

George Badenoch (1840 -) and Isabella Harper (1834 - 1887)

So, George Badenoch, our grandfather Kenneth Badenoch's own grandfather was born in Mortlach, Banffshire in 1840. He was the second oldest of the four children we know about, there may have been others, that were born to Margaret Calder and George Badenoch.

Before George was four years old, the family had moved to the larger town of Huntly a few miles to the east.

George junior can't have received much of an education because by the age of twelve he had already left home to go and work, like his father, as an agricultural labourer. In the 1851 census he is recorded as working at the Headhouse Farm in the tiny hamlet of Clatt.

This was twenty miles away from his mother in Huntly, but just two miles away from Rhynie, where his father was working at the time, so dad was obviously close enough to make sure his lad didn't get up to too much mischief.

Headhouse Farm was owned at the time by a James Low, described as a "Farmer of 2 acres and 2 1/2 acres of pasture", which doesn't seem like an awful lot really, but he was still aided by "3 Man & 1 Boy Labourers", our George being the boy.

A bit of Googling on the Lows reveals that one of their sons, Alexander, became something of an intellectual, publishing several historical studies, and much of this family seems to have ended up emigrating to Australia.

Headhouse Farm still exists today – in 2008 there was a planning application for it to be divided up into four separate dwellings.

But much as most of our ancestors from Banffshire never got much further in life than working on local farms or serving in wealthier households, George was one of the ones with other plans.

Somewhere along the way he seems to have proved himself a bit of a dab hand at the old carpentry, and by the time of the 1861 census, by which time he was 21, he was back in Huntly, living in the Square

with his mother and younger brother Alexander and working as a carpenter.

But in the early 1960s there was a massive change in George Badenoch's life. On August 21, 1864, he was married to Isabella Harper.

She was from a place called Fordyce, about 18 miles north of Huntly, about a mile away from the sea. But they weren't married in Banffshire, or even Scotland for that matter.

They were married at St Andrew's Church in Hoxton, part of the Hackney Borough of London. And that is how our Badenoch name arrived in England.

Exactly how that happened is not clear. Both George and his wife were from Banffshire and had moved south some time between 1861 and 1864. But we do not know whether they knew each other from Scotland and travelled south together, or whether they met in London.

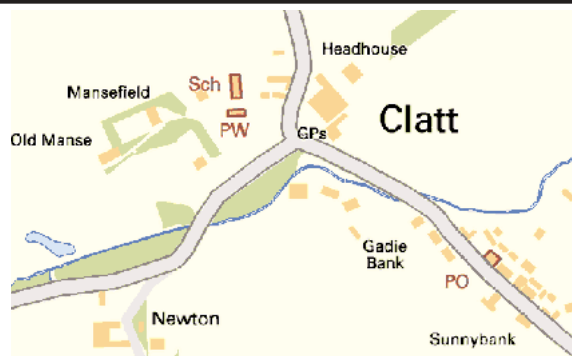
It was normal enough for people from other parts of the world moving to London in search of a new life to form 'ghettoes', and the people from Banffshire and Scots in general ganged together in much the same way as the Irish and other groups. So, they could have met that way, or perhaps they moved to London but a common acquaintance suggested they should look each other up.

As for who Isabella Harper was, she was from a similar kind of social background as George, and is looked into in more detail in the Harper section.

St Andrew's Church was Anglican, which might tell us something about George Badenoch's religious persuasion, and the Hoxton area it was located in was far from savoury.

Charles Booth in *Life and Labour of the People in London* of 1902 gave the following description: "*The character of the whole locality is working-class. Poverty is everywhere, with a considerable admixture of the very poor and vicious.*"

"*Large numbers have been and are still being displaced by the encroachment of warehouses and factories ... Hoxton is*



Map of Clatt today, showing Headhouse Farm, where George Badenoch worked as a teenager.

known for its costers and curtain criminals, for its furniture trade ... No servants are kept except in the main road shopping streets and in a few remaining middle class squares in the west."

The furniture trade would have suited a budding carpenter like George, but it is odd he was marrying there when, on his marriage certificate he doesn't say he was living in Hoxton, but in Gray's Inn Road.

That's a fairly major road in London, passing through Clerkenwell, Holborn, Bloomsbury and St Pancras, and not a particularly bad part of the city to live in Victorian times.

But shortly or immediately after marrying, they moved to Marylebone, which is where their first daughter, Margaret was born in 1866, but they didn't stay there long, because within a year, daughter number two, Elizabeth, was born in Clerkenwell.

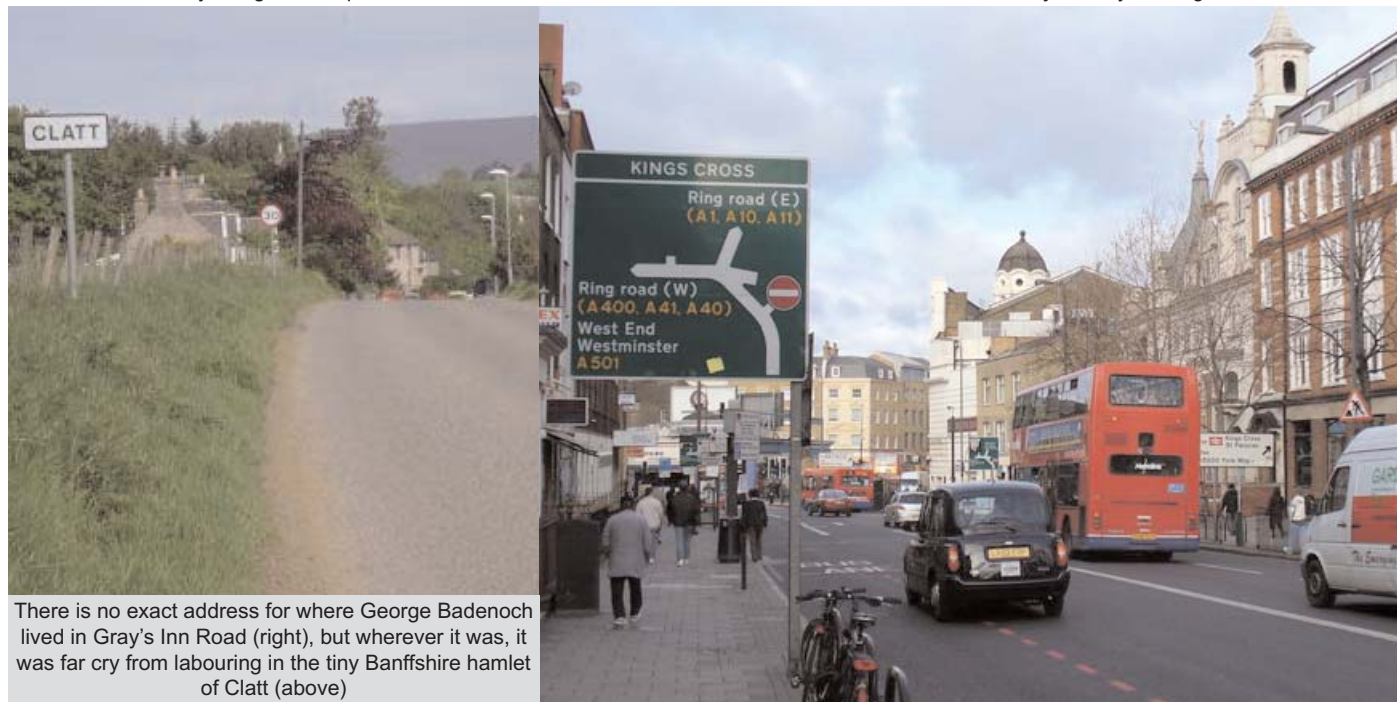
He and Isabella were still living in that area by the time of their first census in England, that of 1871.

Their home was 65, Great Percy Street in Clerkenwell, a district Wikipedia tells us was "*in the 17th century, a fashionable place of residence. Oliver Cromwell owned a house on Clerkenwell Close, just off the Green. Before Clerkenwell became a built-up area, it had a reputation as a resort where Londoners could disport themselves at its spas, tea gardens and theatres.*"

"*The Industrial Revolution changed the area greatly. It became a centre for breweries, distilleries and the printing industry.*"

"*It gained an especial reputation for the making of clocks and watches, which activity once employed many people from around the area.*"

"*Flourishing craft workshops still carry on some of the traditional trades, such as jewellery-making.*"



There is no exact address for where George Badenoch lived in Gray's Inn Road (right), but wherever it was, it was far cry from labouring in the tiny Banffshire hamlet of Clatt (above)

CENSUS RETURNS FOR GEORGE BADENOCH AND ISABELLA HARPER

(For 1841 and 1861 he was living with his mother, Margeret Baenoch)

1851 - HEADHOUSE, CLATT (BURGH OF BARONY), ABERDEENSHIRE

Serv. James Low (78) Farmer Of 2 Acre And 2 1/2 Ac Of Pasture
(employing 3 Man & 1 Boy Labourers).
Born Rayne, Aberdeenshire
James Low Junr. (52) Farmer's Son, born Insch, Aberdeenshire
Janet Low (44) Farmer's Daur, born Insch, Aberdeenshire

John Smith (32) Ag Lab, born Cairnie, Aberdeenshire
James Cuthbert (41) Ag Lab, born Keith, Banffshire
William Coutts (22) Ag Lab, born Strathdon, Aberdeenshire
George Badenoch (12) Ag Lab boy, born Huntly, Aberdeenshire
Isobel Skene (18), General Servt, born Towie, Aberdeenshire

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE, 21 AUG 1864 SAINT ANDREW, HOXTON, MIDDLESEX

1864. Marriage solemnized at *St Andrew Church* in the *Parish* of *St Andrew* in the County of *Middlesex*

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
398	August 21	George Badenoch	25	Bachelor	Carpenter	Gray Inn Road	George Badenoch	Labourer
		Isabella Harper	26	Spinster		Gray Inn Road	William Harper	Farmer

Married in the *St Andrew Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by *James* or after *James* by me,
George B. Head

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *George Badenoch* and *Isabella Harper* in the Presence of us, *George B. Head* and *Rose Steneham*

1871 - 65, GREAT PERCY STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON

George Badenoch	Head	Mar	38		Carpenter	Scotland, Aberdeen
Isabella Do	Wife	Mar	36			Do Banffsh
Margaret Do	Daugh		5			Midx Northampton
Elizabeth R Do	Daugh		4			Do Alex Rowell
Mary J Do	Daugh		3			Do Do
Isabella R Do	Daugh		1 1/2			Do Do
Lucy Ann Do	Serv		15		General Servants	Scotland
Richard Clark	Lodger	Widow	49		Carpenter	Bucks Watlington
William Harvey	Lodger	Widow	20		Clerk (Low)	Widow London

1881 - 15, MORRISON STREET, BATTERSEA, LONDON

George Badenoch	Head	M	41		Carpenter	Scotland Banffshire
Isabella	Wife	M	39		Wife	Do Banffshire
Margaret	Daugh		15		Dressmaker	Middlesex London
Elizabeth	"	"	14		"	"
Mary	"	"	12		Scholar	"
Isabella	"	"	10		"	"
George	Widow	"	8		"	"
Alexander Smith	Tupher	"	24		Cabinet-Maker	Scotland Banffshire

1891 - 15, MORRISON STREET, BATTERSEA, LONDON

George Badenoch	Head	Widow	57		Carpenter	X	Northampton Banffshire N.B
Man Gordon	Visitor	M	54		"	X	Parkway Do Do
Mary J Badenoch	Daugh	S	17		Dressmaker	X	Gordon Clerkenwell
Isabella R Do	Daugh	S	15		Drapers Assistant	X	Do Do
George A Do	Son	S	12		Dr. Cloth Examner	X	Do Do
James Gordon	Visitor	S	4		"	X	Do Banffshire N.B

1901 - 103, MARNEY ROAD, BATTERSEA, LONDON

George Badenoch	Head	M	60		Operator	worker	Scotland
Rose Do	Wife	M	50				Sussex Wasting
Maurice Potbury	Boarder	S	23		assistant Domestic work		old Windsor Berks
Francis Mary Williams	Do	S	31		governess	school work	Hereford Sandyway
Phyllis Potbury	Do	S	5				London Battersea

"Clerkenwell Green lies at the centre of the old village, by the church, and has a mix of housing, offices and pubs ... the name is something of a historical relic - Clerkenwell Green has had no grass for over 300 years. However, in conveying some impression of its history, it gives the appearance of one of the better-preserved village centres in what is now central London. In Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*, Clerkenwell Green is where Fagin and the Artful Dodger induct Oliver into pickpocketing amongst shoppers in the busy market once held there."

George and Isabella would have five children, and four of the had already arrived by 1871, all of them girls, Margaret Ann Badenoch (1865), Elizabeth Rose Badenoch (1866), Mary J Badenoch (1868) and newborn Isabella Rachel Badenoch (1871). Their son, and our Kenneth Badenoch's dad, hadn't quite arrived yet.

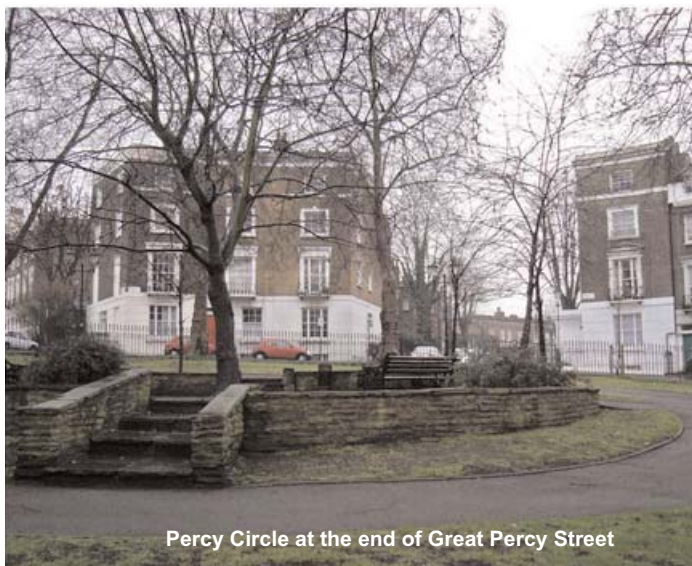
But what is pretty impressive is just how well this son of a Scottish farm hand had managed to do for himself in London. He was still a carpenter, but whatever kind of carpentry he was doing, he wasn't doing too badly out of it. He was living in a fairly decent district, and it was not he who was doing the lodging, but others that were lodging with him. He had a fellow carpenter called Richard Clark from Berkshire and a clerk/lawyer from Middlesex, called William Harvey renting rooms. And while his siblings were generally working as servants back in Scotland, George was able to employ a servant of his own, an Amelia Carr, also from Scotland.

By 1881, they had moved to another part of London - Battersea, and were at 15, Morrison Street. George was 41 by this time, and was still working as a carpenter. All five of the children had been born by this stage and were living with George and Isabella (who only ever seems to have been a housewife). The oldest, Margaret, was 15 and now working as a dressmaker. Elizabeth was 14, which judging by the census meant she had finished school by now, although she wasn't working yet. Mary and Isabella were at school, as was the fifth and last child, George Alexander Badenoch, our great grandfather, born in 1873.

But also living with them is a 24 year old nephew, Alexander Smith, from Banffshire, Scotland. He was a cabinet maker, and could provide some clues to the family background. Ten years before that, there was a 14 year old apprentice cabinet maker called Alexander Smith living in Portsoy, near Fordyce in Banffshire, the son of another Alexander Smith and his wife Mary. So, he must have been a nephew on Isabella's side of the family, and this Mary must have been one of her sisters. There is absolutely no evidence anywhere else that Isabella ever had a sister called Mary, and with five Alexander Smiths being born in Fordyce around 1857 and two Alexander Smiths marrying Marys, neither of which were called Harper, it's proving a nightmare trying work out how it all fits together.

When George senior was 47, and George junior was 14, in the year 1887, Isabella Badenoch (nee Harper) died.

George Badenoch appears in the 1891 census, now a widower, still a carpenter, and living at the same house in Morrison Street. His two oldest daughters had left home by this stage, but Mary (a 23 year old dressmaker), Isabella (a 20 year old draper's assistant) and George (an 18 year old doing something to with cloth, but it isn't clear what) were all still living at home.



Percy Circle at the end of Great Percy Street

They were also being visited by a Mary Gordon and her 4 year old son James, who were from Portsoy in Banffshire. That's just up the road from Fordyce, where George's late wife was from. If they were relations, I have no idea how, but in the 1901 census the same lady appears and is described as 'marine engineer's wife'.

He had been a widower for four years at the time of that census, 1891, and he was 51, and later that year, on August 16, 1891, he married for the second time, to a 40 year old lady called Rose Hunnisett (in other words, about ten years younger than he was).

Rose was the ninth and final child of an agricultural labourer called David Hunnisett (1801 - 1878) and Frances Tutt (1808 - 1883), who were from Wartling in Sussex.

When she was 20, Rose had been working as a servant at Buxted Place in Uckfield (the place our mum and dad, Jenny Badenoch and Derek Roberts were married). The people she was serving were none other than Lady Catherine Harcourt (1811-1872), the daughter of the 5th Earl of Oxford, and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt (the son of Archbishop Vernon-Harcourt of York). Very posh. Lady Catherine Harcourt's occupation was registered as 'The Right Hon Lady Catherine Harcourt'. That in itself was a job.

Rose Hunnisett was still a servant in 1881, but we don't know where because at the time of that year's census she was in Battersea, visiting Charles Watts, who worked as the doorkeeper at the courts of justice, and his wife Sarah. So, Battersea was already a place Rose visited while George's wife Isabella was still alive, and somehow they would have met, and in 1891 they were married at St Philip's Church in Battersea.

They are recorded as living together in the 1901 census, living at 103, Marney Road in Battersea (currently the head office of a company called Win-

ning Financial Solutions, Ltd). By this stage, George was 60, and still soldiering on with his woodwork. They had boarders living with them - an assistant schoolmaster from Windsor called Maurice Potbury, and his 5 year old daughter Phyllis, as well as a school governess called Francis Mary Williams. I can find no record of when either George or his second wife Rose died, but neither of them seem to appear on the 1911 census, so both of them probably died between 1901 and 1911, the year George's grandson Kenneth Badenoch was born, so Kenneth would never have known his Scottish grandfather. By the time our grandfather was born, the family roots in places like Mortlach, Huntly, Clatt and Rhyynie - true Badenoch country - had already been forgotten.



1891. Marriage solemnized at *St. Philip's Church* in the Parish of *Battersea* in the County of *Surrey*

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father
86	August 16 th 1891	George Badenoch	Full	Widower	Carpenter	103 Marney Road	George Badenoch (Deceased)	Farmer
		Rose Hunnisett	Full	Spinster	—	Broadwaters (Sussex)	David Hunnisett (Deceased)	Farmer

Married in the *Church of St. Philip's* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by *H. W. Walsh* after *Banns* by me, *H. W. Walsh*

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *George Badenoch* and *Rose Hunnisett*, in the Presence of us, *Margaret Annie Wade* and *Mary J. Badenoch*

TRACING ISABELLA HARPER

Tracing George Badenoch's wife Isabella is annoying, because there is so much potential evidence, and several suitable candidates, but I haven't managed to crack exactly which Isabella Harper from Banffshire she is.

We know from her census entries that she was, like George, from Banffshire and was born around 1834. And from her marriage certificate, we know that her maiden name was Harper, her father being a farmer called William Harper. However, on that certificate, in contrast to her census returns, she says (in 1864) that she was 26. This makes no sense, because that would place her birth in 1838. There is no doubt that this is the same woman, so it seems we have yet another case of a lady lying about her age on her marriage certificate, she was probably really born about 1834.

Annoyingly, in neither of her census entries does she give any more precise place of birth than the county of Banffshire, so she could one of a number of Isabel and Isabella Harpers born in Banffshire in the mid 1830s. By piecing all the bits together, it seems that there were eight different ones, and some can be eliminated for different reasons.

The Isabella Harper of Grange was the daughter of Hugh, so she's no good.

Another Isabella Harper in Banff, who became a teacher, was the daughter of a solicitor called James, so she's no good, and there was yet another Isabella Harper in Banff, who became a stoneware merchant, but her father was an ironmonger called Alexander.

The Isabella Harper of Ordiquill was born to William Harper and Ann Dallas, and sounds perfect until we find she was still there, working as a servant, in 1871, by which time the 'real' Isabella Harper was married and living in London.

Isabella Harper from the town of Banff itself sounds perfect, because she was the daughter of a farmer called William Harper, but she was born in 1831, which seems a bit too early, and as there is no further record of her after

MEANING AND ORIGIN OF THE NAME

English, Scottish, and Irish: occupational name for a player on the harp, from an agent derivative of Middle English, Middle Dutch harp 'harp'. The harper was one of the most important figures of a medieval baronial hall, especially in Scotland and northern England, and the office of harper was sometimes hereditary. The Scottish surname is probably an Anglicized form of Gaelic Mac Chruiteir 'son of the harper' (from Gaelic cruit 'harp', 'stringed instrument'). This surname has long been present in Ireland.

1841, she probably either married, died or emigrated.

There was an Isabel Harper born in Portsoy in 1835, but there is no record at all of her until 1861, when she was 26 and working as a servant for a George Jamieson. The fact she was from Portsoy is telling, because in 1891, George Badenoch was being visited by 'Mar' Gordon of Portsoy, so there's a valid connection. It's possible that there was no record of her before that because she became a Harper through marriage. This could be the right lady, but if it is, then there are no records of any more of her life.

This seems to narrow it down to just two, and the least likely of the two is perhaps a shame, because it's one of the best stories I've found for anybody in our family tree so far and took ages to work out, but I finally decided this is not the right Isabella Harper.

This was the Isabella Harper registered as being born to William Harper and Helen Adam on April 24, 1833 in Fordyce, Banffshire (Portsoy is part of this parish, so the 'Mar' Gordon connection comes in again).

Her mother, Helen Adam, came from quite a reputable family, very possibly related to the famous and important Adam family of architects. Her older brother James Adam was a solicitor at the Supreme Court in Edinburgh, and had a fine house and several servants. In his will, his estate is valued at about £25,000, which is a lot of money by



today's standards, let alone the 19th century. And another brother, Alexander Adam, owned Brankanentham, a 250 acre farm next to the sea and the cliff-top ruins of Findlaster Castle. He never married and left the estate to his unmarried sister Isabel, who lived with him, and when Isabel died, she left it to her brother James (as if he didn't have enough already).

So, Helen Adam was another of these children, and there is a record of her marrying on April 23, 1822 to William Harper, a farmer who was the head of Drums Of Muirake, which still exists today, and seems to mainly be a beef cattle farm on Cornhill, near Fordyce. Isabel was the fourth of their children.

However, when William Harper appears in the first census, in 1841, and aged 55, his household consists of himself, William Harper (55), Anne Harper (40), William Harper Junior (15), Isabella Harper (8) and Anne Harper Junior (2). It seems that his wife Helen Adam had died, and he had remarried to a woman called Anne Lobban. All of this fits perfectly, because there are birth records in Fordyce for all four of William's children with Helen and also the three he had with Anne Lobban, and in the 1841 and the 1851 censuses, all of the children living at Drums Of Muirake match with them. Also, in 1851, Isabel herself is recorded as 'daughter in law', which is not exactly 'stepdaughter' but is not the first time that I have seen them called 'in laws' in Scottish censuses, possibly because of an error, or possibly because of a different meaning for the term 'in law' in Scotland. To further verify this, in 1851 William Harper's wife has reverted to calling herself Anne Lobban, although in 1861, strangely, she becomes Anne Harper again!

There is no sign of William after 1841. It seems he must have died as well, and by 1851 Anne Lobban is described in the census as a 'pauper'. So this Isabel Harper's life story is one of riches to rags. Her mother was from a well-to-do background, but she died a few years after she was born, and her father married again to somebody of seemingly far less class. When Isabel's father also died, she was left to be brought up by this stepmother, along with three stepbrothers and sisters, and was seemingly forgotten or disowned by her birth mother's wealthy Adam family.

By 1861, Isabel was 27 and living in the village of Boyndie with her brother-in-law, an agricultural labourer called Alexander Muiri, and his wife Elspet. I am not sure how this came about, because I have no record of Isabel ever having a sister called Elspet, but she may have. Sadly, she is recorded in the census as being an 'invalid'.

It therefore seems very unlikely that three years after being recorded as an 'invalid' that Isabel Harper would be marrying George Badenoch in London. Also, on the marriage certificate the suggestion is that Isabel's father William was still alive. So, although it makes for a brilliant story, it probably isn't the right one.

Findlaster Castle, probably not connected to Isabella Harper's past



THE 'REAL' ISABELLA HARPER ???

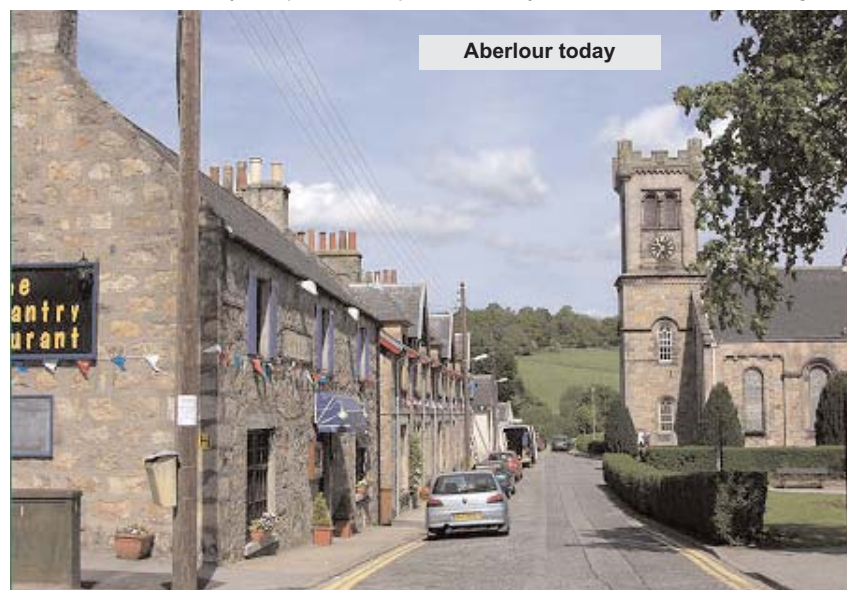
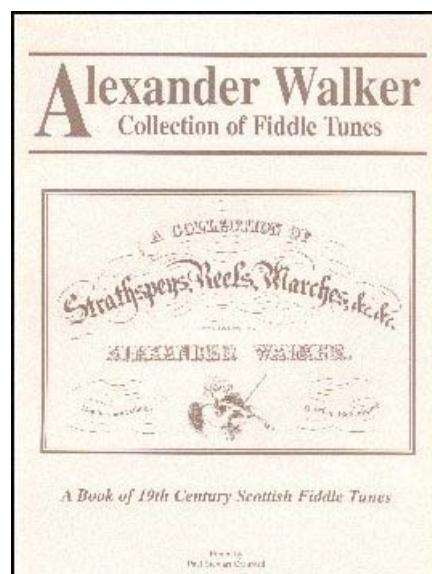
So, that leaves us with just one potential Isabella Harper, and the one that is by far the most likely to be the one that married George Badenoch, and if only we could find a way to prove she was the daughter of a farmer called William, it could be confirmed. This is the one that was six in 1841, the perfect age for our Isabella, and who was living in Hill Street in Keith. She is called Isabel, not Isabella, but it seems these two names were exchanged indiscriminately on records, as they vary for several of the Isabel/la Harpers, and shouldn't matter too much.

But she's in a very odd household, along with an elderly pauper lady called Isabel Wilson, a 30 year old servant called Isabel Milne, and a 2-year old child called Margaret Smith. It's hard to work out what that could be all about, but the most telling piece of evidence about this person is that Keith is just up the road from George Badenoch's own hometown of Dufftown!

As Wikipedia explains: "*Keith is a small town in the northeast of Scotland with a population of around 4,500. It is part of the Moray council area but until 1975 was in Banffshire ... The town is at the start of the Malt Whisky trail, and has three distilleries, including Strathisla Distillery, one of the oldest in the Highlands. The Keith and Dufftown Railway is an 11-mile heritage railway running to Dufftown.*"

By process of elimination, I have worked out that she was the same Isabel Harper who, in 1851, and by now 15, was working as the only servant for the Ogg family in Enzie, Rathven, which is further to the north of Banffshire. But here she gives a place of birth, and its Aberlour (full name Charlestown of Aberlour), which is only about three miles away from Dufftown. Surely she was the one who married George Badenoch!

Aberlour is described by Wikipedia as "*a place in Moray, Scotland. The current village, Charlestown*



Aberlour today

of Aberlour, was founded by Mr. Charles Grant of Elchies in 1812 - with the name of Charlestown of Aberlour after his son Charles. It is commonly referred to simply as Aberlour. Aberlour is the place where the famous Walkers shortbread is made."

Aberlour once was the site of a major orphanage, but this was established after Isabella Harper had left, so had nothing to do with her origins. A search of the Aberlour parish records should help throw some light on our great great grandmother's past.

As for the Ogg family she was working for in 1851, Robert was an elderly farmer of 30 acres, living with his wife Margaret and 31 year old son Alexander Walker, who for some strange reason had a different surname. Alexander was described as a '*gardener, musician and occasional mathematical instrument designer.*' He sounds like an interesting fellow, and various websites have something to say about him. "*Alexander Walker was born in Rhynie, Strathbogie, Aberdeenshire in 1819. In addition to his musical skills, he invented instruments for levelling and land surveying which he intended for the Great Exhibition of 1851. This brought him to the notice of Sir Charles Forbes of Castle Newe and Walker was employed there as a gar-*

dener. He also led the Castle Newe Band and many of his compositions reflect his life in the North-East. In 1870 he emigrated to America. Just four years later the Alexander Walker Collection was published in Aberdeen. He collaborated with Scott Skinner and the young Skinner may well have been influenced by Walker. Sadly, Walker's work was much neglected until in 1991 enthusiasts of his music in Cape Breton, Canada, re-published the collection. It is well worth exploring as it contains many notable tunes, including the reels Mar Lodge, Abergeldie Castle, Forbes Morrison, the strathspeys The Countess of Fife, Dr. Profeit (with Skinner), Lonach Hall and the fine air Aboyne Castle."

So that's who Isabel Harper worked for, and they were also being visited at the time by a 13 year old musician called James Tailor, who never went on to become anybody important in the music business, and who was from Keith – it may or may not be important that that was the place Isabel had been working ten years earlier.

There does not seem to be any record of Isabel in 1861, and neither is there any record of George Badenoch. This is no big surprise, because much of the 1861 census records have gone missing. By 1864, she had married George Badenoch in London, and assuming that this is the right one, she was from the same neck of the woods as her husband, so the most likely story is that they moved to London together, and rather than meet there, they knew each other from before.

1841 CENSUS FOR KEITH

ADDRESS

Hill Street

HOUSEHOLD

Isobel Wilson (72) Pauper born in Banffshire

Isobel Milne (20) Female Servant born in Banffshire

Isabel Harper (6) Born in Banffshire

Margt Smith (2) Born in Banffshire

1841 CENSUS FOR ENZIE

ADDRESS

Hill Park

HOUSEHOLD

Robert Ogg (61) Head, Fmr Of 30 Acres born Aberdeen, Strathdon

Margaret Ogg (68) Farmers Wife born Aberdeenshire - Glass

Alexander Walker (31) Son, Gardner, Musician & occ mathematical instrument designer born Aberdeenshire - Rhynie

Margaret Cowie (5) Granddaughter born Aberdeenshire - Premnay

James Tailor (13) Visitor, Musician & Gardner born Banffshire - Keith

Isabella Harper (15) House Servant born Banffshire - Aberlour

The other children of George Badenoch and Margaret Calder

So, George Badenoch and Isabella Harper, both of whom came from pretty humble families of Scottish farm labourers didn't do too badly for themselves, moving to London and ending up living a fairly middle class lifestyle in one of the better parts of the city. But in general, the families they left behind in Scotland had a much harder time of it.

George had one older brother, James, and a younger sister and brother, Margaret and Alexander.

There may well have been others, especially because there is a six-year gap between the last two, but if there were, then there is no obvious record of them, or they died young.

James Badenoch (1837)

James is the only one for whom scottishpeople.com has a birth record, and it is from that that it is re-confirmed, as stated in George's wedding certificate, that they were the children of George Badenoch senior, and also that their mother's maiden name was Calder.

He was born on April 16, 1837, in Mortlach (now Dufftown), and was four years old when he was recorded in the 1841 census.

He was still there in 1851, now 14, and working as an agricultural labourer, presumably on a farm close to Huntly, where the main family home now was. In 1861, like his father and brother also did, he was working on a farm that was not too far from Huntly, but in those days, too far to travel each day, and therefore lived in some kind of lodgings on it. This was six miles north of Huntly in a village called Milltown of Rothimay (Scottish Gaelic: Ràth a' Mhuigh), which Wikipedia says "*is a small inland village, built mostly of granite, in Moray, north-east Scotland. It is around 6 miles north of Huntly. It lies on the banks of the River Deveron, close to where it joins the River Isla, in the former county of Banffshire. The village has existed for several centuries.*"

The farm was called Garronhaugh, and in a 1908 edition of Scottish Natural History it is noted by one John Yates that "a Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*) was shot at Garronhaugh, Rothimay, on 20th November 1906. The specimen is now in my possession, and is the only one I have ever seen."

The farm was run by George Webster (a "*farmer of 130 acres employing 3 men and 1 woman*"). Those men were ploughmen James Harper and John Christie, domestic servant Elsie Milne, and James Badenoch, a cattleman. That James Harper was from a place called Forglan, and may well have been related in some way to George Badenoch's future wife.

Absolutely no sign of James in 1871. He was probably in the middle of drifting between some farm or other or Huntly, and simply got missed out, as is frustratingly common with these farm labourers and the likes, but it is unlikely that there was any major change in his life.

In 1881, he was back in Huntly, and lodging at 16 George Street, the head of which was a retired cook called Elspeth Allan. James was described as her 'lodger' and his occupation was 'servant' (probably a farm servant, though not stated), so he was most probably serving elsewhere, and just living here in the



Milltown of Rothimay

company also of a tinsmith called William McKenzie, a painter called John Clarke, a pupil teacher (what else would she teach?) called Mary Jane Spiny, who was amazingly young to be doing that at the age of just 16, and a clerk called John Spence who was just 14! That's quite a mixed bag of folk living at 16 George Street, and you could imagine they probably had a story or two to swap.

All that lot probably drove him mad, so he would probably have been glad to finally get a place of his own, which, now at the age of 54, was 31 A Bogie St in Huntly at the time of the 1881 census. He was still a farm labourer, and it was probably improved transport, even if just a bicycle, that meant he could now live in Huntly and travel to whatever farm he was working on.

He was still living on his own in Huntly, but now at 33 Torry Street, in 1901 and recorded as being a general labourer.

He doesn't seem to appear on the 1911 census, so James Badenoch probably died a bachelor in his sixties in the first decade of the 20th century.

Margaret Badenoch (1844)

Margaret was the first known Badenoch child to be born in Huntly, in 1844, and still a wee lassie of seven at the time of the 1851 census.



The Lawn, Whitchurch

But then in 1861, there is a very interesting entry for our Margaret. She was now working as an agricultural labourer, but at the time of the census was visiting the family of William and Helen Calder, who lived in a house called Melton Of Sesmurdie in Cabrach. It is a stroke of luck that she did so, because it was thanks to that that I got the hunch that there may be more to these Calders than met the eye, and indeed it turned out that William Calder was Margaret's uncle, which led to the pieces fitting, and it being revealed that her mother, and therefore our George Badenoch's mother too, was Margaret Calder.

In 1871, Margaret's life may have taken a dramatic change, for she was now living in the Hampshire town of Whitchurch, working as one of six different people serving at Emily Burrows' home, The Lawn. Margaret was the cook and housekeeper. The Lawn was quite some building, and it would later be the place where Alfred Thompson grew up, who would later become one of the most renowned judges in English legal history - Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, and who died in 1999. There is a memorial plaque to his name outside the building, but there is none for its former housekeeper from Scotland.

I can't be 100 per cent sure that this is the same Margaret Badenoch, but it does seem to be. After that there is no conclusive evidence of what might have become of her, maybe she died, maybe she emigrated, or otherwise she married.

The History of Indian Head, when describing her younger brother Alexander, mentions that when his family moved out to Canada, they first stayed for a while in Brandon, Manitoba where they had relatives, and it is therefore quite likely that those relatives were Margaret and her family. But I have no proof of that, but it's hard to know because I don't know who, if anybody, Margaret married.

Alexander Badenoch (1850-1935)

Alexander Badenoch was the baby of the family, born in 1850, so just a year old when the 1851 census was made of the family home in George Street, Huntly. But the story about him and his family is one of the best ones in the whole family tree, so here goes... In 1861, he was still a schoolboy and still living with his mum and brother George in Huntly.

By 1871, his brother George was a married man in London, but Alexander was still living in Huntly with his mother, now at 64 Gordon Street, and working as a Saddler's Apprentice, the trade he would work in for his whole life. He married in 1877 in Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire to a woman called Jeannie Pettigrew from Airdrie, Lanarkshire. Jeannie was the daughter of an ironstone miner called Matthew Pettigrew (1825) and Janet Wilson (1830). Six years before marrying, in 1871, Jeannie had been working as a servant at 1 Elgin Villas Shawlands, Eastwood, Renfrewshire for a mining engineer called John Anderson.

Kelton is right down in the southwest corner of Scotland, forming part of Castle Douglas, and that is where the newlywed couple were living in 1881, at 31 King Street, by which time Alexander had become a fully fledged Master Saddler, and they already had their first two kids, Margaret (Maggie, Meg) Anne Badenoch, who was two, and eight-month old Isabella Badenoch.

Alexander and Jeannie liked making children. By 1891 they had five more, George Huntly Badenoch (8), Alexander Calder Badenoch (7), Jeannie Pettigrew Badenoch (5), William Pettigrew Badenoch (3), and Ellen (Nellie) R Badenoch (2). The middle names help to confirm their family history, Huntly was where Alexander was born, Calder was his mother's maiden name and Pettigrew was his wife's maiden name. Other than that, life was very much the same, although they had moved home, and were now just around the corner at 53 Queen Street, which nowadays is the address of R Stirling's Satellite And Cable TV company.

In 1901, they were back in King Street, but this time at number 153, and 51 year old Alexander was still saddling away. They had one more child, Thomas Pettigrew Badenoch, born in 1893, and none of the previous children gone anywhere, so there were eight kids in the house. Maggie was 22 and didn't seem to have a job, George was 18 and was a chemist, Alexander was 17 and was a saddler, presumably working for his father. Jeannie was 15 and worked as a Post Office Clerk, and the three youngest ones were still at school.

George was also turning out for the local football team, Douglas Wanderers, and would catch the eye of first division Heart of Midlothian in Edinburgh. He'd go on to play for them, and later moved south to England and played professionally for Glosop, Watford, Tottenham and Northampton Town. His full life story is told in a separate section.

The oldest daughter, Margaret, married in Castle Douglas in 1901 to William Peter Seggie, and had their first and I believe only child, Doris a year later.

The second oldest daughter, Isabella married in 1904, to Charles George Spooner. They were married in Castle Douglas, but went to live in Battersea, London - that's where Charles was from, he was English, and he worked for his father's laundry firm. And here comes a great little discovery. Four years earlier, his older sister Caroline Mary Spooner had married George Alexander Badenoch, Isabella's cousin, and our great grandfather! So two of George Badenoch's grandchildren married into the same Spooner family of launderers from Battersea.

Isabella went off to live in London with her new husband, not far from where her brother George was playing football for Watford, and in 1906 George would also move to London when he signed for Tottenham Hotspur.

Meanwhile, back in Castle Douglas,



King Street,
Castle Douglas

EDINBURGH GAZETTE 24 NOVEMBER 1905

A PETITION for Cessio, under the Cessio Acts, has been presented to the Sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway at Kirkcudbright, at the instance of Thomas Struthers, Saddlers' Ironmongers, 182 Trongate, Glasgow, Pursuer, against ALEXANDER BADENOCH, Saddler, King Street, Castle-Douglas, Defender; and the Sheriff-Substitute has ordained the said Alexander Badenoch to appear in Court, within the Court House, Kirkcudbright, upon the 8th day of December 1905, at ten o'clock forenoon, for public Examination, at which all his Creditors are required to attend.

**PAT. GIFFORD, Solicitor, Castle-Douglas,
Agent for Pursuer.**

Castle-Douglas, 21st November 1905.

PASSENGER LIST FOR THE SICILIAN 10 OCT 1906, GLASGOW TO MONTREAL

No.	Name	Age	Address	Occupation	Notes
56	Alex Badenoch	56	King Street, Castle Douglas	Saddler	
57	Jeannie	19		Wife	
58	William	13		Child	
59	Thomas	18		Child	
60	Margaret	22		Child	
61	Isabella	18		Child	

things were not going well for Alexander Badenoch and his saddling trade. As the announcement in the Edinburgh Gazette says, he seemed to have debts with an ironmonger in Glasgow called Thomas Struthers, and the ugly affair led to Alexander being summoned to court along with all of his creditors - for a 'petition of cessio'.

It seems that, now in his fifties, Alexander's saddling business was going to be closed down, and he owed money left, right and centre. It was time for big changes - and Alexander's solution was to get the hell out of there and emigrate to Canada, taking his whole family with him.

The History of Indian Head explains how the youngest son Tom's art teacher broke into tears when she learned her prize pupil would be leaving, for "all that talent will go to waste in that Godforsaken country". So off went Alexander and his wife, plus the three youngest children, William, Ellen and Thomas. They were all on board the Sicilian from Glasgow in October 1906. It is mentioned on their travel document that Alexander senior was still a saddler, even though his business was gone, and so was his son William.

The other five children didn't travel with them, although but one of them eventually ended up in Canada, and most of them recorded their dates of arrival as 1906. For whatever reason, the older children travelled separately - maybe they went earlier, maybe they went later, I don't know, as there are no records.

The oldest child, Margaret was already married to William Seggie, and had a daughter Doris. But they too decided to go to Canada with the rest of the family.

George, of course, wasn't living in Scotland any more. 1906 was the year he ended a three-year spell playing for Watford to sign for Tottenham Hotspur, so he was obviously quite happy where he was living and nearing the peak of his professional football career. In 1909, however, when George's football career was cut short by injury, and just a year after marrying Ellen Walker, who he would meet while playing for Northampton Town, he too would head over to Canada to join the family.

Alexander didn't sail with them either, and I have no confirmation of when he left for Canada, but his daughter Beatrice was born in Canada in 1911, so he probably emigrated around the same time.

Jean was living in London and working for the postal service until at least 1908, when she is recorded as doing that in the London Gazette, but 1908 was the years she was travelling alone on a ship from Liverpool to Halifax (Nova Scotia) and gave her destination as Indian Head.

HISTORY OF INDIAN HEAD AND DISTRICT, 1984

Tribute to the Pioneers

by Dr. A.J.M. Davies, 1967 Centennial

So, by 1911, seven of the Badenoch children were living in Canada, and the only one who stayed behind was Isabella. She was the only member of the family that stayed in the UK for the rest of her life, and having married to one of the Battersea Spooners, and to George Alexander Badenoch's wife's cousin, she sort of ended up being more part of our English Badenoch line than her own side of the family that left for Canada.

According to one reference, Alexander and his family's original destination was Brandon, Manitoba, where they had relatives. Just who these relatives were is not clear – maybe they were relatives from his wife Jeannie Pettigrew's side. A look at the 1906 census for Brandon shows that was a Calder family living in Brandon at the time, who could have been related to Alexander's mother Margaret Calder, but I can't place them. But they didn't stay in Brandon for long. Alexander was presumably looking for somewhere with the potential to open a saddler's shop and continue the trade that had worked out so badly in Scotland, and the opening he discovered was in what was then the very remote outpost of Indian Head.

As Wikipedia explains, "*Indian Head is a town in southeast Saskatchewan, Canada, 69 kilometres (43 mi) east of Regina. The first settlers were of Scottish origin and moved into the district in 1882, a few months ahead of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Bell Farm at Indian Head comprised 53,000 acres. This was so huge and out of the ordinary that, on many occasions, the passenger trains would stop and let the passengers watch the harvesting operation. In 1887 the Dominion Experimental Farm was founded, as one of the original research stations in Canada and today is still doing research and giving valuable information to farmers. In 1902 the P.F.R.A. Tree Nursery was started and is still shipping out several million trees each year for farm shelterbelts in the three prairie provinces. Indian Head was incorporated as a town in 1902 and in that year the Canadian Journal published by James McAra noted that Indian Head was the largest point of initial shipment of wheat in the world. Settlement began to accelerate se-*

It is indeed a privilege for me to pay tribute to the pioneers of this district—many of whom are with us today.

I have been asked to speak to you for two reasons: the first is that I have known many of you all of my life; the second is that my grandparents were of the original pioneers of this district. They came by flat-boat to Brandon in the 1870's, and then by ox-cart to this region. My mother was born in the Qu'Appelle community during the Riel Rebellion of 1885. My father came along a little later to play hockey in Indian Head in 1902. He stayed on for quite a while.

Like they did, some of you came here as children, or were born here, or just happened along. However you chanced to settle in this district, build the first roads, houses, schools and churches, turn the first sod and till the first soil, it is our good fortune that you came.

We who live in this town and take all of its comforts for granted, find it difficult to visualize your arrival here, by horse, by ox-cart, on foot, or by rail after 1882. We just can't imagine bald prairie where your farms prosper today, but we know that you did all this without tractor or combine. We know you built homes and public buildings without power equipment.

We call them the horse and buggy days and literally they were. We your descendants are grateful for them and grateful for the hardy, courageous pioneers who were our mothers and fathers and grandparents. Living in the community we have a few pioneers past the age of ninety, some over eighty and many in their seventies. Today, they are still the backbone of our community.

Some of you here today lived in tents your first winter on the land, which later prospered in your hands.

Many of you will recall long lines of sleighs and wagons loaded with wheat waiting for elevator delivery. Indian Head soon developed into the wheat centre of the province, thanks to you.

What an amount of foresight you had when you built by hand the water system of Indian Head.

Your keen enjoyment of sports has been handed down to this generation. True, cricket and polo have been replaced by football and baseball, but the spirit and heart for sport carries on.

Speaking of sports, one of our favourites as children was hitching rides on those sleighs I mentioned earlier. Great was the fun when the driver tried to elude us and we were successful in hanging on and hitching a ride. It was considered quite an achievement to catch a ride on the cutter drawn by a spanking sorrel horse, owned and driven by the father of one gentleman here today.

And the ladies! Surely they deserve special mention. Our mothers and grandmothers whose early contributions to family life and to early culture can not be evaluated. You will remember, better than I, the early chautauquas, the quilting bees, and those church strawberry socials. We honour these valiant ladies who raised their families with few luxuries and often in the face of great hardships. They were the heart of the home and community.

Our mothers and grandmothers were just as high-spirited and full of fun as the girls of today. I'm thinking of one lady who put her fiance' to test by putting him on an extremely lively horse and galloping cross-country with him. He must have impressed her as they are here as a couple today. Time does not permit me to relate all the humorous and warm stories that have been passed down to our generation but we treasure them and hope they are being recorded at this time by the Centennial Committee.

Many of our old friends are not with us today but they are in our thoughts as we pay homage to you. I know that I speak for all when I say, we respect you, we honour you, we love you and we thank you for carving out this community and for building its foundations with your pride and courage, your humour and hard work.

riously after 1900 and by the outbreak of World War I in 1914 its population had reached 1200."

Indian Head has had many firsts in its history - the water and sewer system has long been the pride of Indian Head citizens. The water and sewer system was originally installed about 80 years ago. The water is the best in the country. It comes from the Squirrel Hills and flows by gravity for about 10 km into town. In 1978 our sewage lagoon was enlarged and upgraded and should take care of our needs for the foreseeable future. The town had the first rural dial telephone service in the province and was one of the first to have direct long distance calling. The town had a power plant built and electricity installed throughout the town in 1906."



Grand Avenue Looking West



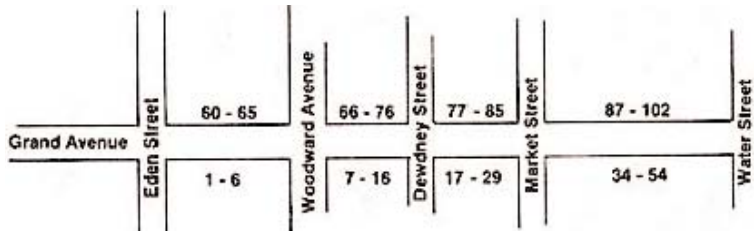
Grand Avenue Looking North



Grand Avenue Looking South

HISTORY OF INDIAN HEAD AND DISTRICT, 1984

The History of Indian Head, published in 1984, includes several references to the Badenoch family, including contributions from the descendants of Alexander Badenoch.



40. R. Lee Harness then J.M. Hastings had a flour and feed store. W.M.P. Starr general merchant. A. Badenoch harness and Hills plumbing. The building was originally a much larger 2 storey frame. Building remodelled and Huntley Plumbing and Heating at present.

52. A. Badenoch Sr., 1st harness shop - later moved up town.

The only house in Indian Head ever built on the compass (or square) is still standing and is located north and a little west of the station on Railway Street. Alex Badenoch Sr. (harness maker, leather goods and shoe merchant) lived there for many years.

BADENOCH, Alexander and Family

Alexander Badenoch, Sr, was born in Huntly in the County of Aberdeen, Scotland, on February 15 1850. In Castle Douglas on June 1 1877 he married Jean (Jane) Pettigrew whom he called 'Jeannie' and they had 8 children.

In 1906 Alexander and Jeannie emigrated to Indian Head where he opened a Master Saddler's shop, which he operated for over 30 years. Of the 8 children, 2 remained behind: Isabella who was married in London and George Huntly who was a Professional Footballer with the "Tottenham Hotspurs".

Aside from his interest in sports which his sons inherited, he had a great fancy for hunting dogs, which he trained. None of these had names, since these would have to be given by the later owners, but all of them came to him promptly whenever they heard the whistle he carried in his pocket. Each autumn, he would take his auto out of the garage and he and his dog would go forth for his quota of Saskatchewan ducks. Even in the 1920s when Alexander was in his 70s he could be found walking beside the railway tracks with his dogs: Jess the English Setter, Nipper the Airedale and Boy, Nipper's son romping many miles in the nearby fields.

According to a Demit dated September 26, 1906, Alexander was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Castle Douglas. One of the mementos from Alexander is an ancient, much-yellowed book of Robert Burns' poems, epigrams and songs. The cover is long-since gone but a dedication by Robert Burns dated Edinburgh, April 4, 1787 still remains legible. One poem is entitled 'The Rights of Women' - an occasional Address, spoken by Miss Fontenally on her Benefit Night - the first 6 lines of which are: *While Europe's eye is fixed on mighty things, The fate of empires and the fall of kings; While quacks of state must each produce his plan, And even children lisp the rights of man; Amid this mighty fuss just let me mention, The rights of woman merit some attention.* So it is almost 200 years since Burns wrote about the status of women's rights!

So, when Alexander Badenoch and his family arrived in Indian Head, the town had only recently been founded, this being the period that Canada started expanding further and further into the west - before this period almost all of the major settlements were in Ontario and Quebec.

As Wikipedia explains "*relations between the English immigrants of the Anglican pro-cathedral parish and the native-born Canadian Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic settlers from Ontario and Quebec were at times frosty and the Anglican Church was long referred to in some disparagement as 'the English Church' by eastern Canadian settlers who perhaps regarded themselves as more authentically Canadian.*"

A book on the History of Indian Head published in 1984 takes a very 'family orientated' approach, and features some 300 pages of different histories

of the pioneering families, the Badenochs included. It describes how Alexander arrived in 1906 and set up a saddler's shop.

Originally he was based at number 52 Grand Avenue, but later the business moved to number 40. The main trade was making harnesses and saddles, but apparently they made shoes as well - anything that was made of leather.

The "Sessional papers of the Dominion of Canada 1915" include several references to payments being made to Badenoch, A. & Co. The Experimental Farm, perhaps the most noteworthy institution in the area, for example, paid them \$84.95 for harness repairs.

The "Sessional papers of the Dominion of Canada 1922" show that the harness company was still operating that year, with the Experimental Farm making a payment for "2 sets team

lines, \$22; 1 set team harness, \$95; 3 collars, \$22.50; 9 halters, \$31.35; 9 breast straps, \$24; sundry harness supplies and repairs, \$241.70."

Alexander's grandson Bill later remembered in the Indian Head book how he had a long white beard and the children used to think he was Santa Claus, how he trained hunting dogs in his spare time and how he was a huge fan of sports.

His sons would all be accomplished sportsmen too. George was a professional footballer in England, but all of the boys played football and it may have been largely thanks to them that Indian Head won the provincial championship in 1909.

After all, George the former English professional and prodigy of the great Herbert Chapman was on the team by now. All these Scottish immigrants took 'soccer' with them to America, but as the years went by, that tradition would be lost to ice hockey and the Canadian variety of American football - our Badenochs would soon be taking to ice hockey in a big way.

THE SASKATCHEWAN LAW REPORTS, VOLUME 4

3 pages matching badenoch in this book

Page 241

[TRIAL.]	
GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN CO. v. BADENOCH ET AL.	1911
<i>Mortgage - Execution of by Wife - No Independent Advice - Grounds for Inter-</i>	APRIL 24.

Page 242

Johnstone, J. 1911 GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN CO.	was sued, and certain executions were issued against his goods and lands, which were in due course placed in the sheriff's hands to be executed. After one, at least, of these executions had been placed in the sheriff's hands, Badenoch, on the 8th December,
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The defendant A. Badenoch, between the execution of the mortgage and the tender, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors under the Assignments Act. The defendant Jean Badenoch, although named as a party to the agreement for pur-	Johnstone, J. 1911 GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN CO.
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The book also tells also how Alexander had been a Mason back in Scotland, and one of his most treasured possessions was an old book of Robert Burns poems. He may have left for Canada, but he was obviously immensely proud of his Scottish heritage. Alexander had ended up in a serious financial dispute in Scotland in 1905, which seems to have been the reason why he left the country, but it seems that in Canada he was soon up to his old tricks. In 1911 he was up for trial again, having run into some strife with the Great West Permanent Loan Company. The details of the entire case appear in the Saskatchewan Law Reports, Volume 4, and this is on Google Books, but they only allow a few snippet views, but it seems his wife Jeannie also had a few awkward questions to answer. It would be cool to get hold of the full report, and perhaps work out whether Alexander's problems with the law were because of his constant failure to settle his debts, or whether he was just a man who didn't have an awful lot of luck with business.

Alexander and Jean also appear in the 1911 census, living in Market Street. According to the Indian Head book, his

was the only house to ever be built on the 'compass' or main square. The census confirms that he was a 61 year harness merchant from Scotland. Three of the children are living with them, the same three that came on the same ship in 1906. 23 year old William was working with his father in the harness shop. 22 year old Ellen was working at the telephone exchange, a job her sister Jean had also done in England. And the youngest child, Thomas, was 19 and an apprentice something or other, but I can't read what.

As for the other children in 1911, Margaret was with her husband William Seggie and 9 year old daughter Doris living in Moosejaw, which is about 80 miles west, on the other side of Regina. William was a bookkeeper for the local flour mills. They must have had quite a large house, because they had six different lodgers staying with them, two from the US, one from England, one Scot and two Canadians - a 'foreman', two 'operators' and two 'clerks' plus somebody doing something illegible.

Isabella was in England of course, which she never left, but George and his wife were apparently in Canada by this point, although I can't find them on the census. They had recently had their first

HISTORY OF INDIAN HEAD AND DISTRICT, 1984

Alexander's son Alexander Calder Badenoch describes his grandfather:

Bill did some reminiscing and says: "My grandfather always had a long beard and in his later years it was snow white and many small children thought he was Santa Claus. My grandfather and Dad were both leather men, expert in making harness and saddles - even shoes if needed. The shop was where Sonny Huntley now has his plumbing shop". Of his dad Bill

child, Alexander Huntly Badenoch, and another one, Dorothy Maude Badenoch, was on the way. There is no sign either of Alexander or Jean junior on the 1911 census, but it was around this time that Alexander started his own business, the Men and Boys Store, which he would successfully run in Indian Head for many years. It was also around this time that Alexander was married Beatrice Scott, and they had two children together, Grace Badenoch (1911) and William Robert Badenoch (1913).

The youngest son, Thomas, would soon be leaving. He went to the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, where he studied chemistry. However, he cut short his studies. His mother, Jeannie Badenoch, died unexpectedly in 1913 at the age of 58, and Thomas returned to Indian Head when he learned of it. As the Indian Head book says, it was at this time that he met Ariel Ferguson, a young nurse in training and his future wife. He never returned to the University of Manitoba, because the more local University of Saskatoon was now offering the same course, and he graduated from there in 1914.

WORLD WAR 1 ATTESTATION PAPERS: WILLIAM AND ALEXANDER BADENOCH

ORIGINAL

ATTESTATION PAPER No. 73761
Folio. St. Cath.

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.
(ANSWERS)

1. What is your name? William Pettigrew Badenoch

2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born? Beattie Douglas Kirkcubrightshire Scotland

3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? Father Alex Badenoch

4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? Indian Head Sask Canada

5. What is the date of your birth? August 26th 1889

6. What is your Trade or Calling? Harness Maker

7. Are you married? Single

8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? Yes

9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? No

10. Have you ever served in any Military Forces? 3 years Colony Rifles
If so, state particulars of former Service.

1. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? Yes

2. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? Yes

W.P. Badenoch (Signature of Man).
I. Ferrero (Signature of Witness).

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, William Pettigrew Badenoch, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Over-Sea Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until legally discharged.

Date October 23rd 1914.
W.P. Badenoch (Signature of Recruit)
I. Ferrero (Signature of Witness)

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, William Pettigrew Badenoch, do make Oath, that I will be faithful and true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will as a duty bound honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of all the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Date October 23rd 1914.
W.P. Badenoch (Signature of Recruit)
I. Ferrero (Signature of Witness)

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

The Recruit above-named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.

The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me, at Regina this 23 day of October 1914.

Gatony (Signature of Justice)

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Attestation of the above-named Recruit.
[Signature] (Approving Officer)

Duplicate 110 290

ATTESTATION PAPER No. 73761
Folio. St. Cath.

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.
(ANSWERS)

1. What is your name? Alexander Calder Badenoch

2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born? Beattie Douglas Scotland

3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? Wife Mrs A.B. Badenoch

4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? Indian Head Sask

5. What is the date of your birth? 20 August 1884

6. What is your Trade or Calling? Harness maker

7. Are you married? Yes

8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? Yes

9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? No

10. Have you ever served in any Military Forces? Colony Rifles Prusals
If so, state particulars of former Service.

1. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? Yes

2. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? Yes

A.C. Badenoch (Signature of Man).
R. Richards (Signature of Witness).

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, Alexander Calder Badenoch, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Over-Sea Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until legally discharged.

Date 26 July 1915.
A.C. Badenoch (Signature of Recruit)
R. Richards (Signature of Witness)

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, Alexander Calder Badenoch, do make Oath, that I will be faithful and true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will as a duty bound honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of all the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Date 26 July 1915.
A.C. Badenoch (Signature of Recruit)
R. Richards (Signature of Witness)

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

The Recruit above-named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.

The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me, at Indian Head this 26 day of July 1915.

S. O. Holahan (Signature of Justice)

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Attestation of the above-named Recruit.
[Signature] (Approving Officer)

George also left around this time. He went back to England to visit his wife Ellen's family in Northampton, presumably so their two children could meet their grandparents. But there were other events stirring. The First World War erupted, and with Canada still a British dominion, Britain declaring war on Germany also meant Canada declaring war on Germany. While he was in England, George signed up for duty and trained with the Canadian regiment in Aldershot. Ellen and the children were going to be with their Northampton relatives longer than they expected – they didn't return to Canada until after the war was over. Tragically, George would not be going with them.

Back in Canada, his two brothers Alexander and William also signed up, and their Attestation Papers for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force are shown here.

Here William reveals that he still single and still working as harness maker for his father, who he gives as his next of kin, while Alexander names his wife, Beatrice. Both brothers also declare that they had previous military experience with the Galloway Rifles, which would presumably have been back in Scotland when they were teenagers.

The next available source on the Badenoch family is the 1916 census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The widowed Alexander Badenoch Senior is still at Market Street. By now he is 65 and still working away as a saddler. His son William is still living with him, but no longer as his apprentice. Ominously, William is now a 'soldier', training for the big trip to Europe, which would have followed shortly after.

The oldest daughter Margaret (now Seggie) is also living with them, along with her husband, who is a 'soldier' too, and their daughter Doris. The other son, Alexander, had not left for the war yet either. In the 1916 census he was living in Boyle Street with his wife Beatrice and the two young children. He too was listed not as the storekeeper he usually was, but as a 'soldier'.

His daughter Jean had also married by this

1914 - 1918 Roll of Honour Indian Head and District

John - Wounded; Brinton, G.A.; Badenoch, Alex; Bryson, James - Wounded; Brown, George; Boden, Carl; Badenoch, Geo.H. - Killed; Beech, Herbert; Brooks, Arthur; Bishop, F.W. - Killed; Bates, Thos.R.; Butterworth, W.; Badenoch, Wm. - Wounded and POW; Bercier, U.; Bonehill, Wm.; Binns, Harry -

time, to Harry Francis Milling, a Canadian born farmer of Scotch descent, and they were also living in Indian Head in 1916.

The other daughter, Nellie, is nowhere to be found

The only other member of the family recorded as living with him is the son William, while Alexander is living elsewhere in Qu'Appelle, in Boyle Street, with his wife and two children. George, their older brother had already been killed in action in France in 1915, but in 1916, although both sons are clearly enlisted, neither of them had actually left for Europe yet, and both survived the war.

While William was in Europe fighting, he was involved in a gas attack, and was captured by the enemy. He actually managed to escape, but would eventually be made a Prisoner of War for a second time.

The Indian Head book says that Alexander was also in a Prisoner of War Camp around 1919, but I think that might be confusion between the brothers.

The Indian Head roll of honour for the war mentions that William was POW, but not Alexander. In whatever case both brothers safely made it home. Sadly, George Huntly Badenoch was not so fortunate. The former professional footballer died in France, details of which are in a special section on his life.

Alexander junior took a particularly active role in the Indian head branch of the Great War Veterans Association. An article on the history of the Royal Canadian Legion says that "soon after the First World War in 1919, Indian Head Veterans formed a Branch of "The Great War Veterans Association." They were given the name Branch No. 114. Some of the original members were ... Alex Badenoch ... The Branch was very active for a number of years and much good work was one in those days." Alex appears in the photograph of

the banquet held at the Imperial Hotel in honour of the men who has safely made it back home.

The only one of the sons that seemingly played no part in the war was the youngest son Thomas. He isn't named on the roll of honour, and seems to have been in Canada the whole time.

Having graduated in pharmacy, he moved back to Brandon for a while, where the family had first stayed on arrival in Canada and had relatives, and worked in a drug store for a while, before going on to spend 25 years running a pharmacy in Scarth Street, Regina for 15 years.

He and his nurse lady-friend, Ariel Ferguson, or 'Fergie' as they knew her, were married in 1917. They had a son, Denton Castle Badenoch (1920), named after Ariel's brother who died in the war, and Ariel Badenoch (1923).

Meanwhile, Alexander Badenoch senior continued running his harness shop until he died in 1935, and was buried in Indian Head Cemetery.

This is the same place where many of the Badenoch family were buried, as revealed by a website showing the tomb inscriptions, and there were still descendants living there in the 21st century and may still be there now. His son William, who had worked with him for so many years probably took over the shop when he died, but eventually it passed into the hands of Sunny Huntley, who died on Sunday, June 14, 2009 at the age of 80 years.

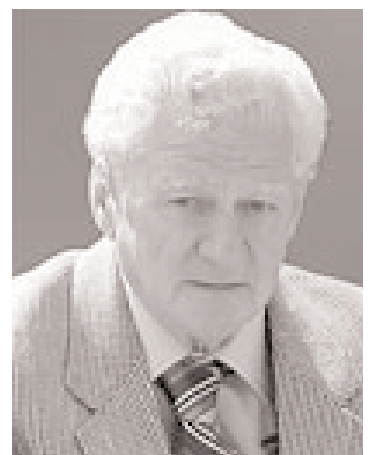


Returned mens banquet in Imperial Hotel, 1919, includes:

Back: Jack Turner, Joe Glenn, Dr. Hart.

Head Table: Chas. Swinn, Chas. McIntosh, Joe Phillips, Dave Fleming, Sid Fisher, T.T. Ovens, Norbie Osment, Guy Wallis, Harry Wormald, George Brown, Reed.

Right Table: Tony Platana, Art Phillips, Del Phillips, Milt Donnelly, Al Yates, Will Conn, George Worden, Tom Ramsay, Tom Rolfe, Jim Newton, Joe Thompson, Harry Lennox, Dan Macdonald, Harry Reader and Alex Badenoch.



Alexander Badenoch's harness shop was eventually taken over by a plumber called Sonny Huntley, who died in 2009 in Indian Head at the age of 80.

THE CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER BADENOCH (1850-1935)

MARGARET ANNE BADENOCH (1878-1972)

The children, of Alexander and Jeannie Badenoch in chronological order were: Meg, who had one daughter Doris who toured Western Canada in the 1920s as an actress with the Allen Players of Vancouver. After moving to California where Doris married an actor, Doris died in 1977 and Meg in 1972.

Margaret, also known as 'Maggie' and later 'Meg', was married to William Peter Seggie in 1901 before the family had even left for Canada, when they had already had what I believe was their only child, Doris.

In 1911, William was a bookkeeper for the flour mills in Regina, but in 1916 he and his wife and daughter were in Indian Head with Meg's father and William was preparing to go to war – he fought in Europe and survived.

From here, things get a bit odd, because we are told that Meg "changed her name to Brownlee". Just why she did this I can't be sure – but her daughter Doris also became Brownlee, so presumably at some point she was either widowed or divorced from William Seggie and married again to a Brownlee (also spelt Brownlea in some documents) and Doris also adopted her stepfather's name.

We are also told that she died in Los Angeles in 1972, and she does indeed have a grave there, where she is buried along with her daughter Doris and stepson Eddy Waller. Doris was quite a talented young lady, and toured Western Canada as a member of the Allen Players theatre group, whose leading lady was Verna Felton, who went on to become quite a famous actress, and also voiced several characters for Disney movies, including the Fairy Godmother in Cinderella and the Queen of Hearts in Alice in Wonderland, as well as Pearl Slaghoople (Wilma Flintstone's mother).

Doris followed a similar path, and moved to Los Angeles in search of stardom. In 1929 she appeared in Arvid E. Gillsstrom's movie "Meet the Missus", for which the cast was James Gleason, Lucile Gleason, Helen Mehrmann, Eddy Waller, Doris Brownlee and Maurice Black." James Gleason would later co-write the Oscar winning "The Broadway Melody" and was nominated for an Oscar for his performance as boxing manager Max 'Pop' Corkle in the 1941 film, "Here Comes Mr. Jordan".

As far as I know, this was the only movie that Doris ever appeared in, but a year later, she was featuring in a stage production of "The Love Parade".

In this she was once again playing alongside Eddy Waller, and this was the man that she would marry, though not until 1956, when both of them were already getting quite old.

The Indian Head book says that Eddy was an actor, and he was indeed. There's a Wikipedia entry for "Edward C. 'Eddy' Waller (14 June 1889 – 20 August 1977), an American film and television actor, born in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin."

REVIEW OF 'THE LOVE PARADE' IN BERKELEY DAILY GAZETTE - FEB 17, 1930

What the play would be without Miss Greenwood one does not know. Its lines were sprightly and it rambled nicely. One does know that with Miss Greenwood in the lead it was a "clicker."

Supporting Miss Greenwood was a very capable cast. Kenneth Daigneau played the male lead. Stanley Taylor, Eddy Waller and Miss Doris Brownlee were the first, second and third assistant legal advisers of Portia Johnson. Edward McWade was her client, sued for breach of promise by Miss Jane Morgan as Pansy Hooper.

EMPRESS

Phone Seymour 2492

Miss Verna Felton and the
Allen Players in

"Alias Nora O'Brien"

A Powerful Comedy-Drama

Popular Prices

FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL PARK (HOLLYWOOD HILLS), LOS ANGELES



Verna Felton, the leading lady of the Allen Players, which also featured Margarte's daughter Doris, in a picture taken in 1922.



Douglas Kennedy as Steve Donovan with saddlepal Rusty (Eddy Waller).

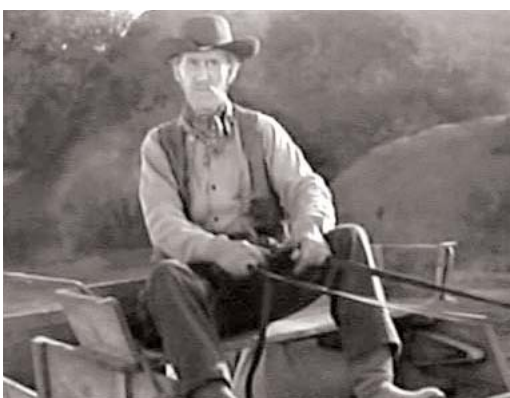
Wisconsin native Eddy Waller, born in 1889, started his career on Broadway at 14 and came to films in '27 as an assistant director, but by '36 was acting in westerns at Republic, RKO and Paramount. In '47 he hooked up with "Rocky" Lane until '53. After "Steve Donovan", Waller appeared in several A-westerns and TV shows and was a semi-regular as a stage driver on TV's "Laramie" until his retirement in the early '60s. He died of a stroke at 88 in 1977.



Above from left to right are Allan Lane, I. Stanford Jolley and Eddy Waller in a lobby card from LEADVILLE GUNSLINGER (Republic, 1952).



Neither d'Arcy nor Nugget can believe what they've just heard.

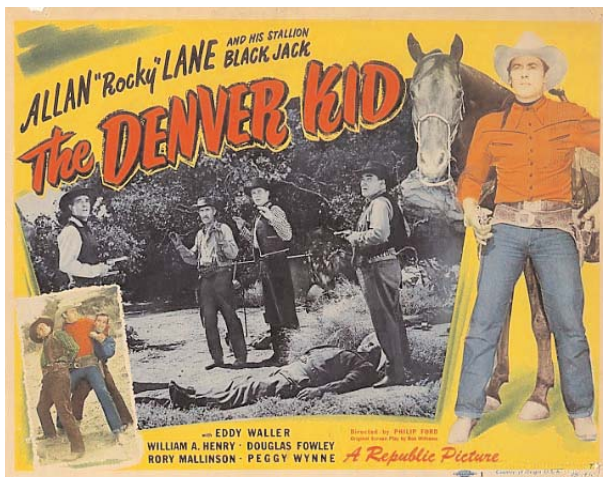


Nugget Clark (Eddy Waller) is a friend of d'Arcy's and is followed by Deputy Jack Thorpe.



Nugget finds out that he shouldn't have thrown away the envelope given to him by Rocky.





Drawing on different internet sources, Waller's story was as follows. He worked in vaudeville and the theatre before he entered Hollywood in 1936, appearing in over 250 sound films between 1929 and 1963, including 116 westerns and six serials. Within a few years he was being cast in character parts, becoming a mainstay in the westerns of Republic Pictures and would work with just about every cowboy actor from Tim Holt to Rocky Lane. He is best remembered as Nugget Clark, the sidekick in many films starring Allan 'Rocky' Lane from 1947 through 1953.

Eddy's billing as the grizzly old prospector would be as high as second, adding the comic relief to a picture with such pearls as "He is as square as the day is long."

Allan Lane was a huge star at the time, but his career began petering out, although what he should be best remembered for these days was for providing the voice for talking horse "Mister Ed" (1961-1966), but he refused to allow his name to ever be included in the credits.

Lane retired shortly thereafter and the sad extent to which his career faded away is reflected by the fact that after he died on October 27, 1973 after a six-



Lane Bradford disarms Eddy "Nugget Clark" Waller while Jim Nolan (R) and Robert Bice hold their guns on Allan "Rocky" Lane.

EDDY WALLER SELECTED APPEARANCES

Filmography

- Meet Nero Wolfe (1936)
- The Public Pays (1936)
- New Frontier (1939)
- Allegheny Uprising (1939)
- Jesse James (1939)
- The Grapes of Wrath (1940)
- Sergeant York (1941)
- The Mummy's Tomb (1942)
- A Lady Takes a Chance (1943)
- The Adventures of Mark Twain (1944)
- San Antonio (1945)
- Dakota (1945)
- A Boy and His Dog (1946)
- Man Without a Star (1955)

Serials

- Secret Agent X-9 (1937)
- The Great Adventures of Wild Bill Hickok (1938)
- Junior G-Men of the Air (1942)
- Mystery of the River Boat (1944)
- [edit] TV shows
- Ford Theatre (1952-1955)
- The Lone Ranger (1953-1955)
- The Cisco Kid (1954)
- Letter to Loretta (1954)
- Four Star Playhouse (1955)
- Steve Donovan, Western Marshal (1955-1956)
- Broken Arrow (1957)
- Casey Jones (1958-1959)
- Wagon Train (1958-1959)
- Wyatt Earp (1959)
- Man Without a Gun (1959)
- Wanted: Dead or Alive (1959)
- Tales of Wells Fargo (1959-1961)
- Laramie (1959-1962)
- Disneyland (1960-1962)
- Bonanza (1962)
- Dr. Kildare (1962)
- Empire (1962)
- Lassie (1963)

week bout with cancer, there were only three people at his wedding. Two were the minister and funeral director, the other was Eddy Waller.

When his partnership with Lane had ended, in 1956, Eddy Waller became Rusty Lee, the saddle partner to actor Douglas Kennedy in the short-lived TV series Steve Donovan, Western

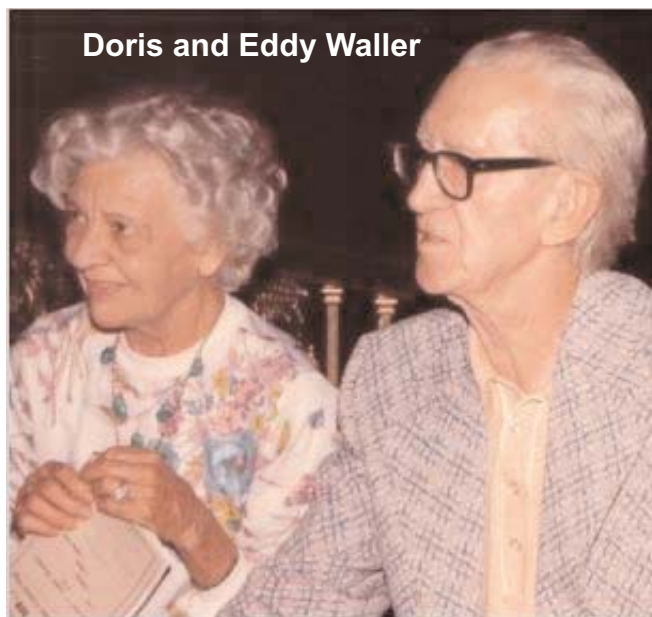
Marshal. After that, he appeared in several A-westerns and TV shows and was a semi-regular as Mose Shell, the stagecoach driver in the TV series Laramie.

He also starred in the 1958 series "Casey Jones" starring Alan Hale Jr. (of Gilligan's Island Fame). Waller played "Red Rock" the train conductor of Casey's cannonball express."

Just what his wife Doris was up to while all this was going on, I do not know, I have found no evidence of her doing any acting of her own any later than 1929.

Doris died in California in early 1977, and Eddy died later that year of a brain-related disorder at Sherman Oaks, Los Angeles. They were both buried alongside Doris' mother – the lady who had taken her 4 year old daughter from Castle Douglas to Indian Head in 1906.

Doris and Eddy Waller



Eddy Waller with a very young Robert Redford in an episode of Dr. Kildare. Found this on Youtube.

ISABELLA BADENOCH (1881-1969)

Isabella Badenoch was the only one of Alexander's eight children that never went to live in Canada. She had married in Scotland to an Englishman called Charles George Spooner and had already gone to live with him in Wandsworth, London when all of the others left for North America.

The curious bit here is that Isabella Badenoch's husband was the older sister of Caroline Mary

Spooner, who married her cousin George Alexander Badenoch (our great, grandfather and the son of George Badenoch, the brother of the Alexander Badenoch who took his family to Scotland).

It's all a bit confusing, but effectively what happened is that when all the rest of her family left for Canada, Isabella was left behind and through marriage ended up being more part of our Spooner/Badenoch family in England than the Pettigrew/Badenochs in Canada, who she would only very rarely have seen.

The Spooner family is covered in a different section, but they were all involved in a laundry business in Wandsworth, and in 1911, Isabella was 30 and living with her husband and father-in-law at 121 Thurleigh Road, Balham in Battersea, London. Her husband was managing the laundry business, and her father was the proprietor.

She also had a daughter, Marguerite Caroline Spooner, who was born in England in 1906, so although Isabella was married in Scotland, it seems she and her husband lived in London immediately after their marriage.

Charles is in the Phone Book from 1923 to 1938 living at 62, Wincanton Road in Putney, London, and there was a George W Spooner who died in 1937 in London, who was most probably Isabella's husband. Isabella

Isabella in London, England had 1 daughter Caroline. In 1955 Caroline married her present husband whose ancestors came to Canada in 1656, when they came to Quebec to live. Isa died in England in 1939.

herself is recorded as arriving on a ship from Canada in 1939, and the address she was heading for was 5, St John's Avenue in Putney. It would seem that following her husband's death, she travelled to Canada to be with her family, and here she was returning alone, and to Putney, but to a new address.

The Indian Head book says that Isabella died in 1939. However, mum disputes that. "Isa Spooner must have died much later than 1939" she says. "I remember her ... she was alive when I got married, she gave me a coffee set." Mum, of course, was born in 1942 and married in 1966, and it would seem likely that the Isabel Spooner that died in Richmond Upon Thames in 1969 was the one.

Marguerite Caroline Spooner was, I believe, the only child George and Isabella had, and the Indian head book also only mentions her, although they call her Caroline when she was more commonly known as Marguerite, or 'Margot'. Mum has memories of her. "I had an Aunt Margot. I think she was Isa Spooner's daughter. Interestingly she went to live in Canada in her old age. I don't know if she went because she had relatives out there." The Indian Head book also says that Isabella's daughter ended up moving to Canada.

LONDON PHONE BOOK (1923)

Hammrsmth	1918	Spooner Charles, Architect	Eyot cott Chiswick Mall W.4
Putney	1482	Spooner Charles George	62 Wincanton rd S.W.18
Avenue	498	Spooner & Co., Bottle Merchants, Carmen	2 Philpot la E.C.3
Hamstead	6508	Spooner Mrs. Frank D.	Clive St. Bishopsgate Finchley N.2

LONDON PHONE BOOK (1938)

Eyot cott Chiswick mall W.4	RIVTSID9 1918
Spooner Charles G, 62 Wincanton rd S.W.18	PUTney.. 1482
<i>Spooner C. D. & Sons Caterers</i>	

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND 29 SEP 1939 - MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

66. Sailer	Charles.	56	Queensfield, 137 Victoria St, London.	Public
67. Spooner	Isabella.	58	5 St. John's Ave, Putney, London, S.W.	Private
68. Spooner	Isa.	58	Royal Orthopaedic Hospital,	Private

GEORGE HUNTLY BADENOCH - PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLER (1882-1915)

We'll leave the others in Canada for a while, and see what happened to one of those two, George Huntly Badenoch, the oldest son in the family, and one of the stars of our family tree. He became a professional footballer! There is a short biography of him at http://archive.mehstg.com/fact_badenoch.htm.

This biography starts by confirming that he was born on 8th April 1882 in Castle Douglas, and first turned out for his local club Douglas Wanderers, and then went on to play for Heart of Midlothian. This was a successful period for Hearts, they won two of only four Scottish League titles they have ever won in 1896 and 1897, and also beat Hibernian in the 1896 and Celtic in the 1901 Scottish Cup Finals. However, George Badenoch, who was a winger, was not in either of the cup final teams, and doesn't appear in any club histories I have seen, and was therefore probably only a peripheral player, but he was still only a teenager at the time. These were in the days before substitutes, so getting into the first team was always difficult. Hearts, like many other clubs, had long suffered from players moving south to play professionally in England, and even though Scotland finally endorsed professionalism in 1893, very few people could make a full-time career out of the game, and there was still more money to be made in the south.

That's where George Badenoch went, to Glossop in Derbyshire, the smallest town in England to have had a Football League club. Funded by a man who had made his fortune out of the cotton mills, Sir Samuel Hill-Wood, the club won promotion to the first division for the only time in its history in 1898-99, but only stayed there for one year, before being relegated back to the Second Division.

George Badenoch joined them in 1901 and made his debut in a home game on 19th October 1901 against Newton Heath, the club that one year later would rebrand itself as Manchester United. That season Glossop finished eighth in the 18-team second division. George Badenoch played there for one more season, 1902-1903, when Glossop finished eleventh. In his two seasons, and still only a very young player, George Badenoch played roughly half the games (28 appearances) and scored four goals.

At the end of the 1902-1903 season, now aged 20, he moved to Watford in the Southern League, which is perhaps where he had his most glittering spell. Nowadays, that would be a big drop in standard, but at the time the Southern League was a project to create a strong professional football league in the south to compete with the Football League, which was formed almost entirely by northern clubs. There were basically two different league systems in England, and the Southern League was almost as competitive as the Football League (Southern League side Tottenham Hotspur, for example, won the FA Cup in 1901). The two rival leagues eventually merged into one national competition in 1920.

When George Badenoch joined them in August 1903, Watford had just been relegated to the Southern League Second Division, but the right-half/right-wing was in the side that gained promotion straight back into the First Division without losing a game. Watford stayed in the First Division for the next eleven seasons, and George Badenoch played for the first two of those, when they finished 13th and 14th respectively. Watford went out of the FA Cup to Luton Town, Lincoln City and Woolwich Arsenal (now just Arsenal) in each of George Badenoch's years at the club, in which he played 89 games and scored 10 goals, so he was obviously a first team regular. At the time, Watford played at a ground in Cassio Road, and didn't move to their present day ground at Vicarage Road until 1922.



Hearts won the Scottish Cup in 1901, but George Badenoch was still young and probably hadn't established a regular place in the first team - he is not in this photo.

The book "Watford On This Day" features at least one reference to George Badenoch on April 4th, 1906, reporting that "Watford's dominance of a United League game with Southern United was such that goalkeeper Billy Biggar's only touches of the ball were in placing it for a colleague to take a goal kick. George Badenoch and Wally Eames scored two apiece in an 8-0 victory." Maybe his uncle, also called George Badenoch, our great, great, great grandfather, who was living in close by in London, went along to watch his nephew play in some of those games.

In May 1906, after three seasons at Watford, George Badenoch moved to another Southern League First Division side and recent champion, Tottenham Hotspur. That was in London

of course, a club that had won the FA Cup five years earlier, and that had already been playing at the famous White Hart Lane since 1899. George Badenoch was only there for one season, and made his debut on 5th September 1906, against his former club Watford.

The game ended 1-1, and was watched by 6,000 spectators. But that would be his only game for the first team, because he went down with appendicitis, and only made six appearances for the reserve team in the South Eastern League.

Spurs finished sixth in the Southern League the year, and two years later, in the 1908-09 season, Tottenham would be accepted into the Football League itself - the bigger clubs in the south were starting to turn their backs on the Southern League and were showing an interest



The legendary Herbert Chapman, the man who took George Badenoch to Northampton Town

in joining the Football League, which was generally stronger.

But George Badenoch was gone. In May 1907, he left for Northampton Town.

Northampton had just finished bottom of the Southern League for two seasons in a row, so it was hardly a glittering move, but somebody at Tottenham had obviously spotted his potential, and that man was one of the greatest masterminds of English football history: Herbert Chapman. Chapman had had three spells as a Northampton player in what was a generally unremarkable football career, hopping between clubs and ending his playing days with two seasons (19 appearances and 16 goals) for Tottenham Hotspur.

But the second of those two seasons was particularly average, and declaring he had had "a good innings", he decided to retire from football and concentrate on his engineering career.

THE HISTORY OF THE TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR F.C.

1882-1921

FROM TOTTENHAM AND EDMONTON WEEKLY HERALD

1906-7.

Owing to the increasing volume of work, the offices of Secretary and Manager were split. Mr. Cameron remained as Manager and Mr. A. W. Turner became Secretary. The latter was the promoter of the Rotherham Town F.C., and his knowledge of accountancy and Company Law proved to be of great service to the club. Among the new players were G. Badenock, C. Bird (from Page Green Old Boys), W. Dow, W. Eames, C. Hewitt, W. Jones, F. McDiarmid, A. E. Pickett, J. Reid, "Danny" Steel, R. H. Walker, and J. W. Wilkinson.

In the first round of the Association Cup the Spurs beat Hull City 1-0 (home) after two drawn games; 2nd round, beat Blackburn Rovers 2-1 (at Birmingham) after two drawn games; 3rd round, lost to Notts County 4-0 (away). The Spurs ended the season sixth on the Southern League table; and were runners-up of the London League and the South-Eastern League; and were fourth on Section "B" table of the Western League. The Southern Charity Cup was brought to Tottenham. The profit for the year was £1,902.

However, Northampton Town felt Chapman had something more to offer the game, and offered him a job as manager, which he accepted. In his five seasons at Northampton, Chapman completely turned the club around, and then went to Leeds City, where he was involved in a financial scandal which saw the club fold and Chapman banned from the game. But he successfully appealed and went on to guide Huddersfield Town to two League titles and one FA Cup in four years. He would go to Arsenal in 1925, a club that had never won a trophy ever, and who would win the FA Cup and two Leagues under Chapman. He died of pneumonia in 1934, but is generally accredited with being the man who made Arsenal into the big club that it is today, and which dominated English football in the 1830s. As well as revolutionising football tactics, Chapman was also one of the brains behind floodlighting, European club competitions and numbered shirts, and is remembered as one of the most influential figures of early 20th century football.

On arrival at Northampton, Chapman felt that "no attempt was made to organise victory. The most that I remember was the occasional chat between, say two men playing on the same wing." Football at the time was almost all about out-and-out attack, with at least five forwards, and Chapman's idea was to draw play backwards, and also draw out the opposition's defence to create more space. This systematic approach, which involved playing the ball between defenders and using counter attack tactics would eventually transform football into the modern game. And it all started at Northampton Town.

He immediately signed a series of new players, and spent what was reputed to be the first ever transfer fee in football, £200 to buy Welsh international Edwin Lloyd-Davies. Another of the players he brought in was somebody he had spotted at Tottenham – George Badenoch. Northampton Town finished eighth in their first season



The Northampton Town team that won the 1908-09 Southern League Championship. Manager Herbert Chapman is sitting in the front row on the far left, and next to him is George Badenoch.

under Herbert Chapman. After losing 4–1 at home to Northampton, Swindon Town's England international Harold Fleming, remarked to Chapman: "You have something more than a team: you have a machine." To follow the fortunes of the Cobblers, many locals no doubt listened out for the local town crier, Charles Walker (born 1843), who along with his wife Sarah had at least twelve kids, one of which was Ellen Henrietta Walker (born 1879), who George Badenoch married in late 1908. George was 26 by this time, and his wife 23.

It was going to be a great and a tragic season for him though, because although Northampton Town crowned a terrific season by winning the Southern League title by six points, just two years after finishing bottom of it, George Badenoch's season came to a premature end due to a knee injury, and he ultimately retired from professional football because of it. He left the club after playing 47 games in two years, scoring one goal, and taking a Southern League championship medal away with him.

At the end of the season, he and his wife decided to leave England for good. They left for Canada in January 1910 and joined the rest of the Badenoch family in Indian Head. "Wisden Cricketers' Almanack" for 1917 it says that he "Played for the Indian Head C.C., of Saskatchewan", so it seems that in his time in England, the Scotsman also developed a fondness for cricket.

He also had his first two children, Alexander Huntly Badenoch (1910–1963) and Dorothy Maude Badenoch (born 1912). The Indian Head book confirms all of this, and also that shortly before World War I, George and the family returned to Northampton to visit Ellen's family. On September 3, 1913, George, an 'agent' and his family are recorded as arriving in Liverpool on board a ship from Montreal, and they are heading for Northampton (at 'Newhaven' in Kingsley's Park Terrace). Just how long they really planned to stay there is not clear, but what was probably just a short visit ended up being eight years.

The outbreak of the First World War was the reason, and George enlisted for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force directly in England, and went to train in Aldershot, and also declared previous military experience with the Galloway Rifle Volunteers, who had a base in Castle Douglas.

FINAL TABLE SOUTHERN LEAGUE (DIVISION 1) 1908-1909

1. Northampton Town	40-55	(90-45)	25	5	10
2. Swindon Town	40-49	(96-55)	22	5	13
3. Southampton	40-48	(67-58)	19	10	11
4. Portsmouth	40-46	(68-60)	18	10	12
5. Bristol Rovers	40-43	(60-63)	17	9	14
6. Exeter City	40-42	(56-65)	18	6	16
7. New Brighton	40-41	(48-59)	17	7	16
8. Reading	40-40	(60-57)	11	18	11
9. Luton Town	40-40	(59-60)	17	6	17
10. Plymouth Argyle	40-40	(46-47)	15	10	15
11. Millwall London	40-38	(59-61)	16	6	18
12. Southend United	40-38	(52-54)	14	10	16
13. Leyton	40-38	(52-55)	15	8	17
14. Watford	40-37	(51-64)	14	9	17
15. Queens Park Rangers	40-36	(52-50)	12	12	16
16. Crystal Palace London	40-36	(62-62)	12	12	16
17. West Ham United	40-36	(56-60)	16	4	20
18. Brighton & Hove Albion	40-35	(60-61)	14	7	19
19. Norwich City	40-35	(59-75)	12	11	17
20. Coventry City	40-34	(64-91)	15	4	21
21. Brentford London	40-33	(59-74)	13	7	20

DUPLICATE.
ATTESTATION PAPER.

NO. 19169

Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.

(ANSWERS)

1. What is your name? *George Henry Badenoch*

2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born? *Kilron, Co. Wick, Ireland*

3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? *Mr. R. Badenoch*

4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? *Libram, Road, Boscawen*

5. What is the date of your birth? *April 9, 1887*

6. What is your Trade or Calling? *Sales Manager*

7. Are you married? *Yes*

8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? *Yes*

9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? *No*

10. Have you ever served in any Military Force? If so, state particulars of former Service. *Yes. 1st. Can. Exp. Force*

11. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? *Yes*

12. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? *Yes*

George Badenoch (Signature of Man).

Robert Barker (Signature of Witness).

Back in Canada, his brothers Alexander and William filled in similar documents and would soon be in Europe too - only Thomas stayed in Canada.

George Badenoch gives his wife as his next of kin and gives his profession as 'sales manager'. With George off fighting, Ellen and the children stayed in Northampton for the duration of the war. That was normal enough, after all, Ellen's family were all in England, not Canada.

The First World War

George was enlisted to the 1st Battalion of the Western Ontario Regiment, and it is possible to at least roughly work out what movements he would have been involved in. In the winter of 1914, George would have undergone the harsh training conditions on Salisbury Plain, and a Royal Inspection of the Division early in 1914 foretold a move to France, which occurred in February 1915. What happened after that can be worked out from various websites, including www.canadian-soldiers.com.

After a period in reserve near Hazebrouck, the Division relieved the 7th (British) Division in the Fleurbaix sector during the first three days of March, taking over 6,400 yards of front line trenches on the left flank of General Sir Douglas Haig's First British Army.

The Division moved to the Ypres Salient in April, and faced its first real test during the defence of St. Julien beginning on 22 April.

This formed part of what was known as the Second Battle of Ypres, which was the first time Germany used poison gas on a large scale on the Western Front in the First World War and the first time a former colonial force (Canadians) pushed back a major European power (Germans) on European soil, which occurred in the battle of St. Julien-Kitcheners' Wood.

The village of St. Julien had been comfortably in the rear of the 1st Canadian Division until the poison gas attack of 22 April, whereupon it became the front line. On the morning of 24 April 1915 the Germans released another cloud of chlorine gas, this time directly towards the re-formed Canadian lines just west of the village of St. Julien. On seeing the approach of the greenish-grey gas cloud, word was passed among the Canadian troops to urinate on their handkerchiefs and place these over their noses and mouths.

The Canadians withstood German attacks and finally retired to secondary positions on 26 April, where they held on until 4 May. The Second Battle of Ypres, as the overall action came to be known, cost the infantry brigades some 5,506 men.

It was during the Second Battle of Ypres that Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae M.D. of Guelph, Ontario, Canada wrote the memorable poem *In Flanders Fields* in the voice of those who perished in the war.

Two weeks later, the division was in action again at Festubert. Aiding in a diversionary offensive by the British armies, the Canadians suffered 2,204 casualties for gains of only 600 yards. George Badenoch survived all this, but in what was called the Second Action of Givenchy, of 15-16 June 1915, he would not be so fortunate.

This line was proving very difficult line to hold, being subject to constant mining, sniping and trench mortar activity. A decision was taken to make a large-scale British-Canadian-French attack on the German front between a point East of Givenchy to just South of Rue d'Ouvert, to capture some key points. The Canadians were to attack a strong point called 'Dorchester' and forming a defensive flank near the Canal. After several postponements, the attack was fixed for the evening of 15 June 1915. It would be a complete and costly failure.

The infantry assault was preceded by 48 hours slow bombardment, aimed at destroying trenches and wire; a heavier 12-hour fire would precede the actual attack. But the German line in this area was formidable, with very deep trenches and dugouts that the weak British bombardment (not helped by poor observation through long grass and poor light) barely touched. Even before the artillery fire lifted, once the Germans saw the 2nd Yorkshires and 2nd Wiltshires advancing they manned the parapets. Machine gun and rifle fire cut down most of the attacking troops. The attack was a complete failure, but even so, some men of A Coy under 2/Lt. Belcher got into the German front line, but without support could not hold on.

The second attack was similar. The Canadians would once again go for 'Dorchester', the RSF on the Brigade right and the Bedfords on the left. The attack began at 4.45pm, after a thin British barrage throughout the day which ceased two minutes before the infantry attack, giving the Germans plenty of time



The Second Battle of Ypres by Richard Jack



German barrage on Allied trenches at Ypres. Probably Second Battle of Ypres, 1915

once again to man the parapet. The results were the same: more than half of the attacking companies were down before they even got through their own wire. The attack was called off immediately. The Bedfords did inflict heavy losses on the Germans there. Those would could do so crawled back during the night, and reported that during the attack the Germans had been two or three deep in their front trench, with those at the back acting as loaders for those firing.

The action was abandoned. The Canadian division moved to Ploegsteert. George Badenoch was not with them. The former professional footballer was killed during those futile attacks.

HISTORY OF INDIAN HEAD AND DISTRICT, 1984

George Huntly was the third child and was a Professional Footballer with the Tottenham Hotspurs before going to the Northampton Cobblers. He was married in Northampton and he and his bride came to Canada, where a son Alexander Huntly and a daughter Dorothy were born in Regina. Shortly before WWI his wife and the small children went to England to visit her relatives and when Canada declared war, George enlisted with the 1st Battalion and trained at Aldershot, England. On June 15, 1915 he was reported "Missing, presumed killed" near Neuve Chapelle, France, aged 33. In 1922 his widow and the children returned to Canada, living in Indian Head, Regina and Toronto.

LONDON GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 11, 1916

Re GEORGE HUNTLEY BADENOCH.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vict., c. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of George Huntley Badenoch, Private, of the 1st Battalion Canadian Contingent, formerly of 48, Wellingborough-road, Northampton, in the county of Northampton (who died on the 15th day of June, 1915, in France, on active service, and whose will was proved by Ellen Henrietta Badenoch, Widow, the residuary legatee named in the said will, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1915), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said administratrix, on or before the 25th day of February, 1916, after which day the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to

When the war was over, his widow, Ellen, and his two children stayed for a few years in Northampton, but were recorded as leaving England on August 25, 1921. Their destination was Indian Head and her father-in-law Alexander Badenoch, and their reason for leaving was "to settle in Canada for the benefit of the children."

Her daughter Dorothy was, according to the Indian Head book, a teacher at the Squirrel Hills school, and married somebody called Plaster, although there is contrasting evidence that she married somebody called Rowland and had a daughter called Sherri in British Columbia.

Ellen and her son Alexander (now a 26 year old newspaper agent) were on a ship to England in 1936, presumably off to visit relatives in Northampton (her parents were dead by now but she had eleven brothers and sisters to see). Dorothy (neither as Dorothy Plaster or Dorothy Rowland) does not seem to have been with them, and I have no idea what became of her. I have no record of when George's widow Ellen, died - but there is also a possibility that once her children grew up that she returned to England.

The son, Alexander Huntly Badenoch, married in Ontario and served in World War II with the Radar Division RCAF. On return from the War, he went to live in Vancouver, where he won the 'International Speech' award from the District 21 Toastmasters award in 1950 and where he was recorded as dying on February 19, 1963. He married a lady called Mildred and they had a daughter Mary Beth Badenoch and a son John Alexander Badenoch.

SPURS ALPHABET BY BOB GOODWIN

BADENOCH, George Huntly

Role: Outside-right 1906-07

5' 8" 11st.4lbs.

b. 8th April 1882

d. France, 15th June 1915 (killed in action)

CAREER: Heart of Midlothian/Glossop Nov 1901/Watford cs 1903/SPURS May 1906/Northampton Town May 1907/Retired 1909.

Debut v Watford (SL) (a) 5.9.06

Another of the many players signed purely as reserve cover for the first team regulars, George Badenoch made a total of only three first team appearances in his one year at Spurs. Unable to challenge Joe Walton for the regular outside-right position he was released in April 1907 and spent two years with Northampton, helping them win the Southern League title in 1909, before a knee injury forced him to retire. He then emigrated to Canada but returned to Britain during the First World War serving with the Canadian Regiment and lost his life on active service in France.

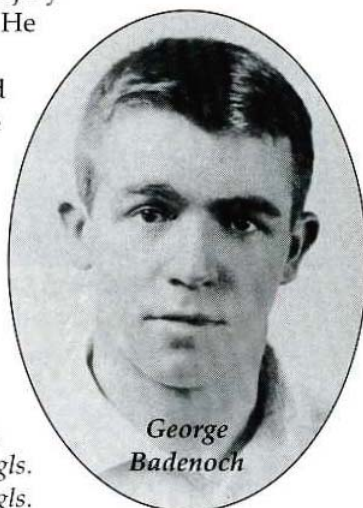
Appearances:

SL: 1 app. 0 gls.

WL: 1 app. 0 gls.

Others: 1 app. 0 gls.

Total: 3 apps. 0 gls.



George
Badenoch

FORM 30A. ORIGINAL 1921 Date of Issuing Aug 25
S.S. Importance
Intended occupancy

STATE NAME OF RAILWAY
DECLARATION OF PASSENGER TO CANADA. 000228

1. NAME **BADENOCH ELLEN HENRIETTA** Age **42**
(PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS, FAMILY NAME FIRST)

2. Sex **Female** Are you married, single, widowed or divorced? **W. DOW**
If married, are you accompanied by husband or wife? If so, give name of husband or wife

3. Present occupation _____ Intended occupation _____

4. Birthplace **NORTHAMPTON** Race or people **English**

5. Citizenship **British** Religion **Church of England**
(IF PROTESTANT, STATE DENOMINATION)

6. Object in going to Canada **To settle for children benefit.**

7. Do you intend to remain permanently in Canada? **YES**

8. Have you ever lived in Canada? **YES** If you have, give Canadian address **Regina Sask**
Port of previous entry **S. John N.B.** Date **Jan: 1910**
Port of departure from Canada **Montreal** Date **Aug 1913**

9. Why did you leave Canada? **To visit relatives**

10. Money in possession belonging to passenger? **250**
(I am aware that I must have on my arrival in Canada the sum of \$ _____)

11. Can you read? **YES** What language? **English**

12. By whom was your passage paid? **My husband & I paid myself.**

13. Ever refused entry to, or deported from Canada? **NO**

14. Destined to **ALEXANDER BADENOCH**
Indian Head Father-in-law.
(IF JOINING RELATIVE, FRIEND OR EMPLOYEE, STATE WHICH AND IF RELATIVE GIVE RELATIONSHIP. (2) GIVE HIS OR HER NAME AND CANADIAN ADDRESS. (3) IF NOT JOINING ANY PERSON IN CANADA, GIVE YOUR OWN CANADIAN ADDRESS.)

15. By which Canadian Railway are you travelling to destination? **C. P. R.**

16. Nearest relative in country from which you came
Sarah Walker (NAME) **Mother** (RELATIONSHIP)
"NEWHAVEN" **Trincker Park Terrace, Northampton**
(GIVE FULL ADDRESS OF SUCH RELATIVE)

17. Are you or any of your family mentally defective? **NO**
Tubercular? **NO** Physically defective? **NO**
Otherwise debarred under Canadian Immigration Law? **NO**
(Before answering question 17 see the prohibited classes named in Immigration Booklet 30A which will be handed to you by Booking Agent.)
I declare the above statements are true: I am aware that an inaccurate statement constitutes misrepresentation and that the penalty is fine, imprisonment or deportation.

Signature of passenger **Ellen J. P. Badenoch**
I hereby declare that the above is the signature of passenger and that I have handed passenger a copy of Immigration Booklet 30A.

Sig. of Booking Agent **[Signature]** at **NORTHAMPTON**

HISTORY OF INDIAN HEAD AND DISTRICT, 1984

Alexander Huntly was married in Ont and went overseas in WWII with the Radar Division RCAF. On return to Canada he moved to Vancouver where a daughter Mary and a son John Alexander were born.

ball at recess times. Teachers at Squirrell Hills namely Margaret (Keith) Wilkinson, Dorothy (Miller) Howett, Grace Hunter, Marcella (Woodhead) Horsman, Dorothy (Badenoch) Plaster and Gladys (Corney) May. Rescuing my sister Mildred when she got into trouble after calling Miss Woods "Miss Woodhead" when she started town school.

THE BADENOCHS AND SPORT

For a small town, Indian Head was way ahead of itself in terms of sport, and it is perhaps in recognition of that that in 1992, a Rural Sports Hall of Fame was opened in Indian Head

The Badenochs were particularly keen football (soccer) players. The oldest son, George, was of course a professional in England until 1909, and won the Southern League for Northampton Town under the great Herbert Chapman. But all of the sons played. Just one year after emigrating, 1907, Alexander senior was a member of the executive of the local team, the Indian Head Thistles, a name that clearly reflects the Scottish influence.

Soccer was hugely popular in Indian Head for about 40 years, and curiously, the prize money for soccer was higher than it was for baseball, which suggests soccer was still the most popular game in the wear years. The Badenochs no doubt had a lot to do with that. In 1908 they lost the provincial final to Moose Jaw but a year later beat Saskatoon to win the Saskatchewan title – not bad for a small, rural town playing against teams from large cities, and having former pro George Badenoch in the side in 1909 no doubt helped. Indian Head reached the final again in 1920, the first championship after the war. They lost to Prince Albert City, and a photo of the team in 1921 shows that all three living sons, Alexander, William and Thomas, were in the side, and their father, now in his 70s also appears, and was obviously still involved in the running of the club.

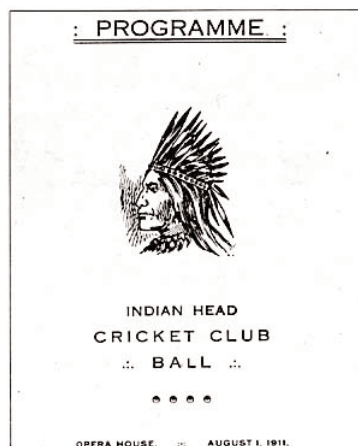
Indian Head were pioneers in bringing the Scottish game of curling to Canada. As a website on the sporting history of Saskatchewan says "in 1889 Regina featured its first curling club, and soon afterwards Qu'Appelle and Indian Head built their own clubs." Alexander senior is frequently mentioned in the Indian Head book as an old time who was associated to the game for many years, and he is once described as an excellent coach.

None of Alexander or his sons are ever mentioned in association to baseball, also Alexander junior's son Bill did play, and helped run the local team.

Although they are never mentioned as doing so, they would surely have all played Canada's national game, ice hockey, as well. The youngest son Thomas was certainly a big fan, and the Indian Head book mentions how he was involved in several junior teams in Regina, and TP Badenoch is named on the executive of the Regina Pats hockey team for the 1917-18 roster and the year after. Broomball, a kind of ice hockey played when there is no ice, was also popular in Indian Head, and Alexander junior donated a cup in 1939.



Soccer – 1921. C. Mumby, ? , Alex Badenoch, Joseph Shelford, ? , Mr. Badenoch Sr., Sid Coward, Alf Ripley, Thos Badenoch, George Mason, ? , Alex Hamilton, H.B. May, Wm. Badenoch, ? , ? , ? , ? , ? , ? , Bill Capewell, Jack Taylor(front).



Cricket was also played in Indian Head before WWI, and in his biography in Wisdens Cricket Almanack, it is mentioned that George played for Indian Head CC. Having lived in England, he would have played cricket in the soccer off-season. But being Scottish, the other Badenoch brothers probably didn't play the game.

Among the old-timers who were associated with the game for many years were W.R. Crawford, John Hunter, Joe Phillips, Homer Worden (who curled in 55 consecutive annual spiels), A. Badenoch, H.P. Gardner, H.G. Wilson, Frank Douglas, J.M. McLeod, Bill Ripley, K. Coulthard, J.E. Robison and Stan Hewson. There were many more.

Broomball appeared around 1920. It was a handmaiden of hockey and took the place of a hockey game if the ice became soft. It was a way of taking part in winter sport even if you could not skate. When we read that Tom Parsons and Henry Goode played broomball in 1924 we realized that old-timers were once young and able. The game really flourished in 1939 when 16 town and rural teams took part in a tournament. Alec Badenoch donated a cup for league play, and alliteration livened the team names. There were Taylor's Terrible Tigers, Mollison's Merchants, Nesbitt's Nomads, Antonio's Octopuses, along with Huntley's Dripping Faucets, high school Bandits

of 1914 and 1925 are mentioned as league winners, and through the summer months girls basketball is listed at most sports days. School field meets have been held for over 50 years and have fostered interest in athletic contests. The 1931 meet lists Hubbs and West as junior winners, and Hamish Macdonald and Bill Badenoch in seniors. The good reputation continued through the 50's with Jim Halford, Don Ferguson and Betty Ann Klemm winning and establishing new records. In 1955 Ron McDougall pitched a no-hit game as the juvenile team reached the Provincial baseball finals.

We lived in what was known as the "Boyd House" at that time, with the curling rink across the street in one direction and the tennis courts in the other direction. I became interested in curling and remember the excellent coaching I received from such good curlers as Frank Douglas and Alex Badenoch. Johnathon Francis also took an interest in junior curling at that time and helped organize several bonspiels.

Saskatchewan Challenge Shield, 1906–1938

	Winners	Runners-Up
1906	Wapella	Grenfell
1907	Saskatoon City	Yellow Grass
1908	Moose Jaw City	Indian Head
1909	Indian Head	Saskatoon
1910	Prince Albert	Regina Capitals
1911	Saskatoon City	Outlook
1912	Regina Capitals	Yorkton
1913	Prince Albert City	Craik
1914	Prince Albert City	Regina Capitals
1915–1919	No competition	
1920	Prince Albert City	Indian Head
1921	Regina Thistles	Kelliher
1922	Regina Post	Prince Albert City

ALEXANDER CALDER BADENOCH (1884-1971)

HISTORY OF INDIAN HEAD AND DISTRICT, 1984

Alex Calder was well-known in Indian Head as the proprietor of the Men's and Boys' Store for many years. He went overseas in WWI and returned to Indian Head where he managed the store until after WWII. He was married to Beatrice Scott and he had one daughter, Grace who trained as a nurse in Vancouver and later went to California. She married in the States and her husband was sent to Alaska in WWII where they still live. Alexander Calder had a son William Robert, well known in Indian Head.

Alexander retired and went to live in White Rock and died in Indian Head in 1971 at the age of 88.

There was enthusiastic support for the Air Cadet program in the Indian Head community and in early January 1942 Squadron No. 47 was formed. Some 30 members were soon enrolled in the Squadron and plans for instruction in the collegiate and in the local armouries were made. Money raised by the local committee headed by F.H.C. O'Bierne and F.E. Douglas and through lotteries conducted by the cadets soon provided enough for uniforms and for some equipment and supplies. Canvassing in the town yielded ear phones for radio signalling and mattresses for use as mats in physical training. For arms drill, each cadet carved out a rifle from a piece of lumber. A V8 cylinder assembly was presented to the Squadron by Ford Motors of Canada for the motors course. Two classes, administration and mathematics (including navigation) would be taught in the collegiate, the remaining courses in the local armouries.

Membership of the local committee set up in 1942 to be responsible for the Squadron's needs included the following: Dr. F.W. Hart (chairman), T.J. Derman (vice-chairman), L.O.T. Peterson (secretary-treasurer), Dr. A.C. Scott and F.E. Douglas (representatives on the provincial Air Cadet Committee), A. Anderson, A. Badenoch, W. Christian, P. Crawford, J. Creighton, W. Gibson, E.V. McCurdy, R. Molberg, F.H.C. O'Bierne, T. Petty, Dr. M. Robertson, J. Ross, W.T. Thorn, J. Turner.

The Royal Canadian Legion

Soon after the return of soldiers from active service in WW1 it was felt that there was a need for an organization of these men, so one was formed with Headquarters in Ottawa known as "The Great War Veterans' Association". Soon branches all over the country were being formed and each one allotted a number from headquarters. Indian Head Branch is No. 114 and was started in 1919, with many enthusiastic members who continued to be very active for a number of years. Some of the original members that will be remembered are: Harvey McCorkindale, Fred Handley, Jack Dinwoodie, Joe Thomson, George Drake, Leslie Oldham, Harvey Cole, Fred Briant, Alex Badenoch, Joe Phillips, Dan Macdonald, Tom Ramsay, Jack Creighton and Charlie McIntosh. Many other members also contributed their share to the work that was done by this organization in those early days.



Alexander junior and his family were perhaps the most strongly attached to Indian Head itself. Both he and his son William (Bill) appear frequently in the Indian Head book as organisers and participants in different events, and especially sports. He played soccer for the successful local club and donated the trophy for the broomball competition in 1939.

Some time around 1910, he married a local girl but also of Scottish decent, Beatrice Scott, one of the many children of Robert and Mary Scott who had moved west from Ontario.

Both of their two children were born before Alexander left for the war, William Robert (Bill) Badenoch (1911) and Grace Ina Badenoch (1913).

After WWI, Alexander was very involved in the Canadian Legion. The fact that he had lost an older brother, George, in France would have been a particular motivation.

Before WWI, Alex worked for his father in the harness shop, but on return he tried making a living for himself independently – first as a farmer in Odessa and then with a hotel in Sinaluta. Neither of these projects seem to work out, and in 1922 he returned to Indian Head and worked for a Mr Tuftnell, and in 1926 bought him out and set up the Mens and Boys Store, a clothes shop at 23, Grand Avenue, which he operated for the rest of his working life. At first he rented the site from the Sanderson brothers, and I'm not sure that he ever actually owned the building, which had been built in 1904. In the 1930s, his oldest son, Bill started working with him. His son Bill was also very much involved in stock judging, and appears in two photographs of different committees.

The Annual report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan 1930 mentions this Bill Badenoch of Indian Head, he won a bronze medal for something, I am not sure what, and also won a book on birds.

Another war was brewing and Alex was one of the people in charge of kitting out the Indian Head Air Cadet Squadron at the time of WWII.

His son Bill signed up for the Air Force in 1940, and went to fight in the war. At one point, he went to Buckingham Palace to attend the investiture of a fellow soldier from Indian Head, John Price, who was awarded the Flying Cross by the King George VI. It was also while he was in England that he met his wife, Grace Elizabeth (Betty) Seaman, a chemical warfare instructor stationed at Hutton Granswick, and who was awarded a medal for her work in the rescue efforts after a plane had crashed into a building. She left her job in 1944 to marry Bill Badenoch, and after the wedding and with the war over, they returned to Indian Head together.

In 1946, Bill formally went into partnership with his father, and in 1954 took over the Mens and Boys Store business entirely. This was three years after Alexander had become a widower, his wife Beatrice died in Indian Head in 1951, and Alexander then left Indian Head and retired to the west coast resort of White Rock in British Columbia, where he was noted for the beautiful flowers he grew, and where he died in 1971, aged 88.

23. Originally built by G.S. Davidson 1904 and then John Tuftnell 1910. One employee was Gus. Whittle who later had his own store. Tuftnell in 20s sold to Badenoch and Henry Good. Badenoch bought out Good and operated until son Bill took over. Bill sold to Peter Law who is the present owner. The site has always been used for Gents furnishings.

was W.R. Motherwell, who had homesteaded near Balcarras. The usual topic of conversation would be the unfairness of the monopoly of the grain companies who bought their grain and eventually led to the farmers organizing the Territorial Grain Co. at Indian Head in 1901 with Motherwell as president and Charlie as acting secretary. Mr. John Millar later took over as secretary and the long fight to secure a better deal with the railway took place. Charlie took up residence in town, where he started a Real Estate business and at one time the Sanderson brothers owned a store and hall in the town as well as several lots on the main street near the creek. The store was rented out to Badenoch, who operated a Men's and Boys' Clothing Store.

The 'Rockets' were the local baseball team



Rocket Committee: Dr. A. McDougal, Joe Glass, Art Dorn, Bill Badenoch, Marj Holden, Steve Harrop, Otis Holden, Harold Glass, Harold Hall, Andy Hamilton, Phil Flude, Harold Spurrier, Jack Hall, Graham Williams.

BADENOCH, William and Betty

Bill Badenoch was the son of Alexander Calder and Beatrice Scott Badenoch. He was born and educated in Indian Head. Bill says: "I worked for my dad A.C. Badenoch in the dirty 30s for \$35 a month and paid my mother \$15 for board. I joined up in the Air Force in WWII in 1940. I married Betty Seaman in England in 1944 and got home in 1945. I went into partnership with my dad in 1946 and in 1954 I bought him out. The store was known as the "Men's and Boys' Store". Bill and Betty have one son Jan and a daughter Kerri Laine. They continue to live in Indian Head in summer and go to Texas in the winter.

Bill did some reminiscing and says: "My grandfather always had a long beard and in his later years it was snow white and many small children thought he was Santa Claus. My grandfather and Dad were both leather men, expert in making harness and saddles -even shoes if needed. The shop was where Sonny Huntley now has his plumbing shop". Of his dad Bill said: "My Dad and 3 brothers were all football (soccer) players and about 1909 the Indian Head team won the provincial championship. Three brothers served in WWI and George gave his life in 1915. After the war my dad came back and tried farming and homesteading north of Odessa and then tried hotel keeping in Sintaluta. In 1922 he came to work for Mr. J. Tuffnell and he and Henry Good bought out Mr. Tuffnell in 1926. Grandfather stayed in the shop until he died." Bill says "Our town and district have been very good to us and we are thankful."

LAW, William J. (Peter)

William J. (Peter) Law was born and raised here in Indian Head and attended the schools, graduating from high school. He worked for a short period in Regina, and returned to Indian Head. After a time working for Bill Badenoch at The Men's and Boys' Store he moved to the post office until 1979. At that time he purchased the Men's and Boys' Store. In October, 1960 he married Francis R. Robinson of Moosomin and they have one son, Jamie. Peter is a 32nd degree Mason, a Noble of the Wa Wa Shrine



W.H. Gibson with Bill Badenoch, Corey Martin Leo Quigley - stock judging.

The last record, in 1930, gave Corley Martin, Bill Badenoch and Leo Quigley the stock judging Aggregate at Moose Jaw, while the second team of C. Douglas, Edwin Donnelly and Austin Dewar received the Reserve Aggregate.



Stock judging group, 1928.

- Bill Vann, R. Jones, W.H. Gibson, C. Martin, Hastie MacDonald, Austin Dewar, Mildred Jones, Jean Martin, J. Kerr, Leo Quigley, Bill Badenoch, Cliff Douglas, Bob Williamson, Ed Donnelly, Stan May.

During WWII Ida and Bill Badenoch of Indian Head, serving with the RCAF attended the Investiture at Buckingham Palace when Jack Price of Indian Head was decorated by King George VI with the Distinguished Flying Cross.

His son Bill and daughter-in-law Betty continued running the clothes shop until 1979, when one of their employees, Peter Law, bought them out. They had two children, John 'Jan' Alexander Badenoch and Kerri Badenoch, who married a Mr Laine, as well as Melanie Jane who died in infancy in 1954 and is buried in Indian Head cemetery.

When the Indian Head book was written in 1984, the building was still a clothes shop, and Bill was still alive and able to provide details to the author of his family history. At the time, they were living in Indian Head in the summer, and going to Texas in the winter.

Bill died at Indian Head on May 16, 1998, and his widow Grace Elizabeth (Betty) Badenoch passed away on Tuesday, July 22, 2008.

Their son John died in 2005 at the age of 55, three years earlier than the death of his mother. An obituary for him reads "Friday, December 24, 2005, Jan (John) Alexander Badenoch, late of McLean, Sask. Predeceased by his father William Robert Badenoch, John is survived by his mother Grace "Betty" Badenoch, two sons: Jan and Chris and their mother Carol all of Kelowna; one sister Kerri (Kim) and their daughters: Morgan and Hayley all of Regina, and his beloved companion "Poulin" as well as many friends. Memorial service will be held on Saturday, January 7, 2006 at 2:00 p.m. in Speers Funeral Chapel, 2136 College Avenue."

Alexander and Beatrice's other child was Grace Ina Badenoch. She trained as a nurse in Vancouver and eventually moved to California, and being a nurse it was appropriate enough that she married a man called Elwood Clark Nurse in 1940, who was born in California but had also lived in Reno, Nevada, where he was a surveyor. In World War II, her husband was sent to Alaska, and they ended up settling there. Her husband died in 1982, but in 1984 she was still recorded as living there, aged 73, at 804 W 13th Ave, Anchorage, AK, 99501-4316. Shortly after, she moved to the United States, and in 1995 and now 84, she was living at 12025 SW Imperial Ave, King City, Oregon.

Alexander Badenoch junior's son William Robert Badenoch married Grace Elizabeth Seaman...

Betty Seaman Badenoch joined the WAAF in 1941 and after initial training took a course which qualified her as a chemical warfare instructor. She was posted to Hutton Granswick where she remained until discharge. While stationed there an aircraft crashed through the sick quarters - fortunately unoccupied at the time. For her rescue efforts Betty received a commendation for courage. Betty was discharged in 1944 with the rank of sergeant. In her own words, "I left with regrets but to prepare for my wedding in December."

She had a long life, dying in 2008 aged 96, and an obituary in The Oregonian confirms everything the different records say on her: "Grace Ina Nurse died March 23, 2008, at age 96.

Grace Ina Badenoch was born Nov. 24, 1911, in Indian Head, Saskatchewan. She graduated from nursing school in Vancouver, and was a registered nurse in Woodland, Calif., and then Anchorage, Alaska, where she lived for 50 years. She moved to Portland in 1992.

In 1940, she married Elwood Clark Nurse; he died in 1982.

Survivors include her daughters, Carol A. Armstrong and M. Jean Fischer; four grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren."

The Anchorage Daily News also reported that "Former Anchorage resident Grace Ina Nurse, 96, died of natural causes March 23, 2008, at Basil Adult Care Home in Tigard, Oregon."

WILLIAM PETTIGREW BADENOCH (1889-1970) AND NELLIE BADENOCH (1889-)

William and Nellie were both born the same year and both had the middle name Pettigrew, so they were probably twins.

William Pettigrew Badenoch had a lively time in the war, being captured by the enemy during a gas attack and escaping from the Prisoner of War Camp. On return to Indian Head, however, I know very little about what happened to him, other than he played for the local soccer team. Eventually he moved to Vancouver, where he died a bachelor in 1970.

Neither do I know what became of the second youngest child, Nell. She apparently married in Vancouver and had a child called Alan, but I haven't managed to trace them. The Badenoch family tree I was sent by Heather Badenoch only named six of the brothers and sisters and doesn't even mention these two, so they must have been largely forgotten.

William Pettigrew was a bachelor and enlisted in WWI, was in a gas attack, captured, escaped and re-captured. On returning to Canada he lived in Indian Head before moving to Vancouver where he died in 1970.

Nell was married and lived in Vancouver. She had one son Alan.

JEANNIE PETTIGREW BADENOCH (1884-1971)

Jean Pettigrew married in Indian Head and was noted for her contralto voice. She sang in the United Church choir and later went to New York City to study voice. She returned to Indian Head in the 30s and then to Winnipeg.

Jeannie worked for the telephone exchange in Castle Douglas, and then moved south to London to do the same, where she was until 1908, but moved to Indian Head shortly after – in November of that year she was recorded on the passenger lists of the Victoria sailing to Canada from Liverpool.

The Indian Head book says that she was a contralto singer and sang with the United Union Choir and also studied voice for some time in New York.

She married Harry Franklin Milling some time around 1915, who was a farmer born in Ontario but of Scottish descent like so many of the Badenoch's spouses. They had two children, Billie and Nellie. Nellie married somebody called Boyd and had a son called Allan, but they since divorced.

The Indian Head book says that she lived for some time in Winnipeg, and in May 1924 there is a record of a Jean Milling crossing the US border at Winnipeg, and it looks like she's heading for Indian Head, but it's very difficult to read clearly. She died aged 59 in Indian Head, 1944, and that's about all I know about her.

EDINBURGH GAZETTE 22 SEPTEMBER 1903

Post Office: Postmen, London—Bertram Thomas Hurlock, Frank Rogers.

Skilled Linemen—George Dimond, John Campbell Moorehead.

Learners — Jeannie Pettigrew Badenoch (Castle-Douglas), Lucy Ellen Platt (Congleton).

LONDON GAZETTE, MARCH 3, 1908

Sorting Clerks and Telegraphists, Jeannie Pettigrew Badenoch (Wealdstone S.O., Harrow), George Mair Clark (Stoke-on-Trent); John Dawson Dennison (Stockport), Samuel Holmes (Grantham), Charles Henry Thomas Kelsey (Faringdon), Charlotte Annie Rungay (Kings-ton-on-Thames, East Molesey, S.O.), Albert Victor Watts (Chesterfield).

VICTORIA PASSENGERS 27 NOV 1908 - LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

BORDER CROSSINGS: FROM CANADA TO U.S., MAY 1924

THOMAS PETTIGREW BADENOCH (1892 – 1970)

BADENOCH, Tom

by Orma Menzies

On January 2, 1919 I came to Regina to live with Uncle Tom and Aunt Ariel to attend school, first at the Model School in the old Normal School Building on 16th Avenue and later at the old Victoria School.

After a few years my parents moved closer to a rural school and I went home until I was ready for high school. I returned to Regina in September, 1927 to attend Central Collegiate and the Normal School (incidentally the same year but not the same class as Dorothy Badenoch).

Bill was the only other Badenoch that I knew. I met Alex several times while he had the store in Indian Head and I did visit him a couple of times after he retired and lived at White Rock. He grew beautiful flowers, especially hydrangeas. He returned from being in a prisoner-of-war camp in 1919 or 1920 while I lived there with my aunt. An older brother, George was killed in action.

My Uncle Tom Badenoch or T.P. as he became known as a business man in Regina, was born February 11, 1892 at Castle Douglas in Scotland. He was the youngest of a family of eight, four boys and four girls. As a youngster he showed considerable artistic talent so he went into Kingussie, a nearby town, every Saturday for painting lessons. One Saturday in 1901 when young Tommie told his instructor that it would be his last lesson as the



Tom Badenoch.

God-forsaken country"! But it didn't quite turn out that way.

Before the Badenochs settled in Indian Head they spent some time in Brandon where they had relatives so it was to Brandon College that Tom was sent and then to the University of Manitoba to take pharmacy. Before he had completed his course he gave it up and came home to Indian Head at the sudden death of his mother. It was at this time he met a young nurse-in-training at the Indian Head Union Hospital. His father, a saddler by trade, had a harness shop, a busy place in those days when farming was done by horse power. However, by that time the new University of Saskatchewan began offering pharmacy classes at Saskatoon and so in 1914 Tom Badenoch was in the first class to graduate in pharmacy.

He worked for a time in a drug store in Brandon before becoming manager in 1916 of the Regina Pharmacy on Scarth Street owned by the Whitmore

Brothers. After 25 years with them he established his own business, the Medical Pharmacy in the McCallum-Hill. Later he gave that up and worked for Simpsons as manager of the drug and prescription department until his retirement. He was an avid sportsman and during all those years took an active part on the executive of Junior Hockey Associations and for some time was on the executive of the Roughriders.

Ariel Ferguson, "Fergie" as she was called, graduated in the spring of 1915 with the first class of nurses to receive their RN's by writing examinations set by the Province of Sask. She did private duty nursing at Weyburn and in Regina for a short period of time before becoming D Flat Supervisor (women and children) of the Regina General Hospital.

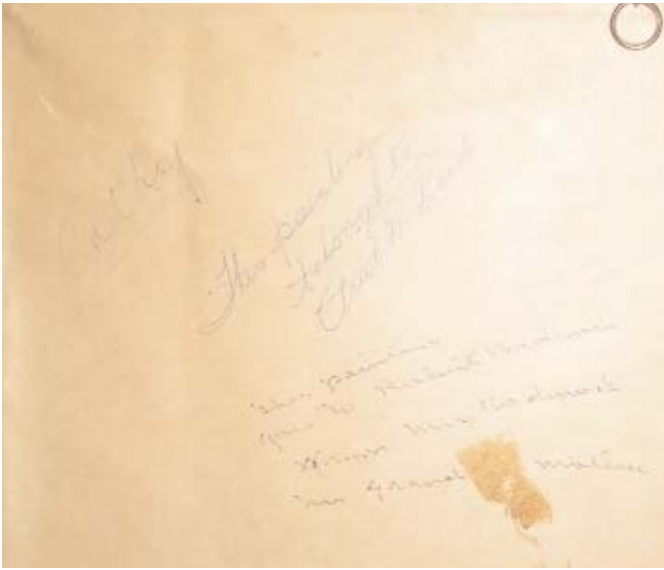
Tom Badenoch and Ariel Ferguson were married October, 1917. They had two children, a son, Denton, named for Ariel's younger brother killed in action at Vimy Ridge, April, 1917, and a daughter, Ariel.

Early in WWII years Tom Badenoch returned to his long-neglected painting working with both water colors and oils. In the early 50's he worked with Gus Kenderdine, an art instructor at the U of S Art School to set up the workshop at Emma Lake which became the Emma Lake Art School, but Tom found teaching to be very frustrating so gave that up after a few years and devoted all his spare time to his own art. His work, mainly oils but also watercolours and a few pastels, was all privately sold and is widely scattered over Canada and the USA and has made him a renowned Regina artist. He died in Sept 1970. His wife, Ariel Badenoch, is a resident of the Regina Lutheran Special Care Home and in Oct 1983 celebrated her 90th birthday.

QU'APPELLE AUTUMN BY TOM BADENOCH



The back of a painting has three inscriptions. The first reads "This painting goes to Robert Badenoch from Mrs. Badenoch, his Grand Mother" (Ariel did indeed have a grandson called Robert, Heather's uncle) the second is crossed out but says "This painting belongs to Ariel M. Reid" (that was Thomas' daughter, Ariel, who married Grant Hamilton Reid) and the third just says "Cathy".



- 4 - Thomas Pettigew BADENOCH (1892, Castle Douglas - 1970)
sp - Ariel FERGUSON (1898, Huron, Ontario - 1986, Regina)
- 5 - Denton BADENOCH (b. April 20, 1920 - 1991, Fairfax, VA)
sp - Alison BROWN (b. Feb 1919-1991)
- 6 - Thomas BADENOCH (b. 15/07/1947)
sp - Carol MYERS (25/03/1949) (m. 14/02/1975)
- 7 - Heather BADENOCH (b. 06/01/1976)
- 7 - Sarah Jane BADENOCH (b. 29/08/1978)
sp - Dave Ward
- 8 - Malcolm Ward Badenoch
- 8 - Cameron Ward Badenoch
- 6 - Mary BADENOCH (b. 19/08/ 1948)
sp - Paul SONICHSON
- 7 - Katie SONICHSON
- 7 - Leah SONICHSON
- 6 - Leslie BADENOCH (b. 24/09/1953)
sp - Jeff MAHER
- 7 - Brandon MAHER
- 6 - Robert BADENOCH (b. 6/7/1955)
sp - Ruth Ann
- 7 - Amanda Badenoch
- 7 - Marie Badenoch
- 7 - Denton Badenoch
- 5 - Ariel BADENOCH
sp - Grant Hamilton REID (May 9, 1923 Moosomin - June 19, 2004)

**PAINTINGS BY THOMAS BADENOCH
(PROVIDED BY HIS GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER HEATHER BADENOCH)**





The life story of Thomas Pettigrew Badenoch given in the Indian Head book is so complete that there really isn't much more to add.

I can say said his wife's full name was Ariel Alfretta Badenoch, and was the daughter of a farmer living at a place called Lacadena in Saskatchewan named Edward 'Ned' Ferguson (born in Turnberry, Huron County, Ontario 1858) and his wife Mary Jane Casemore (1858 – 1936). Edward was of Irish descent, and married had Mary Jane in Huron in 1880 before heading west. From here we can start going all the way back. Mary Jane was the daughter of Joseph Casemore (1835 – 1917) and Elizabeth Kinder (1838 – 1921), who in turn was the son of George Casemore (1787 – 1876) and Mary Goodfellow (1807 – 1876), who had emigrated to Ontario with his English parents William Casemore (1766 – 1851) and Mary Rider (1757 –).

Ariel was still alive when the Indian Head book was written in 1984, but died two years after in Regina in 1886 at the age of 87.

Thomas' son Denton Castle Badenoch (name after his wife's brother who had died in WWI) served as Captain in World War II, and was recorded on board the Queen Elizabeth of all vessels in 1946, arriving in New York and heading for his wife in Lorne Street, Regina. That wife was Alison Brown, and they both died the same year, 1991, in Fairfax, Virginia.

They had three children – Thomas, Mary, Leslie and Robert. The oldest of these, Thomas Badenoch married Carol Myers are had two daughters, one of which Heather Badenoch, the great granddaughter of Thomas Pettigrew Badenoch the artist from Scotland who moved with his parents to Indian Head, I have managed to catch up with on facebook. Heather provided me with her family tree, which links in with our own and I was able to add a few new details, and was able to provide some images of some of her great grandfather's paintings, which I have reproduced here.

Thomas Pettigrew Badenoch and Ariel Ferguson had another child, named Ariel like her mother. She married a military man called Grant Hamilton Reid who died in 2004. The obituary reproduced here tells us about their life story, and also mentions his wife's late brother Denton and his wife Alison. His wife, and Thomas Pettigrew's daughter, Ariel was still alive in 2004, and may still be alive today.

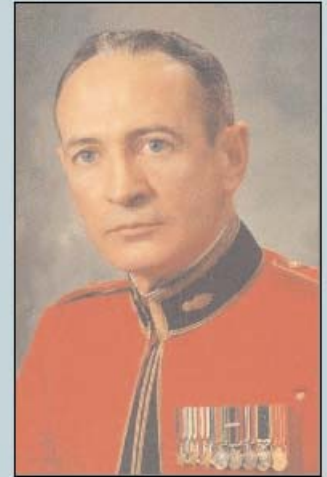
QUEEN ELIZABETH, 14 JAN 1946 ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

Line Ser.	Number	Rank	Name	Corps	Name & Address with whom leave will be spent.
E1		Capt	Denton Castle BADENOCH	RCA	Mrs D.C. Badenoch, 2242 Lorne St, Regina.
E2		Major	Arnold William SINCLAIR	RCA	Major A.W. Sinclair, Broadview, Sask.
E3	L-55527	A/Set	ATKINSON	G	Mr J. Atkinson, Defoe, Sask.
E4	L-11260	L/Set	BETTER	F	Mr H.C. Better, Rosthern, Sask.
E5	L-11261	A/Set	BETTER	H	Mr H.C. Better, Gen Del, Rosthern, Sask.
E6	L-56023	Sgt	BODIE	C H	Mrs L. Bodie, Moosebank, Sask.
E7	L-56000	A/Set	FORBES	J T	Mr H.G. Forbes, Semons, Sask.
E8	L-56013	A/Set	SANDY	G T	Mrs S. Sandy, White Fox, Sask.
E9	L-55433	BSM	VENNARD	C H	Mrs J. Busch, Whitewood, Sask.
E10	L-105313	Snr	ABBAY	G	Mr L.H. Abbay, Gen Del, Glidden, Sask.
E11	L-55546	Snr	ANAKA	V	Mr F. Anaka, Box 272, Wynyard, Sask.
E12	L-466154	Snr	ANDERSON	E	Mr J. Anderson, Box 119, Waldeck, Sask.

Lt. Colonel Grant Hamilton Reid, Ret'd; CD

Funeral arrangements by
Chapel Lawn Funeral Home

Peacefully and surrounded by his family, Grant passed away at the age of 81 years at the Health Sciences Centre on June 19, 2004. Grant will be lovingly remembered by his wife of 54 years, Ariel; and daughters Caron Ann McLean (David) of Fort McMurray, AB and Ariel Catherine Reid of Winnipeg. He is survived by his sisters Joyce Corbett of Moosomin, SK and Velma Snitka of Dauphin, MB; and many nieces and nephews. He was predeceased by his parents, George and Catherine Reid; sister Marie; and brothers-in-law, Frank Corbett, David Snitka, Denton Badenoch; and sister-in-law, Alison Badenoch. Grant was born in Moosomin, SK on May 9, 1923 where he grew up and received his education. At the age of 17 years, he joined the Canadian Army. In August 1942,



he was sent to England and from there to Italy, where he served with the Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regiment and was wounded in battle. Once recovered, he returned to his regiment in north-west Europe. At war's end, Grant rejoined the Canadian Artillery Regiment and served proudly for 31 years, stationed in Shilo, Ottawa, Germany, Picton, Kingston, Winnipeg, Halifax, Gagetown, London, England and finally Winnipeg. After early retirement, Grant took an administrative position with the Provincial Department of Health and Corrections, where he remained for 12 years until poor health led to his retirement. Grant was a kind, quiet, dignified gentleman who loved his family dearly and enjoyed the pastimes of gardening, woodworking and the beauty of nature and music. He was an avid reader with a great interest in history. Grant was a member of St. Andrews Anglican Church. The family wishes to extend their deepest gratitude to Dr. John Geddes, nurses Shari and Sheila, the HSC pacemaker clinic nurses, and to the staff of B3 and MICU for their care and compassion. A private family burial will take place at Chapel Lawn Memorial Gardens followed by a memorial service on Thursday, June 24, 2004 at 11:00 a.m. at St. Andrews Anglican Church, 2700 Portage Avenue with reception to follow in the hall. Flowers gratefully declined. Donations may be made to the Manitoba Heart and Stroke Foundation, 200-6 Donald Street, Winnipeg, MB R3L 0K6 or the Children's War Amps Foundation, 115 Marianne Road, Winnipeg, MB R2R 1W4. Arrangements entrusted to: CHAPEL LAWN FUNERAL HOME CREMATION AND RECEPTION CENTRE 885-9715

Indian Head Cemetery



Badenoch, Beatrice (nee Scott) 1951 wife of Alexander Jr. 47-21
Badenoch, Melanie Jane (infant) 1954 dau of William & Grace 47-21
Bademoch, Grace Elizabeth (nee Seaman) died Jul 22, 2008 age 95 dau of Robert & Elizabeth 47-21
Badenoch, William Robert May 16, 1998 son of Alexander & Beatrice 47-21
Badenoch, Alexander Calder Jan 15, 1971 son of Alexander & Jeanie 47-21
Badenoch, Jean 1885 - 1944 dau of Alexander & Jeanie 47-21
Badenoch, Alexander Sr. 1849 - 1935 21-6
Badenoch, Jeanie (nee Pettigrew) 1855 - 1913 wife of Alexander Sr. 21-6
Milling, Jean (nee Badenoch) 1944 21-6