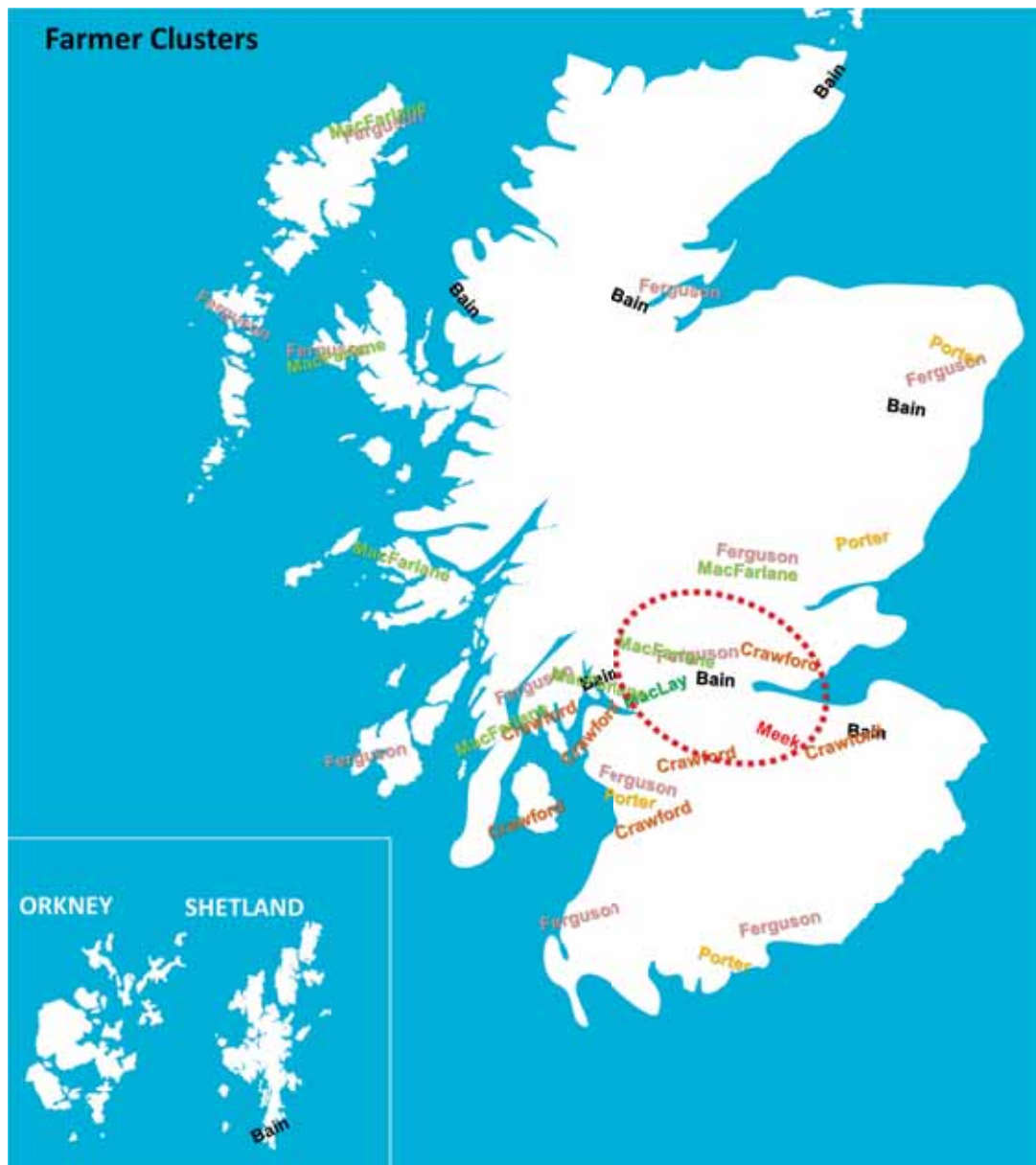


Figure 4: George Bain’s closest genetic matches concentrate in east central Scotland. Although his name is associated with multiple locations, George Bain’s closest recurring-genetic matches, which include those with the surnames Ferguson, Crawford, Meek, MacLay and MacFarlane, only occur together within this area (red broken border). Each surname is placed where farmers with that surname reach their highest concentration in early census information. The Meek surname is exclusive to east central Scotland. Although the surname Porter is associated with Scotland, it is an occupational surname and hence may not have had a link with the land.

The Scottish Origenes Surnames of Scotland map details where farmers with each of the estimated 4,000 different Scottish surnames concentrated in early census data. An examination of Stirlingshire and neighbouring West Lothian in east central Scotland as it appears on this map reveals Bain farmers concentrated close to Stirling town and surrounded by surnames that appear among George Bain’s closest genetic matches; see **Figure 5**. His DNA results indicate that the Bains of Stirlingshire are the source of his Y chromosome.



Figure 5: The surnames of the bordering Counties of Stirlingshire and West Lothian. An examination of Stirlingshire and West Lothian as it appears on the Scottish Origenes Surnames Map above reveals Bain farmers close to Stirling town (red arrow) where they lived surrounded by those with many of the surnames that appear among George Bain's closest recurring (blue arrows) and singular (green arrows) genetic matches. Each surname has been placed on the map where farmers with that surname concentrated in early census data. These genetically matching surnames arose among related males living in Stirlingshire an estimated 1,000 years ago.

Clan Territories of East Central Scotland

The Scottish Origenes Clan Territories Map of Scotland (see Figure 6) reveals that medieval Scotland was a patchwork of territories dominated by nearly 400 of the most notable clans and families. Scottish Origenes research also reveals that approximately 95% of people with Scottish paternal ancestry will be genetically related to at least one of the prominent clans or families that once ruled Scotland. An examination of the castles and towerhouses of Stirlingshire and bordering West Lothian reveals a mix of clans and families of predominantly Picto-Gael and Norman origin. George Bain's Y-DNA results reveal genetic matches to the Picto-Gaelic Clans of MacFarlane, Crawford and Livingstone (MacLay) which once dominated this area.

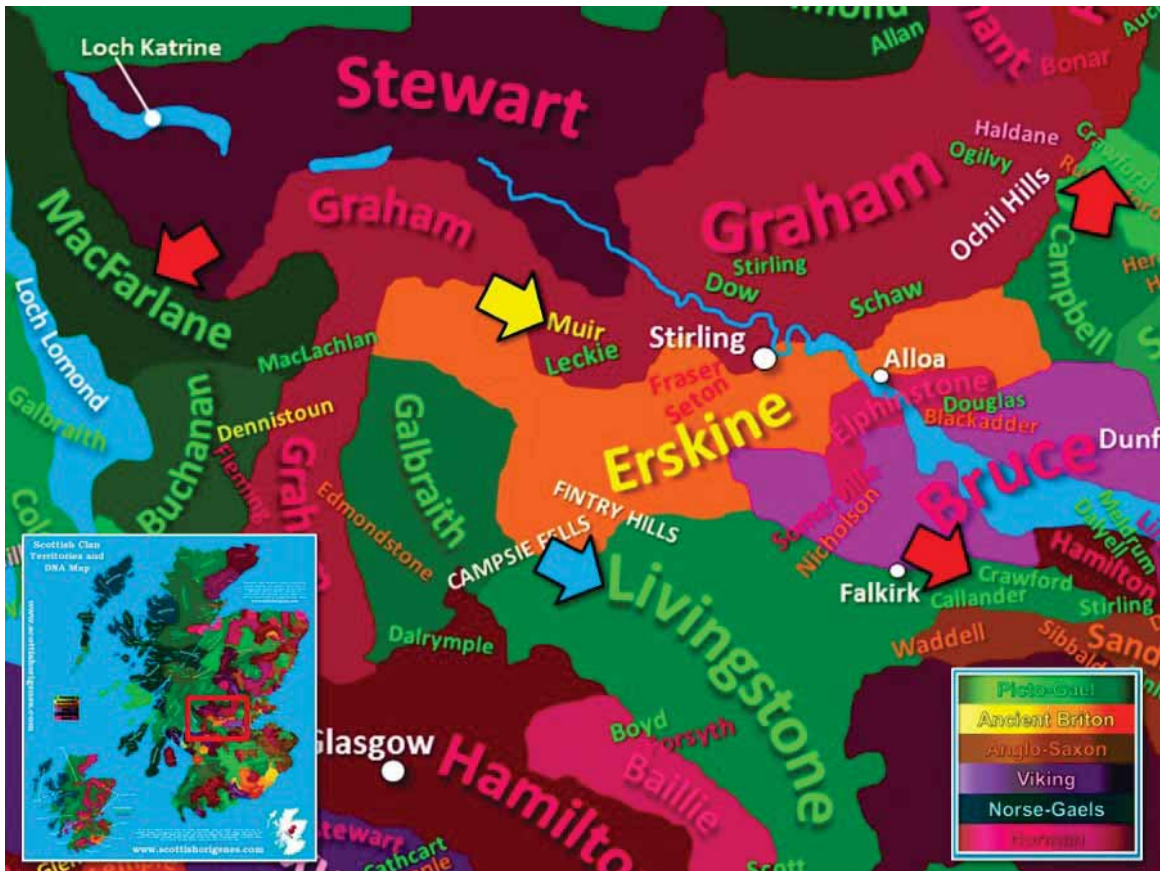


Figure 6: The principal medieval clans and families of east central Scotland. The area surrounding Stirling town was dominated by Picto-Gaelic clans and Norman families. A number of the Picto-Gael clans that dominated this area, including the Crawfords and MacFarlanes (red arrows), appear among George Bain’s closest genetic relatives. The MaLay surname, which also appears among his genetic relatives, is reportedly the Gaelic form of the surname Livingstone (blue arrow). The Muir surname also appears as a close singular genetic match (see Figure 1); the Muir Clan dominated lands close to Stirling town (yellow arrow).

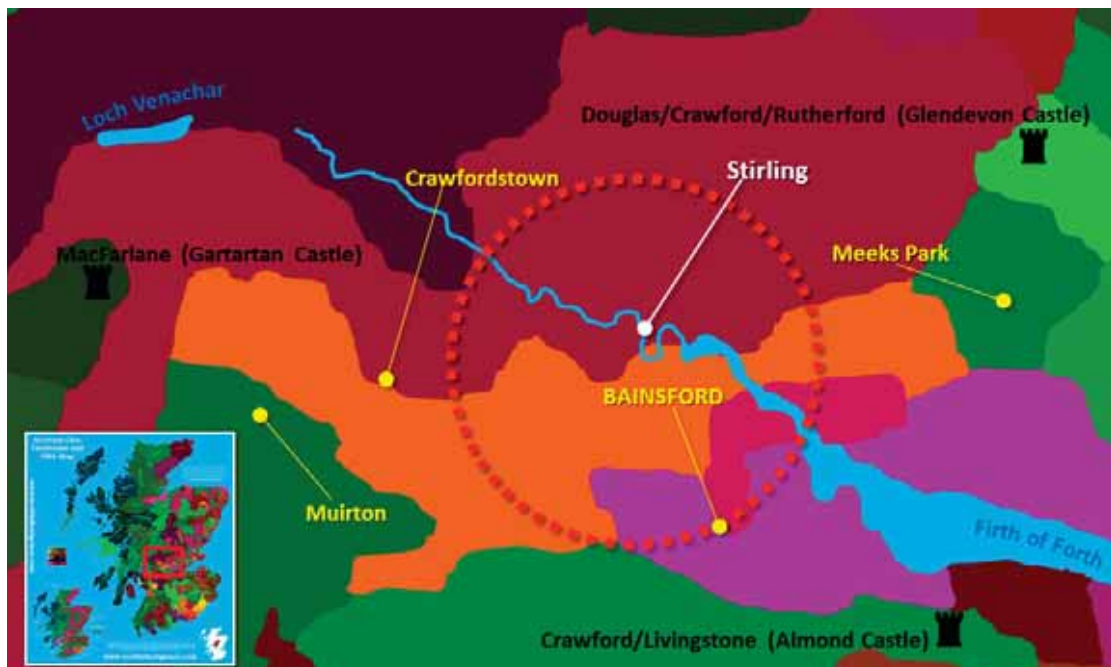


Figure 7: *George Bain's Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland. George Bain's paternal ancestral genetic homeland lies in the farmland that surrounds Stirling town (orange broken circle). It is there that his founding ancestor lived, surrounded by genetic relatives with surnames such as Crawford, Macfarlane and Meek.*



Figure 8: *Bainsford Burn. Bainsford Burn once lay on the industrial northern bank (left) of the Forth and Clyde Canal in Falkirk town. The surrounding suburb is known as Bainsford.*

George Bain's Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland

In 1841 the Stirlingshire Bain farming community concentrated in the parishes that surround Stirling town, and it is there that George Bain's paternal ancestral genetic homeland is to be found. It is there that his direct male ancestor lived when he first inherited the Bain surname, surrounded by male relatives who inherited surnames such as Ferguson, Crawford, MacLay, MacFarlane and Meek, among many others. When a person's ancestors have been associated with an area for many centuries, they often leave evidence of their ancestral links in the region's placenames. An examination of the area around Stirling reveals castles and placenames associated with George Bain's genetic relatives, such as the Crawfords (Crawfordstown) and Meeks (Meeks Park), as well as a "Bainsford Burn" close to Falkirk town (see Figures 7 and 8 above). The Stirlingshire Bains will also have left evidence of their long ancestral links with this area in both the history of this location and in the DNA of its current inhabitants.

A commercial ancestral Y-DNA test of Bains who currently live in Stirlingshire is almost certain to confirm the paternal ancestral link with that area.

George Bain's Ancient Paternal Ancestral Journey



**Dr Tyrone Bowes
September 2019**

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George Bain's Ancient Origins

Ancestral Y-DNA research, which analyses a person's male ancestry, has revealed that the more Y-DNA genetic markers (short tandem repeats, STRs) or mutations (single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs) that two people share, the more recently their common male ancestor once lived. As a result, surnames that appear among one's 67 and 37 genetic marker-level matches upon Y-DNA testing will reflect the surnames of their ancestral relatives and neighbours from the time when paternally inherited surnames became common (approximately one thousand years ago in the UK and Ireland). But the Y-DNA test results also reveal many more people who share fewer Y-DNA STR genetic markers that indicate shared paternal ancestry prior to the appearance of surnames, and it is these genetic relatives that can reveal clues to a person's ancient paternal ancestral journey. In addition, an analysis of SNPs (the most common type of genetic variation, and the clear majority of which are older than surnames), will also shed light on one's ancient origin.¹

George Bain's results were uploaded to the Family-Tree DNA Ysearch database² and the match criteria lowered to reveal additional genetically matching individuals. Many of these new matches also reveal details of the geographical origin of their earliest known paternal ancestors; see Figure 1. By tracking these ancestral locations and grouping George Bain's genetic matches according to the number of shared genetic markers, it is possible to reconstruct his ancient (pre-surname) paternal ancestral journey; see Figure 2.

DNA studies for males with Gaelic Scottish or Irish origins, like George Bain, generally reveal that they invariably share a common paternal ancestor who lived between 2,000 and 2,800 years ago in the northern foothills of the Alps between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers, an area which today forms much of the borderlands of France and Germany and has been described as the "Celtic homeland". An examination of George Bains's genetic matches with recorded ancestral links within mainland Europe (who share between 6 and 14 Y-DNA markers) reveals that they concentrate within this area; see Figures 2 and 3.

These recorded ancestral locations are concentrated in the Hallstatt (8th to 5th centuries BC) and La Tène (5th to 1st centuries BC) cultural areas that are associated with Proto-Celtic and Celtic populations. Some of the Celts in these areas migrated to Britain from about 800 BC onwards, and George Bain's oldest genetic markers reveal a *distant* shared paternal ancestry with these Celtic "Ancient Britons", whose genetic signature predominates in today's English population in western England from Cornwall to Lancashire; see **Figure 4**.

In contrast, an examination of the ancestral locations revealed by George Bain's genetic matches that share the *largest* number of genetic markers (between 61 and 24 Y-DNA STR markers, and hence his youngest and closest shared paternal ancestry) reveals locations between the Firths of Clyde and Forth in central Scotland close to Stirlingshire, his Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland where his paternal ancestors lived when surnames were adopted about one thousand years ago (see Section

¹ In addition to this report by Dr Bowes, see the following pieces that he has posted on the Internet: <https://www.irishorigenes.com/content/origin-irish-and-scottish-gaels-revealed-their-dna>; <https://www.scottishorigenes.com/news/isle-skye-%E2%80%98-genetic-heartland-scots%E2%80%99>; <https://www.irishorigenes.com/content/putting-time-frame-dna-mutation-rates>; accessed 1 May 2019. See also Section 6 of this volume.

² The Family Tree DNA Ysearch database is no longer accessible as a result of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) that came into effect on 25 May 2018.

6). The gap in recorded ancestral locations between the midlands of England and the central belt of Scotland, together with the difference in the estimated number of shared genetic markers between both locations (see **Figure 4**), suggest that a migration occurred. And other DNA evidence confirms that a migration did occur: an exodus of people about two thousand years ago from the Celtic homeland between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers to what today are England and subsequently Scotland.

The cause of the exodus was the rise of the Roman Empire and its defeat of the Celts by Julius Caesar in the Battle of Vosges in 58 BC. The survivors who were not enslaved faced a stark choice: assimilate or flee. Those who chose to flee could not go west or south as these areas were controlled by the Romans, nor could they go east as this area was occupied by the Germanic tribes. Their only option was to follow the Rhine north and go into exile in Britain. By the time they arrived in Britain these exiled Proto-Gaels were probably quite distinct from their distant Ancient Briton cousins who had migrated there about 800 years earlier, with the Ancient Britons speaking what would eventually become the Welsh language and the Proto-Gaels speaking what would evolve into Scottish and Irish Gaelic.

George Bain's closest genetic ancestors were part of this exodus from central Europe. They probably arrived in Kent, sometime between 58 BC and 55/54 BC, when the Roman army led by Julius Caesar invaded Britain, or at least by 43 AD, when four Roman Legions under Emperor Claudius began the conquest of Britain. Over the next century or so, the advancing Roman army pushed them north until they finally arrived in Scotland and settled permanently beyond the Firths of Clyde and Forth, which lay beyond the reach of the permanent Roman settlement. Free from Roman persecution, they integrated into Pictish society and developed into the Scottish Gaels that shaped the modern identity of Scotland; see **Figure 4**.

Ysearch Matches						Figure 2
Surname	Earliest Recorded Paternal Location	Y-DNA Markers Compared	Genetic Distance	Estimated shared markers	Pin colour	
Ferguson	Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Lanarkshire, Scotland	66	5	61	Red	
Stewart	Renfrew, Renfrewshire, Scotland	37	4	33	Orange	
Fergie	LEITH, Scotland	37	4	33	Orange	
Eunson	Kirkwall, Orkney Isles, Scotland	38	6	32	Orange	
Ovens	Leitrim, Ireland	30	6	24	Yellow	
McClay	Ramelton, Letterkenny, Ireland, Donegal, Ireland	25	6	19	Yellow	
Lyons	Curraavoola, Kerry, Ireland	19	5	14	Yellow	
Abrams	Danzig Area, West Prussia/Westpreußen, Germany	14	1	13	Red	
Bath	Beertown, Devon or Devonshire, England	12	2	10	Red	
Fox	Devizes, Wiltshire, England	13	3	10	Red	
Miller	Kreims, near Vienna, Austria, Austro-Hungarian Empire	16	6	10	Green	
Maddi	Mezzojuso, Italy	16	6	10	Green	
O'Brien	Skibbereen, Cork, Ireland	16	6	10	Green	
Properzi	Loro Piceno, Macerata, Italy	15	5	10	Green	
Kinch	Inch by Gorey, County Wexford, Ireland	16	6	10	Green	
Weston	Newick, Sussex, England	14	5	9	Green	
Richardson	Thulston, Derbyshire, England	13	4	9	Green	
Chudej	Czech Budweis, Czech Republic	15	6	9	Green	
Slade	Bridport environs, England	12	3	9	Green	
McBride	County Meath, Ireland	12	4	8	Green	
Bridger	Woolbeding, Sussex, England	12	4	8	Green	
Olmsted	Great Waltham, Essex, England	12	4	8	Green	
Swinfield	Wanwickshire, England	12	4	8	Green	
Gore	Altcar, Lancashire, near Liverpool, England	13	5	8	Green	
Huey	Antrim, Northern Ireland	12	5	7	Green	
Smith	Aston, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England	12	5	7	Green	
Clifford	Ballylanders, Co. Limerick, Ireland	12	5	7	Green	
Downing	Bradnich, England	12	5	7	Green	
Auerbach	Brest, Belarus	12	5	7	Green	
Tessler	Brest-Litovsk, Belarus	12	5	7	Green	
Martinez Tomey	Bronchales, Aragón, Spain	12	5	7	Green	
Mahoney	Brosna, Ireland	12	5	7	Green	
Ferrari	Casola, Italy	12	5	7	Green	
O'Connor	Castleisland, Ireland	12	5	7	Green	

Figure 1: Snapshot of George Bain's genetic matches as revealed in the Family-Tree DNA Ysearch.org database. Uploading his Y-DNA results to this database and dropping the match criteria from 67 to 12 genetic markers revealed nearly 200 genetic relatives and the locations of their earliest known paternal ancestral origins. These can be grouped according to the number of shared genetic markers. Individuals with recorded ancestors within early 19th Century cities are excluded from the analysis as they are most likely the result of recent migration.

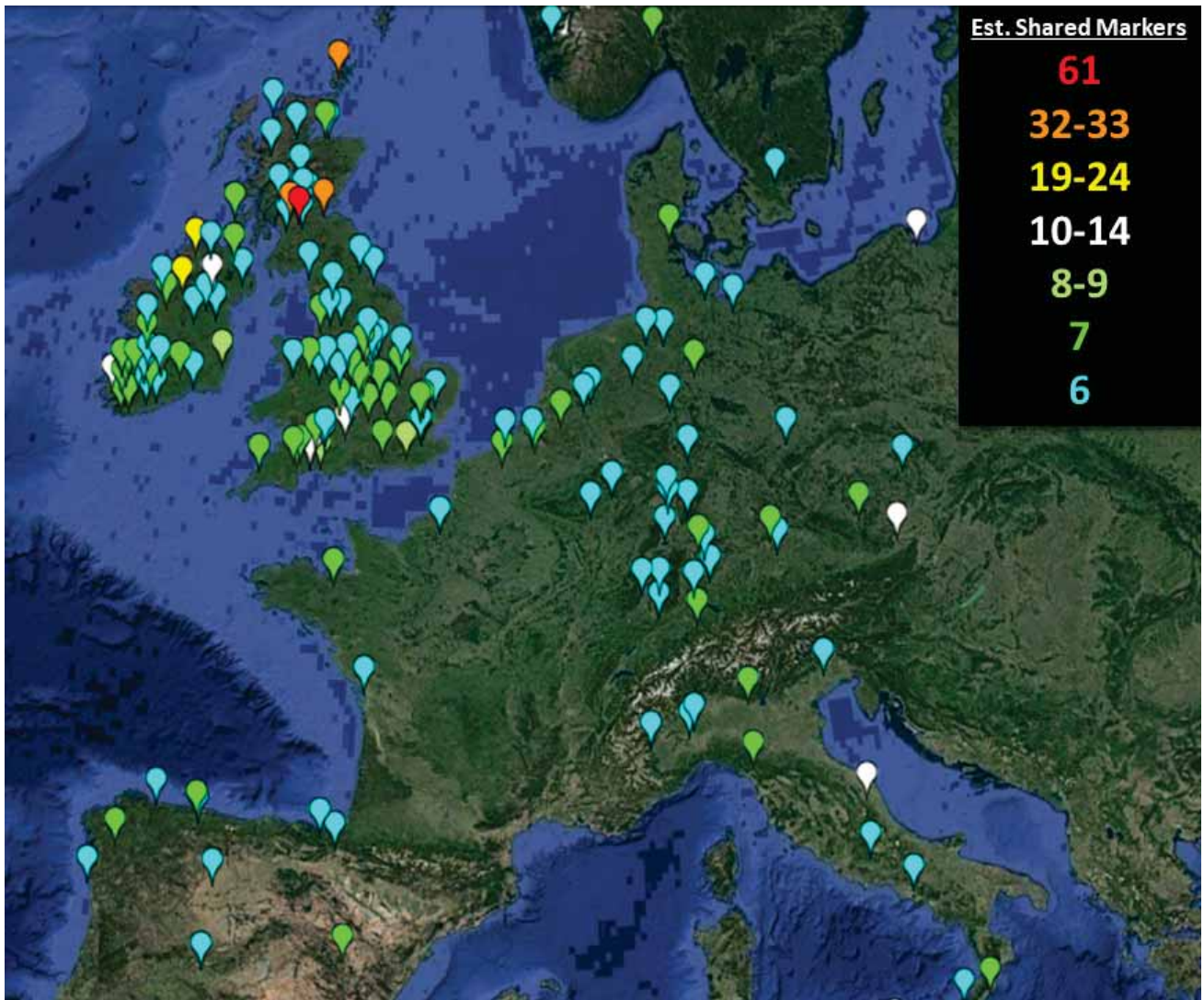


Figure 2: Ancestral locations revealed by George Bain's Ysearch.org genetic matches. Each pin is positioned in the location where a Ysearch.org genetic relative records his earliest paternal ancestor. Pin colour reflects the estimated number of shared genetic markers in the Ysearch.org database. The pattern that emerged shows a clear increase in shared genetic markers from central Europe towards southern England and into Scotland, indicating a paternal migration from central Europe into England, continuing north to Scotland.

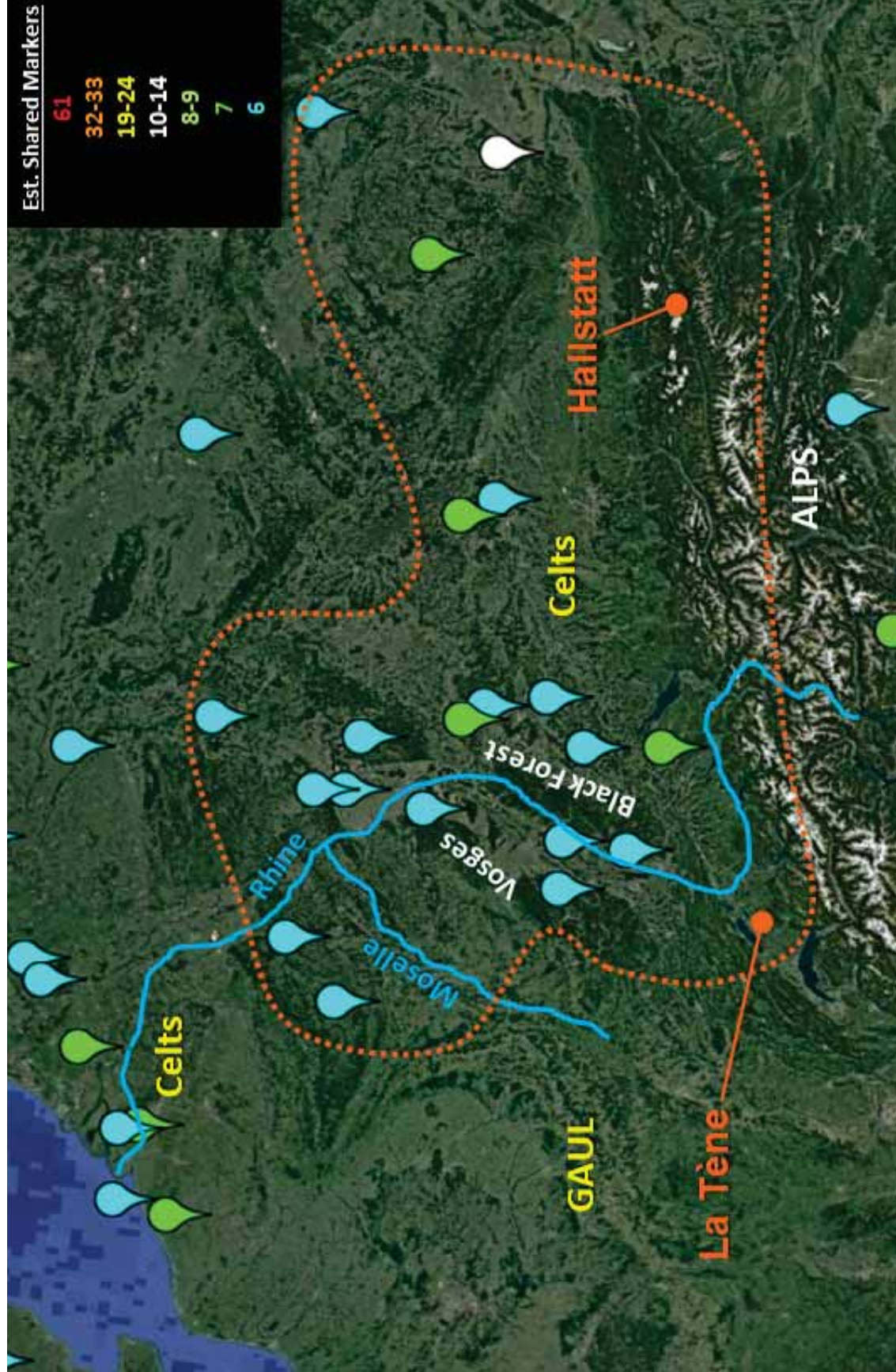


Figure 3. Hallstatt and La Tène Celtic heartland: George Bain's paternal ancestral journey, as recorded in his Y-DNA, began within the Hallstatt and La Tène Celtic heartland that encompassed much of central Europe (orange broken line), and where many of his genetic relatives (who share the least number of genetic markers) record their earliest paternal ancestors.

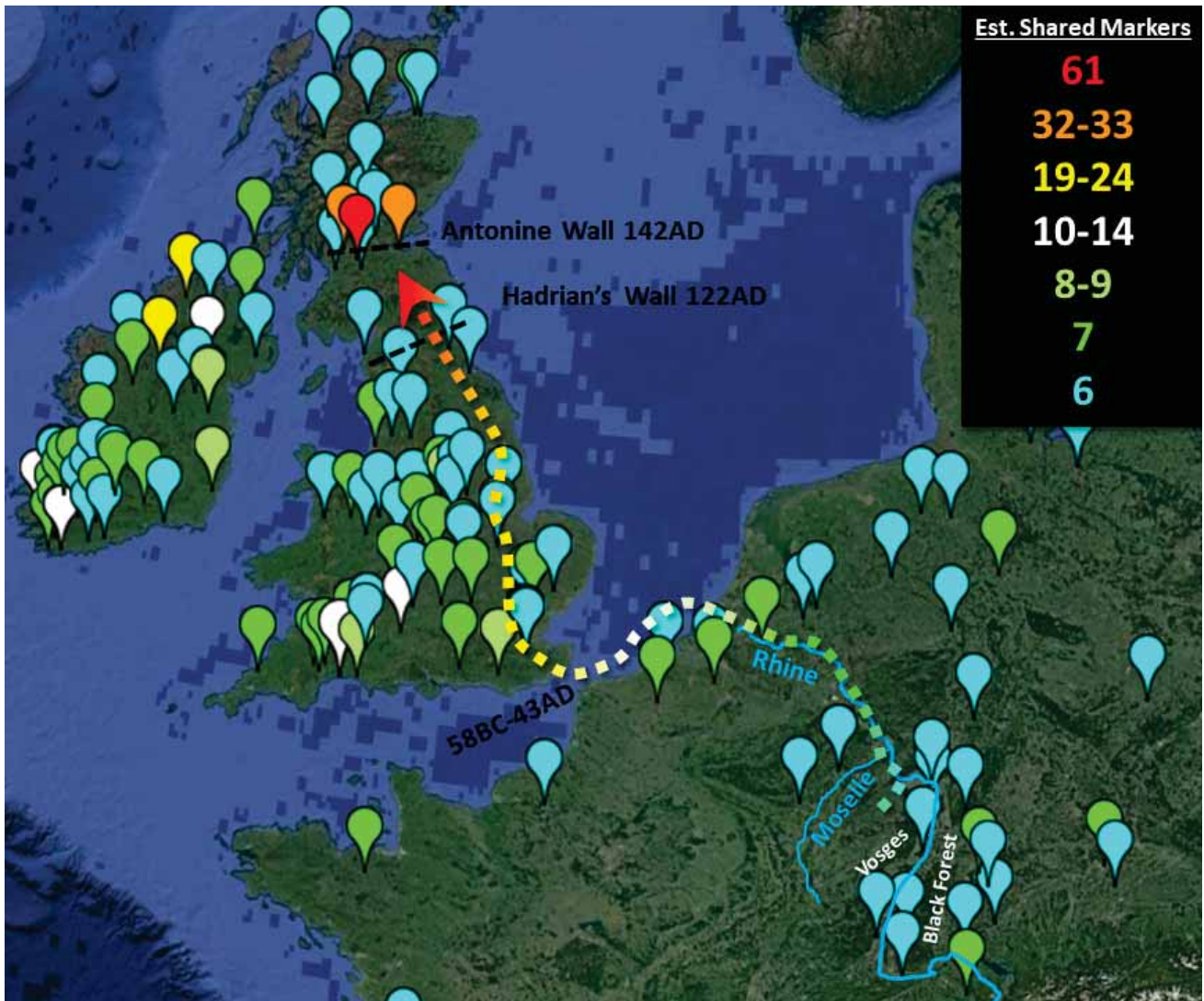


Figure 4: Arrival in Britain. George Bain's closest (i.e., most recent) genetic ancestors probably arrived in Kent in southeast England after their defeat by the Romans in the Battle of Vosges about two thousand years ago. Over the next century or so, they were pushed north by the advancing Roman army until they finally arrived in Scotland and settled permanently beyond the Antonine Wall between the Firths of Clyde and Forth. The changing colour of the arrow indicates an increasing number of shared markers, reflecting George Bain's ancestors' journey from central Europe to Scotland.

