HIDING IN THE POSTCARD ALBUM
Susan Reid

Many children have collections. I collected postcards. So when my maternal grandmother died two decades ago, the only keepsake I truly wanted was her postcard collection. It was huge; the album itself was a good five inches thick. For adults of her generation, postcards were an important means of communication. What a treasure I thought it was. Amazing photos of places her friends had been.

It was a few years, though, before I did more than just look at the pictures. When I did, I found some surprises, and one large shock.

One of the defining tales of my grandmother’s life was her father’s death when she herself was only five years old, forcing the family to go live with relatives in Boston for two years, before they moved west to Saskatchewan to homestead on the prairies. However, tucked into that voluminous postcard album was a black card with gold writing on it, that had details of a death in 1895. Who was this man who shared my grandmother’s surname?

The town newspaper told the story, it was my grandmother’s father. He did not die when she was five, down east, but when she was 14, and on the prairies.

Well, that caught my interest! What other interesting tidbits could be lurking in that album? One by one, I carefully removed each postcard and read each message. And I was hooked.

On her 90th birthday, we took my grandmother out for brunch at the rotating restaurant atop the Harbour Castle Hotel. She pointed put a few places

continued on p. 3
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The Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) is a not-for-profit corporation with almost 5000 members worldwide. Its aim is to encourage, bring together, and assist all those interested in the pursuit of family history.
When you join OGS, you can join any of the 31 branches, for a small additional fee for each.
she’d visited when she was young. I hadn’t known she had visited Toronto as a young woman – she’d grown up and married in Saskatchewan. I wish I’d asked her why she had come east.

Years later, I found the answer in her postcard album, a card addressed to her at 166 Maria Street. That address sounded very familiar, so I checked my family history files. That was the home of her brother, John. His wife had died. She had died as a result of complications of pregnancy, only a month or two before that card arrived, and John was left with four small children in need of love and care. My grandmother had come east to help her brother with his children.

She helped during the day, and worked evenings at a nearby factory. On weekends, she visited her Ontario cousins in Walkerton, whom she’d never met, and visited distant relations in various parts of Toronto. It was a part of her life I’d never known.

If there was one postcard I truly treasure, as it gives me an “inside” peek at my grandfather’s sense of humour, it would be the one sent to him by his sister, announcing the birth of her first baby. And what lovely, tender picture did she choose for her exciting news? I turned the postcard over to see... a picture of Kingston Penitentiary!

![Kingston Penitentiary](image)

The author of the Olive Tree Genealogy blog, Lorinne McGinnis Schulze, has published a genealogical mystery: “Death Finds a Way: A Janie Riley Mystery.”

Janie Riley is an avid genealogist with a habit of stumbling on to dead bodies. She and her husband head to Salt Lake City Utah to research Janie’s elusive 4th great-grandmother. But her search into the past leads her to a dark secret. Can she solve the mysteries of the past and the present before disaster strikes?

Available on Amazon as a paperback or eBook.

YOUR PLACE OR MINE? LOCATION! LOCATION! LOCATION!

Paul Jones

Note: This article originally appeared in slightly different form as the “Roots” column in the June-July 2015 edition of Canada’s History magazine. It is reprinted here with permission.

In my student days, I roomed with an actor who practised elocution with the aid of a road map. “Now loading on platform four,” he would intone in a voice reminiscent of a bus-terminal PA system, full of explosive consonants and vowels lengthened dramatically or eliminated altogether, “Straathroyyyyy, via Leam’n’t’n, Flesh’rt’n, Ferrrrg’s, aaand Peff’lawwww. Allll a-bud.” Then it was on to his next farcical itinerary.

That’s when I first realized place names could be fun for adults. Why should it only be schoolkids who get to laugh out loud at names like Medicine Hat, Chibougamau, Dildo and St.-Louis-du-Ha! Ha?!

Almost 50 years later, place names once again feature in my life. As a responsible genealogist, I’m acutely aware that pinning down the location of an ancestor is essential to the identification of the correct person and the study of appropriate records. Research rigour demands that we take these things seriously.

Certainly our forebears did. At least until Elizabethan times, local history and geography studies were solemnly and inextricably linked in what is now known as “the chorographic tradition”. To William of Malmesbury, writing in the twelfth century, the depiction of the land and the tales of its inhabitants were inseparable. William Camden’s county-by-county Britannia, published in Latin in 1586 and English in 1610, was reprinted, reissued and gravely repurposed for the next quarter of a millennium. Everyone understood that this was capital-S-serious subject matter.

The scholarly study of place names took hold in the nineteenth century. The biggest challenge was to identify and clarify the folk etymologies that had cheerfully and haphazardly modified European place names over many centuries, even millennia.

For example, the English town of York had been known by broadly similar-sounding names in several different languages (Celtic, Latin, Anglian, Old Norse and every era of English) with shifting meanings to accommodate each successive tongue.
In North America we do not have these accretions of language to the same degree. Sometimes we’re not entirely sure what a word meant in a First Nations tongue, viz. Chibougamau. And there are conflicting legends as to how a place originally got its First Nations name, as in Medicine Hat (a literal translation into English). Usually though, we have at most one layer of linguistic confusion to deal with, not the four or five that are possible in the Old World.

In fact, many Canadian place names are rather easily traced to a specific source, especially honorifics that celebrate royalty, aristocracy, saints, soldiers or community founders. Among the less exalted ranks, pioneer farmers, railway officials and postmasters often lent their names to their communities.

These days the naming of places is a bureaucratic business.

The Geographical Names Board of Canada oversees approximately 350,000 official place names, and the board and its provincial counterparts require exceptional circumstances before commemorating a person. So don’t get your hopes up if you’re not a monarch, a prime minister or Rick Hansen. Descriptive names, perhaps Aboriginal in origin, will do nicely.

If you need to identify a Canadian place, Natural Resources Canada operates the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base with an online query tool that “provides many ways to search for a current or former official name”. Prospective merit is not one of the search criteria.

No discussion of Canadian place names would be complete without mention of Alan Rayburn, the doyen of his field, author of the book Place Names of Canada, and contributor of the article “Place Names” to the Canadian Encyclopedia. Few could match his erudition in authoritatively describing the chaste origins of the place-name Dildo, in Newfoundland and Labrador, while maintaining the prose equivalent of a poker face.

From Rayburn we learn that many places almost adopted different identities.

Regina, for example, might well have been Wascana or even Pile of Bones. Would schoolchildren around the world know Medicine Hat today had it become Smithville instead? And would Kenora’s recreational allure be quite as appealing to sporty types if it had continued with the moniker Rat Portage?

Then there are the Ontario communities once known as Berlin, Stalin Township and Swastika, but today called Kitchener, Hansen Township and—really? Are you sure? Still Swastika? Oh, my.

I don’t suppose Swastika’s residents were less passionately anti-Nazi than other Canadians. Yet they couldn’t see why they should cede their forefathers’ benign heritage to a vanquished, Johnny-come-lately evil. Don’t hit people where they live. Even the oddest of names may be no joking matter.

**ABANDONED WAR MEMORIALS AND THE METHODIST MINISTER IN MY FRONT HALL**

*Jane E. MacNamara*

It all started in late November with an online auction. Eagle-eyed Toronto Branch member, Janet Berkman, spotted a listing on MaxSold.com. The contents of a building about to be demolished were to be sold off—everything, including the kitchen sink.

Janet shared the listing with three of us she thought would be interested: Gwyneth Pearce, Martha Jackson (coordinator of Toronto Branch’s For King and Country project) and me.

The building, at 875 Queen Street East in Toronto, turned out to be the former Woodgreen United Church. Opened in 1958, it replaced two earlier structures located a little further east at Queen and Strange Street. The original Woodgreen Methodist Tabernacle was built in 1875 and replaced in 1890.

Among the furniture and equipment listed for sale were a number of items that, frankly, shocked us—three bronze war memorials, five framed war memorials, four other bronze plaques, and an oil painting of a Rev. J. Carroll. These items that commemorated people important to both the church and the Leslieville neighbourhood deserved a better fate.

Time was short. Just 48 hours till bidding would be closed. The early bids were very low—less than $10. We were all willing to chip in to buy some or all of the items, but none of us wanted to own them long term. We needed to find them homes, and quickly.

We contacted a couple of neighbouring United Churches, but unfortunately they were already overstocked with bronze plaques from earlier amalgamations. Because of the need for a quick
decision from the recipient, and being wary of creating bidding competition, we limited our search to the institutions and organizations we thought most likely to want them. But bulky bronze plaques are not high on anyone’s list. The City of Toronto Archives agreed to take the framed memorials, and the City of Toronto Museums Services agreed to consider the painting of Rev. Carroll. Martha offered to store the bronze plaques in her garage if necessary.

The final bidding day arrived. We calculated what we were willing to spend and set some priorities—war memorials at the top of the list, and maybe the painting. We were reassured to see that we had competition and that the bids were greater than scrap metal prices. Someone, other than our little consortium, valued the items for their historical and/or decorative value.

In the end, all of the plaques and framed memorials went for good prices, all beyond our means. We were unable to find out who the purchaser(s) were, but we’re fairly sure they are in appreciative hands. We were able to photograph the memorials before they were picked up.

We are, however, the proud owners of the painting of Reverend John Saltkill Carroll, who turns out to have been important for Woodgreen and in Ontario’s larger Methodist community and the author of some interesting stories about his boyhood in Toronto. You’ll find more about him at wherethistowrytakesme.ca/rev-carroll.

After several weeks in my front hall, the good Reverend is now with the City of Toronto Museums Services, while they decide whether to accept the painting as a donation.

**But those aren’t the only war memorials in trouble.**

Earlier this month, members of Royal Canadian Legion Branch No. 3 (Sir Winston Spencer Churchill) at 150 Eighth Street, Etobicoke, announced it was closing and that the building and property would be sold. The Branch would amalgamate with Branch No. 210 and share the building at 110 Jutland Road, Etobicoke.

The Eighth Street building had already provided homes for several neighbourhood memorials:

- Cenotaph (large, generic) at the front of the Eighth Street building; new location not decided.
- Humber Bay obelisk (WWI and WWII); left side of main entrance; 42 names; already on our For King and Country website. (This memorial has already had four different sites.)
- New Toronto Soldiers Comforts Association, 1919, decorative fountain (WWI); right side of main entrance; approx. 20 names (photographed, but as not a school, is not on our website);
- Grand Avenue School (WWII); 163 names; already on our For King and Country website;
- Mimico High School Book of Remembrance (WWII); 895 names; photographed; being prepared for our For King and Country website;
- Town of Mimico (WWI); approx. 300 names;
- Town of New Toronto (prob. WWI); approx. 100 names;
- Municipality of New Toronto (WWII); approx. 600+ names;
- Humber Bay Baptist Church (prob. WWII); 23 names

Our For King and Country project coordinator, Martha Jackson, has made contact with the Legion and the Etobicoke Historical Society to make sure this important heritage is retained.

These two experiences—a soon-to-be-demolished church in Leslieville, and a soon-to-be-sold Etobicoke Legion hall—are not unique, unfortunately. Local war memorials tie individuals to neighbourhoods and institutions like churches, schools, busi-
nesses, and organizations. They are important for family history.

The mandate of the “For King and Country” project at torontofamilyhistory.org/kingandcountry has been to transcribe and index war memorials in Toronto schools—schools of all sorts, but exclusively schools. It is a big task. We’ve now completed 112 of some 600 schools—with more than 44,000 names of volunteers for active service. The project will now be expanded to capture the information from these threatened memorials. Watch for the names from Woodgreen and the Etobicoke Legion to be added soon.

If you know any more about the plaques mentioned, or would like to help with the For King and Country project, please email kingandcountry@torontofamilyhistory.org.

**UPDATE ON WILLIAM PROUDFOOT (1797-1877)**

**James Young**

I was very interested in Guylaine Petrin’s article on William Proudfoot as I had done some research on William Proudfoot in recent years and had much of the same information. However I came to it from a different angle.

My 2nd great grandfather, James Young (1820-1888), was the son of John Young (1778-1853), a woollen weaver living in Crawfordjohn, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and Anna Proudfoot (1786-1854). I was not aware of any knowledge in our family of any related Proudfoots in Canada. However James Young wrote a letter in 1872 to one of his sons, Robert Young (1861-1911), whom he had sent to Murray Bay in Quebec to learn French and who was complaining of homesickness. In this letter he described how in 1832 he was sent to Canada at the age of twelve alone to live and work with an uncle 20 miles west of York, where his older brother, Robert Young (1809-1878), already was. The letter describes his journey alone and his early life in Canada. It states that on his journey to his uncle he stayed for a day with another uncle who was a merchant in York (Toronto).

From a Young Family Tree and from Scotland’s People, I knew these uncles to be Proudfoots and not Youngs. As I worked on my family history I came across the webpage for William Proudfoot’s Wines and Spirits on the Town of York website and then entries in various directories. I also found the entry in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography that stated that his place of origin was unknown. I was quite sure that the William Proudfoot of the webpage and the DCB article was James’s uncle and this was confirmed by the discovery of several letters at the Ontario archives.

The uncle James stayed with and worked for was Alexander Proudfoot (1800-1885?), who was engaged in extensive and varied business in Trafalgar Township and Oakville. Among other things, he bought farmers’ produce and shipped it in his own vessels to Kingston and then to England. James recounts some harrowing adventures sailing his uncle’s ships in the letter.

In 1843, James married Hestor Phillips (1822-1897), the fourth daughter of Rev. Thomas Phillips (1781-1849), Rector of Weston and the first Vice-Principal of Upper Canada College. He subsequently moved to Georgetown, where he became the leading merchant with a hardware store and a general store, an insurance agency, as well as saw and flour mills. He was engaged in land development and like his uncle he transported grain to Oakville. A young Timothy Eaton worked for him.

Outside his business interests, James served as a justice of the peace, was the Reeve for Esquesing Township from 1851-1856 and the first Reeve of Georgetown in 1865 and raised the Georgetown Light Infantry Company of Volunteer Militia in 1863. He played an important role in bringing the Grand Trunk Railway to Georgetown and went with his wife to the opening ball in Montreal in 1856. In the late 1860s, he left Georgetown to work as a bank manager in several Ontario towns and died in Cornwall, where he was manager of the Toronto Paper Company, which was owned by the Barber family from Georgetown. James and Hestor had 12 children of which only half reached adulthood.

As well as his brother Robert, who became the Divisional Court Clerk in Georgetown, other members of the Young family came to the area from Lanarkshire. His sister, Helen Young (1818-1890), who married Joseph Coke (1823-1900) and his brother, John Young (1822-1862), both settled in
Wellington Township where they farmed. His brother, Thomas Young (1827-1873), settled in Georgetown, where he was a hardware merchant and two orphaned nephews, William Doig (1846-) and his brother David Doig (1847-1887), who changed his name to David Young, also came to Georgetown.

**References:**

I find the *Toronto Tree* a very good source of information and enjoyable reading and it keeps me in touch with my hometown.

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**NOTICE OF CHANGE TO BRANCH EXECUTIVE**

Members of Toronto Branch should take note of some recent changes to the Branch Executive Committee.

Effective January 9, 2017, Connie Culbertson has been appointed Branch Chair. Connie was elected as Vice Chair in May 2015 and 2016. She led the search in the fall of 2016 to find suitable new space for Branch activities and storage, necessitated by the OGS office move, renovations at North York Central Library, and the closure of the Canadiana Department. Connie was part of the OGS Conference team for the successful OGS Conference 2016 held in Toronto and is currently leading a major overhaul of Branch policies and procedures.

Gwyneth Pearce has been appointed Vice Chair. Gwyneth, formerly a Member at Large, has held several positions on the Executive and is familiar with Branch governance and operations. Diana Thomson, who served as Branch Chair from 2011 to 2013 and has a wealth of experience, has rejoined the Executive as a Member at Large. The other members of the Executive Committee, who are continuing in their original capacities, are Valerie O’Brien, Treasurer; Sue de Groot, Ann Brown and Don Hall, Members at Large; and Greg Marlatt, Past Chair. The Committee is a strong team whose varied knowledge and experiences will benefit the Branch.

Executive Committee members are usually elected (or acclaimed) at Annual General Meetings. Branch Bylaws permit mid-term appointments of members if necessary.

The January appointments, which are effective until the end of the current term, were required because of the resignation of former Chair Richard Yeardye in early December. The Executive Committee extends its appreciation to Richard for his leadership and dedication to the Branch over the past two years.

Any questions about the January re-organization of the Branch Executive should be directed to torontochair@ogs.on.ca.

Branch members will elect a new Executive Committee at the 2017 Annual General Meeting on May 29th. If you would be interested in finding out about the various Executive roles and discussing how you could contribute your energy and talents to the future success of the Branch, please e-mail our Volunteer Facilitator at: volunteers@torontofamilyhistory.org.

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**NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST**


JOSEPH HENRY DOWN (1889 – 1915) – THE POPPY TRAIL

Jerri Grimley

My grandfather Joseph Henry Down died at the 2nd Battle of Ypres, Belgium on April 24, 1915. His body was not recovered, and there is no grave, but he is listed on the Menin Gate Memorial, along with over 55,000 other soldiers who lost their lives in the battle.

In order to commemorate Joseph’s death, my husband John and I decided to plan a trip to Ypres in April 2015. As part of the planning, we researched Joseph from cradle to grave. The family had always lived in the east end of Toronto and I didn’t realize how many places they had lived in while still maintaining to be “East-Enders.”

Our plan was to find as much information about Joseph as possible, analysing all the data I had collected in my genealogy research, plus additional information from any military records. My husband also contacted the Legion and received a bag of poppies. Our intent was to leave a poppy at every location where Joseph lived and we visited. So before we made the journey to Ypres, we started in Toronto.

I haven’t located Joseph’s birth certificate, but the family attended St. John’s the Baptist Norway Church. I made an appointment at the Diocese of Toronto Anglican Archives on Adelaide Street in Toronto. The Archives are open two days a week and while you don’t need an appointment, it’s recommended to call ahead to ensure the records you need are available. www.toronto.anglican.ca/parish-administration/archives It was my first time at the archives and I was surprised when I was given the actual parish records to research. So I donned my cotton gloves and very carefully turned the pages and I was rewarded.

Joseph Henry Down was born on September 23, 1889, in the village of Norway, now a part of Toronto, the son of Charles Walter Down and Alice Maude Crew. He was baptized at St. John’s Norway Church on September 5, 1890 and his parents are listed as living in Norway and his father is listed as a milk dealer.

The Toronto City Directories were invaluable in our research. Joseph’s family lived mostly in the east end of Toronto. Jane MacNamara has listed all the directories on her blog, which was very handy for this research. wherethehistory-takesme.ca/toronto-city-directories These directories can also be accessed through the Toronto Public Library website, but I found Jane’s list more convenient as all the directories are listed on one page.

In 1893, the family is listed as living on Woodbine Avenue, Norway and his father also lists a business under Grocer and Fruit and Fishes etc. on 692 Queen Street East, near Broadview Avenue. By 1899, the grocery store was at 668 Queen Street East, whether a new location or simply a re-numbering of the street is not known.

The 1912 Directory lists Joseph’s father Charles with an additional Cartage Business, listed as C. W. Down & Son at 81 Hamilton Street, around the corner from the grocery store.

Joseph attended Queen Alexandra Public School on Hamilton Street, near Broadview and Dundas Streets. A search on the Toronto branch King and County page lists four Down surnames. All belong to my grandfather’s line. Joseph and his brothers William, Charles and R.E. (Richard Edward) Down are listed on the plaque. Of the four brothers only Richard survived and returned to Toronto. The King and Country page also has a wonderful side-bar on the main page with links to military websites. torontofamilyhistory.org/kingandcountry

Sometime between 1908 and 1913, Joseph’s family also acquired property, where they built a house, on Bellfair Avenue in the east end of Toronto. In 1911, Joseph married Bertha Snider (nee Busby). Bertha was ten years older and she was a widow with two daughters, Mildred Agnes Ellen and Marjory Maxine Snider. Bertha and Joe had three children, Charles William (Charlie), Geraldine Dorothy (Dolly) and Joseph Henry Kitchener (Joe). Using the birth registrations for Joseph and Bertha’s children together with the directories gave us more address to check out. Thankfully the addresses still remain in the east end of Toronto: 50 Enderby Road, 290 Woodbine Avenue, 210 Hamilton Street, 534 Kingston Road and 582 Woodbine Avenue.
So off we went, armed with a list of locations, a bag of poppies and a camera. We found all the locations on our list. I was familiar with some of the addresses as my grandmother and my great grandmother lived in the same houses until their deaths. Some of the street numbers had changed on the streets, but using the street directory was an enormous help. The street directory portion of the directory lists all the streets in alphabetical order and by house number. It also lists the intersections, so you can get an idea of the vicinity of the house you are researching. I was able to pinpoint the general area of the house number by using the cross streets as reference. For instance in 1914, 290 Woodbine Avenue is located at the crossroad of Kingston Road and Woodbine Avenue. That is not the case today. 290 Woodbine is a long block south of Kingston Road and I imagine the new 290 is a much more substantial house. Some of the houses had disappeared completely, replaced by an apartment block in one instance. We did our best and photographed the houses we found and left a poppy as near to the location as possible.

My great grandfather’s grocery store on Queen Street East is still there and is now a Hemp Store. Around the corner on Munroe Street, the stables are gone and there are apartments. My great grandmother’s house on Bellfair Avenue looks almost unchanged, except for a few cosmetic enhancements. At “582” (as it was known in my family, no need to add Woodbine Avenue), it too appeared much the same as I remembered and I was left to wonder how my grandmother raised five children in the house.

Our last stop was St. John’s Norway Cemetery on Woodbine Avenue. While Joseph isn’t buried there, his name, along with his brothers, is inscribed on the Down family gravestone and we left our last poppy on the grave.

The Toronto part of our journey was complete. Poppies were left at every location and now we were ready for our European excursion to continue our poppy trail through England, France and Belgium. I wonder what the homeowners thought when they found a poppy fastened unobtrusively to their shrubbery?

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**LAUNCH OF A NEW BRANCH INITIATIVE - THE BRICK WALL BUSTER SERIES!**

You probably have at least one unanswered genealogy question, an ancestor who’s really difficult to trace, or a family with gaps in their timeline. You are invited to submit a query to the newly-launched Brick Wall Buster Series for an opportunity to obtain some help in smashing through your brick wall. The Branch is planning to engage expert researchers to make presentations from time to time at Branch meetings where they will provide names and locations of sources that might provide the answers for each accepted query. The inspiration for this initiative comes from the Nova Scotia Genealogical Society, which has been conducting Brick Wall Buster sessions for some time. Thank you, David Reed, Toronto Branch’s Cemeteries Coordinator, for bringing this very interesting initiative to our attention.

When submitting a query, you must state only one specific question to which you would like a response. Please include all pertinent available information including the individual/family surname(s) and given name(s), approximate dates, geographic area, the piece of information you would like to find, sources you have already checked, and your contact information. Queries will not be accepted if the information is insufficient for the expert researcher to be able to assist you. Please note that the number of queries accepted may need to be limited depending on the numbers received and the expertise required.

At the session where your query is scheduled to be addressed you will be invited to read your query for the benefit of other attendees, before an expert researcher provides advice. A volunteer will read your query if you are unable to attend the session and you will receive a written report on the recommendations made by the expert researcher.

Please forward your queries to: research@torontofamilyhistory.org

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**Digital Archive**

Over 100,000 digital objects are now available in Toronto Public Library’s Digital Archive at www.torontopubliclibrary.ca/digital-archive. Resources include historical pictures, maps, manuscripts, ephemera and digitized books. This is an essential site for anyone undertaking Toronto family history.
WHAT'S ON IN GENEALOGY

OGS BRANCH MEETINGS:

OGS Toronto Branch
Date: – 27 February, 2017 see page 1
Date: – 26 March, 2017 see page 1

OGS Halton-Peel Branch
haltonpeel.ogs.on.ca
Date: 26 February, 2017
Speaker: Jane Macnamara
Topic: Life on the Farm: Your Ancestor's Place in Ontario Agriculture
Date: 26 March, 2017
Speaker: Tammy Tipler-Priolo
Topic: Elusive Aboriginal Ancestors

UNDERSTANDING TORONTO THROUGH ARCHAEOLOGY: A PUBLIC SYMPOSIUM
February 11, 2017, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Presented in partnership with Heritage Toronto at St. Lawrence Hall, this event will include a series of panel discussions on recent archeological digs in Toronto and the broader approach to archaeology in the city and province. Keynote by Peter Popkin, senior archaeologist with Golder Associates and the project lead at the North St. Lawrence Market dig site. $10-$20.00 (includes refreshments).

More details and tickets available at: heritagetoronto.org or 416-338-1339.

Market Gallery
95 Front Street East

Textile Museum
55 Centre Street
Kind Words Can Never Die: A Personal collection of Victorian Needlework

An extraordinary collection of Victorian needlework mottos stitched by anonymous women and girls in the mid- to late-19th century. Women ordered the mottos from mail-order catalogues, stitched them using a simple satin stitch and hung them in the home in specially designed motto frames.

Join fellow genealogists at Algonquin College, near the heart of the city for three days of inspiring lectures, workshops, displays, and other learning opportunities on the theme: Our Canada–Your Family–Building a Nation. Don't miss it!

For more information: https://conference2017.ogs.ca

The Great Canadian Genealogy Summit
October 13-15 2017
Lord Nelson Hotel
Halifax, NS

Topics will include: Acadian Research; German-Canadian Research; Irish Research; Loyalist Research; African Nova Scotian Research; Scottish Research; Canadian Research

More details, as they become available, can be found at: cangensummit.ca

Members of Toronto Branch are eligible to be on the mailing list for the Electronic Bulletin, occasional emails that remind members of meetings and other special events of genealogical interest and announce new resources. If you wish to be on the list, or have changed your email address, please contact: reidlinda@rogers.com

This newsletter is available in alternative formats (large print, email) on request. If you have other accessibility questions or concerns, please email: secretary@torontofamilyhistory.org