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BRITISH COLUMBIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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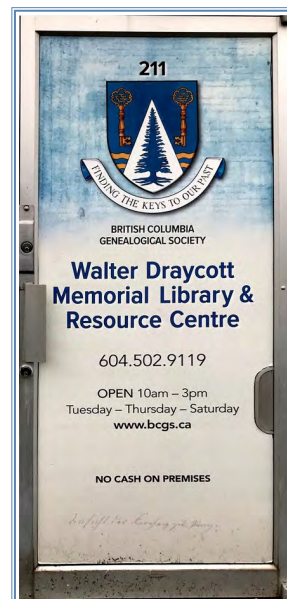
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The **BRITISH COLUMBIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY** was incorporated in 1978,
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*The Society promotes and encourages interest in genealogy and family history
in British Columbia.*

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The British Columbia Genealogist
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Join us on the 2nd Wednesday each
month, from 7:30-9:30 pm.

On our **Zoom** site.

*Details will be emailed to you prior to
each meeting.*

Meeting Location

Online for the present.

Membership Fees:

\$65.00 per year (Individual)

\$10.00 per year (associate)

\$22.50 (Youth)

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Annual Membership includes four issues of
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A message from our President...

As the days get longer, and family
researchers start to come out of their
self-imposed dens, many of you may now
be thinking of taking a road trip. Whether
to visit far-flung family members, or
homes of your ancestors, I do hope it will
be successful.

Do you plan to visit any repositories like
archives, museums, or libraries? If so,
please contact them first. Check their
hours of operation – some even close for
a few weeks. You don't want to arrive at
the door, only to discover they've all gone
fishing! In addition to opening hours, ask
about other do's and don'ts. Can you use
your photo to take images? Do they have
computers that you can use your USB to
download records? Can you bring in your
own laptop? Do you need to apply for a
reader's card? And do they require a
passport photo? These little precautions
will help you avoid disappointment.

In the case of our own BCGS library, we
do plan to close for the month of August.
However, should someone be trekking
down to this area, and want to visit our
library, we could arrange for one of our
volunteers to open for them.

What sort of
information will you be
interested? Check the
website of any that
you plan on visiting
and see what records
they might have.
Some records may be
in storage, on site or
off site.



Continued on page 9 . . .

From the Desk of the Editor . . .

*It's summer time,
and the travelling is easy . .*



If you enjoy travelling and learning about other countries, cities, and their residents, our June edition has some real treats for you!

This month, our members share their trips to the U.K., and challenges of finding that missing piece. Brenda Jones explores a the quiet Village of Scole in Norfolk, while Linda Drake shares the challenges of a trip to Carlisle Castle to find her grandfather's headstone.

Gordon Udell takes us back into thirteenth century England with stories of the family life of his 14th X great grandfather, and his part in English history.

Meg McLaughlin is on the road again, checking out special events and research opportunities in Salt Lake City.

Ed Stone explores his ancestors' lives in 19th century Australia, their achievements and connections to family members in our province.

Our Holten Project, under the leadership of Janice Kidwell, shares the lives of two more BC soldiers, Pte. Harry MacPherson from Vancouver and Pte. Jasper Armitage, from Salmon Arm.

I hope that you enjoy reading these special articles. May they inspire you to take a trip this summer, and then share your story with our members!

Lynne Fletcher
Journal@bcgs.ca

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RESEARCH TRIP

A Nearly Fruitless but Ultimately Fortunate Research Trip to Carlisle

Submitted by Linda Drake
Membership #4296

At the start of our research trip to England, it looked like our efforts might not be fruitful. Our day began with a visit to Carlisle Castle, in hopes of uncovering information about our great-grandfather, James Bull, a career Bandmaster in the British Army who later served as the castle's Paymaster and Bandleader during his retirement.

We arrived at the castle museum full of confidence, ready to uncover new information about James and his son Richard Bull, who succeeded his father as Bandmaster. But despite our optimism, we came up empty. No documents, no photos—nothing. I was stunned. How could this be? I had always believed Richard was fairly well-known, especially after serving over a decade in that role.

I asked one of the curator's assistants if they had any paper records about James Bull. "No," he said. My heart sank. But just then, another assistant chimed in—"Wait, I think we have something upstairs in a display case."

And there it was: a beautiful miniature silver drum, engraved with the words:

*"Bandmaster Richard Bull Jan 1895 on
his retirement."*

It wasn't much, but it was something.

We left the museum and took an Uber to the Carlisle Cemetery, determined to find the family burial site. The driver, in a rush, dropped us at a side gate. And so began the great trek—two determined 75-year-old women, trudging through 60 acres of cemetery grounds looking for the office.

We asked several passersby for directions and were pointed vaguely toward "that way." Eventually, we stumbled upon a tree-lined archway hiding a building. Circling it several times and finding no visible entrance, I finally asked a nearby sanitation worker if he knew where the office door was. He pointed to a small, nondescript grey door with no sign. I knocked—and thankfully, someone answered. Inside, we looked up two plot numbers: one for the Bull family and another for our other ancestor, John Haig Armistead. We left with a small cemetery map and renewed determination.



RESEARCH TRIP

As the sun began to lower in the sky, our energy waned. The Bull plot was in a wooded section overgrown with trees and tall bushes—we couldn't find the headstone, no matter how hard we looked.

Thinking the Armistead plot might be easier to locate, we started off again, feeling a bit disoriented and unsure of our directions. That's when we met our genealogy angel: a friendly woman out for her daily walk. We asked if she could help us read the map, and her eyes lit up.

"I used to be on the headstone committee with the genealogical society," she said. Joy spread across our tired faces.

She walked us to a large headstone inscribed with the Haig names and then told us something that truly stunned us: she had done research on James Bull years earlier—and had given it to the very museum that told us they had nothing!

She had to get home for supper but kindly offered to help if we emailed her. We did, and a week later she sent us a photograph of James Bull's headstone. She explained how difficult it was to locate and how she had to clean it off herself. Her kindness and effort were deeply appreciated.

And then, with a mix of laughter and disbelief, my sister and I realized something—We were now standing just five yards from where the Uber driver had originally dropped us.



We were ready to head back to the hotel, but we had one final challenge: we couldn't call another Uber because neither of us had a phone with a UK calling plan. Luckily, a kind young woman walking her dog came to our rescue. We explained our situation, and without hesitation, she used her phone to call an Uber for us.

Just another example of the unexpected generosity we encountered throughout our journey.

HOLTEN CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY PROJECT

PRIVATE HARRY DONALD MACPHERSON

April 8, 1912 to April 29, 1945

Submitted by Janice Kidwell,
BCGS Member #5033.

Private Harry Donald MacPherson was born on April 8, 1912 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland to parents Alexander Mann MacPherson and Jane Bell MacPherson.

After embarking in Greenock, Scotland in May 1930, Harry and his family arrived in Montreal, Quebec aboard the Canadian Pacific Liner Duchess of Bedford. Harry's uncle was there to assist them. Harry was 17 years old. The ship's passenger list listed Harry's parents as well as two sons - James and Harry and a daughter Evelyn.

On May 2, 1942 Harry Donald MacPherson and Gwendolyn Eva Manz were married at the bride's family home in Vancouver. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Joseph Herdman, a member of the United Church. The happy couple planned to spend time on Vancouver Island.

Harry was a recruit from August 6, 1942 to January 15, 1943 and from January 16, 1943 – August 13, 1943 with Regimental Number K603508. First Enlistment: NRMA (The National Resources Mobilization Act was passed 21 June 1940 by Parliament). It represented the government's response to the public's wish for a more effective Canadian war effort that arose in the wake of the startling German victories in Belgium and France. The Act enabled the government to requisition the property and services of Canadians for home defense.).

Harry Donald MacPherson enlisted August 14, 1943 in Gander, Newfoundland, Canada and would serve with The Pictou Highlanders – Canadian Army.

His Attestation papers listed his occupation as a sales clerk and a riveter, and his religion was Presbyterian. Harry had his medical examinations, x-rays and vaccines that same day. On October 1, 1943 Harry was Taken On Strength with The Canadian Scottish Regiment. His Regimental Number was K40523.

Pte. MacPherson sailed from Canada on March 21, 1944, disembarking in the U.K. on March 29, 1944. On June 1, 1944 Pte. MacPherson was appointed to A/Corporal.



Canadian Scottish Badge

HOLTEN CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY PROJECT

Once back in Canada and on August 1, 1944 Pte. MacPherson was posted to Sussex, New Brunswick. The Sussex Military Camp, located on the southeastern edge of the town of Sussex frequently shortened to Camp Sussex, was a training facility for the Permanent Active Militia and Non-Permanent Active Militia, later known as the Canadian Army. On September 7, 1944 Pte. MacPherson relinquished A/Cpl to Private.

On November 21, 1944 Pte. MacPherson left for overseas disembarking in the U.K. on November 29, 1944, and reported the same day. On December 29, 1944 Pte. MacPherson embarked in the U.K., disembarking at North West Europe on December 30, 1944.

On April 29, 1945 Private Harry Donald MacPherson died of wounds received in action while serving in Germany. A temporary burial took place at the MIL Cemetery at Meppen Mr 702562, sh3209 PIR3 G3 Germany.

On May 3, 1945 a telegraph was sent to Private MacPherson's wife informing her of her husband's death followed by a letter to his wife dated May 10, 1945. On May 29, 1945 a Royal Message was dispensed to Pte. MacPherson's wife and on May 30, 1945 a Canadian Message was dispensed to his wife.

On March 18, 1946 a respectful reburial for Pte. MacPherson took place at the Holten Canadian War Cemetery. A Notice was sent to Pte. MacPherson's wife on June 26, 1946. Pt. MacPherson's gravesite is X11.C.3. (Grave 3, Row C, Plot 12).

War Service:

Canada: Oct. 1, 1943 to November 20, 1944

U.K.: Nov. 21, 1944 to Dec. 29, 1944

NW Europe: December 30, 1944 to April 29, 1945.

Western Hemisphere: 417 days Overseas: 16 days equaling 577 days of service.



HOLTEN CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY PROJECT

Medals:

1939-45 Star, France-Germany Star,
Defense Medal - N.E. Europe, War Medal 1939-45,
Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp.

There was no mention of a Memorial Cross given to either
Pte. MacPherson's wife and/or mother.

In the May 15, 1945 edition of the Vancouver Sun newspaper
there was a small article regarding two Holten soldiers who had
died of wounds, one of whom was Pte. Harry Donald
MacPherson.

In April 1948 a letter from a Dutch national who lived in Deventer, Holland was
forwarded to authorities with a request that the letter be given to Pte. MacPherson's
widow.

Commemorated on [Page 538](#) of the *Second World War Book of Remembrance*.
This page is displayed in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower in Ottawa on
November 12.



*Defence Medal.
NE Europe*



K40523 Private
H.D. MACPHERSON
CANADIAN SCOTTISH
REGIMENT
29th APRIL 1945 AGE 33

+

IN FONDEST
MEMORY, YOUR LOVING
WIFE AND DAUGHTER,
PARENTS, BROTHER AND
SISTER

HOLTEN CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY PROJECT

It is unfortunate that even with efforts made to find a photo of Pte. MacPherson, I was not successful. Another organization also looking for a photo is *On The War Memorial Trail Research Project*.

Sources

- Ancestry.ca
- B.C. Archives www.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca › bcarchives › search-our-collections
- Canadian Fallen <https://canadianfallen.ca/112484/MACPHERSON>
- Canadian Virtual War Memorial <https://www.veterans.gc.ca/en/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial>
- Commonwealth War Graves Commission <https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/2227633/harry-donald-macpherson/>

President's Message, continued . . .

You want to maximize your research time, not sit around while records are retrieved.

If visiting family members, and you have specifics on what you are hoping they have like those wonderful family photos they keep alluding to, let them know you are coming. Find out their availability. If they are working or, more importantly, if are they planning on a trip themselves.

In the case of photos, perhaps invest in one of those portable scanners. I know you can record on your phone, but just how much? Can you download to 'something'. Again, you don't want to have travelled only to discover you.

Or for those of you expecting family to come visiting your way, what are they interested in? Maybe it is your turn to bring out the family albums and share.

Whatever you plan for the summer, good luck, and we'll look forward to you sharing your discoveries.

Eunice Robinson
President, BCGS

On Our Cover . . .

A bird's eye view of Salt Lake City

Thanks to Meg MacLaughlin who travelled to this city to attend RootsTech, and to continue her family research in the Family Library.

This city has a special connection to our own BCGS Library in Surrey, as we have access to parts of that distant Library.



Sir William Uvedale, KB and his Relationship to King Edward I

Submitted by Gordon Udell
Member #5905

This is partly a story about the ancestors of William Uvedale, and his wife Ann Sidney, my 14 x great grandparents, and partly about discovery. One of the things I have learnt over the years in studying history and genealogy is that it is important to pay attention to the women in the family. On a lot of occasions they bring some of the most interesting history to light. This is certainly the case with Margaret Kingeston, the third wife of Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt., the parents of Sir William Uvedale, KB. But first to give some context I will start with Thomas's great-great grandfather Sir John de Uvedale, Kt. Banneret.

Sir John de Uvedale, Kt. and Joan de Tany are my 19 x great grandparents. John was a knight ¹ banneret in the household of King Edward I of England. In those days kings had bakers, cooks, wardrobe, gardeners, grooms, soldiers and a lot of other persons in their household. They would stay at a royal residence for a month or so until it got too dirty and smelly, then they would move to the next royal residence. John de Uvedale was born about 1270, the son of Hugh de Uvedale and Estarnia de Malherbe. He was from Tacolneston in Norfolk where the family had lived since at least 1167, and probably longer.

John participated in a good number of battles with King Edward I 'Longshanks' and was rewarded for that service. These included the battle of Falkirk ² in 1298 and those in Scotland ³ in 1300, 1301, 1302 and back again in 1304, at the siege of Stirling, and again in 1306. His military service is well recorded, for example in *'Scotland in 1298 - Documents Relating to the Campaign of King Edward The First in That Year, and Especially to the Battle of Falkirk'*: by Henry Gough; and, *'Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland, Preserved in Her Majestys Public Record Office, London Volume 5'*. He was also called to the battle of Bannockburn at Sterling in 1314 with King Edward II.

John de Uvedale was also present at the Council of Lanercost in October 1306 to receive the homage of John Stewart of Scotland. On 7 July 1307 King Edward I died at Burgh-by-Sands on his way north to battle the forces led by Robert the Bruce. On 1 August 1307 John de Uvedale is recorded as 'by the King himself'. John and his wife were at the coronation of King Edward II on 25 February 1308. This ceremony was not well received by the nobles due to the behavior of Piers Gaveston, one of King Edward II's favourites who dominated the ceremony.

John de Uvedale had four wives, Maria de Campania; Joan de Canville; Joan de Tany and Isabella. By them he had at least 6 children: Peter, John, Hugh (Carmelite priest), Thomas born about 1305 (his heir), Simon and Elizabeth. His heir, Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. went on to a distinguished military and diplomatic career during the Hundred Year War. From his will we know that his best war horse was named Dextrarius. His next two best horses were given to his son and heir John, along with armour of the best kind. In those days war horses and armour were very expensive and of vital importance to a knight.

John de Uvedale's military service allowed him to be promoted to a knight banneret and to purchase Tychesey ⁴ Manor in Surrey in 1304, from where he then headquartered. His eldest son Peter was made a Baron by King Edward III and died in Scotland in 1335/36. A Baron was of greater influence than a knight. A baron is defined as "a high-ranking noble, a tenant-in-chief who held land directly from the king, and was entitled to attend the Great Council, the precursor to Parliament".

In August 1316 Peter de Uvedale and 10 of his men-at-arms were indentured ⁵ to Hugh Despenser the younger. In return Hugh Despenser agreed to seek to obtain the marriage for Peter with Isabella Despenser, Lady Hastings. Marriages were arranged in those days, in some cases by the king. The marriage did not occur.

The Barons, and a lot of the public, were fed up with how King Edward II was dealing with his favourites, at this time the Despensers. However, in March 1318 Peter switched his allegiance to Humphrey de Bohun, the Earl of Hereford agreeing ⁶ that he and his bachelor knights would serve Humphrey in peace and in war. The Earl of Hereford and Thomas Earl of Lancaster were leaders of the rebellion which occurred at that time. John de Uvedale ⁷ was part of the rebellion against King Edward II and died about the time of the Battle of Boroughbridge in March of 1322.

Clearly John de Uvedale and his son Peter were seen as part of the rebellion against King Edward II. The King issued an order taking John's lands into his own hands. The order records that John held ⁸ lands by Roger Damory and Hugh de Audley, both sons-in-law of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, both of whom were involved in rebellion against the king. The order goes on to say that Peter Uvedale was of age and was John's heir and had done fealty (pledged allegiance) to the king. Therefore the king delivered John's lands to Peter.

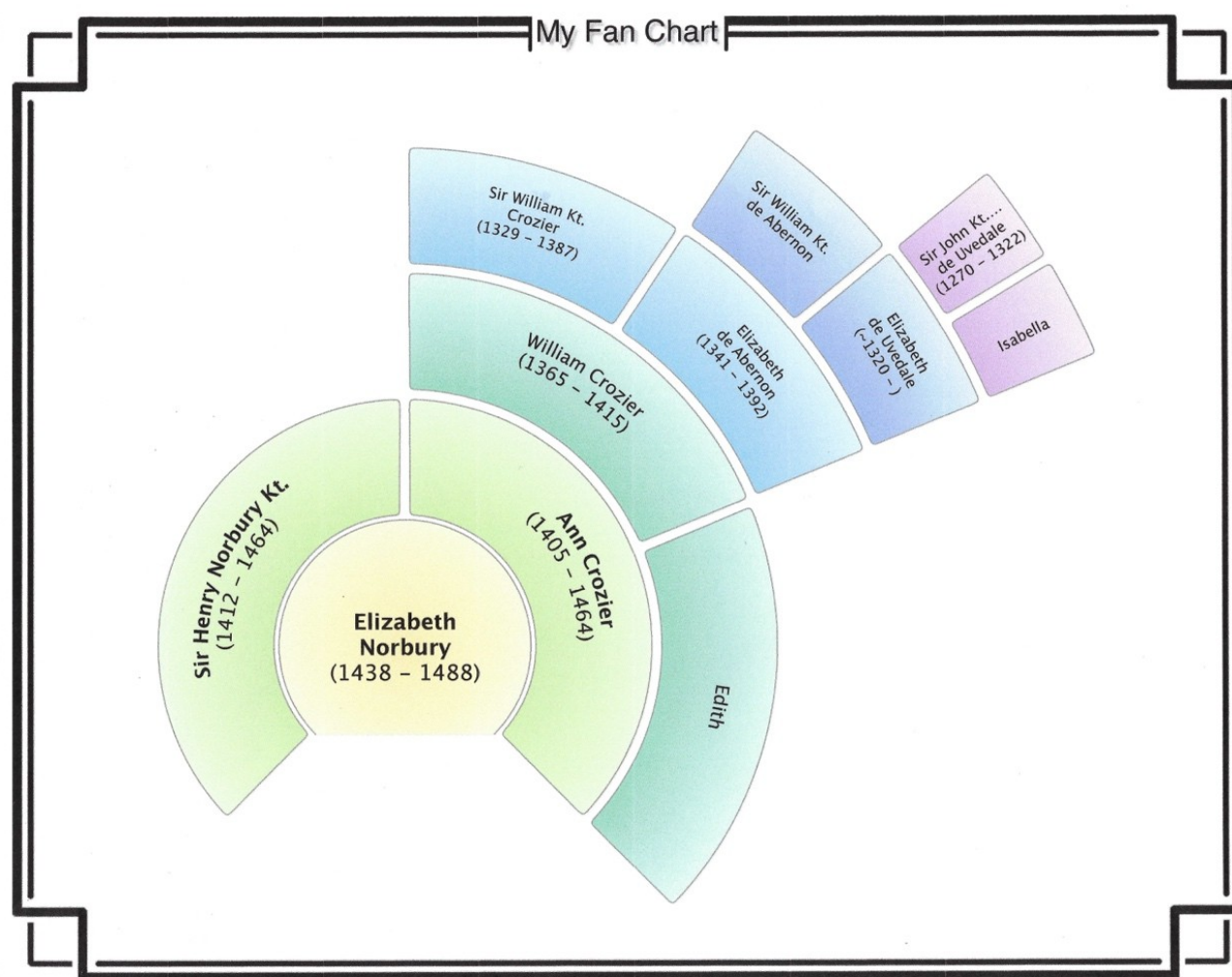
Peter went on to serve in Scotland and in Gascony ⁹ in the war of Saint-Sardos in October 1324. It is interesting to note that John de Segrave, father and son, were with Peter in Gascony. Peter is identified as the Captain of Dax in Gascony in November 1324. Peter married Margaret Hydon and she brought the Castle of Hemyock in Devon into the marriage.

UDELL

Peter ¹⁰ was created a Peer and Baron by Parliamentary writ in 1332. In 1333 Peter de Uvedale, Baron was King's Justiciar for England.

However, this story is primarily about Sir William Uvedale, John Uvedale's great-great-great grandson, and his relationship to King Edward I.

William Uvedale was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. (born in 1395) and Margaret Kingeston. He was born in 1455 at Wickham, Hampshire. Wickham is just east and a bit south of Winchester, the capital of England before London. The main manor of the family was located at Wickham, although they still held Tychesey Manor in Surrey and others.



Sir Thomas Uvedale, Esquire was at the battle of Agincourt ¹¹ in 1415 at the age of 20. Sir Thomas Uvedale had previously been married to Agnes Paulet, and they had six children (Thomas ¹², William ¹³, Elizabeth, Reginald, Nicholas and Richard ¹⁴ (died at Winchester College in epidemic which killed 17 scholars)).

UDELL

His second wife was Elizabeth Foxley, and they had three children (Elizabeth, Henry, Agnes). Elizabeth died about 1452. Thomas then married Margaret Kingeston, they had one child (William). After Margaret died Thomas married Elizabeth Norbury, a great- great-great granddaughter of Sir John de Uvedale, Thomas Uvedale's great-great grandfather. Thomas and Elizabeth Norbury had two children (Robert and William). All sounds a bit confusing, but that is just the beginning..

Elizabeth Norbury had previously been married to William Sydney and they had two daughters (Elizabeth and Ann Sydney). Ann Sydney married William Uvedale, the son of Thomas Uvedale and Margaret Kingeston.

I should say that Thomas did not just flit between wives. He was married to Agnes Paulet for 17 years; to Elizabeth Foxley for 18 years; to Margaret Kingeston for 12 years and to Elizabeth Norbury for 7 years before he died.

Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex and Hampshire on numerous occasions as well as representing those shire in the Parliament in London as knight of the Shire. His father and grandfather had the same positions before him.

In his last will and testament Thomas identified William, son of Margaret Kingeston as his heir. The will also records that Thomas wanted to be buried in the same tomb alongside his wife Margaret Kingeston in the chancel of the parish church of Wickham. Is this because he held a special devotion to her or was it due to her prominent ancestry?

I am uncertain whether all the sons of Thomas by his first wife Agnes Paulet were dead when he died in 1474. This raises some questions about the rules of primogeniture, which I will not address here. Thomas had three sons named William. The eldest William, his second son by Agnes Paulet, was a prominent knight during the War of the Roses and was nominated ¹⁵ to the Order of the Garter in 1460 by the Duke of York. The history of the Garter suggests that those nominated were those who most helped King Edward IV obtain the throne. Of those nominated only four were granted access to the Order. The first person on the list is Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, known as 'The Kingmaker'. While I am not certain I suspect that Sir William Uvedale, Kt, son of Agnes Paulet, was killed at the battle of Towton, both he and his father are recorded as present at the battle. So we have Thomas's sons William son of Agnes Paulet, William son of Margaret Kingeston and William son of Elizabeth Norbury.

William Uvedale, son of Thomas and Margaret Kingeston, was attainted of treason on 8 December 1484 by King Richard III. William was upset, as were a lot of others, concerning the killing of Edward IV's sons, Edward and Richard, in the Tower of London and Richard assuming the crown of England.

UDELL

Fortunately William received a pardon from his attainer on 19 January 1485. King Richard III was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field on 22 August 1485 and his cousin Henry Tudor took over as King Henry VII.

William Uvedale was Sheriff of Hampshire in 1480, following his father's footsteps and he was also knight of the shire. William was knighted on 30 October 1485 on the occasion of the coronation of King Henry VII. He was Sheriff of Hampshire again in 1487. William was made a Knight of the Bath on 29 November 1489 on the occasion of Prince Arthur attaining his majority and being made Prince of Wales.

Sir William Uvedale, KB was appointed Controller of the Household of Arthur Tudor, son of King Henry VII, at Ludlow Castle in Wales. Arthur Tudor died in the spring of 1502. His body was taken to Worcester Cathedral by chariot. Sir William Uvedale, KB was a prominent part of the procession to and the ceremony in the cathedral.

Now, to tell the story of Margaret Kingeston's ancestry; her parents were Sir Thomas Kingeston and Alice Poynings. Alice Poynings was the daughter of Sir Hugh Poynings and Eleanor Welles. Hugh Poynings was the son of Thomas Poynings 5th Baron Saint John and his first wife Joan le Strange. Hugh was born about 1375, and was of age in 1401/2. Hugh first married Elizabeth Ferrers of Devon. Their marriage settlement was dated 10 October 1394. Elizabeth died about 1406. Hugh married secondly Eleanor Welles the daughter of John Welles 5th Baron Welles and Eleanor de Mowbray. Their marriage is recorded in the Complete Peerage 11 (1949) on pages 329-330. Hugh's father granted him the manors of Barnham, Birdham and Halnaker (Boxgrove) in Sussex.

Hugh's mother Eleanor de Mowbray was the daughter of John de Mowbray, 4th Baron Mowbray and Elizabeth de Segrave, 5th Baroness Segrave (Richardson IV - 2011, page 303). John de Mowbray was born on 25 June 1340 at Epworth, Lincolnshire. John de Mowbray was a great-great grandson of King Henry III and Eleanor of Provence, the father of King Edward I.

John de Mowbray was also a descendant of the d'Aubigny family in Normandy. Both the d'Aubigny and Mowbray family were neighbours in Normandy and senior Barons in holding many manors. However the Mowbray family got on the wrong side in a rebellion and lost their lands to Nigel d'Aubigny in the 12th century. Nigel renamed his son Roger as Roger de Mowbray and he is the ancestor of the Mowbray family in England.

John de Mowbray was knighted by King Edward III in July of 1355, just before they sailed to France on campaign during the Hundred Year War. He was summoned to Parliament from 14 August 1362 to 20 January 1366.

UDELL

Elizabeth de Segrave in her own right 5th Baroness Segrave, was the daughter of John de Segrave, 4th Baron Segrave and Margaret Plantagenet, in her own right Duchess of Norfolk & Earl Marshall of England.

Margaret Plantagenet was the daughter of Thomas of Brotherton and Alice Hayles. Margaret was born about 1322 at Framlingham Castle in Suffolk. The castle was given to her by her uncle King Edward II when she was a child. She married John de Segrave in 1335 and they had four children; John (died young), John, Elizabeth and Margaret. In 1350 she requested an annulment as she had been contracted to marry before she was a marriageable age and had never consented. She travelled to the contingent against the advice of the king to consult the Pope. However John de Segrave died before she obtained the annulment and she went on to marry Sir Walter Mauny, a close acquaintance of Sir Thomas Uvedale Kt, son and heir of John de Uvedale, Kt. Banneret.

Thomas of Brotherton was the eldest child of King Edward I of England and his second wife Margaret of France, the daughter of King Phillip III of France, and therefore was the younger half-brother of King Edward II, King of England. King Edward I had previously been married to Eleanor of Castile, the daughter of Ferdinand III of Castile and Joan Countess of Ponthieu. They had fourteen children, including King Edward II. Eleanor died in 1290 and Edward married Margaret in 1299. They had three children; Thomas, Edmund and Eleanor.

Thomas of Brotherton was born on 1 June 1300 at Brotherton, Yorkshire. His father died when he was seven years old. His older half-brother became King Edward II. Thomas was heir presumptive until the future King Edward III was born. Thomas was to receive the Earldom of Cornwall but Edward II gave it to Piers Gaveston. Instead Thomas was given the Earldom of Norfolk after the holder Roger Bigod died without heirs.

Thomas of Brotherton was also appointed Earl Marshall of England on 10 February 1316. He stood against his half-brother King Edward II and sided with Queen Isabella and Roger Mortimer in 1326 when they invaded from the continent. He was a judge in the trial of the Despensers. He also commanded the right wing of the English army at the Battle of Halidon Hill on 19 July 1333.

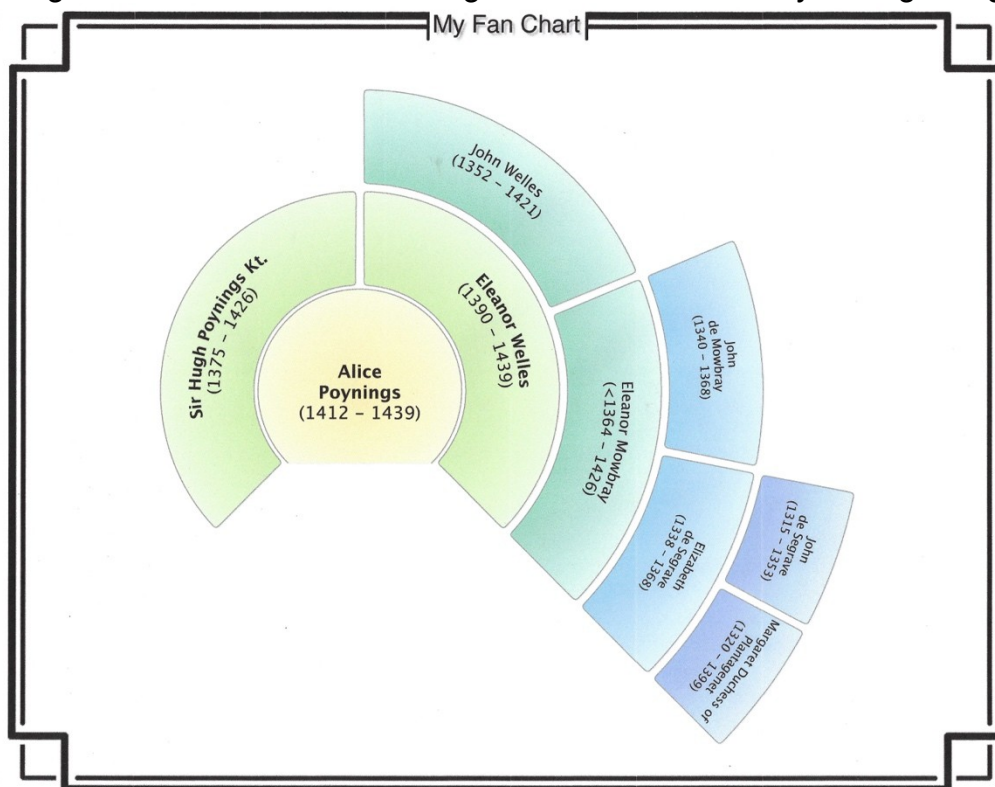
Thomas of Brotherton married Alice de Hales and they had three children; Margaret, Edward and Alice. Edward died without issue and Margaret was therefore Duchess of Norfolk and Earl Marshall of England in her own right.

Edward Plantagenet was born on 17 June 1239 at the Palace of Westminster in London, the son of King Henry III of England and Eleanor of Provence. He grew up to be 6 foot 2 inches tall and as a result was called Longshanks.

UDELL

Edward was crowned King of England on 20 November 1272.

King Edward I and Queen Margaret of France are my 22 x great grandparents.



As you can see Sir William Uvedale, KB born 1455 in Wickham Hampshire is a direct descendant of King Henry III, both through his son King Edward I, but also through his younger son Edmund 'Crouchback'.

1. William Arthur Shaw, Knights of England. *A Complete Record from the Earliest Times to the Present*, page 111.
2. Letters of Protection in Henry Gough; Documents relating to the Campaign of King Edward the first in 1298, and especially to the battle of Falkirk. Published 1888 by Alexander Gardner; Paisley, and 12 Paternoster; Page 29 and 163.
3. Rotuli Scotiae -Part II, pages 322, 326, 327, 331, 335, 341, 347, 411, 416, 424, 428, 429 as well as Calendar of Close Rolls.
4. Frank B. Lewis, Extracted and Edited, *Fines Related to the County of Surrey, Levied in the King's Court*. Printed for the Surrey Archaeological Society; 1894; pages 68, numbers 109 and 110, Edward I.
5. J.M.W. Bean; From Lord to Patron; Lordship in Late Medieval England; 1928, page 51.

THE HOLTEN PROJECT

6. Juliet Barker; *The Tournament in England 1000-1400*; page 27.
7. Calendar of Fine Rolls; 1322, membrane 11.
8. Calendar of Fine Rolls; 1322, Membrane 3.
9. British Museum, Add. MS. 7967; folio 17d.
10. James Bothwell; *Edward III and The New Nobility*; *Largesse and Limitations in Fourteenth Century England*; *The English Historical Review* Volume 112; No. 449; November 1997; pages 111 to 114.
11. Sir Harris Nicolas, KH; *History of the Battle of Agincourt*; Appendix XV; page 61. Published 1833, London.
12. T.F. Kirby, M.A., F.S.A., Bursar of Winchester College; *Annals of Winchester College*; Published London; Henry Frowde; 1892; page 112.
13. T.F. Kirby, M.A., F.S.A., Bursar of Winchester College; *Annals of Winchester College*; Published London; Henry Frowde; 1892; page 112.
14. T.F. Kirby, M.A., F.S.A., Bursar of Winchester College; *Annals of Winchester College*; Published London; Henry Frowde; 1892; page 189.
15. Nicolas Harris Nicolas; *History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire*; Volume 1; page 88

THE HOLTEN PROJECT

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Genealogy on the Road – Salt Lake City

Submitted by Meg McLaughlin
Member #3847

When the end of 2024 was in sight, it seemed as though there was a collective push to go to Salt Lake City. Two groups I knew of were close to the point of pinning down travel dates which had me in a quandary. A trip to the FamilySearch Library sounded good, but which group to choose? I was still debating when a friend emailed to see if I'd be interested in going to RootsTech. I'd never been to the conference in person so what could I say but yes?

The trip as planned would mean two weeks in Salt Lake City, one week with Ancestor Seekers, an organization that oversees group research trips to the FamilySearch Library, then a few days on our own at the library before the RootsTech conference began. We signed up for our in-person RootsTech passes and snagged the last two spaces for the Ancestor Seekers group that started on February 23. So we were already committed by the time that trips to the US were starting to get dicier. My main concern when we first signed up for this trip was what jacket to take for the weather. Well, maybe make that, what clothes to take and what library research I should pursue as well as how to come up with a strategy for which classes to attend at RootsTech now that I could actually see the in-person only events. By the time the actual travel day came around there was more to worry about including incidents with US commercial flights, increasing concerns about crossing the border and the steadily declining Canadian dollar.

Our arrival in Salt Lake City was timed for the Sunday before the official start of the group program. I got there later than planned due to a delay with my connection in Denver, but luckily Trax was still running when I left the airport and it stopped just in front of the Plaza where we were staying. During the week with Ancestor Seekers, we received help to point us in the right direction for our searches.



Salt Lake City 2025

GENEALOGY ON THE ROAD

There were also optional group activities like taking in the Mormon Tabernacle Choir rehearsal, and visiting the Conference Center. The view from the roof of the Conference Center was amazing. We, of course, took in most of the optional activities. Gone are the days when we'd stay happily tied to our computers for days on end.

In spite of all the extracurricular activities, I was able to make a fair amount of progress on my research which touched on my Scottish links as well as making large forays into the Hinton line that connects to the Strange part of my family tree. The information trail for that family was helped along when I discovered hints to various family members' pasts in Wikipedia articles, although it was a challenge to keep the generations straight at times. Why were there so many sons named James?

I suppose it's just as bad with the Strange men named Thomas, father and son who both married women with the surname of Devonshire.

After a farewell dinner and picture taking session, the Ancestor Seekers group disbanded and we were on our own. The library as well as many other places, was closed on Sunday but by Monday we were back researching in the library. I was on to searching through Newspapers.com by then and found some intriguing articles about various family lines with ties to the US. As it got closer and closer to Thursday the library got more and more crowded as conference attendees trickled in. There was an advantage to being there on the Wednesday when it was announced that we could pick up our conference passes in the library lobby rather than waiting to register on the first day of the conference.



Rootstech

Wednesday evening (Rootstech eve) was spent figuring out our conference schedules to optimize our chances of seeing sessions that we wouldn't be able to pick up later at home. (Not that I've ever really caught up with the sessions on my playlist.) Once we knew what sessions we were going to, we

wondered just where to enter the Salt Lake Palace.

GENEALOGY ON THE ROAD

We could see the conference center from our hotel window and it took up at least one city block! It was a no brainer on conference day though, as we could see from our window that people were entering just across the street. There were also lots of volunteers inside directing people to the rooms which might be on a different floor or at the other end of the building. We hadn't included getting from room to room when we'd set up our schedule, but it turned out that getting from one area to another was doable in the time allotted even with a pit stop thrown in.

I spent a lot of my time going from one side of the building to another or searching for rooms tucked away down side corridors. There were other distractions as well, like the Relatives at RootsTech app – the closest I found was a sixth cousin but my friend was luckier than I. It probably helps to have predominantly North American roots. The Expo Hall was huge and packed with vendors and to get to some of the classrooms it was necessary to pass through the vendor tables. Maybe they did that on purpose. Not that we wouldn't have spent some time looking over what was on offer anyway. I was good, and didn't bring back too much in my suitcase.

Participating in RootsTech in person was the highlight of the trip but I brought back some interesting information about my family history too. Now I really need to get the new data integrated into my genealogy files before I take my genealogy quest back on the road again.



Salt Palace Convention Center

Meg writes about history and genealogy in *A Genealogist's Path to History* at <http://genihistorypath.blogspot.ca/>.

Read more about her findings in her blog.

STONE FAMILY

Stone Family in Australia & British Columbia

Submitted by Ed Stone

Member # 6085

Since starting on my Ancestry and creating a family tree in 2015, how surprised I was to discover that so many distant cousins had immigrated to Australia and Canada, during the last 150 years! When recently checking out the Stone Family Tree I found that my 6th Great Grandfather William Stone (1649-1717) had a brother Thomas, who's son Nicholas Stone of Lewis (1686-1762) was the 2nd great Grandfather of Alfred Hawes Stone (1801-1873). Alfred immigrated to the Swan River Colony in Western Australia, travelling on board the "Caroline" in October 1829 and after settling in the Perth area, he persuaded his brother George Frederick Stone to join him, when in 1834 they formed their lawyer's partnership of A.H. & G.F. Stone. More details are shown in the attached 'State Library of Western Australia's article on the history of Stone James & Co.

George's son Sir Edward Albert Stone (1844-1920)! Edward was born in Perth and in 1876, joining Septimus Burt he formed the firm of Stone & Burt, eventually to become one of the largest legal corporations in the World! Edward wrote about his life in Australia called "Some Old-Time Memories".

George's daughter Alice (1848-1929) who was born in the Swan River Colony, married James Brown Roe J.P. who was born in Perth in 1833. Roe's father John Septimus Roe (1797-1878) was a British Royal Navy officer, serving on HMS Horatio during the Napoleonic wars and later patrolled the waters off Newfoundland. After his naval career John S. Roe became Surveyor-General for Western Australia and took his family to the Swan River on the barque "Parmelia" in 1829, where he helped set up the Colony.

Both Alfred and George Stone were born in Tunbridge Wells (where my sister Elizabeth lived for many years). Their father was John Stone (c1774-1858) who established a successful lawyers office in Tunbridge Wells, where both Alfred and George served their articles of law, before moving to Australia. Note of interest: Alfred was the first to photograph the Perth area c1860 and there is a great YouTube video 'slideshow'. https://youtu.be/Le_wDidm040?si=x-d_8SRQKqNRI-RO

Through my Le Mottee/Lukis family links from Guernsey in the Channel Islands, I had previously found cousins Susan Murray and Jean Lukis also currently living in the Perth area. Sue and Jean visited us in Canada in 2014, when Valerie and I were so pleased to have the opportunity to meet up and find out more of our Lukis Auzzie cousins!

STONE FAMILY

After returning to Australia Sue kindly sent me a portfolio of the her family. Sue was born on the Mundabullingana Station in Western Australia. Jean's uncle was Australian Air Commodore Francis Fellows Lukis CBE (1896-1966) making him my 2nd cousin. As a result of these relationships I find out that the famous English actor Adrian Lukis is a cousin and there is also a family link to Julian Fellows of Downton Abbey fame!

My late Nephew Ivan Mainwaring (1958-2014) sadly died in India in 2014. His wife Karen (nee Biddle) and son Kiren now live in Perth, where Kiren has built a very successful restaurant business. Incidentally, Kiren's wife Kelly is a Canadian from Alberta and one of these days we hope to meet up, possibly 'down under' with these & other Auz family.

British Columbian cousins!

Interestingly, Alfred and George's brother William Stone (1808-1878) married Anne Elliott Roper and their daughter Fanny Roper Stone (1838-1901) married Walter Sprott and all four of their son's immigrated to, of all places, British Columbia! As a result I now have many BC cousins to investigate. To date, three were living in Maple Ridge, where Vince now lives and others were in Kelowna, Haney, Penticton, Whonnock and Vancouver! You never know who might be living next door!

My grandmother's brother Frederick Le Mottee, had also immigrated to Canada (Ontario) in 1901, with his first wife Alice Ada Harben and later lived in Victoria, BC until his death in 1971. As a result of these family relationships, I found out that Frederick's son - Frederick de Sausmarez Le Mottee (1909-1982) moved to the US and although married to an American girl, Mona Romilley (1912-1982), both sadly died before I had the chance to meet them. When I was working with Emerson Electric between 1979 and 1982, I had visited their factory twice in California, prior to Frederick and Mona's deaths! Equally sad is that his sister Muriel Alice Le Mottee died in Victoria in 1989! Even my Dad who visited us in Canada twice prior to his death in 1979, would have loved to know and meet his niece I'm sure!

In Summary:

Disney says: "It's a Small World after all" and as family is so important to me, the above are some of the reasons I am keen to provide information like this for my grandchildren.

The following pages show research details of two family members.

STONE FAMILY



Alfred Hawes Stone

BIRTH 21 MAR 1801 • Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England

DEATH 7 MAR 1873 • Perth, Western Australia, Australia

4th cousin 4x removed

View in tree View notes View comments Merge with duplicate Print Member connect

LifeStory **Facts** Gallery Hints 3

Facts

Filter Add

Name

Alfred Hawes Stone

5 sources

Gender

Male

Birth

21 Mar 1801 • Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England

2 sources

Birth of brother Robert William Stone (1802-1823)

18 Aug 1802 • Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England

Birth of brother John Stone (1804-1844)

6 Nov 1804 • Tunbridge Wells, Kent. (Married October 1829)

Birth of brother Charles Henry Stone (1806-1882)

27 May 1806 • Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England

Birth of brother William Stone (1808-1878)

25 Mar 1808 • Groombridge, Speldhurst, Kent, England

Birth of brother George Frederick Stone (1813-1875)

30 Nov 1813 • London, City of London, Greater London, England

Death of brother Robert William Stone (1802-1823)

1823

Baptism

18 Jan 1824 • Speldhurst, Kent, England

1 source

Marriage

4 Jul 1835 • Perth

Sarah Maria Helms (1811-1872)

Sources

Add

Ancestry sources



Ancestry Family Trees



Australia and New Zealand, Find A Grave Index, 1800s-Current



Australia Death Index, 1787-1985



Australia, Births and Baptisms, 1792-1981



Kent, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1538-1914



UK, Articles of Clerkship, 1756-1874



Western Australia, Public Service Lists, 1871-1905

Search on Ancestry

Add source

Web links



Alfred Hawes Stone
<https://purl.slwa.wa.gov.a...>



Alfred Hawes Stone
<https://www.wikitree.com...>

Family

Add

Parents



John (of Tunbridge Wells) Stone
1774-1858



Jemima Baldock (of Burwash)
1780-1850

Siblings



Robert William Stone
1802-1823



John Stone
1804-1844



Charles Henry Stone
1806-1882



William Stone
1808-1878



George Frederick Stone
1813-1875

Spouse and children



Sarah Maria Helms
1811-1872



William Alfred Stone
1836-1912



Maria Jemima Stone
1837-1902



Fanny Annette Stone
1839-1925

Add family

STONE FAMILY



J S Battye Library of West Australian History Collection

STONE JAMES & CO.

Alfred Hawes Stone qualified as a solicitor and practiced with his father in Tunbridge Wells, UK, before immigrating to Australia. He arrived at the Swan River Colony aboard the "Caroline" in October 1829, with the intention of pursuing his interest in agriculture.

In December 1829, whilst establishing himself as a farmer, Stone accepted honorary appointment as Justice of the Peace for the Canning District. In March 1830 he was appointed Clerk of the Peace for the newly established Court of Quarter Sessions, and on 27th January 1831 was given permission by Lieut. Governor Stirling to practice as a solicitor, Attorney at Law, Conveyancer and Notary Public.

Stone encouraged his youngest brother, George, to join him in Western Australia and the brothers practiced together in partnership in 1834, under the name A.H. & G.F. Stone. It is not known how long the partnership lasted.

(Sir) Edward Albert Stone was born on 9 March 1844 in Perth, WA, the third of nine children of George Frederick Stone and his wife Charlotte Maria, née Whitfield. He was admitted to the Western Australian Bar in 1865, and married Susannah Shenton in the Wesleyan Chapel, Perth, on 13 July 1867. After being in partnership with his father, he joined Septimus Burt in 1876 and founded the firm of Stone & Burt.

(Sir) Walter Hartwell James was born on 29 March 1863 in Perth, son of Edward Senior James of the Colonial Commissariat and his wife Lucy, née Francisco. He was articled to George Leake in 1883. He studied in Perth and served six months in a barrister's office in London before being called to the Western Australian Bar in 1888. He married Welsh-born Eleanora Marie Gwennyfred Hearder, at the Anglican Church, Albany, on 21 June 1892.

James, in partnership with R. R. Pilkington, formed an amalgamation with the firm of (Sir) Edward Stone and Septimus Burt in 1919. Stone James & Co. became one of the largest law firms in Perth.

In 1982, Stephen Jaques & Stephen merged with Stone James of Perth. The merged firm was called "Stephen Jaques Stone James". In 1987, Stephen Jaques Stone James merged with Mallesons - and the firm adopted its present name of "Mallesons Stephen Jaques".

*Sources: Australian Dictionary of Biography
"History of Stone James & Co." by Fred M Robinson and Anne W Robinson (unpublished manuscript, held at State Library of Western Australia. see list below: Acc 3671A)*

CIU ref: BA/PA/04/0057

UK, Articles of Clerkship, 1756-1874 for Alfred Stone

1818



John Thomas Clerk to John Stone of
Tonbridge Wells in the County of Kent gentleman
maketh oath and saith that by Articles of Agreement
bearing date the ninth day of April instant and made
between the said John Stone one of the Attorneys of his
Majestys Court of Kings Bench at Westminster and a
Solicitor in the High Court of Chancery of the one part
and Alfred Stone son of the said John Stone of the other
part the said Alfred Stone for the considerations therein
mentioned did put place and bind himself Clerk to
the said John Stone to serve him in the profession of
an Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery from
the day of the date of the said Articles for the term of
five years from thence next ensuing and fully to be
complete and ended and which said Articles were in
due form of Law executed by the said John Stone and
Alfred Stone in the presence of this Deponent and John
Albert Ranger Clerk to the said John Stone and the
names of John Thomas and John Albert Ranger
set and subscribed as Witnesses to the Due execution
thereof are of the proper hand writing of this
Deponent and the said John Albert Ranger.

~~Sworn at Tonbridge Wells in
the County of Kent the ninth day
of April one thousand eight hundred
and eighteen~~

John Thomas

Sworn at Tonbridge in the
County of Kent the eighteenth
day of April one thousand
eight hundred and eighteen
before me *W. H. Scottles* a Notary Commissioner.



STONE FAMILY

George Frederick Stone

in the Australia and New Zealand, Find a Grave® Index, 1800s-Current



Want to get involved? [Click here.](#)

[Report a problem](#)



Saved to: [Stone, George Frederick](#) in tree "Ed Stone's Family Tree" [Remove](#)

Detail

Source

Name	George Frederick Stone
Gender	Male
Birth Date	18 Aug 1812
Birth Place	London, City of London, Greater London, England
Death Date	18 Aug 1875
Death Place	Western Australia, Australia
Cemetery	East Perth Cemeteries
Burial or Cremation Place	Perth, City of Perth, Western Australia, Australia
Has Bio?	Y
Spouse	Charlotte Maria Stone
Children	George Frederick Stone John Frederick Stone Mary Eliza Drake-Brockman Charles Stone Mary Eliza Stone Alice Roe Edward Albert Stone Frank Mends Stone Emily Charlotte Coghlan Ellen Isabella Ley
URL	https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/88067925/george-frederick-stone

Stone, George Frederick (1812–1875)

by **Alfred H. Chate**

This article was published:

- in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 2* , 1967
- online in 2006

George Frederick Stone (1812-1875), attorney-general, followed his older brother, Alfred Hawes Stone, solicitor, to the Swan River in 1831 and became his partner, though unqualified by examination. By dint of hard study and perseverance, the self-taught scholar became one of the soundest legal advisers in the colony. In July 1833 he was appointed notary public and next year acting sheriff, the appointment being confirmed in 1839. In 1841 he became registrar of births, marriages and deaths and took the first systematic census of the colony in 1848. His other appointments were chairman of the Board of Works in 1842, member of the Education Committee in 1846 and inspector of weights and measures in 1851. He was made acting crown solicitor in 1852 (confirmed 1853) and held the office till 1859 when he was appointed advocate-general. The Supreme Court Act of June 1861 having changed the title to attorney-general, his position was again confirmed and he held it until he was superannuated in 1870 through chronic ill health, worn out 'by frequent responsibility for vital courses of action'. He died at Rose Hill, Perth, on 18 August 1875.

He had been elected to the Agricultural Society in 1841 and was a director and temporary secretary of the Western Australian Bank established in June 1841.

On 6 September 1838 Stone married Charlotte Maria, daughter of Captain F. Whitfield, resident magistrate of Toodyay. Of their nine children, the second son **Edward**, born on 9 March 1844, later became chief justice.

Select Bibliography

- *Twentieth Century Impressions of Western Australia* (Perth, 1901)
- E. M. Russell, 'Early Lawyers of Western Australia', *Journal and Proceedings* (Western Australian Historical Society), vol 4, part 3, 1951, pp 32-53
- P. U. Henn, genealogical notes (State Library of Western Australia).

Citation details

Alfred H. Chate, 'Stone, George Frederick (1812–1875)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/stone-george-frederick-2704/text3795>, published first in hardcopy 1967, accessed online 3 July 2023.

This article was published in hardcopy in *Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 2*, (Melbourne University Press), 1967

STONE FAMILY

George Frederick Stone

1 language

Article Talk

Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

George Frederick Stone (1812 – 18 August 1875) was a [Western Australian](#) lawyer and [Attorney General of Western Australia](#) from 1854 to 1857 and again from 1860 to 1870.^[1]

In July 1833, he was appointed notary public. In 1834, he was named as acting sheriff, the position becoming permanent in 1839. In 1841, he became registrar of births, marriages and deaths. Elected to the Agricultural Society in 1841, he was appointed a director and temporary secretary of the Western Australian Bank, which had been established in June 1841.

Death [edit]

Stone died at Rose Hill, Perth, on 18 August 1875.^[*citation needed*]

Family [edit]

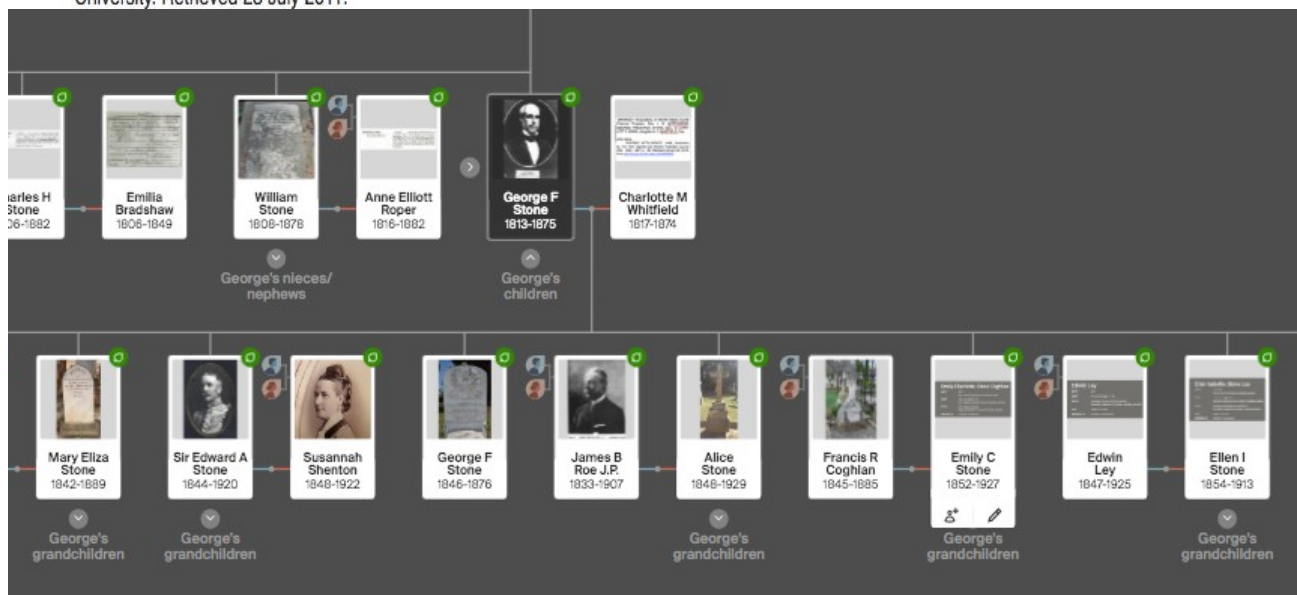
On 6 September 1838, Stone married Charlotte Maria, daughter of Captain F. Whitfield, resident magistrate of [Toodyay](#). Of their nine children, their second son, [Edward Albert Stone](#), was [Chief Justice of Western Australia](#), while another son, [Frank Mends Stone](#), was a member of the [Parliament of Western Australia](#).^[2]

Notes [edit]

- ↑ E. M. Russell, 'Early Lawyers of Western Australia', *Journal and Proceedings* (Western Australian Historical Society), vol 4, part 3, 1951, pp. 32–53.
- ↑ [Frank Mends Stone](#), *Biographical Register of Members of the Parliament of Western Australia*. Retrieved 24 June 2016.

References [edit]

- Chate, Alfred H. *Stone, George Frederick (1812–1875)*. *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. National Centre of Biography, Australian National University. Retrieved 23 July 2011.



Editor's note: this tree shows only a portion of George F. Stones Family.

HOLTEN CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY PROJECT

PRIVATE JASPER LEATHLEY ARMITAGE

July 10, 1922 to April 25, 1945

Submitted by Janice Kidwell,
BCGS Member #5033.

Private Jasper Leathley Armitage, born July 10, 1922 in Salmon Arm British Columbia, was the son of Major Charles Leathley and Mrs. Dorothy Winnifred (Snowdon) Armitage of Salmon Arm, British Columbia. Private Armitage's father had been a Major of the Imperial Army Permanent Force. Jasper had a sister Marian.

The 1931 Census shows the family living in Salmon Arm. Jasper's father was listed as a fruit farmer, his mother as a homemaker. Jasper was a student and during his time in Salmon Arm attended Larch Hill Primary 1933 to 1936 and Salmon Arm High School 1936 to 1940, where he completed Junior Matric. He took mathematics, chemistry and physics. He enjoyed sports and played football and badminton.

An August 24, 1940 *Vancouver Sun* newspaper article entitled *Nine B.C. Lads Chosen for RMC* (Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario) announces the names of the nine boys, one of whom was Jasper Leathley Armitage. Jasper attended the college from September 1940 - July 1941 where he went through considerable training in different subjects and received a Certificate for military qualification. He was listed in the 1942 Year Book: Armitage, J.L., Lieutenant, Inf., Ret. (Retired).

Pte. Armitage served with the Irish Fusiliers of Canada (The Vancouver Regiment) from September 8, 1941 to January 15, 1942. His rank was 2nd Lieutenant. During this period he spent time in Victoria and Vancouver. Pte. Armitage was given permission to retire.

Jasper farmed from June – September 1942 and left to join the RCAF.

Jasper enlisted September 29, 1942 in Vancouver, No.11 Recruiting Centre in Vancouver. Jasper went through the traditional medical examinations, x-rays and the giving of vaccines. His preferred area of the military was the RCAF as part of the aircrew. His RCAF (Special Reserve) Number was R192676. Present address at that time was RR#3, Salmon Arm.



Jasper Armitage

HOLTEN CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY PROJECT

In Jasper's Attestation Papers, it was noted that Jasper liked playing sports including football and badminton.

Private Armitage was posted to #3 Manning Depot RCAF in Edmonton, Alberta. His Trade was listed as Air Crew.2 – Standard Aircrew. Jasper spent time in Calgary, Edmonton, High River, Medicine Hat, Toronto, Trenton (RCAF Station) and Vancouver.

He served with The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's), A.E.F. (Allied Expeditionary Force). Service Number: B/116823.

He trained in Woodstock, Brantford and Borden, Ontario, as well as High River, Alberta, Trenton, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Toronto.

He remustered to Aircrew on January 23, 1943 and to Aircraft pilot - Standard on April 30, 1943.

Pte. Armitage spent time in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, High River, Trenton (RCAF Station) and Toronto and was discharged Sept. 20, 1943. In May, 1944 went to Debert, Nova Scotia

Later, he spent time in the U.K., embarking from there on July 21, 1944 and disembarking in France July 23, 1944.

Newspaper clipping from The Province newspaper dated Nov. 29, 1944, page 15 stating that Pte. Armitage was now convalescing from wounds sustained on October 22, when he was hit in the left arm and knee by mortar shell fragments. The article continues stating that Pte. Armitage was the son of an Imperial veteran of World War 1 and that Pte. Armitage was attending the Royal Military College when he volunteered for active service with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders immediately after the outbreak of war. He went overseas with that regiment in July 1943.

RCAF Training: math, navigation, meteorology, airmanship, anti-gas, drill, signals and more. Jasper was seen to be serious, cautious and a hardworker.

RCAF Special Reserve; R192676

Pte. Armitage emplaned in the UK mid February 1945; disembarked in N.W. Europe same date. SOS (struck off strength) to Argyll And Sutherland Highlanders of Canada.

February 24, 1945 – SOS (Struck off Strength) to Scottish Highlanders.

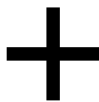
On April 22, 1945 Pte. Armitage was wounded and died of his injuries on April 25, 1945.

HOLTEN CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY PROJECT

Pte. Armitage's temporary burial took place April 25, 1945 in the Green Route Cemetery in Germany. MR.103941.

Private Armitage's mother received a letter dated June 17, 1946 stating that their son's remains had been carefully and respectfully buried at Holten Canadian War Cemetery, and that their son's gravesite would receive care and maintenance in perpetuity. There was presently a temporary cross and at a later date an official headstone would be placed. The family would be notified once this had taken place. Private Armitage's gravesite is V11.E.3.

B116823 PRIVATE
J.L. ARMITAGE
THE ARGYLL AND
SUTHERLAND
HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA
(PRINCESS LOUISE'S)
25TH APRIL 1945 AGE 22



On the right top side of Pte. Armitage's headstone is a beautiful painted red poppy. At the bottom and in the ground next to Pte. Armitage's headstone is a beautifully coloured flag with the following wording:

We will
Remember You.

HOLTEN CANADIAN WAR CEMETERY PROJECT

Pte. Armitage's total qualifying service was 1063 days which included when he served with the RCAF and when he served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada. Three hundred and twenty-two of those days were spent overseas.

Private Armitage is commemorated on page 491 of the Second World War Book of Remembrance which is displayed in the Memorial Chamber on October 20th.

On the cenotaph in Salmon Arm Private Jasper Leathley Armitage's name is listed on Plaque 5.

-
- Newspaper clipping from the *Salmon Arm Observer* newspaper dated November 7, 2007, page 10, is an article announcing the unveiling of the names of those who gave their lives in the second of those tragic conflicts at the annual Remembrance Day Amongst the names is Pte. Jasper L. Armitage.
 - Newspaper clipping from the *Salmon Arm Observer* dated November 23, 2005 announcing that Pte. Armitage's father, Major C.L. Armitage, gave a \$2,000 Scholarship bequest to Salmon Arm Consolidated High School. The Scholarship will be known as The Jasper Armitage Scholarship and will be awarded annually in perpetuity to the best all-around student.
 - Newspaper clipping from the *Salmon Arm Observer* dated November 17, 1976 announcing that the Jasper Armitage Memorial Scholarship was made to Miss Marguerite Barraud at a public assembly in the Drill Hall.
-

Private Armitage has a Geographical Feature name after him –
Armitage Creek.

It was named to remember Canadian Army Private Jasper L. Armitage, B116823, from Salmon arm, serving with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's), RCIC, when he was killed in action 25 April 1945, age 22. Burial at Holten Canadian Cemetery, Overijssel, Netherlands, Grave V11.E.3. Armitage Creek flows south into McGillivray Creek, E. side Louis Creek NW of Salmon Arm, Kamloops Division, Yale Land District. The name was adopted 4 February 1980.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

Should this Parchment be Lost or Mislaid no Duplicate of it can be obtained

Parchment Certificate of Discharge of No. 192676 (Rank) LAC

(Name) ARMITAGE, Jasper Leathley

Born in the ^{Town}~~County~~ of Salmon Arm

in the Province of British Columbia

Attested at Vancouver, B.C. on the 29th September 1942

for the period of Duration of War at the age of 20 years.

His description is as follows:—

Age 21 years. Height 5 feet 11 ins. Complexion Fair

Eyes Blue Hair Blonde Trade Pilot. Std.

Visible marks or scars None visible

Signature of Man J. Armitage

Service towards completion of engagement ----- years 357 days.

He is discharged on September 20, 1943 in consequence of Para. 392 (13)

K.R. (Air) "For the purpose of joining the C.A.S.F."

Campaigns None

Medals and Decorations None

Discharge confirmed at Toronto, Ontario

Signature [Signature]

Date September 20, 1943

HEADQUARTERS COPY

R.C.A.F. R. 15A
2051-8-42 (2476)
H.Q. 885-R-15A

N.B.—Any person finding this certificate is requested to forward it in an unstamped envelope to the DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, OTTAWA, CANADA

POSTCARDS

SKYCHIEF TOTEM POLE STANLEY PARK VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Submitted by Janice Kidwell
BCGS Member 5033

To celebrate National Indigenous Day on June 21, we will be featuring The Sky Chief Totem Pole which is located with many other Totem Poles in a display area at Brockton Point in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.

SKY CHIEF POLE - Plaque

The Sky Chief Pole represents the Nuu-chah-nulth people and that "our art comes from spirituality". "Even after the onslaught of another culture, our spirituality and our beliefs are alive. In this pole we wanted to acknowledge the arts and ceremonies of our grandparents' generation and show that the arts are here today, just as we are here--alive and intact"

Tim Paul

Hesquiat artist Tim Paul and Ditidaht artist Art Thompson carved this pole in 1988 to represent important characters in Nuu-chah-nulth history.

The photo caption says: Welcome figure at Ohiaht village, 1911. Although totem poles are well known, many kinds of wood sculpture are carved by Northwest Coast First Nations.

From the top, the order is:

Sky Chief,

Moon,

Kingfisher,

Humpback Whale with Thunderbird on its back.

Lightning Snake with the head of a wolf is on either side of the Whale,
with Wolf below.

A man of knowledge is at the bottom.

The Totem Pole faces west.

The postcard featuring the Sky Chief Pole was issued by Canada Post Office and is pre-stamped. The stamp is a miniature photo of the front of this card and the cost then was 8 cents. There is no message on the back of the postcard.

Sources:

<https://stanleyparkvan.com/stanley-park-van-attraction-totem-pole-sky-chief.html>

<https://covapp.vancouver.ca/PublicArtRegistry/ArtworkDetail.aspx?ArtworkId=92>

POSTCARDS



FOLLOWING MY FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

Following My Father's Footsteps

By: Brenda Jones
Membership #5852

"Do you know where Scole is located?"

That is the question I asked to anyone I met from England. No one seemed to know about a place called Scole and no one could think of where it was located if it did exist.

I knew the Village of Scole existed from post cards, photos and notes my father kept of his travels in a box of documents I was given after he passed away. The post cards featured the streets in Scole, The Scole Inn and St. Andrew's Church. My dad was standing in front of these locations in some of the old photos in the box. In one note, my dad explained "My grandfather was born in the Village of Scole and my Great



Grandfather was born at Shrimpling, a few miles North of Scole." On a last minute vacation to England this Spring I planned a day to complete my bucket list dream of finding my way to my father's family ancestral place. I just had to figure out where it was and how to get there.

Finding that Scole was in Norfolk County helped me pinpoint its location. My challenge was discovering how to get to Scole from London without having a car to drive. The solution to my dilemma was in my father's travel notes, in the box, from his visit to England with my mother in 1975. "Your mother and I went from London to Diss by train, and took a taxi to Scole" he noted.

I went to a central train station a few days after I arrived in London.

"What train do I get to Scole?" I asked the gentleman behind the ticket window just in case the modern railway system extended to the Village of Scole.

"I've never heard of Scole," he told me. "Where is it?"

"Norfolk County."

FOLLOWING MY FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

The ticket master looked at the train options and suggested one or two places I could go then told me "I don't know if these trains will get you there. We don't have any trains to Scole."

"Do you have a train to Diss?" I asked the gentleman.

"Yes. Every hour. It's a one and a half hour trip on the direct train to Diss."

I bought a round trip ticket from London to Diss and decided to leave on the morning train and return the same afternoon. My train journey to Diss seemed to go quickly as I watched the country side scenery change and anticipated my long awaited visit to one of my ancestral places. I was following my father's footsteps.

A google search for directions from Diss to Scole gave me the information to find my way by a bus that left from the Diss Train Station to Scole Village every half hour. I got off the train at Diss and waited for the bus at the stop on the road by the train tracks.

"Could you please let me know when we stop close to the Scole Inn" I asked the driver before sitting in my seat. He nodded "yes" to me. It was a short ride before the bus driver turned off the main road and pulled over at a bus stop on the side of a village road. The bus driver called out "Scole". As I left the bus, he pointed up the road to the cross street where it ended. "The Scole Inn is around that corner," he told me.



I walked around the corner and there was the Scole Inn. It was just like the photo on the post card and the photo my dad took standing in front of it. Across from the Inn was a cottage in the location my dad described as "The Bottle Cottage" where his grandfather was born. I looked down the road and saw a large church on the right side. I quickly walked to the front it and discovered it

was St. Andrew's Church. It didn't look the same in the post card I had in my box because the trees had grown in the front of it and the entry to the church had changed. I stood on the sidewalk in front of the church and took a photo of me that copied the one I had of my dad in the same place in 1975.

FOLLOWING MY FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS



I wondered why my dad was so interested in this church. I didn't remember any stories he told about it. The door was opened so I walked inside the church and looked at the names on the plaques on the walls. Then, I walked around the grounds and looked at the gravestones close to the church building. One family name on a gravestone close to the door looked familiar. I took a photo of it.

I left the church grounds, walked across the road and down to the Scole Inn. My father reported in his note "The Scole Inn, a huge gracious inn was built in the late 14th century or early 15th century. Your mother and I stayed there". I didn't have time with my plans to stay overnight in the inn but I went inside the Inn to see the unique centuries old structure and have lunch in the bar/restaurant on the

main floor. I ordered the English Toffee Pudding for dessert. It was my favourite dessert to order in England but I enjoyed it most at the Scole Inn.

Walking to the bus stop I turned back to look down the road that lead to the Scole Inn. The scene reminded me of one post card that was in my box. I took a photo. When I looked at the photo that I kept on my phone of the 1975 post card, I saw how the view leading into the Village of Scole only changed slightly in the past 50 years. On one side of the road in the earlier photo there was a gas station. It was no longer there. Riding the train back to London I felt a calm excitement of accomplishment and thought of all I had learned about my family history from the time I learned about Scole. I was glad that no one in the past discarded the postcards, photos or notes in my family box. All of the information from these items gave me what I needed to trace my ancestors and learn the story of their movement from this area of England to Canada.



FOLLOWING MY FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

When I returned home, I looked through my father's family information and found the marriage certificate for my great grandparents. They were married in St. Andrews Church. "I walked in the same church where my great grandparents



walked up the aisle to be married" I reflected. I also found the name on the gravestone I noticed by the church in my direct family line information. When I searched for more information on Scole, England, I found a central tourist area in the City of Toronto that originated from a gentleman who left the Village of Scole to start his business in Toronto.

I find it amazing that no one I asked in the last few years, knew where Scole was located yet Scole, Norfolk, England was at the beginning of my family history and has it's place in our Canadian History of settlement and industry.

I was glad that I followed my father's footsteps.

Pictures of Scole today.



BRITISH COLUMBIA GENEALOGIST

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

The Genealogist is looking for submissions from authors in categories such as Feature Articles, "How-To" Articles, Historical Mysteries, and general genealogy-related submissions.

1. Author is currently a BCGS member.
2. Content is a unique tale, easily readable, with details of how you uncovered the answers to problems. Sources or endnotes may be included as needed.
3. Photographs, family diagrams or other illustrations will complement your story, These should be submitted separately as jpegs, tiffs or PDFs. Captions for pictures are helpful.
4. Entries will be between 500 and 2000 words (roughly two to six pages), and should be submitted in an electronic format (PDF, Word document) to the Editor at

Journal@bcgs.ca

Questions or Ideas ?

Please contact the Editor.

Deadlines for Submissions:

September 2025 - due by August 15
December 2025 - due by November 15
March 2026 - due by February 15
June 2026 - due by May 15

BC RESEARCH

The BC Research Team is available to search sources at the BCGS Library for persons seeking information on ancestors residing in BC.

For details & rates, contact Mary Turnbull, BCGS Research Co-ordinator at

queryrequest@bcgs.ca

or by mail: Box 88054, Lansdowne Mall, Richmond, BC V6X 3T6

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