



Bamford Family

Ireland
and
Canada

c. 1740-c. 2017



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provided in the notes for information that is repeated in the Introduction, the sources are not repeated there.

During the years that I have been researching the history of the Bamford family, I have benefitted from the help of many individuals and institutions. In addition to my late mother – who had information and photographs of many members of her own generation and the two that preceded it – my greatest debt is to my relatives who supplied information about themselves and their families. Particularly helpful were those relatives who supplied information not only about their own immediate relatives but also about the Bamford family more generally. My first cousins once removed, Derek Bamford (1928-2005; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3), shared with me their extensive knowledge of the Bamford family, as did my great aunt Norah Dunn (née Bamford, 1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13). She provided me with facts and regaled me with stories about the Bamfords, particularly in my visits to Belfast in May 1974, June 1983, and March 1985. She also introduced me to Canon Graham Craig, Assistant to the Dean of St Anne’s Cathedral in Belfast, who facilitated my use of the baptismal and other records of the Cathedral and gave me many helpful ideas as to how I should proceed with my research.

In September 2001, with the help of another Bamford researcher, Margaret Windy, I convened a gathering at the Vice-Chancellor’s Lodge, 16 Lennoxvale, Belfast of about a dozen people who were interested in the history of the Bamfords. In addition to Margaret, two other attendees – Gavin Bamford and Trevor Bamford McClean – have kept in touch since then and supplied information and ideas that have greatly assisted me.

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 Belfast and, to a lesser extent, in Dublin. As my disposable income increased over the years, however, I could hire professionals to help me. I am grateful to Susan Miller, a member of the Association of Scottish Genealogists & Researchers, for providing information on the Scottish schooling of my mother’s siblings; and to 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 Bamfords’ transatlantic voyages. My thanks are also due to historian Dr Brian Lambkin, former Director of the Mellon Centre for Migration Studies in Omagh, for providing me with useful background material on the Bamford properties at 432 and 434 Ravenhill Road.

I am grateful to Dr Tyrone Bowes of English Origenes, whose detailed analysis of the history of the Bamford surname in Ireland and England proved invaluable in augmenting the genealogical research that traced the family’s origins. His findings are reported in Section 7 of this volume. In addition, Tyrone’s DNA research revealed a shared ancestor between Gavin Bamford and me, underlining my ancestral links with Co. Antrim. The results of this study, and an analysis of the possible relationship between Gavin, Trevor McClean and me are outlined in Sections 7 and 8 of this volume.

I am particularly grateful to Joan Phillipson of Historical Research Associates in Belfast. I first began working with Joan in 1994 on the Bamfords and two other of my mother’s ancestral families – the Boals and the Sayers – work that has continued off and on until the present day. Underpinning Joan’s work and my own were the excellent resources and staff of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, to whom we are most grateful. I am also grateful to them for agreeing to accept in their archives the deposit of not only this volume but also the supporting primary and secondary material that I have collected about the Bamford family. This volume has also been deposited in the Linen Hall Library in Belfast, the Mellon Centre for Migration Studies 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.

As with the research, so with the typing: I initially did it myself. But as the work progressed, I could delegate the typing and, later, the word processing to professional secretaries. Two require special mention and thanks: 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 Jonathan Ridgway and his colleagues at print management company CDS for producing the finished version. Before they could do so, however, the entire typescript 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 everyone, standardising the layout and references, checking and proof reading, removing infelicities, and liaising with the photographer and the printer. 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 it.

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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14 September 2018

INTRODUCTION

The Bamford name “is of English locational origin from either of two places thus called – Bamford in Derbyshire and Lancashire. The former, recorded as Banford in The Domesday Book of 1086 and as Bamford in the 1228 Charter of that county, derives its name from the Old English pre 7th Century ‘beam’ meaning a beam [tree], plus ford,” hence a “‘river ford with a beam (or footbridge)’. The latter, recorded as Baunford in the 1282 ‘Fine Court Rolls of Lancashire’ and as Bamford in 1322 is named from the same elements.”¹ So the etymology of the name suggests that the Bamfords originated in England, most likely in Derbyshire or Lancashire.

Research carried out by Dr Tyrone Bowes supports this suggestion. His findings, which are based on an examination of the distribution of the Bamford surname in Ireland and England, are explained in Section 7: “Pinpointing the Bamford English Ancestral Origin”. They indicate that the Bamfords being traced here originated from Lancashire in the north-west of England, specifically from a farming community between Preston and Liverpool, and that they came to Ireland during the Plantation of Ulster in the 17th Century.

My great aunt Norah Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.13) said that the family’s oral tradition indicated that five Bamford brothers came from England to Ireland, some to the South and some to the North, at the same time as the Huguenots.² If they did, then the Bamfords would probably have come to Ireland between 1685 – when the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in France resulted in a renewed persecution of the Huguenots that caused them to seek asylum in Ireland and other places – and 1700, when most of them had arrived here.³ The families of David Bamford, Gavin Bamford and Trevor Bamford McClean have similar oral traditions:⁴ they do not mention the Huguenots, but they do

¹ See <http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Bamford> (accessed 23 August 2016). Samuel Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary of England* (London, 1845), Vol. I: “Bamford – a hamlet in the parish of Hathersage, union of Chapel-En-Le Frith, hundred [an administrative unit] of High Peak, N. Division of the county of Derby, 6¼ miles (N. by W.) from Stoney-Middleton; containing 297 inhabitants.”; and “Bamford, with Birtle, a township in the parish of Middleton, union of Bury, hundred of Salford, S. division of the county of Lancaster, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Rochdale; containing 1753 inhabitants. The township is situated on the road from the town of Rochdale to that of Bury.” See also Basil Cottle, *The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames* (2nd edition; London: Allen Lane, 1978), p. 47; and Eilert Ekwall, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edition; Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1960), p. 24.

² Norah Bamford also claimed that there was a Bamford Castle in the South of Ireland. She was right: the remains of Castle Bamford are in Banfield, Co. Kilkenny, one of the main counties to which the Huguenots came in the late 17th Century. The castle, however, would presumably have been constructed much earlier, in medieval times, so it might not relate to the Bamfords who emigrated from England in the 17th Century. See the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage: Reference KK-67-S-493525. Ordnance Survey 1st Series: Sheet 146. Ordnance Survey 1:50,000: Sheet No. 67, Grid Reference 493525. <http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/cgi-bin/viewsite.cgi?siteid=1728>.

³ Donal F. Begley, “The Peoples of Ireland”, Donal F. Begley (ed.), *Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder* (Dublin: Heraldic Artists, 1987), pp. 28-30.

⁴ The late David Bamford, Professor of Mental Health, University of Ulster. Gavin Bamford (1956-), Assistant Bank Manager (Northern Bank); 12 North Circular Road, Lisburn BT28 3AH; gavinbamford@btinternet.com. Trevor Bamford McClean (1936-), Principal Inspector (Science), Northern Ireland Education and Training Inspectorate; 41 Deanfield, Bangor, Co. Down BT19 6NX; tmccwwone@hotmail.com.

suggest that three Bamford brothers came from the North of England, with one settling in North Antrim/North Londonderry, one in South Antrim/Belfast, and one in Fermanagh.¹⁵ The relationship between Gavin, Trevor and me is further examined in Appendix A: “North Coast Bamfords”.

BELFAST BAMFORDS

Leaving aside for the moment the questions of when and where the Bamfords being traced here first settled in Ulster, they appear to have been in Belfast from at least the middle of the 18th Century, when the town began to expand and draw people in from the surrounding countryside. The population of Belfast, which was no more than 2,000 in 1685, grew slowly during the first half of the 18th Century, reaching about 8,500 in 1757. By 1782 it had increased to 13,000 and by 1800 to 20,000.⁶ And it is from about the latter half of the 18th Century that documentary evidence about Bamfords in Belfast whom I might claim as direct ancestors becomes available.

Saint Anne’s, the Parish Church of Belfast, was built in 1776, replacing a previous parish church whose “insecure condition caused it to be taken down”.⁷ It was Church of Ireland, and the Bamfords, who probably attended the Church of England before coming to Ulster, worshipped there. There are “some three dozen Bamford baptismal entries” in the St Anne’s records covering the period 1766-1866.⁸ The first potentially relevant record shows the baptisms of four children of **John Bamford** (b. c. 1740; 1) and Mary Crafts (1a): Alice (b. 1776; 1.1); twins Robert (b. 1769, 1.2) and Maria (b. 1769; 1.3); and John (b. 1771; 1.4). The last of these children, **John** (1.4), married Jane, maiden name unknown (1777-1827; 1.4a), and they had a son also named **John** (1797/8-1826; 1.4.1). He married Sarah Sayers (1805-77; 1.4.1a), and they had a son named **Sayers Bamford** (1824-86; 1.4.1.1).

⁵ Sir Robert E. Matheson, *Special Report on Surnames in Ireland* (Dublin: HMSO, 1909), p. 37 gives a table showing the surnames in Ireland having five or more entries in the birth Indexes of 1890. Bamford has 9 entries, with 1 in Leinster and 8 in Ulster. The county in which the name was principally found is Antrim (7 entries). The approximate number of persons of each surname in the population can be ascertained by multiplying Matheson’s figures by the average birth-rate, which for the year 1890 is 1 in 44.8 persons. Hence in 1890, there were approximately $44.8 \times 9 = 403$ persons with the surname Bamford in Ulster, of whom about 314 were in Co. Antrim. See Tony McCarthy, *The Irish Roots Guide* (Dublin: Lilliput Press, 1991), p. 30; and Donal F. Begley, “R. E. Matheson’s Special Report on Surnames in Ireland”, Donal F. Begley (ed.), *Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder* (Dublin: Heraldic Artist, 1987), pp. 195-323.

⁶ Jonathan Bardon, *Belfast: An Illustrated History* (Dundonald: Blackstaff, 1982), pp. 20, 31.

⁷ George Benn, *A History of the Town of Belfast: From the Earliest Times to the Close of the Eighteenth Century* (London: Marcus Ward, 1877), p. 370. Benn also noted (p. 387) that the Parish Registers “have been very badly preserved”, with the older ones “irrecoverably lost”, the oldest book beginning in 1745 and ending in 1784. St Anne’s Parish Church was demolished and replaced on the same site in 1903-04 by St Anne’s Cathedral.

⁸ There is, however, an earlier burial entry, “in the not very complete Burial register”: October or November 1745, “Jane Bamford buried in the Churchyard of Belfast”, with no indication of whether she was married or single. Letters from Canon Graham Craig: 9 November 1973, 20 November 1973, 23 November 1973, and 4 December 1973.

Unfortunately, John (1.4) cannot be positively identified as the father of John (1.4.1) or as the husband of Jane (1.4a) because no mention of the birth of John (1.4.1) or of the marriage of John (1.4) occurs in the records of St Anne's Parish Church. It was assumed that John (1.4) is the father of John (1.4.1) because they, together with John (1), are the only John Bamfords in the records of St Anne's Parish Church prior to the birth of Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1) in 1824. As Canon Craig noted, however, "I would say it's a good bet but nothing more". In short, the first certain identification in the Bamford line being traced here is John Bamford (1797/8-1826; 1.4.1) and his mother Jane (1777-1826; 1.4a).

Since the extant records of St Anne's Parish begin only in the 1740s, it is not possible to say for certain that the Bamfords were not in Belfast before this date and perhaps that they even came directly from England to Belfast. If as suggested above, however, the Bamfords settled in Ulster around 1685-1700 and came to Belfast around 1740, then they could have been in Ulster for at least fifty-sixty years, roughly two generations, before coming to Belfast. If they were, where did they live?

One possibility is County Fermanagh, where documents in PRONI indicate that several Bamfords lived in the 17th and 18th Centuries.⁹ Another possibility, perhaps even a probability, is the North Coast area of Counties Londonderry and Antrim. In the early part of the 20th Century, some members of the Bamford family in Belfast placed marriage and death notices in the *Coleraine Chronicle*, a weekly paper covering the North Coast.¹⁰ They are unlikely to have done so unless they had relatives there who they thought would be interested in learning of these events. Trevor McClean's branch of the Bamford family lived in the North Coast area from the early 1700s and, although he has no firm evidence, he suspects that John Bamford (1797/8-1826; 1.4.1) was a cousin (possibly second or third degree) of his great-great-great grandfather, William Bamford (1780-1866) of Kinneyglass, Aghadowey.¹¹

The basic rule of genealogical research is to start from what you know and to use that to find out more by working backwards in time rather than working forwards to where you hope your family tree might

⁹ Some of the earlier documents in PRONI that mention the Bamfords in Fermanagh include the following: (a) **T724/1**. C. 1620-41. Coleraine, etc. Rental. Mentions an Elizabeth Bamford. (b) **D. 998/26/16**. Indenture made 11 March 1758 between Henry Brooke of Dublin and Robert Bamford yeoman of Killairbrin in Co. Fermanagh in which the former leases the latter farm land in Fermanagh. Mentions Elinor Bamford, daughter of Robert Bamford. (c) **D. 998/26/196**. Agreement between Henry Brooke of Colebrook in Co. Fermanagh and James Bamford of Terehan in Co. Fermanagh in which the former leases land to the latter. Mentions James Bamford's eldest daughter Mary aged about 14 years. Dated 8 October 1801. (d) **T808/15063**. The 1630 Muster Rolls for Co. Fermanagh mention the following Bamfords: John of Stronelon (p. 5), Robert of Killinbrin (p. 5), and Robert of Killinbrin (p. 7). (e) See also: *Alumni Dublinenses* 1593-1846: Richard Bamford, viz (Mr Campion, Coleraine) 13 July 1641, aged 18; youngest son of Humphrey; b. in Ireland.

¹⁰ For example, John Bamford (1.4.1.1.1; d. 13 January 1906; appeared in *Coleraine Chronicle*, 20 January 1906); Harriette Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.7; m. 12 March 1912; appeared in *Coleraine Chronicle*, 23 March 1912); and Walter Bamford (1.4.1.1.2; d. 16 August 1925; appeared in *Coleraine Chronicle*, 18 August 1925).

¹¹ William had at least two brothers and a sister, namely: Thomas (1788-1874) of Lisheegan, Finvoy; John of Claragh, Kilrea; and Elizabeth who married Robert Woods of Claragh, Kilrea. In addition to the notices in the *Coleraine Chronicle*, "another tenuous link" is that Wilhelmina Roberts Blakely (née Bamford, 1882-1954; 1.4.1.1.2.3) "used George Johnston as her solicitor and joint executor for her Will. It may only be a coincidence but George Johnston was also used in the same capacity by James Bamford (1871-1958) my great-grandmother's brother. George was married to Celene Bamford, the daughter of John Morrison Bamford (1852-1920), James's first cousin – could this have been a case of keeping business within the 'family'?" Emails from Trevor McClean, 1 May 2001 and 30 May 2001.

connect. Hence, given the sparse information that exists about the Bamfords who lived in Co. Fermanagh, no attempt was made to connect them to the Belfast Bamfords.

Trevor McClean and Gavin Bamford have undertaken considerable research on the Bamfords who lived in the North Coast area of Counties Londonderry and Antrim by, among other things, searching the Presbyterian records for the parishes of Coleraine, Kilrea, Aghadowey, Macosquin, Rasharkin, and Finvoy. Joan Phillipson also searched for relevant Bamfords in the Church of Ireland records for these parishes.¹² It proved impossible to establish a connection through these records between their two branches of the Bamford family and mine.

Dr Bowes's research, however (see Appendix A: North Coast Bamfords), revealed a DNA-confirmed shared ancestor between Gavin Bamford and me at the extreme end of the match threshold (corresponding to a relative born about 150 years ago), and a distant connection between Gavin and Trevor, but no direct DNA link between Trevor and me. It is possible that future research may reveal a shared relative between the three of us, but such testing is not commercially available at present.

Hence attention is now turned to John Bamford (1.4.1), where speculation ends and fact begins.

John Bamford (1.4.1)

John Bamford was born in 1797/8 and died in 1826, at the young age of 26, after injuring himself in a fall from his horse. He was a coachmaker, a trade that dealt "with none but Nobility and Quality". Probably through his work, John met and fell in love with Sarah Sayers (1805-77; 1.4.1a), the daughter of a prosperous family that owned land in the Shankill and Malone districts of Belfast and whose history is recorded separately. Sarah's father did not approve of the proposed marriage, probably because the Sayers family were socially and economically superior to the Bamfords and the former were Presbyterian and the latter were Church of Ireland. Hence, according to the Bamford family's oral tradition, Sarah and John eloped to Gretna Green in Scotland to be married. They had one son, whom they christened Sayers in honour of her family.

Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1)

Sayers Bamford was born in 1824 and died in 1886. Following the death of his father, his mother's family helped her to raise him, and he seems to have been educated at a private school in Ann Street. Apart from his schooling, however, Sayers does not appear to have benefitted significantly from the Sayers family's wealth, and he, like his father, earned his living as a coachmaker. Since a considerable stock of capital was required to set up as a coachmaker, he was probably an employee rather than a proprietor, especially since he sometimes acted as a grocer and provision dealer. He probably "lived over the shop", initially at 15 Wellington Street and subsequently at 3 College Street South, which today is the lower

¹² The following Church of Ireland records were searched: Coleraine: Baptisms (1769-1840), Burials (1769-1805), Marriages (1769-1806). Kilrea: Baptisms and Funerals (1801-05), Marriages (1803-05). Aghadowey: destroyed. Rasharkin: destroyed. Finvoy: records exist only from 1811. Macosquin: records exist only from 1878. Since the Bamfords being traced here were in Belfast by 1800, at the very latest, and probably by 1750, all these records, except those of the Coleraine Church of Ireland have limited potential in helping to establish a link between the Belfast and North Coast Bamfords.

end of the Grosvenor Road between where it crosses Durham Street and where it crosses College Square East to become Howard Street.

In 1847 Sayers married Letitia Roberts (1825-1912; 1.4.1.1a). She came from a family of strong (non-subscribing) Presbyterian convictions in Dunmurry and, according to Canon Craig, it says much for the strength of Sayers's Church-of-Ireland faith that their children were baptised at St Anne's Parish Church. Although Sayers's Church-of-Ireland religion prevailed in life, Letitia's views dominated in death: both she and her husband and all but one of their children were buried in the First Presbyterian (Non-Subscribing) Church in Dunmurry,¹³ a tradition that has continued to the present day.

Sayers and Letitia had eight children. Five of them died in infancy or in their youth: **Letitia** (1854-58; 1.4.1.1.3); **George** (1856-68; 1.4.1.1.4); **William** (1859-60; 1.4.1.1.5), **William** (1861-78; 1.4.1.1.6), and **Sayers** (1863-4; 1.4.1.1.7).

Another two of Sayers and Letitia's children lived to maturity but they never married or had children. **John** (1848/9-1906; 1.4.1.1.1), a linen manufacturer and a bookkeeper, was an invalid for many years, suffering from syphilis, and lived with his mother at 6 Myrtle Terrace, Lisburn Road, where he died.

Letitia Bamford (1866-1947; 1.4.1.1.8), is described as a "dressmaker" in the 1901 Census of Population, but in later life she seems to have lived primarily off the rents of houses in the Sandy Row area that her brother John had bequeathed to her when he died in 1906. She was very short and was known to subsequent generations of the Bamford family as "Wee Aunt" to distinguish her from her niece who was also named Letitia (1.4.1.1.2.6). She is remembered as a "gentle, lovely, wee person".

Walter Roberts Bamford (1851-1921; 1.4.1.1.2), In contrast to his siblings, Walter, the second-born of Sayers and Letitia's children, not only reached maturity, he also married, and he and his wife produced thirteen children.

Walter married Mary Strain (1855-1921; 1.4.1.1.2a) in 1878. He seems to have begun his career as a commercial traveller, but around 1879 he became a coal merchant and remained in this occupation for the rest of his life. His coal business was probably quite small: he did not list himself under "coal merchants and agents" in the classified section of the commercial directories of Belfast, and Gaffikin does not list him as one of the "principal" coal carters in Belfast in the 1880s. He probably worked from an office on Coal Quay, at the foot of High

¹³ Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Churches do not accept the "man-made creed" of the Westminster Confession of Faith, "a systematic exposition of Calvinist orthodoxy", drawn up by the 1646 Westminster Assembly; they accept the Bible alone as the rule of Christian faith and duty and, as liberal Christians, believe that everyone should have the freedom to discover for themselves God's teaching through the words of Scripture.

The congregation of the First (Non-Subscribing) Presbyterian Church in Dunmurry was founded in 1686 and its present building was completed in 1779. It is "a fine example" of the Ulster Presbyterian Barn church. "You might expect to find it in Salem or Williamsburg, USA. It is essentially Puritan and Nonconformist. It, like Planters' Gothic, has no roots in the soil of monasticism. In scale and conception, it is utterly foreign to the English church, . . . It has a domestic beauty far more in common with the farmyard than the church." Denis O'D. Hanna, "The Architectural Idiom of Ulster", Patricia Craig (ed.), *The Rattle of the North: An Anthology of Ulster Prose* (Belfast: Blackstaff, 1992), p. 227.

Street, and drew his coal from the coalers berthed alongside as his customers demanded it.¹⁴ His business might have been modest, but it was sufficient to provide him with two semi-detached homes on the largely middle-class upper Ravenhill Road, a good standard of living for his large family, and a personal estate of about £833 (approximately £46,000 in 2016 monetary values) when he died.

He, and later his wife and their first two children, initially lived with his parents. Sometime between the baptism of his second child in January 1880 and the birth of his third child in January 1882, however, he moved to “Woodbine Cottage” in the growing district of Ballynafeigh, then a village about 2½ miles from the centre of Belfast. He renamed his residence “Bamford Cottage” and in 1902 built two semi-detached homes in front of it; they are today 432 and 434 Ravenhill Road. He and his immediate family lived in 434, which is the larger of the two; other members of his family lived in 432.

Walter was baptised and married in St Anne’s Parish Church. Shortly after he moved to Ballynafeigh, however, he changed his religion from Church of Ireland to Presbyterian. His children were subsequently baptised and, with two exceptions, married at St John’s Presbyterian Church (Newtownbreda) on the Ormeau Road where it joins the Ravenhill Road, a church in which he became a member of “the Committee” (i.e., an elder). Geographical convenience rather than theological doctrine probably played the major role in his change of religion: St John’s Presbyterian Church is about a fifteen-minute walk from 434 Ravenhill Road, and Rosetta National School on Knockbreda Road, which all his children attended, is just a few minutes’ walk from the Church.

Walter was short, had red hair and evidently a fiery temper, and was a strict teetotaler. He was also conservative: an elder in the Presbyterian church and a Unionist who had signed the Ulster Covenant in 1912.¹⁵ He is remembered as a “very careful and strict man but not mean”. His many children were “well turned out: good clothes, good shoes, nice skin and well groomed”. My mother never forgave him, however, for not taking in her mother, his daughter-in-law, Margaret Ada Boal (1.4.1.1.2.1a; see below), and her children when they returned to Belfast from Canada in October 1919. After staying one night, they moved on to find accommodation with her Boal relatives, a process that eventually led to them living in Scotland.

The reason for Walter’s action is unclear. He had plenty of room to accommodate Margaret and her children: by 1919 only he and his wife and three of his children – Leta, Walter, and Norah – were still residing in the two semi-detached homes he owned on Ravenhill Road. Cost was probably not a reason. Walter was “careful” but not “mean” and, in any case, his son Sayers would have offered to pay for his wife and children’s accommodation as he did during the years (1919-33) they lived in Scotland. He also presumably notified his father in advance

¹⁴ Thomas Gaffikin, *Belfast Fifty Years Ago: A Lecture* (third edition; Belfast: James Cleeland, 1894), pp. 22-23. “The coal merchants were few, and their trade confined to those who drew the coal to their customers. As they had no coal yards, the vessels were obliged to wait until discharged in proportion to the demand.”

¹⁵ The Ulster Covenant, also known as Ulster’s Solemn League and Covenant, was signed by just under half a million men and women from Ulster, on and before 28 September 1912, in protest to the Third Home Rule Bill introduced by the British Government in that year with the objective of establishing a Home Rule parliament in Dublin. The Covenant had two basic parts: the Covenant itself, which was signed by men (237,268 of them), and the Declaration, which was signed by women (234,046 of them). See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster_Covenant (accessed 31 August 2016).

of his family's arrival – indeed, Margaret gave their intended address on the ship's manifest as Ravenhill Road, Belfast – and obtained at least tacit approval for them to stay. It might not have been made clear until their arrival in Belfast, however, that they would stay in Ulster indefinitely and that Sayers would remain in Canada. If so, Walter would have been surprised and dismayed to learn that his eldest son and daughter-in-law were, in effect, separating, and that his wife, having borne thirteen children and raised ten of them to maturity, was now in her sixties being expected to help raise another four, ranging in age from three to fifteen. Hence he might have reasonably felt that Margaret's own family, the Boals, should do more to help. Whatever his thinking, he and his daughter-in-law, who several relatives have suggested was a "difficult woman", fell out, and she and her children moved on to seek accommodation with her brother and sisters (see below).

Walter's wife, Mary Strain (1855-1921; 1.4.1.1.2a) was born in Edenderry, a district of St Anne's Parish on the west side of Belfast, slightly more than a mile from the centre. She attended St Anne's Parish Church and sang in its choir. At the time of her marriage she was living at 174 Sandy Row, a strongly Protestant and Unionist area, where her father owned and ran a pub called the Moyola Arms. She is remembered as an extrovert; as a "most generous" woman who was always giving sweets and treats to her children and their friends; and as an intelligent woman who was interested, for example, in the Home Rule Question and signed the Ulster Declaration.

She must have also been emotionally and physically strong because she bore her husband thirteen children in twenty-two years, the first when she was 23 and the last when she was 44. And three of the children were born and died in less than three years: one was stillborn in 1893 and two – Ethel (b. and d. 1894; 1.4.1.1.2.11) and Jane (1895-96; 1.4.1.1.2.12) – died when they were less than a year old. The remaining ten survived to maturity and eight of them remained in Northern Ireland: Sarah, Wilhelmina, Thomas, Letitia, Harriette, Rachel, Walter, and Norah. Two of them – Sayers and John (Jack) – emigrated to Canada, and they are dealt with first below.

CANADIAN BAMFORDS

Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1)

Sayers Bamford was born in Belfast in 1878 and died in Winnipeg in 1937 aged 58. After attending Rosetta National School, he joined H & J Martin Ltd, then the largest builders in Belfast and almost certainly in Ireland. Its office and works yard at 163 Ormeau Road was only about a ten-minute walk from where Sayers lived on the Ravenhill Road. He worked on several of the company's projects, including: the excavation trench, Spencer Dock, 1900; Dublin main drainage, "driving tunnel by shield", 1902; railway work, Ballyroney-Castlewellan, nine miles, 1903-04; graving dock, Belfast, 1904; timber jetty for the Harbour Commissioners, 1904; and the boundary wall at the Irish Preserve Works, Ormeau Road, 1904. He started in the company's office as a clerk, became a foreman builder, and ultimately a civil engineer. He was well regarded by the company and on 12 May 1906, H. Martin, Director of H & J Martin wrote: "I have much pleasure in giving a testimonial to Mr Sayers Bamford who was with us for about twelve years and of whom I can speak in the highest terms. He first went through our office and afterwards had charge of some important contracts which he carried out to our entire satisfaction; he thoroughly understands the management of men and is a good organiser.

He is a good steady reliable man and I shall be pleased at any time to answer any inquiries concerning him.”

Four days later, on 16 May, Sayers sailed from Belfast to Liverpool and the following day from there to Canada, arriving at Quebec on 25 May, and then proceeded by rail to his ultimate destination, Winnipeg, where he initially boarded in a rooming house in the central core of the city around Notre Dame Avenue, then an area inhabited primarily by immigrants of British origin. Two months later, in August 1906, he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He started as a clerk in the Divisional Accounts Department in Winnipeg, but quickly went on to several positions in the Engineering Department (e.g., clerk and rodman, masonry inspector, building inspector) on a variety of projects in Western Canada, including: a concrete culvert/bridge 118.0 Estevan Section, May-July 1908; the Hirsch pipeline, September-October, 1908; the Brandon engine house, March 1909; and the Edmonton/Strathcona High Level Bridge, which opened in 1913.¹⁶ He also worked on projects in Oxbow and Moose Jaw (Saskatchewan), Cartwright (Manitoba), Ignace (Northwestern Ontario), and in several places in Alberta (Calgary, Lethbridge, Gadsby). Railway construction in Western Canada was declining by 1914 and Sayers was laid off for two months and then re-employed. After some short-term jobs at lower salaries between 1914 and 1918, he was assigned as an inspector to the General Claims Department, initially in Winnipeg for two years, then in Moose Jaw for twelve years, and finally in 1932 as Chief Clerk in Winnipeg until his death five years later.

In 1903 Sayers married Margaret (Madge) Ada Boal (1882-1940; 1.4.1.1.2.1a), who at the time of her marriage was a barmaid in her mother’s public house at 22 Prince’s Dock, Belfast. Margaret was six months pregnant when they married, and the wedding was held in private and not publicised in the press.

When Sayers left for Canada in 1906, his wife and their daughter Margaret (Madge) Ioleen (1904-88; 1.4.1.1.2.1.1) remained in Belfast. But in June 1907 they sailed from Liverpool to Quebec en route to Winnipeg and then on to Brandon where Sayers was working at that time. As noted above, Sayers’s work took him to a variety of places in Manitoba, Northwestern Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and, as is indicated below (see n. 1.4.1.1.2.1.1) and in the photographs in this volume, his wife and growing family generally accompanied him. The places they stayed most frequently and the longest were Winnipeg (December 1907-May 1908, December 1908-October 1909, October-November 1910, November 1917-October 1919) and Edmonton/Strathcona (November 1910-October 1912, June 1913-October 1917).

Although primarily based in Canada between 1907 and 1919, Margaret and her children returned to the United Kingdom for several months on two occasions: to Belfast and Scotland (October 1909-July 1910), and to London, Scotland, and Belfast (October 1912-May 1913). The primary purpose of these trips was to see the “old country” again and to visit relatives: in Belfast, her Bamford in-laws, her mother, and her siblings, Isabella and Albert, and their families; in Scotland, her sister Agnes and her family, who lived in Wishaw; and; in London, where she gave birth to her son Sayers (1.4.1.1.2.1.3) in 1912, her sister Jane and her family.¹⁷

¹⁶ See Lon Marsh, “Edmonton’s Magnificent High Level Bridge”, *Canadian Rail*, No. 381 (July-August, 1984), pp. 112-28.

¹⁷ For further information on Margaret’s Boal relatives who are mentioned in this volume, see the history of the Boal family, which is given in a separate volume.

In October 1919, Margaret and her children went once again to the United Kingdom. On this occasion, however, she did not return to Canada. In the absence of first-hand testimony, we can only speculate as to why. Although Margaret had initially been keen for Sayers to go to Canada “to make his fortune”, she probably found her experience there much different from what she had expected. She is remembered as being very ladylike, with “social airs and graces”. Hence she almost certainly would not have relished the harshness of life in Western Canada in the early years of the 20th Century, especially in isolated construction camps filled primarily with male manual workers. Even Winnipeg in the years immediately before World War I “was a lusty, gutsy, bawdy frontier boom-town”.¹⁸ Moreover, she took “convulsions”, probably after the birth of her son Albert in 1915, and subsequently suffered from epilepsy, which led her to feel that “she had lost her health in Canada”. She pined for the “old country” and might have gone back sooner except that civilian sea travel was restricted during World War I. Even if she had wanted to return to Canada after leaving in 1919, the Canadian immigration authorities might have refused her entry because of her epilepsy. And even if Sayers had wanted to accompany his wife and children to live again in the United Kingdom, its depressed post-war economy would probably have discouraged him from doing so: he would have had difficulty finding a job there, and particularly as good a job as he had in Winnipeg. There is no evidence, however, that he wished to join his wife in the United Kingdom. They might have drifted apart during their time in Canada – when he returned to Scotland for a few weeks in 1933, she referred to him in conversation as “Mr Bamford” – and since divorce was socially unacceptable in Ulster, geographical separation might have provided a convenient solution.

Whatever her reasons for returning, Margaret and her children arrived back in Belfast (via London) in October 1919, where they began a process of moving from pillar to post. Margaret had hoped to stay with her in-laws on Ravenhill Road, but, as explained above, that did not work out, and the next day they went to stay with her brother Albert. Albert sent them on to their sister Jean Salisbury in London, but she had separated from her husband and could not take them in. So, after sleeping the night at Euston Station, they went to Wishaw in Scotland to stay with her sister Agnes and her husband Robert Gilchrist (1875-1932) and their family. After a few weeks with them, they moved to Cove in County Strathclyde, where they stayed during the winter of 1919-20. Around February 1920, they rented a cottage in Kilncadzow (called Kilcagie by the locals), a coal-mining area. And around 1925, they moved to a rented cottage, “Whinbank”, in Waygateshaw, off Station Road in Carluke (see photograph in Section 6).

Margaret and her children remained in “Whinbank” until 1933. A year earlier Margaret’s aunt Emma Boal (1864-1955), who lived in Toronto, visited Motherwell to see her daughter, Lily McVittie (1890-1969), and while there, she also visited the Bamford family in Waygateshaw. Upon her return to Toronto, Emma wrote to Sayers to inform him that his children would have a much better life in Canada. Hence Sayers took two months leave from the Canadian Pacific Railway and on 24 February 1933 arrived in Scotland to visit his wife and children. He returned to Canada on 8 April, and on 27 May his daughters Madge and Norah and his son Albert sailed for Canada to join in Winnipeg their father and brother Sayers, who had returned to Canada in 1930 (see below). His wife Margaret remained in Scotland, and lived with her cousin Lily Boal and her husband Robert McVittie in Motherwell, until her death from epilepsy in 1940.

¹⁸ James H. Gray, *The Boy from Winnipeg* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1970), p. 2.

Sayers's decision to remain in Canada in 1919 after his wife and children returned to Belfast prompts the question of why he decided to leave Belfast for Canada in the first place in 1906. In the absence of any documentary evidence, we can only speculate as to the answer. Motives for emigration are often categorised into two groups: those that push a person out of his home country (e.g., unemployment and poverty); and those that pull a person to a new country (e.g., greater economic and social opportunities).

Sayers was not unemployed or in poverty in 1906. He had been employed at H & J Martin for twelve years; he had started as a clerk and had worked himself up to a foreman builder and, ultimately, a civil engineer; he had successfully taken charge of "important contracts" for the company; and his employer spoke of him in the "highest terms". The company was the largest builder in Ireland; it was doing well and its prospects, and hence Sayers's, were good.¹⁹ His annual income is unknown, but wages and salaries in Belfast tended to be higher and rents and prices lower than in many other places, including Dublin.²⁰ Whatever he was earning, it was sufficient for him to rent homes in upper working class/lower middle-class areas of East Belfast. In short, for a young, newly married man with one child, Sayers was doing relatively well and would have been quite comfortable.

Hence he was almost certainly more pulled than pushed towards Canada. He was the first-born of thirteen children, ten of whom survived to maturity. Numerous studies suggest that, for a variety of reasons, first-born children often tend to be, among other things, more intelligent, reliable, conscientious, methodical, and achievement-oriented than their siblings.²¹ Sayers possessed several of these characteristics. He did well at school – remaining until 15 at a time when the statutory school leaving age was 11 – and received a broadly-based education that included the study of grammar, geography, music, drawing, algebra, and geometry. The books he owned in later life suggest that he had intellectual interests in, among other things, geology, history, biography, literature, poetry and drama. A niece, Emily Macdonald (1912-2002), reported that Sayers's friends and relatives viewed him as very work oriented: "a worker who set goals and objectives and tried to achieve them". So, although he had a comfortable existence in Belfast and good prospects, he was an "intelligent achiever" who probably thought he could achieve even more if he emigrated to Canada.

¹⁹ H & J Martin completed, among other projects in 1906, the building of the magnificent Belfast City Hall, and although the period 1899 to 1914 was difficult for the construction industry in Belfast, firms such as H. & J. Martin, were "representative of a group of Belfast contractors that possessed the necessary technical, financial and managerial resources to survive and adapt in a competitive environment . . . and firms such as these undertook the bulk of the building work." John Ellison Cockerill, "The Construction Industry in Belfast, 1800-1914" (PhD Thesis, Queen's University Belfast, 1993), pp. 516 and 519. See also Alf McCreary, *The Master Builders* (Newtownabbey: Nicholson Bass, to be published 2018-19).

²⁰ *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. xxxvii-xxxviii.

²¹ See, for example, the following: Carolyn Gregoire, "How Being an Oldest, Middle or Youngest Child Shapes Your Personality." https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/entry/birth-order-personality_n_7206252?guccounter=1 (accessed 18 April 2017); Jocelyn Voo, "How Birth Order Affects Your Child's Personality and Behavior." www.parents.com/baby/development/social/birth-order-and-personality (accessed 7 April 2017).

At the time Sayers was beginning married life and thinking about his future, immigration to the Canadian prairies was being intensely promoted. 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 propaganda 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 the Irish, because they were 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 – proselytizers who were known as “Canadian crackers” – equipped with maps, charts, photographs and exhibits to organise meetings and lectures throughout the United Kingdom. The campaign was most successful: the number of immigrants coming to Canada was 16,835 in 1896, 211,653 in 1906, and over 400,000 in 1913.²²

Sayers was exposed to the immigration campaign. When he landed at Quebec in 1906, his entry in the ship’s manifest was stamped “British Bonus Allowed” and his occupation was given as “farmer”. Sayers was a city-dwelling, civil engineer, who had no experience whatsoever of farming. He presumably described himself in this way – no doubt with the encouragement of a steamship booking agent – because the Canadian government wanted farmers to cultivate the prairies, not professionals to live in the towns and cities, and paid the agents a bonus for each suitable immigrant they signed up for passage to Canada.²³

Sayers also gave his destination as Winnipeg on the ship’s manifest rather than a place further west in Saskatchewan or Alberta, which had become Canadian provinces in 1905. Winnipeg 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, and 136,035 in 1911; 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 rival that city in size and enterprise.²⁴ Its location in the centre

²² 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.

²³ Although farmers were the Canadian government’s most-desired immigrants, almost as many came to non-agricultural jobs, especially in railway construction, mining, and logging in the West and manufacturing and other jobs in the cities of Central Canada.” See Donald Kerr, Deryck W. Holdsworth, and Susan L. Laskin, *Addressing the Twentieth Century, 1891-1961*, vol. III of the *Historical Atlas of Canada* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1990), Plate 27, “Migration”.

²⁴ 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.

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.²⁵ If Sayers had done his homework – and as an intelligent, methodical, objective-setting person, he probably had – he would have known that Winnipeg was economically buoyant and realised that his experience at H & J Martin – especially his railway work at Ballyroney-Castlewellan in 1903-04 – was highly relevant to the CPR's expansion. In any case, two months after arriving in Winnipeg, he had secured employment with the CPR and remained with the company for the rest of his life.

The above discussion gives a general indication of what motivated Sayers to leave Belfast for Winnipeg: “to make his fortune” or, more prosaically, to improve his prospects. Did he do so? This is a difficult question to answer because it is impossible to say with certainty what would have happened to Sayers if he had remained in Belfast. It is nevertheless interesting to assess his quality of life – professionally, economically and socially – in Canada.

Professionally, his work was interesting and challenging – perhaps not more so, but in a different way than it would have been in Northern Ireland. He arrived in Western Canada when its economy and society were rapidly developing, and he worked on several construction projects which underpinned that development. He was helping to build not only bridges and other physical structures but also a country. And many of the projects were in isolated locations some distance from “head office”, which might have given him more scope for using his own initiative. They were also on the last frontier in North America, with magnificent scenery (from the Precambrian Canadian Shield in Northwestern Ontario to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta) and opportunities for new experiences and adventures (e.g., his wife riding on horseback). His work in the second part of his career between 1918 and 1937 – in the General Claims Department of the CPR – was probably more like what he might have experienced if he had stayed in Belfast. But since he was forty when this work began, he might have welcomed a sedentary office job in a city, especially since it offered the prospect of promotion and a higher salary, rather than to continue “roughing it in the bush”.

Economically, perhaps the most important aspect of Sayers's work with the CPR is that it provided steady employment. During the thirty-one years he worked for the company, he was laid-off for only nine weeks in 1914 as the period of railway expansion in Western Canada came to an end. Unemployment varied considerably in the two decades following World War I – reaching a high of about 20 per cent in 1933 in both Canada and the United Kingdom²⁶ – but Sayers remained fully employed. His annual salary was around \$1,200 in 1907-14, \$960 in 1916-17, and rose from \$2040 in 1920-21 to \$2940 in 1932-37. The average annual earnings of Canadian “supervisory and office employees” in manufacturing were \$994 in 1910, \$1,317 in 1917, \$1,810 in 1920, and around \$1,700

²⁵ “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, 110. For a graphical demonstration of how western Canadian railway construction accelerated in the period 1897-1915, see Kerr et al., *op. cit.*, Plate 6, “The Expansion and Consolidation of Railways”.

²⁶ Dave Gower, “A Note on Canadian Unemployment Since 1921”, *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, IV (Autumn, 1992); James Denman and Paul McDonald, “Unemployment Statistics from 1881 to the Present Day”, *Labour Market Trends* (January, 1996), pp. 5-18.

in 1932-37.²⁷ So, for most of his career in Canada, he was earning more than the average white-collar employee.

Although Sayers's income was above average, so were his expenses. We do not know if he received moving and resettlement allowances from the CPR to cover the expenses of moving between jobs, or if he was given an allowance for room and board when he was working on jobs in isolated parts of the country. Although his wife and family probably benefitted from discounted fares on their transatlantic trips – since Sayers was an employee of the CPR, the owner of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company ships on which they travelled – these trips would still have been expensive²⁸ as would the cost of maintaining a home for himself in Canada and another for his wife and children in Scotland between 1919 and 1933. And after his children joined him in Winnipeg, he continued to maintain his two daughters and, to some extent at least, his two sons, as well as continuing to maintain his wife in Scotland.

Hence Sayers was comfortable; but he was not well off. He never owned a car or a home. The homes he rented in Winnipeg²⁹ were in areas at least as pleasant as those he rented in East Belfast before he emigrated. A letter that his daughter Madge, who managed the family's domestic economy, wrote to a cousin in Toronto in 1933 indicates that "every thing is paid for so I have no worry paying up bills", but that the budget did not stretch to getting a radio for her father. When Sayers died in 1937, he left \$1,200 (around \$20,000 in 2017 values). Hence Sayers did not "make his fortune" by going to Canada, not that he probably literally thought he would. But he seems to have done better economically than his brother Jack (1.4.1.1.2.5), a carpenter who followed him to Canada, and his brother Walter (1.4.1.1.2.9), a dental mechanic who remained in Belfast; although he did not do as well as his brother Tom (1.4.1.1.2.4), a manager and company director who remained in Northern Ireland.

However well Sayers did economically, he did less well socially. Even before his wife returned permanently to the UK in 1919, he was separated from her and their children for long periods when they visited the UK: for roughly nine months in 1909-10 and seven months in 1912-13; and on the second occasion his first son was born in London, and Sayers did not see him until he was about five

²⁷ Statistics Canada, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, Section E41, Annual Earnings in Manufacturing Industries; www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-516-x/sectione/4147438-eng.htm (accessed 25 April 2017). One source – Kerr et al., op. cit., Plate 31, "Winnipeg: A Divided City" – defines white-collar employees with an annual income of \$1,500 or more in 1921, when Sayers's annual income was \$2,040, as "high income" earners.

²⁸ In 1906, the total cost of steerage sea and rail travel from Liverpool to Winnipeg, about four thousand miles, was thirty dollars (roughly \$700 in 2017 values); Ruben Bellan, *Winnipeg First Century: An Economic History* (Winnipeg: Queenston, 1978), p. 64. Sayers and his family would have incurred higher costs because they generally travelled second class. "Conditions varied from ship to ship and according to class of accommodation. Steerage passengers were crowded into tiered bunks in the holds of outdated vessels. Third-class travellers had better sleeping quarters and sufficient food. Those travelling first- or second-class had luxurious cabins with the services of a steward, and they ate meals comparable to those of fine restaurants." See R. Douglas Francis et al., op. cit., p. 117.

²⁹ All the areas in which Sayers lived were then dominated by those of British origin as distinct from those from other ethnic groups (e.g., eastern European); see Kerr et al., op. cit., Plate 31, "Winnipeg: A Divided City". And although these areas were not solidly middle class like River Heights in the south of the city, they were desirable places, primarily upper working class/lower middle class, in the suburbs of Norwood, West Kildonan, and Elmwood. Madge Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.1) in the letter, mentioned above, to a cousin in Toronto in 1933 described the house at 103 Martin Avenue in Elmwood: "The house is very nice. It is a new house It was just built three years ago so everything is nice and clean. There are three bed rooms up stairs and one downstairs. Then there is a sitting & dining room & a little sun room & a lovely big kitchen & bathroom & daddy has it very nicely furnished. Nothing awfully grand but it is comfortable."

months old. And then after 1919, he did not see his family until 1933, a period of almost fourteen years. He may have had liaisons with women in Canada during this period, but, if so, he formed no stable relationships with them. He no doubt made several friends through his work and residence – among others, the pall bearers at his funeral, and he joined the Masons while he was working in Moose Jaw – but during much of his time in Canada, he must have led a lonely existence. He had a stroke in 1934 and was off work for a month; his daughter Norah died unexpectedly of pneumonia in 1936 aged 27; and he died of cancer a year later aged 58. Socially, Sayers was not blest with “the luck of the Irish”.

And although he was often called “Barney”, a nickname applied to Irishmen in Canada, he was not the stereotypical, happy-go-lucky, devil-may-care Irishman. After he was left on his own in Canada, he did not turn to drink, run off with another woman, or abandon his wife and children. He stoically accepted his responsibilities and discharged them conscientiously. For fourteen years, he arranged for sufficient funds to be deposited each month in his family’s bank account in Carluke to enable them to maintain a decent standard of living; and, in his will, he left the proceeds of a life insurance policy that maintained his wife until she died three years after him. When his children returned to Canada during the Great Depression of the 1930s, he helped his son Sayers obtain a job at the CPR, he continued to maintain his two daughters, and he rented a second-hand shop in Elmwood for his son Albert to run. He was loyal to his family, and his daughter Madge, my mother, “thought the world of him”.

Whether Sayers and his children would have had a better life if they had remained in the United Kingdom, we cannot say. But Canada probably offered his grandchildren greater opportunities, particularly greater social mobility, than his grandchildren, whoever they might have been, would have had in the UK in the years after World War II. As is demonstrated below, most of them have gone into skilled trades or to university and pursued successful professional careers. Before dealing with them, however, attention is turned to the four children born to Sayers and his wife: Margaret (Madge), Norah, Sayers, and Albert.

Margaret (Madge) Ioleen Bamford (1904-88; 1.4.1.1.2.1.1) was born in Belfast but, as has been recorded above, three years later in 1907 she and her mother sailed for Canada to join her father, who had emigrated there a year earlier. Following her father, whose work for the Canadian Pacific Railway took him all over Western Canada, she led a nomadic existence for the next several years, and lived in the following places: Brandon, Cartwright, Winnipeg on four occasions, Oxbow, Hirsch, Ignace, and Edmonton/Strathcona on two occasions. Her stays in all these places were for less than a year on each occasion, except in Edmonton/Strathcona where she stayed from November 1910 until October 1912 and from June 1913 until October 1917. In addition, she accompanied her mother and her siblings on three lengthy trips back to the UK: October 1909-July 1910; October 1912-May 1913; and October 1919-May 1933.

One result of the nomadic existence she led between 1907 and 1919 is that her schooling was interrupted and patchy. She would have been eligible to start school around 1910 when she was six years old. Whether she did so, however, we do not know. She probably got most of her formal education between October 1910 and October 1912, when she was in Winnipeg and Edmonton/Strathcona; between June 1913 and October 1919, when she was in Edmonton and Winnipeg; and after October 1919 when she returned to Scotland at the age of fifteen. We know that she was studying English History, among other things, in Winnipeg in 1918, and that she attended a secretarial course in Carluke during 1920-21 and obtained a certificate testifying to a speed of eighty words per minute in Pitman’s shorthand. In later life, she tried to enhance the education she had received by reading extensively, especially novels, and by doing crossword puzzles.

She, and her close friend Jenny Forrest, worked for a few months during her time in Scotland as live-in maids for a family, fortuitously named Bain. She also ran for a short-time a second-hand shop in Elmwood that her father had rented for his son Albert to manage (see below). And she took in two boarders when she and her family moved from Martin Avenue in Elmwood to Cumberland Avenue in Central Winnipeg. Otherwise, she never had a paid job. She was fifteen when she returned to Scotland in 1919; her siblings were three, six, and ten; and her mother was an invalid who suffered with epilepsy. Hence Madge bore the primary responsibility for bringing up her sister and brothers and caring for her mother. She also increasingly became the manager of the family's domestic economy, collecting from the bank in Carluke the monthly allowance her father sent from Canada and deciding, in consultation with her mother, how it was to be spent. And after she returned to Winnipeg in 1933, she played the role of "big sister" to her siblings and was the primary carer for her father after his stroke in 1934 and during his final illness with cancer. In short, she had little time to take on paid work before she married. After she was married, prevailing social convention decreed, and employer policy often dictated, that married women did not undertake paid employment; indeed, she was very proud that my father earned (just) enough to maintain the family on his wage alone.

Madge was engaged in Scotland to be married to William (Bill) Paterson, who lived in Carluke. But he was injured in a motorcycle accident and died a few days later in May 1926. In Winnipeg in 1935, she married Gordon Gorrings, a "service station-operator" in Plumas, a small town in Manitoba about 111 miles north-west of Winnipeg. Little else is known about him except that Madge met him at a party, and he was a pall bearer at her sister's funeral in July 1936. The marriage was short lived: it occurred on 21 December 1935, the Decree Nisi was made on 23 February 1937, and the divorce proceedings would have started some time before then; indeed, the marriage seems to have lasted only a matter of weeks. The question, of course, is why Madge married Gordon Gorrings. The answer probably is that she was afraid of being "left on the shelf": she was 31 when she married – quite old for a woman to be unmarried at that time – and, interestingly, she gave her age on the marriage certificate as 27, the same as that of the groom.

The years immediately following her return from Scotland to Canada, 1934-37, were highly eventful and often stressful for her: her father had a stroke; she got married and divorced from Gordon Gorrings; her sister Norah died; she moved from 103 Martin Avenue, to 44 Martin Avenue, and then to Suite 4, Central Park Apartments, 389 Cumberland Avenue, in central Winnipeg, where she was joined not only by her father, her brother Sayers and her fiancé, but also by two boarders; then her father died; and, a few weeks later, she married George Alexander Bain (1913-2006; 1.4.1.1.2.1.1b). She met him through her brother Sayers, who, like George, was a carman apprentice³⁰ at the CPR's Weston Shops in Winnipeg; they became friends and shared several interests, including bicycle racing, swimming, and roller skating. Madge and George had one son, George Sayers Bain (1939-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.1.1), an academic who has pursued his career primarily in the United Kingdom; another son was still born in 1940. They also adopted their nephew Brian Sayers Bamford (1939-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1) in 1950; see below. The history of the Bains is given in a separate volume.

³⁰ A railway carman builds, inspects and repairs rail cars; it is a skilled trade based on wood- and metal-working skills, including welding.

Norah Vivian Bamford (1909-1936; 1.4.1.1.2.1.2) was born in Winnipeg in 1909 and died there in 1936. In between those dates, her life broadly followed the same nomadic pattern as that of her older sister Madge, which has been described above. She would have been eligible to start school around 1915 when she was six, and she probably got most of her early schooling in Edmonton and then Winnipeg before departing with her mother and siblings for the UK in October 1919. She, together with the children of the area's miners, attended Kilncadzow Public School from February 1920 until June 1923 and Carluke Primary School from August to November 1923, when she transferred to Carluke High School. So, although her schooling was interrupted, it was more settled and coherent than that of her older sister. She was almost 24 when she returned to Winnipeg in May 1933, and in 1935 is described as a "clerk". As far as we know, however, she had no regular employment – which a young woman would have found most difficult to obtain during the Great Depression – and hence this job title might have referred to work she did helping run her brother Albert's second-hand shop in Elmwood. She died with "unexpected suddenness" of pneumonia aged 26.

Sayers Bamford (1912-1982; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3) was born in London, England, during the second trip his mother and siblings made from Canada to the UK. They all returned to Canada in May 1913, and Sayers remained with them in Edmonton and Winnipeg until October 1919, when he was six. Then they returned to the UK and, as described above, eventually settled in Scotland. He attended Kilncadzow Public School from February 1920 until August 1924, Carluke Primary School from August 1924 until June 1925, when he transferred to Carluke High School. He left there in 1928, and for a short time was a delivery boy, using a pony and wagon, for Dycks, a store in Carluke. He then apprenticed as a machinist with MacKay and Jardine Ltd, engineers in Wishaw.

His apprenticeship was short-lived. On 7 June 1930, he sailed from Glasgow for Canada to join his father in Moose Jaw, where he began work with the CPR as a labourer on 19 June, four days after he had landed at Quebec. Given that he got a job so quickly during heavy unemployment in 1930, his father must have used his influence in the CPR to assist him. He was, however, laid-off twice before he began, in July 1931, a carman apprenticeship. In July 1932, his father was transferred to Winnipeg, and in August Sayers followed him there to continue his apprenticeship at Weston Shops, which because of short-time working during the Great Depression lasted until April 1939, when he was laid-off because of shortage of work. For the next year, he worked intermittently at the CPR in a variety of jobs, but his primary employment from December 1939 until April 1941 was as a street-car driver with the Winnipeg Electric Company.

In August 1938, Sayers married Ada Lillian Devlin (1914-89; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3a), who was born in Winnipeg of a Belfast father and a Canadian mother. At the time of her marriage, she was a hair dresser and later a manicurist at the Fort Garry Hotel, then one of the two best hotels in Winnipeg. Ada was a beautiful woman who was interested in enjoying life and having fun – what at the time would have been called a "good-time girl" – and she began an affair with an English air-force officer who was in Manitoba with the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Divorce proceedings began in 1940, the Decree Nisi was made in February 1941 and the Decree Absolute in May 1944.

Sayers was devastated at the breakdown of his marriage and in April 1941, two months after the Decree Nisi had been made, he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force with a view, according to my mother, of getting himself killed. He enlisted as a radio mechanic (Aircraftsman Second

Class) but, about a year later, remustered as an air gunner. He was sent to the UK in August 1942 and, after some additional training, was posted in December 1942 for duty to No. 431 Squadron, which at that time was equipped with Wellingtons, a British twin-engined, long-range medium bomber, generally used for night flying, usually with a crew of six.³¹ He carried out five operational sorties with this squadron and was promoted to Flight Sergeant and then Warrant Officer Class 2.

His five sorties probably included one or both of the following missions: 2-3 March 1943, when five Wellingtons laid mines near the Frisian Islands in the North Sea, and 5-6 March, when three Wellingtons bombed Essen. Sayers was a rear-gunner on the Wellingtons, a “tail-end Charlie”, whose primary role was to be a lookout in the pitch-black sky, to defend the aircraft from enemy fighter attack at the vulnerable rear of the plane, and to warn the pilot when to undertake evasive manoeuvres. It was the loneliest, coldest, most cramped, most exposed and hence most dangerous position on the plane. Estimates vary but suggest that a rear-gunner could expect to be shot down or killed within two weeks or five missions.³²

Sayers was lucky: if his objective was to get himself killed, he failed to achieve it. He survived, probably because the Wellington’s evasive actions during operations caused him to be air sick “to such a degree as to incapacitate him for operational flying”. Hence although “he had done a good job as an operational Air Gunner” and his superiors were “very favourably impressed by him”, he was withdrawn from operational flying and returned to Canada in October 1943 as a Gunnery Instructor. He served in this capacity in several postings in Ontario until he was honourably discharged in Winnipeg in June 1945.

Immediately after his discharge, he worked for a few weeks as a bus driver with the Winnipeg Electric Company. He was not a model driver; like many returning servicemen, he was slow in adjusting to civilian life. When he got close to his sister Madge’s apartment on Cumberland Avenue in Central Park and wanted a cup of tea, he would drive the bus off route, park it near her apartment, and inform the passengers that there would be a short delay as he had to see his sister. In July 1945, he returned to Weston Shops and remained there as a carman until May 1947, when he transferred in that capacity to the CPR’s shops in Toronto. In September 1952, he resigned from the CPR. He then became an armourer at Avro, an aircraft manufacturer in Toronto, and subsequently worked for the de Havilland Aircraft Company there, retiring in 1982 because of ill health.

In August 1945, he married Hazel Jean Freeman (1919-2009; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3b) in her home town of St Thomas, Ontario. He probably met her there in 1944-45, perhaps when he was posted to the RCAF station at Fingal, which is only about seven miles from St Thomas. Sayers built a home at 32 Larchmere Avenue, Weston, near Toronto, where he and his family lived for many years.

Sayers and Ada had one child: Brian. He and Hazel had two daughters: Arlene and Marilyn.

Brian Sayers Bamford (1939-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1) graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Diploma in Art in 1961, and has subsequently worked as a freelance artist-sculptor, completing many commissions for organisations such as the Royal Ontario Museum and the National Museum in Ottawa and undertaking numerous

³¹ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vickers_Wellington (accessed 7 May 2017).

³² See <https://themedthemadandthemod.com/tag/life-expectancy-of-a-rear-gunner> (accessed 7 May 2017).

projects in advertising and film. He was married and divorced from Frances Downing (1943-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1a), a dancer with the Canadian National Ballet. He subsequently became a partner of Heather Rigby (1946-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1b), who has a Master's degree in Visual Arts, teaches art and environmental studies at university level, and works part-time in the film and television industry.

Arlene Bamford (1946-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2) graduated with a BA Degree from Sir Wilfred Laurier University and was an elementary school teacher for many years. She married Patrick Flanigan (1943-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2a) and they have two children: Shara (1973-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.1) and Tamara (1975-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.2). Following her divorce in 1983, she married George Naka (1951-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2b), and they have three children: Nathan (1983-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.3), Luke (1984-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.4), and Courtney (1987-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.5). Following her divorce in 1990, she married Michael Green (1958-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2c).

Marilyn June Bamford (1950-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3) graduated from the University of York and subsequently worked for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. She married John Wyman (1944-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3a) and they have two children: John Sayers (1969-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3.1) and Laura (1972-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3.2). Following her divorce in 1985, she entered a partnership with Robert Meneray (1940-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3b).

Albert Edmund Bamford (1915-76; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4) was born in Edmonton, Alberta, where his father was working on the construction of the Edmonton/Strathcona High Level Bridge. At the age of three in 1919, he accompanied his mother and siblings to the UK and, as described above, they eventually settled in Scotland. He received all his schooling there, attending Kilncadzow Public School from January 1921 until May 1925, Carluke Primary School from May 1925 until November 1928, and Carluke High School from January 1929 until June 1932, attaining Higher Grade III, which indicates that he was a good student. He was then apprenticed to an architect for a few months before returning aged 17 to Canada in June 1933 to live with his father and siblings in Winnipeg.

With jobs being scarce during the depth of the Great Depression, his father rented a second-hand shop, the "Kelvin Exchange" in Elmwood, for Albert to run. Soon afterwards, however, he joined the Royal Canadian Navy, but was honourably discharged after a few months because of ill health.

In 1935 he joined the Imperial Bank of Canada (now the CIBC). His first posting was to Fort Qu'Appelle, followed by Saskatoon in 1936, North Battleford in 1937, Meadow Lake in 1937, Regina in 1941, and Balgonie in 1942 – all of which are in Saskatchewan. Then Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1942; Landis, Saskatchewan in 1942, where he was teller/accountant; Eckville, Alberta in 1948, where he was accountant; Hepburn, Saskatchewan in 1949; Prince Albert, Saskatchewan in 1951; Edmonton, Alberta in 1953; Sylvan Lake, Alberta in 1956; and Pangman, Saskatchewan in 1961, where he was manager. He suffered a heart attack in 1963 and a stroke in 1973, which forced him to take early retirement in August 1975. He and his wife then moved to Saskatoon.

Albert married Margaret Isabell Sample (1914-2006; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4a) in 1947. She graduated from High School in Kindersley, Saskatchewan in 1931. Then under her father's tutelage, she became a bookkeeper and from 1937 until 1947 she was employed in this capacity at the

Landis Cooperative Association, where her father was the manager. After her marriage, she became a full-time wife and mother, moving to a new home seven times in twenty-eight years. Albert and Margaret had five sons: John (Jack), Thomas, Robert, Kelly, and Gerald.

John (Jack) Albert Bamford (1948-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1) graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a BSc in Agriculture and a MSc in Agricultural Economics. He subsequently worked for over forty years in a variety of roles in the federal and provincial governments, universities, and agricultural organisations; he is now retired but continues to provide consulting services to government departments. In 1974 he married Gisèle Guénette (1948-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1a), who has worked for both the Saskatchewan and federal governments, and they have three children: Dominique (1976-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.1); Patrick (1978-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.2, who has a daughter Zoé Dominique Joëlle (2009-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.2.1); and Joëlle (1981-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.3).

Thomas Sayers Bamford (1949-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2) graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a BSc and a MSc in Geology and a MBA. He was then employed for twenty years by the Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corporation, and subsequently pursued his career with other oil companies in Calgary and as a consultant. In 1974, he married Noela Perron (1951-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2a) who, after obtaining a BA from the University of Saskatchewan, was employed for many years by the Saskatchewan government and has worked extensively as a volunteer for many community organisations and projects, including the Regina Symphony Orchestra. They have two children: Robert (1980-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.1), a computer specialist; and Lauren (1982-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.2), a professional rider, trainer and coach.

Robert Edmund Bamford (1951-79; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.3) obtained a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Saskatchewan, a Bachelor of Law degree from Dalhousie University, and a Master of Law Degree from Columbia University. He articulated with Shumiatcher, Findlay and Neufeld in Regina and subsequently practised law with this firm. In 1978, having been awarded a Rotary International Scholarship, he went to the University of Edinburgh to study for a doctorate in Canadian constitutional law. The following year he was killed while driving his motorcycle on a road near Edinburgh.

Kelly Alexander Bamford (1955-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.4) is a journeyman welder, a journeyman electrician, and a qualified stationary power engineer. He has had a varied career that has involved him serving in the RCNR, owning a bar, being a meteorologist in the Northwest Territories, and, among other things, working in a potash mine and an asphalt plant, and on oil rigs and a hydro-electric dam project.

Gerald Hilary Bamford (1958-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5) obtained a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Saskatchewan. Apart from a short period with Nu-West Land Development Ltd in Calgary, he has spent his career in financial services in Saskatchewan and Alberta with the following companies: CIBC, the Sherwood Credit Union, Assiniboia Credit Union, and Conexus Credit Union. In 1987 he married Dianne Mary Kesselering (1959-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5a), who also worked at CIBC. They have the following children: Tyler Joseph Albert (1989-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.1), a journeyman electrician married to Justine Elizabeth Fjeldberg (1989-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.1a), an insurance broker; Christopher Ryan Gerald (1991-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.2), a journeyman carpenter; and Allison Dianne Rebecca (1995-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.3), who has a BA in Journalism from the University of Regina and is employed by CTV in Prince Albert.

John (Jack) Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.5)

Jack Bamford was born in 1885 in Belfast, the second of the family's four boys. He, like all his siblings, attended Rosetta National School. He then followed his older brother Sayers into H & J Martin Ltd and worked for them as a carpenter. In 1909 he once again followed his older brother when he emigrated to Canada, arriving in Winnipeg in June of that year, three years after Sayers. But Jack did not travel in the same style as Sayers: he crossed the Atlantic in steerage rather than in second class, and went from Quebec to Winnipeg by a "special" CPR train, one catering specifically for immigrants with reduced fares and amenities.

His employment history for the next few years is not clear. But photographs suggest that he worked on some of the same construction projects, including the Edmonton/Strathcona High Level Bridge, as Sayers.

In November 1917, he enlisted at Fort Macleod, Alberta as a Private in the Second Draft of the First Depot Battalion, Alberta Regiment, Canadian Expeditionary Force. He embarked from Halifax for Liverpool in April 1918; proceeded to France for service with the 10th Battalion of the Regiment in September of that year; was posted back to England in January 1919; and then returned to Canada and was honourably discharged from the service in April 1919. He might have joined the Army as many British immigrants did, especially since he did not do so until the last year of the war, "for a free ride" back to the UK and a visit with the folks at home.³³ Or, he may have seen the Army as a source of employment, because Fort Macleod started to decline after 1912 when the CPR moved its divisional point from there to Lethbridge, which led to the town declaring bankruptcy in 1924.³⁴

Little is known about Jack after his return to Canada. He was a "rolling stone", a bachelor, who travelled all over North America working as a carpenter. In 1956 he died in California, as an American citizen, in the San Mateo County Relief Home.

BAMFORDS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Sarah (Saidie) Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.2)

Sarah Bamford was born in 1879 and died in 1900 aged 20 of diabetes. She attended Rosetta National School and became a typist.

Wilhelmina (Winnie) Roberts Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.3)

Wilhelmina Bamford was born in 1882 and died in 1954 aged 72. After attending Rosetta National School, she became a talented textile designer and worked for W. J. Jenkins & Company, a linen manufacturer in Belfast. She is remembered as the "best looking" of the Bamford girls, and in 1917 she married a professional man almost ten years her junior: Andrew Blakely (1891-1952; 1.4.1.1.2.3a),

³³ James H. Gray, *The Roar of the Twenties* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1975), p. 6.

³⁴https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Macleod (accessed 30 April 2017).

a doctor who, following service in World War I, practised medicine in Staffordshire.³⁵ The marriage was not a success, however, and in the late 1940s Winnie separated from her husband and returned to Belfast to live, until her death, with her widowed sister Rachel. Wilhelmina and Andrew had one child, Mary.

Mary (Molly) Annetta Tyrie Blakely (1919-56; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1) was educated at St Leonard's School for Girls in St Andrews, and served in the Women's Royal Naval Service (the Wrens) during World War II. Following her parents' separation, she became estranged from her mother. She was a keen and successful golfer, and it was through golf that she met her husband Walter Moorcroft (1917-2002; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1a), who she married in 1946. He was the eldest son of William Moorcroft, a pottery designer who in 1913 established the famous art pottery company in Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent that bears his name. From 1945 until 1987 the Moorcroft factory was under the control of his son Walter, who developed his own range of individual designs. Molly and Walter had two daughters: Jean and Sheila.

Jean Deirdre Moorcroft (1948-; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1), a nurse, who in 1972 married Stephen Laurence Potter (1948-; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1a), a human resources manager, and they have three children: Lucy Jane (1973-; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1.1), Andrew Moorcroft (1975-; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1.2), and Julia Claire (1977-; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1.3).

Sheila Mary Moorcroft (1951-; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2), a management consultant, whose partner is John Michael Hughes (1950-; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2a), a lecturer, and they have two children: Edward Michael Walter Moorcroft (1987-; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2.1), and Alice Eleanor May (1989-; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2.2).

Thomas Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4)

Thomas Bamford was born in 1883 and died in 1954 aged 70. After attending Rosetta National School, he entered the building trade. He worked initially in Dublin, where he was a manager in the timber and builders' merchant, J. P. Corry. When it was burnt out in the "Troubles" of the 1920s, however, he returned to the north of Ireland. He subsequently bought Henry Hutton & Co., a timber merchant located on Whitla Street, Belfast.

In 1918 he married Ethel Mary King (1890-1981; 1.4.1.1.2.4a), who was born in London. Her parents were well-off Catholics from the south of Ireland, and they later lived in Dublin where Ethel met her husband. She was very good looking and worked as a model before her marriage. She is remembered as a "gentle, lovely, charming woman". Having been brought up with servants, however, she was not "domesticated: she had trouble boiling a cup of water".

³⁵ Andrew Blakely had a brother John (c.1885-1952) who married an Annie Moffat; they had three sons and a daughter. The youngest son – David Moffat Drummond Blakely (b. 1929), a racing car driver – became the lover of Ruth Ellis, a model and night-club hostess with whom he had a stormy and sometimes violent relationship. She shot and killed him on Easter Sunday, 1955. She was convicted of murder and hanged later that year, the last woman to be hanged in the United Kingdom. See Laurence Marks and Tony van den Bergh, *Ruth Ellis: A Case of Diminished Responsibility?* (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1990). See also Catherine Pepinster, "Ruth Ellis . . . A Woman Betrayed?", *Belfast Telegraph*, 24 September 2002; and Jason Bennetto, "Revealed: The New Evidence that Shows Ruth Ellis Should Never Have Hanged. Will the Judges Agree?", *Independent*, 15 September 2003. See also "Tape Could Have Saved Last Woman to be Hanged", *Times*, 10 March 2018. The campaign and appeal in 2002-03 to obtain a retrospective pardon for her were unsuccessful.

Thomas Bamford was a successful businessman and maintained a comfortable life style. He evidently bought a new car, usually a Rover, every year, and one year even bought a Sapphire, a large, expensive car produced by Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd. He seems to have had “a certain charm” with strangers and those outside the family, but he is remembered by relatives as “not a nice man: he was snobbish and arrogant as well as mean”. In 1932 he fathered an illegitimate child with the family’s domestic help, Maggie Rae, to whom he left £100 in his will “as a small appreciation of her long and faithful service”. And he opposed his daughter Valerie’s marriage to a local farmer in 1952 because having himself married into a prosperous Dublin family, he hoped that his daughter would also marry well. In addition to their daughter, Tom and his wife also had a son, Thomas (Terry).

Thomas (Terry) Sayers (1919-84; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1) served in the RAF during World War II. He followed his father into Henry Hutton & Co., and is described on his death certificate as a “managing director (timber)”. The business ceased to exist in the late 1950s, however, and Terry later worked for Belfast City Council as an HGV driver, and then for the Corps of Commissionaires, a security firm servicing offices in Belfast during the “Troubles”. In 1951 he married Daphne Patricia Hill (1924-92; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1a), a clerical worker from Glengormley. They separated in 1963. They had four sons: Patrick, Guy, Roger, and Alistair.

Patrick (Rick) Terence Sayers Bamford (1956-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1) graduated from the University of Liverpool with a BA in Geography. He then joined the Abbey National Building Society (now Santander) and became the manager of its branch in Ayr. Following retirement in 2017, he works for a small local charity, South Ayrshire Escape from Homelessness. He is married to Linda McInnes (1960-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1a), a Registered General Nurse, and they have two children: Rachael Emily Sayers (1989-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1.1), a graduate of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama (now the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland), and the University of the West of Scotland, she now teaches at Barassie Primary School near Troon and, like her mother, is active with the Guides; and Mark Kenneth Sayers (1991-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1.2), who has a BSc in Computer Technology from the University of Abertay and is a self-employed computer-games programmer.

Guy Michael Thomas Bamford (1957-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.2) worked in systems development with American Express in Brighton before becoming a freelance IT consultant. In 1982 he married Susan Elizabeth Osborn (1960-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.2a), who has a BA in Politics from the University of Leeds and a Diploma in Management Studies from Brighton Polytechnic and works as policy and performance analyst for Brighton Council. They divorced in 2000.

Roger Mark Alexander Bamford (1961; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3) attended Allerton Grange High School in Leeds, and then studied classical guitar. He is a postman. He married Natalie Hazel Sylvia Long (1961; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3a) in 1993. They have two children: Joshua John Peter (1986-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3.a.1), Natalie’s child from a previous relationship, who is an Assistant Manager at Barnardo’s, and Alexander Roger Thomas (1996-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3.1), who is currently studying Television Production at Bournemouth University.

Alistair Paul Bamford (1963-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4) obtained a Higher National Certificate in Motor Vehicle Mechanics, and then pursued a career in vocational education with three different companies and currently as a self-employed consultant. In 1987 he married Caroline Frances Payne (1964-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4a), who worked for over

twenty-five years for Jobcentre Plus and the Department of Work and Pensions. She subsequently worked in the charity sector, implementing a mental health and employment strategy for Leeds, and is currently (2018) Head of Diversity and Inclusion for Leeds and York NHS Foundation Trust. They have two children: James Christopher Sayers (1990-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4.1), who is a manager in the hospitality industry, working for Green King plc (Farmhouse Inns); and Victoria Jayne (1994-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4.2), who has a BA in English from Leeds University and is currently a support worker assisting people with learning/physical disabilities for a charity (St Anne's, Community Services) in Leeds.

Valerie Maureen (1930-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2) bred, showed and judged championship Tibetan spaniels (Shih Tzu). In 1952 she married Robert James (Jay) Semple (1931-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2a), a farmer in Ballynure, Ballyclare, who played an active role in the Ulster Farmers Union and received a MBE for services to agriculture. They had two children:

Raymond Semple (1952-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.1), a farmer.

Alan Semple (1955-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2), who married Maureen McCrudden (1957-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2a) in 1976; they have two sons: Ian (1976-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1) and Jamie (1980- 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2). Ian, an accountant, married Linda Alison Bradford (1974-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1a), a sales administrator, in 2006, and they have two children: Jessica Mai (2009; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1.1) and Daniel Eric (2015-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1.2). Jamie, a farmer, married Lauren Margaret Agnew (1985; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2a), an insurance sales associate, in 2009, and they have two children: Harry Jay (2012; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2.1) and Sarah Lily (2013; 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2.2).

Letitia (Leta) Victoria Alexandra Roberts Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.6)

Letitia Bamford was born in 1887 and died in 1950 aged 63. Like her siblings, she attended Rosetta National School. She became a shorthand typist in the civil service and for many years was the personal secretary to Lord Craigavon, the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. During World War II she was attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and played an important role in the "milk run" – ensuring the daily export of milk to Great Britain – and in 1942 she was awarded the MBE.

She is remembered as "a slightly severe, prim and proper person". She was "well organised and hard-working", qualities that no doubt underpinned her successful career, and she was critical of the men in the Bamford family, who she felt did not possess these qualities. She evidently had a temper and was prone to "harrumphing", making her displeasure known in this way if something displeased her. She remained a spinster, having broken off an engagement to her fiancé because he was late for an appointment they had arranged. But she was also kind. When her nephew Dickson McGeown's father (1.4.1.1.2.8a) died shortly after the former's eighth birthday, she came to live at the McGeown family home at 16 Myrtlefield Park, Belfast and treated him as the son she never had. She was also kind to me, sending a Christmas present to her great nephew in Winnipeg as normality was being restored following the end of World War II: appropriately enough for a committed Unionist who had signed the Ulster Declaration in 1912, she sent me the *Empire Youth Annual 1946*, with the inscription "George Sayers with love and best wishes for Xmas from Auntie Leta".

Harriette (Hetty) Emma Quaile Simpson Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.7)

Harriette Bamford was born in 1888 and died in 1961 aged 72. She is remembered as a “character, with a great sense of fun and as being very kind”. She liked arranging flowers and was knowledgeable about antique furniture.

She was a shorthand typist after leaving school and before getting married in 1912 to the Reverend William (Will) Hanson (1874-1955; 1.4.1.1.2.7a). Although he was fifteen years older than Hetty, he was considered a “great catch” as he was thought to be handsome and charismatic by his female parishioners and had considerable social standing.

He was born in Dungannon and educated at Magee College, Londonderry, where he obtained a BA degree. He was initially in business. Even as a young man, however, he was well known throughout Ulster as an evangelist, and he subsequently entered the ministry of the Congregational Union of Ireland, which ordained him in its Albert Bridge Road Church in 1905. In 1912, in his capacity of Ex-Chairman of the Congregational Union, he was the eighth signatory (Sir Edward Carson was the first) of the Ulster Covenant in Belfast City Hall. In 1916 he transferred into the Presbyterian Church, and a year later he was installed as minister in its Union Road Church in Magherafelt. In 1921 he became the minister of High Kirk Presbyterian Church in Ballymena, where he remained until his retirement in 1945.

He is remembered as someone with a “great sense of fun and humour and most definitely an extremely likeable man”. He was also “a very gentle man”, which made his fundamentalism in religion surprising. He was keenly interested in sports, particularly football and rugby, and played golf until quite late in life. His main sporting interest, however, was shooting: he was a keen shot, and he always had a good gun dog during his years at Ballymena – a most unusual interest for a Presbyterian minister of his day, but which stemmed from his time as a boy on his father’s farm. He and his wife had two children who survived to adulthood: Marjorie and Norman.

Adeline Marjorie Hanson (1916-98; 1.4.1.1.2.7.3), a spinster, was Matron of Loughry Agricultural College in Cookstown, 1952-82, and was well known and affectionately regarded in the town. She particularly loved her father and seems to have inherited some of his characteristics and interests: a great sense of humour; an interest in sports, particularly football, rugby, tennis and snooker; a lifelong member of a golf club who played into old age; an accomplished bridge and whist player; and someone who took an interest in those less fortunate than herself and was generous to them.

William Norman Hanson (1921-73; 1.4.1.1.2.7.4) attended Campbell College, one of Belfast’s leading schools. In August 1940, he joined the army and spent his twenty-first birthday as an officer with Major-General Wingate’s Chindits, a “special force” that operated deep behind Japanese lines in Burma. He was wounded on three occasions. Following the war, he worked for an American chemical company, Chemstrand, in Coleraine and probably other firms. But he never adjusted to civilian life: he became a heavy drinker and smoker who suffered from emphysema; his sister had to help him financially on many occasions; and he separated from his wife Anna *Mabel* Mairs (b. 1921; 1.4.1.1.2.7.4a), whom he had married in 1947. They had two children: Hazel Marilyn Anne (1948-; 1.4.1.1.2.7.4.1), and Alan William (1952-; 1.4.1.1.2.7.4.2).

Rachel (Richie) Strain Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.8)

Rachel (Richie) Bamford was born in 1890 and died in 1975 aged 84. She signed the Ulster Declaration in 1912 and was an excellent golfer. She is remembered as a kind and helpful woman, who for most of her adult life was the social centre of the Bamford family. The whole family revolved around her home at 16 Myrtlefield Park, Belfast, a large, double-fronted, late Victorian house with at least five bedrooms as well as servants' quarters: her unmarried sister Letitia (1.4.1.1.2.6) lived there for many years as did her sister Wilhelmina (1.4.1.1.2.3) after she separated from her husband in the late 1940s; another sister, Norah (1.4.1.1.2.13) lived close by and was a frequent visitor; and at Christmas and other major social occasions, the extended Bamford family in Northern Ireland, including "Wee Aunt" (1.4.1.1.2.6), tended to congregate there.

In 1919 she married George Clarence Brown McGeown (1887-1940; 1.4.1.1.2.8a), whom she met while acting as a child minder for Mrs Chapman, Clarence's sister. He was employed by a children's clothing manufacturer – the Star Manufacturing Company, Donegall Road, Belfast – for over thirty years, and at the time of his death was its Chairman and Managing Director. He was a member of the Irish Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Association and a well-known figure in Ulster business circles; a Freemason and a keen golfer; a regular worshipper at Malone Presbyterian Church and a generous contributor to it and other Presbyterian charitable organisations. And according to Clarence's nephew, Derek Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.9.2), he drew upon the resources of the Star Manufacturing Company to keep the children of the Bamford family well dressed. He left a net estate of approximately £11,400, which in today's (2016) monetary value would be worth approximately £670,000. Ritchie and her husband had three children: Laura, Moyna, and Dickson.

Laura Evelyn McGeown (1920-97; 1.4.1.1.2.8.1) was a Section Officer in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) during World War II, and in 1945 she married Frank *Reginald* Goddard (1918-95; 1.4.1.1.2.8.1a), a Flight Lieutenant, who after the war worked for the National Westminster Bank, retiring as an Area Director. They had two children who survived to adulthood: Jane and Clare.

Jane Goddard (1950-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.1.2), a public affairs manager for Enterprise Oil before retiring in 2012. In 1990 she married Bernard Stevenson (1953-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.1.2a), a chartered surveyor who, after completing a MA in Economics in 1994, became Property Manager of Great Ormond Street Hospital until retiring in 2012.

Clare Goddard (1953-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3), a speech and language therapist, who in 1978 married Philip Latham (1948-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3a), a consultant paediatrician. They have two children: James Duncan (1984-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3.1) who, after obtaining a BA from Leeds University, became a teaching assistant; and Peter Dickson (1985-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3.2) who obtained a BSc from Bristol University and a MBChB from Warwick University, and is currently a Registrar at Mackay Base Hospital in Queensland, Australia.

Moyna Mary McGeown (1922-2018; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2) was a teacher at Richmond Lodge School (now part of Victoria College, Belfast). In 1944 she married Samuel John McKibbin Annett (1913-2007; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2a), a commercial traveller. They had three children: Carole, Denis, and Heather.

Carole Moyna Annett (1946-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1), an executive assistant, who in 1969 married Martin Ingram (1944-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1a), a civil servant. They have two children: Rachel Joanna (1975-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1), who has a partner, Colin Love (1968-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1a), a former professional gardener, and a son Travis Ingram (2012-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1.1); and Kathryn Louise (1979-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2), who in 2012 married Andrew Caulfield (1983-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2a), a communications company manager, and has twin sons: Jack Derek and Ben Martin (2014; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2.1 and 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2.2).

Denis John Annett (1949-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2) who, after obtaining a BSc in Economics from Queen's University Belfast, became a chartered surveyor. In 1975 he married Mildred Mitchell (1950-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2a) who, after obtaining a Bachelor's degree in Education, became a school teacher. They have two children: Jill Elizabeth (1984-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.1) who married Timothy Gilpin (1985; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.1a), a town planner, in 2015; and Neil John (1986-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.2).

Heather Marion Annett (1958-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3), an administrator in higher education, who in 1981 married George Kearney (1958-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3a), a Chief Petty Officer in the Royal Navy; they had one child: Andrew George (1987-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3.1).

Alfred Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3), who followed his father into the Star Manufacturing Company and worked there for about thirty years, eventually becoming Managing Director of both its Kilkeel and Belfast factories. In 1962 he married Dorothy Stanfield (1936-; 1.4.1.1.2.8.2a), a primary school teacher; they were divorced in 1991.

Dickson is remembered by friends and relatives as a no-nonsense man with little patience for social pretensions, despite his many connections with the upper echelons of Northern Irish society through his love of horses and horse racing. He was knowledgeable about thoroughbred breeding and loved to go to the races and local point-to-points. He was also very knowledgeable about antiques. He had a great sense of humour and loved company; but he was also a very private man.

Walter Roberts Bamford (1891-1965; 1.4.1.1.2.9)

Walter Bamford was born in 1891 and died in 1965 aged 74. He was initially a dentist and had his surgery in Wellington Place, Belfast. He was, however, like many dentists at the time, "non-qualified", and when dentists were legally required "to register", he did not bother to do so, thereby becoming worse off financially as a "dental mechanic". He subsequently joined his brother Thomas (1.4.1.1.2.4) in his timber-merchant business, remaining there until he retired early around 1951. He signed the Ulster Covenant in 1912 and was a member of the Orange Order, but he is remembered as having many Catholic friends. He is also remembered as being "very kind and popular", but perhaps "a bit impractical and unworldly" (e.g., although he was his father's sole heir and executor, he himself died intestate). He was the baby boy of the family and was spoiled by his older sisters, whom he remained close to throughout his life.

In 1925 Walter married Mary (Molly) Isobel Moss (1904-78; 1.4.1.1.2.9a), who was fourteen years his junior. They had two children: Clarence and Derek.

Clarence Bamford (1926-2014; 1.4.1.1.2.9.1) was a manager at the Belfast Ropework Co. Ltd. He also had a long and distinguished association with the Boy Scouts, retiring as Deputy County Commissioner of its Belfast County Council. In 1951 he married Maureen Edna Price (1928-2009; 1.4.1.1.2.9.1a), then a shorthand-typist at the Belfast Ropeworks. They had one child, Linda.

Linda Anne Bamford (1952-; 1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1), a biomedical scientist specialising in haematology, who married Roderick David Marshall Whiteley (1951-; 1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1a), a school teacher who went on to work for IBM; they divorced in 1998. They have two children. Matthew David Thomas (1978-; 1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.1) obtained a BA from the University of Kent at Canterbury, worked in trade and investment for the British Consulate in Los Angeles and is currently employed by OCO Global. He married Meg Chang (?; 1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.1a) in 2003; they divorced in 2009. Andrew Richard Samuel (1980-; 1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.2) has a MA from Cambridge University and works in commercial banking in the City of London.

Derek Bamford (1928-2003; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2) was an interior designer and antique dealer. His business was located at 5 May Street, Belfast in the 1950s and 1960s and then at 6 Shore Road, Holywood, Co. Down. He lived in Holywood at Linden Lodge, 1 Marino Park, a Georgian home he beautifully restored.

He is remembered by friends and relatives as a charming man who loved to socialise. In his younger days, he was a great dancer and he would often reminisce about the Belfast dance halls he used to frequent. His interior decorating talents brought him into contact with many of the social elite of Belfast and County Down and he was a regular visitor to Mount Stewart on Christmas Eve during Lady Mairi Bury's time there as chatelaine. He liked to entertain in his lovely home or at the Belfast Yacht Club, where he was a member. He had a small cottage in Donegal of which he was very fond and spent many happy hours there with his whippet, Midge.

Norah Kathleen Bamford (1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13)

Norah Bamford was born in 1900 and died in 1987 aged 87. She was a talented mezzo-soprano who sang in recitals on the BBC. Indeed, she was invited in her youth to audition with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, but her father prevented her doing so because he regarded "the stage" as an unsuitable career for a young lady. She was like many of the Bamfords, men and women alike, short, which led her to tell people that she suffered from "Duck's Disease: her bottom was too close to the ground". She was a witty and determined woman, who, like her cousin Leta (1.4.1.1.2.6), believed that the Bamford women were stronger characters than the men and kept the family going.

In 1931 she married James Dunn (1892-79; 1.4.1.1.2.13a). He attended Belfast Academical Institution, ("Inst"), one of the best schools in Belfast, and became a manufacturer's agent for Compere Shoes Ltd. They had one child, Kate.

Norah Kathleen (Kate) Mary Dunn (1934-; 1.4.1.1.2.13.1) trained as an occupational therapist in Liverpool and worked in St. Albans, London and Armagh before emigrating to Canada in 1958, where she worked in Montreal, Toronto, and London. In 1959 she married Wilson Dillon (1931-2012; 1.4.1.1.2.13.1a). He attended Methodist College in Belfast, another top school,

and then took a degree in Chemistry at Queen's University Belfast. He emigrated to Canada in 1958 and in 1966 enrolled at the University of Western Ontario, where he took a medical degree. After specialising in psychiatry, he and his family moved to Vancouver in 1975, where he established a successful practice. He and Kate had two children: Simone and Desmond.

Simone Caitlin Dillon (1960-; 1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1) studied languages at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the University for Foreigners in Perugia, and obtained a BA in International Relations from the University of British Columbia. She then returned to Italy, where she worked for Buitoni, the well-known Italian food company, until her marriage to Vincenzo (Enzo) Noceta (1957-; 1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1a), who owns and manages various businesses in Umbria. They have two children: Laura (Lally) Letitia (1991-; 1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1.1) who after completing a BA at the University of Toronto, is now studying law at the University of Windsor; and Lorenzo Dillon (1993-; 1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1.2) who studied business management and fashion design in Milan.

Desmond Brian James Dillon (1962-; 1.4.1.1.2.13.1.2) has had a varied career that has involved working on a kibbutz in Israel, being a chef in Vancouver, and currently heading the Computer Department in LandSure Systems, a subsidiary of the Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia. He has been married and divorced.

CONCLUSION

The Bamford family being traced here came to Ireland from Lancashire in the north-west of England, specifically from a farming community between Preston and Liverpool. They arrived during the Plantation of Ulster in the 17th Century, perhaps at the same time, 1685-1700, as the Huguenots. We cannot say whether they came directly to Belfast, or whether they settled elsewhere in Ulster first. But they appear to have been in Belfast from at least the middle of the 18th Century, when the town began to expand and draw people in from the surrounding countryside.

The Bamfords in the latter half of the 18th Century, unlike most of the other families in Ireland and Scotland from which I am descended, were by this time urban, skilled manual workers rather than rural, agricultural labourers. The first Bamford that I can definitely claim as an ancestor – John Bamford (1797/8-1826; 1.4.1) – was a coachmaker, a skilled trade. It was also a trade that brought its practitioners in touch with wealthy members of the middle and upper classes, in John's case with Sarah Sayers, the daughter of a prosperous land-owning family in Belfast. Their son, Sayers (1.4.1.1) was also a coachmaker, but his two sons who reached maturity joined the lower middle class: John (1.4.1.1.1), a bachelor, who was a linen manufacturer and bookkeeper; and Walter (1.4.1.1.2), a coal merchant. All Walter's children – except John (1.4.1.1.2.5) – remained in the lower middle class, with Thomas (1.4.1.1.2.4), who became a manager and subsequently the owner of a timber business, Wilhelmina, who married a doctor, Harriette (1.4.1.1.2.7), who married a Congregationalist minister, and Rachel (1.4.1.1.2.8), who married a successful businessman, moving further up the social hierarchy.

Hence, within two generations, the Bamford family rose from the working class to the middle class; and succeeding generations generally maintained this status. In contrast to the many people who emigrated from Ulster in the 19th and 20th Centuries, only two of the Bamfords did, Sayers (1.4.1.1.2.1) and John (1.4.1.1.2.5). The rest were sufficiently content with their status and lives that

they remained in Northern Ireland. In the second half of the 20th Century, such factors as education, marriage and career progression caused some of the Bamfords to leave for England, Scotland, and in one case Canada (Kate Dillon, 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1); but most stayed put.

Although the Sayers's wealth does not appear to have played a direct role in the Bamfords' rise in social status, the Sayers name has nevertheless remained closely associated with that of the Bamfords for two hundred years. Three Bamfords have had Sayers as a first name: Sayers (1824-86; 1.4.1.1); Sayers (1878-37; 1.4.1.1.2.1); and Sayers (1912-82; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3), whose grandson John Sayers Bamford (1969-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3.1) has Sayers as a middle name. Many other Bamfords also acquired Sayers as a middle name: Thomas (Terry) Sayers Bamford (1919-84; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1); his son Patrick Terence Sayers Bamford (1956-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1); and Patrick's children Rachael Emily Sayers Bamford (1989-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1.1) and Mark Kenneth Sayers Bamford (1991-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1.2), and his nephew James Christopher Sayers Bamford (1990-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4.1). I, George Sayers Bain (1939-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.1.1), also fall into this category as do my Canadian cousins Brian Sayers Bamford (1939-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1) and Thomas Sayers Bamford, 1949-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1).

The members of the Bamford family shared other characteristics. To begin with the negative – and leaving aside epilepsy, which was characteristic of the Boals (e.g., Margaret, 1882-1940; 1.4.1.1.2.1a) not the Bamfords – several Bamfords have had diabetes: Sarah (1879-1900; 1.4.1.1.2.2), Norah (1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3), Derek (1928-2003; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2), and Kate Dillon (1934-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.13.1) and her grandson Lorenza Dillon Noceta (1993-; 1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1.2).

On the positive side is artistic talent: Wilhelmina (1882-1954; 1.4.1.1.2.3), a textile designer; Albert (1915-76; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4), initially an apprentice architect; Derek (1928-2003; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2), an interior decorator; Brian (1939-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1), an artist and sculptor; and Rachael (1989-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1.1), a teacher who graduated from the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama. In addition to these professionals are several amateurs: Norah (1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13), singer; Thomas (1949-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2), artist; Robert (1980-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.1), actor and musician; Lauren (1982-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.2), musician; and Allison (1995-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.3), artist and musician. Some of those who married into the Bamford family also possessed artistic talent, the most notable being Walter Moorcroft (1917-2002; 1.4.1.1.2.3.1a), a distinguished pottery designer. In addition to him are four talented amateurs – Margaret Ada Bamford (née Boal, 1882-1940; 1.4.1.1.2.1a), pianist; Mary Isobel Bamford (née Moss, 1904-78; 1.4.1.1.2.9a), painter; Maureen Edna Bamford (née Price, 1928-2009; 1.4.1.1.2.9.1a), painter; and Noela Bamford, (née Perron, 1951-; 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1a), painter and musician.

The Bamfords, both men and women, were short. Reliable measurements (from their military records) exist for only two of the Bamford men: John (Jack, 1885-1956; 1.4.1.1.2.5), who was 5' 5", and Sayers (1912-82; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3), who was 5' 7". Walter (1851-1925; 1.4.1.1.2) was presumably short even by Bamford standards because his relatives thought it worthwhile to describe him as such. And the photographs in this volume suggest that the men, with some exceptions (e.g., Derek Bamford, 1.4.1.1.2.9.2, who seems to have taken his height from his mother's family) were generally short. So were the women, with the exception of Wilhelmina (1.4.1.1.2.3), who was 5' 7". The family's pet name for "Wee Aunt" (Letitia, 1866-1947; 1.4.1.1.8) suggests that she was short. Norah (1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3) claimed to have "duck's disease" because her bottom was too close to the ground, and Madge Bamford (1904-88; 1.4.1.1.2.1.1) claimed to be 5' 4" but was 5' 2".

Whatever the women lacked in height, however, they made up for in number and strength of character. Sayers Bamford (1824-86; 1.4.1.1) and Letitia Roberts had three children who lived to maturity, one of whom, Letitia (1866-1947; 1.4.1.1.8), was female. Walter Bamford (1851-1925;

1.4.1.1.2) and Mary Strain had nine children who lived to maturity, five of whom were female; and since two of the males emigrated to Canada, the preponderance of females left in Northern Ireland was even greater.

Many of the women – both those who married into the Bamford family and those who were born into it – were strong-willed. Sarah Sayers (1805-77; 1.4.1a) defied her father to marry John Bamford (1797/8-1826). Letitia Roberts (1825-1912; 1.4.1.1a) seems to have accepted – as was the convention of the day³⁶ – that she and their children would follow her husband Sayers’s religion (Church of Ireland), but she ensured that at least one and probably four of their eight children were baptised as Presbyterians and that all, but perhaps one, were buried in the graveyard of her church, First Presbyterian (N.S.), Dunmurry. And demonstrating even greater physical and emotional strength, the aptly named Mary Strain (1855-1921; 1.4.1.1.2a) bore her husband Walter Bamford thirteen children in twenty-two years, three of whom were born and died in less than three years.

Many of the daughters took after their mothers. Letitia (1866-1947; 1.4.1.1.8), a spinster, fell out with her older brother Walter (1851-1925; 1.4.1.1.2) and lived separately from him and his large family. Her niece Letitia (1887-1950; 1.4.1.1.2.6), who remained a spinster after she broke off an engagement to her fiancé because he was late for a meeting they had arranged, went on to become the Private Secretary to Lord Craigavon, the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and to organise the daily export of milk to Great Britain during World War II, for which she was awarded the MBE. Wilhelmina (1882-1954; 1.4.1.1.2.3), against the advice of her sisters and daughter, separated from her husband when she learned of an affair he had had many years earlier. Rachel (1890-1975; 1.4.1.1.2.9) in later life took her sisters Letitia and Wilhelmina into her spacious home, and became the social centre of the Bamford family in Northern Ireland. Perhaps not surprisingly, therefore, Letitia and her sister Norah (1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13), who was also a strong character, believed that the Bamford women of their generation were much more determined and forceful than the men and were the mainstay of the Bamford family.

Turning from describing individual Bamfords to summing them up more generally, their main defining characteristic in Ulster during the 19th and 20th Centuries is that they were a conservative Protestant and Unionist family. From the 1970s onwards Bamford men living outside Northern Ireland began to marry Catholic women. But from John Bamford’s marriage to Sarah Sayers around 1823 until the present day, the wedding of Thomas Bamford (1883-1954; 1.4.1.1.2.4) and Ethel Mary King (1890-1981; 1.4.1.1.2.4a) in 1918 was the only “mixed marriage” to occur in the Bamford family in Ulster. Even then, the marriage occurred in a Presbyterian Church, and Ethel’s Catholic origins were not publicised inside or outside the family.

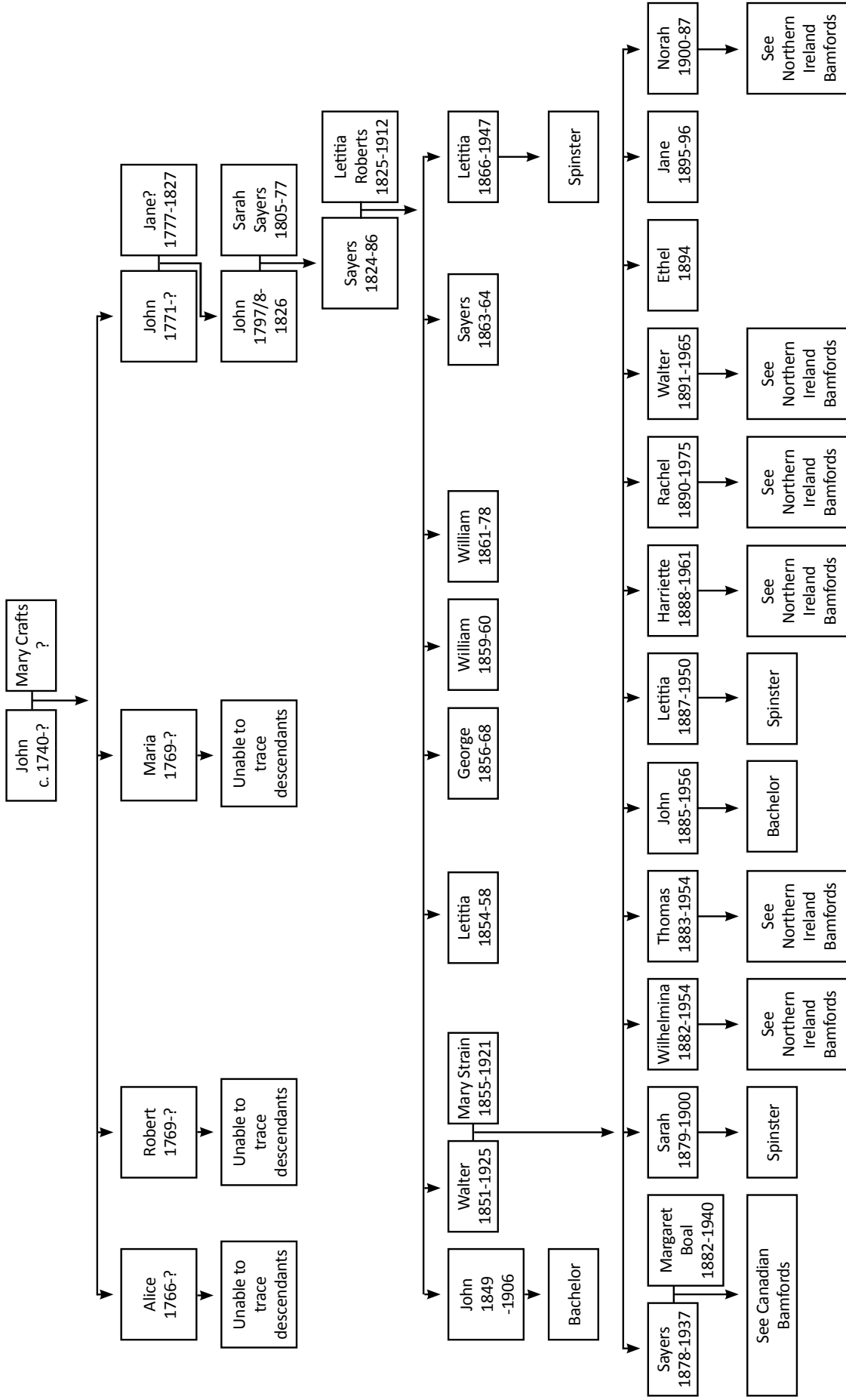
The Bamford’s commitment to Unionism – the political ideology that favours Ireland and, since the partition of the island in 1922, Northern Ireland remaining within the United Kingdom – is most clearly demonstrated by the controversy over the Third Home Rule Bill in 1912 (see p. xii, n. 15). In addition to Walter Bamford (1851-1925; 1.4.1.1.2) and his wife Mary (1.4.1.1.2a), all their sons (Walter, 1.4.1.1.2.9, was also an Orangeman) and daughters (Wilhelmina, Letitia, Harriette, and Rachel), who were of age and then living in Ulster, as well as Wilhelmina’s and Harriette’s husbands – Andrew Blakely (1.4.1.1.2.3a) and Reverend William Hanson (1.4.1.1.2.7a) – signed either the Ulster Covenant

³⁶ The Very Reverend Gregory Dunstan, Dean of St Patrick’s Cathedral, Armagh, writes (in an email to me, 13 September 2017): “there is a long-standing tradition that the wedding takes place in the bride’s church. This was accompanied . . . by the understanding that the bride then ‘went with her man’ – that is, it was his denominational allegiance which counted.”

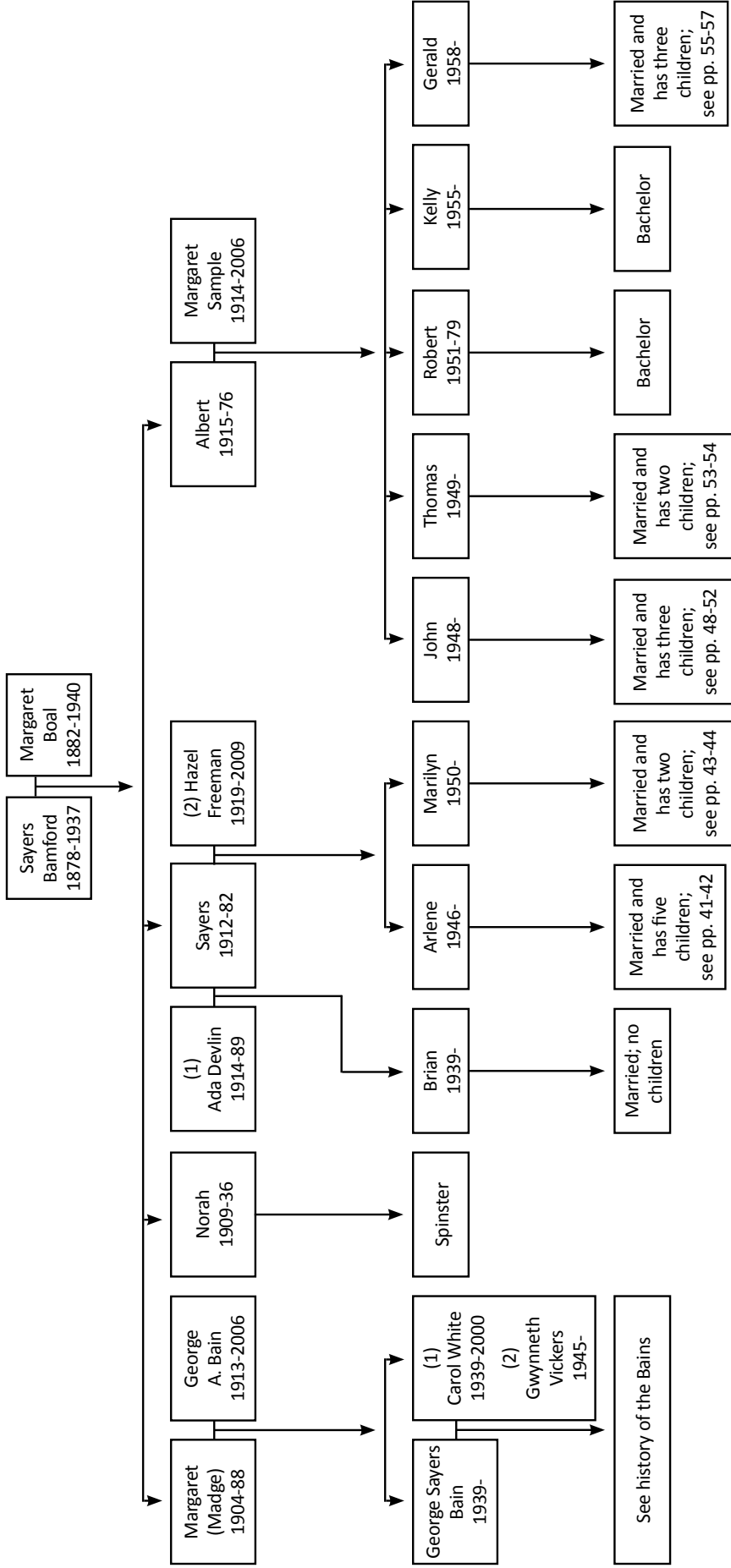
or the Ulster Declaration. And Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1), Tom Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4), Rachel's husband, Clarence McGeown (1.4.1.1.2.8a), and perhaps others, were Masons.

The Bamfords have also been a fortunate family. They were not affected by the Great Famine of 1845-52. John (Jack, 1.4.1.1.2.5) and Wilhelmina's husband Andrew Blakely (1.4.1.1.2.3a) enlisted in World War I, and Sayers (1.4.1.1.2.1.3), Mary Blakeley (1.4.1.1.2.3.1) and her husband Walter Moorcroft (1.4.1.1.2.3.1a), Thomas (Terry) (1.4.1.1.2.4.1) and his wife Daphne Hill (1.4.1.1.2.4.1a), Norman Hanson (1.4.1.1.2.7.4), and Laura McGeown (1.4.1.1.2.8.1) and her husband Reginald Goddard (1.4.1.1.2.8.1a) served in World War II; all survived. And although Ireland, north and south, has long been plagued by sectarian strife and civil war – particularly during the Easter Rising of 1916, the conflicts of 1919-23, and the "Troubles" of 1968-98 – the Bamfords have not been directly affected by these events. None of them were members of the police services (i.e., the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and the Police Service of Northern Ireland) or the various paramilitary organisations (e.g., the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Ulster Defence Association). They no doubt knew people who were injured or killed, but they were not. They did not become "victims"; they remained what they have been since the middle of the 19th Century: a typical Ulster, middle class, family.

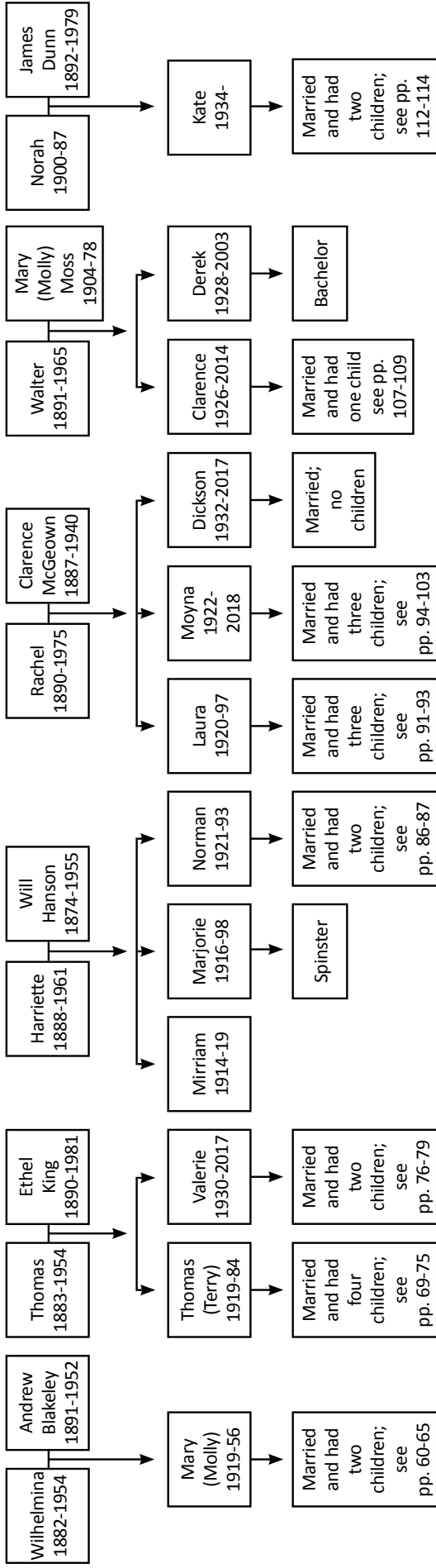
Bamford Family Tree



Canadian Bamfords



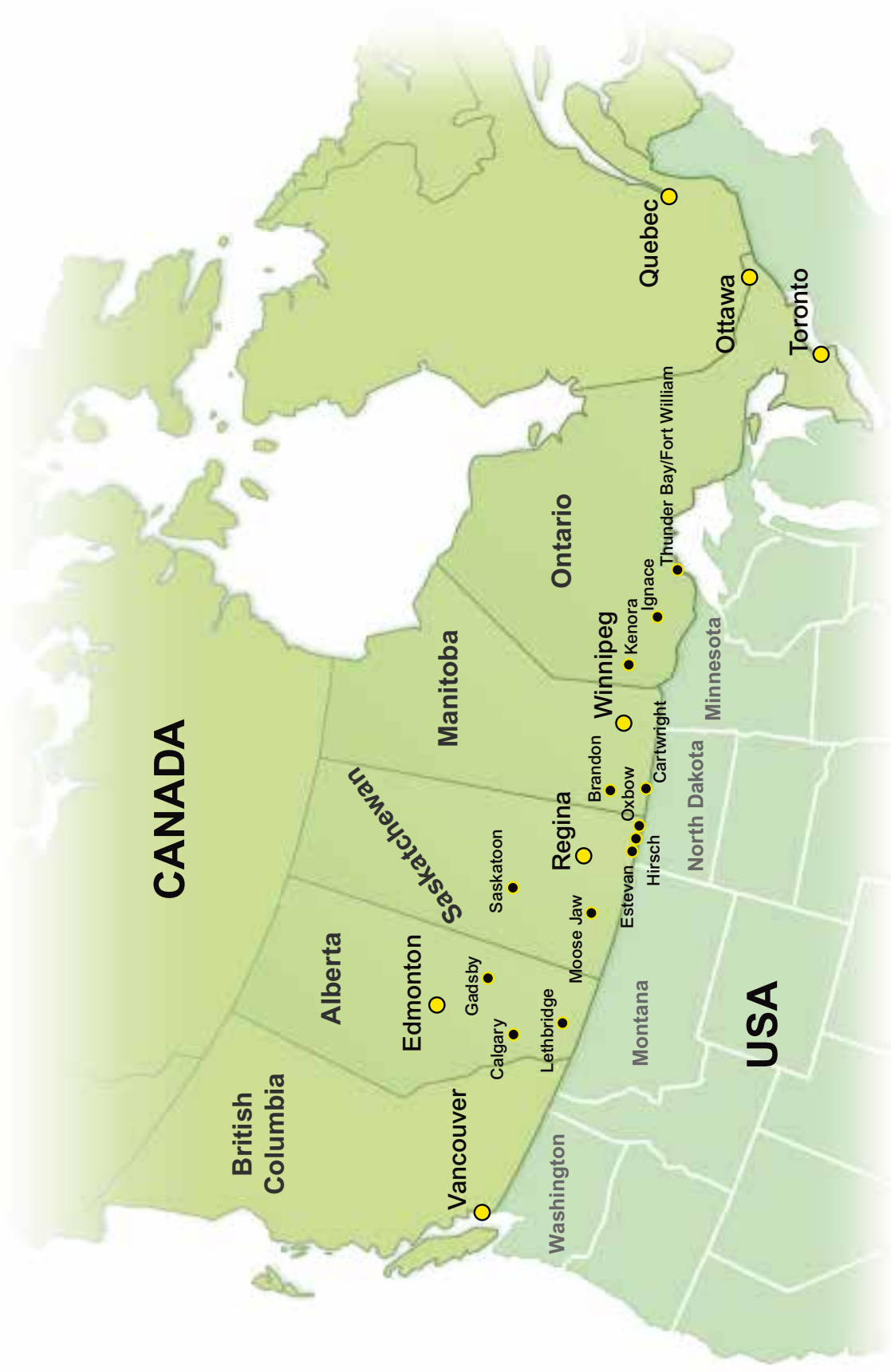
Northern Ireland Bamfords (Descendants of Walter Bamford and Mary Strain)

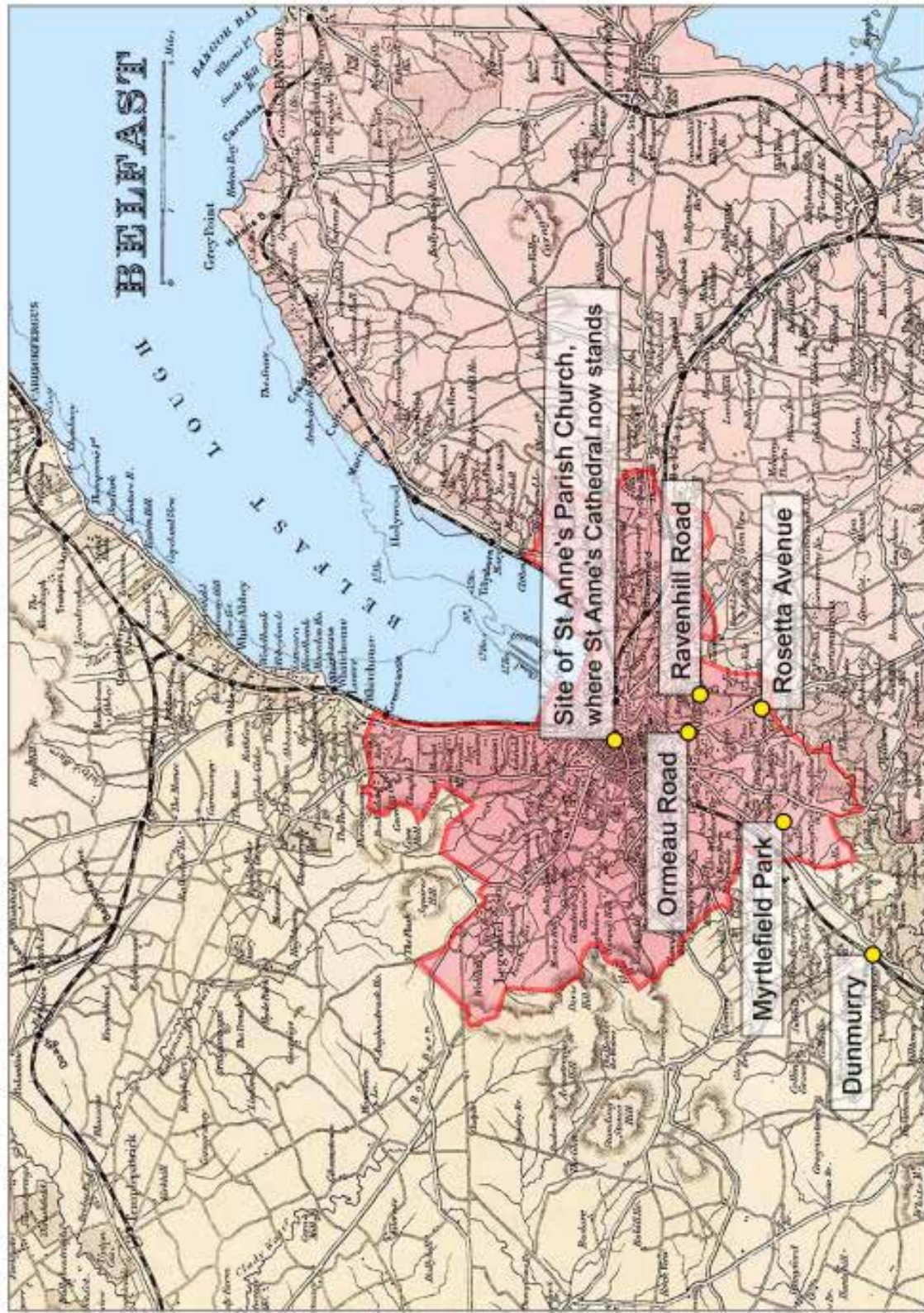




Bamfords' Migration from Lancashire to Ulster

Sayers Bamford (1878-1937) – Key Canadian Locations





Bamfords - Key Belfast Locations

BAMFORD FAMILY

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.	JOHN BAMFORD &	c. 1740									
1a	MARY CRAFTS										
1.1	Alice	13Mar1766*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*								
1.2	Robert	16Jan1769*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*								
1.3	Maria	16Jan1769*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*								
1.4	John	2Aug1771*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*								

NOTES:

- 1. John Bamford (c. 1740) cannot be positively identified as being in the direct line of the Bamford family being traced here. See n. 1.4 below.
- 1a The Diocese of Connor Wills Index in PRONI lists a Henry Crafts of Belfast (probate 1776) and a Peter Crafts of Belfast (probate 1762) who might have been relatives of Mary Crafts. The wills themselves no longer exist, having been destroyed in Dublin in 1922.
- 1.1 ?
- 1.2 ?
- 1.3 ?
- 1.4 See below.

INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 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
1.4	JOHN BAMFORD &	2Aug1771*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*								
1.4a	JANE ?	1777						6May1827	50		First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1	John	1797/8						30Jan1826	28		First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry

NOTES: 1.4 John (1.4) cannot be positively identified as the father of John (1.4.1) or as the husband of Jane (1.4a) because no mention of the birth of John (1.4.1) or of the marriage of John (1.4) occurs in the records of St Anne's Parish Church. It was assumed that John (1.4) is the father of John (1.4.1) because they, together with John (1), are the only John Bamfords in the records of St Anne's Parish Church prior to the birth of Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1) in 1824. As Canon Craig noted, however, "I would say it's a good bet but nothing more". In short, the first certain identification in the Bamford line being traced here is John Bamford (1797/8-1826; 1.4.1) and his mother Jane (1777-1826; 1.4a).

1.4a The gravestone erected by Sarah (née Sayers) Bamford (1805-77; 1.4.1a) at the First Presbyterian (Non-Subscribing) Church, Dunmurry gives her mother-in-law's name as "Jane Bamford, who died 6th May 1827, aged 50 years". Jane Bamford is assumed to be her maiden, not her married, name. It could conceivably have been her maiden name, however, if she had been, say, a cousin of John Bamford (1.4).

1.4.1 See below.

INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1

	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
1.4.1	1797/8						30Jan1826	28	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
	JOHN BAMFORD &								
1.4.1a	26Apr1805						29Mar1877	71	Softening of brain, 4 years
	SARAH SAYERS								?
1.4.1.1	9Dec1824 15Dec1824*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast	16Oct1847	22	Berry Street Presb. Church, Belfast		6Jul1886	61	Bronchitis
	Sayers								First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry

NOTES: 1.4.1

John Bamford is described on his son's marriage certificate as a coachmaker. According to Norah Kathleen Dunn (née Bamford; 1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13), he was killed by a fall from his horse. Date of death is taken from the gravestone erected by Sarah (Sayers) Bamford (1805-77) at First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry.

1.4.1a

Her date of birth is given in the Sayers family bible. Her year of birth is also given in the bible of George Jackson Sayers (1845-1926), which is in the possession of Patricia Small; see the separate volume on the history of the Sayers family.

Sarah Sayers was the daughter of a prosperous family that owned land in the Shankill and the Malone districts, now parts of Belfast.

Canon Craig suggested that John Bamford may have been an employee of Sarah's father. Alternatively, he may simply have met Sarah through his work which would have brought him in contact with prosperous families such as the Sayers's. R. Campbell, *The London Tradesman* (Newton Abbot: David & Charles, 1969; originally published by T. Gardner, London, 1747), p. 230 states that

"The Coach-Maker is a genteel profitable Business both to Master and Journeyman; but requires a great Stock of ready Money to set up and continue Trade; they deal with none but Nobility and Quality, and according to their Mode must trust a long Time, and sometimes may happen never to be paid. I can not apprehend that it requires any notable Genius to form a Coach-Maker, ordinary Talents will do the business; it requires Strength, and a Youth can be of little Service to himself or Master till he has arrived at the Age of Fifteen; unless he is of a more than ordinary robust Make. The Wages of a Journeyman Coach-Maker, if good for any thing, is a Crown a Day; nor is the Trade over-and-above stocked with good Hands."

However John Bamford met Sarah Sayers, her father did not approve of the marriage, probably because the Sayers family were socially superior to the Bamfords and the former were Presbyterian and the latter were Church of Ireland. Hence, according to the Bamford family's oral tradition, the couple eloped to Gretna Green in Scotland to be married. Their marriage is not recorded in the Gretna Green records, but such marriages were often not registered.

According to Norah Dunn (née Bamford; 1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13), Sarah Sayers' father, John Sayers (1761-1830), left her considerable money and assets in his will on condition that she did not remarry. Such a condition may have been inserted in the will because she had, in her father's view, shown bad judgement before in marrying John Bamford; in any case, according to Canon Craig, such a condition in a will was quite common at this time and was designed to keep money and land within the family and the religion.

Following her father's death, Sarah Sayers married a Robert Hendren. The Bamford family's oral tradition holds that the Hendrens were not up to much and that they "diddled her" out of her money. This oral tradition also holds that her brother, William Sayers (1798-1870), squandered her money. Whatever the truth of these oral traditions, Sayers Bamford (1824-1886) does not appear to have benefited from the Sayers family money and, like his father, was compelled to earn his living as a coachmaker.

Sarah Sayers died at Grays Buildings, Carrickfergus. Norah Dunn claimed that Sarah Sayers is buried in Belfast City Cemetery. A search of the cemetery's records from 1875 to 1901 showed no record of Sarah (Sayers) Hendren having been buried during this period.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1

See below.

INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1

		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
1.4.1.1	SAYERS BAMFORD &	15Dec1824*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*	16Oct1847	22	Berry Street Presb. Church		6Jul1886	61	Bronchitis, 1 month	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1a	LETITIA ROBERTS	1825		16Oct1847	22	Berry Street Presb. Church		25Jul1912	87	Cardiac dilatation	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.1	John	25Mar1849*	Eglinton Presb. Church, Bally- sillan Rd, Belfast	Bachelor				13Jan1906	57	Syphilis, 19yrs; recent fracture of left femur	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.2	Walter Roberts	21Jun1851 16Jul1851*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*	23Jan1878	26	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast		16Aug1925	74	Cardiac disease, 4yrs; auricular fibrillation, 8 mths	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.3	Letitia	1854						3Jan1858	4		First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.4	George	18Jun1856*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*					7Jul1868	12	Water on brain	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.5	William	26Jan1859*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*					9Dec1860	c. 2		First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.6	William	1861						26May1878	17	Phthisis, 12 months (Tuberculosis)	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.7	Sayers	Oct1863						24Mar1864	6m		First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.8	Letitia	13Dec1866 26Dec1866*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*	Spinster				19Nov1947	80	Primary carcinoma of caecum	?

NOTES: 1.4.1.1

His date of birth is recorded in the records of St Anne's Parish Church and also in the bible of George Jackson Sayers (1845-1926), which is in the possession of Patricia Small; see the history of the Sayers family.

Following the death of John Bamford (1.4.1), the Sayers family helped Sarah Bamford (1.4.1a) raise young Sayers and evidently educated him at a private school in Ann Street, Belfast. It was probably the Classical School built around 1666 by the 1st Earl of Donegall at the Ann Street corner of Church Lane. It was run by St. Anne's Parish Church and this might explain Sayers's attachment to the Church of Ireland, even though his widowed mother was Presbyterian. But the school might also have been Telfair's, which was at the junction of Ann Street and Telfair Street. See Jonathan Bardon, *Belfast: An Illustrated History* (Dundonald: Blackstaff, 1982), pp. 45 and 81.

Young Sayers is mentioned in a lease signed in 1828, when he was aged four. In 1822 "an elaborate new settlement" was made of the vast estates of George Augustus, Lord Belfast, the 2nd Marquis of Donegall, and two-thirds of his land was leased in perpetuity with rents fixed for all time. On 23 December 1828, the lease on the 14 acres and 30 perches in Upper Malone was renewed to Thomas Cosgrave in perpetuity at an annual rent of 12 pounds, nine shillings and three pence, with a fee of one pound and five shillings at the fall of each of three lives: Alexander Cosgrave, James Cosgrave, and Sayers Bamford. Who were these three named people, at whose death the fee was payable? It is likely that the named people were the lessee's young sons, Alexander and James (born 1820), and a friend of very young age who was expected to live for many years. The Cosgrave and Sayers families both owned land and lived close to each other in Upper Malone. Hence they probably knew each other well and, when the Cosgraves were looking for a young third life to complete the lease, the father of Sarah Bamford (1.4.1a), John Sayers (1761-1830), probably suggested his young grandson, Sayers Bamford. See Jim Cosgrave (genealogyjim@shaw.ca), "The Cosgrave Family of Upper Malone, Antrim, Ireland", an unpublished typescript, 17 December 2016, p. 11. The history of the Sayers family is given in a separate volume.

The Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory for 1852 shows Sayers Bamford living at 15 Wellington Street and gives his occupation as "coachmaker"; *Slatter's Royal National Commercial Directory of Ireland* (Manchester: Isaac Slatter, 1856), p. 425 lists a Syers [sic] Bamford, "provision dealer", 15 Wellington Street; *The Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory for 1861-62* shows him still living at this address and gives his occupation as "coachmaker and grocer". The Griffith Valuation (PRONI, VAL 2) of 1858-64 shows Sayers Bamford as the occupier and immediate lessor of 15 Wellington Street and gives its rateable total annual valuation as £9. *The Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory for 1870* shows him as a "coachtrimmer" living at 2 Wellington Street and, at the time of his son Walter's marriage on 23 January 1878, Sayers still lived at this address and was still a "coachmaker". By the time of the birth of his grandson Sayers (1878-1937), he had moved about three hundred yards away to 3 College Street South, where he died. (College Street South was what is today the lower end of the Grosvenor Road between where it crosses Durham Street and where it crosses College Square East to become Howard Street.) He is described as a "coach trimmer" on his death certificate. At all the above addresses, Sayers probably "lived over the shop".

Since a considerable stock of capital was required to set up as a "coachmaker", Sayers was probably an employee rather than a proprietor, especially since he sometimes also acted as a grocer. There is no mention of him (or his father) under "coach manufactories" in the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas*, No. 12, Belfast, Part I, to 1840, pp. 27-8; Part II, 1840 to 1900, p. 57.

Sayers made his wife his sole executrix and heir, and his personal estate amounted to £285 (see *Wills and Administrations*, 1886); the will itself does not exist (see PRONI MIC 15C/2/26). A notice of his death appeared in *The Belfast News-Letter* and *The Northern Whig*, 7 July 1886.

- 1.4.1.1a Letitia Roberts came from the Dunmurry district (five miles southwest of the centre of Belfast). Her father was John Roberts, who is described as a sapper on her marriage certificate. According to Canon Craig, the Roberts were a family of strong (non-subscribing) Presbyterian convictions. Little more can be said about the background of the Roberts family because the baptismal records of First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry for the relevant period were destroyed during World War II.
- For the same reason, it cannot be determined if Letitia (1854-58; 1.4.1.1.3), William (1859-60; 1.4.1.1.5), and Sayers (1863-64; 1.4.1.1.7) were baptised at First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry. Their baptisms and that of John (1849-1912; 1.4.1.1.1) are not mentioned in the records of St Anne's Parish Church. Joan Phillipson searched the baptismal records of the following Presbyterian churches in the Belfast area: Eglinton, College Square, Rosemary Street, Fisherwick, May Street, Albert Street, Ballysillan, Crescent, Great Victoria Street, Malone, St Enochs, Sinclair, York Street, and Townsend Street. She seems to have found that John (1.4.1.1.1) was baptised in Eglinton Presbyterian Church, but no record of the other three children being baptised in these churches. If they were baptised – and it is most unlikely that they were not – then the most obvious place would be their mother's church, First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry, where all these children were buried.
- Following her husband's death there is no mention of Letitia until 1896, when she was living at 6 Myrtle Terrace, Lisburn Road in the Balmoral district of Belfast. The 1901 Census of Population shows her living with her daughter Letitia at 130 Lisburn Road, Belfast. In 1907 she moved to 384 Ravenhill Road, next door to her son Walter, and remained there until her death in 1912. She made her daughter Letitia (1866-1947; 1.4.1.1.8) her sole executrix and heir, and her estate amounted to £15.18s.5d (see *Wills and Administrations*, 1912). A notice of her death appeared in *The Belfast News-Letter*, 26 July 1912.
- See photograph in Section 6.
- 1.4.1.1.1 Since John's father, Sayers Bamford, was Church of Ireland, it is surprising that his son was baptised in a Presbyterian church. But his father's name (although not his mother's) was recorded on John's baptismal certificate, and the age (57) recorded in 1906 on John's death certificate gives the year of his baptism, 1849.
- John Bamford was an invalid for several years and lived with his mother at 6 Myrtle Terrace, Lisburn Road, where he died in 1906. He is described on his death certificate as a linen manufacturer and in his will as a bookkeeper. He appointed his brother, Walter Bamford (1851-1925; 1.4.1.1.2), and Kennedy Stewart, a bookkeeper residing in Bangor, Co. Down, his executors, and made his mother and, on her death, his sister, Letitia (1866-1947; 1.4.1.1.8), his sole heir. His will specifically mentions "six houses yard and premises and ground on which they stand situate and being numbers 38 to 50 Blythe Street, Belfast". (Blythe Street runs at right angles to the corner on Sandy Row where the Moyola Arms stood, see note 1.4.1.1.2a below; numbers 38-50 were "two-up, two-down" working-class terraces that no longer exist.) A notice of his death appeared in *The Belfast News-Letter*, 15 January 1906, and in the *Coleraine Chronicle*, 20 January 1906.
- 1.4.1.1.2 See below.
- 1.4.1.1.3 Date of death taken from the gravestone erected by Sayers Bamford (1824-86; 1.4.1.1) at First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry; no state death certificate exists.
- 1.4.1.1.4 Date of death taken from the gravestone erected by Sayers Bamford (1824-86; 1.4.1.1) at First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry; no state death certificate exists.

- 1.4.1.1.5 Date of death taken from the gravestone erected by Sayers Bamford (1824-1866; 1.4.1.1) at First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry; no state death certificate exists.
- 1.4.1.1.6 William Bamford died at 2 Wellington Street and is described as a “fancy stationer” on his death certificate. I have in my possession a Bible with the following inscription on the fly leaf: “From William To his father Sayers Bamford 1876”.
- See photograph in Section 6.
- 1.4.1.1.7 Date of death taken from the gravestone erected by Sayers Bamford (1824-86; 1.4.1.1) at First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry; no state death certificate exists.
- 1.4.1.1.8 Letitia Bamford was born at 15 Wellington Street; *The Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory for 1899* shows her living at 8 Myrtle Terrace, Lisburn Road. The 1901 Census of Population describes her as a “dressmaker” and shows her living with her mother at 130 Lisburn Road, Belfast. In later life she lived primarily off the rents of houses in the Sandy Row area that her brother John had bequeathed her when he died in 1906. She lived for many years at 13 Agincourt Avenue with a companion, Miss McDuff, a retired school teacher. (The house was built by H. & J. Martin Ltd – the builders for whom her nephews, Sayers (1.4.1.1.2.1) and John (1.4.1.1.2.5) worked – and, according to the family’s oral history, the company arranged for her to rent the property.) She was very small and was known to subsequent generations of the family as “Wee Aunt” to distinguish her from her niece, Letitia Victoria Alexandra Roberts Bamford (1887-1950; 1.4.1.1.2.6). She was a “gentle, lovely, wee person”. Notes of a conversation with Derek Bamford (1928-2003; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3).
- She died at 87 University Street, Belfast, which was then the Somerset Nursing Home. A notice of her death appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter* and *The Northern Whig and Belfast Post*, 20 November 1947. Although “Wee Aunt’s” name does not appear on the third family stone at First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry, Norah Dunn (née Bamford; 1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13) claimed that she was buried there. Clarence Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.9.1) doubted this claim. Letitia did not get along with her brother, Walter, and Clarence understood that Walter had directed that Letitia was not to be buried in the family plot. Walter died in 1925, however, so even if he had made such a direction during his lifetime, its force would have declined considerably by the time of Letitia’s death in 1947; even if it had, Letitia might not have challenged Walter’s instruction because she did not wish to be buried in the same plot as him. The matter is difficult to resolve definitively because the First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church in Dunmurry does not have a register of burials, and the Bamford family notebook containing dates of birth, baptisms and deaths (see n. 1.4.1.1.2.10) does not mention Letitia. But it is most doubtful that Letitia is buried in the Bamford grave in Dunmurry. Joan Phillipson found no trace of Letitia’s burial in the extant records of the following cemeteries: Friars Bush, the Shankill Burying Ground, City, Dundonald, Roselawn, and Clifton Street/New Burying Ground. Some of these records are based on gravestone inscriptions, however, and Letitia might not have had a headstone. Email from Joan Phillipson, 22 March 2017 (13:04).
- She does not appear to have signed the Ulster Declaration on 28 September 1912.
- She appointed her niece, Letitia Roberts Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.6) the executrix of her will and left her estate, which amounted to £4321.11s.1d, as follows:
- Niece, Letitia Roberts Bamford - all household furniture and personal effects, £300, and residual of estate.
 - Niece, Rachel Strain Bamford (McGeown) (1.4.1.1.2.8) - £200.
 - Niece, Harriette Emma Bamford (Hanson) (1.4.1.1.2.7) - £200.
 - Niece, Norah Kathleen Bamford (Dunn) 1.4.1.1.2.13) - £200 and ground rents issuing out of 26-36 Blythe Street, Belfast. These properties may be different to those mentioned above in note 1.4.1.1 or the street may have been renumbered. In any case, Norah Dunn indicated that the ground rent she acquired from these properties amounted to about five shillings a week.

- Niece, Wilhelmina Roberts Bamford (Blakely) (1.4.1.1.2.3) - £50.
- Nephew, Thomas Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4) - £50.
- Grandniece, Margaret Ioleen Bamford (Bain) (1.4.1.1.2.1.1) - £25.
- Nephew, John Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.5) - £150.
- Nephew, Walter Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.9) - £50.
- Grandnephew, Derek Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.9.2) - £20.
- Grandnephew, Clarence Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.9.1) - £20.

See photographs in Section 6.

INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2

	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
1.4.1.1.2	21Jun1851 16Jul1851*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*	23Jan1878	26	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast		16Aug1925	74	Cardiac disease, 4yrs; auricular fibrillation, 8 mths	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.2a	19Sep1855*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*	23Jan1878	22	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast		9Apr1921	65	Acute bronchitis, 8 days; cardiac failure	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.2.1	23Sep1878 16Oct1878*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*	9Oct1903	25	Windsor Presb. Ch., Lisburn Road, Belfast		28Jul1937	58	Cancer of the liver	Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg
1.4.1.1.2.2	24Dec1879 14Jan1880*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*	Spinster				22May1900	20	Diabetes mellitus, 2½ years; pneumonia, 3 days	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.2.3	23Jan1882 15Feb1882*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*	11Sep1917	35	By "special licence" at 386 Ravenhill Rd		26Aug1954	72	Congestive cardiac failure	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.2.4	2Dec1883 19Mar1884*	Lagan Village, Road, Belfast	5Sep1918	34	Monkstown Parish, (Presb.), Kingstown, Dublin		9Jun1954	70	Coronary thrombosis, due to hypertension due to generalised arteriosclerosis	Ballyclare Presb. Ch.
1.4.1.1.2.5	2Nov1885 27Mar1886*	Ballynafeigh	Bachelor				31Jan1956	70	Acute myocardial infarction due to arteriosclerotic heart disease	Olivet Cem., San Mateo, Calif.
1.4.1.1.2.6	25Nov1887 28May1888*	Ravenhill Road, Belfast	Spinster				5Jan1950	63	Exfoliating dermatitis (scarlet fever)	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry

1.4.1.1.2.7	Harriette (Hetty) Emma Quaile Simpson	6Dec1888 15Jan1889*	Ravenhill Road, Belfast	12Mar1912	23	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda.	31Jan1961	72	Congestive cardiac failure	Burnside (Agherton) Cem., Portstewart
1.4.1.1.2.8	Rachel (Richie) Strain	9Apr1890 16Jun1890*	Ravenhill Road, Belfast	15Feb1919	28	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda.	23Jan1975	84	Cerebral thrombosis; cerebro vascular ischaemia; arterio-sclerosis	City Cemetery, Belfast
1.4.1.1.2.9	Walter Roberts	11Jul1891 27Nov1891*	Ravenhill Road, Belfast	13Oct1925	34	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda	6Oct1965	74	Congestive cardiac failure due to chronic myocarditis	First Presb.(N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.2.10	Stillborn Female	17Feb1893								
1.4.1.1.2.11	Ethel	23Mar1894 4May1894*	Ravenhill Road, Belfast				4Dec1894	8m	Pneumonia, 8 days	
1.4.1.1.2.12	Jane Milling	4Sep1895 8Jan1896*	Ravenhill Road, Belfast				1Sep1896	11m	Double pneumonia,	
1.4.1.1.2.13	Norah Kathleen	12Apr1900 7May1900*	Bamford's Cottage, Ravenhill Road, Belfast	14Oct1931	31	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda	17Nov1987	87	Bronchopneumonia; immobility; unstable diabetes mellitus	St Mary's Parish Ch. (of Ireland), Comber

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2

Walter Bamford is described as a commercial traveller on his marriage certificate in 1878 and on the birth certificate of his son Sayers in the same year. From 1879 he is described as a coal factor/merchant on the birth certificates of his other children. He is also described as a coal merchant on his death certificate. A notice of his death appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter*, *The Northern Whig and Belfast Post*, and the *Coleraine Chronicle*, 18 August 1925.

His coal business was probably quite small. He did not, for example, list himself under "coal merchants and agents" in commercial directories such as *The Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory for 1899*.

At his marriage on 23 January 1878, Walter Bamford lived at 2 Wellington Street with his parents (see photograph in Section 6). At the birth of his son Sayers on 23 September 1878, as well as at the birth of his daughter Sarah on 24 December 1879, Walter (and presumably his wife Mary) were living at 3 College Street South with his parents.

By the birth of his daughter Wilhelmina in 1882, Walter had moved to what seems to have been called “Woodbine Cottage” overlooking Ormeau Park in the growing district of Ballynafeigh, about 2½ miles from the centre of Belfast. He renamed his residence “Bamford Cottage”, which was located on what was then variously known as the Old Ballynafeigh Road and the Lagan Village Road and around 1900 was renamed the Ravenhill Road. In 1902, he had built two semi-detached homes in front of the cottage – which, according to the Bamford oral tradition, remained standing for a few years and was then pulled down – that became 384 and 386 Ravenhill Road and are today numbered 432 and 434 respectively. The homes are about a forty-minute walk from the centre of Belfast. A horse-drawn tram line running hourly up the Ravenhill Road was opened in 1872 and was electrified in 1905. See Stephen A Royle, “Workshop of the Empire, 1820-1914”, S. J. Connolly (ed.), *People, Place and History* (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 2012), pp. 225-26.

Planning Application 14766 in the archives of the Building Control Service of Belfast City Council reveals that in August 1901 Walter Bamford submitted plans to build a detached home on the Ravenhill Road. He changed his mind, however, and on 7 May 1902 he obtained permission to build the two semi-detached homes that stand there today.

Although the two homes look similar, 434 is larger than 432: both houses are the same length and depth and have three floors, but the former is wider and has a “return” at the back on the second and third floors that extends over the ground floor of the latter. 434 has five bedrooms and 432 four bedrooms for a total of nine. Both houses have a bathroom on the first floor and, originally, an external WC (i.e., toilet) in a cubicle attached to the rear of the house. And both houses have a small garden in front (now paved over for car parking) and a larger (i.e., longer) garden behind them. Walter and some of his family lived in 434; the other members of his family lived in 432. See floor plan in Section 6.

Walter Bamford changed his religious views from Church of Ireland to Presbyterian shortly after he moved to Ravenhill Road. After the birth of his daughter Wilhelmina in 1882, his children were no longer baptised in St Anne’s Parish Church; their baptisms and, with the exception of Sayers (1.4.1.1.2.1) and Thomas (1.4.1.1.2.4), their marriages occurred at St John’s Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda, a church in which he became a member of the “Committee” (see *Newtownbreda Presbyterian Church: Report and Financial Statement for Year Ending 31st March, 1892*; PRONI MIC IP/5/Reel 2). Although his grandmother, Sarah Bamford (née Sayers; 1805-77), and his mother, Letitia Bamford (née Roberts; 1.4.1.1a), were Presbyterians, Walter was baptised, as were at least four of his own children, in the Church of Ireland. So geographical convenience rather than theological doctrine probably played the major role in his change of religion. St. John’s Church is on the Ormeau Road where it joins the Ravenhill Road, about a 15-minute walk from 384 and 386 Ravenhill Road. Rosetta National School, which all his children attended, is also on Knockbreda Road just a few minutes from the church.

Walter Bamford worshipped at St John’s Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda at the same time as John Martin (1846-1912), the Chairman of H & J Martin, the builders. They both baptised children there during the 1890s and they were both members of the Committee (i.e., elders) in 1892, 1893 and 1894. (Research by Joan Phillipson, reported 20 June 2017.) Hence they clearly knew each other well, and their association probably explains why two of Walter’s sons – Sayers and John (Jack) – worked for H. & J. Martin, and why the firm arranged for Walter’s sister Letitia (1.4.1.1.8) to rent the house it had built at 13 Agincourt Avenue (see below). Interestingly, however, H. & J. Martin’s records indicate that the firm did not build Walter Bamford’s homes at 432 and 434 Ravenhill Road.

He signed the Ulster Covenant on 28 September 1912.

Walter Bamford made his son Walter (1891-1965; 1.4.1.1.2.9) his sole heir and executor. In his will dated 10 March 1925, he specifically mentions giving his son “all my property of every description (including my two dwelling-houses numbers 384 and 384a Ravenhill Road, Belfast)”. [384a Ravenhill

Road was re-numbered as 386 and subsequently 434.] His personal estate amounted to £832.10s.4d. [presumably including the value of the two properties]. His will also instructed his son that “In the event of my not having erected a Granite Plinth and Centre piece in my lifetime round the graves in Dummurry Graveyard belonging to me I Direct my said son to erect such Granite Plinth and Centre piece as soon as possible after my death”.

He was short, with red hair and evidently had a fiery temper. He is remembered as a “very careful and strict man but not mean”. His many children were “well turned out: good clothes, good shoes, nice skin and well groomed”. (Notes of a conversation with Derek Bamford (1928-2003; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3), 28 August 1992.)

See photograph in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2a

According to Norah Kathleen Dunn (née Bamford; 1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13), Mary Strain sang in the choir of St Anne’s Parish Church. Her birth certificate gives her mother’s maiden name as Sarah J. [Jane] Wallace (c. 1833-30 November 1897) and lists her parents’ abode as Edenderry, a district of St Anne’s Parish on the west side of Belfast, slightly more than a mile from the centre. At the time of her marriage in January 1878, Mary Strain was living at 174 Sandy Row where her father, Thomas (c. 1829-11 July 1894), was a publican. In fact, the family lived above the pub which was called the “Moyola Arms”. It was still functioning as a pub in 1974 when I visited it, but at some point between then and 1983, when I visited again, it was bombed and burnt out (Sandy Row is the centre of a strongly Protestant area). In 1990 when I visited, the pub was boarded up but still standing; in 1993, when I visited again, the pub had been converted into a shop. It was subsequently demolished.

She signed the Ulster Declaration on 28 September 1912.

She visited England in 1918 (perhaps to see her daughter Wilhelmina, who lived in Stoke-on-Trent; see n. 1.4.1.1.2.3), and obtained a permit from the Royal Irish Constabulary to enable her to return to Ireland (the permit was probably required because of security considerations during World War I). It contains a photograph of her and gives her height as 5’7”.

She is remembered as an extrovert: as a “most generous” woman who was always giving sweets and treats to her children and their friends; and as an intelligent woman who was interested, for example, in the Home Rule Question and signed the Ulster Declaration. [Notes of a conversation with Derek Bamford (1928-2003; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3).]

See photographs in Section 6.

Volume II of *The Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory*, published in 1854, lists a Thomas Strain, servant, 4 Moore’s Place. *The Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory for 1861-62* lists a Thomas Strain, spirit dealer, 168 Sandy Row; 168 was later renumbered 174, so this is also Mary Strain’s father. The Spirit Licence Register (PRONI, BELF 6/5/1/1-15) for 1886-7 indicates that Thomas Strain was not only the licensee but also the owner of the public house at 174 Sandy Row.

The following letter appeared in the *Belfast Telegraph* or *Belfast Newsletter* (date unknown) regarding Tommy Strain: [This Tommy Strain (1787-1845) is Mary Strain’s paternal grandfather and the Miss Annie Blakeley referred to below is a daughter of Annie Jane Strain (c. 1850 - 6 February 1904), a sister of Mary Strain, who at seventeen years of age first married William Johnston on 10 January 1867 in Malone Presbyterian Church and, several years after his death on 12 July 1873, Dr Jackson Robert Blakeley (d. 1890). (According to Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3), his mother often accompanied her mother on visits to Aunt Annie Blakeley and “said that she really knew as much about medicine as the Dr, because he was always drunk and she used to have to attend to a lot of his work. When she developed appendicitis she insisted that she be operated on, as whilst she knew she would

probably die after the operation, she knew what a terrible death she would have if she were not operated on. Mother maintained that she was the first person to be operated on for appendicitis, and not King Edward, which is commonly said. Her case history is supposed to be in Queens [*sic*]. Anyway when mother and her mother went up to Aunt Ann dead Granny Bamford said you're not so proud now Ann - it is a pity you hadn't a bit more humility when you were alive!"). Hence Miss Annie Strain is the granddaughter of Thomas Strain (c. 1829 - 11 July 1894), the publican father of Mary, and the great-granddaughter of Tommy Strain (1787-1845), the actor.]

“SIR - The death of Miss Annie Blakeley in California at an advanced age, a vocalist of Belfast's “good old days” recalls her actor great-grandfather, Tommy Strain.

He was a native of London with an obscure background and not highly gifted in the histrionic art. Montague Talbot, the owner-manager of the old Theatre Royal, Belfast, and also the Newry and Derry theatres, brought Strain to Ireland in 1811. He, and his wife, who was a Spanish chorus girl, first appeared in the Newry Theatre, she in her daring costume being much applauded in those gay days of the Regency.

The Strains appeared in many Irish theatres of their age and retired to keep a public house in Pottinger's Entry, Belfast, their son Tom Strain, becoming a well-known figure as a spirit and wine merchant. Tommy Strain was buried in Friar's Bush, and an engraved slate tablet erected above his grave on the churchyard wall by his stage fellows was last seen in the garden of Harcourt, Malone Road, Belfast in 1910.

Can any reader say where this mural tablet is now?

Yours &c.,

C.J. ROBB,
Ballynahinch.”

This letter prompted a reply:

“SIR - In reply to Mr Robb's letter, Tommy Strain was born in Shoreditch, London, in 1787 being the son of a sword cutler. His actress wife being a Spanish chorus girl, he was received into the R.C. Church before his death in Belfast in 1845.

I don't know where his memorial tablet went to.

Yours &c.,

J.B. NEVIN STRAIN,
Astonville,
Donaghadee Road,
Bangor.”

The following obituary appeared in the ? [3 April 1970]:

“The death of nonagenarian Miss Ann Blakely in Alameda, California, recalls the Edwardian days of musical entertainment in Belfast.

As an amateur vocalist she appeared on many concert platforms and also had roles on the opera and music hall stage with the D'Oyley [*sic*] Carte and other companies.

She and her sister, Mrs. George Kidney, settled in California more than 60 years ago, but paid many visits to their native Belfast.

Their brother, the late Mr. James Blakely, was for more than half a century borough surveyor of Portadown and engineer of the Portadown and Banbridge Water Board.

The funeral will be to Knockbreda Cemetery.”

The C.J. Robb (1901-1976) mentioned above was a grandson of Annie Jane Strain (c. 1850 - 6 February 1904), and much of the above information regarding the Strains was obtained from his daughter-in-law, Mrs Marion Robb, “Timpany”, 46 Broomhill Road, Ballynahinch, Northern Ireland, BT24 8QD.

Gravestone Inscriptions: Belfast. Vol. II: Friar's Bush and Milltown Graveyards (Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 1984) makes no reference to Tommy Strain's grave.

The Diocese of Connor Wills Index in PRONI lists a David Strain of Connor (probate 1826). The Diocese of Connor Administration Bond Index (DA101/1/2) in PRONI lists a John Strain of Connor (probate 1732). The wills themselves no longer exist, having been destroyed in Dublin in 1922.

1.4.1.1.2.1
See below.

1.4.1.1.2.2
Attended Rosetta National School, Knockbreda Road, from 4 May 1882, age 2/3, until 31 May 1894, age 14/15, when the statutory school leaving age was 11 (see PRONI, SCH160/1/2). She is described as a “type-writer” (presumably a typist) on her death certificate. Her place of death in 1900, as well as her father's address, is given as “Woodbine Cottage”, Ravenhill Road. A notice of her death appeared in *The Belfast News-Letter*, 25 May 1900.

See photograph in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.3
See below.

1.4.1.1.2.4
See below.

1.4.1.1.2.5
Baptised by the Reverend R. Workman at St John's Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda.

Attended Rosetta National School, Knockbreda Road, from 17 February 1890, age 4/5, until 31 May 1898, age 12/13, when the statutory school leaving age was 11 (see PRONI, SCH160/1/1). He joined H. & J. Martin Ltd (as did his brother Sayers (1.4.1.1.2.1)), and worked for them as a carpenter.

He emigrated to Canada in 1909. He sailed steerage class from Belfast on 10 May 1909 and Liverpool on 11 May aboard the S.S. *Lake Manitoba*, arriving at Quebec on 21 June at 1145 (landing at 1155). The *Lake Manitoba* was owned by the CPR line; her master was G.C. Evans; her tonnage was 6276; on this trip she carried 599 passengers (179 second cabin and 420 steerage); she received a “clean” bill of health and six passengers were held at quarantine. John Bamford's occupation was recorded as “joiner”, his religion as Presbyterian, and his destination as Winnipeg, to which he travelled by a “special”

CPR train which departed from Quebec at 1600.

His service records in the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa reveal that on 6 November 1917 he enlisted at “MacLeod” [Fort Macleod], Alberta as a Private (number 3206337) in the Second Draft of the First Depot Battalion, Alberta Regiment, Canadian Expeditionary Force. The “Particulars of Recruit” indicate that at enlistment he was single, a Presbyterian, a carpenter, and in medical category A2; this document also gives his birth incorrectly as 3 November 1886. His “description on calling up” was as follows: height, 5’5”; chest, fully expanded, 32”; chest, range of expansion, 36”; complexion, ruddy; eyes, brown; hair, dark brown; tattoo marks on lower left arm.

He embarked from Halifax on 9 April 1918 aboard S.S. *Metagama*, disembarked at Liverpool on 19 April, and proceeded to the 21st Reserve Battalion (Alberta) at Bramshott. He proceeded to France for service with the 10th Battalion on 5 September, and joined his unit in the field on 12 September. He was posted back to the 21st Reserve Battalion (Alberta) at Bramshott on 13 January 1919 and on 22 February, pending return to Canada, he proceeded to Kinmel Park Camp, Rhyl. He embarked from Liverpool on 25 March aboard HMT *Scotian*, disembarked at St. John, New Brunswick on 4 April, and was discharged from the service on 8 April 1919. He was issued the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. During his time in Britain he visited his family in Belfast.

According to Norah Dunn (née Bamford; 1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13), he was a “rolling stone” who travelled all over North America working as a carpenter. His death certificate describes him as an American citizen. His social security number was 564-28-6261. He died in the San Mateo County Relief Home, Spring Road, Box 110, San Mateo, California. He had lived in San Mateo for five years before his death.

See photograph in Section 6.

Baptised by the Reverend R. Workman at St John’s Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda.

1.4.1.1.2.6

She attended Rosetta National School, Knockbreda Road, from 6 August 1891, age 3/4, until 31 May 1898, age 10/11, when the statutory school leaving age was 11 (PRONI, SCH160/1/2). She became a shorthand typist in the civil service. For many years she was the personal secretary to Lord Craigavon, the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. During World War II, she was attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and played an important role in the “milk run” – ensuring the daily export of milk to Great Britain – and in 1942 she was awarded the MBE. The MBE is now in the possession of Kate Dillon (1.4.1.1.2.13.1).

She signed the Ulster Declaration on 28 September 1912.

She was a witness at the marriage of her sister Wilhelmina in 1917 and her sister Norah in 1931.

She is remembered as “a slightly severe, prim and proper person” who was “well organised and hard-working”. Indeed, she was critical of the men in the Bamford family, who she felt did not possess this latter set of qualities. She evidently had a temper and was prone to “harrumphing”, making her displeasure known in this way if something displeased her. She remained a spinster after she broke off an engagement to her fiancé because he was late for a meeting they had arranged. But she was also very kind. When her nephew Dickson McGeown’s father died shortly after the former’s eighth birthday, she came to live at the McGeown family home at 16 Myrtlefield Park and treated him as the son she never had. (Notes of a conversation with Derek Bamford (1928-2003; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3), 28 August 1992.)

She sent me (her great nephew) in Winnipeg the *Empire Youth Annual 1946* (London: P.R. Gawthorne, 1946), with the inscription “George Sayers with love and best wishes for Xmas from Auntie Leta”.

At the time of her death, she lived at 16 Myrtlefield Park, Belfast. She died in the Northern Ireland Fever Hospital, Purdysburn, Co Down. A notice of her death appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter*, 6 January 1950. A notice of her death and an obituary also appeared in *The Northern Whig and Belfast Post* and the *Belfast Telegraph*, 6 January 1950.

She appointed her sisters Rachel Strain Bamford (McGeown) (1890-1977; 1.4.1.1.2.8) and Norah Kathleen Bamford (Dunn) (1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13) executrices of her will and she left her “property of every nature and kind and wherever situate” in equal shares to the following nieces and nephew: Marjorie Adeline Hanson (1.4.1.1.2.7.3), Laura Evelyn Goddard (1.4.1.1.2.8.1), Moyna Mary Annett (1.4.1.1.2.8.2), Norah Kathleen Mary Dunn (1.4.1.1.2.13.1) and Alfred Dickson McGeown (1.4.1.1.2.8.3). Her personal estate amounted to £2,057.0s.8d. gross, £1,981.17s.0d. net. Other real estate in Northern Ireland amounted to £595.

See photograph in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.7 See below.

1.4.1.1.2.8 See below.

1.4.1.1.2.9 See below.

1.4.1.1.2.10 The existence of a stillborn female is recorded in a notebook, now in my possession, containing dates of birth and death, which was compiled over the years by various members of the Bamford family, including Mary Strain (Bamford), (1.4.1.1.2a), Harriette Bamford (Hanson) (1.4.1.1.2.7), and Marjorie Hanson (1.4.1.1.2.7.3).

1.4.1.1.2.12 Baptised by the Reverend R. Workman at St John’s Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda.

1.4.1.1.2.13 See below.

DESCENDANTS OF SAYERS BAMFORD (1878 - 1937)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1	23Sep1878 16Oct1878*	3 College Street South, Belfast	9Oct1903	25	Windsor Presb. Ch., Lisburn Rd, Belfast		28Jul1937	58	Cancer of the liver	Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg
1.4.1.1.2.1a	16Oct1882	49 Cosgrave Street, Belfast	9Oct1903	20	Windsor Presb. Ch., Lisburn Rd, Belfast		4Oct1940	57	Epilepsy	Airbles Cem., Motherwell
1.4.1.1.2.1.1	4Apr1904	4 Campbell Park Avenue, Belfast	21Dec1935	31	238 Spence St, Winnipeg	2Sep1937	22May1988	84	Stroke	Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg
1.4.1.1.2.1.2	9Jun1909	38 Kitson Street, Norwood, Wpg.	Spinster				3Jul1936	27	Pneumonia	Elmwood Cem., Winnipeg
1.4.1.1.2.1.3	21Dec1912	50 Holyoake Walk, Brentham, Ealing, London	19Aug1938	25	St John's Cathedral, Winnipeg	17May1944	6May1982	69	Heart attack	Cremated
1.4.1.1.2.1.4	25Nov1915	Edmonton, Alberta	16Jun1947	31	Presb. Clergy, Landis, Sask.		30Mar1976	60	Coronary thrombosis	Woodlawn Cem., Saskatoon

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1

Baptised by the Reverend R. Workman at St John's Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda.

The records of St Anne's Parish Church give Sayers Bamford's birth as 20 September 1878; the state records give his birth as 23 September 1878.

Attended Rosetta National School, Knockbreda Road, from 28 April 1883, age 4, until 31 May 1894, age 15, when the statutory school leaving age was 11. In his final year he studied Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Music, Drawing, Algebra, and Geometry (see PRONI, SCH160/1/1). I possessed the following books, which appear to be texts from his time at Rosetta School: Charles Smith, *Elementary Algebra* (London: Macmillan, 1890); John Thornton, *Elementary Practical Physiology* (London: Longmans, Green, 1897); and a mathematical textbook with its title page missing, which may be C. Pendlebury, *Arithmetic for Schools* (7th Edition; London: George Bell, 1894). All these volumes are signed by Sayers Bamford, Rosetta Academy. I also possessed two sets of Sayers Bamford's drawing instruments, one of which was made with ivory handles by W.H.

Harding, Mathematical Instrument Manufacturer, 47 Finsbury Pavement, London; and a table to convert English miles to Irish miles (11 Irish miles equal 14 English miles) between Belfast and several towns in counties Antrim and Down. Since Thomas Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2) is the only grandchild of Sayers who became a professional engineer I have passed these books and instruments to him to act as their custodian for future generations.

At the time of his marriage in 1903, Sayers was described as a clerk. At the time of the birth of his daughter, Margaret, in 1904, he was described as a foreman builder. He is described, in the Belfast Street Directory of 1905, as a “civil engineer” living at 4 Campbell Park Avenue, a terraced house, in the upper working class/lower middle-class area of Belmont. In the 1906 Directory, 4 Campbell Park Avenue is listed as “vacant”. In the 1907 Directory, S. Bamford, civil engineer, is listed at 54 Ardenlee Avenue, a terraced house, in a similar upper working class/lower middle-class area of East Belfast. Since the information in the Directories is collected a year before publication, the above suggests that Sayers and his wife probably moved to 4 Campbell Park Avenue after their marriage in October 1903 and before the birth of their daughter Margaret in April 1904; that they left there some time in 1905 and moved to 54 Ardenlee Avenue, where they remained until Sayers left for Canada in May 1906; and that his wife and daughter might have remained there until they left for Canada in June 1907.

After leaving school in 1894, he joined H. & J. Martin Ltd, the largest builders in Belfast and probably Ireland, with offices in the Ormeau Road, Belfast and Grand Canal Street, Dublin; see Jonathan Bardon, *Belfast: An Illustrated History* (Dundonald: Blackstaff, 1982), pp. 140-41. Henry Martin (1862-1949), Director of H. & J. Martin Ltd, in a letter dated 12 May 1906 writes: “I have much pleasure in giving a testimonial to Mr Sayers Bamford who was with us for about twelve years and of whom I can speak in the highest terms. He first went through our office and afterwards had charge of some important contracts which he carried out to our entire satisfaction; he thoroughly understands the management of men and is a good organiser. He is a good steady reliable man and I shall be pleased at any time to answer any inquiries concerning him.” I had some note books of his grandfather, which I have deposited in the Canadian Pacific Archives, Room G-1, Windsor Station, 900 Peel Street, P.O. Box 6042 Station A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 3E4 (the “Sayers Bamford Collection”, collection number 93.26). They contain technical reference data, information on specific contracts and the prices of building materials and labour, and indicate that the projects Sayers worked on in Ireland included the following: excavation trench, Spencer Dock, 1900; Dublin main drainage, “driving tunnel by shield”, 1902; railway work, Ballyrone-Castlewellan, nine miles, 1903-1904; graving dock, Belfast, 1904; timber jetty for Harbour Commissioners, 1904; and the boundary wall at the Irish Preserve Works, Ormeau Road, 1904.

See Alf McCreary, *Titanic Port: An Illustrated History of Belfast Harbour* (Dublin: Booklink, 2010), p. 137 for a discussion of Sayers Bamford, Pat’s Bar, and me; see also Alf McCreary, *The Master Builders* (Newtownabbey: Nicholson Bass, to be published 2018-19).

In the fly leaf of his Max Maury, *Laird & Lee’s Vest-Pocket Littré - Webster Dictionary: English-French and French-English* (Chicago: Laird & Lee, 1899) which is in my possession, Sayers Bamford wrote under his signature: “Winnipeg February 25th 1907. Sailed from Belfast May 16th 1906 and Liverpool May 17th 1906.” The ships’ passenger lists or manifests microfilmed by the National Archives of Canada (see Reel T486 in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba) indicate that he sailed second class from Liverpool on 17 May 1906 aboard the S.S. *Ottawa*, arriving at Quebec on 25 May 1906 at 0430 (landing at 0600). The *Ottawa* was owned by the Dominion Line; her master was Enoch Maddox; her tonnage was 2,991; on this trip she carried 801 passengers (226 second cabin and 575 steerage); she received a “clear” bill of health and no passengers were held at quarantine. Sayers Bamford’s “profession, occupation or calling” was recorded as “farmer”, his “place of ultimate destination” as Winnipeg, and his entry in the manifest was stamped “British Bonus Allowed”, 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.

In the Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for 1906, Sayers is listed as a “boarder” living in Winnipeg (Sub-District Ward 4c), the central core of the city.

On 10 August 1906, he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg as a clerk. He subsequently held a variety of positions in Manitoba, Western Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, eventually becoming the chief clerk in the General Claims Department at the CPR offices at Portage Avenue and Main Street in Winnipeg. The note books referred to above indicate that he worked on, among others, the following projects: concrete culvert/bridge 118.0, Estevan Section, May - July 1908; Hirsch pipeline, September-October 1908; Brandon engine house, March 1909; and the Edmonton/Strathcona High Level Bridge. (Strathcona was a city located on the south side of the North Saskatchewan River across from the city of Edmonton on the north side. In 1912 the cities amalgamated under the name of Edmonton, the larger of the two cities.) Although a civil engineer, he ceased to operate in that capacity after 1914 because railway construction work declined.

He acquired the nickname “Barney” in Canada, a name often applied to Irishmen.

His railway career is set out in the following “Employee’s Declaration of Service” that he made to the Pensions Department of the CPR on 26 May 1937:

Dates of Employment		Occupation	Department	Where Employed	Rates of Pay	
From	To				Amount	Per
Aug 10-06	Oct 30-06	Clerk	Div. Accts	Winnipeg	45.00	Mo
Oct 30-06	Jun 1-07	Clk & Rodman	Res. Engr.	Winnipeg	50.00	Mo
Jun 1-07	Aug 8-07	Clk & Rodman	Res. Engr.	Brandon	50.00	Mo
Aug 8-07	Dec 9-07	Inspector	Engineering	Cartwright	100.00	Mo
Dec 9-07	May 1-08	Masonary	Engineering	Dist 2 a.d.	50.00	Mo
May 1-08	Nov 1-08	Masonary Inspr	Engineering	Oxbow, Dist 4	100.00	Mo
Nov 1-09	Apl 26-10	Rodman & Clk	Engineering	Winnipeg	50.00	Mo
Apl 26-10	June 1-12	Bldg. Inspr	Engineering	Ignace & various	100.00	Mo
June 1-12	May 1-13	Transitman	Engineering	Strathcona	100.00	Mo
May 1-13	Dec 1-13	Bldg. Inspr	Engineering	Calgary	100.00	Mo
Dec 1-13	Jun 7-14	Transitman	Engineering	Calgary	100.00	Mo
Jan 7-14	Oct 17-14	Transitman & Inspr	Engineering	Lethbridge	100.00	Mo
Oct 17-14		Laid off – Reduction of staff	Satisfactory			

Dec 9-14	Oct 8-15	Rodman	Engineering	Lethbridge	60.00	Mo
Oct 8-15	Nov 3-15	Asst. Agent	Engineering	Gadsby	60.00	Mo
Nov 3-15	June 4-16	Nt. Baggage man	Operating	Strathcona	75.00	Mo
June 4-16	Oct 24-17	B.M. [Baggage master] & Yd. Clerk	Operating	Strathcona	80.00	Mo
Oct 24-17	Feb 2-18	Train Clerk	Yard Office	Winnipeg	80.00	Mo
Feb 2-18	Aug 1-18	Inspector	General Claims	Winnipeg	85.00	Mo
Aug 1-18	Sept 1-18	Inspector	General Claims	Winnipeg	119.00	Mo
Sept 1-18	Dec 1-19	Inspector	General Claims	Winnipeg	110.00	Mo
Dec 1-19	May 1-20	Inspector	General Claims	Winnipeg	140.00	Mo
May 1-20	Sept 1-20	Inspector	General Claims	Winnipeg	170.00	Mo
Sept 1-20	Aug 1-22	Inspector	General Claims	Moose Jaw	170.00	Mo
Aug 1-22	Mar 1-26	Inspector	General Claims	Moose Jaw	165.00	Mo
Mar 1-26	Mar 1-27	Inspector	General Claims	Moose Jaw	180.00	Mo
Mar 1-27	Sep 1-28	Inspector	General Claims	Moose Jaw	195.00	Mo
Sep 1-28	July 1-32	Claims Agent	General Claims	Moose Jaw	220.00	Mo
July 1-32	Aug 1-37	Chief Clerk	General Claims	Winnipeg	245.00	Mo

The staff record held by the Pensions and Benefits Department of the CPR shows his railway career as follows:

Date Effective			Occupation	Department	Location	Rate	Per
Month	Day	Year					
Aug	10	06	Clerk	Div. Accts	Winnipeg	45.00	Mo
Oct	31	06	Clk & Rodman	Res. Engr.	Winnipeg	50.00	Mo
June	1	07	Clk & Rodman	Res. Engr.	Brandon	50.00	Mo
Aug	8	07	Inspector (4 mos)	Res. Engr.	Cartwright	100.00	Mo
Dec	9	07	Rodman (6 m.)	Res. Engr.	Dist 2 CD	50.00	Mo
May	1	08	Masonry Inspr. (6 mos)	Res. Engr.	Oxbow Dist 4	100.00	Mo
Nov	1	08	Rodman & Clk	Engineering	Winnipeg	50.00	Mo
April	26	10	Bldg. Inspr. (6 mos)	Engineering	Ignace	100.00	Mo
Oct	26	10	Bldg. Inspr. (Dec 1910)	Engineering	Edmonton	100.00	Mo
Jan	1	11	Bldg. Inspr. (Dec 01.11)	Engineering	Strathcona	100.00	Mo
Jan	1	12	Bldg. Inspr. (Dec 31.12)	Engineering	Strathcona	100.00	Mo
Apl	1	12	Masonry Inspr. (Dec 1912)	Operating	Strathcona	100.00	Mo
June	1	12	Transitman (12 mos)	Engineering	Strathcona	100.00	Mo
May	1	13	Bldg. Inspr. (12 mos)	Engineering	Calgary	100.00	Mo
Nov	1	13	Transitman (6 mos)	Engineering	Calgary	100.00	Mo
Mch	1	14	Transitman (Apr 20/14)	Engineering	Calgary	100.00	Mo
April	7	14	O.L.A. 1 month no pay				
May	7	14	O.L.A. 1 month no pay				

June	7	14	Transitman & Insp. (3 mos)	Operating	Lethbridge	100.00	Mo
[?]	7	14	Transitman & Insp. [?]	Engineering	Lethbridge	100.00	Mo
Oct	11	14	Transitman & Insp. (1 day)	Engineering	Lethbridge	100.00	Mo
Oct	17	14	Reduction in staff	Satisfactory			
Dec	9	14	Rodman	Engineering	Lethbridge	60.00	Mo
[?]	15	15	Rodman	Engineering	Edmonton	60.00	Mo
[?]	8	15	Asst. Agent [?]	Operating	Gadsby	60.00	Mo
Nov	3	15	Nt. Baggage-master & Yd. Clk.	Operating	Strathcona	75.00	Mo
[?]	27	16	Day Baggage-master	Operating	Strathcona	75.00	Mo
June	4	16	Baggage-master & Yd Clerk	Operating	Strathcona	80.00	Mo
Oct	24	17	Train Clerk	Yard Office	Winnipeg	80.00	Mo
Feb	2	18	Inspector	General Claims	Winnipeg	85.00	Mo
[?]	1	18	Inspector	General Claims	Winnipeg	119.00	Mo
Sep	1	18	Inspector	General Claims	Winnipeg	110.00	Mo
Dec	1	19	Inspector	General Claims	Winnipeg	140.00	Mo
May	1	20	Inspector	General Claims	Winnipeg	170.00	Mo
Sep	1	20	Inspector	General Claims	Moose Jaw	170.00	Mo
Sep	19	21	L.O.A. to Oct 12.21, without pay (Correction)				
Oct	12	21	Claims Inspector	General Claims	Moose Jaw	170.00	Mo
Aug	1	22	Claims Inspector	General Claims	Moose Jaw	165.00	Mo
Mar	1	26	Claims Inspector	General Claims	Moose Jaw	180.00	Mo

Mar	1	27	Claims Inspector	General Claims	Moose Jaw	195.00	Mo
Sept	1	28	Claims Agent	General Claims	Winnipeg	220.00	Mo
Jul	1	32	Chief Clerk	General Claims	Winnipeg	245.00	Mo
Feb	16	33	O.L.A. 2 mos. with pay acc. 1932-33 hldys. acc. taking vacation trip				
Apl	16	33	Chief Clerk	General Claims	Winnipeg	245.00	Mo
Aug	1	34	L.O.A. 1 Mo. With pay – illness			245.00	Mo
Sep	1	34	Chief Clerk	General Claims	Winnipeg	245.00	Mo
July	28	37	Deceased				

The photocopy of the record held by the Pensions and Benefits Department is indistinct in some places and cannot be read. There are small differences between it and the “Employee’s Declaration of Service” completed by Sayers a few months before his death in 1937. The main difference between the two documents is that Sayers’s final move to Winnipeg is dated as 1928 in the former and 1932 in the latter. The obituary in *The Elmwood Herald* (see below) states that Sayers was resident in Winnipeg since 1928. But he is not listed in *Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory* between 1921 and 1932 inclusive. In addition, the family’s oral tradition holds that in 1930 Sayers’s son, Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1), joined his father in Moose Jaw where he began to work for the CPR, and the son’s staff record (see “Ontario Bamfords” below) shows him to have been employed by the CPR in Moose Jaw from 19 June 1930 until 20 August 1932 when he transferred to Winnipeg.

Henderson’s Winnipeg Directory also suggests that Sayers Bamford’s final move to Winnipeg was in 1932. He is first listed in the *Directory* in 1907 as a clerk in the Divisional Accounts office of the CPR, but no residential address is given. He is not listed between 1908 and 1918 inclusive, but his wife and family (and probably himself) were living at 38 Kitson Street in Norwood, Winnipeg when his daughter Norah was born in 1909. The *Directory* lists him living at 678 St John’s Avenue in West Kildonan in 1919 – his daughter Margaret’s leather music case, which she received from her mother, has the same address and the date August 1917 written on it, so the family presumably lived there then as well – and at 347 Salter Street in 1920. Between 1921 and 1932 inclusive he is not listed in the *Directory*; see his “Employee’s Declaration of Service” and his CPR staff record above, which indicate that he was in Moose Jaw. The Canadian Census of Population for 1921 shows that he was then rooming at 1072 Heneleze [Henleaze?] Avenue in Moose Jaw. The *Henderson Directory* for 1922-23 shows him at the same address; those for 1923 and 1925 show him at 1213 Redland Avenue; those for 1927 and 1928 show him at 1227 Algoma Avenue; those for 1930 and 1931 show him at 1118 Main Street North; and that for 1932 shows him at 70 Stadacona Street West. He is listed as residing at 35 Carmen Avenue in 1933, at 103 Martin Avenue in 1934, and as having a house at 44 Martin Avenue between 1935 and 1937 inclusive. In 1937 he went to live with his daughter Margaret at Suite 4, Central Park Apartments, 389 Cumberland Avenue, Winnipeg, and he died there.

In a letter from his daughter Margaret to her cousin Madge Boal (1905-81) in Toronto dated 20 December 1934, she mentions that Sayers had a stroke in July 1934:

“Since I last wrote to you, you would hear of daddy’s illness Madge; he took a stroke in July. He is keeping very well but it has made me so nervous as I am always dreading him taking another. But the doctor is very pleased with him and says if he takes great care of himself he may never take another.”

While Sayers was dying, Patricia Boal (1907-2008), who as a young woman was known as Trixie, went to Winnipeg to help her cousin and Sayers’s daughter Margaret look after him. A few days before his death she wrote on 22 July 1937 to her sister Madge Boal (1905-81) in Toronto as follows:

“Uncle Sayers is getting weaker every day. The Doctor marvels at his living in his condition. He has no pulse in his wrist at all & his heart is weakening now but everything else is perfect. We had another doctor yesterday to satisfy some people who thought it was not cancer but he said his liver was just full of it and it was just his ‘grit’ that was keeping him alive.

Madge has not been out at all since I came but Sayers [Madge’s brother, Sayers Junior] and I have been out at night a little, so in the circumstances I’m not getting around too badly at all.”

A notice of his death and his photograph appeared in *The Winnipeg Evening Tribune*, 29 July 1937; a notice of his death also appeared in the *Winnipeg Free Press* on the same day. Obituaries appeared in *The Elmwood Herald*, 5 August 1937, *The Bulletin* of the Association of Railway Claim Agents, August 1937, p. 106, and the *Belfast Telegraph*, 11 August 1937, p. 9. His funeral service was held in Mordue Brothers Funeral Home, Broadway at Edmonton Street, and the Rev. Dr G.A. Woodside officiated. The pall-bearers were Messrs. W.S. Phillips, R.M. Simpson, Chas. Maitland, Rupert Vickers, G.D. D’Arcy, and Thos. Richardson.

The obituary in *The Elmwood Herald* indicates that he “was a member of the Masonic order, joining a lodge in Moose Jaw several years ago”.

Sayers made his daughter Margaret Ioleen his sole executrix and left the following:

- Son, Sayers - \$100.
- Son, Albert - \$100.
- Wife, Margaret - \$20 per month out of the proceeds of a \$1,000 insurance policy until her death or until the proceeds of the policy are exhausted.
- Daughter, Margaret Ioleen - residual heir.

Emily Macdonald (née Boal; 1912-2002), his niece, reported that his friends and relatives viewed Sayers as very work oriented. He was “a worker who set goals and objectives and tried to achieve them”.

I have several books owned by Sayers Bamford (his signature appears in each of them) which seem to have been in his possession in Winnipeg around 1932: Sir George Aston, *Nelson* (London: Ernest Benn, 1927); J.P. Bulkeley, *The British Empire: A Short History* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926), with Sayers’s initials dated 1932 Winnipeg on the fly sheet; M Duckitt & H Ragg, *Selected English Letters: 15th – 19th Centuries* (London: Oxford University Press, 1913), with Sayers’s initials dated 1932 on the title page; A.J. Grant, *A History of Europe: Part I, The Classical World* (London: Longmans, Green, 1916), with Sayers’s initials dated Winnipeg 1932 on the fly leaf; George Hickling, *Geology: Chapters of Earth History* (London: Milner, n.d.) with Sayers’s initials; R.M. Leonard, *Oxford Garlands: Patriotic Poems* (London: Oxford University Press, 1918), with Sayers’s initials, dated Winnipeg 1932 on the preface; Handley C.G. Moule, *Life in Christ and For Christ* (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1890), which is inscribed “To Sayers From Mrs Ferguson, Xmas”; Allardyce Nicoll, *The English Stage* (London: Ernest Benn, 1928) with Sayers’s initials on the cover; Admiral Sir Percy Scott, *Fifty Years in the Royal Navy* (New York: George H. Doran, 1919), with Sayers’s signature dated 1932 on the inside front cover; and Susette M. Taylor, *The Humour of Spain* (New York: Walter Scott Publishing Co., n.d.), with “S Bamford, 44 Martin Avenue, Wpg” written in Sayers’s

handwriting on the fly sheet.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.1a

At the time of her birth, Cosgrave Street was composed of “two-up two-down” working-class terraces. Her middle name, Ada, is a derivative of Adam. Her father, Adam Boal, was described as a wood turner on her birth certificate in 1882 and on her marriage certificate in 1903. In the 1901 Census of Population she is described as a “barmaid” and was living and working at 22 Prince’s Dock, Belfast, a public house run by her mother, Margaret Boal (née Montgomery).

Margaret Ada Boal and Sayers Bamford were married in Windsor Presbyterian Church on the Lisburn Road, a church located in South Belfast a considerable distance from any church in the area in North Belfast, where Margaret’s home (her mother’s pub) was located. It was also a considerable distance from the Bamford family church, St John’s Presbyterian (Newtownbreda) on the Ormeau Road in East Belfast. The probable reason for the wedding being held “by licence” in Windsor Church – but with the minister officiating at the wedding being the Reverend R. Workman of St John’s Church – was privacy: Margaret was six months’ pregnant when the marriage occurred, and the two families, especially Sayers’s father, Walter Bamford (1.4.1.1.2), probably wanted to avoid the delay and the publicity of having the banns read on three successive Sundays in St John’s, a church in which he was an elder. (Walter himself had had a close call: he and his wife were married “by licence” at St Anne’s Parish Church on 23 January 1878 and she gave birth to Sayers, their first child, eight months later on 23 September 1878.) And, unlike subsequent weddings of Walter Bamford’s children – for example, Harriette’s in 1912 and Wilhelmina’s in 1917 when notices appeared in the press and, after Harriette’s, a reception was held at the fashionable Carlton Café and Restaurant in Belfast – Sayers’s wedding was not publicised: there were no notices of the marriage in the *Belfast News Letter* or the *Belfast Telegraph* for 8, 9, and 10 October 1903. There were two witnesses at the wedding: one was Sayers’s oldest sister, Wilhelmina (1.4.1.1.2.3). The other was J. Bingham, who might have been a friend of Sayers or Margaret; or he might have been the James Bingham who was then the Minister at Dundonald Presbyterian Church in East Belfast.

I have an envelope on which my mother has written: “This [envelope] contains Margaret Ada Bamford’s hair cut by my Dad Mr Sayers Bamford when he was courting my Mother. Mrs George A. Bain.”

I have in my possession the following books that belonged to Margaret Ada Boal: *Poems by Alfred Tennyson, including In Memoriam, Maud, The Princess, Etc.* (London: Thomas Yardley, n.d). The book is inscribed “to Madge from George with love and best wishes, July 1901”. I also have the following book: J.W. Westlake, *How to Write Letters: A Manual of Correspondence* (London: William Nicholson, c.1876); on the fly leaf in my mother’s handwriting is “Mrs Sayers Bamford”, which presumably indicates it belonged to her mother, Margaret Ada Boal.

I have the following book in my possession: J.W. Westlake, *How to Write Letters: A Manual of Correspondence* (London: William Nicholson, c. 1876), on the fly leaf of which my mother has written “Mrs Sayers Bamford”, suggesting that this belonged to her mother, Ada Boal.

Margaret Boal and her daughter, Margaret, sailed second class from Liverpool on 14 June 1907 aboard the S.S. *Empress of Britain*, arriving at Quebec on 21 June at 1230. The *Empress of Britain* was owned by the CPSC [Canadian Pacific Steamship Company]; her master was James A. Murray; her tonnage was 8023; on this trip she carried 1465 passengers (139 saloon, 471 second cabin, and 855 steerage), and no passengers were held at quarantine. Margaret Boal’s occupation was shown as a housewife going to join her husband, a “mec[hanical] engineer” and her destination as Winnipeg.

Margaret Boal took convulsions at the birth of her daughter, Norah Vivian, and was unwell from then on. [This was claimed by her daughter, Madge (1.4.1.1.2.1.1), but Pearl Gilchrist claims that the convulsions occurred after the birth of Albert, which is perhaps more likely.] She could not return to

the old country, for which she pined, during the war, but in 1919 she and the children came back to Ireland. They remained only one night at the home of her father-in-law, Walter Bamford (1.4.1.1.2), on Ravenhill Road, and the next morning they went to stay with her brother, Albert Boal. He decided to send them to Jean Salisbury, a sister in Ealing, London, but, since she was not living with her husband at the time, she could not take them in. So, after sleeping the night at Euston Station, they went to Wishaw in Scotland to stay with her sister, Agnes, and her husband Robert Gilchrist. After a few weeks, they went to Cove (Strathclyde; about 36 miles east of Edinburgh), and stayed there during the winter of 1919-20. Around February 1920, they went to a cottage in Kilncadzow (called Kilcagie by the locals; about 3 miles east-southeast of Carluke) owned by a Mrs King who lived in Wishaw. The children went to a miner's school and their neighbours were the Dicks (Jim Dick), a mining family; one of the sons, Jim Dick, won a scholarship to Oxford University, and my mother often mentioned him to me as a model to aspire to. The pit in Kilncadzow was worked out and the miners were employed at Castlehill Colliery in Carluke. A Dr Watson administered to the Bamfords in Kilncadzow. Around 1925 they moved and rented a cottage, "Whinbank", in Waygateshaw, off Station Road in Carluke. They never lived in Carluke; it was the shopping centre. The cottage was owned by a Mr Forrest who resided, a few yards down the road, at Townhead Farm, Waygateshaw, Carluke. Mr Forrest had the following children: Jenny, Tommy, Walter, and one other son. Jenny became a close friend of Madge.

His wife and children never saw Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1) from 1919 until 1933, when he returned to the United Kingdom to visit his family in Waygateshaw and Belfast. Work was scarce in Britain; hence he stayed in Canada and sent money to the family. Although she had initially been keen for Sayers to go to Canada to make his fortune, she never wanted to return there after 1919. According to her daughter, Margaret Ioleen (1.4.1.1.2.1.1), Margaret Boal "felt she lost her health there". Hence, when her children returned to Canada in 1933 to live with their father, she decided to stay in Motherwell with her cousin, Lily Boal, and her husband Robert McVittie. Margaret Boal died in 1940 in their home, 54 George Street, Motherwell, Scotland. Her address in 1933 is given as 21 George Street, Motherwell on the Confirmation of Landing documents of her children Margaret, Norah and Albert. (54 and 21 George Street refer to the same house; the street was renumbered.)

Margaret Ada Boal is buried in Airbles Cemetery, Airbles Road, Motherwell, Section D, Lair 133. Also buried in this plot are Joseph Ballantyne McVittie, Elizabeth McVittie, and the still born son of Emily McVittie and Roderick Macdonald.

According to her cousin, Emily Macdonald (née Boal), Margaret Boal behaved and spoke like a lady; she had "social airs and graces". She insisted that the children behave properly; she was a great one for "chiding" them. Emily Macdonald did not know if Margaret Boal and her husband were unhappily married but suggested that she would have been unable to return to Canada in 1933, even if she had wanted to, because she had become an epileptic and the Canadian authorities would not have allowed her to return. 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.

According to her cousin, Pat McDowell (née Boal), Margaret Boal referred to her husband Sayers as Mr Bamford when he returned to Scotland to visit the family in 1933.

According to Kenneth McVittie's mother (Christina McVittie; 1918-96), Margaret Boal played the piano beautifully. Her sister Agnes Boal (1877-1958) was also musical. See history of the Boal family.

See photographs in Section 6.

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.1.1

She was named after her aunt, Norah Kathleen (1.4.1.1.2.13).

1.4.1.1.2.1.2

I have in my possession a Bible inscribed "From mother, to Nora, June 9th 1913".

She attended Kilncadzow Public School from February 1920 (Junior II) until June 1923 (Senior I) and Carluke Primary School from August to November 1923, when she transferred to Carluke High School. In 1932-33 she attended the Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College and obtained a certificate stating that she had satisfactorily completed "English – Course 1". The course covered topics such as essay writing, the advanced study of words and style, letter writing, and the study of prescribed texts.

I have in my possession a picture of a young child with a cat and a dog on the back of which is inscribed "To Margaret [her sister, Madge] From Nora, March 1936". It hung in my parents' bedroom from 1943, when 181 Leighton Avenue, Winnipeg was built, until 2007, when it was sold.

Norah Vivian is described in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* for 1936 as a "clerk". According to my father, she had no regular employment, so this job title may have been a potential occupation or she may have helped her sister and brother run the second-hand shop (see n. 1.4.1.1.2.1.1). At the time of her death she was living with her father, sister and brothers at 44 Martin Avenue, Winnipeg. A notice of her death appeared in *The Winnipeg Evening Tribune*, 4 July 1936, and in the *Winnipeg Free Press*, 6 July 1936. The following obituary appeared in *The Elmwood Herald*, 9 July 1936:

"At the comparatively early age of twenty-six years, and with unexpected suddenness, the death took place at the General Hospital Friday of Miss Norah Bamford, 44 Martin Ave. Deceased was taken to hospital Monday, and appeared to be making favorable progress. By relatives and friends alike her condition was not considered serious, and intelligence of her passing Friday came as a shock to all. Deceased was born in Winnipeg and was widely known locally. Her chief hobby was swimming, and she found membership in the Y. W. C. A.

After a second period spent in the old country, deceased returned from Scotland about three years ago, and has resided here since. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sayers Bamford, two brothers, Sayers and Albert, and a sister, Margaret.

The funeral service was conducted Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Mordue Bros' chapel, and in the presence of a large company of friends of the family. Rev. D.G. Paton officiated. Interment was made in Elmwood cemetery. The pall-bearers were Messrs. W. Phillips, George Scatter, George Bain [1.4.1.1.2.1.1b)], J. Tye, H. Dickinson and Gordon Gorringe [1.4.1.1.2.1.1a]."

1.4.1.1.2.1.3

See the "Ontario Bamfords" below.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4

See the "Saskatchewan Bamfords" below.

**MANITOBA BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.1**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.1	MARGARET (Madge) IOLEEN BAMFORD & 4Apr1904	4 Campbell Park Avenue, Belfast	21Dec1935	31	238 Spence Street, Winnipeg	22Sep1937	22May1988	84	Stroke	Elmwood Cemetery, Winnipeg
1.4.1.1.2.1.1.a	GORDON WALLACE GORRINGE c. 1908	Plumas, Manitoba	21Dec1935	27	238 Spence Street, Winnipeg	22Sep1937				
1.4.1.1.2.1.1	MARGARET (Madge) IOLEEN BAMFORD & 4Apr1904	4 Campbell Park Avenue, Belfast	15Oct1937	33	238 Spence Street, Winnipeg		22May1988	84	Stroke	Elmwood Cemetery, Winnipeg
1.4.1.1.2.1.1b	GEORGE ALEXANDER BAIN 16Jun1913	Stony Mountain, Manitoba	15Oct1937	24	238 Spence Street, Winnipeg		30Oct2006	93	?	?
1.4.1.1.2.1.1.1	George Sayers 24Feb1939	Winnipeg	24Aug1962	23	Westminster United Church	13Aug1987				
1.4.1.1.2.1.1.2	Stillborn Male 9Sep1940	Winnipeg								

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.1 Margaret Bamford and her mother sailed second class from Liverpool on 14 June 1907 aboard the S.S. *Empress of Britain*, arriving at Quebec on 21 June at 1230. The *Empress of Britain* was owned by the CPSC [Canadian Pacific Steamship Company?]; her master was James A. Murray; her tonnage was 8023; on this trip she carried 1465 passengers (139 saloon, 471 second cabin, and 855 steerage), and no passengers were held at quarantine.

Following her father, she led a nomadic existence for the next several years. The fly leaf of Frank Beard *et al.*, *Bible Symbols* (Chicago: John A. Hertel Co., 1908), given to her by her mother in September 1909, records the “Places I have been” as follows:

Brandon	June - August 1907
Cartwright	August - December 1907
Winnipeg	20 December 1907 - May 1908
Oxbow	May - October 1908
Hirsch	November - 20 December 1908
Winnipeg	21 December 1908 - 26 October 1909
Belfast	October 1909 - 8 April 1910
Scotland	April 1910 - 7 June 1910
Belfast	7 June - 8 July 1910
Ignace	20 July - 26 October 1910
Winnipeg	27 October - 13 November 1910
Strathcona & Edmonton	14 November 1910 - 12 October 1912
Sailed from Montreal for Liverpool	17 October 1912
London	30 October 1912 - 5 January 1913
Scotland	6 January - 30 April 1913
Ireland	1 - 17 May 1913
Sailed from Belfast for Canada	18 May 1913
Edmonton	6 June 1913 - 31 October 1917
Winnipeg	3 November 1917 - 1 October 1919
Sailed from Montreal for Belfast	4 October 1919

Madge Bamford, her mother and her sister Norah sailed “2nd class” aboard the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company’s S. S. *Lake Manitoba*, from Montreal to Liverpool, arriving on 9 November 1909. They returned to Canada aboard the same ship, sailing “intermediate” class (presumably second cabin) from Belfast on 7 July 1910 and Liverpool on 8 July, arriving at Quebec on 17 July at 0130 (landing at 0600). On the return trip, the master of the ship was G.C. Evans; her tonnage was 6276; on this trip she carried 892 passengers (346 second cabin and 546 steerage), and six passengers were held at quarantine. Their destination was recorded as Fort William. They were going there rather than Winnipeg because at that time Sayers Bamford was working in Ignace, Ontario, where, according to the above, they arrived on 20 July.

Madge Bamford, her mother and her sister Norah sailed second class on the S. S. *Lake Manitoba* from Montreal to Liverpool, arriving there on 28 October 1912. They, together with Sayers Jr, who was born in London on 21 December, returned to Canada aboard the same ship, sailing second cabin class from Liverpool on 17 May 1913, arriving at Quebec on 28 May at 2300 (landing on 29 May at 0600). The *Lake Manitoba* was owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Atlantic Steamship Lines; her master on the return trip (and probably on the outward trip) was G.C. Evans; her tonnage was 6276; on the return trip she carried 1406 passengers (363 second cabin and 1043 steerage), and two passengers were held at quarantine. Their destination was recorded as Edmonton, where, according to the above, they arrived on 6 June.

Madge Bamford, her mother, Norah, Sayers, and Albert sailed “cabin class” (presumably second class) aboard the Canadian Pacific’s S.S. *Tunisian* from Montreal, Quebec to London, England, arriving on 24 October 1919. (The above entry in the “Places I have been” indicates that they sailed from Montreal on 4 October, which, if correct, would mean a crossing of twenty days. The usual crossing time was 8-10 days.) Their intended address was given as the

Ravenhill Road in Belfast.

One result of the nomadic existence she led between 1907 and 1919 is that her schooling was interrupted and patchy. I have in my possession the following book: *England's Story* (revised edition); Toronto: Macmillan Co. of Canada, 1912; authorised by the Advisory Board of the Department of Education for Manitoba). The inside front cover is signed, "Madge Bamford, 678 St John's Avenue, 1918". This is clearly a school textbook, which suggests that she was studying English history in 1918. In later life, she tried to supplement the schooling she had received by extensive reading, particularly novels, and doing cross-word puzzles. During 1920-21, she attended a secretarial course run by an Emily C. Falconer in Carluke, Scotland and obtained a speed certificate in Pitman's shorthand at the rate of 80 words per minute. She does not, however, seem to have worked as a secretary. In fact, according to my father, her only paid employment in Scotland was a few months' work (together with her friend, Jenny Forrest) in the Carluke area as a live-in maid for a family named Bain. She spent most of her time helping to raise her brothers and sister and caring for her invalid mother.

She was last in Belfast in 1923. During the period 1919-1933 she lived with her mother, sister and brothers in Scotland. As indicated in note 1.4.1.1.2.1a above, she never saw her father between 1919 and 1933. Work was scarce in Britain, and he stayed in Canada and sent money to his wife and children. Emma Boal (her great aunt who had emigrated with her husband to Toronto) visited Motherwell in 1932 to see her daughter Lily McVittie, and on her return to Canada wrote to Sayers Bamford (1878-1937) pointing out that his children would have a much better life in Canada. Hence he came to Scotland in 1933 (he also visited Belfast on this occasion). He sailed "tourist" class aboard the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's S. S. *Duchess of York* from St John, New Brunswick to Greenock, Scotland, arriving on 24 February 1933. He gave his occupation as "Chief Clerk" and his proposed address in the UK as "Waygateshaw via Carluke, Lanarkshire". He returned to Canada on 8 April 1933 sailing Third Class aboard the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's S. S. *Montclare* from Greenock to Quebec, arriving on 16 April 1933 and was admitted as a "returned Canadian". He gave the address to which he was returning as 35 Carman Avenue, Winnipeg. Shortly thereafter, Margaret, Norah, and Albert went to Canada [Sayers (1912-1982) had emigrated in 1930] to live with their father in Winnipeg. They sailed from Greenock on 27 May 1933 aboard the S.S. *Duchess of York*, arriving in Quebec on 3 June. Margaret's status was "landed immigrant"; Norah and Albert were admitted as "returned" Canadians.

After she returned to Canada in 1933, Margaret Bamford lived at 103 and then at 44 Martin Avenue, Elmwood (her father's homes). In a letter to her cousin, Mrs Margaret (Madge) Kerr (née Boal) in Toronto dated 25 November 1933, she described her life at 103 Martin Avenue:

"You were saying you hoped I was saving my pennies up for Toronto next year. Well Madge if my visit depends on what I save I would never see Toronto for I don't know what you are like but I cannot save money. It just seems to go. You know it is not all honey keeping a house Madge, the one wants this and that. However I need not grumble there are worse off than us. . . ."

You said I never told you about the house etc. Well Madge I am not like you I am a poor hand at describing anything. The house is very nice. It is a new house to begin with. It was just built three years ago so everything is nice and clean. There are three bed rooms up stairs and one downstairs. Then there is a sitting room & dining room & a little sun room & a lovely big kitchen & bathroom & daddy has it very nicely furnished. Nothing awfully grand you know Madge but it is comfortable & every thing is paid for so I have no worry paying up bills. We haven't a radio for daddy can't see his way to getting one just now. You know it means a lot when every thing is coming out of one man's pocket. My how I wish I could earn money Madge. I know you will understand Madge although before you were married you were earning money, but I have never earned a cent in my life. Don't be misunderstanding me Madge & thinking I am grumbling; it's just I would love to be more independent at times."

Following the breakdown of her first marriage, she moved to Suite 4, Central Park Apartments, 389 Cumberland Avenue, Winnipeg, where she was joined by her father, her brother Sayers, two boarders (a Mr Blumberg, a trainman with the CPR, and a family friend, Robert Murray Simpson) and, shortly before their marriage, her second husband. 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 \$6439.26 including the price of the land), and remained there for the rest of their lives.

[Following the family's return to Canada in 1933, Sayers Bamford (1878-1937) rented a second-hand shop in Elmwood for his son Albert to run (see n. 1.4.1.1.2.1.4). It was located on Henderson Highway between Poplar and Hart Avenues, where the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce now (1993) stands, and was called the "Kelvin Exchange". Albert subsequently joined the Royal Canadian Navy and his sister Margaret ran the shop for a short while thereafter until the overheads were covered; it was then closed down. She is described as a "clerk" in *Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* for 1935; this description presumably refers to her work in the shop because, according to my father, she had no other paid employment while in Canada.]

The place of both her marriages, 238 Spence Street, was the residence of the minister of St Stephens-Broadway United Church. Both her marriages were small private ceremonies and neither were reported in the press. But following her marriage to George Bain, she mailed out an announcement card.

After a son was stillborn in 1940, she and her husband George decided to adopt a girl, and the authorities granted permission for them to do so. They decided to wait, however, until the war ended and George returned from the Navy. After the end of World War II, their nephew, Brian Sayers Bamford (1939-), came to live with them following the divorce of his parents, and the idea of adopting a girl faded. They formally adopted Brian on 25 November 1950 (see "Ontario Bamfords").

When Madge lived in Scotland, she was engaged to a Bill Paterson of Carlisle, but he died shortly before they were to be married. He was in a motorcycle accident in which he cut his ankle, and a blood clot from this injury killed him a few days later on 31 May 1926 at Lanark Mart (see the "In Memoriam" notices in the *Carlisle and Lanark Gazette*, 3 June 1927). Bill Paterson had a brother John who married Jenny Forrest (see above), and they lived at "Howlands", Woodend Road, Carlisle. "Howlands" was Bill and John Paterson's parents' home, and John and Jenny moved there when they got married in 1945. See photographs in Section 6.

My father and I met John and Jenny Paterson when we visited Carlisle on 21 December 1988. Jenny was 89 on 23 December 1988. In addition to John and Bill Paterson, there was a sister, Margaret (Meg) who married a Clelland, and another brother, Tom, who went to Australia around 1919. I have several letters from Jenny Forrest to my mother written between December 1972 and December 1982.

According to my father, although she often claimed to be 5'4", she was actually 5'2" tall.

A notice of her death appeared in the *Winnipeg Free Press*, 25 May 1988. Her funeral service took place at Leatherdale Gardiner Funeral Home with a reception following at John Black Memorial United Church in East Kildonan. Her Will was "proved and registered" in The Queen's Bench, Winnipeg on 16 June 1988. Her husband George Alexander Bain was her sole beneficiary.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.1.1

At the time of his marriage he was a "service station-operator" in Plumas, Manitoba. He was the son of Wallace Henry Gorringe, who was born in Toronto and was an "agent-oil company", and Minnie West. The marriage certificate incorrectly gives Margaret Bamford's age as 27, the same as that of the groom. One of the witnesses of the marriage was her brother, Sayers Bamford. In the divorce proceedings, the Decree Nisi was made on 23 February 1937.

According to my father, Madge met Gordon Gorringe at a party. She realised very quickly that the marriage was not going to work. Shortly after they

were married, she decided she would visit Gorringe and his family in Plumas, but he refused to pay for the bus fare from Winnipeg. She was also afraid, at least after the divorce proceedings started, of being physically abused by him. Conversation with my father, George Alexander Bain (1.4.1.1.2.1.1b), 5 April 1999. I remember as a small boy in the 1940s being in Eaton's with my mother, when she pulled me behind a rack of clothes and pointed out to me a man – her ex-husband Gordon Gorringe – talking to a sales assistant.

1.4.1.1.2.1.1b

George Bain was born at Stony Mountain, Manitoba, where his father was a guard in the federal penitentiary there. In 1917, following the death of his mother, he and his sister were taken to Scotland to live with their paternal grandparents. They returned to Canada in 1923. In 1931 he joined the Canadian Pacific Railway and, after serving an apprenticeship, became a railway carman; he remained with the company until he retired in 1973. He served in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve during 1944-46. His history, and that of the Bain family more generally, is given in a separate volume.

1.4.1.1.2.1.1.1

See history of the Bain family.

**ONTARIO BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.3**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.3	21Dec1912	50 Holyoake Walk, Brentham, Ealing, London	19Aug1938	25	St. John's Cath- edral, Winnipeg	17May1944	6May1982	69	Heart attack	Cremated
1.4.1.1.2.1.3a	20Jul1914	Winnipeg	19Aug1938	24	St. John's Cath- edral, Winnipeg	17May1944	9Jun1989	74	Heart attack	Cremated
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1	29May1939	Winnipeg	10Oct1983	44	St Alban's Anglican Ch., Beamsville, Ontario	2May1992				
1.4.1.1.2.1.3	21Dec1912	50 Holyoake Walk, Ealing, London	16Aug1945	32	Trinity Anglican Church, St Thomas, Ontario		6May1982	69	Heart attack	Cremated
1.4.1.1.2.1.3b	30Sept1919	St Thomas, Ontario	16Aug1945	25	Trinity Anglican Church, St Thomas, Ontario		16Nov2009	90		Cremated
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2	20Nov1946	Winnipeg, Manitoba	15Jul1967	20	Sacred Heart Church, Kenilworth, Ontario	23Jun1983				
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3	7Jun1950	Weston, Ontario	16May1969	18	Lutheran Church, Weston, Ontario	1Aug1985				

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.3

He accompanied his mother, sisters and brother to Scotland in 1919 (see notes 1.4.1.1.2.1a and 1.4.1.1.2.1.1). He attended Kilincadzow Public School from February 1920 (Infant III) until August 1924 (Senior III), Carluke Primary School from August 1924 until June 1925, when he transferred to Carluke High School. He left there in 1928 and for a short time was a delivery boy (pony and wagon) for Dycks, a store in Carluke. He then began a machinist apprenticeship with MacKay and Jardine Ltd, engineers in Wishaw. He sailed from Glasgow on 7 June 1930 aboard the S.S. *Minnedosa*, arriving in Quebec as a “landed immigrant” on 15 June. He then joined his father in Moose Jaw, where he began to work with the Canadian Pacific Railway as a labourer. In July 1931 he became a carman apprentice and in August 1932 he transferred to Weston Shops in Winnipeg where, because of short-time working during the Great Depression, his apprenticeship lasted until April 1939, when he was laid off because of shortage of work. From then until April 1940 he worked only intermittently at the CPR. Between 22 December 1939 and 13 April 1941, he was a street-car driver with the Winnipeg Electric Company. Between 14 April 1941 and 8 June 1945, he served with the Royal Canadian Air Force (see below). Immediately after his discharge from the RCAF, he was for a short time a bus driver with the Winnipeg Electric Company, but then returned to Weston Shops as a carman for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

He transferred to Toronto, Ontario in 1947, and in 1952 resigned from the CPR. He then became an armourer at Avro, an aircraft manufacturer in Toronto, and subsequently worked for the De Havilland Aircraft Company there, retiring in 1984 because of ill health.

His staff record as held by the Pensions and Benefits Department of the CPR shows his railway career as follows:

Date Effective		Year	Occupation	Temporary	Department	Location	Rate	Per
Month	Day							
Jun	19	30	Laborer		M.P.	Moose Jaw	.30	Hr.
Oct	10	30	Laid off					
Oct	20	30	Laborer		M.P.	Moose Jaw	.30	Hr.
Oct	26	30	Laid off					
Jul	13	31	Carman's Appr.		Car	Moose Jaw	.30	Hr.
Jan	13	32	Carman's Appr.		Car	Moose Jaw	.33	Hr.
Jul	13	32	Carman's Appr.		Car	Moose Jaw	.35	Hr.
Aug	20	32	Carman's Appr.		Car	Winnipeg Shops	.35	Hr.
Jan	13	33	Carman's Appr.		Car	Winnipeg Shops	.38	Hr.
Jul	13	33	Carman's Appr.		Car	Winnipeg Shops	.40	Hr.

Jan	13	34	Carman's Appr.		Car	Winnipeg Shops	.42	Hr.
Jul	13	34	Carman's Appr.		Car	Winnipeg Shops	.49	Hr.
Jan	13	35	Carman's Appr.		Car	Winnipeg Shops	.56	Hr.
Jul	13	35	Carman's Appr.		Car	Winnipeg Shops	.65	Hr.
Jan	13	36	Carman's Appr.		Car	Winnipeg Shops	.72-.74	Hr.
Apr	20	39	Laid off a/c Completion of Apprenticeship					
Jly	6	39	Laborer		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.41	Hr.
Sep	1	39	Reduction of staff					
Sep	12	39	Carman – Dec 31/39		M.P.	Ft William	.72	Hr.
Sep	23	39	Laid off a/c Reduction of staff					
Nov	1	39	Labourer		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.41	Hr.
Dec	4	39	Laid off					
Jan	24	40	Labourer		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.41	Hr.
Feb	26	40	B/Smith Helper		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.58	Hr.
Apr	1	40	Labourer		M.P.	Winnipeg Shops	.41	Hr.
Apr	30	40	Laid off					
Apr	17 [sic]	41	LOA a/c enlisted in R.C.A.F., AC 2, R-100483					
June	8	45	Discharged					
July	23	45	Co. & Frt. Carpenter		Car	Winnipeg Shops	.95-.88	Hr.
May	1	47	Carman		Car	W. Toronto	.98	Hr.
Sept	27	52	Resigned. Satisfactory					

His service records at the National Archives of Canada reveal that on 14 April 1941 he enlisted at Winnipeg as an AC2 [Aircraftman Second Class] (number R100483) in the Royal Canadian Air Force. He began as a Radio Mechanic but remustered to aircrew on 15 March 1942 as an Air Gunner. He was promoted to LAC [Leading Aircraftman] on 26 May 1942 and to Sergeant on 17 July 1942. From the time he enlisted until 6 August 1942, he was posted to serve and/or train at the following places: 2A M.D. [Manning Depot], Penhold, Alberta; University of Manitoba; University of Saskatchewan; 1 M.D. [Manning Depot], Toronto; 1 I.T.S. [Initial Training School], Toronto; K.T.S. [Composite Training School], Trenton, Ontario; 6 B. & G.S. [Bombing & Gunnery School] Mountain View; and # 1 Y Depot Halifax.

He arrived in the United Kingdom on 18 August 1942 and, after training at No. 23 O.T.U. [Operational Training Unit], was posted on 17 December 1942 for duty to No. 431 Squadron. While with this Squadron, he attended a one-week (14-20 February 1943) gunnery course at RAF Station Drifffield (near Great Drifffield, Yorkshire; see Jonathan Falconer, *RAF Airfields of World War 2* (Manchester: Creedy, 2012), p. 84); carried out five operational sorties; and was promoted to Flight Sergeant on 17 January 1943 and to Warrant Officer Class 2 on 17 July 1943. As the report of a Re-selection Board before which he appeared on 3 September 1943 at RCAF "R" Depot, RCAF Overseas makes clear, however, he

“was found to be suffering from continued air sickness and, much against his will, was withdrawn from flying. His Squadron Commander in his report comments on Sergeant Bamford’s keenness to continue on operations. He was medically boarded at No. 1 C.M.B. on 1/7/43, when it was considered that he is affected by evasive action which produces air sickness of such a degree as to incapacitate him for operational flying. He was considered, however, fit to continue non-operational flying and was categorised fit A3B (non-operationally-permanently).

Sergeant Bamford told the Board that he had tried to overcome his sickness but it had got worse instead of better. Since operational flying was now debarred him, he wished to remuster to Fitter A.E. since he had had Civilian experience with internal combustion engines. The Board were very favourably impressed by this Airman, who, as the reports from his Squadron emphasize, has put up a very plucky fight against his disability, as he had done a good job as an operational Air Gunner. He has been withdrawn through no fault of his own and the Board felt that, with his technical ability and operational background, he should make a good Gunnery Instructor. Accordingly, the Board decided to repatriate Sergeant Bamford with a recommendation that he be considered for such employment.”

He embarked for Canada on 18 October 1943, and between then and his discharge from the service at Winnipeg on 8 June 1945 he was posted to serve and/or train at the following places: Rep. P. Rockcliffe; Station Mountain View; 4 B. & G.S. [Bombing & Gunnery School], Fingal, Ontario; and 6 R.D. [Repair Depot], Trenton.

At the time he enlisted in 1941, he stated he had studied “radio telegraphy a little [and] could do 12 words per minute” and that he was “moderately” engaged in the following sports: bicycle racing, swimming, and roller skating. At the time of his discharge in 1945, his “description of person” was as follows: height, 5’7”; complexion, fair; eyes, brown; hair, brown; visible marks or scars, nil.

In addition to an Air Gunner’s badge, he was awarded the following medals and decorations: 1939-45 Star, Defence Medal, Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp, and War Medal 1939-45.

Philip J.R. Moyes, *Bomber Squadrons of the R.A.F. and Their Aircraft* (London: Macdonald and Jane’s, 1964), p. 249 states that

“No. 431 (Iroquois) Squadron was formed at Burn, near Selby, Yorkshire, on 11th November, 1942, as a bomber unit of No. 4 Group [R.A.F.]. In mid-July, 1943, it was transferred to No. 6 (R.C.A.F.) Group and Tholthorpe and early in December that year moved to Croft, its last home in the U.K. The squadron was first equipped with Wellington X’s, converting to Halifax V’s coincident with its move to Tholthorpe.”

The Squadron's first operational mission occurred on 2-3 March 1943, when five Wellingtons laid mines in the *Nectarines I* (Frisian Islands) area and three more Wellingtons aborted, and its first bombing attack occurred on 5-6 March 1943, when three Wellingtons bombed Essen. There are also several references to No. 431 Squadron in Breton Greenhouse, Stephen J. Harris, William C. Johnston, and William G.P. Rawling, *The Crucible of War, 1939-1945*, Vol. III of the Official History of the Royal Canadian Air Force (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994). See also Spencer Dunmore and William Carter, *Reap the Whirlwind: The Untold Story of 6 Group, Canada's Bomber Force of World War II* (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1991).

Henderson's Winnipeg Directory shows him living at his father's homes, 103 Martin Avenue in 1934 and 44 Martin Avenue between 1935 and 1938 inclusive. (He was also living for a time in 1937 at his sister Margaret's home, Suite 4, 389 Cumberland Avenue.) It shows him residing in 1939 at 989 Sherborn Street, and between 1940 and 1942 inclusive at Suite 4, 389 Cumberland Avenue; it also shows him residing at 124 Spence Street in 1941 when he was a trainman with the Winnipeg Electric Company. When he completed his "attestation paper" to join the RCAF, initially on 8 August 1940 and then again on 14 April 1941, he gave his address as 205 Leila Avenue. (*Henderson's Winnipeg Directory* shows this address as being vacant in 1940 and as being occupied by B. Bamford [sic] in 1941.) In Ontario he built a home at 32 Larchmere Avenue, Weston, near Toronto, where he lived with his family for many years.

He was known as "Jim" in the airforce and by his wife, Hazel.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3a

She was born at 37 Carmen Avenue, Winnipeg. At the time of her marriage she was living at 156 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg and was a hair dresser. Her father, John Devlin, is described on her birth certificate as an "engineer" and on her marriage certificate as a "machinist" at the Canadian National Railway; he was born in Belfast and was thirty-one years old at the time of her birth, which suggests that he was born in 1883-84. [A John Devlin was born in the Belfast Workhouse on 2 July 1884, son of Catherine Devlin and father unstated. A John Joseph Devlin was born on 3 August 1884 at 2 Young's Row, Belfast, son of Thomas Devlin, boilermaker, and Rose Ann Devlin (née Carr).] Her mother, Lillian Marion Stringer, was born in London, Ontario and was thirty-three years old at the time of Ada's birth. Her parents were married in Winnipeg on 27 March 1913 and she had a sister, Marion, and a brother.

The witnesses at her wedding were George Alexander Bain (1.4.1.1.2.1.1b) and Margaret Ioleen Bain (née Bamford; 1.4.1.1.2.1.1).

The divorce action was initiated in 1940. The Decree Nisi was pronounced and made on 25 February 1941 and entered on 5 November 1943. The Decree Absolute was granted on 17 May 1944. Following her divorce from Sayers Bamford, Ada subsequently married a Bob Kemp and they had two children: Bob and Maureen. In 2009 Maureen Kemp was living at 2315 Rawlings Road, Quesnel, British Columbia V2J 7E2.

Henderson's Winnipeg Directory lists Ada as follows:

1941	Mrs S Bamford, 1012 Chevrier Boulevard [home of her brother-in-law, Alex Blackburn]
1942	Mrs Sayers Bamford, 1012 Chevrier Boulevard
1943	Ada Bamford, 1012 Chevrier Boulevard
1944	not listed
1945	not listed
1946	Mrs Ada Bamford, clerk Cox's Famous Millinery, residence 1012 Chevrier Boulevard

- 1947 Ada Bamford, manicurist Fort Garry Hotel, residence 16, 435 Spence Street
1948 Ada Bamford, manicurist Fort Garry Hotel, residence 1787 Henderson Highway [the home of her brother-in-law, Alex Blackburn]

Her listing for 1949 and 1950 is the same as that for 1948; she is not listed in the *Directory* from 1951 onwards.

See photograph in Section 6.

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1

1.4.1.1.2.1.3b

Graduated from St Thomas Collegiate High School. Worked as a clerk in the Metropolitan Store and Nuttery, as a clerk for six years for Gold Bond Stamps, and in the accounts payable department of the University of York for seventeen years, retiring in April 1987. She lived at 228 Baronwood Court, Brampton, Ontario, L6V 3H9.

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2

**ONTARIO BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1 BRIAN SAYERS BAMFORD &	29May1939	Winnipeg	1Oct1983	44	St. Alban's Anglican Ch., Beamsville, Ontario	2May1992			
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1a FRANCES PAGE DOWNING	17Jul1943	Troy, Ohio	1Oct1983	40	St. Alban's Anglican Ch., Beamsville, Ontario	2May1992			

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1
**BRIAN
SAYERS
BAMFORD**

29May1939 Winnipeg 2006 c.67 Common Law

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1b
**HEATHER
MARY
RIGBY**

27Nov 1946 Toronto Western
Hosp., Toronto 2006 c. 60 Common Law

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1 Following his parents' divorce, he came to live with his aunt Madge Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.1) and her husband George Bain (1.4.1.1.2.1.1b) and was adopted by them on 25 November 1950. He graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Diploma in Art in 1961. Works 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. He and Heather Rigby 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.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1a She was a dancer with the Canadian National Ballet.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.1b 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.

**ONTARIO BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2	20Nov1946	Winnipeg, Manitoba	15Jul1967	20	Sacred Heart Ch., Kenilworth, Ontario	23Jun1983				
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2a	21May1943	Kenilworth Ontario	15Jul1967	24	Sacred Heart Ch., Kenilworth, Ontario	23Jun1983				
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.1	12Jan1973	Orangeville, Ontario								
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.2	18May1975	Orangeville, Ontario								
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2	20Nov1946	Winnipeg, Manitoba	9Dec1983	37	Appleby United Ch., Burlington, Ontario	14Jan1990				
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2b	22May1951	Burlington, Ontario	9Dec1983	31	Appleby United Ch., Burlington, Ontario	14Jan1990				
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.3	8May1983	Etobicoke, Ontario								
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.4	21Apr1984	Burlington, Ontario								
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.5	22Apr1987	Orangeville, Ontario								

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2	ARLENE BAMFORD &	20Nov1946	Winnipeg, Manitoba	1Aug1992	45	Personal residence, Cheltenham
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2c	MICHAEL (MICK) GREEN	15Sep1958	Vernon, B.C.	1Aug1992	33	Personal residence, Cheltenham

NOTES:

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2 Attended Lakeshore Teachers College in Toronto, and in 1981 graduated from Sir Wilfred Laurier University with a Bachelor of Arts degree (major in English). Has been an elementary school teacher since 1966. Her address was General Delivery, Cheltenham, Ontario LOP 1C0; telephone (416) 838 2451. At the time of her mother's death in 2009, she lived at 125 Harris Street, Rockwood, Ontario N0B 2K0.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2a Works for the Ford Motor Company in Bramalea, Ontario.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.1 Graduated from Notre Dame Secondary School.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2.2 Grade 11 at Mayfield Secondary School.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2b Graduated from York University in 1973 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology and Sociology. He is a self-employed market gardener.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.2c An apprentice welder and owns a kitchen cabinet business.

**ONTARIO BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3	7Jun1950	Weston, Ontario	16May1969	18	Lutheran Ch., Weston, Ontario	1Aug1985				
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3a	29Nov1944	Halifax, Nova Scotia	16May1969	24	Lutheran Ch., Weston, Ontario	1Aug1985				
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3.1	11Dec1969	Weston, Ontario								
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3.2	9Apr1972	Weston, Ontario								
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3	7Jun1950	Weston, Ontario	Common Law, 14Feb1986	35	Toronto, Ontario					
1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3b	30Jul1940	Lions Head, Ontario	Common Law, 14Feb1986	45	Toronto, Ontario					

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3 Graduated from the University of York where she majored in Psychology. Currently employed in the finance department of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Her address is Apartment 2304, 40 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5B 2E8. Telephone (416) 977 3146.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3a Graduated from the University of York where he majored in Mathematics. Works as a legal counsel for the Ford Motor Company of Canada as well as for Biofed.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3.1 Graduated from George Brown College as a civil engineering technician and now runs his own painting business.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3.2 Attended Carlton University, Ottawa, where she studied Biology.

1.4.1.1.2.1.3.3b Attended Ryerson College. Has worked in film and television and is a self-employed creative artist. He, together with Marilyn Bamford, designed and created a unique recreational water craft, *River Rider*.

**SASKATCHEWAN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.4**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.4	25Nov1915	Edmonton, Alberta	16Jun1947	31	Presb. Clergy, Landis, Sask.		30Mar1976	60	Coronary thrombosis	Woodlawn Cem., Saskatoon
1.4.1.1.2.1.4a	22Dec1914	Radisson, Sask.	16Jun1947	32	Presb. Clergy, Landis, Sask.		8Jan2006	90	Cancer of breast	Woodlawn Cem., Saskatoon
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1	29Jul1948	Biggar, Sask.	17Aug1974	26	St Jean-Baptiste Church, Ottawa, Ont.					
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2	8Dec1949	Saskatoon, Sask.	20Apr1974	24	Emmanuel St Chads Church, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon					
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.3	20Oct1951	Saskatoon, Sask.	Bachelor				28Jul1979	27	Motorcycle accident	Woodlawn Cem., Saskatoon
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.4	4Sep1955	Edmonton, Alberta	Bachelor							
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5	26Sep1958	Red Deer, Alberta	26 Sep1987	29	St Peter's RC Church, Regina, Sask.					

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.4

He might have been named after his uncle Albert Boal (1885-1977), or after the province in which he was born. Alberta is named after Princess Louise Caroline Alberta (1848-1939), the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria and her Consort, Prince Albert. Princess Louise was the wife of John Campbell, Marquess of Lorne and Governor General of Canada, 1878-83. Lake Louise and Mount Alberta were also named in her honour.

He accompanied his mother, sisters and brother to Scotland in 1919 (see n. 1.4.1.1.2.1a). He attended Kilncadzow Public School from January 1921 (Infants) until May 1925 (Junior I), Carluke Primary School from May 1925 until November 1928, and Carluke High School from January 1929 until June 1932 (attaining Higher Grade III). He was then apprenticed to an architect for a few months before he returned to Canada in June 1933 to join his

father in Winnipeg. He initially operated a second-hand store, the “Kelvin Exchange”, in Elmwood (see n. 1.4.1.1.2.1.1), but subsequently joined the Royal Canadian Navy from which he was honourably discharged because of ill health. The following website contains some of the details of the service files of the Royal Canadian Navy, 1910-41; <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/royal-canadian-navy-1910-1941-ledger-sheets/Pages/canadian-navy-ledger-sheets.aspx#d> (accessed 17 April 2017). It “includes some records for those enlisted between 1919 and 1941” but “it does not include all naval personnel”. Albert’s records are not included.

In 1935 he joined the Imperial Bank of Canada (subsequently the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and now the CIBC). His first posting was to Fort Qu’Appelle, Saskatchewan, followed by Saskatoon in 1936, North Battleford in 1937, Meadow Lake in 1937, Regina in 1941, Balmorie in 1942, Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1942, Landis in 1942 where he was teller/accountant, Eckville, Alberta in 1948 where he was accountant, Hepburn in 1949, Prince Albert in 1951, Edmonton, Alberta in 1953, Sylvan Lake, Alberta in 1956, and Pangman, Saskatchewan in 1961 where he was manager. He suffered a heart attack in 1963 and a stroke in 1973, forcing him to take early retirement in August 1975 when he moved to Saskatoon.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4a

She graduated from High School in Kindersley, Saskatchewan, in 1931 and then, under her father’s tutelage, became a bookkeeper. From 1937 to 1947 she was employed as a bookkeeper at the Landis Cooperative Association. After her marriage in 1947, she became a full-time wife and mother, moving to a new home seven times in twenty-eight years. She lived for many years at 29 Dunning Crescent, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7J 2S6, and was a keen curler. She is buried in the same plot in Woodlawn Cemetery as her husband.

The following description of her wedding appeared in the *Landis Record*, 15 June 1947:

“Wedding Bells

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J Sample of Landis was the scene of a pretty wedding, on Monday, June 16; when their eldest daughter, Margaret Isabell, became the bride of Mr. Albert Edmund Bamford, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sayers Bamford. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Lowe of Wilkie. The wedding music was played by Mrs. W Tanton of Landis.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was lovely in a gown of white satin with lily point sleeves, and fitted bodice with overskirt of silk marquisette. Her floor length veil fell in folds from a shirred head dress. She wore a gold pendant with ruby setting, the gift of the groom, and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses and pink carnations.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jean Sample in a floor length gown of pale blue sheer with lace bodice. She carried a Colonial bouquet of pink carnations.

Mr. Wallace Miller of Landis was best man.

The bride’s mother chose for the occasion a rose crepe afternoon dress with corsage of roses.

A supper was served from a table, centred with a three-tiered wedding cake, and attractively arranged with bouquets of pink and white snapdragons.

Later the bride and groom left by motor for Winnipeg and points east; the bride travelling in a pastel green crepe, afternoon dress with cream coat and brown accessories.

Out of town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Marengo; Mrs. M. Crane of Rapid City, Man.; Mr. and Mrs. Allan Sample and Roy of Saskatoon. Also Mr. P. V. Allen and Mrs. Wallace Miller of Landis. John H. Johnston, of Radisson; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Johnston of Radisson; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Campbell,

The happy couple will make their home in Landis.”

Her father, John Sample (1891-1962), was a general merchant, first leasing in 1912 and by 1928 owning his own business. In 1936 he became General Manager of the Landis Cooperative Association, a position he held for twenty years. Her mother, Ella May (née Johnston) lived to be ninety-five years old.

See photograph in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1 See below.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2 See below.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.3

Robert Bamford died in a motorcycle accident on a road near Edinburgh. He was an outstanding student and person. Every year between 1966 and 1969 he received the award for highest academic achievement in high school and, when he graduated, he was granted a Province of Saskatchewan Scholarship. Between 1969 and 1972 he was at the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, where he was named to the Dean's Honour List each year and obtained a Bachelor of Commerce degree. Between 1972 and 1975 he was at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree “with great distinction”. He then returned to Regina, enrolled as a student-at-law of the Law Society of Saskatchewan, article with Shumiatcher, Findlay and Neufeld, and was called to the bar of Saskatchewan in June 1976. In 1977, having been awarded the McKenzie King Scholarship, he went to Columbia University in New York where he obtained a Master of Laws degree. In the spring of 1978 he resumed his practice of law with Shumiatcher, Findlay and Neufeld. In the autumn of 1978, having been awarded a Rotary International Scholarship, he went to the University of Edinburgh where, at the time of his death, he was a doctoral student studying Canadian constitutional law. *The Robert E. Bamford Memorial Trophy* for excellence in advocacy in the Moot Court, University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon has been established in his memory. The trophy, *Faces of Man and Women*, “is a constant reminder that there are two sides to every question”.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.4

He has had a very varied career. He has been a meteorological technician, journeyman welder, electrician, refrigeration engineer, and a second class power engineer. He served on the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve HMCS Unicorn, worked in construction for many years as a welder electrician, and owned a restaurant called Kelly's Mug. He was employed as an engineer/electrician at Asphalt Plant (originally an inland BA refinery during World War II) and as Chief Engineer of the Unity, Sifto Salt plant. He moved to Saskatoon in 1999 as Chief of the Engineering Department at St Paul's Hospital. Since 2006 he has been owner operator of Buzzard Electric. Email: bamfordkelly@yahoo.ca.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5

See below.

**SASKATCHEWAN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1	29Jul1948	Biggar, Sask.	17Aug1974	26	St Jean-Baptiste Church, Ottawa, Ont.					
JOHN (JACK) ALBERT BAMFORD &										
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1a	2May1948	Ottawa, Ontario	17Aug1974	26	St Jean-Baptiste Church, Ottawa, Ont.					
MARIE AGATHE LAURETTE GISÈLE GUÉNETTE										
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.1	8Jan1976	Lethbridge, Alberta								
Dominique Isabelle										
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.2	18Dec1978	Saskatoon, Sask.								
Patrick Noël Sean										
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.3	7Feb1981	Saskatoon, Sask.								
Joëlle Catherine Gisèle										

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1

He graduated from the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon with a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (with a major in Animal Science) and a Master of Science in Agricultural Economics. For over forty years he worked in various aspects of the Canadian agriculture sector, including agricultural extension, market research, economic and policy analysis, policy and program development and analysis, and the provision of strategic policy advice to senior managers and decision-makers in federal and provincial governments, universities, and agriculture sector organisations. He spent over 27 years working for Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) in regional office and headquarters locations, including positions in Economics Branch (1974-1976), Market and Industry Services Branch (1985-1988), Strategic Policy Branch (1988-2003) and Research Branch (2004-2010). He also had work experience with the agriculture departments in the governments of Alberta (1974-1976) and Saskatchewan (1979-1980) and the Market Research Division in the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan (1980-1985). He retired from Agriculture Canada in 2010 but continues to provide consulting services to government departments. His address is 1748 Taché Way, Orleans, Ontario K4A 2T1. Email: bamford,jack@gmail.com

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1a She was employed as a clerk by the Canadian government in Ottawa prior to her marriage in 1974. She was re-employed by Correctional Services of Canada in Saskatoon in 1985 as a Compensation and Benefits Specialist and transferred to Agriculture Canada in Ottawa in 1988. She worked in this role until her retirement from the Canada Revenue Agency in 2006. She continued to work on contract or in term positions in the compensation and benefits sector, and currently (2017) works as a Compensation Analysis and Liaison Officer with Indigenous Affairs and Northern Development Canada. She has been researching her family history since 1982, and has traced her maternal and paternal roots to the early 1600s in Canada. Her father, Henri Guénette, died in 1980; her mother, Orise, died in 1993. Email: giseleguenette@gmail.com.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.1 See below.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.2 See below.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.3 See below.

**SASKATCHEWAN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.2**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.2	PATRICK NOËL SEAN BAMFORD &	Saskatoon, Sask.	18Dec1978						
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.2a	JANNA MAY PECKHAM	Vancouver, BC	3Jun1986						
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.2.1	Zoé Dominique Joëlle	Ottawa, Ontario	4Jul2009						

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.2 He shares custody of his daughter with her mother.

He is a keen freestyle skateboarder and is (2017) in the process of starting a business venture selling freestyle skateboards manufactured in Canada and setting up his website, BamfordFreestyleSkateboards.com. Email: Bamfordfsk8@gmail.com.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.2a She was adopted.

**SASKATCHEWAN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.1	8Jan1976	Lethbridge, Alberta.							
	DOMINIQUE ISABELLE ORISE BAMFORD &								
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.1a	13Aug1975	Oromocto, New Brunswick							
	KEITH PHILION								

NOTES 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.1 She has been employed by the Canada Revenue Agency since May 2001 and is currently (2017) a Program Officer. She has lived common-law with Keith in Orléans since August 2008. Email: dbamford@rogers.com

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.1a He has been working in telecommunication for over 12 years. He is currently (2017) a Project Manager with Tandem Networks Inc. He has two children who have maternal German roots. Ethan was born on 4 February 1998 and is entering his second year as an engineering student at Carleton University. Myja was born on 2 July 2003 and is entering her first year of high school at Carine Wilson Secondary School.

**SASKATCHEWAN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.3**

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
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1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.3	JOËLLE CATHERINE GISÈLE BAMFORD &	7Feb1981	Saskatoon, Sask.						
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1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.3a	JASON GREGORY MORRIS	25Feb1973	Montréal, Québec						
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NOTES 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.3 She has been working for the federal government since August 2005. She followed her mother's footsteps by working as a Compensation and Benefits Adviser for 10 years until her position at the Department of National Defence was abolished when the government in power at the time centralised pay and benefits for all federal public servants to New Brunswick. She transferred to Petawawa where she works on the military base as an Admin Officer for Garrison Petawawa. She has lived in a common-law relationship with Jason since November 2015. Email: joellebamford@hotmail.com.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.1.3a He joined the Army and works as a Lineman with the Canadian Armed Forces. He has gone on tour in Afghanistan. He has two sons. Tristan was born on 21 November 1998 and is enlisting in the army. Ethan was born on 3 December 2003 and is entering high school.

**SASKATCHEWAN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2	8Dec1949	Saskatoon, Sask.	20Apr1974	24	Emmanuel St Chad's Ch., Univ. of Sask- atchewan, Saskatoon					
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2a	18Dec1951	Spalding, Sask.	20Apr1974	22	Emmanuel St Chad's Ch., Univ. of Sask- atchewan, Saskatoon					
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.1	13May1980	Regina, Sask.								
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.2	11Feb1982	Regina, Sask.								

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2

He graduated from the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon with a Bachelor of Engineering degree in Geology, a Master of Science degree in Geological Sciences, and a Master of Business Administration degree. He was employed by the Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corporation (SaskOil, later named Wascana Energy) from 1975 to 1995. He worked for a number of junior publicly-traded oil and gas companies in Calgary and as consultant in the oil industry for many years. He is a keen amateur artist. His home address is 1814 Wagman Drive, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2R7. Email: bamford.thomas@gmail.com.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2a

She graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Arts degree. She was a long-time employee of the Government of Saskatchewan. Prior to retirement, she worked as a Legislation and Policy Analyst for the Ministry of Municipal Government. She is an amateur artist and musician, and has worked extensively in the volunteer sector, including as co-founder of Juventus Choir; volunteer with the Regina Symphony Orchestra, and numerous other community organisations and projects. Her father, Gerard Perron, died in 1977; her mother, Virginia (née Chenail) died in 2003.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.2

She attended the University of Lethbridge completing a Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Biotechnology. Her life-long passion has been horses. While at university she attended the FN state school in Germany, receiving her bronze and silver performance medals for jumping and dressage and her Trainer C and B coaching levels in both jumping and dressage. She works as a professional rider, trainer and coach from her farm in Craven, Saskatchewan. She is also an amateur musician (flute, piano, voice and guitar).

**SASKATCHEWAN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.1**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.1	ROBERT EGAN BAMFORD & 13May1980	Regina, Sask.								
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.1a	ANGELLA DAWN GRIFFITHS (née DEMIARE) 17Sep1980	Brandon, Manitoba								
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.1.1	Xavier Micheal Douglas 6Jul2003									

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.1 After graduating from high school, he completed a diploma course in New Media and a certificate course for automobile service technician. He works as a computer specialist. He lives in Regina. He is an amateur actor and musician (saxophone and voice).

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.2.1a ?

**SASKATCHEWAN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5	26Sep1958	Red Deer, Alberta	26Sep1987	29	St Peter's RC Church, Regina, Sask.					
GERALD (Gerry) HILARY BAMFORD &										
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5a	29May1959	Moose Jaw, Sask.	26Sep1987	28	St Peter's RC Church, Regina, Sask.					
DIANNE MARY KESSELERING										
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.1	24Apr1989	Regina, Sask.	10Oct2015	26	St George's RC Church, Assiniboia, Sask.					
Tyler Joseph Albert										
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.2	27Oct1991	Regina, Sask.								
Christopher (Chris) Ryan Gerald										
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.3	7Jun1995	Regina, Sask.								
Allison Dianne Rebecca										

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5

He joined the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Saskatoon in 1976 and was transferred to Prince Albert later that year. He resigned in 1977 to attend the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, where he received his Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1981. He was employed by the Nu-West Land Development Ltd in Calgary during 1981-83. He then returned to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Saskatchewan, being employed first at Kindersley, then Regina, and ultimately Shaunavon, where he was manager. He resigned in 1988, returning to Regina where he was employed by the Sherwood Credit Union. In February 1996 he became Manager-Commercial Business Services with Assiniboia Credit Union in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, before taking up a post as Business Advisor with Conexus Credit Union in Assiniboia. His address is 312 – 4th, Box 153, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan S0H 0B0. Email: gbmford@sasktel.net.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5a

After graduating from Assiniboia Composite High in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, she took a secretarial course at Balfour High School in Regina. She joined the secretarial department of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Regina in 1978, and resigned in 1988 when her husband was transferred to Shaunavon. Her father, Frank Kesslering, and her mother, Mary (née Thiele), retired from their farm near Viceroy, Saskatchewan in 1989, and now reside in Assiniboia.

- 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.1 See below.
- 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.2 He graduated from Assiniboia Composite High School in 2007, and enrolled in SIAST (Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science Technology) in 2009. He enrolled in the Carpentry Apprenticeship programme in 2010 and gained his Journey person qualification in 2013. He has worked in the industry in Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, and is currently (2017) employed by Alair Homes in Saskatoon as a Site Manager. His address is 22 Middleton St, Saskatoon.
- 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.3 She graduated from Assiniboia Composite High School in 2013, receiving the Governor General's Award for the highest overall average. She enrolled at the University of Regina in 2013, and graduated with a BA in Journalism in 2017. She took up a post with CTV in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan in May 2017. She is also an amateur artist and musician.

**SASKATCHEWAN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.1**

	Date of Bapt.*/Birth	Place of Bapt.*/Birth	Date of Marriage	Age at Marriage	Place of Marriage	Date of Divorce	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Burial Place
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.1 TYLER JOSEPH ALBERT BAMFORD &	24Apr1989	Regina, Sask.	10Oct2015	26	St George's RC Church, Assiniboia, Sask.				
1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.1a JUSTINE ELIZABETH FJELDBERG	15Sep1989	Moose Jaw, Sask.	10Oct2015	26	St. George's RC Church, Assiniboia, Sask.				

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.1

He graduated from Assiniboia Composite High School in 2007 and enrolled in an electrician apprenticeship programme in 2008. He achieved his journeyperson qualification in 2012, and was employed in the electrical industry in Estevan and later in Assiniboia. where he is currently (2017) employed with NAPA Auto Parts. His address is 1008 1st St W., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan.

1.4.1.1.2.1.4.5.1a

She graduated from Assiniboia Composite High School in 2007, and worked for the Royal Bank of Canada in Estevan before returning to Assiniboia in 2012 to take up a post with the Western Financial Group. She is currently (2017) employed as an insurance broker.

BLAKELY BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.3

	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
1.4.1.1.2.3	WILHELMINA (Winnie) ROBERTS BAMFORD & 23Jan1882 15Feb1882*	St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast*	11Sep1917	35	By "special licence" at 386 Ravenhill Rd, Belfast		26Aug1954	72	Congestive cardiac failure	First Presb. (N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.2.3a	ANDREW DUFFIELD BLAKELY 19Apr1891	33 West Campbell St, Glasgow	11Sep1917	26	By "special licence" at 386 Ravenhill Rd, Belfast		18Nov1952	61	Coronary thrombosis	Carmountside Crematorium, Stoke-on-Trent
1.4.1.1.2.3.1	Mary (Molly) Annetta Tyrre 12Feb1919	Stoke-on-Trent	7Dec1946	27	Trentham Parish Church		23Oct1956	37	Tumour on the brain	Carmountside Crematorium, Stoke-on-Trent

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.3

Baptised by the Reverend R. Workman at St John's Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda.

Attended Rosetta National School, Knockbreda Road, from 30 June 1889, age 7, until 31 May 1898, age 16, when the statutory school leaving age was 11 (see PRONI, SCH160/1/2). The records of St Anne's Parish Church give her birth as 26 December 1881; the state records give her birth as 23 January 1882. She is described as a "designer" in the 1901 Census of Population, and worked in this capacity for W. J. Jenkins and Company, Belfast, a linen manufacturer. A notice of her marriage appeared in *The Belfast News-Letter*, 20 September 1917. Against the advice of her sisters and daughter, she separated from her husband in the late 1940s when she learned about an affair he had had many years earlier, and returned from Staffordshire to Belfast to stay until her death at 16 Myrtlefield Park with her sister, Rachel McGeown. A notice of her death appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter*, 27 August 1954.

She was a witness at the wedding of her brother Sayers in 1903 and of her sister Harriette in 1912.

She signed the Ulster Declaration on 28 September 1912.

She appointed Rachel Bamford (McGeown) (1.4.1.1.2.8) and George Johnston, solicitor, the executors of her will and left her estate, which amounted to £2,662.8s.3d gross and £2,496.0s.9d net, as follows:

- James Dunn (1.4.1.1.2.13a), brother-in-law - £20.
- The Treasurer, First Presbyterian (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry - £10 to be applied to the benefit of the Church.

- Rachel Strain Bamford (McGeown) (1.4.1.1.2.8) - all her jewellery, clothing and personal effects.
- Of the residual of the estate - two-thirds to her sister, Mrs Rachel McGeown, and one-third to her sisters Mrs Harriette Hanson (1.4.1.1.2.7) and Mrs Norah Dunn (1.4.1.1.2.13) in equal shares.

She is remembered as the "best-looking" of the Bamford girls, but she was troubled by ill health, both physical and emotional, and had "to take life easy". Notes of a conversation with Derek Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Dickson McGeown (1.4.1.1.2.8.3).

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.3a

His parents were Andrew Blakely, a spirit salesman, and Mary Ann Henderson Blakely (née Tyrie) who were married in Glasgow on 18 September 1883. He signed the Ulster Covenant on 28 September 1912, and was then living at 10 Sandymount, Belfast. At the time of his marriage, Andrew Duffield Blakely was a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corp; he was married without banns by "special licence" probably because he was a soldier who might be called away at short notice. He subsequently practised medicine in Staffordshire and, with the formation of the National Health Service in 1948, became a consultant physician at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary. His residence and medical practice were at 39 Trentham Road, Longton.

Andrew Blakely had a brother John, also a medical doctor, who had a general practice in Sheffield. He married an Annie Moffat. They were divorced on 2 December 1940. On 14 February 1941 Annie Moffat married Humphrey Cook, a wealthy car-racing enthusiast. John Blakely died in February 1952 from a coronary thrombosis; he was born circa 1885.

John Blakely and Annie Moffat had four children: three sons and a daughter, Maureen. The youngest son - David Moffat Drummond Blakely, born on 17 June 1929, a racing car driver - became the lover of Ruth Ellis (born 9 October 1926, daughter of Arthur and Bertha Hornby). She killed him, by shooting him four times outside the Magdala public house in Hampstead, London, on Easter Sunday 1955. She was hanged at 0900 in Holloway Prison in London on 13 July 1955, the last woman to be hanged in the United Kingdom. See Laurence Marks and Tony van den Bergh, *Ruth Ellis: A Case of Diminished Responsibility?* (Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1990).

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.3.1

BLAKELY BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.3.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.3.1	12Feb1919	Stoke-on-Trent	7Dec1946	27	Trentham Parish Church		23Oct1956	37	Tumour on the brain	Carmountside Crematorium, Stoke-on-Trent
1.4.1.1.2.3.1a	12Feb1917	Trentham	7Dec1946	29	Trentham Parish Church		25ep2002	85	?	?
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1	3Nov1948	Stoke-on-Trent	26Oct1972	23	St Gregory's R.C. Church, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent					
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2	19Apr1951	Stoke-on-Trent	Common Law, c. 21 1972							

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.3.1

She was educated at St. Leonard's School for Girls in St. Andrews, and served in the Women's Royal Naval Service, the Wrens, during World War II. She became a keen golfer and had considerable club success. She met her husband at Trentham Golf Club where they were both members.

See childhood photograph in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.3.1a

Walter Moorcroft was the elder son of William Moorcroft (born 1872), a pottery designer and a leading exponent of the technique known as slip-trailing: the process of drawing or outlining a design in coloured slip - a creamy mixture of clay and water - on the surface of a piece of pottery. He began working as a designer for James Macintyre of Burslem, Staffordshire in 1898. Inspired by William Morris, the styles of the Far East, and the contemporary Art Nouveau movement, William Moorcroft produced an impressive range of designs. In 1913 he left Macintyre to start his own factory at nearby Cobridge. There, with a small team of highly trained assistants, he continued to produce original designs until his death in 1945.

From 1945 to 1987, the factory was under the control of his son, Walter Moorcroft, who developed his own range of individual slip-trail designs. "Today, pieces produced at Cobridge represent a remarkable survival of the attitudes of the Arts and Crafts movement." See *The Antiques Roadshow Collection 1992* (London: BBC Enterprises, 1992), p. 25, and Richard Dennis and Hugh Edwards, *Moorcroft: A Guide to Moorcroft Pottery, 1897-1990* (Somerset: Richard Dennis, 1987). His address was 167 Longton Road, Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire ST4 8BT. He described his family life with Molly in his memoir, *Walter Moorcroft: Memories of Life and Living* (Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset: Richard Dennis, 1999), especially pp. 42-5, 48, and

69, from which the following extracts are taken:

“Golf was my main recreation however, and in 1946, apart from winning my fifth solid silver trophy, I met Molly on the golf course. We were married on 7th December that year . . .

For our honeymoon, Molly and I went to Totnes, spending our first night on the way at the Royal Hop Pole in Tewkesbury. Despite past encounters, I was still a novice in the act of love so Molly thoughtfully brought a clinical handbook with her which had its uses, but was soon set aside . . .

I find it difficult to write about the details of my home life in the 1950s. Highlights of happiness and a successful marriage were overshadowed by problems arising from events. Soon after we were married, Molly’s parents had a bitter separation which alienated her completely from her mother. In 1952, her father, to whom she was completely devoted, died in the course of a day from a heart attack at the early age of sixty-one. Her cousin, David Blakely, was murdered by the nightclub hostess, Ruth Ellis, who was the last woman to be hanged in Britain. Molly was dedicated to perfection: perfection in her personal appearance, her home and her children. Sadly, some inner turmoil, which I was never able to define, gradually estranged her from the outside world and Easedale [their home] became an area of almost total seclusion, without visitors, young or old.”

Following the death of his wife Molly, on 14 February 1959 Walter Moorcroft married Elisabeth Wicks Thomas (born 15 February 1936), and they have two daughters: Elisabeth Sara Caroline (born 29 December 1960) and Lise Beatrix (born 12 October 1965).

The following obituary (with photograph) appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* (13 September 2002):

“Walter Moorcroft

Master potter who ran his family firm for 40 years and developed its reputation for style and originality

Walter Moorcroft, who has died aged 85, ran his family business – Moorcroft Pottery – for 40 years after the war; during this period, he single-handedly carried out all the management roles in the factory, including production, personnel, finance and sales.

Also a gifted designer, Moorcroft developed an instantly-recognisable style and technique, helping to earn the company its reputation as one of the most original art potteries of the 20th century.

Walter Moorcroft was born on February 12 1917; his father William had established the family pottery at Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, in 1913 with financial backing from Liberty’s of Regent Street, and in 1935 Walter joined the business direct from Rugby School. This was not a foregone conclusion, since Walter had the opportunity to read Modern Languages at Cambridge; but his father’s health was not good, and family loyalty won the day.

It was a difficult period for the pottery – modernist minimalism was in fashion, Moorcroft’s rich, conventional patterns were not. Walter did not receive a salary, but his father paid his golf club bills, his tailor, his first-class travel and his skiing holidays while, at home, the cook served dinner.

At the outbreak of war the young Moorcroft joined the Local Defence Volunteers and continued working at the factory: a number of potteries were closed, but Moorcroft was allowed to continue production, partly because it had been designated by the War Office to make items such as hospital inhalers and toothbrush holders (“officers, for the use of”).

In 1943 Walter Moorcroft was relieved to be called up, and his knowledge of European languages, especially German, secured his entry into the Intelligence Corps. After the Allied invasion of Europe, he was in Germany interrogating suspected members of the Nazi party, the SS and the German Security Service.

In September 1945 his father suffered a stroke, and Moorcroft was granted compassionate leave. His father died two weeks later and Moorcroft assumed control of the pottery. Export orders were important to the national economy and, using his father's designs, Moorcroft ensured that full production went ahead.

Moorcroft pottery had always been well-received abroad, particularly in Canada. As Walter Moorcroft gained in confidence, he developed his own style of design and, as post-war restrictions were lifted on home sales, he introduced a highly successful range of patterns, including Columbine, Hibiscus, Tiger Lily, Arum Lily, Bougainvillea and, later, Bermuda Lily and Magnolia. He also developed a new firing technique known as flambé reduction, which proved highly effective, helping Moorcroft pottery to develop its characteristic style.

While all around him established family potteries were closing down, being taken over, or bought out, Moorcroft managed to remain solvent: 'It was a mixture of dedication and bloody-mindedness which drove me,' he said.

In 1959 Liberty's of Regent Street sold its controlling interest in the pottery to Walter Moorcroft and, in the following year, his brother John joined the firm, assisting in the running of the company.

The onset of automation in the industry resulted in the company's Powder Blue tableware (described by Pevsner as "undatedly perfect") being phased out in 1963. This had been the company's bread and butter since 1913. From 1965 all the pottery, which had previously been thrown on the wheel, was now cast. The introduction of North Sea gas to fire the kiln meant that flambé production was no longer viable, and it ceased in 1970.

Before long, Moorcroft pottery began to achieve "antique" status and became sought by collectors. This development was to become a great source of pride to Walter Moorcroft. Exhibitions of the pottery were held in London in 1972 and 1973.

In 1984, due to the widespread recession in the pottery industry, Walter Moorcroft was relieved to sell his interest in the company to the Roper brothers, a local pottery family whom he knew well. From then on, and through further changes of ownership, he continued to work as a designer until his retirement in 1987.

In 1997 a Moorcroft Centenary was celebrated, for which Walter designed a large vase, *After the Storm*, a highly successful limited edition. In 1999 he was appointed OBE for services to the ceramic industry and in the same year, after considerable pressure from his family, he published his memoirs – *Walter Moorcroft: Memories of Life and Living*.

Moorcroft was devoted to his family. Annual seaside holidays in north Wales were enjoyed in the traditional manner with his children and, later, his grandchildren. He was an enthusiastic all-round sportsman, though golf remained his passion. He remained a devotee of *The Daily Telegraph* crossword until his death on September 2.

Walter Moorcroft's first wife, Molly, died in 1956, leaving Walter to bring up their two young daughters alone. In 1959 he married Elizabeth Thomas, with whom he had two more daughters. His wife and his four children survive him."

1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2

See below.

BLAKELY BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1	3Nov1948	Stoke-on-Trent	26Oct1972	23	St Gregory's R.C. Church, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent				
	JEAN DEIRDRE MOORCROFT &								
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1a	18Apr1948	Chorley Wood Hertfordshire	26Oct1972	24	St Gregory's R.C. Church, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent				
	STEPHEN LAURENCE POTTER								
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1.1	21May1973	Royal Free Hospital Islington, London							
	Lucy Jane								
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1.2	9Sept1975	36 The Ridgeway, St Albans, Herts							
	Andrew Moorcroft								
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1.3	7Feb1977	36 The Ridgeway, St Albans, Herts							
	Julia Claire								

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1

She was educated at the Abbey School in Malvern and then trained and qualified as a State Registered Nurse at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London. She currently lives at 172 Center Street, Southport, Connecticut 06490, USA.

1.4.1.1.2.3.1.1a

He took a BTech. Degree in Sociology, Psychology and Economics at Brunel University and became a member of the Institute of Personnel Management. He worked for several years for Coopers & Lybrand in London as well as overseas. He is now the Personnel Director of Alexander Stanhouse plc, London, and is currently on a three-year posting as Vice-President of Human Resources for the American branch of the company, Alexander and Alexander in New York.

**BLAKELY BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2	19Apr1951	Stoke-on-Trent	Common Law, 1972	c. 21						
		SHEILA MARY MOORCROFT &								
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2a	27Sep1950	Kuching, Sarawak	Common Law, 1972	c. 22						
		JOHN MICHAEL HUGHES								
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2.1	28Aug1987	Lewisham Hosp., London								
		Edward Michael Walter Moorcroft								
1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2.2	16Aug1989	Lewisham Hosp., London								
		Alice Eleanor May								

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2

She was educated at the Abbey School in Malvern and then took a Bachelor of Arts Degree in German and European Studies and a Post-Graduate Diploma in Information Sciences at the University of East Anglia. She worked for ten years at the Stanford Research Institute in London and San Francisco, and then at Applied Futures in London. She is now a freelance management consultant. She lives at 59 Sunderland Road, Forest Hill, London SE23.

1.4.1.1.2.3.1.2a

He was educated at John Fisher School in London and then took at Bachelor of Arts Degree in ? and a Master of Arts Degree in Applied Linguistics at the University of East Anglia. He is now Lecturer in ? at ? in London.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAMFORD (1883 - 1954)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.4

	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
1.4.1.1.2.4	THOMAS BAMFORD &	2Dec1883 19Mar1884*	Lagan Village Road, Belfast	5Sep1918	34	Monkstown Parish, (Presb.), Kingstown, Dublin, "by licence"	9Jun1954	70	Coronary thrombosis, due to hypertension	Ballyclare Cemetery
1.4.1.1.2.4a	ETHEL MARY KING	10Dec1890	54 Queen Elizabeth Walk, Stoke Newington, London	5Sep1918	27	Monkstown Parish, (Presb.), Kingstown, Dublin, "by licence"	7Oct1981	90	Cerebral thrombosis	Ballyclare Cemetery
1.4.1.1.2.4.1	Thomas (Terry) Sayers	16 Jul1919	Kingstown	13Sep1951	32	Chapel of the Resurrection (C of I), St. Peter's Parish, Belfast	23Mar1984	64	Coronary thrombosis and arteriosclerosis	Ballyclare Cemetery
1.4.1.1.2.4.2	Valerie Maureen	16Sep1930	Belfast	28Feb1952	21	Antrim Registry Office	17Feb2017	76	?	Kilwaughter Cemetery, Larne

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.4

Baptised by the Reverend R. Workman at St John's Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda.

Attended Rosetta National School, Knockbreda Road, Belfast from 30 July 1887, age 3, until 31 May 1898, age 14, when the statutory school leaving age was 11 (see PRONI, SCH160/1/1). He is described as being in the "timber, slate and tile business" in the 1901 Census of Population. At the time of his marriage in 1918, he lived at 1 Leinster Terrace, Kingstown. He worked initially in Dublin, where he was a manager in the timber and builders' merchant, J.P. Corry, but, when it was burnt out in "the Troubles" of the 1920s, he returned to the north. He subsequently bought Henry Hutton & Co., a timber merchant located on Whitla Street, Belfast (see photographs in Section 6). He was also "burnt-out" of this business on the night of 7-8 April 1940, when "a small squadron of German bombers, led by a pathfinder Heinkel 111 from Kampfgruppe 26, raided Belfast, and completely destroyed the four-and-a-half-acre Harland and Wolff fuselage factory, reduced a major timber yard to ashes, and delivered damaging blows to the docks." See Jonathan Bardon, *A History of Ulster* (Belfast: Blackstaff, 1992) p. 564.

At the time of his death in 1954, he lived (and had done so since at least 1948 when he made his will) at Fortview House, Doagh Road, Ballyrobert, Ballyclare (see photograph in Section 6). A notice of his death appeared in the *Belfast Telegraph*, 10 June 1954 as well as in the *Belfast News-Letter* and *The Northern Whig and Belfast Post*, 11 June 1954.

Patrick Bamford (1956-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1) states that his father, Thomas Sayers Bamford (1919-84; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1), claimed that Thomas Bamford (1883-1954; 1.4.1.1.2.4) also had the middle name "Sayers". The last mentioned's birth certificate does not record a name (perhaps he was not named at the time his birth was recorded); his marriage certificate, death certificate, and will are all in the name of Thomas Bamford rather than Thomas Sayers Bamford.

Thomas Bamford was a successful businessman and maintained a comfortable life style. He was a member of the Masonic Order (Royal Arch Chapter No. 435), and a Knight Hospitaller of St John of Jerusalem (Order of St John). He evidently bought a new car, usually a Rover, every year, and one year even bought a Sapphire, a large, very expensive car produced by Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd. He seems to have had "a certain charm" with strangers and those outside the family, but he is remembered by relatives as "not a nice man: he was snobbish and arrogant as well as mean". And he opposed his daughter's marriage to a local farmer because having himself married into a prosperous Dublin family, he hoped that his daughter would also marry well. (Notes of a conversation with, among others, Derek Bamford (1928-2003; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3), 28 August 1992.)

Thomas Bamford made his son Thomas Sayers Bamford and an accountant, Robert Bell of 2 Wellington Place, his executors and trustees and from his estate, which amounted to £15,944.1s.2d, he bequeathed the following legacies free of duty:

- Daughter, Valerie Maureen - £500, his Indian silver tea service, and "such one of my grandfather clocks as she may select".
- Son, Thomas Sayers - £500
- Domestic help, Maggie Rea - £100 "provided she is still in my employment at the time of my decease as a small appreciation of her long and faithful service".
- Wife, Ethel Mary - a life interest in the income from the residual of the estate and, upon her death, the capital to his son Thomas Sayers.

The Bamfords' oral tradition holds that the domestic help, Maggie Rae, had an illegitimate daughter by Thomas Bamford and that she was given to her mother's family to be raised. An entry of birth registered in District Urban No. 4 Belfast records the birth on 18 October 1932 of an Elizabeth Rae at 51 Lisburn Road, Belfast, daughter of Margaret Rae, a servant of 59 Osborne Road, and father unstated. The informant was J(?) Mahood, occupier, 51 Lisburn Road.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.4a

At the time of her marriage, she lived at Clyda Belgran Road, Dublin. Her father, John Bernard King, was born in Cork and is described as a "manager, public company" on her birth certificate and as a "manufacturer" on her marriage certificate; her mother, Mary Elizabeth Callow, was from Dublin. Following the death of her husband, Ethel lived with her daughter Valerie Maureen at 182 Lower Ballyboley Road, Ballyclare.

As a dowry, she received from her father two properties – 19-20 Dufferin Street in London (behind where the Barbican Theatre now stands) – which were originally rented out as warehouses and later converted to flats. According to her grandson Guy, there was an insurance claim relating to these properties around 1940/41 as a result of damage caused by a flying bomb.

Ethel came from a well-off Catholic family. Her parents were married on 11 September 1889 in the Roman Catholic Chapel of the Assumption in Dalkey, an affluent suburb of Dublin. Although Ethel was born and raised a Catholic, she was married in a Presbyterian Church. She appears to have been the first Catholic to marry into the Bamfords, and her Catholic origins do not seem to have been well known by most other members of the family.

She was very good-looking and was a model before she married. She is remembered as a "gentle, lovely, charming woman". But she was not

“domesticated: she had been brought up in Dublin with servants and had trouble boiling a cup of water”. (Notes of a conversation with Derek Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Dickson McGeown (1.4.1.1.2.8.3), 28 August 1992.)

See photograph in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.4.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.4.2

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAMFORD (1883 - 1954)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.4.1**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.4.1	16Jul1919	3 Eaton Place, Monkstown, Kingstown, (now Dun Laoghaire)	13Sep1951	32	Chapel of the Resur- rection, (C of D), St Peter's Parish, Belfast		23Mar1984	64	Coronary thrombosis; arteriosclerosis	Ballyclare Cemetery
1.4.1.1.2.4.1a	3Mar1924 29Mar1924*	Chapel St, Dundalk	13Sep1951	27	Chapel of the Resur- rection, (C of D), St Peter's Parish, Belfast		10Jun1992	68	Motor neurone disease	Lawnswood Crematorium, Leeds
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1	11Mar1956	Glengormley	14May1988	32	St Giles Church, Normanton, Derby					
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.2	16Jul1957	Glengormley	18Sep1982	25	Wigton Moor Ch., Leeds		11Dec2000			
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3	8Jul1961	Glengormley	8Oct1994	33	Selby Registry Office					
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4	18Aug1963	Leeds	30Oct1987	24	St Andrew's Ch., Leeds					

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.4.1

He served in the RAF (serial number 1049639) in Algeria, Tunisia, Corsica and Italy during World War II. At the time of his marriage he lived at 10 Coolmoyn Park, Belfast and was a "[company] director". At the time of his father's death, he was living at 17 Swanston Avenue, Glengormley, Newtownabbey, and continued to live there until his own death. He is described as a "managing director (timber)" on his death certificate. He followed his father into Henry Hutton & Co., which was left in trust to him. The trust also included Fortview House on the Longshot near Doagh, and Thompson's farm. The business was sold in the early 1960s; it still (2017) trades, but solely as a tile business. He and his wife separated in 1963. According to his son Guy, Terry was "deeply affected" by the sale of the business and the break-up of his marriage.

While his children were young, he travelled regularly to Leeds to see them, and worked for some time in the city as a bus conductor. When he returned

to Belfast he worked for Belfast City Council as an HGV driver, and then for the Corps of Commissionaires, a security firm servicing offices in Belfast during the “Troubles”. He died one month before his pension entitlement.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.4.1a

She attended Celbridge Collegiate Boarding School for Protestant Girls in Co. Kildare. She started work as a clerk for Guinness in Dublin, and served as a Wren on HMS *Caroline* in Belfast Harbour during World War II. At the time of her marriage she worked as a “book-keeper” for Hutton & Co., and lived at “Lisnagrana”, Antrim Road, Glengormley. She moved to Leeds, where her sister Betty lived, following the break-up of her marriage, and worked as a book-keeper for Henry Burgess Fashions and then as company secretary for Oporto Ceramics until her retirement. According to her son Rick: “She did a remarkable job of bringing up four boys on her own.”

Her father was Alfred Alexander Hill, a marine engineer; her mother was Emily Brady. A family tree of the Hills exists; copies are held by Alistair Paul Bamford (18 August 1963-; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4) and me. Her ashes were scattered in a rose garden in Roundhay, Leeds, a place she loved to visit.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.4.1.2

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAMFORD (1883 - 1954)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1	11Mar1956	Glengormley	14May1988	32	St. Giles Church, Normanton, Derby				
	PATRICK (RICK) TERENCE SAYERS BAMFORD &								
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1a	21Aug1960	Bellshill, Scotland	14May1988	27	St. Giles Church, Normanton, Derby				
	LINDA McINNES								
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1.1	23Mar1989	Derby							
	Rachael Emily Sayers								
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1.2	18Jan1991	Derby							
	Mark Kenneth Sayers								

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1

Briefly attended Glengormley Primary School and later Roundhay School in Leeds. He graduated from the University of Liverpool in 1977 with a BA Degree in Geography. He joined the Abbey National Building Society (now Santander) in 1978, and became the manager of its branch in Ayr. He retired in 2007 and now (2017) works for a small local charity, South Ayrshire Escape from Homelessness (SeAscape). He is an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and also an Associate of the Chartered Building Society Institute. He lives at 39 Doonholm Road, Alloway, Ayr KA7 4QU. Tel: (01292) 445592.

1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1a

She graduated as a Registered General Nurse from Charles Freer School of Nursing, Leicester in 1987. She subsequently worked as a staff nurse at Derby City Hospital, and in this capacity at a private nursing home. She is now (2017) retired and devotes much of her time to Alloway Guides.

1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1.1

She graduated from the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, now the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland, with a BA in Theatre Design in 2010 and from the University of the West of Scotland with a PGDE in Primary Education in 2015. She is now (2017) working as a teacher in Barassie Primary School near Troon. As an Assistant Leader with the Guides, she has worked on several international projects, including volunteering at Our Chalet in Switzerland, a GOLD project in Cambodia, and at the 23rd World Scout Jamboree in Japan. She received a Queen's Guide Award in 2015.

See photograph in Section 6.

She became engaged to Duncan Townson in July 2018.

- 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1.2 He graduated from the University of Abertay (Dundee) with a BSc in Computer Games Technology in 2011. He was the sole programmer of a team of students known as Swallowtail Games whose game – Tick Tock Toys – won the Computer Games BAFTA – Ones to Watch in 2012. He is a self-employed computer-games programmer living and working in Kiddlington near Oxford.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAMFORD (1883 - 1954)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.2**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.2 GUY MICHAEL THOMAS BAMFORD &	16Jul1957	Glengormley	18Sep1982	25	Wigton Moor Church, Leeds	11Dec2000			
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.2a SUSAN ELIZABETH OSBORN	21May1960	Leeds	18Sep1982	22	Wigton Moor Church, Leeds	11Dec2000			

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.2

After attending Roundhay School in Leeds, he began a career in systems development. He was employed by American Express Europe Ltd in Brighton from 1986 to 2001. After training and qualifying as a financial and mortgage advisor with C.F.S. (the Co-operative Financial Services), he returned to computing contracting as a freelance IT consultant and worked for Euroclear Bank in Brussels and Scottish Widows in Edinburgh. He has also been involved in property development in Brighton. He lives at Flat 3, 5 Eaton Gardens, Hove BN3 3TL.

He has his paternal grandfather's pocket watch, and it has engraved on the backside a coat of arms and on the inside "Tom Bamford 'Breezemount' Ravenhill Rd Belfast".

1.4.1.1.2.4.1.2a

After attending Allerton High School in Leeds, she went to the University of Leeds where in 1981 she obtained a B.A. (Hons.) degree in Politics. She also obtained a Diploma in Management Studies from Brighton Polytechnic, now the University of Brighton, in 1992. She speaks fluent Spanish and Italian. She works as a policy and performance analyst in the Chief Executive's Service at Brighton Council and lives at Flat 5, 24 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAMFORD (1883 - 1954)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3	8Jul1961	Glengormley	8Oct1994	33	Selby Registry Office				
	ROGER MARK ALEXANDER BAMFORD &								
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3a	28Nov1961	?	8Oct1994	32	Selby Registry Office				
	NATALIE HAZEL SYLVIA LONG								
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3a.1	13Jan1986								
	Joshua (previously LONG)								
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3.1	8Jul1996								
	Alexander Roger Thomas								

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3 Attended Allerton Grange High School in Leeds, and then studied classical guitar. He is currently working as a postman. Lives at 14 Ravenscar Mount, Oakwood, Leeds LS8 4AX.

1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3a ?

1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3a.1 He is an Assistant Manager at Barnardos.

1.4.1.1.2.4.1.3.1 He is currently (2017) studying Television Production at Bournemouth University.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAMFORD (1883 - 1954)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4

	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
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4	18Aug1963	Leeds	30Oct1987	24	St Andrew's Ch., Leeds				
	ALISTAIR PAUL BAMFORD &								
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4a	16Sep1964	Leeds	30Oct1987	23	St Andrew's Ch., Leeds				
	CAROLINE FRANCES PAYNE								
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4.1	8Jun1990	Leeds							
	James (Jamie) Christopher Sayers								
1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4.2	11Jul1994	Leeds							
	Victoria Jayne								

NOTES:

- 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4 After attending Allerton Grange School, Leeds, he apprenticed as a Motor Vehicle Mechanic, attending Kitson College on a day-release basis, and obtained his Higher National Certificate. In 1987 he moved to a career in vocational education, initially as a tutor and then in senior management roles (General Manager and Departmental CEO) for three different companies. He is currently (2018) a director of A. Bamford Consultancy Ltd which he set up in 2007. He lives at 12 Dominion Avenue, Leeds LS7 4NN. Tel: (01132) 161418.
- 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4a She is the daughter of Dr R.B. Payne and Arline *Marion* Owen, the youngest of four girls; they were originally from Swansea but moved to Leeds in 1964. She worked within the public sector for Jobcentre Plus and the Department of Work and Pensions for over 25 years, progressing from advisor to a management role leading the development of employment projects. She subsequently worked for three years in the charity sector, implementing a mental health and employment strategy for Leeds. She is currently (2018) Head of Diversity and Inclusion for Leeds and York NHS Foundation Trust.
- 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4.1 After completing his A-levels at Allerton Grange School, Leeds, he started work in the hospitality sector and is currently (2017) a Manager working for Green King plc (Farmhouse Inns). He lives at 4 Dovidale Avenue, Manchester, M26 1DP.
- 1.4.1.1.2.4.1.4.2 She attended Allerton Grange School, Leeds and graduated with a BA in English Language from Leeds University in 2015. She is currently (2017) a support worker, assisting people with learning/physical disabilities for a charity (St Anne's, Community Services) in Leeds..

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAMFORD (1883 - 1954)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.4.2**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.4.2	16Sep1930	Belfast	28Feb1952	21	Antrim Registry Office		17Feb2017	76	?	Kilwaughter Cemetery, Larne
1.4.1.1.2.4.2a	22Oct1931	Ballynure	28Feb1952	20	Antrim Registry Office		21May2017	75	?	Kilwaughter Cemetery, Larne
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.1	31May1952	Ballynure								
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2	19Jan1955	Ballynure	18Feb1976	21	Gardenmore Presb. Church, Larne					

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.4.2

She lived at "Headwood", 182 Lower Ballyboley Road, Ballynure, Ballyclare. Telephone: Larne (0574) 272627. She bred, showed and judged championship Tibetan spaniels (Shih Tzu).

1.4.1.1.2.4.2a

His grandfather initially bought the farm in which he worked, but his father, he and his son, Raymond, developed it considerably over the years. He was chairman of the Potato Committee for the Ulster Farmers Union, and for several years played an active role in its affairs. He received the MBE in 1986? for services to agriculture.

1.4.1.1.2.4.2.1

He is a farmer.

1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAMFORD (1883 - 1954)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2	19Jan1955	Ballynure	18Feb1976	21	Gardenmore Presb. Ch., Larne				
	ALAN SAMPLE &								
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2a	31May1957	Larne	18Feb1976	18	Gardenmore Presb. Ch. Larne				
	MAUREEN ELIZABETH McCRUDDEN								
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1	3Aug1976	Larne	24Jul2006	29	Dunadry Hotel and Country Club, Antrim				
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2	19Nov1980	Larne	4Nov2009	28	1st Ballyeaston Presb. Ch., Ballyclare				

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2 He is described as a "labourer" at the marriage of his son Ian, and as a "fitter" at the marriage of his son Jamie. His address is 186 Lower Road, Ballynure, Ballyclare.

1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2a She is described as an "accountant" at her sons' marriages.

1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1 See below.

1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2 See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAMFORD (1883 - 1954)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1	3Aug1976	Larne	24Jul2006	29	Dunadry Hotel and Country Club, Antrim				
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1a	15Apr1974	Magherafelt	24Jul2006	32	Dunadry Hotel and Country Club, Antrim				
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1.1	18May2009	Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast							
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1.2	28Jan2015	Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast							

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1

At his marriage he was a “trainee accountant” living at 186 Lower Ballyboley Road, Ballyclare. He is described as an “accountant” at the birth of his daughter Jessica, when he was living at 7 Huntingdale Way, Ballyclare, and as a “chartered accountant” at the birth of his son Daniel. The witnesses at his wedding were Paul Taylor, 4 Gateside Manor, Ballyclare and Denise McNeill, 16 Winona Lodge, Donaghcloney, Craigavon.

1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.1a

At her marriage she was a “sales administrator” living at 7 Huntingdale Way, Ballyclare. She is described as a “customer services manager” at the birth of her daughter.

Daughter of Denis Alfred Bradford, shop proprietor, and Georgina (née Purvis), florist.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BAMFORD (1883 - 1954)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2

	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
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2 JAMIE SEMPLE &	19Nov1980	Larne	4Nov2009	28	1st Ballyeaston Presb. Ch., Ballyclare				
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2a LAUREN MARGARET AGNEW	9Nov1985	Belfast	4Nov2009	23	1st Ballyeaston Presb. Ch., Ballyclare				
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2.1 Harry Jay	12Jan2012	Antrim Area Hospital							
1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2.2 Sarah Lily	21Apr2013	Antrim Area Hospital							

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2

At his marriage he was a "farmer" living at 186 Lower Ballyboley Road, Ballyclare. He was still in this occupation, and living at 184 Lower Ballyboley Road (next door to his parents) at the birth of his children. The witnesses at his marriage were W. Blair, 14 Recreation Road, Larne and C. Ireland, 14 Huntingdale Green, Ballyclare.

1.4.1.1.2.4.2.2.2

At her marriage she was an "insurance sales associate" living at 51 Trenchill Road, Ballyclare. She is described as an "insurance clerk" at the birth of her son

Daughter of Trevor Alexander Agnew, electrician, and Alexandra Agnew (née Houston), secretary.

HANSON BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.7

	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
1.4.1.1.2.7	HARRIETTE (Hetty) 6Dec1888 EMMA 13Jan1889*	Ravenhill Road, Belfast	12Mar1912	23	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda		31Jan1961	72	Congestive cardiac failure	Burnside (Agherton) Cem., Portstewart
1.4.1.1.2.7a	WILLIAM (Will) 19Feb1874 JAMES HANSON	Mullaghmore, Dungannon	12Mar1912	38	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda		19Apr1955	81	Uraemia due to carcin- oma of prostate gland	Burnside (Agherton) Cem., Portstewart
1.4.1.1.2.7.1	Stillborn Male 21Jul1913	Wellington Cres., Belfast								First Presb. (N.S.) Church, Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.2.7.2	Miriam Herbert Irvine 2Aug1914	Belfast					18Oct1919	5	Acute appendicitis	Upper Cemetery, First Magherafelt Presb. Ch., Magherafelt, Londonderry
1.4.1.1.2.7.3	Adeline <i>Marjorie</i> 7Dec1916	Wellington Cres., Belfast					5May1998	81	Heart attack	Body donated to medical research
1.4.1.1.2.7.4	William <i>Norman</i> 13May1921	Belfast	22Jan1947	26	Terrace Row Presb. Church, Coleraine		13Nov1993	72	Emphysema	Body donated to medical research

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.7

Baptised by the Reverend R. Workman at St John's Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda.

Attended Rosetta National School, Knockbreda Road, beginning on 6 August 1894, age 5/6; date of leaving 31 May 1898, age 9/10, when the statutory

school leaving age was 11 (PRONI, SCHI60/1/2). In the 1911 Census of Population, she is listed as a shorthand typist.

A description of her wedding is given on a typed note inserted in the notebook containing dates of birth, baptism and death, which was compiled over the years by various members of the Bamford family, including Mary Strain (Bamford) (1.4.1.1.2a), Harriette Bamford (Hanson) (1.4.1.1.2.7), and Marjorie Hanson (1.4.1.1.2.7.3). It is now in my possession.

“PRETTY WEDDING IN BELFAST.
HANSON-BAMFORD.

Newtownbreda Presbyterian Church was to-day thronged with people to witness the wedding of Miss Hettie Bamford, fourth daughter of Mr. Walter Bamford, Belfast, and Rev. W.J. Hanson, of Albertbridge Congregational Church, and president of the Congregational Union of Ireland.

The bride, who entered the Church leaning on the arm of her father, wore a beautiful gown of ivory *souple charmeuse*. From beneath a wreath of orange blossoms flowed a diaphanous tulle veil, and she carried a shower bouquet of choice white flowers. Her only ornament was a pendant, the present of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids, Misses Winnie and Norah Bamford, sisters of the bride, had beautiful dresses of white silk taffeta, and carried a bouquet and basket of flowers respectively. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Workman, assisted by Rev. J.S. Rutherford M.A. Rev. James Lyon, Carrickfergus; and the Rev. James Irvine. The bridegroom was accompanied by Rev. H.J. Lilburn as best man.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bamford held a reception in the Carlton, and later the happy couple left for London via Dublin, where they will spend their honeymoon.”

(The Carlton was the Carlton Café & Restaurant, 25 Donegall Place, Belfast, the most fashionable dining establishment in Belfast at the time.)

A notice of her wedding appeared in the *Coleraine Chronicle*, 23 March 1912.

I have a copy of a bible given to “Miss Hetty Bamford, from her sincere friend A. S. Nelson, Xmas ‘05”. This is written on the title page of the bible and then crossed out. On the opposite page is written, “8th June 09. To John from Hetty”.

She signed the Ulster Declaration on 28 September 1912 and was then living at 344 Ravenhill Road, Belfast.

She is remembered as a “character, with a great sense of fun and being very kind”. She liked arranging flowers and was knowledgeable about antique furniture. (Notes of a conversation with Derek Bamford (1928-2003; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3), 28 August 1992.) They also noted that although the Reverend Hanson was fifteen years older than Hetty, he was considered a “great catch” as he was thought to be handsome and charismatic by his female parishioners and had considerable social standing.

Derek Bamford also believed that Hetty’s middle names – Emma Quaille Simpson – were the names of friends of her parents. She might have been named after them in the hope of flattering them and thereby receiving in due course a legacy in a Will, which was evidently a fairly common practice then in relation to older, childless couples.

At the time of her death (at Rathene Hospital) she was described as a widow and late of Strand Crescent, Portstewart. A notice of her death appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter*, 1 February 1961.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.7a

His date of death is given as 19 April on his death certificate and as 9 April on the Hanson stone in Burnside Graveyard. His father, James Hanson, was a farmer; his mother was Eliza Shillington.

According to his daughter, Marjorie, he was initially a business man and then became a minister. According to R.H. Bonar, Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Historical Society of Ireland (letter of 10 August 1993), William Hanson was educated at Magee College, Londonderry. A notice of his death appeared in *The Northern Whig and Belfast Post* and the *Belfast News-Letter*, 20 April 1955, and an obituary appeared in the latter the following day. It noted that “he did much evangelistic work in Ulster in his early ministry; served for some years as minister of Albertbridge Road Congregational Church, Belfast, and on transferring to the Presbyterian Church was installed as minister of Union Road, Magherafelt, on November 16, 1921 [sic]. He completed his active ministry in charge of High Kirk, Ballymena, where he spent many years, during which the minor church hall was built. He retired in September 1945. He was keenly interested in football and golf”.

A History of Congregations in the Presbyterian Church in Ireland 1610 - 1982 (Belfast: Presbyterian Historical Society of Ireland, 1982) notes on pp. 81 and 624 that the Rev. Hanson was installed in Union Road on 27 March 1917 and resigned on 2 November 1921, and was installed in High Kirk, Ballymena on 16 November 1921 and retired on 30 September 1945.

An obituary in *The Presbyterian Herald* (June 1955) stated that

“The Rev. William James Hanson, senior minister of High Kirk, Ballymena, passed away on the 19th April, 1955, in the 82nd year of his age, and the 50th year of his ministry.

Mr Hanson was born at Mullaghmore, Dungannon, on the 19th February, 1874. As a young man he was well-known throughout Ulster as an evangelist, and he subsequently entered into the ministry of the Congregational Union of Ireland, who ordained him in their Albert Bridge Road congregation, Belfast, on the 21st April, 1905.

In June, 1916, the General Assembly, being memorialised by Mr. Hanson, received him into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, making him a minister without charge under the care of the Belfast Presbytery. On the 27th March, 1917, the Tyrone Presbytery installed him in the congregation of Union Road, Magherafelt, and on the 16th November, 1921, the Ballymena Presbytery installed him in High Kirk congregation, where he remained until his retirement from active duty on the 30th September, 1945. In 1942 he was Moderator of the Synod of Ballymena and Coleraine.

To his gifts as a preacher of evangelical truth Mr. Hanson added other qualities. He was a sincere and courageous thinker, and to all who needed him he was a wise and warm-hearted friend and pastor. Among his brethren he was ever welcome as a friend. In the life of the Church he played a loyal part, taking with energy and devotion his place in her Courts and Committees. His interest in youth was well displayed alike in his love for their education and in the zest he had for healthy recreation and sport.

On retirement Mr. Hanson lived at Portstewart, latterly in indifferent health. He is survived by Mrs. Hanson and by his son and daughter. To these in their bereavement the sympathy of the Church is given.”

The following account of his ordination at High Kirk, Ballymena appeared in *The Witness* (November 1921):

“The Ballymena Presbytery met in High Kirk Presbyterian Church, Ballymena, on Wednesday, for the installation of Rev. W.J. Hanson, B.A., of Magherafelt, who had accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the congregation rendered vacant some time ago by the resignation through illness of Rev. Alfred Hadden, B.D.

After devotional exercises the Moderator of Presbytery (Rev. H.V. Clements, B.A. Connor) took the chair. Rev. James Fulton, B.A., First Portglenone, preached an appropriate sermon. Rev. T.A. McElfrick, B.A., minister of First Broughshane, expounded the principles of Presbyterian Church government; Rev. R.M. M’C. Gilmour, B.D., minister of Wellington Street Church, as Moderator of the interim session, gave the charge to the newly-installed minister and people; after which Rev. Mr. Hanson was duly installed to the work of the ministry in the High Kirk congregation.

Subsequently the members of Presbytery and a large number of friends were entertained to luncheon in the lecture hall of the church - the Moderator of Session (Rev. R.M. M’C. Gilmour, B.D.) presiding.”

He was the eighth signatory of “Ulster’s Solemn League and Covenant”, opposing Home Rule, signed on 28 September 1912 in the Belfast City Hall. The “Covenant” ultimately attracted 400,000 signatories. A “photographic reproduction of autographs of the first [ten] signatories to the Covenant” appears in the *Belfast Evening Telegraph*, 30 September 1912, p. 8; a photograph of the first signatories at the signing ceremony appears in the same paper on p. 1. “W^m Jas. Hanson” signed the Covenant in his capacity as “Ex-Chairman Congregational Union”. *The Belfast News-Letter*, 30 September 1912, p. 7 gives the following description of the signing ceremony:

“After attending the service in the Ulster Hall Sir Edward Carson proceeded to the City Hall, escorted by a guard of honour, composed of a hundred men from the districts under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast, and a hundred from the city Unionist clubs. At the main entrance - or, to be exact, in front of the Queen Victoria Memorial Statute - he was met by the members of the Corporation (wearing their robes), the Harbour Commissioners, the Water Commissioners, and the Poor Law Guardians, the members of these public Boards being introduced to the Unionist leader by their respective chairmen. On reaching the entrance hall, Sir Edward advanced to the oval table, covered with a Union Jack, and, using the silver pen presented to him, with the casket, in the Ulster Hall on the previous evening, he signed the Covenant. It was a simple but impressive ceremony - occupying a mere fragment of time but possibly involving vital consequences. The second signature was that of the Marquis of Londonderry, and then came those of the heads of the Protestant Churches. After these the Ulster members of Parliament and the members of the local public Boards attached their names to a document that is bound to become historic”.

The Rev. Hanson held an “Ulster Day” service at Albert Bridge Congregational Church on 28 September 1912; similar services were held at other Protestant churches in Ulster on this day. See *Belfast Evening Telegraph*, 30 September 1912, p. 6.

He is remembered as someone with a “great sense of fun and humour and most definitely an extremely likeable man”. He was also “a very gentle man”, which made his fundamentalism in religion somewhat surprising. He was keenly interested in sports, particularly football and rugby, and played golf until quite late in life. His main sporting interest, however, was shooting; he was a keen shot, and he always had a good gun dog during his years at Ballymena – a most unusual interest for a Presbyterian minister of his day, which stemmed from his time as a boy on his father’s farm. Letter from Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3), 8 September 1993.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.7.1

The existence of a stillborn male is recorded in a notebook containing dates of birth and death, which was compiled over the years by various members of the Bamford family, including Mary Strain (Bamford), Harriette Bamford (Hanson) and Marjorie Hanson. It is now in my possession. See n. 1.4.1.1.2.7 above.

1.4.1.1.2.7.3

She was for many years the Matron of Loughry Agricultural College, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone. She lived at 78 Beechway, Old Coagh Road, Cookstown, Northern Ireland.

An obituary in the *Mid-Ulster Mail*, 21 or 28 May 1998, states that:

“Adeline Marjorie Hanson died suddenly at her home in Beechway on the evening of Tuesday, May 5. In her 82nd year, she was the last surviving member of the family of the late Rev William James and Henrietta Hanson.

Lady superintendant [*sic*] Loughry from 1952 until retirement in 1982, she oversaw the tremendous expansion and development which took place at the college during that time. She served under three principals, Dr Jimmy Young, the late George Shannon and Hugh Kilpatrick.”

The following is an appreciation from a friend of long standing:

“For many of us the world is a much poorer place on the passing of Miss Marjorie Hanson. Marjorie as she was affectionately known, was a remarkable person. She possessed a great sense of humour and it was rare that one left her company without a smile on one’s face. It was impossible to leave her home without some kind of refreshment. An enquiry about her health invariably met with the response: ‘Fine, mustn’t grumble’. She would then make reference to the awful happenings, not only in this country, but throughout the world.

In particular, she would focus on the plight of children. Over the years she was a volunteer helper in the Save the Children shop and on the day of her death, had spent the afternoon there ‘doing her bit’. This charity and others benefited enormously over the years through her kindness and generosity.

A lifelong member of Killymoon Golf club, she played the game when advancing years would have deterred many younger people. An accomplished bridge and whist player, her sharp mind ensured that she was able to win prizes. Rugby international, golf and snooker tournaments, and Wimbledon were a few of her many interests. Unless the team or player was performing badly, one didn’t interrupt on such key occasions.

I had known Marjorie for over 35 years, first meeting her in my teens. Her love of her home and garden was clearly visible. On our many excursions, the car boot usually contained yet another acquisition for either, or for both.

She was always positive and forward thinking and couldn’t understand anyone who might comment that it was a waste of time to buy more ‘at her age’. Age to her was merely a state of mind.

Always immaculately turned out and living an independent life, driving her own car to visit friends or ‘tootle around Cookstown’, age was no barrier. It is testament to Marjorie’s fine qualities, that she had friends of over 75 years standing. During her lifetime she had added to the number of her friends considerably.

I was always struck by the way former Loughry students and colleagues greeted her, if not in the street in a restaurant. Their warmth of greeting matched Marjorie's joy at renewing their acquaintance.

To me and many others, Marjorie proved to be a true friend. She will be sorely missed, not only in Cookstown which she had grown to love, but much further afield."

A memorial service, conducted by the Rev Thompson, was held in 1st Presbyterian Church on Sunday, May 17. A large crowd of former colleagues, students and friends from over a wide area, attended to pay their last respects."

A tape recording of the main part of her memorial service is in my possession.

See photograph in Section 6.

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.7.4

HANSON BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.7.4

	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
1.4.1.1.2.7.4	13May1921	Belfast	22Jan1947	26	Terrace Row Presb. Church, Coleraine		13Nov1993	72	Emphysema	Body donated to medical research
1.4.1.1.2.7.4a	1921		22Jan1947	27	Terrace Row Presb. Church, Coleraine					
1.4.1.1.2.7.4.1	19May1948	Belfast								
1.4.1.1.2.7.4.2	18Jan1952	Malaya								

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.7.4

He was born at 5 Rochester Street, Belfast; his father was living at the Manse, Magherafelt at the time. He attended Campbell College, Belfast.

In August 1940 he joined the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. He spent his twenty-first birthday as an officer with Major-General Wingate's Chindits in the Far East. He was wounded on three occasions. He might have been in the Hong Kong Police immediately after the war.

At the time of his marriage ("by licence") in 1947, he was living at 1 Strand Crescent, Portstewart and was a Captain in the Royal Scots Fusiliers. His father officiated at the wedding. At the birth of his daughter Hazel in 1948, he was living at 24 Cliftonville Road, Belfast. At the time of his mother's death in 1961, he was living at 13 Burnside Road, Portstewart. In 1966 he was employed by an American Chemical Company, Chemstrand, in Coleraine.

He separated from his wife. Prior to his death he lived at 19 Legion Court, Banbridge, Co. Down and died at Banbridge Hospital.

According to his sister Marjorie (notes of a conversation with her, 31 August 1992), Norman, perhaps like many minister's sons, was a bit "wild" even before he joined the army. Be that as it may, he never really adjusted to civilian life when he returned home after the war: he became a heavy drinker and smoker who suffered from emphysema, and his sister had to help him financially on many occasions.

At the time of her marriage, she was living at Roselyn, Nursery Avenue, Coleraine. Her father was James Mairs, a farmer.

1.4.1.1.2.7.4a
1.4.1.1.2.7.4.1 According to Norah Kathleen Dunn (née Bamford; 1900-87; 1.4.1.1.2.13), Hazel was at Trinity College, Dublin in 1966 studying Modern Languages.

1.4.1.1.2.7.4.2 ?

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8	RACHEL (Richie) STRAIN 9Apr1890 16Jun1890*	Ravenhill Road, Belfast	15Feb1919	28	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda.		23Jan1975	84	Cerebral thrombosis; cerebro vascular ischaemia; arterio- sclerosis	City Cemetery, Belfast
1.4.1.1.2.8a	GEORGE CLARENCE BROWN McGEOWN 20May1887	Market Square, Lisburn	15Feb1919	31	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda.		13Aug1940	53	Haemoptysis due to pulmonary neoplasm hyperpiesis	City Cemetery, Belfast
1.4.1.1.2.8.1	Laura Evelyn 29Jan1920	Belfast	18Apr1945	25	Malone Presbyterian Church		22Feb1997	77	Renal failure	Winster Ch. Graveyard, Cumbria
1.4.1.1.2.8.2	Moyna Mary 10Mar1922	Belfast	4Apr1944	22	Malone Presbyterian Church		23Mar2018	96		Cremated
1.4.1.1.2.8.3	Alfred <i>Dickson</i> 4Jul1932	Belfast	3Jul1962	29	Donegall Square Methodist Ch.	21Jun1991	5Mar2017	84	Upper gastrointestinal bleed; acute myocardial infarction congestive heart failure, arterial fibrillation	Cremated; ashes scattered on Portstewart Strand

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8

Baptised by the Reverend R. Workman at St John's Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda.

Attended Rosetta National School, Knockbreda Road, from 20 March 1895, age 4/5, until 31 May 1898, age 8, when the statutory school leaving age was 11 (see PRONI, SCH160/1/2). Prior to her marriage, she was a child minder for Mrs Chapman, who was Clarence McGeown's sister. She signed the Ulster Declaration on 28 September 1912 and was then living at 386 Ravenhill Road, Belfast. She was a kind and helpful woman who for most of her adult life was the social centre of the Bamford family. According to Derek Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.9.2) "the whole family revolved around her home at 16 Myrtlefield Park". Her sister Letitia (1.4.1.1.2.6) lived there for many years until her death as did her sister Wilhelmina (1.4.1.1.2.3), after she separated from her husband in the late 1940s. Another sister, Norah (1.4.1.1.2.13), lived close by and was a frequent visitor. In addition, especially at Christmas

and other major social occasions, her other sister and brothers (and their families) living in Northern Ireland, as well as “Wee Aunt” (Letitia Bamford, 1.4.1.1.8), were regular visitors. She loved golf and, according to her son Dickson McGeown (1.4.1.1.2.8.3), was as good at it as her husband. A notice of her death appeared in the *Belfast Telegraph*, 24 January 1975. She appointed her son, Dickson, and her daughter, Moyna, the executors of her will and left her estate, which amounted to £2,222.06, to her three children in equal shares.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.8a

He was employed by a boy’s and men’s clothing firm, the Star Manufacturing Company, Donegall Road, for over thirty years, and at the time of his death was Chairman and Managing Director. An obituary in an unidentified paper noted that he was a well-known figure in Ulster business circles; a member of the Irish Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers’ Association; a regular worshipper at Malone Presbyterian Church, and a generous contributor to it and other Presbyterian charitable organisations; a Freemason of longstanding who was connected with Masonic Lodge No. 103; and a keen golfer who was a member of both the Portstewart and Malone Clubs. In addition, a notice of his death appeared in the *Belfast Telegraph*, 14 August 1940; a notice of his death and an obituary appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter*, 15 August 1940; and a notice of his death and a brief description of his funeral appeared in *The Northern Whig and Belfast Post*, 15 and 16 August 1940 respectively. He lived for many years (and his wife continued to do so until her death) at 16 Myrtlefield Park, Belfast. His father, William McGeown, was a photographer, and his mother was Aggie Dickson.

He does not appear to have signed the Ulster Covenant on 28 September 1912, which is surprising since he was a Mason and a Unionist. Perhaps he was inadvertently omitted from the record.

He appointed his wife and Donald McCaughey, Cadogan Park, Belfast as the executors and trustees of his will and left his personal estate - which amounted to £11,787.15s.5d gross, £11,560.10s.3d net in Northern Ireland and to £848.10s.2d gross (and net) in England and Wales, worth about £720,000 in 2017 values - as follows:

“Wife, Rachel McGeown - £200 free of legacy duty to be paid as soon as possible after his death.

Executors and Trustees – “all my Shares in The Star Manufacturing Company Limited Upon Trust to pay the income arising therefrom to my wife the said Rachel Strain McGeown until my son Dickson shall attain the age of twenty one years and in the event of my said son at that date being engaged in the said Star Manufacturing Company Limited I DIRECT my Executors and Trustees if they in their absolute discretion shall think right to transfer all or any portion of said Shares to my said son for his own absolute use and benefit or if they think right so to do to postpone the transfer of such Shares to him until they in their uncontrolled discretion shall think right. In the event of my said son on his attaining the age of twenty one years not being engaged or interested in the Firm of The Star Manufacturing Company I DIRECT that the income arising from the said Shares shall be paid to my wife during her life and from and after her death shall fall into and form part of my Residuary Estate.

ALL THE REST residue and remainder of my property of every nature and kind and wherewith I LEAVE DEVISE AND BEQUEATH to my Executors and Trustees Upon Trust to permit my wife to use occupy and enjoy the same and to receive the income arising therefrom for her life for the maintenance of herself and such as my children that shall be unmarried and from and after her death I Direct my Executors and Trustees To Hold my Residuary Estate Upon Trust for all my children in equal shares as tenants in common.”

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.8.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2

1.4.1.1.2.8.3

See below.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.1	29Jan1920	Belfast	18Apr1945	25	Malone Presbyterian Church		22Feb1997	77	Renal failure	Winster Ch. Graveyard, Cumbria
1.4.1.1.2.8.1a	23Mar1918	Coalville, Leicestershire	18Apr1945	27	Malone Presbyterian Church		7Nov1995	77	Coronary insufficiency, coronary atheroma	Winster Ch. Graveyard, Cumbria
1.4.1.1.2.8.1.1	17Mar1949	Hull					20May1949	2 mths	Exhaustion, gastric, dyspepsia and operation for pyloric obstruction	Hull Crematorium
1.4.1.1.2.8.1.2	11Jul1950	Hull	19May1990	39	Winster Church, Bowness-on-Windermere					
1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3	12Mar1953	Hull	16Dec1978	25	Finsthwaite Parish Ch., Finsthwaite, Cumbria					

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.1

She was a Section Officer in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) between 1942 and 1945.

1.4.1.1.2.8.1a

During World War II, he was initially a Flight Lieutenant (navigator) in 10 Squadron, Bomber Command but, after two crashes and a spell in hospital, became the captain of an air-sea rescue launch. After the war, he worked for National Westminster Bank, retiring as an Area Director.

1.4.1.1.2.8.1.2

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3

See below.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.1.2

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.1.2	11Jul1950	Hull	19May1990	39	Winster Church, Bowness-on-Windermere				
1.4.1.1.2.8.1.2a	24Feb1953	Cambridge	19May1990	37	Winster Church, Bowness-on-Windermere				

**JANE
GODDARD &
BERNARD
STEVENSON**

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.1.2 She was Manager, Public Affairs, Enterprise Oil plc before retiring in 2012. Her address is 41 Alwyn Avenue, Chiswick, London W4 4PA. Tel: (020) 8994 3295.

1.4.1.1.2.8.1.2a He took a BSc in Estate Management at the University of Reading, became a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, and then a partner with Matthews & Goodman, a firm of chartered surveyors in the City of London. In 1993-94 he completed an M.A. in Economics at London Guildhall University. He then became Property Manager of Great Ormond Street Hospital before retiring in 2012.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3	12Mar1953	Hull	16Dec1978	25	Finsthwaite Parish Ch., Finsthwaite, Cumbria				
1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3a	9Nov1948	Leigh, Lancashire	16Dec1978	30	Finsthwaite Parish Ch., Finsthwaite, Cumbria				
1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3.1	7Apr1984	Northampton							
1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3.2	8Oct1985	Milton Keynes							

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3

She trained at the Edinburgh School of Speech Therapy and gained a BA in Psychology in 1986. She worked in London, Milton Keynes and Oxford, specialising in developing communication systems for children with complex needs. She retired in 2011, and currently (2017) consults on the development of communication systems for a charity based in Oxford. Her address is "Old Greyhound", Tathall End, Hanslope, Milton Keynes MK19 7HF. Telephone (0908) 511124.

1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3a

Graduated from St Andrews University. He trained in Paediatrics (Bristol, Edinburgh and London), gaining MRCPUK in 1977. He was awarded the FRCPCH in 1993. He was appointed Consultant Paediatrician in Milton Keynes in 1982 and retired in 2013. He currently (2017) tutors undergraduate medical students at Buckingham University.

1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3.1

He gained a BA in Sociology from Leeds University in 2007. He is currently (2017) a teaching assistant, with primary school children in the East End of London.

1.4.1.1.2.8.1.3.2

He gained a BSc from Bristol University in 2008 and went on to read Medicine as a postgraduate at Warwick University, graduating MBChB in 2013. He is currently (2017) a Registrar in Accident and Emergency Medicine at Mackay Base Hospital, Queensland, Australia.

**McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.2**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.2	10Mar1922	Belfast	4Apr1944	22	Malone Presbyterian Church		23Mar2018	96		Cremated. Roselawn Crematorium, Belfast
1.4.1.1.2.8.2a	3Jan1913	Kilkeel	4Apr1944	31	Malone Presbyterian Church		15Oct2007	94	?	Cremated. Roselawn Crematorium, Belfast
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1	14Feb1946	Belfast	12Sept1969	23	Malone Presbyterian Church					
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2	8Feb1949	Belfast	25Oct1975	26	Lowe Memorial Church, Finaghy					
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3	9Oct1958	Belfast	9Apr1981	22	Malone Presbyterian Church					

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.2

She was a teacher at Richmond Lodge School (now part of Victoria College, Belfast). She lived for many years at 38 Dalboyne Park, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, BT28 3BU. She currently (2017) lives at El Shammah Private Nursing Home, 2 North Circular Road, Lisburn BT28 3BB.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2a

He was a commercial traveller. A Service of Thanksgiving for his life and work was held at Malone Presbyterian Church on Thursday, 18 October 2007 at 1300.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3

See below.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1	14Feb1946	Belfast	12/19Sep1969	23	Malone Presbyterian Church				
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1a	19Sep1944	Belfast	12/19Sep1969	24	Malone Presbyterian Church				
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1	22Sep1975	Ballymoney	Common Law, 2003	c. 28					
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2	31Jan1979	Ballymoney	31Mar2012	33					

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1 She was the Personal Assistant to the Director of the Equal Opportunities Commission for Northern Ireland. She retired in 2011. She currently (2017) lives at 13 Greenland Drive, Bangor BT19 6AP, Co. Down.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1a He was a civil servant with the Information Systems Unit, Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland. He retired in 2008.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1 See below.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2 See below.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1	22Sep1975	Ballymoney	Common Law 2003							
RACHEL JOANNA INGRAM &										
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1a	1968	Bangor	Common Law 2003							
COLIN LOVE										
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1.1	28Oct2012	Ulster Hospital, Belfast								
Travis Ingram Love										

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1 She is a civil servant in Northern Ireland.
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.1a He was a professional gardener until he retired on health grounds.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2	31Jan1979	Ballymoney	31Mar2012	33					
KATHRYN LOUISE INGRAM &									
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2 a	20June1983	Newtownards	31Mar2012	28					
ANDREW CAULFIELD									
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2.1	1Apr2014								
Jack Derek (twin)									
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2.2	1Apr2014								
Ben Martin (twin)									

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2 She graduated from Queen's University Belfast with a BSc (Hons), and from the University of Northumberland with a PGCE in 2003. She is currently (2017) a primary school teacher in Bangor.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.1.2a He has an HND in Engineering and is currently (2017) employed as a manager for a communications company.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2	8Feb1949	Belfast	25Oct1975	26	Lowe Memorial Church, Finaghy					
	DENIS JOHN ANNETT &									
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2a	24Jul1950	Belfast	25Oct1975	25	Lowe Memorial Church, Finaghy					
	MILDRED MITCHELL									
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.1	21Mar1984	Belfast	18Jul2015	31	Malone Presbyterian Church, Belfast					
	Jill Elizabeth									
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.2	27Apr1986	Belfast								
	Neil John									

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2

Graduated from Queen's University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics and worked as a chartered surveyor. He retired in 2009. He lives at Cedarmount, Fort Hill, Lisburn, Co. Antrim BT28 3BB.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2a

Graduated from Queen's University with a Bachelor's degree in Education and worked as a school teacher. She retired in 2012.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.2

He graduated from the University of Oxford with an MSc (Engineering) in 2008, and is currently (2017) working in London as an engineer.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.1 JILL ELIZABETH ANNETT &	21Mar1984	Belfast	18Jul2015	31	Malone Presbyterian Church, Belfast				
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.1a TIMOTHY GILPIN	7Aug1985	Craigavon	18Jul2015	29	Malone Presbyterian Church, Belfast				

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.1 She graduated from the University of Oxford with a BA in Jurisprudence (Law with Law Studies in Europe) in 2006 and currently (2017) practises as a solicitor in Belfast. She lives in Lisburn.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.2.1a He graduated from Queen’s University Belfast with a BSc in Planning, Environment and Development in 2007, and an MSc in Urban and Rural Design in 2008. He is currently (2017) a town planner for the Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3 HEATHER MARION ANNETT &	9Oct1958	Belfast	9Apr1981	22	Malone Presbyterian Church					
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3a GEORGE KEARNEY	16Jul1958	Downpatrick	9Apr1981	22	Malone Presbyterian Church		24Jan2017	58	Heart failure	Ashes scattered at Rame Head, Cornwall
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3.1 Andrew George	20Jun1987	Plymouth	21May2015	27	Eden Project, Cornwall					

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3

She was an Admissions Officer at the College of St. Mark and St. John, Plymouth. She retired in 2014. She lives at 9 Butterdown, Lower Burraton, Saltash, Cornwall PL12 4TZ.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3a

He was a Chief Petty Officer in the Royal Navy.

1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3.1

See below.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3.1 ANDREW GEORGE KEARNEY &	20Jun1987	Plymouth	21May2015	27	Eden Project, Cornwall				
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3.1a NINA HUGHES	13Apr1987	Plymouth	21May2015	28	Eden Project, Cornwall				

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3.1 He graduated with a BA in Writing for the Media from Plymouth University in 2009, and is currently (2017) an administrator at the University.
1.4.1.1.2.8.2.3.1a She graduated with a BA in Education (combined with Art) from Plymouth University in 2009 and is currently (2017) an administrator at the University.

McGEOWN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.8.3

	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
1.4.1.1.2.8.3 ALFRED DICKSON McGEOWN &	4Jul1932	Belfast	3Jul1962	29	Donegall Square Methodist Church	21Jun1991	84	Upper gastrointestinal bleed; acute myocardial infarction; congestive heart failure, arterial fibrillation	Ashes scattered on Portstewart
1.4.1.1.2.8.3a DOROTHY STANFIELD	9Jan1936	Belfast	3Jul1962	26	Donegall Square Methodist Church	21Jun1991			

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.8.3

He was employed by the Star Manufacturing Company for about thirty years. He started its Kilkeel factory and ran it for many years and eventually became Managing Director of both the Kilkeel and Belfast factories. In 1976 he sold his equity in the Star Manufacturing Company to the Mourne Clothing Company and ran the Kilkeel factory until it closed in 1980. He was then employed as a driver by the motor dealers, Isaac Agnew Ltd, Belfast. His address for many years was 14 Magheraconluce Lane, Hillsborough, Co. Down.

Dickson is remembered by friends and relatives as a no-nonsense man with little patience for social pretensions despite his many connections with the upper echelons of Northern Irish society through his love of horses and horse racing. He was knowledgeable about thoroughbred breeding and loved to go to the races and local point-to-points. He was also very knowledgeable about antiques. He had a great sense of humour and loved company, but he was also a very private man.

See photograph in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.8.3a

She was a primary school teacher in Kilkeel Primary School from 1968 and became assistant head. Her father was James Alexander Stanfield, a branch manager, and her mother was Doris Catherine Love Moody; at the time of their daughter's birth they lived at 78 Marlborough Park Central, Belfast.

DESCENDANTS OF WALTER ROBERTS BAMFORD (1891-1965)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.9

	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
1.4.1.1.2.9	WALTER ROBERTS BAMFORD & 11Jul1891 27Nov1891*	Ravenhill Road, Belfast	13Oct1925	34	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda		6Oct1965	74	Congestive cardiac failure due to chronic myocarditis	First Presb. (N.S.) Ch., Dummurry
1.4.1.1.2.9a	MARY (Molly) ISOBEL MOSS 13Nov1904	Belfast	13Oct1925	20	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda		11Jun1978	73	Cardiac failure	First Presb. (N.S.) Church, Dummurry
1.4.1.1.2.9.1	Clarence 28Feb1926	Belfast	14Jun1951	25	All Souls (NS) Presb. Ch., Elmwood Ave., Belfast		20Mar2014	88	Dementia, atrial fibrillation, chronic kidney disease	First Presb. (N.S.) Church, Dummurry
1.4.1.1.2.9.2	Derek 5Mar1928	Belfast	Bachelor				21Oct2003	75	Myocardial infarction, ischaemic heart disease; diabetes mellitus	First Presb. (N.S.) Church, Dummurry

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.9

Baptised by the Reverend R. Workman at St John's Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda.

Attended Rosetta National School, Knockbreda Road, from 24 September 1893, age 2, until 31 May 1898, age 6, when the statutory school leaving age was 11 (PRONI, SCH160/1/1); these dates and ages were probably incorrectly recorded. In the 1911 Census of Population, he is listed as a dentist. At the time of his marriage, he was a "dental mechanic", living at 386 Ravenhill Road. According to his son Derek, Walter was, like many dentists at the time, "non-qualified", and when dentists were legally required "to register", he did not bother to do so, thereby becoming worse off financially as a "dental mechanic". He subsequently joined his brother Thomas (1.4.1.1.2.4) in his timber-merchant business, remaining there until he retired early around 1951.

He is described as a retired timber merchant on his death certificate. At the time of his death, he was living with his son, Derek Bamford, at Linden Lodge, Old Quay Road, Marino, Holywood. A notice of his death appeared in the *News Letter*, 7 October 1965.

He signed the Ulster Covenant in 1912 and was a member of the Orange Order, but he is remembered as having many Catholic friends. He is also

remembered as being “very kind and popular”, but perhaps “a bit impractical and unworldly” (e.g., although he was his father’s sole heir and executor, he himself died intestate). He was the baby boy of the family and spoiled by his older sisters, who he remained close to throughout his life. (Notes of a conversation with Derek Bamford (1928-2003; 1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Dickson McGeown (1932-2017; 1.4.1.1.2.8.3).)

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.9a

At the time of her marriage, she lived at 47 Haypark Avenue, Belfast. Her father was David John Moss, an engineer who earlier in life had been a school teacher. She was a talented amateur painter. At the time of her death, she was living with her son, Derek Bamford. A notice of her death appeared in the *News Letter*, 12 June 1978.

See photograph in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.9.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.9.2

He was an interior design consultant and antiques dealer. His business was located at 5 May Street, Belfast in the 1950s and 1960s and then at 6 Shore Road, Holywood, Co Down. He lived at Linden Lodge, 1 Marino Park, Old Quay Road, Holywood, Co. Down. His weekend home was Chalet No. 2, Toragh, Glen, Carrigart, Co. Donegal. He had a succession of dogs, the last being a whippet called Midge.

Derek is remembered by friends and relatives as a charming man who loved to socialise. In his younger days, he was evidently a great dancer and he would often reminisce about the Belfast dance halls he used to frequent. His interior decoration talents brought him into contact with many of the social elite of Belfast and County Down and he was a regular visitor to Mount Stewart on Christmas Eve during Lady Mairi Bury’s time there as chatelaine. He liked to entertain in his lovely home or at the Belfast Yacht Club, where he was a member. He had a small cottage in Donegal of which he was very fond and spent many happy hours there with his whippet, Midge.

He died at his home. His niece, Linda Whiteley (1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1), wrote the following poem in his memory and read it at his funeral:

It is four o’clock in the morning.
Memories and tears are my companions and I’m thinking,
The last time I cried for you, my uncle,
Was when you showed me your new house, years ago!

I was little and I didn’t understand
How you could leave your beautiful home.
A palace, to my childish comprehension,
And move to this present derelict place!

Your talent was for seeing beauty and potential.
It even extended to people like your niece.
You made what others passed by, very special.
A place of beauty, inspiring, unique!

You made me feel good, when I was small.
This very ordinary child **you** made precious
Because you were her Prince Charming, her Uncle Derek
And you made **everything** beautiful in its place!

Now I'm a grown woman who's experienced
That life is not a fairy tale romance
But a part of my life still holds charm,
For you were real and unreal all at once!

For you remained to me that romantic part.
So different, set apart, a happy memory of childhood.
Yet you were a real person full of kindness and grace
That many people were delighted to meet!

To all your family and friends you were generous.
You made welcome all your aging aunts.
Who filled the kitchen with chatter at Christmas Time.
They kind of took over, but you did not mind!

For **you** were master of your kitchen really.
Often trying something different, which soon became a favourite.
You loved preparing food that was nourishing, and good
And gave enthusiastically to all friends who visited you.

Now you've moved again, for another home.
Not by choice, but wasn't God good?
To take you quietly, as you sat at peace,
In your favourite chair, by your fireside, at home!

This time I don't cry because of your house,
For our Lord has assured us of a heavenly home,
That He has prepared for us, as He has spoken.
A mansion in heaven for those who put their faith in Him!

For all who believe that He has prepared the way
By reconciling us to God through His Sacrifice.
There is nothing we can do except humbly receive His Word
And rejoice in His Gift, Of Eternal Life!

See photograph in Section 6

DESCENDANTS OF WALTER ROBERTS BAMFORD (1891-1965)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.9.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.9.1	28Feb1926	Belfast	14Jun1951	25	All Souls (N.S.) Presb. Ch., Elmwood Ave., Belfast	All Souls (N.S.) Presb. Ch., Elmwood Ave., Belfast	20Mar2014	88	Dementia, atrial fibrillation, chronic kidney disease	First Presb. (N.S.) Ch., Dunmurry
1.4.1.1.2.9.1a	27Mar1928	Belfast	14Jun1951	23	All Souls (N.S.) Presb. Ch., Elmwood Ave., Belfast	All Souls (N.S.) Presb. Ch., Elmwood Ave., Belfast	4Nov2009	81	Myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation	Roselawn Cemetery, Belfast
1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1	26Apr1952	Belfast	9Aug1973	21	Knock Presbyterian Church	Knock Presbyterian Church	30Oct1998			

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.9.1

He was named after Clarence McGeown (1.4.1.1.2.8a).

He was Managing Director of Thomas Keenan and Sons and later a Director in Belfast Ropework Co., subsequently the McCleery L'Amie Group Ltd. In 1976 he was listed in a Directory of Ulster's Top Businessmen in *Fortnight* magazine. The Directory was a guide to Northern Ireland-based businessmen who sat on the boards of manufacturing and construction firms generally employing more than 250 people. He retired on 28 February 1991.

He also had a long and distinguished association with the Boy Scouts, retiring as Deputy County Commissioner of the movement's Belfast County Council. His address was 4 Burnside Park, Crawfordsburn, Bangor, Co. Down, BT19 1JW.

See photograph in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.9.1a

She worked as a shorthand-typist in the Belfast Ropework Co. Ltd. She was a talented amateur painter in oils and watercolours.

See photograph in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1

See below.

**DESCENDANTS OF WALTER ROBERTS BAMFORD (1891-1965)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1	LINDA ANNE BAMFORD & 26Apr1952	Belfast	9Aug1973	21	Knock Presbyterian Church	30Oct1998			
1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1a	RODERICK DAVID MARSHALL WHITELEY 17Jun1951	Ilkley, Yorkshire	9Aug1973	22	Knock Presbyterian Church	30Oct1998			
1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.1	Matthew David Thomas 3Jan1978	Belfast	31Dec2003	25	Los Angeles, California	1Dec2009			
1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.2	Andrew Richard Samuel 2Mar1980	Belfast							

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1

She lives at 5 Kilmakee Park, Gilnahirk, Belfast BT5 7QY. She worked as a biomedical scientist specialising in haematology for the NHS before retiring in January 2013. Telephone: (028) 9059 6763. Email: lindawhiteley@yahoo.co.uk.

1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1a

He is a Cambridge graduate who for several years was a school teacher and now works for IBM. Elder son of Dr and Mrs. R. Whiteley, who were living at Maryville Park, Malone Road, Belfast at the time of their son's marriage. He now (2017) lives in Gloucestershire.

1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.2

He has an MA from the University of Cambridge, and is currently (2017) working in commercial banking in the City of London.

DESCENDANTS OF WALTER ROBERTS BAMFORD (1891-1965)
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.1 MATTHEW DAVID THOMAS WHITELEY &	3Jan1978	Belfast	31Dec2003	25	Baldwin Park, Los Angeles, California	1Dec2009			
1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.1a MEG CHANG	?	?	31Dec2003	?	Baldwin Park, Los Angeles, California	1Dec2009			

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.1 He graduated with a BA in Philosophy from the University of Kent at Canterbury. He works in trade and investment as Director West Coast for OCO Global, and was previously Vice-Consul UK Trade & Investment at the British Consulate in Los Angeles. He lives in Los Angeles and is currently (2017) planning to move to West Hollywood.

1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1.1a She is from Orange County, California. She has re-married and now (2017) lives in Brussels.

DUNN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.13

	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
1.4.1.1.2.13	NORAH KATHLEEN BAMFORD & 12Apr1900 7May1900*	Bamford's Cottage, Ravenhill Rd, Belfast	14Oct1931	31	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda		17Nov1987	87	Bronchopneumonia; immobility; unstable diabetes mellitus	St Mary's Parish Ch. (of Ireland), Comber
1.4.1.1.2.13a	JAMES DUNN 8Feb1892	Carryduff, Co. Down	14Oct1931	39	St John's Presb. Ch., Newtownbreda		16Jan1979	86	Lobar pneumonia	St Mary's Parish Ch. (of Ireland), Comber
1.4.1.1.2.13.1	Norah Kathleen (Kate) Mary 6Jun1934	Castlereagh St., Belfast	19Sep1959	25	St Albans, Vermont, USA					

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.13

Baptised by the Reverend R. Workman at St John's Presbyterian Church, Newtownbreda.

Attended Rosetta National School, Knockbreda Road, beginning on 19 October 1903, age 3/4; the registers end in 1913 and her date of leaving is not given before then (PRONI, SCH160/1/2). She was a talented mezzo soprano who sang in recitals on the BBC. She was invited in her youth to audition with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, but her father prevented her doing so because he regarded "the stage" as an unsuitable career for a young lady. A notice of her marriage appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter*, 20 October 1931. She lived with her husband all her married life at 11 Finaghy Park South, Belfast 10. She died at Belfast City Hospital. A notice of her death appeared in the *News Letter*, 18 November 1987.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.13a

He was a student at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. He was a manufacturers' agent/commercial traveller for Comperè Shoes. He died intestate at Musgrave Park Hospital, Belfast, and his estate amounted to £3,610.16. A notice of his death appeared in the *News Letter*, 18 January 1979. His father was John Dunn (d. 14 April 1925) of Mossbank, Comber, and his mother was Mary Catherwood (d. 17 December 1935) of Clontonacally, Co. Down; they had five children.

John Dunn's elder brother, William (5 May 1860 - 22 February 1938) lived in Holywood, Co. Down, where he built a large house called "Tudor Hall". On 15 March 1892, he married Jeanne Millar (d. 27 March 1937) and had four children. One of these, John Hubert (b. 20 November 1897), became a doctor and on 13 October 1945 married Mrs Margaret Craig (née Eaton) who was related to the Timothy Eaton family of Toronto, which developed the major Canadian retailing chain that bore its name. They lived in Eaton Square, London and Norah Kathleen Dunn frequently stayed with them when she was working in the London area. An older brother, William (29 November 1893 - 19 November 1964), on 16 September 1926 married Isobel Thompson

(d. 22 December 1954) and stayed on at Tudor Hall. He had two children: Mary Cherry Millar (b. 5 November 1930), who on 5 May 1953 married Anthony Augustus Kennedy, and William Hubert (b. 8 July 1933), a barrister who married Maria Henriqueta D'Araujo Perestrello of Portugal on 23 September 1971. They reside in London and at Tudor Hall, and have two children: Cherry (b. 27 May 1972) and James (b. 29 August 1973). See *Burke's Irish Family Records* (London: Burke's Peerage Ltd, 1976), 386-7 for additional details of the family.

1.4.1.1.2.13.1

See below.

**DUNN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.13.1**

	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
1.4.1.1.2.13.1	6Jun1934	Castlereagh St., Belfast	19Sep1959	25	St Albans, Vermont, USA				
1.4.1.1.2.13.1a	26Oct1931	Rathconuil, Poyntzpass, Co. Armagh	19Sep1959	27	St Albans, Vermont, USA	29Jan2012	80	Heart failure	Cremated
1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1	1Mar1960	Toronto, Ontario	7Apr1990	30	Perugia, Italy				
1.4.1.1.2.13.1.2	13Aug1962	Toronto, Ontario							

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.13.1

She trained as an occupational therapist in Liverpool and worked in St. Albans, London, and Armagh before emigrating to Canada in 1958 (where she also worked as an occupational therapist). She lived in Montreal, Toronto, London (Ontario), and moved to Vancouver in 1975. She lives at 2537 Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, British Columbia, V7V 1E3.

See photographs in Section 6.

1.4.1.1.2.13.1a

He was one of the nine children of Robert Dillon, who had a large farm near Poyntzpass, and Margaret Wilson, who was a school teacher before her marriage.

Wilson Dillon went to Methodist College in Belfast and then Queen's University Belfast, where he took a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry. He came to Canada in 1958. In 1966 he enrolled at the University of Western Ontario in London (Ontario) where he did a medical degree. After specialising in psychiatry, he and his family moved to Vancouver where he established a successful practice. An obituary, which appeared in the local press in Vancouver and in one national paper, stated: "Many people will remember his kind and caring treatment which stemmed from his belief in Humanism which was an important part of his life. One of his favourite sayings was by H.D. Thoreau, 'If a man doesn't keep pace with his companions perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music he hears.'"

1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1

See below.

1.4.1.1.2.13.1.2

He left school and went to a kibbutz in Israel for a year. After returning to Vancouver, he went back to Israel where he lived for six years, first on a kibbutz near the Gaza Strip and then in Tel Aviv. He lived with a Sabra woman called Eti Assalem, but they separated in 1990. He trained in Vancouver to become a chef. He married Andrea Crowdis, a teacher from Ontario, in October 2008; they were subsequently divorced. He is now (2017) head of the Computer Department in LandSure Systems, a subsidiary of the Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia. He has a home in North Vancouver but is currently (2017) living in a basement apartment in his mother's home. His email address is desmondbjd@shaw.ca.

DUNN BAMFORDS
INDIVIDUAL NUMBER 1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1

	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
1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1	1Mar1960	Toronto, Canada	7Apr1990	30	Perugia, Italy					
	SIMONE CAITLIN DILLON &									
1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1a	8May1957	Perugia, Italy	7Apr1990	32	Perugia, Italy					
	VINCENZO (Enzo) NOCETA									
1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1.1	12Feb1991	Perugia, Italy								
	Laura (Lally) Letitia									
1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1.2	30Sep1993	Perugia, Italy								
	Lorenzo Dillon									

NOTES: 1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1

She studied languages at the Sorbonne in Paris and the University for Foreigners in Perugia, and obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in International Relations from the University of British Columbia in 1987. She returned to Italy where she worked for the Buitoni Company until her marriage. She lives at Via T Bocchini 7, Gualdo Cattaneo 06035, Perugia, Italy. Tel: Perugia 742 91223.

1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1a

His father was from Piediluco, near Terni, Italy, and died when Enzo was seventeen, leaving him various businesses in Terni and other interests (including a farm in Piediluco), all of which he and his wife still manage. His mother is from Perugia where Enzo was brought up in his maternal grandmother's home by his mother and her brother, who was a doctor. He is an only child since his parents separated before he was born and neither remarried. He obtained a degree in Economics and Business from the University of Perugia in 1982.

1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1.1

She completed a BA Degree at the University of Toronto and is currently (2017) studying law at the University of Windsor in Ontario.

1.4.1.1.2.13.1.1.2

He attended high school in Lugano, Switzerland, and then studied business management and fashion design in Milan.



Bamford Family Photographs



Sarah Bamford (née Sayers; 1.4.1a)



Sarah Bamford (née Sayers; 1.4.1a)



Letitia Bamford (née Roberts; 1.4.1.1a)



Walter Roberts Bamford (1.4.1.1.2)



Mary Bamford (née Strain; 1.4.1.1.2a)



Mary Bamford (née Strain; 1.4.1.1.2a)



Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1), probably taken shortly after his arrival in Winnipeg in 1906



Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1)



Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1)



Margaret Ada Bamford (née Boal; 1.4.1.1.2.1a)



Margaret Ada Bamford (née Boal; 1.4.1.1.2.1a) and her daughter Margaret Ioleen (1.4.1.1.2.1.1), August 1906



Margaret Ada Bamford (née Boal; 1.4.1.1.2.1a) and her daughters Norah (1.4.1.1.2.1.2) and Margaret Ioleen (1.4.1.1.2.1.1)



Margaret Ada Bamford (née Boal; 1.4.1.1.2.1a), Oxbow, Saskatchewan, 1908



Margaret Ioleen Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.1)



Margaret Ioleen Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.1), Belfast 1907



Margaret Ada Bamford (née Boal; 1.4.1.1.2.1a) and her daughter Margaret Ioleen (1.4.1.1.2.1.1)



Margaret Ioleen Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.1), Oxbow, Saskatchewan, 1908



Margaret Ioleen Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.1)



Margaret Ioleen Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.1)



Margaret Ioleen Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.1)



Margaret Ioleen Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.1)



William (Bill) Paterson



Jenny (née Forrest) and John Paterson



Margaret Ada Bamford (née Boal; 1.4.1.1.2.1a), Albert (1.4.1.1.2.1.4), Margaret Ioleen (on left; 1.4.1.1.2.1.1) and Norah (on right; 1.4.1.1.2.1.2)



Norah Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.2)



Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.3) in Scotland



Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.3) in his RCAF uniform, c. 1943. The three chevrons on the left and right arms of his uniform indicate he was a sergeant at this time, and the AG insignia on the left side of his uniform signifies that he was an air gunner.



Ada Bamford (née Devlin; 1.4.1.1.2.1.3a)



Albert Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.4) holding his nephew George Bain (1.4.1.1.2.1.1.1)



Margaret Sample and Albert Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1.4a and 1.4.1.1.2.1.4) on their wedding day, Saskatoon, 1947



Sarah (Saidie) Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.2)



Wilhelmina Blakely (née Bamford) and her daughter Molly (1.4.1.1.2.3 and 1.4.1.1.2.3.1)



(From left) Harriette, Rachel, Wilhelmina, Norah and Tom Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.7, 1.4.1.1.2.8, 1.4.1.1.2.3, 1.4.1.1.2.13 and 1.4.1.1.2.4), 434 Ravenhill Road, Belfast



Thomas Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4)



(From left) Thomas (Terry) Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4.1), his father and mother, Thomas and Ethel Bamford (née King) (1.4.1.1.2.4 and 1.4.1.1.2.4a) and his sister Valerie (1.4.1.1.2.4.2)



Thomas and Valerie Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4 and 1.4.1.1.2.4.2)



Thomas (Terry) Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4.1) in his RAF uniform



Thomas (Terry) Sayers Bamford and Daphne Hill (centre; 1.4.1.1.2.4.1 and 1.4.1.1.2.4.1a) on their wedding day, 1951. The woman on the left is Daphne Hill's sister Betty; the man on the right cannot be positively identified.



Daphne Bamford (née Hill) (1.4.1.1.2.4.1a) and her granddaughter Rachael (1.4.1.1.2.4.1.1.1)



Valerie Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4.2)



(From left) Jack (1.4.1.1.2.5), Margaret Ioleen (1.4.1.1.2.1.1), Norah (1.4.1.1.2.1.2) and Sayers Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.1), Edmonton, 1911



Letitia Victoria Alexandra Roberts Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.6)



Harriette Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.7)



Rev. Will Hanson (1.4.1.1.2.7a)



Harriette Bamford (centre; 1.4.1.1.2.7) and Rev. Will Hanson (standing, fourth from left; 1.4.1.1.2.7a) on their wedding day, Newtownbreda, 1912. Included are (seated, from left) Walter Roberts Bamford (1.4.1.1.2), Rev. Hanson's sister, Norah Kathleen Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.13), Wilhelmina Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.3), Mary Bamford (née Strain; 1.4.1.1.2a) and Rachel Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.8); (second row, extreme left) Letitia Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.6); (second row, extreme right) Rev. Dr. Workman, the officiating minister; (back row, left) Thomas Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4) and (back row, right) Walter Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.9). The Rev. Dr. Workman was assisted by Rev. J.S. Rutherford, Rev. James Lyon and the Rev. James Irvine, but they cannot be positively identified in the wedding photograph. The man in the centre of the back row is possibly Rev. H. J. Lilburn, Rev. Hanson's best man.



Rev. Will Hanson (1.4.1.1.2.7a)



Marjorie Hanson (1.4.1.1.2.7.3)



Rachel McGeown (née Bamford; 1.4.1.1.2.8)



Rachel McGeown (née Bamford; 1.4.1.1.2.8)



Sam Annett (1.4.1.1.2.8.2a) and Moyna McGeown (1.4.1.1.2.8.2) on their wedding day, 1944



Moyna (née McGeown) and Sam Annett (1.4.1.1.2.8.2 and 1.4.1.1.2.8.2a)



Dickson McGeown (1.4.1.1.2.8.3)



Walter Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.9)



Mary Bamford (née Moss) (1.4.1.1.2.9a)



Clarence Bamford and Maureen Price (1.4.1.1.2.9.1 and 1.4.1.1.2.9.1a) on their wedding day, 1951



Derek (1.4.1.1.2.9.2) and Clarence (1.4.1.1.2.9.1) Bamford



Norah Kathleen Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.13)



Norah Kathleen Dunn (née Bamford; 1.4.1.1.2.13)



Letitia Bamford (1.4.1.1.8), Kate Dunn (1.4.1.1.2.13.1) and her father John (1.4.1.1.2.13a)



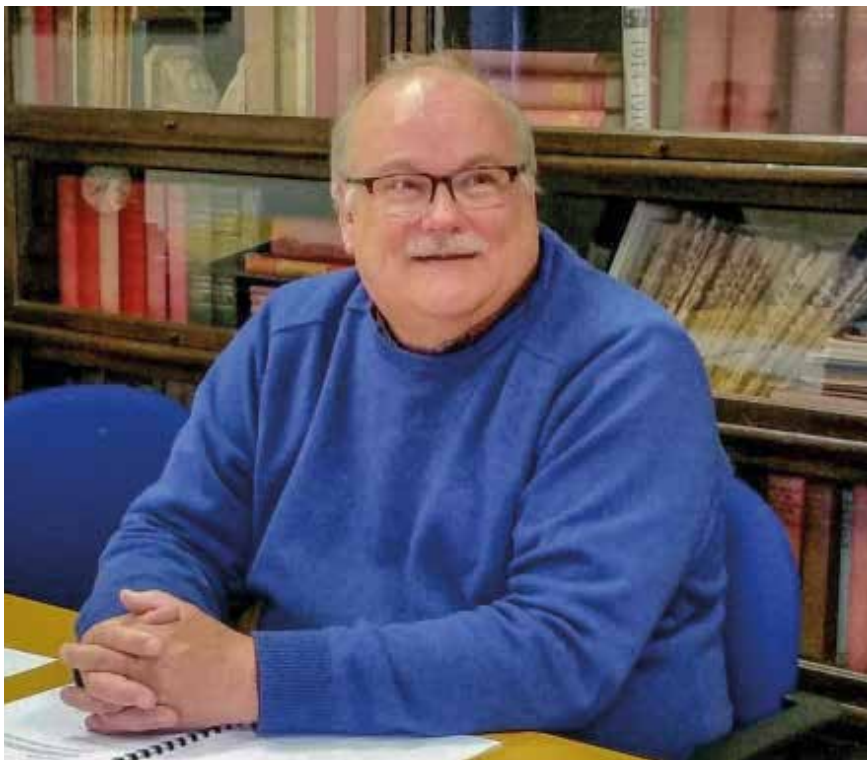
Kate Dillon (née Dunn) (1.4.1.1.2.13.1)



William Bamford, 1868 (1.4.1.1.6)



Letitia Bamford ("Wee Aunt"; 1.4.1.1.8)



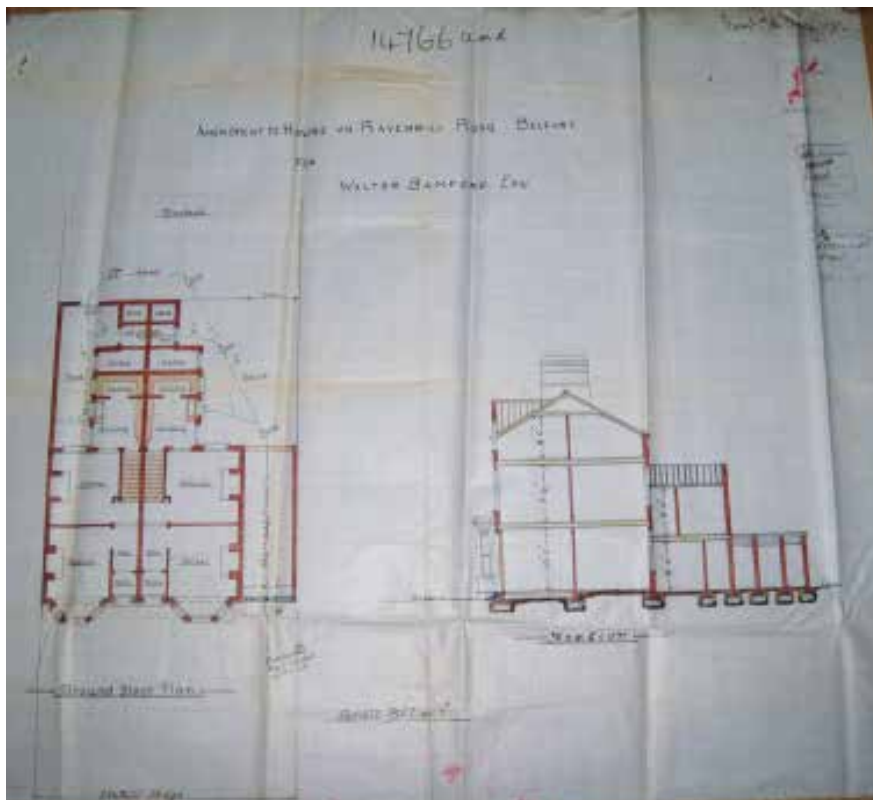
Gavin Bamford (1956-)



Trevor Bamford McClean (1936-)



Walter Roberts Bamford's (1.4.1.1.2) properties at 432-434 Ravenhill Road, Belfast



Floor plan of 432-434 Ravenhill Road, Belfast



Headstone erected by Sarah Bamford (née Sayers; 1.4.1a). See p. 163



St Anne's Parish Church, Belfast, on the site where St Anne's Cathedral now stands



St John's Presbyterian Church, Belfast



Wellington Street, Belfast 1915, looking towards Royal Belfast Academical Institution



Dunmurry (non-subscribing) Presbyterian Church



"Whinbank", Waygateshaw, Scotland



Oxbow Bridge, 1908



CPR High Level Bridge, Edmonton



Flood, Edmonton, 1914, near the site of the CPR High Level Bridge, Edmonton



Original Bamford gravestone, Elmwood Cemetery, Winnipeg



The shopfront of Henry Hutton & Co. Ltd, the business owned by Thomas Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4)



Henry Hutton & Co. Ltd van



Fortview House, Doagh, the home of Thomas Bamford (1.4.1.1.2.4)

Pinpointing the Bamford Surname Origin

An English Case Study

www.Englishorigenes.com



Dr Tyrone Bowes

June 2017

Introduction

There are approximately 8,000 surnames associated with Ireland. These surnames can be of Irish, Viking, Norman, English, Welsh or Scots origin. Some have changed considerably since they first appeared; virtually all Gaelic surnames have been extensively anglicised, a process that has led to loss of the meaning and origin of the name, as it became gradually indistinguishable from its English equivalent. Additionally, as the English language has evolved, the spelling of each surname has changed over time and distance, with spelling variations typically arising as generations move further and further from their ancestral place of origin.

Since Ireland has remained an agriculturally-based society, each surname can, however, still be found concentrated in the area where it first appeared, or in the area where the name-holder's ancestors first settled. Hence an examination of each surname's distribution can reveal clues as to whether it was of Gaelic-Irish, Viking, Norman, English or Scottish origin. In addition, one's ancestors have often left evidence of their links with an area through its history, castles, and placenames, which means that an examination of modern maps and historical records can reveal additional information about a person's ancestral origin and the origin of their surname.

Bamford Surname in Ireland

An examination of a surname and its distribution pattern in early census data can therefore reveal clues to its origin within Ireland. For example, Irish surnames (those of Gaelic-Irish origin) typically begin with O' or Mac'.

In the 1901 census, those with Irish surnames were overwhelmingly Catholic, while the descendants of the 16th and 17th Century English-speaking Protestants Scots and English Planters, who did not integrate with the indigenous community to any significant extent, were overwhelmingly Protestant (more than 90%).

The 1901 census of Ireland reveals 250 individuals called Bamford (215) or ~~Bom~~ford (25), more than 95% of whom were Protestant. Hence the Bamford surname is of Plantation origin within Ireland. The Planters departed farming communities in Scotland and England to settle and farm in Ireland, where they were drawn by the offer of land. Since land (like a surname) is typically passed from father to son, and since Ireland has remained essentially an agriculturally based society, Bamford farmers can still be found farming the lands where their ancestors first settled within Ireland.

Further examination of the 1901 census reveals 12 Protestant male Bamford farmers (heads of household); see **Figure 1**. These farmers are not distributed evenly throughout Ireland, but are found concentrated in the north of Ireland in areas close to Plantation Bawns: fortifications that were built to protect these settlers from the often-hostile native Gaelic Irish; see **Figure 2**. Bamford farmers are predominantly associated with County Antrim in the far northeast of Ireland, which was one of the areas that was first settled during the Plantation of Ulster in the 17th Century; see **Figure 2**. The Bamfords of Northeast Ireland almost certainly settled first within County Antrim and spread further afield as more land became available.

Farmers / Ireland 1901 Census						
Surname	Forename	Townland/Street	DED	County	Age	Sex
Bamford	Hugh	Lisheegan	The Vow	Antrim	54	M
Bamford	Andrew	West Division	Carrickfergus Rural	Antrim	50	M
Bamford	Charles	Ballymacward Lower	Islandkelly	Antrim	47	M
Bamford	Samuel	Harphall	Glenclay	Antrim	51	M
Bamford	James	Crusheybracken	Glenbuck	Antrim	72	M
Bamford	George	Tullyrusk	Tullyrusk	Antrim	46	M
Bamford	Robert	Cloncallick	Clonkeelan	Fermanagh	55	M
Bamford	John	Cavanaleck	Corrylongford	Fermanagh	61	M
Bamford	Robert	Doolderney	Cross	Fermanagh	35	M
Bamford	James	Kinneyglass	Drumcroon	Londonderry	84	M
Bamford	Hugh	Kinneyglass	Drumcroon	Londonderry	86	M
Bamford	Edward	Lisnaoe Near	Clones Rural	Monaghan	54	M

Figure 1: Bamford farmers in Ireland in 1901. There are 12 Bamford farmers (all of whom were Protestant) recorded in Ireland in 1901, who are found exclusively within the Counties of Ulster in what is now Northern Ireland, an area that was settled by Plantation Scots and English in the early 17th Century. The majority of Bamford farmers are recorded in the far northeast of Ireland, which was an area first settled by Plantation Scots and English.



Figure 2: Distribution of Bamford farmers throughout Ireland. Pins have been placed in the townlands where a Protestant Bamford farmer (head of household) lived in 1901. Bamford farmers are found close to Plantation Bawns, indicating that they are the descendants of settlers who arrived during the Plantation of Ulster. The Bamfords concentrate in County Antrim in the far northeast of Ireland, an area that was one of the first to be colonised by Scots and English during the Plantation.

Bamford Surname in England

The 1841 UK census reveals 2,787 individuals called Bamford (2712) or Bomford (75) who are found almost exclusively within England. English Bamfords and Bomfords are not distributed evenly throughout England, but concentrate in specific counties; see **Figure 3**. A closer inspection of the distribution of Bamford and Bomford farmers reveals three distinct areas located within Lancashire, Staffordshire and Northamptonshire, which are associated with the Bamford surname, and a single location within Worcestershire which is associated with the Bomford surname; see **Figure 4**. Hence there are four locations within England from which the Antrim Bamford Plantation community could have originated.

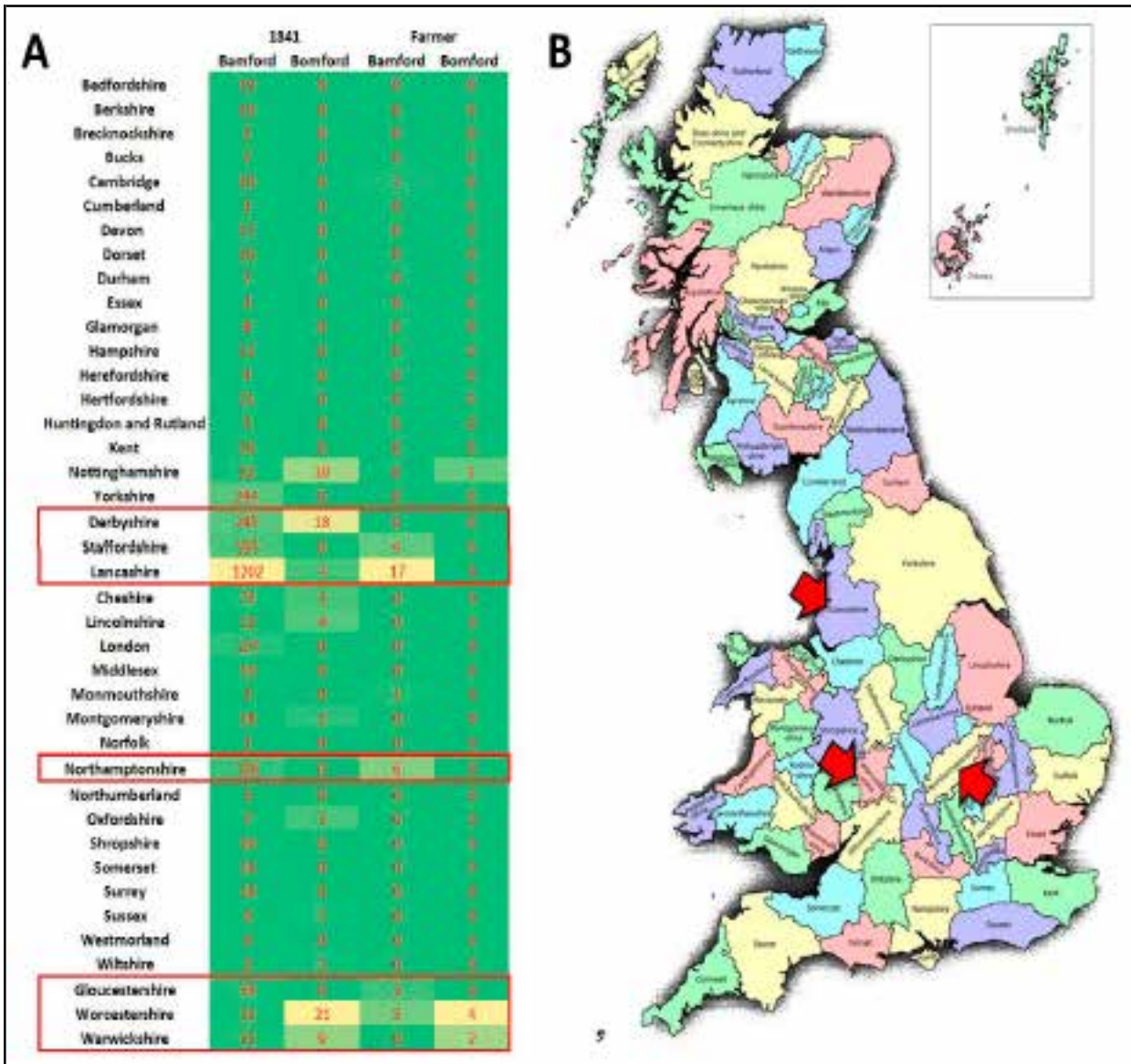


Figure 3: English Bamford and Bomfords. The 1841 UK census reveals 2,787 individuals called Bamford or Bomford who resided almost exclusively within England (**Panel A**). An examination of the occupation of each Bamford and Bomford revealed 43 farmers (**Panel A**) concentrated in three specific areas within England (**red boxes Panel A** and **red arrows, Panel B**).

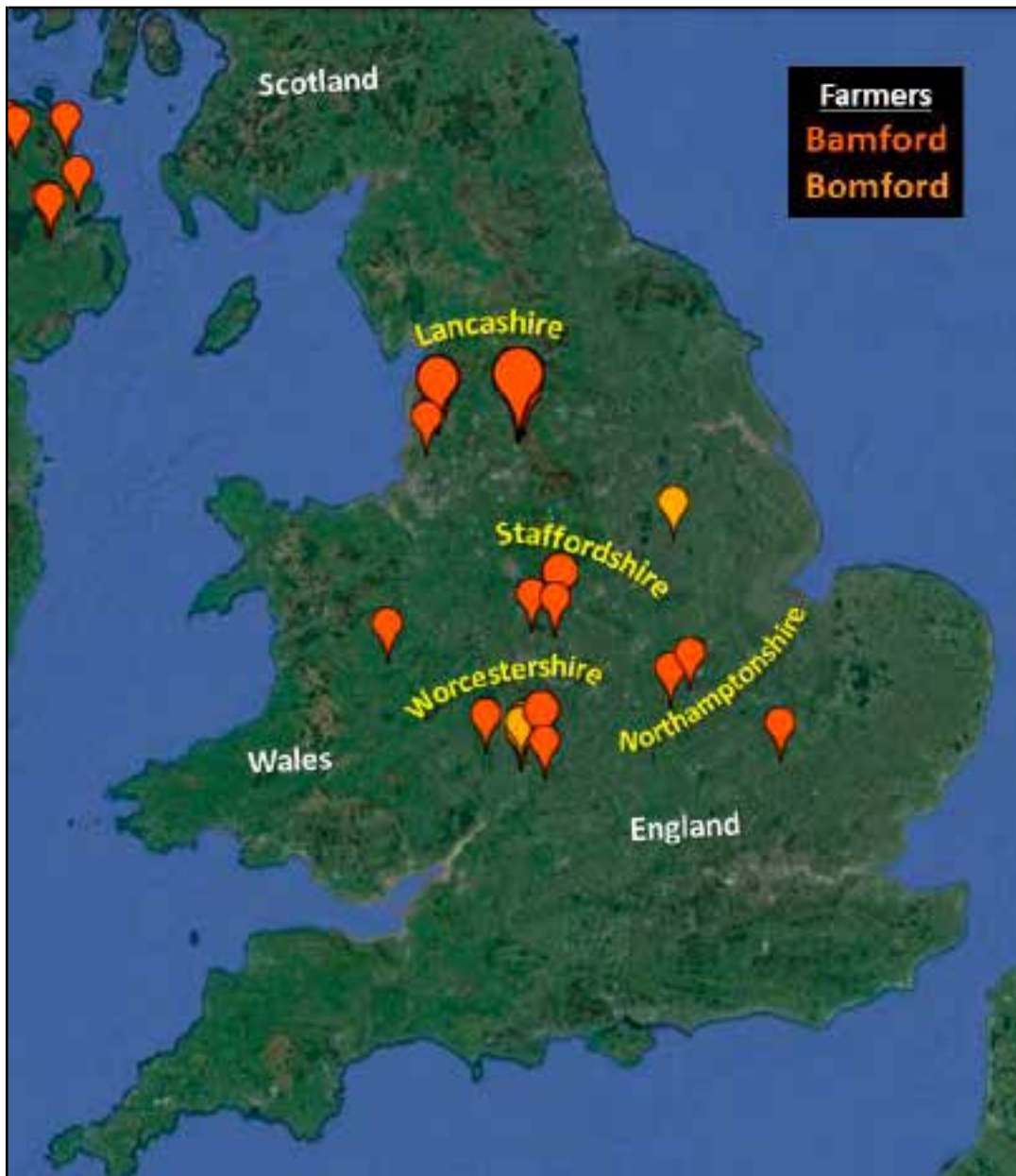


Figure 4: English Bamford and Bomford farmers in 1841. By plotting the parish where each Bamford/Bomford (head of household) is recorded in 1841, four locations within Lancashire, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire and Worcestershire are revealed that are associated with the Bamford (or Bomford) surname. The Antrim Bamfords Plantation community will have originated from one of these four locations.

Antrim English Plantation Community

The 16th and 17th Century Planters (settlers) were drawn to Ireland from farming communities within Scotland and England with the promise of land. Whole communities left and settled together within Ireland and, where they settled, they built Plantation Bawns for their protection. Since their descendants still farm the lands where their ancestors first settled, Plantation surnames associated with specific parts of Scotland or England are often found within specific parts of Northern Ireland. These surnames often act as a snapshot of those associated with the area from which their ancestors departed.

The concentration of Bamford farmers within Antrim indicates that they had initially colonised this area during the Plantation of Ulster. The surnames of the Antrim Plantation farming community where Bamford farmers are recorded in early census data can therefore act as a snapshot of the Bamfords' ancestral neighbours within England, and hence hold clues as to their English origin. The 1901 census reveals that the Antrim Bamford farmers are recorded in the districts of Glenbuck, Tullyrusk, Glenclay, Islandkelly, Carrickfergus and The Vow. An examination of the Plantation (Protestant) farming community within these districts shows surnames which are overwhelmingly Scottish in origin, with a scattering of Gaelic-Irish and distinctly English surnames, which include Tinsley, Belshaw and Hildage/Hildige, the most common English surnames found within these districts.

Distribution mapping of farmers called Bamford, Tinsley, Belshaw and Hildage/Hildige reveals that they are associated with Lancashire in Northeast England; **see Figure 5**. A closer inspection reveals that it is the Bamfords who originated between Liverpool and Preston who are found in closest proximity to Tinsleys, Belshaws and Hilditches, and it is from that area the test subject's Bamfords left for Ulster during the Plantation; **see Figure 6**.

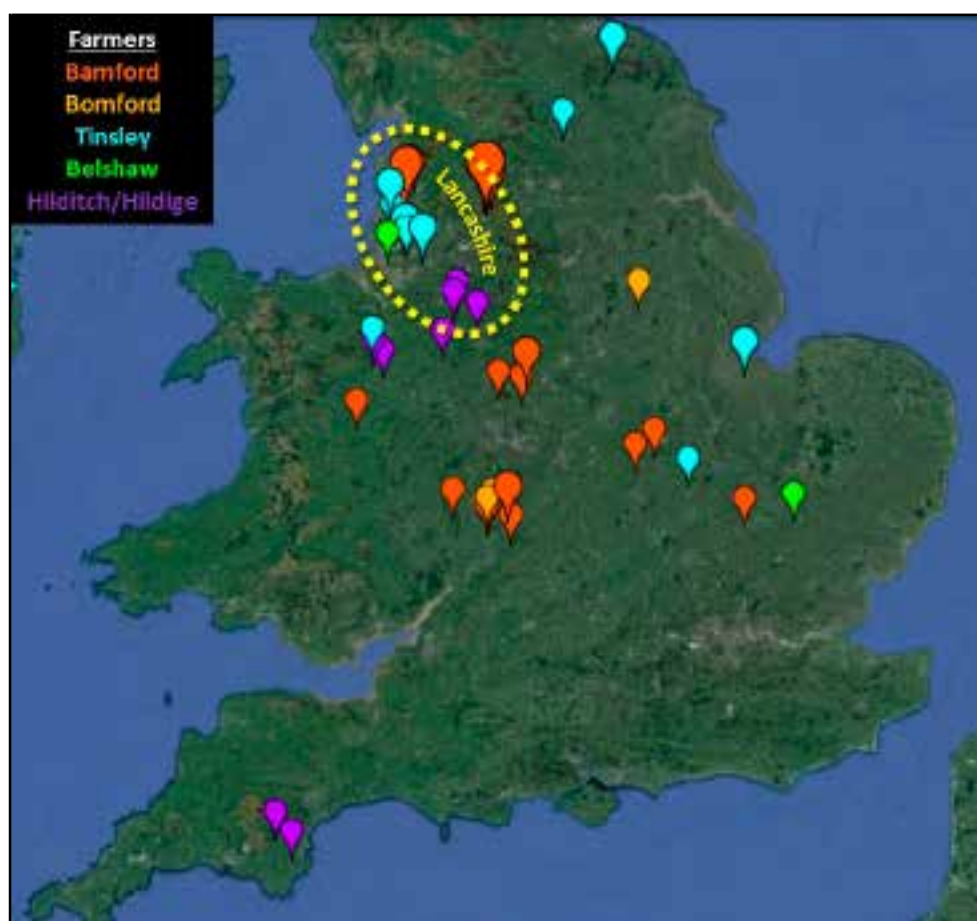


Figure 5: An ancestral link with Northeast England. Distribution mapping of farmers called Bamford, Tinsley, Belshaw and Hildage/Hildige reveals that they are all associated with Northeast England (yellow broken circle). Each pin has been placed on the map in the parish where farmers with that surname concentrated in early census data. Pin size is indicative of frequency.

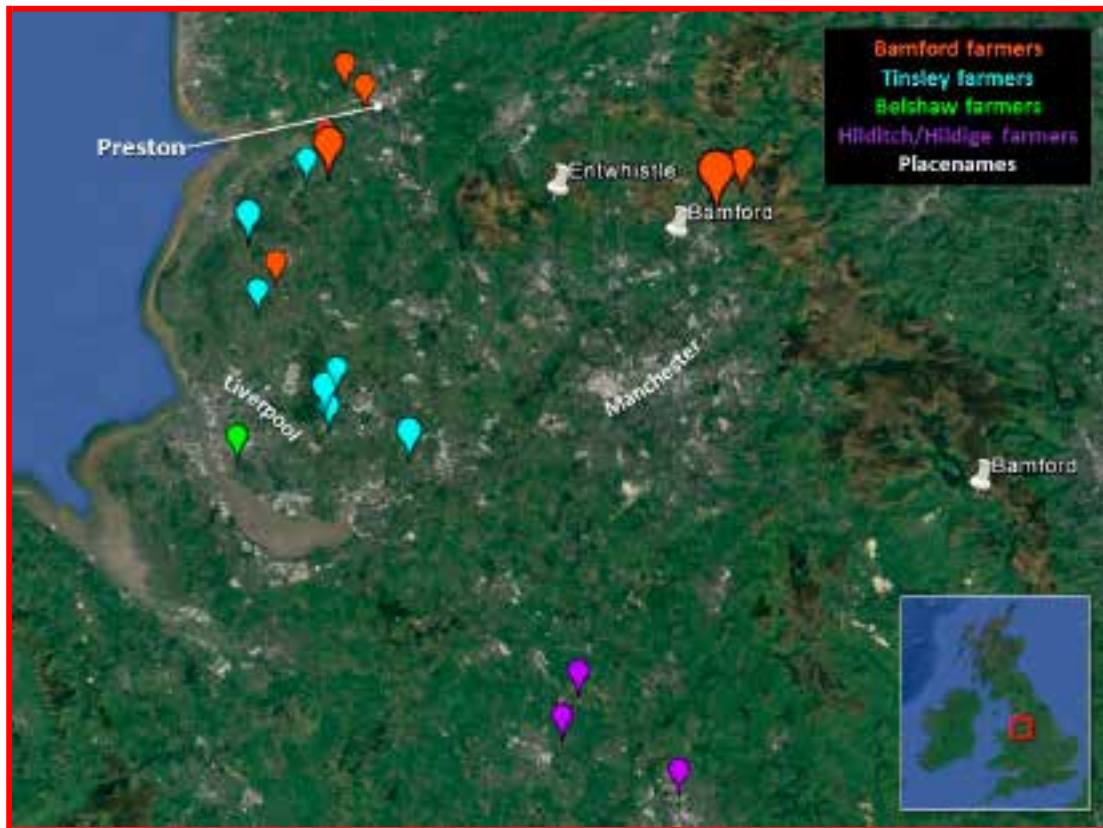


Figure 6: An ancestral link with West Lancashire. The Bamfords of Lancashire are found as two distinct groups that concentrate near Preston and Manchester. It is, however, the Bamfords that concentrate near Preston who farmed close to Tinsleys and Belshaws (Hilditches occur further south). An examination of the surrounding area reveals two Bamford placenames together with the village of Entwistle from which the “Entwistle” surname takes its name. Census data reveals both Bamford and Entwistle farmers in the district of Islandkelly in Antrim, which is further evidence that Englishmen with surnames like Bamford, Tinsley, Belshaw and Entwistle left West Lancashire for Ulster during its Plantation in the 17th Century.

Paternal Ancestral Origin within Lancashire in Northeast England

The link with the land is greatest among the farming community and, since farmers in England can still be found farming the land where their ancestor lived when he first inherited his surname, one can plot where Bamford, Tinsley, Belshaw and Hildage/Hildige farmers are found within England and identify an area common to all.

To the southeast of Preston one finds “Bamford” place names together with the hamlet of “Entwistle” from which the “Entwistle” surname takes its name. An examination of the “Islandkelly” farming community in Antrim reveals both Bamfords and Entwistles, further evidence that the test subject’s Bamford ancestors originated from West Lancashire. These results indicate that it was from farmland surrounding Preston in Lancashire that the test subject’s Bamford ancestors departed during the Plantation of Ulster.

APPENDIX A

NORTH COAST BAMFORDS

Introduction

I first met Gavin Bamford and Trevor Bamford McClean when I organised in Belfast in 2001 a gathering of Bamford family historians. The oral traditions of Gavin's and Trevor's families suggest that three Bamford brothers came from the North of England to Ireland during the Plantation, with one settling in North Antrim/North Londonderry, one in South Antrim/Belfast, and one in Fermanagh. The oral tradition of my own family is similar but less specific, suggesting that five Bamford brothers came from England, some to the North and some to the South.

Both Trevor and Gavin have undertaken considerable research on the Bamfords who lived in the North Coast area of Counties Londonderry and Antrim by, among other things, searching the Presbyterian records for the parishes of Coleraine, Kilrea, Aghadowey, Macosquin, Rasharkin, and Finvoy. Joan Phillipson also searched for relevant Bamfords in the Church of Ireland records for these parishes, but it proved impossible using these documentary sources to establish a connection between Gavin's, Trevor's, and my branches of the Bamford family.

In the early part of the 20th Century, some members of the Bamford family in Belfast placed marriage and death notices in the Coleraine Chronicle, a weekly paper covering the North Coast. It is possible that they had relatives there who they thought would be interested in learning of these events. Trevor McClean's branch of the Bamford family lived in the North Coast area from the early 1700s and, although he has no firm evidence, he suspects that John Bamford (1797/8-1826; 1.4.1) was a cousin (possibly second or third degree) of his third great grandfather, William Bamford (1780-1866) of Kinneyglass, Aghadowey.

Trevor also points out that Wilhelmina Roberts Blakely (née Bamford, 1882-1954; 1.4.1.1.2.3) used a George Johnston as her solicitor and joint executor for her Will. George Johnston was also used in the same capacity by James Bamford (1871-1958), Trevor's great-grandmother's brother. George himself was married to Celene Bamford, the daughter of John Morrison Bamford (1852-1920), James's first cousin. Perhaps this legal connection was a case of keeping business within the family.

Establishing a family connection between Gavin, Trevor and me has, however, proved to be a considerable challenge. DNA research by Dr Tyrone Bowes has found a distant link between Gavin and me (see below), but a connection with Trevor has yet to be identified, although it appears that there may be a tenuous link between Gavin and Trevor (see below).

George Bain and Gavin Bamford

Dr Bowes's research revealed a DNA-confirmed shared ancestor between Gavin Bamford and me at the extreme end of the Family Finder match threshold, which would correspond to a relative born about 150 years ago, i.e., c. 1850.

An examination of Gavin Bamford's DNA results revealed that between Gavin's son Connor at Position 1, and me at Position 303, there are 46 individuals who also appear among my Family Finder matches. This number of shared matches between Gavin and me confirms the ancestral link between us. Many of these genetic relatives reveal details of their ancestral surnames, and in some instances their

earliest known locations. Irish locations and, in particular, Plantation-associated surnames are well represented among the details of these shared matches; however, closer analysis of these ancestral surnames did not show a definitive common area of association.

But there are some clues. Among our shared genetic matches is Robert Douglas Banting. Banting is a very rare Plantation surname associated almost exclusively with Co. Antrim (Belfast and Ballymena). In addition, my second-closest, genetic-shared match with Gavin revealed the Cobane/Cobean surname, a corruption of Plantation Scottish “Cobain”, which is also almost exclusively associated with Co. Antrim. It would seem reasonable to assume, therefore, that both Gavin Bamford and I may indeed share ancestral roots in the north-east of Northern Ireland.

George Bain and Trevor Bamford McClean

Y-DNA testing showed no direct DNA link between Trevor and me. This is most likely because Trevor’s connection with Gavin and me lies beyond the scope of the autosomal DNA test; i.e., it is probable that a connection with Trevor pre-dates Gavin’s and my shared Bamford (who lived between 1800 and 1850) by a couple of generations.

Trevor’s research leads him to speculate that the North Coast Bamfords were descended from a Tah or Tsh Bamford (Parish of Aghadowey, Barony of Coleraine) who was identified in the 1740 Protestant Household Returns for County Londonderry. Tah/Tsh appears to have had a son, John Bamford, who was recorded in the 1796 Flax Seed Premium List for the Parish of Aghadowey, Barony of Coleraine. This John was probably the father of Trevor’s third great grandfather, William Bamford (1780-1866) of Kinneyglass, Aghadowey. Tah/Tsh may also have had a brother (possibly called John) who moved to Belfast and fathered John Bamford (born c. 1740; 1), a highly interesting but purely speculative suggestion, but nonetheless one which supports the theory that a shared ancestor may lie just outside the time period covered by the autosomal DNA test.

A “Triangulation” Approach

In an attempt to investigate further, Dr Bowes compared Gavin’s, Trevor’s and my Family Finder matches to try to “triangulate” a shared location, on the basis that a shared ancestor may be just beyond the Family Finder DNA radar (i.e., more than 150-200 years ago). This proved unsuccessful, however. Analysis of the first 450 matches (beyond which information is unreliable) within the Family Finder results failed to reveal any shared matches between the three of us; again, this may be because the shared ancestor lived more than 200 years ago.

Conclusion

In summary, the DNA research to date has shown that Gavin and I share a common relative, and that there is a distant connection between Gavin and Trevor, although Trevor does not share any matches with me.

Nonetheless, these results do not rule out a connection between all three of us. Further research – such as comparative full genomic sequencing, which would compare all our genetic material – could yield more information, but such a sequencing is not yet commercially available. In short, it is possible

– even probable – that Gavin’s, Trevor’s and my shared ancestry is just too far in the past to be detected in the present.

APPENDIX B

GRAVESTONES AT FIRST PRESBYTERIAN (N.S.) CHURCH, DUNMURRY

1st Stone:

ERECTED BY SARAH BAMFORD,
IN MEMORY OF
HER BELOVED HUSBAND JOHN BAMFORD
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
30TH JANY. 1826, AGED 28 YEARS,
ALSO OF HER MOTHER-IN-LAW,
JANE BAMFORD,
WHO DIED 6TH MAY 1827, AGED 50 YEARS
ALSO HER ONLY SON SAYERS BAMFORD,
WHO DIED 6TH JULY 1886, AGED 62 YEARS.

Reader, "Prepare To Meet Thy God".

2nd Stone:

Erected by SAYERS BAMFORD in memory of his daughter Letitia who died Jan 3, 1858 aged 4 years, his son William who died Dec 9th 1860 aged 2 years, his son Sayers who died 24th March 1864 aged 6 months, his son George who died July 7th 1868 aged 12 years, his son William who died 26th May 1878 aged 17 years, John, eldest son, died 13th Jan 1906 aged 57 years, also Letitia wife of Sayers, died 25th July 1912 aged 87 years.

3rd Stone:

This is a granite plinth that originally enclosed part of the Bamford plot. On the inner surface of this surround are the following names in metal lettering:

- Jane Bamford 1827
- Sarah Sayers Bamford 1900
- Mary Bamford 1921 Wife of Walter Bamford
- Walter Bamford 1925
- Winnie Roberts Bamford 1954
- Letitia Roberts Bamford 1950
- Walter Roberts Bamford 1965
- Mary Isobel Bamford 1978

- Derek Bamford 21 October 2003 Aged 75

- Clarence Bamford 28 February 1926 – 20 March 2014.

The plinth was erected either by Walter Roberts Bamford (1.4.1.1.2) or, on the instructions in his will, by his son Walter (1.4.1.1.2.9). The first and second stones have now been broken by vandals. The broken stones are stored at the church but are too fragile to be repaired and re-erected. Hence Derek and Clarence Bamford had the plinth extended to enclose all the Bamford plot and added the names of their parents, Walter, and Mary Bamford. They also added the name of Jane Bamford 1827, which appeared on the first stone. Clarence's daughter, Linda Whiteley (1.4.1.1.2.9.1.1) added the names of her father and her Uncle Derek.