



BRUCE BULLETIN

THE BRUCE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Box 1083, Port Elgin, ON N0H 2C0

August 2022

VOLUME 33, ISSUE 3

Please visit our Bruce County Genealogical Society Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/Bruce-County-Genealogical-Society-2009809595970720>

and our Bruce County Genealogical Society page:

<https://brucecountygenealogicalsociety.ca/>

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"Genealogy is all about chasing your own tale." And as members of the Bruce County Genealogical Society we would love to hear about what you have found out about just who you are. You might not think it interesting to anyone other than yourself but I can guarantee you that we will! The Society is always on the lookout for articles for an upcoming Newsletter or ideas for a Zoom Webinar or In-Museum Presentation. Why not be in touch?

Happy Hunting,

Glenys Johnson

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Thank you to all who submitted articles.

Robert Wolfe and Sarah Peacock Family

By Shirley Moulton

The Wolfe family first bought farmland in Arran Township in 1877. John Wolfe Sr., an early pioneer of Elderslie Twp. bought the east half of Lot 13 Con 1, Arran, paid off the mortgage on the property and sold the farm to his oldest son, William Thomas Wolfe.

William owned and operated this farm for eleven years. When he was ready for a larger farm he sold the 50 acres to his younger brother, Robert Cowan Wolfe.

The same year that Robert bought the farm he had a frame barn built. The stone foundation cost \$50 to build and hemlock lumber to close in the barn cost \$4 per thousand board feet. The floor in the stable was made of cedar blocks cut about eight inches long and then set on end, with pieces split to fill in the spaces between the blocks. The roof was of handmade pine shingles, called "shakes".

For a number of years Robert Wolfe operated a lime kiln that was on the farm. It held about 150 bushels of stones. It took two days to gather enough stones to fill the kiln and two more days to put up enough wood. A fire was kept going steady three days and two nights to turn the stones into lime. The finished product sold for 10 cents per bushel. The foundations of many neighbouring buildings were built with this lime.

In December 1899 Robert bought the west half of Lot 13 Con 1 making his farm the full 100 acres. Robert Wolfe was a keen judge of livestock. He pioneered the idea of loose housing for cattle feeding over winter.

The next year on December 26, 1900 he married Sarah Elizabeth Peacock and they moved into the log house that was on the farm. This house measured 20 x 28 ft. and the foundation was four stones, one under each corner. There were 3 rooms downstairs and 2

upstairs. The cellar was a dug out under the kitchen floor. The three Wolfe boys were all born in the house, John in October 1904, Edward in October 1906 and Harold in August 1911. As they grew up, they made their own entertainment with the organ and violin and there was often singing and music in the evenings. The remains of the house can still be seen.



In the fall of 1912, Robert Wolfe bought the next farm west, Lot 12 Con 1 Arran and moved there in 1913. The farm had a good brick house with 9 rooms and a good cellar, with a cement floor, all being a big improvement over the old log house.

In 1941 Robert Wolfe bought Lot 9 Con 3 Arran from Albert Oldrieve and they lived there for the rest of their lives.



**Robert Wolfe and his wife Sarah Elizabeth Peacock
Shirley's Grandparents**

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe were lifelong members of Mount Hope Church. Sarah Elizabeth Peacock (Mrs. Wolfe) was the first baby baptized in the new church, which was built in 1872. They were both active in all the different organizations and in the community.

Mrs. Wolfe died in 1957 at the age of 85 years and Mr. Wolfe died in January 1960 in his 96th year. They are both buried in the family plot in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Arran Township, shaded by the pine trees he helped to plant.

Do you have family connected to Manitoulin Island? by Marilyn Irish

If you do, check out [Manitoulin Roots](http://manitoulinroots.ca/) - <http://manitoulinroots.ca/>

Many people from Bruce County settled on Manitoulin Island.

Manitoulin Roots is a genealogical database dedicated to the memory of those people who came to and settled on Manitoulin Island. Corrections and additional information are welcomed as this database is a work in progress. There are over 80,000 individuals in this database but details on the living are not visible online.



You will need to create a **FREE** account to access the database. Accounts need to be created to keep our data secure. Entering a name in the search bar will take you to the login or register an account page. Follow prompts to set up your account, username, and password. You will have **IMMEDIATE** access once registration is done. You will **NOT** receive a confirmation email. You will need to login each time you access Manitoulin Roots in the future. Many thanks to Ontario Ancestors for hosting Manitoulin Roots!

Links to museums, libraries, newspapers are listed on our home page.

Check us out on Facebook as well by searching for [Manitoulin Roots](https://www.facebook.com/manitoulinroots). You may end up connecting with family or finding old family photos there!

Marilyn Irish marilyn.irish@gmail.com

My DNA Connection to the Donnelly Saga at Lucan

By Gerald Walsh

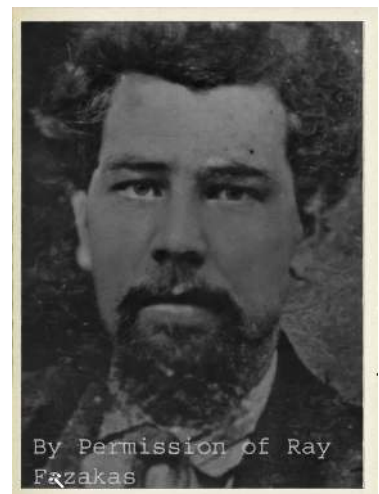
On the night of 4th Feb 1880 five members of the Donnelly family from just south of Lucan, Ontario were killed by a vigilante group. The Donnelly's were originally from Tipperary.

I personally arrived in Bruce County in 1980, all the way from rural Tipperary. Bruce County felt like the end of the planet. It was certainly a "long ways to Tipperary". Sometime in early 1981 I was browsing at Coles Bookshop in Owen Sound (then located on 2nd Ave East) when I was startled to come across a book with "Tipperary" mentioned on the front cover. The book was "The Black Donnelly's" by Thomas P Kelly. There was a photo of the original Donnelly headstone on the cover and it mentioned "natives of Tipperary". I immediately purchased the book and read it from cover to cover.

I sent back a copy to my sixty nine year old father in Tipperary who had a lot of interest in this type of story. He perceived that I may have stumbled into one of the last remaining active areas of the Wild West. He jokingly told me that it didn't look like safe territory for a Tipperary man and that I should keep my head down and my back covered. He also shared the book with friends and relatives in Tipperary (who were then probably starting to write my obituary). Incidentally, I did find out later that Kelly's book was ridden with inaccuracies, but much of his basic story still held through.

Over the years I maintained a fairly strong interest in the story. I visited Lucan on several occasions (most recently mid-May 2022). I am a long standing member of the Tipperary Historical Society in Ireland. I promised myself that I would write an article on this saga for their annual journal, when I retired. By 2017 I had been retired two years and I started putting the article together. I had a wonderful meeting with Ray Fazakas, who is currently the acknowledged authority on the story. My comprehensive article on the Donnelly saga was published in the Tipperary Historical Journal (2018)

Last year the story took a bit of a twist for me personally when I was linked by DNA to Jack Carroll who is the grandnephew of James Carroll the leader of the vigilante group that was involved in the killing of the Donnelly family. The DNA link was somewhat distant at 9 cM. Jack Carroll is an elderly gentleman in his late eighties, from Michigan. His DNA matches and family tree are managed by his nephew, Matt Carroll. I have been in touch with Matt.



From their very comprehensive family tree I was able to see that Jack (and also James) Carroll were descended from Catherine Maher (James's mother) who came from just north-west of the small town of Templemore (in Tipperary). The remainder of this story is about the Maher's.

All my ancestors going back to at least mid-1700 were born in Tipperary. Most of my ancestors came from the south or middle of the county. However one ancestral branch hales



from the northern part of the county. My paternal grandmother, Amy Flynn was born (1875) on a farm between the towns of Thurles and Templemore. I attach a photo of Amy. Amy's mother Mary O'Brien was born (1843) on a farm about 8 miles west of Thurles. Mary's mother, Bridget Maher was born (c. 1812) on a farm about 5 miles west of Templemore. Bridget Maher my gg-grandmother married my gg-grandfather Thomas O'Brien, 6 Feb 1842. They had two children, including my g-grandmother Mary O'Brien. Bridget appears to have died shortly after the birth of her second child around the time of the Great Famine.

Hence I believe my connection to the Carroll's is likely through the Maher's. Based on the 9 cM DMA match I would estimate that Catherine Maher (Jack Carroll's g-grandmother) and Bridget Maher (my gg-grandmother) would have been first or second cousins – with the most recent common ancestor born c. 1780. There are no civil or census records available for that area prior to the 1860's. One has to rely on the Catholic Church records – which for that area go back only as far as 1830. Hence it is not possible to make the definitive connection.

In Middlesex County, just south of Lucan there is a road still known as the Roman Line that was settled almost exclusively by Catholics, with the majority originating in north Tipperary. However this settlement consisted of groups with two origins in Tipperary – Templemore and Borrisokane. The distance between Templemore and Borrisokane is about 20 miles. Both groups would not have known each other well prior to settling at Lucan. The Donnelly's would have been from the Borrisokane group and the Maher's would have been from the Templemore group.

Maher (aka Meagher or O'Meachair) was one of the four major Gaelic septs in Tipperary prior to the 12th century Norman invasion. The Maher's were clustered around Templemore. Right to this day the current Maher families regard themselves as directly descended from the Maher Chiefs of olden times.

I have done a study of the Maher's in this area (which would be equivalent in geographic size to a township in Bruce County). I have recorded 387 Maher births across about 60 families in the 1830's. The Maher's in this area were very much involved in land agitation during that period. According to Maher family folklore they "were a hot blooded lot who went after land rights with the appetite of a starving wolf". Ref, "O'Meachair – The Story of a Clan", 2014 by Gabrielle Maher.

For instance, during the early 1840's the Maher's at Templemore enticed a land agent to a meeting, whereby the land agent was then brutally murdered. (Ref. "O'Meachair"). So it is not at all surprising that when James Maher from that area arrived at Lucan, he would have been quite sensitive on the subject of land. Almost immediately upon arrival at Lucan the Maher's were engaged in land disputes with the Donnelly's. The dispute continued for thirty years in various manner of fashion until it culminated in the death of five Donnelly's in 1880. James Carroll was the nephew of James Maher. I attach a photo of the headstone for James Maher at St Patrick's Cemetery, Roman Line. See photo of St Patrick's Church.



For me it is a surreal experience to walk through this cemetery. The names on the headstones mirror the names from north Tipperary. If you didn't know it, you could be walking through a cemetery at Templemore.

The members of the vigilante group (including James Carroll and James Maher) were brought to trial but acquitted. James Carroll, the head of the group eventually moved to British Columbia, where he died in 1915. Many of the others remained at Lucan and their descendants continue to live there today.

In 2018 I made a presentation of the Tipperary Journal to the Donnelly Museum at Lucan, not knowing of my personal connection to saga. I include a photo of myself and Tom McLaughlin, erstwhile Mayor of Lucan and a descendent of a vigilante group member. Tom has told me that the McLaughlin's were descended from the Maher's also, so it is plausible that we are related!



EVENTS / WEBINARS THIS AUTUMN

Henry Cargill | September 12 | 7 pm

Pat Kelly returns to the museum to discuss the remarkable life of Henry Cargill. During this talk Pat will weave in stories of the Cargill lumber camps and the Greenock swamp that he heard as a boy. Pat Kelly is one of Bruce County Genealogical Society's favourite and popular speakers.

This will be held at the Museum in Southampton. Space is limited, pre-registration is required. You can register by calling the Museum at 519-797-2080 or through the website at <https://www.brucemuseum.ca/>

We hope to also video it. So please contact:
BCGSwebinars@gmail.com.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Cargill#/media/File:HenryCargill23.jpg

Bring and Brag | October 11 | 2pm

Bruce County Genealogical Society members are welcome to meet in person to discuss their exciting Covid genealogical finds! Come and brag about your recent discoveries whether it is a photograph, locating a long lost cousin, or a brick wall breakthrough!

We will meet in the Bruce County Museum in Southampton. Let us know if you will join us. For more information, email the Bruce County Genealogical Society: BCGSwebinars@gmail.com.

From Dungannon to Dungannon: A Scots/Irish Journey | November 2 | 7pm | Virtual (via Zoom)

Bruce County Genealogical Society with the Huron OGS are pleased to present a talk by John Palmer who will discuss how he traced his ancestors from Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland to Dungannon, Huron County. Many of this family moved to Bruce County later. This talk was first presented to the South Tyrone Family History Society.

For more information, email the Bruce County Genealogical Society:

BCGSwebinars@gmail.com. Or click the link below to register:

https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_TAIHTtMSEaoCcFyeMEJFQ

News from the Bruce County Archives

*Deb Sturdevant, Archivist
Krista Keller, Archival Assistant
Nicole Mulder, Archival Assistant*

Visiting the Archives & Research Room at the Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre

The Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre has had no capacity / pandemic restrictions since May 2022 and the building has been busy with visitors, school groups, and genealogists alike. The Archives and BCM&CC have launched several initiatives and events guaranteed to excite visitors of all ages.

The Research Room & Archives is open to drop-in researchers Monday to Saturday though appointments are always recommended. Contact archives@brucecounty.on.ca or 226-909-2890 to schedule an appointment to visit us for research or to donate artefacts or archival materials.

FamilySearch Affiliate Status

The BCM&CC and the Bruce County Public Library (BCPL) received FamilySearch Affiliate status in June 2022. Visitors to the research room and all BCPL branches will now have access to 350+ million records not available to regular FamilySearch users. Some of these records include early German and Scottish parish records, early minute books for various Bruce County churches, and the Bruce County probate records index. Visitors to the Archives or one of the 17 BCPL branches will simply need to sign into their personal FamilySearch account on one of the public computers to access these restricted records. Thank you to BCGS for requesting this initiative!

Bruce Remembers Co-Op student

Saugeen District Secondary School co-op student Carly Kuhl recently completed a large amount of work on the Bruce Remembers website. She added and edited the records of over 700 soldiers, including the addition of over 1,120 newspaper clippings to soldier records. Over 7,600 soldiers are currently listed on Bruce Remembers.

Co-op Student Carly Kuhl with Bruce Remembers website and photograph of Major Arthur McNally and Sergeant Gordon McNally, A963.037.006



News from the Bruce County Archives (Continued)

Archives Awareness Week Videos

Once again, the Archives participated in Archives Awareness Week from April 4-9, 2022. In addition to providing free admission to the Research Room, Museum Staff created videos all about Agriculture in the Archives. These short 2–3 minute videos discuss some of our unique agriculture holdings while also highlighting the exciting work Museum staff complete in the Archives. Topics include maple syrup production, Farm Forums, rural diaries and journals, mill stone exhibition research, and the preservation of audiovisual materials. These videos are now on YouTube are available for anyone to watch for free. To view these videos please visit: [youtube.com/BruceCountyMuseum](https://www.youtube.com/user/BruceCountyMuseum) (<https://www.youtube.com/user/BruceCountyMuseum>)

Glamis Historical Researchers Collection

Over 130 photographs from the Glamis Historical Researchers Collection have recently been added to our Online Collection site. These photographs were digitized and collected by the Glamis Historical Researchers and document the wonderful people and places of Glamis from the late 1800s and 1900s. To view these photographs, visit our website at collections.brucemuseum.ca and search for “Glamis Historical Researchers Collection” (in quotation marks).



Spirit Seeds: A Celebration of Indigenous Beadwork

The exhibition Spirit Seeds: A Celebration of Indigenous Beadwork is currently being showcased in the Bruce Gallery until September 5, 2022. Curated by artist Naomi Smith, this exhibition

features many beautiful historic and modern objects decorated with tiny glass beads, called “Little Spirits” in some First Nations languages. It explores historical and contemporary indigenous beadwork while illuminating the rich stories behind the beaded objects and artefacts, as well as the evolution of the art form. Take the time to view the delicate handiwork found on the intricate pieces on display!

Our next military chat will be in August. Jan Briggs-McGowan is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting. Come chat with other members of BCGS about anything military related. Talk about your military research, battlefields and burials, ask a question, share your passion for a military ancestor, anything at all. No agenda, just friends getting together for a coffee and a chat
Time: Aug 3, 2022 10:00 AM America/Toronto
Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84167933717> No need to register.

Dear Grandmother your Son is no more - My Father was seized night before last with the cholera and in 14 hours was in his grave he died happy and resigned Mother.....

Dear Grandmother, Your son is no more – My father was seized night before last with the cholera and in 14 hours was in his grave, He died happy and resigned. Mother.....

Cholera 1832 1834 1847 1848 1849 1854



The people of Upper Canada dreaded the arrival of epidemics such as measles, polio, diphtheria and smallpox, but what struck sheer terror in their hearts were the mid 19th century epidemics of cholera. It killed with such lightening speed. You could awake feeling fine, eat a hearty breakfast, then endure an excruciating day of torment and be dead by sunset.

The symptoms were violent diarrhea, vomiting, agonizing cramps and crushing headaches. The skin became cool and turned blue. Then the patient developed a burning thirst, went into spasms and died. The mortality rate was over 50%

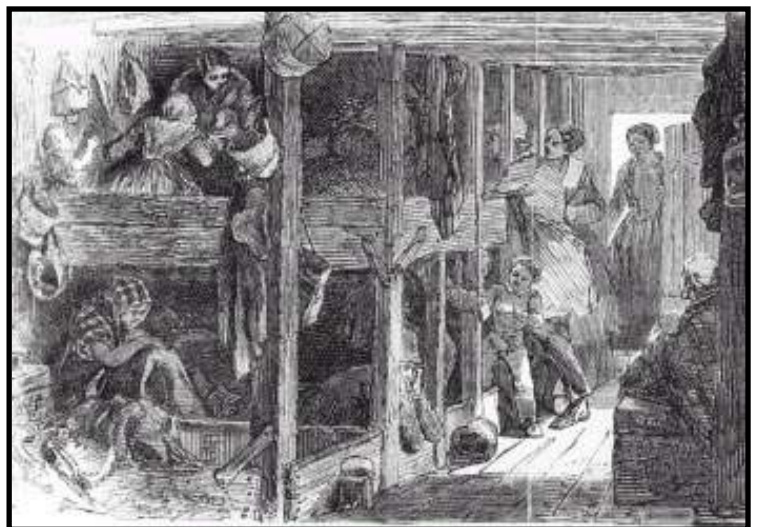
This disease had never before been seen in North America.

1832 Forty-two passengers from Ireland had died on the “Carricks” on its journey across the Atlantic.

It arrived at Grosse Isle near Quebec on June 3, 1832. Within days, cholera cases were appearing in Quebec City, then in Montreal. The number of cases multiplied alarmingly.

Alexander Hart, a merchant in Montreal observed, “None of us go into town anymore. Many are moving into the country. Yesterday 34 corpses passed our house.

Today, 23... not counting those in the old burial Ground and in the Catholic ground, 12 carts are employed by the Board of Health to carry away the dead who are interred without prayers.”



The disease spread westward with astonishing speed, reaching Upper Canada in July.

Initial Attitude

Originally, the governing powers were somewhat callous in their attitude towards the illness.

C.E. Rosenberg of New York voiced a popular sentiment. He said that “cholera was not the scourge of mankind, but of the sinner”- the intemperate, the irregular and the filthy were peculiarly vulnerable.

Forty percent of those who died in New York were poor Irish immigrants. The Irish were viewed as drunkards,

filthy, ignorant and quite savage. Many of the citizenry regarded these new immigrants as subhuman and probably deserving of their fate.

When letters arrived from Canada telling that people of “the better sort” were dying of cholera in York (Toronto), Rosenberg refused to believe the reports.



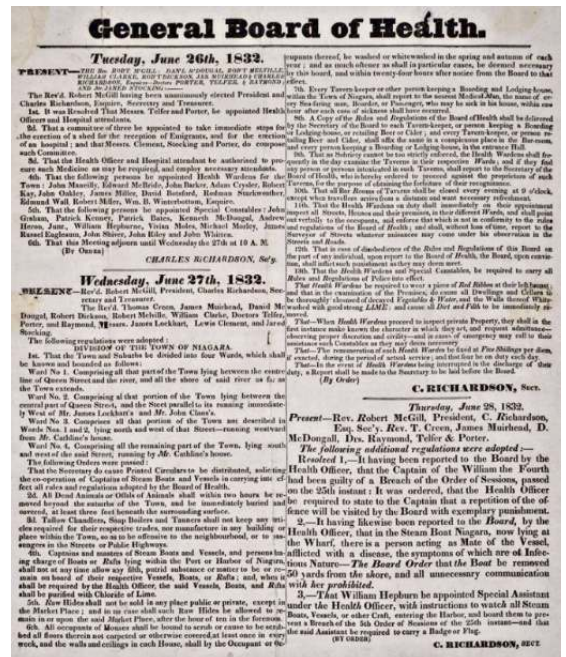
The “better sort” may have been more fastidious about personal hygiene, but did that fastidiousness extend to the kitchen help, who emptied the chamber pots, before returning to their cooking duties?

Boards of Health

As deaths began occurring among the “better sort”, the government and civic leaders, fearing for their own lives, raced into action to cope with the cholera epidemic. The Lieutenant-Governor authorized magistrates to organize Boards of Health in each of the thirteen districts of Upper Canada. These were to provide reception centres, to require the reporting of cases and to enforce quarantine measures.

Since most of the immigrants came up the St. Lawrence, Grosse Isle at Quebec quickly became a natural quarantine centre. The sick were separated from the healthy.

Unfortunately, the sick were then housed in deplorable conditions that hastened their death. Three thousand people primarily Irish, died on Grosse Isle, *although some 5,000 are buried there*. The discrepancy is explained by the fact that once the ships entered the



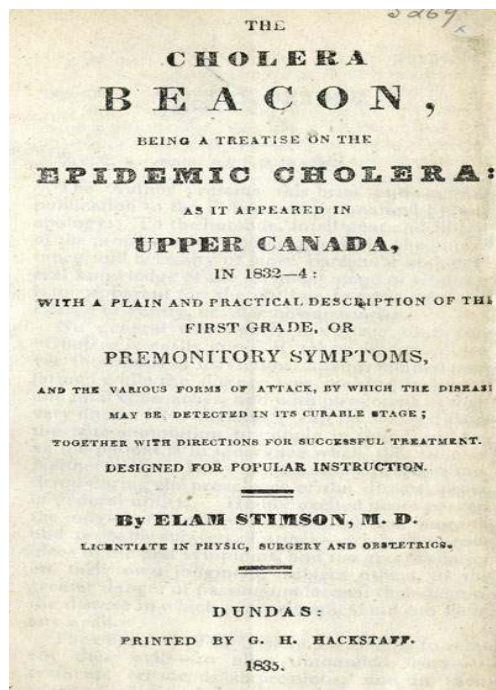
St. Lawrence, they ceased the practice of at-sea burials and resorted to stacking the dead in the ships' holds for later burial on Grosse Island.

Many of those deemed healthy, fell ill later as they journeyed on smaller vessels to Lake Ontario ports or up the Ottawa River. Other quarantine hospitals or sheds were established at Montreal and Upper Canada centres such as Kingston, York, Cobourg, Hamilton and Niagara on the Lake.

The medical community faced two dilemmas. They had to determine how to treat the victims and to ascertain how the disease was transmitted.

Treatment

Regarding the treatment of the victims, there were as many ideas as there were doctors. Unfortunately, most of the treatments just increased the patients' suffering. The treatments recommended included bloodletting, (laudanum) opium, cold baths, castor oil, saline injections, milk injections or wrapping the patient in hot blankets.



Dr. Elam Stimson of South Dumfries, recommended calomel (mercurous chloride), half a pint of hot ginger tea laced with brandy while leeching off three half pints of blood. He was the author of "The Cholera Beacon"

Sadly, the best remedy was readily available. They simply had to rehydrate the patient with a sugar and salt solution in boiled water.

The doctors of 1832 were not to know that cholera was spread by the consumption of food or drink contaminated by human feces containing the cholera bacterium. This contagionist theory, that human contact was responsible for the spread of the disease, was eclipsed by the miasmatist theory. The miasmatists ignored Filippo Pacini's discovery in 1854 of the

cholera bacterium and John Snow's findings of the same years that linked 500 Soho cholera victims to the Broad Street water pump in London.

The diapers from a single cholera victim caused the disaster! It took Robert Koch's rediscovery of the cholera bacterium in 1884 to discredit the miasmatists theory.



Mobs gathered to stop the disease ships from disembarking their passengers.

Transmission

These miasmatists postulated that bad air spread the disease. This “bad air” hovered over stagnant



1860 One of three known photographs of bloodletting.

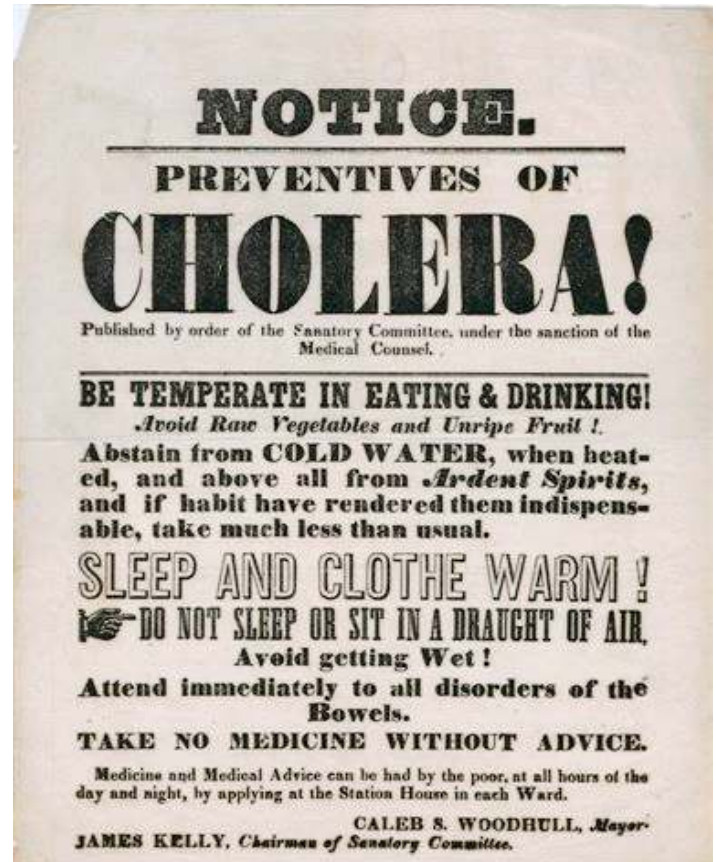
ponds, refuse piles and filthy areas, so they encouraged the burning of tar, the draining of marshes and ponds and the removal of filth and refuse.

The May 17th

1832 issue of the Canadian Freeman in York reported that, “yards and cellars send forth a stench from rotten vegetables, sufficient almost of itself to produce a plague and the state of the bay, from which a large proportion of inhabitants are supplied with water is horrible. On the face of this bay, all the filth for the town, dead horses, dogs, cats, manure, etc are heaped together on the ice to drop down in a few days into the water which is used by almost all of the inhabitants on the bay shore.”

The towns and cities of Upper Canada had little power with which to enforce regulations so the unsanitary conditions persisted. In spite of that the cholera epidemics simply petered out.

Dave MacDougall



My Gorgeous Mother-in-law and her Genealogical Treasure Trove

By Lolly Fullerton

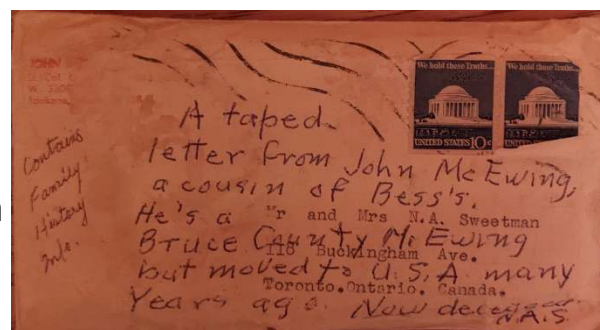
Amanda Johnstone Fullerton died in February 2013 and her husband, Jack, died 9 months later. We ended up with boxes of treasured bits. Amanda was a member of the BCGS and the Historical Society too. When I lived in England, she gave me lots of things to look up about her family and the Fullertons too. So, my husband and I were the obvious choice for the boxes.

I did go through some of the things but kept putting it aside until 'I had time'. Well, Covid hit and I had time! As well, we were moving homes, and my husband was desperate to get rid of the extra.

In Amanda's boxes was an old tape. I needed a tape recorder – naturally I didn't have one but Erin Netzke, BCGS Facebook editor, saved the day.

The tape was from my husband's first cousin twice removed, John McEwing (1907 – 1980). The tape, he said, was the lazy man's way of writing a letter. The tape was sent to Brian's (my husband) great aunt, Bessie Fullerton Sweetman (1902-1982) born in South Bruce, lived in Toronto but had a summer abode in Glammis.

I've now learned so much from John McEwing – hearing his voice and the way he speaks I know I would have so enjoyed being with him. I have lots to share with the Bruce Remembers project.



First of all, he was born on Lot 19, Concession 1, Saugeen, Bruce. When 28, he moved to California in April 1935 and was a musician as well as other types of occupations. On his tombstone right away you can see him playing the bagpipes. Prior to the war, McEwing served as technical advisor on many Hollywood motion pictures that had Scottish themes or involved bagpiping. They Included "Wee Willie Winkle" with Shirley Temple in 1938 and the original "Gunga Din" with Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. in 1939.

John joined the US Airforce and served for 21 years. He enlisted 10 July 1942 and was discharged 8 Mar 1963. Spent time in Europe and in Asia.

“John McEwing, a Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Air Force, was stationed at Fairchild Air Force Base when he founded the weeklong summer school in the late 1960s. In the tradition of its founder, Lt. Col. John McEwing, the Coeur d'Alene Summer School of Piping and Drumming (CSSPD) offers instruction to students of all skill levels, from beginners to professionals.”

The Times-News - 24 Sep 1980 - Page 13 Twin Falls, Idaho



Would you believe that the State of Idaho has its own tartan? “The pattern honored Lieutenant Colonel John McEwing for his work sharing ‘the heritage of the Scots in Idaho.’ McEwing started the **Coeur d’Alene Summer School of Piping**

and Drumming in the late 1960s. The weeklong course introduced hundreds of Idahoans to traditional Scottish music. Even after McEwing’s death in 1980, the summer school program continued and drew students from throughout the northwestern U.S. and Canada.”

He was also honoured in the BC Piper Newsletter of 1970 - Lt. Col. John McEwing Trophy for Amateur Piobaireachd - the word ‘piobaireachd’ literally means pipe playing or pipe music but is now used to describe the classical music of the Great Highland Bagpipe.

I particularly liked this thought he put on the tape: “I think it’s rather important to each generation to at least maintain some kind of a chart on who they are, where they came from etc, because who knows that younger generations may become really fascinated with this sort of thing.”

This man and his lovely wife Belle McIntyre (1908 - 1965) decided to be buried in Port Elgin’s Sanctuary Park Cemetery. Even though he had to renounce his country back then to become an American, **his heart was always in Bruce County.**

McEWING, Lt. Col. John
Lt.-Col. John McEwing, U.S.A.F. (Ret’d), died in Spokane, Washington, September 20, 1980 in his 74th year. He was the youngest son of the late James and Janet (Sutherland) McEwing. He was predeceased by his wife, the former Belle McIntyre in 1965, and a brother, James, in January, 1980. Surviving are a sister, Margaret, London, three brothers, Daniel, Bruce Township, Andrew, Port Elgin, Archie, London, and several nieces and nephews.

Funeral services were held September 23, 1980 from the W. Kent Milroy Funeral Home, Port Elgin, Rev. Douglas Black, Knox Presbyterian Church, Tiverton, officiating. Immediately following service in the chapel, as the procession left, Piper James MacGillivray of Toronto played The Lord Is My Shepherd and Amazing Grace. The cortege to Sanctuary Park Cemetery was escorted by members of the Port Elgin Legion Pipe Band. The casket, draped with the Canadian and American flags, was carried by nephews Wayne and Douglas McEwing, Alex MacDougall, Harold Sutherland, Duncan MacGillivray and Stewart MacGillivray. Following committal, the Celtic Blessing was read by Wayne McEwing, and the Lament played by Piper MacGillivray. He was joined by the Pipe Band in a final sacred selection. Prior to the funeral, a Masonic service was held Tuesday morning. A memorial service was held at North Idaho College, Coeur d’Alene, on Sunday, September 28, 1980.

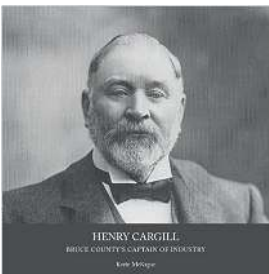
Local Authors Night with Wine & Cheese

August 8, 7 p.m.

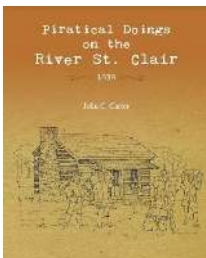
Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre

Join authors Kevin McKague, Dr. John Carter and Robin Hilborn as they share the insights and inspirations behind their works about Henry Cargill, the history of Sauble Beach, and the 1838 St. Clair Raids. This lively wine and cheese reception is hosted by the Bruce County Genealogical Society and the Bruce County Historical Society at the Bruce County Museum & Cultural Centre. It will include authors' presentations and opportunities for book signings and purchases.

Free admission. Limited seating. Cash bar available.



In "*Henry Cargill: Bruce County's Captain of Industry*", Kevin McKague provides thoughtful insights into one of Bruce County's leading citizens. Cargill's life and achievements as a merchant, lumber baron, industrialist, politician, and philanthropist are well captured in pictures and story in this book.



In "*Piratical Doings on the River St. Clair*", Ontario historian Dr. John C. Carter explores the fascinating events of the "Patriot Raids" into Upper Canada from Michigan across the St. Clair River in 1838. He also provides insight into many aspects of the Western District of Upper Canadian society and history.



Robin Hilborn, our Bruce County Genealogical Society member, will present his book "*Joyce Hilborn and the Oxby, Jobber and Cole families*". Want more information? Read Robin's article in the May Newsletter 2022 on our web page.

<https://brucecountygenealogicalsociety.ca/newsletters/>

Bruce County Historical Society AGM—Oct 29, 2022

Save the date for the 2022 AGM—October 29, 2022 at the Walkerton Knights of Columbus Hall. Local historian Pat Kelly will speak about Otto McClevis (1901-1971), a well-known Wiarton Police Chief, and Bruce County's only O.P.P. Constable beginning in 1928.

His enforcement experiences during prohibition are both informative and entertaining!



Otto McClevis, 1939
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