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The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

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Cover picture: Original art work for a DeLaval calendar. See story page 43. TVA, De Laval fonds.



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PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

We are really grateful for the assistance that we have received in various ways. The Board of Directors have given terrific support in varied ways. Thanks, first, to those who made generous contributions to our portable project; that was greatly appreciated. We are now seeking major support to bring the portable up to archival standards, and to purchase a wide-format copier-printer, a heat pump or air conditioner, and other improvements. Dave Mahoney is a lead volunteer on this stage of the project. We need help in preparing grant applications; perhaps you can help?

We have continued to receive significant donations of archival fonds, library books and genealogical resources. In recent weeks we have received a significant addition of DeLaval records, as well as some very interesting personal records. In particular, we thank the Helen Weddell estate for the donation of her personal papers, which included the bound copy of the Peterborough Review, April to June 1898; scrapbooks of travels to the Maritimes and England; medical journals and notebooks of Dr John Weddell; many photographs, and other materials. We also received a small group of records related to Black's Department Store. We are the archivists for the Pathway of Fame.

With the help of volunteers we are processing some of our 320 archival collections. Ron Briegl has been updating the finding aids for the Robert Delledone collection related to Lakefield. We have moved the materials into handier boxes that will be welcome to researchers and our staff and volunteers. Guy Thompson has made headway with the Peter Adams fonds. Ivan Bateman is assisting in the photographic elements of the DeLaval fonds; he worked for many years for the company. Heather continues to work on our large collection of engineering drawings. Others have volunteered to help and we are grateful.

Dorothy Sharpe has undertaken massive typing projects, and some of this work will appear in future Gazettes, and in historical columns in the Peterborough Examiner. Pauline Harder is spearheading a new look for our website, and we welcome feedback from our members as we plan to unveil a new website during 2011. Gina Martin is handling details with respects to land records. Alice MacKenzie is continuing to develop the valuable index to the land records.

Our outreach work depends entirely on the efforts of volunteers and we are most grateful. Bruce Fitzpatrick teamed up with Diane Robnik, our working archivist, to make a great presentation to the January meeting of the Peterborough Historical Society on the life and times of George A. Cox. It was a sensation! We are grateful as well to the volunteers who help us maintain our successful tours and street theatre, such as we had with the heavy agenda of Hallowe'en tours and repeats of aspects of the Little Lake Cemetery pageant, converted to evenings. This was also a great success.

Thanks

Steve Guthrie

BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR,

IN AID OF

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PETERBOROUGH,

TO BE HELD ON

THE GROUNDS OF JAMES WALLIS, ESQ., MERINO FARM,

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th instant.



The Committee of management having made the necessary previous arrangements, desire to announce to the Public that the Bazaar and Fancy Fair, in aid of St. John's Church, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday the 29th and 30th of July.

As Bazaars by becoming general have lost their novelty, and in some degree their interest also, the committee have resolved upon an innovation on the usual style of conducting such affairs and will endeavour to combine with the Bazaar the attractions of a Rustic Fete Champetre.

In furtherance of this design they have availed themselves of the kindness of James Wallis, Esq., who offers for the occasion the use of his grounds.

Ominibuses, Carriages and Cars will be provided, free of charge, and will ply constantly throughout the day for the convenience and accommodation of the visitors.

Commodious Tents, spacious Marquees decorated with Flowers and Foliage, and surmounted by Flags and Banners, National and explanatory, will give variety to the scene, and afford ample accommodation for the varied assortment of useful and ornamental articles with which the tables will be amply furnished. An objection commonly made to Bazaars by those who like to obtain full value for their money, will on this occasion at least be fully obviated, as considerable pains have been taken to provide articles of such a nature, so useful necessary and durable that the public will find it [in] their interest as well as pleasure to attend and purchase.

Among the articles offered for sale will be found beautiful and substantial specimens of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's clothing. Braided work in great profusion, and a vast variety of Fancy and Ornamental work, a choice collection of Books, German Toys, &c.

Refreshments of every description will be provided on a large and liberal scale, comprising both solids and substantials, cakes and pastry, cooling beverages, and fruits both native and foreign.

A Band will be in attendance throughout the day and contribute to the general gratification.

The Fancy Fair being held in the country, the attendance of all engaged or interested in the culture and improvement of land, is both expected and desired; Mr. Wallis being a practical Farmer himself, will be enabled to offer an extensive show of Agricultural Implements for sale, including Ploughs, Harrows, Seed Sowers, and a Thrashing Machine of one Horse Power, besides many specimens of improved stock.

To add to the general interest, a grand Ploughing Match will take place on the second day, open to all competitors, the prizes to be awarded by judges chosen by the competitors and contributors.

On the evening of the first day, a grand display of Fireworks will be exhibited, and a large Montgolfier Balloon will be inflated and set free.

The entire arrangement of the Bazaar will be under the controul of Stewards distinguished by their Badges, whose duties will strictly defined and whose peculiar attention will be devoted to prevent confusion and facilitate arrangements.

All contributions and donations are earnestly requested to be sent in in the course of the ensuing fortnight. Donations to the REFRESHMENT TABLE are particularly needed and will be thankfully acknowledged.

The price of admission to the Bazaar will be the same as on former occasions, notwithstanding the gratuitous conveyance of visitors, viz: -- Admission 7 ½ d. Children half-price.

Peterborough, July 14th, 1851.

[St John's Peterborough Parish Archives]

DEATHS IN PETERBOROUGH AND AREA, 1854-1857

Elwood Jones

How many people died in the Peterborough area in the five year period, 1854 to 1858? I was able to gather 100 obituaries from the Peterborough Review, aided by the compilation of births, marriages and deaths done by the Kawartha Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. This was a tip of an iceberg. The newspaper reported, for example, that in 1857 there had been 23 drownings between February and mid-July; I only noticed 13 reports in the Review. The list of burials tied to St John's Anglican Church yielded 34 names that had not appeared in the Review; 13 had appeared. This suggests there could have been 50 or 60 deaths a year in the area, of which 20 or 25 were reported in the Review.

There were several leading individuals and there were quite a few related to deaths of young people. There were Robinson emigrants, and some stories from Port Hope and Lindsay and other distant spots. However, the mix might not be representative of the deaths in the wider population. However, there are patterns to observe in the over 150 deaths reported in these five years. As well, some anecdotes can be instructive. The newspaper stories were usually too brief to be very useful. However, some stories were fascinating, either because of the person dying or the circumstances surrounding the death.

In 1854, the first death was of Sarah Beattie who was pioneer teacher who taught in her "respectable ladies' school even to the very last." It would have been helpful to know where the school was, and how many students attended. Another teacher, Thomas Duncan, 48, died that year. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance and the Orange Lodge who was known for his "integrity and kindness." The paper reported on four murders, and accidents that had different degrees of complexity.

The number of drownings was striking. Were our lakes and rivers particularly dangerous? No one seemed to go swimming; rather, they were bathing and then went beyond their limits. The burials list for Christ Church North Douro (Lakefield) printed in *Through the Years in Douro*, pp 100-107, lists 120 burials between 1855 and 1886, when Hillside Cemetery opened. Six drowned. In May 1861, lumberman James Fleming, 20, an Englishman "drowned by accidental upsetting of a canoe." Two years later, William Hill, 10, of Smith accidentally drowned, as did Grantham Trench Falwasser, 24, a few months later. In 1870, William Hett, 18, an English gentleman, "drowned by accidental upsetting of a canoe." On July 4, 1882, Ernest Stephen Bell, 22, a druggist, drowned in Stoney Lake. Alfred George Lefevre, who was either 16 or 17, had arrived from the Island of Jersey about three months earlier, and drowned in Deer Bay in mid-September 1857; he was buried from Christ Church Lakefield on September 16. According to the Review, "He was with a party of young gentlemen bathing above Deer Bay rapids when he got beyond his depth and drowned. Friends made strenuous efforts to save him."

Several drownings were tied to recreational canoeing and people bathing beyond their depth. Thomas Knox, 53, a non-swimmer drowned in the mill race in Peterborough East (apparently the preferred term for Ashburnham and East City throughout the 1850s).

James F. Heron, a nephew of Frederick Ferguson, drowned in a boating accident near the locks about where Lock 19 was built. He apparently came to shore, removed his boots, and "re-embarked in the skiff" which got into an eddy and was unmanageable. After faint effort to swim he sank to rise no more. Body still not found." He was buried from St. John's Church on July 2, but the Rev. Mark Burnham spelled his name "Hearne."

Lumbering was dangerous, both in the forest and on the water. In 1855, a four year old drowned in Wallis' mill race which the paper considered "open and very dangerous." It commented, "It is only surprising that accidents do not more frequently occur." Charles Perry, one-time mayor of Peterborough and owner of the Nassau Mills complex where Trent University now stands, lost his six year old son near his mill; "the first alarm was given by a woman who saw his floating hat." Also in July 1857, Richard Smith, who worked for Mr Boswell, thought the low part of the dam at Strickland's mill in Lakefield was a timber slide; his body was found near Perry's dam. Thomas Lowry, who also worked for Boswell, drowned in the river south of the town; his remains were identified by his brother.

In June 1856, one of Boyd's men, Dominique Bertrand, fell off a crib and drowned before help reached him. The 1857 season began with three teachers drowning after heavy winds caused their boat to capsize. A week later three men drowned while running a lumber raft down the Otonabee, two of them at Dickson's dam and one at Benson's; the coroner's jury said the timber slides were "defective and unsafe." The next week, one of Boyd's men, a Quebecer named Octave Viseaux, drowned near Hall's dam after suffering a "blow from an oar." At the end of June there was a drowning at what is now Lock 19.

There were other work-related injuries during those five years. There was a curious accident in March 1855 at William Baker's Flouring Mill in the Seymour Township. Perhaps because of the weight of the wheat above, the joists slipped out of their sockets and an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of wheat poured on the men below, trapping four completely, and burying three or four others to their waist. Three who died were Robert Ramsay, John Landrigan and Jeremiah Curtain. The building, owned by W. H. Meyer, a prominent businessman and politician, was considered first-class and Baker soon repaired the building with large iron bolts.

In Dickson's Mill in June 1856, Benjamin Reynolds was oiling an engine when his arm was caught in the shaft. His arm was badly bruised and Drs Burnham and McNab amputated his arm. He survived, and lived another ten years. This seems to be the most serious industrial accident in the five years being studied. There were fatal work accidents, though.

There were two serious farm accidents. In August 1858, Letitia Lang, 23, who was helping her father on his farm near Millbrook, fell off a loaded wagon and was run over. When Michael Quillon lost his arm above the elbow in a "thrashing machine accident" two Lindsay doctors amputated his arm, "but there was no hope of survival"; he died in February 1856.

In February 1857, Peter Miller died "an accidental death by the falling of a tree." He had been working for John Ivison, Smith, clearing trees. They had cut one tree but had not taken

it down. When it fell Miller ran the wrong way. Two months later, Michael Gallivan, 14, Smith was killed by a falling tree.

The most bizarre accident, in March 1858, was related to hunting. John Evans, a native of Ireland described as a retired sergeant of the 70th Regiment who also served 13 years in India with the IX Lancers, was returning from hunting with friends. The barrels of the firearms were lined up and covered with a blanket and two double guns and a rifle rested in the hollow. At the bottom of a small hill, the jolting of the sleigh caused a weapon to fire accidentally. The shot hit Evans on his left side driving his hunting knife "loaded with lead" into the wound. The sleigh was taken to Colonel Strickland's place, but despite all efforts, he died within 24 hours. He had during his military service received many wounds and medals and it was ironic that his fatal wound was accidental and received on his 44th birthday. He had first been in Upper Canada in 1833, but on this visit had only been back one year.

William Dunlop, 44, was visiting his brother, Charles, a son-in-law of Thomas and Frances Stewart. William had spent many years in South America and had been in Canada one year when he was shot accidentally. Their father was Major Alex Dunlop of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment. He was interred in the Stewart family burial ground at Auburn. The Dunlop

home, Malone, is on Dunlop Street near the Rotary walking trail.

Several work-related deaths were tied to railways. New technologies could be dangerous, but not just because of novelty. Some people were either ignorant or complacent. For example, in September 1855, the Review reported, "As the cars were backing near the gravel pit at Rice Lake, a man of the name of Ross jumped from the hindermost car to arrange the switch. His foot slipped and before the train could be stopped he was crushed to death beneath it." Tim Daley was killed in November 1856 in a similar accident near the Rice Lake bridge of the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

During this brief five year period there were a surprising number of deaths tied to drinking, and several murders. As well, there were some prominent people who merited an obituary from the Review editors. Even without stressing unusual deaths, the impression is that life was precarious. Young people were prone to accidents, and a high proportion died before age 10. At the other end, those over 70 were usually considered to have died of old age. In between, while the cause of death was usually not mentioned, consumption and typhus fever were often mentioned.

We are printing a list of the deaths that were recorded in the Peterborough Review, 1854-58.

DEATHS REPORTED IN THE PETERBOROUGH REVIEW, 1854 TO 1857

1854	02 03	Sarah Beattie, pioneer teacher who had a "respectable ladies' school even to the very last."	obituary
1854	06 06	Walter Nichols, native of Shropshire, died in Smith Township, aged 84	obituary
1854	06 23	Ellen Robinson, 17, drowned in river near John Cox home where she resided, that near the Langton & Bird's mill	drowning
1854	07 28	Mary Hall, 2nd daughter of James Hall Esq while in Rochester, NY; interred LLC	death
1854	09 08	Thomas Duncan, aged 48, former Wesleyan teacher, Sons of Temperance, Orange Lodge, bailiff, Methodist, liked for integrity and kindness, "who improve upon acquaintance"	obituary
1854	09 15	John Tucker Williams, Esq, late MPP for Durham committed suicide on Saturday; no details	suicide
1854	10 13	Catherine Boat, wife of James Boat, who both emigrated with the Robinson settlers of 1825, aged 68, lot 22, con 5 Ennismore, the land originally settled	obituary
1854	11 10	James Moore, 21, son of William H. Moore, Smith, deeply lamented, amicable conduct.	death
1854	12 08	John Costello murdered by three Corkery brothers, Sunday evening. Costello was survived by wife and six children, was traveling with wife and tried to avoid the Corkerys, apparently related to earlier misunderstanding. One stabbed Costello in abdomen several times; death nearly instantaneous. Corkerys lodged in the county gaol.	murder
1855	01 12	Robert Swayne, former Peterborough Fire Brigade founder and captain, died of typhus in Cobourg. Fire Brigade showed up in full force for funeral from St Peter's Cobourg. Story copied from Cobourg Star. Died 1 January 1855.	obituary
1855	01 19	Ann Homan, 18, youngest daughter of Henry Homan Esq of Arden Wood, Co Wicklow, Ireland; atobituary home of John Hall, Esq.	obituary
1855	03 02	Q We regret to learn that a serious and fatal accident occurred on Thursday last in the Township of Seymour, west at Mr William Baker's Fouring Mill, by which three men were killed and others injured. The accident occurred by the building parting, which let the joists out of their sockets, when the weight of the wheat laying upon the floor (some 2000 or 3000 bushels) instantly fell upon those below and on to the road. Unfortunately there were some 8 or 10 men standing immediately under the wheat and before they could escape four were buried beneath it, three of whom were smothered to death. The fourth who was covered with the exception of his fingers, was rescued but not until he was senseless. Three or four others were partially buried some as deep as their waists and had to be dug out. // The names of those killed were: Robert Ramsay, miller, a single man; Jno Landrigan, a single from Asphodel, and Jeremiah Curtain, married, from Asphodel who leaves a wife and four children to mourn his death. / The mill belongs to W. H. Meyers, Esq. and was considered to be a first-class building and remarkably well and strongly built. We learn that Mr. Baker is repairing the mill by placing large iron bolts through it so as to prevent the recurrence of such a shocking catastrophe. [copied from Belleville Intelligencer]	accident mill
1855	04 20	William Webber, 15, second son of Giles Webber, at father's residence on Bethune St, Peterborough, 2:30 this afternoon.	death

1855	05 04	Accident on the Cobourg & Peterborough Railway. Brakeman Anthony Coe, an exceptionally large accident railway man, died 21 April. Superintendent's report said on 18 April two brakemen, Coe and Brown, were shacking a platform car between the engine and the rest of the train and Coe got jammed between the platform car and the box car. Coe did not complain but within five miles of Peterborough he was very pale and Mr Jacques the conductor put him in a passenger car where he remained until the return to Cobourg. He walked to the doctor and then home. Coe was "most excellent and exemplary."	
1855	07 06	William Taylor, eldest son of David Taylor died 28 June	death
1855	07 06	Eliza Mary Haggart, only daughter of John Haggart died 1 July	death
1855	07 27	McBurney girl, about 4, drowned in Wallis' mill race; the race is open and very dangerous: "It is only surprising that accidents do not more frequently occur."	drowning
1855	07 27	George Aird, old man, found dead in the Ship Brewery on Wednesday morning. Was turned out of boarding house and took in refuge in brewery; drinking addict became intoxicated, fell through opening in floor and likely suffocated.	accident drinking
1855	08 10	Mrs Mary Rowe, 78, died at residence of her son, Robert Smith.	obituary
1855	08 10	Christian Hall, second daughter of Adam Hall, died at Mount Pleasant, Smith Twp, aged 18 years 2 months.	death
1855	08 31	Railton Staiker, 34, died 26 August.	death
1855	09 14	W. H. Wrighton, Clerk of the Peace, United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, died Saturday, 8 September.	obituary
1855	09 21	Augusta Agnes Wickham, wife of Henry J. Wickham, Verulam, died age 38.	death
1855	09 28	Mr Ross crushed to death. "As the cars were backing near the gravel pit at Rice Lake, a man of the name of Ross jumped from the hindermost car to arrange the switch. His foot slipped and before the train could be stopped he was crushed to death beneath it." Leaves widow; inquest held.	accident railway
1855	10 26	Rev William Case, of Case and His Cotemporaries, died, 75. Died in village of Alnwick; long drew Christians to the claim of the "Red men of America." From Guardian report.	obituary
1856	01 04	James Dewart, Norwood, died of pulmonary hemorrhage; "affectionate father, kind neighbour and humble Christian."	obituary
1856	01 11	Henry Messenger, 24, died at residence of P. J. Ayres, his brother-in law.	death
1856	01 25	Joseph Bennett, 90, died at Otonabee residence.	death
1856	02 01	Robert, 4, and Jane Anne, 10, children of Angus and Isabella McIntosh died 21 and 23 January.	death
1856	02 22	Michael Quillon lost his arm above the elbow in thrashing machine accident. Dr Fidler and Dr Benson both of Lindsay, amputated the arm but there was no hope of survival.	accident farm
1856	03 07	Robert Reid, 83, 1822 settler, died at home of Dr McNabb, his son-in-law.	obituary
1856	04 04	Hannah Swain, 94, died at Cavan tsp residence of John Grandy, Esq, her son-in-law.	obituary
1856	05 09	Connelly, xxx, while working at Ludgate's Mill. "So far as we can learn the unfortunate man was pulling a rope while standing on a boom, missed his footing and fell backwards, and drowned."	drowning
1856	05 30	Catherine Read, 13, died at home of father, John Read; eldest daughter	obituary
1856	06 06	Deplorable Accident. On Wednesday last as Mr Benjamin Reynolds, in the employ of Mr Sam Dickson, was oiling the engine in the mill, his left arm was caught by the shaft and so seriously bruised that amputation had to be performed.... by Drs Burnham and McNab."	drowning
1856	06 06	On Saturday last, Dominique Bertrand of Chataguay, one of Mr. Boyd's men, fell off a crib in the Otonabee River, and before assistance could reach him, he sank to rise no more."	drowning
1856	06 20	Jane Stutt, 2nd youngest daughter of Robert Stutt, died, age 16.	death
1856	08 01	On Friday 25th instant at the residence of Mr Jonathan Stevenson, Peterborough, Roswell Stewart Craigie, only son of John Craigie Jr, aged 13 months."	obituary
1856	08 15	Thoms Moffatt, of Roxboroughshire, Scotland died on board SS Shepherdess, aged 20, in Gulf of St Lawrence; buried at sea by Anglican clergyman on board. "Deceased was coming to settle among his friends in this country."	obituary
1856	08 29	James Daley, Otonabee, 45, on 27 August	death
1856	09 19	Eliza Georgina Hague, 15, daughter of late James Hague, and step-daughter of Augustus Sawers Esq, on 13 September	obituary
1856	09 19	Isabella Carr, 46, at residence of Thomas Carr Esq, Keene	death
1856	09 19	Ilona Walton, 6 months, youngest daughter of Robert Walton, on Friday, 12 Sept	death
1856	09 19	Anson Sperry Sr, 71, late of Peterborough at Redford, Michigan, 28 August	obituary
1856	09 19	Philo John Ayres, youngest son of P J Ayres, Thursday, 18 Sept at Peterborough	death
1856	09 26	Terrible Tragedy. At Port Hope wharf, 23 Sept, Mr. Brogden, a Port Hope lawyer, killed Thomas Henderson who had run of with Brogden's wife two weeks ago. Brogden spotted Henderson on the steamer Arabia when the boat landed at Port Hope and shot him dead on the spot with his pistol. The editor does not think it is justifiable homicide as he had nursed thie wish for two months. The inquest report appeared the following week, 3 October.	murder
1856	10 24	John McGinnity, formerly of Peterborough, was shot in Lindsay by a father and son unnamed; the father handed the pistol to his son after fighting McGinnity to the ground. Murder trial reported in 14 November issue.	murder
1856	10 31	Elizabeth Ann Foster, 4th d of William Foster on 26 October	death
1856	11 14	Robert J. Stenson, 24, on 13 November; funeral will be from Water St residence	death
1856	11 21	Timothy Daley killed in rail accident and leaves wife and daughter. On 13 November, "While the dirt train of Rice Lake Bridge was in motion, one of the men connected with the work of illing in the bridge, attempted to jump upon it but his foot slipping, he fell between the cars which passed over him killing him instantly."	rail accident
1856	12 12	Thomas Bell, 62, died at Smith residence on Nov 28. Came from County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1830. was elected rep on distict council in 1844, and many times since; former reeve. Large funeral; half the cortege had not reached the burial ground when the burial service was over.	obituary
1857	01 02	Martha Ann Huston, 19, died at R. B. Palmer residence.	death

1857	01 09	John Edward Best, 26, 3rd son of William Best Esq died at Mount Pleasant.	death
1857	02 13	Peter Miller killed by falling tree while in employ of John Ivison of Smith. They had cut a tree and forestry accident then left it but it crashed shortly after and Miller ran the wrong direction. Dr Lavell did inquest: "accidental death by the falling of a tree."	
1857	02 27	Zaccheus Burnham, 82, at his residence in Cobourg. One of first settlers in Hamilton twp sixty years ago. Served in Assembly and in Legislative Council.	obituary
1857	03 13	William Green, 73, of Peterborough, was an esteemed member of the Orange Lodge of 50 years.	obituary
1857	03 13	James Cougland 24, of Peterborough, on Saturday, March 7.	death
1857	03 13	Thomas Hay, M. D., Esq, 52, died 9 March. Quite detailed biography. Was 3rd son of L Col Hay ofobituary Seggiedon, Perthshire, Scotland; U of Edinburgh 1825-6; 1827 London Apothecaries; 1828, Royal College of Surgeons; emig 1840; married eldest daughter of Thomas A. Stewart, 1843. Buried in family burial ground at Auburn, Douro. Wrote great deal while ill; and hope it will be published.	
1857	03 13	Francis Connin, Esq, Surgeon Royal Navy, 88, died in Peterborough, Thursday, March 12.	obituary
1857	03 27	John James Harvey, 1 year 7 mos, only son of Dr A. Harvey died March 26.	death
1857	03 27	large account of Francis Connin's life in Examiner. Asst Surgeon in Royal Navy 1793, POW 1809-1814; Jamaica; surgeon on ship that brought Duke of Richmond to Quebec as GG; Robinson settlers, 1825; emig with wife and 7 daughters, 1828, to Otonabee; moved to Peterborough a few years ago. Leaves widow, 3 daughters, grandson.	obituary
1857	03 27	S McG Powell, Westwood, 22, who had purchased Fowlds' interests in Westwood a year ago.	obituary
1857	04 10	Young Ewing Linn, itinerant lecture died suddenly at Silvet's Hotel, Lindsay, overdose of laudanum; Dr Allanby said no need for an inquest. Deceased, 31, 5ft 8, native of Kentucky, grey eyes, dark waved hair, "tolerably good features and was compactly built."	obituary
1857	04 17	Michael Gallvan, 14, Smith, killed by falling tree; accidental death.	forestry accident
1857	05 01	James Gallagher, married man about 35, died at residence of T J Brook. Lindsay. Death hastened by "sugar of lead" swallowed with coffee. Newspaper disagrees with jury decision. There should have been a post mortem because druggist, Charles Britton, uncertain what the powder was.	poisoning
1857	05 08	John Mathers, 29, leaves widow and three small children, died 6 May.	obituary
1857	05 15	James White, died from excessive drinking. Q Deceased had been in the employ of Anom Savoy all winter, about the first of May he hired with one of Mr. Perry's foremen to go up to cook for him and left Peterborough for the shanty on Friday the first of May. It appears they had whiskey in the waggon going up and that White was very drunk. This brought on a fit of delirium tremens from which he never recovered. On Wednesday he came down again to Peterborough and remained round Savoy's until Sunday morning when he went over to Garrity's where there were some six or eight other unfortunates who continued drinking with him until 8 o'clock in the evening when Garrity, Jno Milleage, and an itinerant showman named Morton carried him over or assisted him to walk over to Savoy's when within about ten feet of Savoy's door he dropped down and we believe never breathed more although Garrity swears he was alive when they carried him to the steps and laid him there. ... When they left him at Savoy's door they went in and got beer and did not say a word about White until asked by Savoy where he was. They then went out the door and carried in the corpse. NQ the verdict was "excessive use of intoxicating liquors." Garrity was imprisoned for 30 days for selling liquor without a license. ...	alcoholic death
1857	05 15	Mary Newton died in her house near Harvey's Woolen Mills, "from excessive use of intoxicating liquors." Always able to get alcohol and that led to "untimely and wretched" end.	
1857	05 29	Kidd, Henthorn and Morrow, teachers in schools in Allandale, Keene and Westwood, were in a skiff to visit Henthorn's family on the south side of Rice Lake. They never reached Alnwick, and when they did not meet their classes, It was believed that their boat capsized in heavy winds; they did not drink alcoholic beverages. They were not found.	drowning
1857	06 05	Anna Maria Wrighton, 23, eldest daughter of the late W. H. Wrighton Esq.	obituary
1857	06 05	Three men engaged in running the timber down the Otonabee River drowned. Their names were unknown and they were "strangers to the county." One was foreman for Mr. Cameron, the other two worked for Mr McQuade. One was drowned at Benson's dam, and two at Dickson's.	drowning
1857	06 12	Octave Viseaux, a Quebecker, was drowned near Hall's dam while working for Mr Boyd. He was thrown in by a "blow from an oar."	drowning
1857	06 19	Simon Hawn, at Benson's dam, and Angus McDonald, at Dickson's dam, were two of the men who drowned earlier. While rafting accidents are usually caused by rushing, in this case the problem the "the inefficient state of the slides." With respect to Hawn, the jury recommended placing booms on each side of the channel to guide the cribs. Dickson's slide was "defective and unsafe and was the direct cause of the sad accident."	drowning
1857	06 26	James F. Heron, nephew of F. Ferguson, drowned in boating accident at the dam at the locks (now Lock 19). He had reached shore once, removed his boots and "re-embarked in the skiff" which got into an eddy and was unmanageable. After faint effort to swim he sank to rise no more. Body still not found.	drowning
1857	07 10	Richard H. Hall, 20, son of John Hall Esq died at Peterborough, July 2.	obituary
1857	07 10	George Emerson, 23, Otonabee drowned in the Otonabee River last Sunday, July 5.	drowning
1857	07 10	Thomas Riley, Cavan, died suddenly of heart disease while at Robinson's Tavern, Monaghan and earlier at Springville. Dr Lavell held inquest.	heart attack
1857	07 17	Isabella Glover, 35, wife of Lewis Glover, East Peterborough miller, died Saturday, July 4.	obituary
1857	07 17	Thomas Knox, 53, drowned in the Peterborough East mill race, July 6. He Had gone to bathe and for some reason got beyond his depth; he was a non-swimmer. Francis Drake, a switchman at the railway depot, responded to his call for help, as did a second boat. Knox sank to the bottom again. Drake made five dives before retrieving the body. Knox was survived by a wife and a son and a daughter, both grown.	drowning
1857	07 17	John Northcutt and Henry Fitzgerald, both of Smith, drowned in the Otonabee River when their boat was carried over the Lakefield dam. One body was recovered at Nassau Mills; the other still not found.	drowning

1857	07 17	Peterborough Review said Knox was the 23rd drowning victim in the Peterborough area since the drowning first of February. [My count is 13 reported in Review, so must be missing some.]	
1857	07 24	Thomas Lowry, whose identity was not immediately known, drowned in the Otonabee River at the lower end of town. Lowry had worked for Mr Boswell, and was identified by his brother. The cause of death was unknown.	drowning
1857	07 24	A young son, 6, of Charles Perry drowned near his father's mill. He fell in accidentally and help was not immediate. The first alarm was given by a woman who saw his floating hat. The gates of the mill were shut down and the search begun. The body was recovered the following morning.	drowning
1857	07 24	Richard Smith, who worked for Mr Boswell, drowned while descending the Otonabee River at Strickland's dam; Smith had mistaken a low part of the dam for the timber slide. The body was found near Perry's dam.	drowning
1857	08 28	The Rev James Bourke, 46, RC priest at Downeyville, Emily, died 12 August.	obituary
1857	08 28	James Symes, who lived at Rice Lake, was found dead by the railway track about a quarter mile from the Peterborough East depot. Dr Lavell, coroner, ruled the death was caused by intemperance and exposure.	alcoholic death
1857	09 04	Robert Haffey, 17, youngest son of John Haffey, died September 2 .	death
1857	09 18	Caroline Boyd, 37, wife of Mossom Boyd died at Peterborough, September 12.	obituary
1857	09 18	Alexander Law, 46, died at Peterborough East, September 12.	death
1857	09 18	Alfred G. LeFeuvre, Douro, a native of the Island of Jersey, 16, had been in Canada for three months when he died. He was with a party of young gentlemen bathing above Deer Bay rapids when he got beyond his depth and drowned. Friends made strenuous effort to save him.	drowning
1857	10 02	Francis H. Belanger, 35, died suddenly September 26 in Toronto, where he was foreman at the Queen's Printers office.	sudden
1857	10 02	Charles McBain died very suddenly at Detcher's Tavern, Peterborough East, drinking hard, careless of consequences; inquest jury concluded he died from effects of intemperance and exposure	alcoholic death
1857	10 09	George Ogle D'Olier, 28, died 3 Oct; clerk of the peace and 2nd son of Rev Mr D'Olier	obituary
1857	10 09	Thomas Robinson, 87, died at son's residence	obituary
1857	10 09	Victoria Amy Kingdon, age 2yrs 4 months	infant
1857	10 30	Christopher Marshall, age 66, died 25 Oct; burial to Wesley Cemetery	obituary
1857	11 13	Jane Armstrong, and stillborn son, died 30 Oct; wife of F H. Armstrong	childbirth
1857	11 20	Mrs Buck, relict of lat George Buck, died 15 Nov, aged 72 years, 8 months	obituary
1857	11 26	Mary Bowie, 56, relict of Alexander Bowie, Otonabee	obituary
1857	11 26	Charlotte Campbell, 19, only daughter of Hans Campbell of Douro died of consumption Nov 13.	consumption
1857	12 04	Daniel Donovan, 52, of town, Nov 25	
1857	12 04	Sarah Jane Mitchell, 20, wife of James Mitchell. Funeral from home to Wesleyan Cemetery	obituary
1857	12 26	Evalina Thomson, 2 1/2, of scarlet fever, 23 Dec; daughter of John Thomson	infant
1858	01 29	Robert Preston, Esq, 55, on 24 Jan in Belmont. Former reeve of Belmont, especially missed in east part of township	obituary
1858	01 29	Thomas Bird, 28, in Peterborough	obituary
1858	02 19	Francis Arthur Strickland, 20, fourth son of Samuel Strickland died at hoe of Mrs Hay in Port Hope, 14 Feb	obituary
1858	02 19	Huge obituary for death of Judge George Barker Hall. Born 1819, Brooklyn, family came to Peterborough 1829; he worked in law office of Stafford Kirkpatrick. MPP 1844; judge 1846 [1847]; has retained the affections of all who ever knew him; manly person and deep voice.	obituary
1858	02 26	Elias Nicholls, 25, Smithtown died January 19.	death
1858	02 26	Captain J. B. Ryan, 43, a Montreal agent for the Richelieu Steamboat Company, and one of 16 Patriotes charged with Papineau died Feb 22.	obituary
1858	03 19	Mary Jane Drake, 30, wife of Francis Drake, died in Peterborough East March 14.	death
1858	03 19	John Evans died in freak firearms accident near Col Strickland's place. Evans wounded on his 44th birthday. A native of Wexford Ireland, with IX Lancers in India for 13 years, came to Canada 1833; many wounds, many medals; ironic end	firearms accident
1858	03 26	Ann Wright, 74, relict of the late Richard Wright on March 19	death
1858	04 01	Mary Mowry, 60, wife of Mercello Mowry, died in Peterborough East on March 25	death
1858	05 07	Jane Hutchison, 39, wife of Thomas Hutchison died May 5	death
1858	05 21	Mary Ann Haslehurst, 53, wife of B. Haslehurst died in Toronto May 15	death
1858	06 04	The Rev D Farrelly, pastor of RC church in Peterborough, died of liver disease; buried in vault under the church. He never recovered from contact with typhus in 1847	obituary
1858	06 04	Elizabeth Jane McNabb, 48, wife of Dr McNabb died in Peterborough on June 1	death
1858	06 18	Andrew McAully, 45 and newly wed, died by "deliberate self murder" near John Bothwell's near Springville. Had taught school for about 15 years; suicide note blamed certain parties; also seemed concerned about finances but died with \$500	suicide
1858	06 25	Henry Redner, 12, drowned in Cameron Lake opposite residence of James Wallis Esq, Fenelon Falls. His boat upset and he was unable to swim; mother watched from shore.	drowning
1858	07 02	Mary Kelly, 17, daughter of S. S. Kelly, Bridgenorth, died June 27	death
1858	07 02	Dr Thompson, 46, died of apoplexy on June 16, while staying at McGregor's Hotel	apoplexy
1858	07 02	William Stubbs, 17, son of William Stubbs, Smith, drowned while bathing out of his depth in the Otonabee River opposite Ludgate's Mill; body found near Little Lake the following day.	drowning
1858	07 09	William Dunlop, 44, brother of Charles Dunlop Esq, Douro. Native of Ireland who spent many years in South America. He died August 2, one year after leaving Europe, where he had returned in 1854. He was the fourth son of the late Major Dunlop, 18th Royal Irish. Interred in the family burial ground in Auburn. Now in LLC.	firearms accident
1858	07 23	Henry John Vincent, 1, only son of M. Dunsford Esq died at Peterborough July 15	infant
1858	07 23	Henry Havelock Reid, 1, youngest son of George Reid, died at Keene on July 18	infant

1858	07 30	Joseph Robinson killed in field near Morgan's Station, July 27. A Mr Spencer had picked a fight over an old grudge; Robert Johnston assisted Spencer and struck blows to back of Robinson's head killing him instantly. Coroner's jury returned verdict of manslaughter.	manslaughter
1858	08 06	Stafford F. Kirkpatrick Esq, barrister, 49, died at residence, Clonsilla, July 26. He was youngest son of the late Alex Kirkpatrick Esq, Coolmine, co Dublin, Ireland	obituary
1858	08 27	Letitia Lang, 23, daughter of Alex Lang, west of Millbrook, died in farming accident falling of the wagon and being run over. Died August 20	farming accident
1858	09 17	A Mr Thompson was murdered at a bee in Port Hoover by a Mr Crozier who quietly stabbed him; Thompson had argued with Crozier who had not returned tobacco after cutting off a plug. Crozier was given light sentence of five years in Kingston penitentiary.	murder
1858	10 08	John Allen, 38, Keene, at Gore's, Lindsay	death
1858	10 08	John Short, Keene, died at Orono on Oct 4	death
1858	10 22	Christina Campbell, 61, wife of John McDonald, and native of Perthshire, died at Dummer Oct 18	obituary
1858	11 19	David Taylor, 19, at his father's home (also David Taylor) in Ashburnham, Nov 16	obituary
1858	12 03	Patrick Faren, a cab driver, died in serious accident on Smith Town Hill. Passenger wanted a clasp knife to open window and bet on if he could open it. He did but the knife stabbed him on thigh and he died in 30 minutes. Survived by a young wife. Coroner's jury attached no blame to anyone.	knife accident
1858	12 10	Mrs Richard Elmhirst decapitated the head of her fifteen months old baby girl with an axe. Had eluded constant supervision which had been for six months. In county jail; protests she obeyed command of God.	infanticide

FLEMING PLACE: A STORY OF THREE PICTURES



Fleming Place is a short lane entering Hunter Street midway between Aylmer and Bethune Street. The entire block defined by those streets and Brock Street was owned by Sheriff James Hall. The earliest brick house in Peterborough was built on this site, and picture 4 shows the house on the left side of the photo, on Hunter Street. This house was demolished to make room for a second building on Fleming Place, an upscale apartment building that became the home of E. H. D. Hall.

The plans for Fleming Place were prepared by the Toronto firm of Bond and Smith. The firm did impressive work in Peterborough, including Anson House (1912) and Barrie's Furs (1915), the building that is now the Peterborough Inn, on George Street south of Charlotte. The plans for Fleming Place appeared in the Canadian Architect and Builder in August 1897, and appears to have been the first residential project for the firm. The firm also did major expansions to Sandford Fleming's Ottawa home on Chapel Street (1898). Sandford Fleming Smith, who was the partner with Charles Herbert Acton Bond (1869-1924) was a nephew of E. H. D. Hall and Sandford Fleming.

The first photo shows the building as it looks today. The second picture shows the building as it looked shortly after construction, c. 1900, and is part of a series of three, all shown here, that are in the Trent Valley Archives, F50, Martha Kidd

fonds, file 707. The main change appears to be the large porch on the south side, open on the main floor and closed on the second floor. The buildings were intended to contain upper middle class tenants, as evidenced by the size and elegance of the eight-unit building. Hall and Fleming were executors of Sheriff Hall's estate and they decided that a suburban villa on the property so close to downtown would be very attractive.



Fleming Place has remained attractive. This was a smart move as Bethune Street was dominated by railway tracks, and this plan put the railway in the rear and permitted the development of a park-like setting. Indeed Sandford Fleming Park occupies a major part of the former gardens for the villa.

The third picture is taken from the north and clearly shows the gravel laneways that were developed. What is amazing about the picture is the building in the distant left. Sheriff Hall's house had not yet been demolished to make way for the signature building where E. H. D. Hall lived. There is a famous picture showing the house and the family very early. Sheriff Hall planted 23 varieties of potatoes on these grounds around 1860. This picture confirms the location of the house in

relation to the rest of the property which had tennis courts when the Hall family lived there. The stretch along Brock Street that is now a park was a lawn bowling green until the late 1920s, when the new club house and greens were opened on McDonnell street just east of Monaghan.

The fourth picture is really exciting for it is view from Fleming Place looking toward Aylmer Street, where today one would see the car wash. The buildings on the left are at Brock Street and in the high quality archival copy one can see the rooftops of the nice houses on the north side of Brock as well as the Quaker Oats water tower and the steeple of St Paul's Church. I was unable to spot the Brock Street Arena, and this picture may predate its 1905 construction. The right is dominated by the large white building which was the former tannery of Walter Paterson, senior and junior. The trees are along the west side of Aylmer Street and the several industrial buildings on the east side of Aylmer are adjacent to Jackson Creek. We were able to identify the view because of the signage on the buildings which we matched against the McBride collection of

street directories at the Trent Valley Archives.

This picture allows us to see the landscaping at Fleming Place. Notice the wooden sidewalks, the hitching posts for the horses, and the gravel turnaround. There is a fence on the left side but some distance south of Brock Street, and may define the edge of the sporting area, which would be either a tennis court or a lawn bowling green.

We do not know who did the photography. They may have been done for the architects. However, it is fortunate that these photos have found an archival home at the Trent Valley Archives.



Our Moonraker Pioneer Ancestors

Brooke Broadbent

I suspect that when you think of early European pioneers in the Peterborough area, the Peter Robinson Irish colony comes to mind, followed by the Strickland Trio (Samuel and his sisters Susanna Moodie and Catharine Parr Traill) and later the Home children starting in the 1870s. Until a couple of years ago I had not heard about the Moonrakers who settled in large numbers in the Peterborough area and other parts of Ontario in the 19th century.

The word Moonraker is associated in the minds of many with an Ian Fleming/James Bond novel and film. I found no explanations why Ian Fleming called one of his books *Moonraker*; although a clue might lie in the fact that Fleming is buried near Swindon, Wiltshire — even though he was born in London.



Figure 1 Map of Wiltshire with towns mentioned in this article

The term Moonraker is used to describe people from Wiltshire England, sometimes called the County of Wilts. Wiltshire is in the south west of England (Wessex). It is landlocked and surrounded by the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Hampshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and West Berkshire. Wiltshire covers an area of 3,485 km² or 861,000 acres. Population in 2001 was 613,024. Population in the mid 1800s was around 250,000 and it remained there for some sixty years as a result of emigration.

People from Wiltshire, or Wilts, use the term Moonraker to describe themselves in a fun way. The origin of the term is in the following story:

Years ago, they say, Wiltshire men smuggled liquor. One bright moonlit night, two Wiltshire smugglers, seeing an Excise man coming their way, dumped their barrels of contraband liquor into a pond. After the patroller left, the men from Wiltshire used wooden hay rakes to fish the barrels out of the pond. But the suspicious Excise man came back and caught the smugglers with their rakes in the pond. The Excise men asked the local yokels what they were doing. Raking in the cheese, they said. The government man laughed at the Wiltshire men for being so stupid and rode off.

It's said that the better-known word, Moonshine, (1) meaning illegal alcoholic beverage, flows from the Moonraker² story cited above.

Here written in Moonraker dialect, or what's often called West Country dialect, is some of the above story as told in a poem³ written by Edward Slow in 1894 and spoken like a Hollywood actor playing the part of a pirate.

*Down Vizes way zom years agoo,
When smuggal'n wur nuthen new,
An people wurden nar bit shy,
Of who they did their sperrits buy.
In a village liv'd a publican,
Whi kept an Inn, The Pelican,
A man Zid wur, a man a merrit.*

Moonrakers were the poor of the poor in England. For the most part, the Industrial Revolution by-passed Wiltshire and many of the Moonrakers were farm labourers. Their purchasing power eroded from one generation to the next. Infant mortality decreased as a result of better sanitation and Moonraker families became larger and poorer. Impoverished Moonrakers became prime candidates for emigration, and they were often 'encouraged' by local officials.

Sending England's Poor to the Colonies

In the 1820s, parliamentary reformers like Wakefield promoted the settling of England's poor in the colonies 4 as a solution to Victorian poverty, and under this program 2,500 indigent Irish Catholics settled in the bush of the Peterborough area in September 1825. They were heavily subsidized⁵ and the costs were deemed excessive, leading to the end of the British Parliament funding immigrants to the Canadian colonies. In spite of funding ending from Westminster, between 1829 and 1831 nearly 1,000 Moonrakers living in Warminster, Wiltshire or within a radius of ten miles received assistance to emigrate. Assistance came from parishes, churches, and individuals such as the Marquis of Bath. It's estimated that 370 or 14.8 per cent of the population of Warminster Parish immigrated to Upper Canada between 1830 and 1832. 6

Writing in her comprehensive book about Wiltshire farm labourers, Avice Wilson summarized her thoughts on farm labourers who emigrated in the 19th century, "A population of Moonrakers came into existence in many parts of the world, their rate of success unknown; but their harsh background (in Wiltshire) must have equipped them to deal with the worst adversities emigrants had to face."⁷

Moonraker Emigrants: 1830, 1831

Reverend Silcox visited Canada in 1829 and returned the next year with 65 people from Corsley, Wiltshire, located four miles from Warminster. In 1831 he returned to Canada with 254 passengers again from Corsley who had been assisted to leave by the parish and other benefactors. Letters home from Dummer Township indicated that this group received axes and provisions for their first year.

A book published in 1909 about life in the town of Corsley comments on the the 1830 emigration; and one imagines that the same things were said about the emigrants of 1831:⁸

*the parish shipped off at its own cost sixty-six of the least desirable of its inhabitants, about half being adults and half children, or "under age." This was only following the example set by natives of Corsley who had previously emigrated on their own account. . . These emigrants consisted of "several families of the very class one would wish to remove—men of suspected bad habits, and bringing up their children to wickedness." There were several poachers among them, and other reputed bad characters.*⁹

William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader of the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837 was in Quebec City when the Corsely group arrived, he wrote the following. 10

Quebec, April 22-25, 1831.

One forenoon I went on board the ship Airthy Castle, from Bristol, immediately after her arrival. The passengers were in number 254, all in the hold or steerage; all English, from about Bristol, Bath, Frome, Warminster, Muden



Bradley, &c. I went below. . . . These settlers were poor, but in general they were fine-looking people, and such as I was glad to see come to America. They had had a fine passage of about a month, and they told me that it was the intention of many of them to come to Upper Canada. Fortune may smile on some, and frown on others; but it is my opinion that few among them will forget being cooped up below deck for four weeks in a moveable bed-room, with 250 such fellow-lodgers. . .

Many of the Corsley emigrants did well, according to letters supposedly written by the emigrants and edited by Poulett Scrope¹, who was the brother of Charles Thomson Scrope, a British politician who rose to political prominence in the 1830's when he became involved with colonial matters and as Lord Sydenham was responsible for implementing the Union Act in 1840, which united Upper Canada and Lower Canada as the Province of Canada. And later Charles became Governor General of Canada until his death in 1841.

Figure 2 Stephen Harding

Figure 3 Wedding Picture of Sid Garrett and Emma Anne Harding, 1880

compared with the demand for labour. . . . many an able-bodied man. . . is unable to obtain employment, and reduced to pauperism here, to mendicancy in Ireland; becoming a burden to his country instead of a valuable instrument of production. Large numbers of these persons are every winter on the verge of starvation, protracting a life of misery on an average allowance from their parishes of 2d. per day to each individual in a family.

. . . there exist, within a few days sail, parts of the British Dominions where the labour of these persons is in such demand that they could obtain by it for themselves and their families an abundance, not only of necessaries, but of comforts even, and luxuries—and to which they may be conveyed for less than the cost of keeping them in idleness and misery during one twelvemonth in this country—it does appear evident that their removal to such a comparative paradise at so small a cost, should they be willing to go, (and how many of them would refuse ?) is the simplest and most eligible means for improving their condition. It is clear, too, that their removal in this manner would equally relieve their fellow-labourers who remain at home . . . would free the



country from the burden of supporting a large body of unprofitable, and often criminal and turbulent, because unemployed and miserable, paupers—in short, would put an end to all the evils that are confessedly occasioned by the redundancy of our labouring population, and replace them by the benefits which must accrue to Britain from a rapidly increasing and prosperous colonial population, employed in growing food for us on the rich soils of America, and exchanging it with our home manufacturers for the produce of their labour.

In his introduction to the letters, Scrope wrote: *The population of these kingdoms is notoriously excessive as*

My Moonraker Ancestors and Assisted Emigration

My Moonraker great-great-grandfather, Stephen Harding arrived in the Peterborough area, actually Cavan, in 1850 when he was thirty-five via, Toronto, Cleveland, Bristol and Hindon Wiltshire. I have found no evidence to suggest that he received financial assistance with his passage in 1840 when he sailed from Liverpool. My Moonraker great-grandfather Sid Garrett, immigrated to the Peterborough area in 1870 from Warminster, England when he was eighteen, with his twenty-three year old brother Fred. In 1870, helping Britain's poor to immigrate to Canada was an industry with 26 accredited organizations assisting 9,787 emigrants on 53 voyages—of these over 3,000 were men; over 2,000 were women and about 4,000 were classified as children. Railways and ships on the Great Lakes helped move the immigrants from Quebec City inland, mostly to Ontario in 1870.11

The largest sponsor, the British and Colonial Emigration Fund assisted 5,089 people on 18 voyages in 1870. Aboard the *Scandinavian*, Frederick and Sid Garrett found themselves in the midst of 189 assisted passengers: 102 men, 25 women, and 62 children. The British and Colonial Emigration Fund sponsored 104, the Boys' Home, Southampton Street, London, sponsored 62, and Reverend Herring's program provided financial assistance to 23 passengers.

Unfortunately, the passenger manifest does not indicate who the sponsored individuals were; however on the strength of numbers we can guess that the poor Garrett lads were sponsored by the British and Colonial Emigration Society. We can imagine that Sid and Fred saved money for several months, and their father may have sent remittance money to them from Canada, and perhaps they received assistance from their parish or employer to amass the three pounds sterling required by the society as a sign of each sponsored emigrants commitment. Officials in London, who ran the British and Colonial Emigration Society, with the Lord Mayor as the titular head, looked after the details: train fare from Warminster to Liverpool, all costs of their voyages from Liverpool to Montreal, Montreal to Cobourg, and train fare from Cobourg to Peterborough as well as a small allowance once the Garrett lads arrived in Canada.

Figure 4 Fred Garrett and his sons

Why Did my Great-grandfather Emigrate?

We don't know for sure why Sid Garrett and his brother Fred left their roots in Wiltshire and emigrated to Canada, but the answer is probably revealed when we consider that they were a farm labourer in England facing a life of poverty and a decade after emigrating to the New World they had acquired their own land to farm in the Peterborough area. My guess is that Sid and Fred left their farm labourer jobs to their younger brothers when they opted to take what was

being called the 'golden bridge' to the new country called Canada.

Their decision to emigrate may have been influenced by a series of six articles appearing in the *Warminster Herald* in 1869 and 1870, extolling the virtues of Canada by a man who claimed to have lived in Warminster, England and was now residing in Warminster, Ontario. One of the articles claimed there were no poor houses in Canada in 1870 because they were not needed. In fact there were several but there was not a poor house for residents of Peterborough County living outside of the Town of Peterborough and vagrants were housed in the county jail. Sid Garrett's father Joseph died in the Peterborough County Jail in 1894, while serving his ninth sentence of six months for vagrancy.

Birds of a Feather. . .

In my research into my ancestors I found several indications that Moonrakers liked to keep each others' company. According to the 1871 census, Sid Garrett was living in Ashburnham with his former Warminster neighbour



Robert Scott and family. In 1873 Fred Garrett married Mary Ann Scott, his former Warminster neighbour. In 1880, Sid Garrett married Ann Harding whose father, Stephen Harding, was a Moonraker from Hindon, eight miles from Warminster. Stephen Harding started a brickyard in 1850 with Stephen Curtis, also a Moonraker from Warminster. And in the next generation sons of Moonrakers went to war together. 12 Stan Garrett and Howard Curtis, sons of Moonrakers, were best friends in the First World War according to letters written by Howard. Stan buried Howard after the battle of the Somme and in a moving letter explained how he made a tombstone out of chalk. 13 Howard, Stan and his brother Bill all visited Warminster the home of their fathers when they were stationed on the nearby Salisbury Plain and Bill Garrett married a Moonraker from Warminster.

Ninety Moonraker Names

If your ancestors came from England in the 19th century, and if you have any of the names below in your family tree you might have Moonraker DNA. Some of the family names of Moonrakers who emigrated from Corsley, Warminster, Downton and other areas to Peterborough and other places in Upper Canada including Oro Township and the Talbot Settlement are:¹⁴

Alexander	Deere	Henitage	Sanders
Allen	Dredge	Higgs	Scott
Allworth	Dunford	Hudson	Shergold
Amor	Eastman	Hunt	Silcox
Annett	Edmonds	Jellyman	Singer
Ball	Edwards	Jennings	Small
Bampton	Elsbury	King	Smith
Barrow	Foe	Latty	Snelgrove
Barter	Ford	Light	Swayne
Beilby	Forder	Martin	Thomas
Biddlecomb	Frampton	Moody	Thorn
Bishop	Friar	Moore	Treasure
Bridle	Futcher	Mussell	Watts
Bullock	Gauntlett	Noyse	Webb
Bundy	Gilbert	Payne	Weeks
Cash	Goulding	Penny	West
Chalk	Grant	Perry	Westcomb
Champ	Grish	Prangleys	Watley
Clements	Gutteridge	Pressy	Whatley
Compton	Harding	Pretty	Wheeler
Curtis	Harnett	Prince	Wilshire
Dale	Harrington	Riley	
Deare	Harris	Rogers	

Moonrakers are typical of the poor, industrious farmers who came for south west England and settled in the Peterborough area and other parts of what was to become Canada. They were accustomed to a difficult life and that helped them to succeed.

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¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moonshine>

² <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moonrakers>

³ <http://edwardslow.wordpress.com/biography/03-wiltshire-moonraking/>

⁴ Alan G. Brunger, "The Geographical Context of English Assisted Emigration to Upper Canada in the Early Nineteenth Century", *British Journal of Canadian Studies*, Volume 16, Number one, 2003, p. 7-33.

⁵ Hall, Basil, *Travels in North America in the years 1827 and 1828*, 1830, Volume 1, p. 291.

⁶ "Mr. Peter Robinson, in his Evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, 3d Report p. 349, gives the following list: "Each head of a family is to be located upon 100 acres of land, to have a small log-house built for him, and to be furnished with 15 months' provisions; 1 cow, 1 American axe, 1 auger, 1 handsaw, 1 pickaxe, 1 spade, 2 gimlets, 100 nails, 1 hammer, 1 iron wedge, 3 hoes, 1 kettle, 1 frying pan, 1 iron pot, 5 bushels of seed potatoes, 8 quarts of Indian corn; and if they are very poor, they will require also blankets, in the proportion of one to each grown person, and one among three children."

⁷ Brunger, "English Assisted Emigration", 7-31.

⁸ Avic Wilson, *Forgotten Labour, the Wiltshire agricultural worker and his environment 4500 BC to AD 1950*, 2007, 246.

⁹ Maude, E. Davis, *Life in an English Village, an Economic and Historical Survey of the Parish of Corsley in Wiltshire*, 1909, 80.

¹⁰ See paper re Corsley emigration at the Longleat Estate Office, and Corsley MS. Overseers' Accounts for this year, as found in Davis, *Life in an English Village*, 80.

¹¹ W.L. Mackenzie, *Sketches of Canada and the United States*, 1833, p. 179-81.

¹² G. Poulett Scrope, *Extracts Of Letters, Poor Persons, Who Emigrated Last Year Canada and The United States*, 1832.

¹³ <http://retirees.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/ships/mosc1870.html>.

¹⁴ <http://www.canadianletters.ca/letters.php?letterid=6403&warid=3&docid=1&collectionid=290>

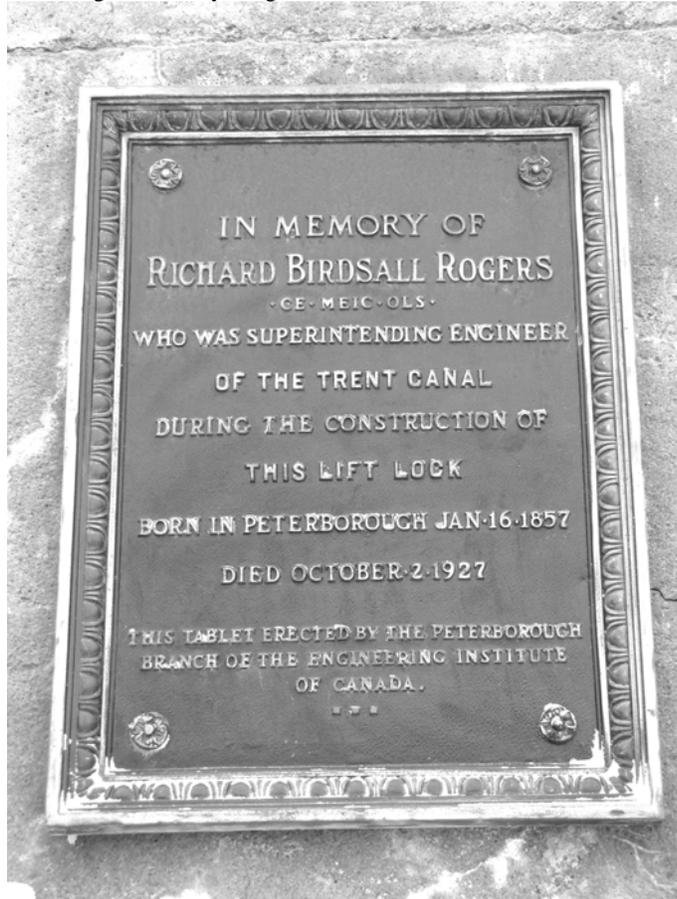
¹⁵ Jean Murray Cole, *Origins, The History of Dummer Township*, 1993, p. 20-23.

Scrope, *Extracts Of Letters, Poor Persons, Who Emigrated Last Year Canada and The United States*, 1832. He was the brother of Although Scrope did not have a particularly active political life, his brother Charles Thomson Scrope who rose to political prominence and as Lord Sydenham was responsible for implementing the Union Act in 1840, which united Upper Canada and Lower Canada as the Province of Canada. And later Charles became Governor General of Canada until his death in 1841. [Http://thedowntonstory.com/emigrants_names.htm](http://thedowntonstory.com/emigrants_names.htm).

Re-examining R.B. Rogers' Reputation

Dennis Carter-Edwards

The Peterborough Historical Society recently hosted an historical "Great Debate" pitting R.B. Rogers (Dennis Carter-Edwards) against Henry Holgate (Don Willcock) over the controversy of building the Peterborough Lift Lock. Both participants gave a spirited defence of their position regarding the wisdom of the design and construction of the Lift Lock. As a result of the controversy, Rogers was forced to resign his position as superintendent of the Trent Canal, although he was eventually exonerated. The rehabilitation of Rogers had to wait till after the 1911 election when the Conservatives under Robert Borden defeated the Laurier Liberals. With a change in government, Rogers was hoping for a re-examination of the charges made by Holgate in his 1906 report that led to his resignation. He asked Gus Porter, Conservative M.P. for West Hastings to intervene on his behalf with the new Minister of Railways and Canals, Frank Cochrane, and request a review of the charges leveled against him by Holgate.



Cochrane agreed to re-examine the case but instead of seeking a neutral expert, he simply asked Holgate to review the findings in his original report. Not surprisingly, Holgate stood by his conclusions. He informed Cochrane, "I feel justified in saying to you that Mr. Rogers was quite incapable of handling the position that he was placed in on

the canal." (1) In light of these comments, Cochrane let the matter drop, without informing Rogers of his decision. After two years of waiting, Rogers again approached Porter to see what had happened to his request. Why Rogers used Porter as his contact with the Minister is not clear but Porter appears to have been active on Roger's behalf. In the spring of 1914 he wrote to Roger's advising him that Charles Keefer, a respected engineer was available and could serve as the independent expert that Rogers was anxious to have review Holgate's report.(2) After some persistent lobbying, Cochrane agreed to have an independent assessment and appointed Keefer to review the report.

The findings by Keefer fully exonerated Rogers. Again Cochrane delayed in providing a response to Rogers and sat on the report for nearly six months. Finally, likely through the help of his ally Porter, Rogers obtained a copy and in exasperation, published it himself at his own expense. Cochrane was displeased that Rogers had somehow obtained a copy of Keefer's findings and published it on his own accord. He wrote to Porter, "I find that Rogers has, in some manner unknown to me, secured a copy of Keefer's report and has published the same to his own vindication, although he has not had the decency to pay the bill. . . . I think before Rogers rushed into print he should have paid the score."(3) Rogers did eventually "pay the score" but he sent a sharply worded letter to Cochrane along with his cheque which is worth quoting in full.

Enclosed please find my cheque for Eleven Hundred and Fifty dollars (\$1150.00) in payment of the account of Mr. Chas. H. Keefer, M.C.S., CE, for making a Review and Report of the charges made by Mr. H. Holgate, CE against me, on behalf of the Government in connection with the design and construction of the Hydraulic Lift Locks at Peterborough and Kirkfield. As this is the first communication I have had with you, I desire to say that when the matter was first brought to your attention by Mr. Porter, MP on March 7th, 1912, you yourself suggested that you would have an expert in your Department make an examination of the papers and if the report of such an expert warranted it that you would select a Commissioner to make an official investigation and report to you. You will understand that I was exceedingly anxious that the matter should be reviewed by a competent and impartial judge for the obvious reason that my reputation as an Engineer and public servant was at stake. I waited for your expected action for over two years and then in conversation with Mr. Porter I asserted that rather than not have the official investigation I would assume the expense of it personally. In doing so, I felt positive that the result of such investigation would prove the injustice that had been done to me and would remind you of your original promise of March 1912 – when no reference to

any private contribution on my part was made. The rebuttal *in toto* of the Holgate charges, the excellence of the work done under my supervision and my 23 years service to the country as an Engineer in charge of important public works have failed, it seems, to be in any way a Government responsibility. The honourable vindication of my record by Commissioner Keefer has been degraded into a personal or professional favour by imposing on me the cost of an official inquiry affecting a government work and a public servant. An official vindication at the private expense of the person vindicated forms a precedent that does little credit to the administration.(4)

When Borden shuffled his cabinet and appointed a new minister Dr. Read to take charge of Railways and Canals, Rogers again took up his cause. Using his contact with Gus Porter, he attempted to get the redress that Cochrane was unwilling to consider. Rogers also had the support of a J. Sexsmith [connection to Rogers unknown] who wrote directly to the Minister of Railways and Canals. Again, the letter is worth quoting.

My Dear Read I understand that Guss Porter has gone into the matter with you of my friend R.B. Rogers of Peterborough, formerly Chief Engineer of the Trent Canal in connection with the charges that the Grits brought against him . . . As you know there was nothing in the charges but they employed an Engineer named Holgate to investigate these charges and he brought in a report to satisfy those who employed him. This man Holgate has since acknowledged to Cochrane so Cochrane told Guss Porter, that for party reasons he had made such reports. Rogers was treated very badly and was not even given a chance to reply to the report . . . it was not until a couple of years ago that Cochrane consented to appoint a Commissioner to re-investigate these charges. . . . Keefer after going thoroughly into the whole matter reported that he found no grounds whatever for the finding of the former Commissioner Holgate . . . Rogers in connection with the construction of these Lift Locks has brought fame and distinction to the whole Engineering Profession of this country and it seems outrageous that after making such a name for himself and the country that he should be treated in such a shabby manner . . . Not only did Cochrane keep delaying and delaying Porter's requests . . . but he actually insisted on Rogers paying for the whole expense, (some \$1150) in connection with this Commission, even after Keefer had shown the great injustice that had been done to Rogers. Mr. Rogers asks that he be reimbursed for this expenditure of this Commission. . . . I hope you will agree that this matter should be put right and that Mr. Rogers be

refunded the amount that he was compelled to pay for the expenses of this Commission.(5)



Checking out the canal (Carole Taugher)

It is not known if Rogers ever received compensation from the government for the expense of the Keefer Commission. However, Rogers did receive some posthumous recognition following his death in October 1927 through the efforts of the Peterborough Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. In July 1928 the Chairman of the Peterborough Chapter, W.W. Cruthers, approached J.J. Duffus, former mayor and Liberal organizer, for help in arranging for the Society to install a plaque on the Lift Lock in recognition of Rogers' service. Duffus followed up with a letter to the Minister of Railways and Canals, Charles Dunning, advising him of the Branch's desire "to place a bronze tablet on the Peterboro Hydraulic Lift Lock in memory of the late R.B. Rogers . . . Regarding location, I may say that the Institute suggests that it be placed on the right side of the driveway entering the lock from the west." (6) The letter was duly forwarded to the canal's chief engineer who supported the project with only one minor caveat. He requested the wording be modified to read Trent Canal rather than the proposed Trent Valley Canal. As he explained, "It is true that between 1886 and 1896 the navigation route was called the Trent Valley Canal but after the latter date it was officially referred to as the Trent Canal." (7) The plaque was subsequently erected on the west side of the Lift Lock and remains as a permanent tribute to the engineering skill and vision of Richard Birdsall Rogers.

¹ J. Angus, *A Respectable Ditch*, Toronto:Queen's McGill Press, 1988),p.272.

² Trent University Archives, Geale Rogers papers, Box 11, Telegram, Porter to Rogers, 21 May 1914.

³ Ibid., Box 11, Cochrane to Porter, 3 February 1915.

⁴ Ibid., Rogers to Cochrane, 3 April 1915.

⁵ Ibid., J. Sexsmith to Dr. Read, Minister of Railways and Canals. 28 November 1917.

⁶ Library and Archives Canada, RG43, vol.1393, folio #4724, Duffus to Dunning, 20 November 1928.

⁷ Ibid. ALW to Duffus, n.d.

UNCLE DICK'S CABIN

Richard and Mina Rogers' Cottage – Place of Refuge at Kawartha Park

Carol (nee Rogers) Taugher

Richard and Mina Rogers' log cottage was often referred to as "Uncle Dick's Cabin." It was at this special place at Kawartha Park, Clear Lake, where many of their relatives and descendants found a particular and deep connection to Mina and Richard Rogers. This included me, a great granddaughter, who although I had never met them, I had been told family stories about adventures at the cottage. As most cottagers, we have our own good memories forever etched in our psyches.

Some members of RB's family believed that the cottage was built by Scottish surveyors during the original survey of the Trent Canal. (Richard Birdsall Roger's grandchildren and great-grandchildren usually referred to him simply as RB.) The research of Doris Huffman, states: "During the winter of 1829-30, Richard Birdsall and his men were here surveying the land into lots and concessions." (*Kawartha Park by Path and By Paddle*, 3). Richard Birdsall Rogers was the grandson of Richard Birdsall and his wife, Elizabeth (nee Burnham). Richard Birdsall, who had emigrated from England as a young man, was the first reeve of the township of Asphodel as well as Justice of the Peace, teacher and militia officer. It is possible that Richard Birdsall and his fellow surveyors built the cabin, but that is not certain.

From 1900, RB, Mina and their children used Uncle Dick's Cabin as their summer home. In 1901, RB leased the land from the Canada Company, with the right to purchase one hundred and twenty-six acres (*Kawartha Park by Path and by Paddle*, 10). Soon after that, RB bought the cabin and the land.



A veranda ran part way along the front of the cottage, wrapping around one side. Inside there was a large living room with two bedrooms curtained off at the far end. The stone fireplace was constructed from floor to ceiling at the opposite end. Through a door beside the fireplace there was an enclosed bedroom containing two beds. I remember that room vividly because just before bed, one night, I

discovered horrid bloodsuckers feasting on my feet. My histrionics ceased when my father, Jack Rogers, calmly removed the dreaded beasts. That night he was nothing short of a hero in my eyes.

There was an icebox in the original kitchen which was a lean-to at the back of the cottage. The lean-to dining area was too small to accommodate a large group. Besides RB and Mina's family, there were many guests to feed, for the Rogers family was a hospitable one. A marquee, where meals were served, was sometimes installed near the cottage.

On the brink of the hill, overlooking the water, there was a separate cottage off to the right side of the lot. I remember my family occasionally sleeping in this cozy place which would, eventually, become my great uncle Heber Rogers' retreat and sleeping quarters. There was the ubiquitous privy behind the big cottage. At the back of the lot was an old shed in which was sheltered Uncle Heber's prized possession: a Peterborough canoe, manufactured at the Peterborough Canoe Company, which had been owned by James Zacheus Rogers, Richard Birdsall Rogers' brother and, subsequently, by J.Z. Rogers' son, Claude. At that time, of course, there was no electricity. The warm glow of kerosene lamps lit the cottage at night. On my last drive by the cottage all of the extra buildings of that time had been razed. Left in their place is a long dark building, bearing no resemblance to the original cozy white log cabin.

Going to the cottage in RB and Mina's time was a trek which required a great deal of planning. A cow and pony were always taken for obvious reasons. One day, Heber, the youngest child of Richard and Mina, was asked to fetch eggs from a farmer. Unfortunately, on the return trip, Heber fell off the pony and all of the eggs were broken. Although Heber was devastated, the family made light of the incident. The calm manner with which his parents were said to have dealt with this mishap was a quality I remember particularly in my great Aunts, Leah Geale and Lillian Rogers, and in my grandfather, George Rogers. They were kind, gentle souls who had a great influence on me, even after they were gone. I still think with pride and thank-fulness that these fine people were part of my life.

Jack and Alan Rogers (RB and Mina's grandsons) remembered that before breakfast time everyone would be standing quietly behind their chairs awaiting the instruction from RB for them to be seated during his morning Bible reading followed, of course, by grace. In those days the adage: "*Children are to be seen, not heard,*" often applied. Indeed there would not have been a peep or squeak from them during a meal. The adult Rogers ate in the European manner of holding the knife in the right hand and the fork in the left. The children were expected to follow the example of the grownups, whether at the cottage or in the city.

By modern standards, those were the days of somewhat formal attire at the cottage. No bare legs were displayed by either men or women. The men wore long trousers and long-sleeved shirts. In photographs taken on Sundays, the men were wearing ties. Women wore long skirts or dresses, not their going-to-church quality of clothing, but modest and, one can imagine, unbearably hot during a heat wave. There is a photograph of Aunt Lill, when she was young, wearing a bathing suit which went down to her knees. A far cry from the displays of bodies one sees today.

The Rogers often invited a group of friends to join them for the excursion from Peterborough to their cottage on their houseboat, the Lotus, a boat of quality. Sometimes the Lotus picked up guests, taking them to the cottage where the Rogers family would be eagerly awaiting them. The houseboat was also used for extra sleeping quarters when needed, or as a means of transport for supplies.

When the children became young adults, they sometimes went on boating excursions with their friends. In 1906, my grandfather, George wrote: "*Worked all day on the Yacht, patching and painting roof, fixing Lubricator; putting in rod to strengthen sides. Went around the town at night. Put up at Hotel de Rogers.*" During the voyage, the hearty sailors fought sand flies, mosquitoes, wind, bogs and rain. The boat bumped into at least three rocks. Perhaps we should not feel too impressed with their boating prowess, for they had the luxury of a cook on board, making roughing it on the water less taxing on these adventurers. George ended his log with these words: "*So endeth the cruise of the Yacht Victoria and Houseboat Lotus. Crew: George N. Rogers, Captain. Edwin S. Hood, First Mate. Robert Taylor, Engineer.*"

The houseboat led to another family connection. When RB, a civil and mechanical engineer, was a partner of a company called Dennon and Rogers, he supervised construction of the Trent Canal at Frankford. The government yacht pulled the houseboat, enabling the family to stay with him whenever possible. It was during RB's stay in Frankford that George met Mary Annetta Simmons, who was called Anita. Anita was the daughter of the village doctor, John Uriah Simmons, and his wife, Laura Simmons (nee Arnott). Anita and George were married in Frankford on 26th October 1910 at Holy Trinity Anglican Church.

"Mina" was the name by which Clara Rogers (nee Calcutt) was known to her family and friends. Mina's father, Henry Calcutt, cut an imposing figure with his snow-white hair and beard as he drove about Peterborough in his buggy, pulled by a white horse. One of Henry's occupations was that of brewer. That business was closed down, partly as a result of fires which destroyed some of his breweries, and as a result of protestations of those of the temperance persuasion. Henry's many steamships transported people on excursions from Peterborough to Rice Lake. The advent of the train caused the use of steamships to dwindle, eventually marking the end of Henry's business. Henry died in 1913. Although Henry owned a resort at Idyl Wyld on Rice Lake, where his family holidayed, it is likely that from time to time he visited his daughter's family at Uncle Dick's Cabin.

Mina worked very hard to entertain her guests to make them feel welcome. Feeding cottage guests, as well as

looking after her six children, took a great deal of organization and energy. The two eldest boys, Harry and George, were teenagers (an unknown term of the day) in 1900, while the four youngest children ranged from five to twelve years of age. In many photos of later years, Mina appeared tired and not at all well. She and RB had a committed and loving relationship. Mina was deeply affected by RB's problems. They were both religious people who looked to God for solace and guidance.

RB's steam yacht was a common sight at the regattas. It pulled the Lotus from which members of the family would have grandstand seats from their vantage points on the second floor. An accomplished athlete, RB had won many prizes for rowing while attending McGill University from which he graduated in 1877 with degrees in civil and mechanical engineering. The following year RB took another degree; a B.A.Sc., in mining and assaying. RB is said to have enjoyed the regattas in which many of his family were active participants. RB sold some of his silver cups to pay for the engagement ring he purchased for Mina.

Everyone had chores at the cottage, including the very young. Each of RB and Mina's children and grandchildren took turns getting wood for the woodpile or fetching a pail of water. During my time at Kawartha Park, pumping water and carrying it back to the cottage was usually my brother Johnny's job. My brother was permitted to canoe the short distance to Charlton's store to pick up the mail. One day Uncle Heber's mail was delivered in a damp state. Heber was not at all pleased. It seemed that our cousin, David Coulter, and Johnny had difficulty keeping a steady canoe. The water was not rough that day. Youthful shenanigans, no doubt, played a part.

The Rogers enjoyed games as many cottagers did in those days. In the evenings, or whenever the weather was unpleasant, the family played crokinole or card games. My father, Jack Rogers, remembered various family members being adept at making up games, particularly guessing games. Harry Rogers, the eldest son of RB and Mina, is said to have been a ball of fun. He played a mouth organ, ukulele and banjo. There were often wonderful sing-songs around a fire on the front lawn. RB is also remembered playing an instrument and joining in the music-making.

In conversation with me in the 1980s, Joan Gunn, the granddaughter of RB's sister, Sophia Louisa, remembered a visit at Kawartha Park during World War I. Joan (born in 1909), her parents, Arthur and Kathleen Mudge (nee Meade), her sister, Margot and brothers, Gordon and Richard, travelled by train, then by boat, which took them through the lake. The Mudge family camped on the southern tip of Juniper Island on Stoney Lake. On that holiday, they visited their Rogers' relatives at their cabin on at least one occasion. Joan remembered another visit when the family camped on a small island at Clear Lake. The Rogers' daughters, Edna, Leah and Lillian, were grown up by that time. Joan recalled: "*On Sunday Dad had some sort of special service just for ourselves.*" She thought the service, that Arthur conducted, was to commemorate the declaration of peace at the end of World War I. In a letter to Jack Rogers, Joan Gunn declared: "*Uncle Dick was my mother's favourite uncle.*"

There were several Rogers' men who followed in the footsteps of our illustrious military ancestors, Robert and James Rogers. Robert Rogers founded the famous Rogers'

Rangers, which played a significant role in The Seven Years' War (The French and Indian Wars) in the Thirteen Colonies. Our direct ancestor, Robert's brother, Major James Rogers, was Major Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Rangers, who led a party of soldiers to Fredericksburg where they settled as United Empire Loyalists. James was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel after his arrival in Upper Canada. Later James moved to Prince Edward County, but returned to Fredericksburg where he died. James was considered a respectable family man who left many thousands of acres of land and material goods to come to Canada as a United Empire Loyalist.

Captain Harry Rogers my great Uncle Harry, an engineer, was taken a prisoner of war. A miniature letter, which Harry had written to the family, was smuggled out of the P.O.W. camp on 1 February 1918. In amazingly small letters, Harry wrote: "*You may judge by my regular letters that we are having a perfectly good time and are really being treated first rate by our enemies, who cannot be as bad as printed. Don't ever run away with an idea like that.*" Without submitting his family to specific details, Harry said that terrible things had happened to some of his fellow prisoners at the hands of their captors. He was involved in a scheme to escape by building a tunnel. Someone foiled the plan by telling the Germans of the tunnel's existence. Later in a prisoner exchange, Harry was allowed to leave the prison camp. It was understandable that Richard and Mina would have received some letters of condolences from concerned people who assumed that Harry had died. It was related to me by older family members that Harry's untimely death, nine years after the war, was the result of being gassed by the Germans. Harry's death, at age fifty-three, was officially stated as a result of a heart attack. Harry and his wife, Lillian Wells (nee Jessop) had no children.

There was another Harry Rogers whom I would be remiss not to mention. He was the namesake and nephew of the Harry mentioned above. The younger Harry also spent time at the cottage with his parents and brothers, Jack and Alan. This second Harry, the middle son of George and Anita Rogers, was another uncle I never knew. He died in Belleville in 1930 at age sixteen, having contracted typhoid fever. A dairy worker had typhoid and several people died from drinking the contaminated milk. (In 1937 the Government of Ontario made milk-pasteurization mandatory.) Harry spent a great deal of time in Frankford with his brothers when they visited their other grandparents, John and Laura Simmons. My mother, Ida Rogers (nee Embury), remembered him well from the times he visited Frankford where, for the time, he lived in his grandparent's home. He sometimes walked her home from school. Mother said that Harry was a well-mannered fellow who had a great sense of fun. My father, who was two years older than Harry, was devastated by his brothers' death, as was young Alan.

As a teenager, Heber also joined up as a soldier in World War I. The pain of Richard Rogers' wrongful dismissal was felt by the whole family. This is evident in a letter to his father, dated 14th December 1914, from Bustard Camp, England:

"Dear Papa,

I certainly was glad to hear that your investigation is coming out alright. Of course, if it kept on there was only

one outcome, but you have to watch oneself when you are dealing with men like that. They would try to frustrate you at every point, as they were shown to have done. However, I am glad it is all over now and you will soon be able to submit it to the public. It certainly has been a good source of worry to you and all of us for a good many years." (Geale/Rogers Papers, Trent Valley Archives)

RB wrote a touching letter to his son on 25th April 1915, the very day of the battle in which Heber was wounded and taken prisoner. RB referred to a man by the name of "French," who had praised Heber. RB stated: "*...you are the equal of the best man on the fighting line not excepting the Guards- It will be a great asset for Canada but it requires a stout heart to face the price which we all know has to be paid. God grant that you may come back again to us.*"

Heber, aged 19, was a machine gunner when he was wounded at the second Battle of Ypres and taken prisoner of war by the Germans until the end of the war. The family had been told by a person from Peterborough, who had seen Heber fall in battle, that Heber had been mortally wounded. Again, letters of condolences were received by Mina and Richard Rogers from people who thought Heber had been killed in battle. A memorial service was held for Heber. One can imagine RB and Mina's anguish upon learning that they had lost their precious youngest son. Discovering that Heber had survived must have brought them unimaginable joy. One result of the misinformation about his death was that when Heber died at the cottage, years later, there was a second memorial service for him which I attended. This time the service was held at the Kawartha Park Chapel. The eulogy was given by Heber's friend, Alex Edmison, who reminded the congregation of this incredible incident during the war. (At that time, Alex was the assistant to the principal of Queen's University.)

Alex Edmison's father, the Reverend John H. Edmison, a Presbyterian minister (later, a United Church minister) and Richard Rogers, a devout Anglican, were great friends. I was told that as a result of this strong friendship, RB donated the land for the Kawartha Park Chapel. Every summer non-denominational services were conducted for the cottagers. My immediate family always fondly referred to the chapel as "The Church in the Wildwood."



Some of the 57th DIE HARDS in
the IRON SECONDS 1914

RB had planned that the road behind the cottage would end soon after the church. He never permitted the road to be opened to connect with the cottages from Sandy

Point. These cottagers had to come in from the other direction, assuring privacy for the family.

World War I had a profound effect upon the extended Rogers' family. Many other relatives, such as Captain Alan Stanley Clark Rogers, fought in this war. Alan Rogers, born 1888, the only son of RB's brother Edwin R. Rogers, was killed during the Battle of Gallipoli on 7th August 1915. Alan Rogers' name is found on the Helles Memorial, an obelisk on the Gallipoli Peninsula which is a memorial to all of those who died in the campaign who were not Australian, New Zealanders and Newfoundlanders. There is a simple marker in Little Lake Cemetery in Peterborough in the Rogers' plot, placed there by the family, to commemorate the life and sacrifice of Alan Stanley Clark Rogers.¹

In a letter written to Jack Rogers in 1963, Leah Geale recalled that Alan Stanley Clark Rogers travelled to Peterborough to say goodbye to his Rogers' relatives before venturing off to serve in India during World War I. *"I walked with him to the station, as he asked me to, and that was the last we saw of him. Claude Rogers and a few others were there and Claude said, 'Well, look at Mutt and Geof'. I wasn't very tall then and Alan was over six feet. He was with us so much, especially at the cottage he seemed more like a brother instead of a cousin and he was a wonderful person. Alan Rogers is called after him."*

My great Aunt Edna, the eldest daughter of RB and Mina, married Henry Fairweather, a Colonel in the 74th Regiment, and a Peterborough druggist. Henry drowned on 14 January 1912 at the age of 29, leaving his young widow and baby daughter, Jean, who was born 7 January, just one week before her father's death. RB's brother George died in a tragic mill dam accident in 1883 and the painful memory was revived.

Edna and Jean continued to spend time at the cottage after the death of Henry Fairweather. In turn, Jean Steinburgh brought her own daughters, Ruth and Margaret, to the cottage when they were children. They, as with my brother and I, have wonderful memories of Kawartha Park. Aunt Edna was remembered by my father as being a very good swimmer. I felt honoured when my swimming prowess was compared favourably to that of hers. Jean, a graduate of the University of Toronto, moved from Peterborough to obtain a position as a secondary school teacher. Before Edna moved from Peterborough with her granddaughters and Jean, I remember visiting her when she lived in the former home of her parents on Hunter Street in Peterborough.

In another letter sent to Leah after the death of his beloved Mina in 1927 and just before his own death, a short time later in the same year, Richard Rogers appeared to have had little energy. In the letter dated 5 September, RB stated that he was going to see Dr. Moir *"...to get some more tonic."* He talked about the crops at his farm, saying that they could not move back to his Hunter Street home until the crops were in. *"I feel so helpless that I cannot do anything."* RB was never again to see his treasured cottage at Kawartha Park for he died a month after he had written his letter to Leah. [RB had mistakenly written 1928, in his letter, instead of 1927.]

Some publications state that Richard and Mina Rogers left Peterborough to live permanently at their farm. As RB mentioned in his letter, shortly before his death, the family

returned for the winter to live in their home on Hunter Street.

For years after RB and Mina died, their direct descendants continued to go to Kawartha Park without ownership of the cottage being settled. After Harry Rogers' death, in 1937, my grandfather George, then the elder remaining son, had the right of inheritance of the cottage. George had family responsibilities which Uncle Heber, a bachelor, did not. For a time, my grandfather had supported his wife and sons in Canada while he worked in the United States because Anita, his wife, refused to move there. George decided to take his share of the estate in money and Uncle Heber was left with the responsibility and ownership of the cottage. At that time, the many acres of land behind the cottages at Kawartha Park constituted an unsettled part of the estate. (I have written my family explaining the occasion when my father signed off any claim to this land. There was no money involved in this.) George, who was asthmatic, had other health problems soon after that. A series of strokes causing his health to decline, eventually, resulted in his death in 1947 at my parents' home in Peterborough. My beloved grandfather was one of the dearest, kindest men I have ever known. It was a sad day for me when I lost him.

The acres behind the cottage, which had been purchased by Richard Birdsall Rogers, now constitute the land of a park called the Heber Rogers' Wildlife Sanctuary, named after Richard and Mina Rogers' youngest son.

My mother was always an organized, capable hostess. In order to give Aunt Leah and her husband, Uncle Herbert Geale, a break from the responsibility of looking after Lillian, Aunt Lill oftentimes came to the cottage with us so that my mother could care for her. Mother sometimes acted as a hostess for Uncle Heber when he entertained guests, as did his sisters. The female relatives were the ones responsible for organizing food. There were often people staying for the weekend. Cottagers would often drop by for a visit in the afternoon.

There was a tradition of calling every cousin, no matter how far removed, Cousin-So-And-So. For example: Cousin Mark, Cousin Mary and Cousin Annie. Although that may sound formal, I felt it a more comfortable way of addressing my elder cousins than by the usual Missis, Miss or Mister. In that period of propriety, it was out of the question for children to call adults by their first names.

Other traditions were carried on after RB and Mina's time. After the close-up of the cottage in the autumn, some of the Rogers' men and friends, such as Peterborough lawyer Jack Harstone, would sometimes go smelt-fishing with nets. After their catch they would enjoy a fish-fry. In the spring many relatives would go to the cottage for a cleaning-up bee. The lawn was scythed, debris raked, repairs to the cottage were made, and some inside spring cleaning would be done. I remember being involved in raking, myself, making certain that I stayed a safe distance from that formidable scythe.

Our Cousin Helen Geale made periodic trips to the cottage. Helen, Leah's stepdaughter, and a cousin to us through the Rogers/Geale line, served in World War II. During that time, she and my father, an army Captain in that war, served overseas so they were not at the cottage when I was very young. Heber served in the Royal Canadian Artillery at Camp Petawawa. Helen returned to

England for long periods after the war, returning eventually to live permanently in Canada where she worked at the Peterborough Public Library. We always enjoyed the company of our well-read, witty Cousin Helen. More important to my brother and me, was the fact that she was comfortable and genuine with children. We were fond of her.

One of Helen Geale's friends, with whom she sometimes celebrated Christmases in England, was the Canadian author, Margaret Laurence. When Margaret Laurence lived in Lakefield, she sometimes invited Helen for dinner where Helen told me she had met some authors of note. A curious thing Helen confessed to me was that she had purposely never read any of Margaret Laurence's books, ensuring that she would never have to give an opinion about Laurence's writings, perhaps hurting her feelings and jeopardizing their friendship. Helen felt contrite about this inaction, feeling that she may have hurt her friend's feelings by enthusiastically discussing other author's works with them when they were guests of Margaret.

Uncle Heber was a gentleman. As his great nephew and nieces, we knew that he loved us. Occasionally, I have heard it said that some people of that era were repressed. That is a generalization I realize, nonetheless, as a child I perceived some of that quality in him. (My mother did not remember him that way.) Whenever he did try to kick up his heels, we were delighted. As I reflect upon Heber, I realize that his time as prisoner of war must have had a profound effect upon him. He may have had a lack of trust after his horrendous war experience. That may be one of the reasons why he never married until age fifty-four, even though he was an eligible bachelor who had female admirers. He may also have felt a responsibility toward his sister, Edna, after she was left a widow.

The history of Kawartha Park began well before RB and Mina's time. Long before European settlers came, the Ojibwa and others walked the same woods and paddled their canoes in the same waters. I have often thought of these First Nations People and their traditional deep attachment and respect for Mother Earth and I have always wanted to tell them that I, and many others, do understand their love of the land, for we share it.

I have vivid memories of my time at Clear Lake. Years later, when Dogtooth Violets appeared at the edge of the woods in our backyard in Oakville, I delightedly recalled the forest floor of Kawartha Park. I enjoyed the feeling of independence I had when permitted to walk on my own to Charlton's store, where I would occasionally buy, with my own money, my favourite summer drink: Orange Crush. A nickel in the Nickelodeon would fill the space with music for those willing to part with their money (I was not!). I remember being amused by Uncle Heber and my mother dancing to a tune of the day. Unless other people were about, I always whistled my way to and from the store in order to frighten the snakes away. (I have, since that time, handled a snake but I still do not like being surprised by one, even though I respect them as important creatures in our ecosystem.) I fished at the end of the dock until, one day, some cottagers on their way to Charlton's store, laughed at my puny catch. From then on, embarrassed by their mocking, I only fished from a boat with adults. Swimming until I became a prune was a joy to

me. I must have looked like a witch flying about after untying my braids in order to dry my hair. I am instantly transported back to Kawartha Park as I cocoon, with a book, to the sound of rain on a rooftop.

The cottage was a nest where we felt secure in the bosom of our family. The splendor of the forest in the acres behind had a profound effect upon me. On spring hikes, I remember the blankets of white trilliums, dotted with red ones, on the forest floor. The first Jack-in-the-Pulpit I ever saw was in that lush place. Perhaps, I imagined, some insect gave sermons from the pulpit. There was the feeling of peace and calm, yet there were noises all about us; the sounds of birds chirping, twigs snapping, leaves crunching beneath our feet, small animals scampering. I will always remember sitting quietly on a log, marveling at the magnificence of it all, as the shafts of light streamed through the canopy of that magnificent cathedral.

Small violets we called Mayflowers were things of beauty. My husband Jack Tauger's first cousin, Carolyn Thompson (nee Williams), a graduate of Brown University, is considered our family botanist. Carolyn wrote that Mayflowers were "plentiful in the woods around Plymouth and its blossoms were one of the first encouraging signs, to the Pilgrims, that their long dreadful first winter was ending." My husband's ancestors were the pilgrims, William Brewster and his son Jonathan, who both arrived in America in 1620 on the Mayflower. Commonalities with my ancestors, the Rogers, included living in the Massachusetts Bay Colony (albeit, arriving a century later) and the enjoyment of Mayflowers each spring.

For years after our summers at the cottage ended, I longed to return there. For me, my great-grandfather's cottage had a Chekhovian quality to it. It was my "Cherry Orchard" which I longed never to disappear from my life. But, it did. (Thankfully, no revolution followed.) As a young person, I had an extraordinary number of dreams in which the cottage appeared. I awoke, each time, quite upset. Somehow I feel that my dreams helped me deal with my loss. In my crude self-analysis of my dreams, I concluded that the cottage was symbolic of a happy part of my youth, giving me a strong sense of connectedness to my ancestors. All good things come to an end. Now I am able to reflect with happiness upon my time at Kawartha Park without that deep sense of loss. Material things are transitory but comforting memories of loved ones and good times often sustain us.

I was blessed to be surrounded by such exemplary people as the children of RB and Mina Rogers. It was a privilege to have spent time with those who passed on to me, their abiding love of the wilderness. I posthumously thank RB and Mina for providing this place of refuge.

I am thankful that I listened carefully and wrote notes when my father told me stories about our family's past. I posthumously thank him and all of the Rogers' family for the good memories they gave me. My father, Jack Calcutt Arnott Rogers, donated the Rogers' Papers to Trent University as part of the Geale/Rogers collection. The Commonwealth Graves Commission gives 7 August 1915, as the date of Alan Stanley Clark Rogers's death, but the family's memorial booklet states that he died on 14 August 1915.

ANCESTORS OF CAROLE TAUGHER, NÉE ROGERS, GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF RICHARD B. & MINA ROGERS

Carole Taugher

My cousin, Robert J. Rogers, who wrote *Rising Above Circumstances*, is working on what should be, the definitive work on the Rogers' family history. I am concentrating mainly on my direct ancestors. The exception I have made is Robert Rogers, my five times great uncle who founded the Rogers' Rangers. I am fascinated by this famous/infamous man, and the history of the Thirteen Colonies. Although Robert Rogers died in England, he did have a role in Canadian history. I have included some other names, such as James G. Rogers, who have been mentioned in other places.

The Rogers' family of James Rogers was Presbyterian while in Scotland and Ireland. I have written below about James Rogers, our U.E.L. ancestor. The family became members of the Church of England when they arrived in Canada. There is a memorial window in the Adolphustown Anglican Church in memory of James Rogers with the following inscription:

In memory of Col. James Rogers, died at Fredericksburgh Sept. 1790, aged 63 years. R.I.P.

George Charles Rogers, who ran the Otonabee Mill was another of RB's brothers. The Trent University site states that George was his uncle. I have a memorial booklet which commemorates George's life. One of my treasured possessions is a small pewter cup won by George for winning first place in a mile race in Ashburnham in 1876. [He is featured in a story in Elwood Jones' *An Historian's Notebook* (2009) too.] The Geale-Rogers fonds at the Trent University Archives contains a wealth of information.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Rogers, United Empire Loyalist

Family of James Rogers

James Rogers was born in Ireland 2 April 1728 to **Mary McFatridge** and **James Rogers Sr.** (b. 1700 in County Antrim d. 22 September 1753) Ancestors of the Rogers' family had emigrated from Scotland to Northern Ireland in the 17th century, believing that they would have a better life there; however, they discovered that eking out an existence in Ireland was difficult as well. Exorbitant rent increases imposed by Irish landlords made it impossible for people to make a living. This Presbyterian family would also have been disheartened by the treatment of Presbyterian ministers who refused to take sacraments in the Church of England, which the English required them to do. Those who disobeyed were forced to give up their clerical positions. (p.10 *A True Ranger*) A five-year drought, which began in 1714, is another example of the hardships faced. (p 10 *A True Ranger*) James Senior moved to Londonderry in the early 1920s, no doubt to make a reasonable living in order to support his family.

The prospect of a better life in America no doubt appealed to James Sr., who although not rich, had managed to support his wife and four children. Robert J. Rogers, the author of *Rising Above Circumstances*, wrote that James Rogers Sr. paid for their own passage on the ship which brought them to the New World, indicating that they were not indentured as servants, which poorer immigrants would often have been. James' family emigrated from Ireland to the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1730.

James Junior was born in Ireland along with three of his siblings: Daniel b. 1722; Samuel b. 1725; Martha b. 1726. These four children left Ireland with their parents for the Thirteen Colonies. **Other siblings, who were born in Methuen, Massachusetts,** were: Robert b. 7 November 1731 d. 18 May 1795; Richard b. 6 May 1734; John; Mary b. 3 August 1736; Catherine; and Amy.

James and Margaret (McGregor) Rogers

Before his marriage, James had applied "for a license to survey and purchase land 'above Fort Edward and on the West Side of the Hudson's River' " (p. 320 *A True Ranger*, by Gary Zaboly) James married **Margaret McGregor**, the daughter of the Reverend David McGregor, a Presbyterian minister, who was the son of the founder of the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire. Margaret Rogers was interred in Fredericksburg on 3 December 1792.

The children of James and Margaret Rogers were: James Jr.; David McGregor Rogers; Mary; Margaret; and Mary Ann Rogers.

James Rogers Jr. U.E. returned to Vermont after the death of his father. There he married Mary Allen. In 1818 James and his family returned to Canada, settling between Grafton and Colborne, where he died in 1841.

***David McGregor Rogers U.E.** (See below)

Mary Rogers U.E. came to Canada after the war with her husband, John Armstrong, Secretary to Governor John Graves Simcoe.

Margaret Rogers U.E. married Aaron Greeley, a surveyor, on September 11, 1803. Aaron came to Canada with his cousin Zacheus Burnham of Cobourg about 1795. Zacheus Burnham was the great grandfather of Richard Birdsall Rogers, mentioned below. Zacheus Burnham became a prominent citizen of Cobourg, Ontario. He was a farmer, a judge, a Member of Parliament, representing Northumberland and Durham, and an entrepreneur who owned thousands of acres of land. Susanah Greeley, mentioned above, was the daughter of Margaret and Aaron Greeley.

Mary Ann Rogers U.E. married John Peters Jr. The couple went to Catataqui in Upper Canada. Later they lived in Sophiasburgh in the 6th township along the Bay of Quinte. John Peters was the Sheriff of Hastings and Northumberland. John's father, Colonel John Peters, raised a regiment of Loyalists.

2nd Generation * **David McGregor Rogers U.E.**

The second son of James and Margaret Rogers, David McGregor Rogers was b. 23 November 1772 in **New Hampshire** d. 18 July 1824 in Grafton (called Haldimand at that time), Ontario. He was named after his maternal grandfather, the Reverend David McGregor. In 1784 David took up residence in Fredericksburgh, on the Bay of Quinte, where his father originally settled. Later he took up a large military grant at West Lake.

David settled in the township of Murray at or near Carrying Place, according to the publication of the 1924 "Association of Ontario Surveyors". In the "Village of Colborne Incorporated", a 1959 Centennial publication, it is stated that the Cobourg Registry Office, "shows the granting of lots to Joseph Keeler and a lot to David McGregor Rogers in 1799." In 1808, David and Sarah moved to Grafton, which was in those days called Haldimand. There David owned a log house which served as a depot for the distribution of provisions during the War of 1812. etc.

David married **Sarah Playter** (b. 6 July 1779 d. 13 February 1810) of York (Toronto) on 6 January 1802 at St. James (Anglican) Cathedral, York County, Ontario. She was the daughter of Captain George Playter and Elizabeth Welding who had come to Upper Canada as United Empire Loyalists from Pennsylvania. Sarah was buried at the Playter family homestead in York. David's second marriage was to Elizabeth Playter, the sister of Sarah Playter, by whom he had no children.

David and Sarah had two sons and two daughters: James G. Rogers b. 4 Aug. 1805 m. Maria Burnham; ***Robert David Rogers** 1809-1885; Elizabeth Welding Rogers b. 12 Jan. 1804 d. 6 Sept. 1815; Mary Eliza b. 20 June 1807 d. 1886 m. Henry Cassidy b. 1797 Henry was the Mayor of Kingston.

3rd Generation * **Major Robert David Rogers**

Robert David Rogers was born 20 April 1809 near Grafton, Ontario at Greeley's Mill, Haldimand Township, Northumberland County, Upper Canada. On 12 March 1840 in Cobourg, Upper Canada, Robert married **Elizabeth Birdsall**, (b. 29 April 1822 d. 20 September 1875) the daughter of Richard Birdsall and Elizabeth Burnham. The Reverend A.N. Bethune officiated at the wedding of Robert and Elizabeth. Richard Birdsall, Richard Birdsall, who was also mentioned in the section on David MacGregor, became a prominent figure in the life of Asphodel County. The bride's father was known throughout the area as he travelled countless miles by foot, boat and carriage to settle land disputes and to attend to the duties of a surveyor of the day.

After Elizabeth's death, Robert married Ann Wilmot who died in 1878, the same year of their marriage. Robert died 15 February 1885 in Ashburnham, Ontario which was later incorporated as part of Peterborough.

Robert and Elizabeth Rogers' eleven children were: Eliza Maria (1841-1870), James Zacheus (1842-1909), Sophia Louisa (1844-1899), Maria McGregor (1845-1908), Amelia Mary (1848-1917), Mary Birdsall (1850-1851), Cecilia Emily (1852-1853), George Charles (1854-1883), **Richard Birdsall** (1857-1927), Edwin Robert (1859-1917), Alfred Burnham (1864-1937)

4th Generation **Richard Birdsall Rogers**

Richard Birdsall Rogers, the son of Robert David Rogers and Elizabeth Birdsall, was born 16 January 1857 in the town of Ashburnham, Upper Canada. (Peterborough, Ontario). He died 2 October 1927 in Peterborough, Ontario. Richard married **Clara Mina Calcutt** (b. 19 June 1857-d. 28 May 1927), the daughter of Henry Calcutt and Isabella Balfour Green.

Richard and Clara ("Mina") Rogers had seven children: George Charles, b. 1883 d. in infancy; Henry ("Harry") George, (1884-1937); **George Norman** (1886-1947); Edna Isabella, (1888-1959) m. Ivan Fairweather; Lillian Kate (1890-1961); Leah Muriel, (1892-1982) m. Herbert Geale; Heber Symonds, (1895-1958) m. Rosamond Stephenson (née Carter)

5th Generation **George Norman Rogers**

George Norman Rogers was born on 9 June 1886 in Peterborough, Ontario. He was baptized in Peterborough on 25 July 1886 by the Reverend W.C. Bradshaw at St. Luke's Anglican Church. George died 7 December 1947. George was interred in Little Lake Cemetery in Peterborough.

On 26 October 1910, George married **Mary Annetta Simmons**, who was called Anita, at Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Frankford, Ontario. Anita was the daughter of Dr. John Uriah and Laura (née Arnott) Simmons of Frankford. Anita, was born 5 May 1889 in Frankford, Ontario. Anita died in Peterborough in 1953. She was interred at Holy Trinity Cemetery in Frankford.

George and Anita Rogers had three sons: **Jack Calcutt Arnott Rogers**, Harry Calcutt Rogers and Edward Alan Rogers.

6th Generation **Captain Jack Calcutt Arnott Rogers**

Jack Calcutt Arnott Rogers was born on 16 August 1912 in Frankford, Ontario. He died on 30 May 1987 in Kingston, Ontario and was buried at Holy Trinity Cemetery, Frankford, Ontario. (Until Jack's birth certificate surfaced after his death, it was believed that his given names were John Arnott Calcutt.)

Jack Rogers married **Ida Elizabeth Embury**, a United Empire Loyalist descendant of David Embury and his wife, Margaret Sleet, who were among the first settlers of Fredericksburgh, having come with Sir John Johnson as part of the contingent from the King's Royal Regiment of New York. This was at the same time James Rogers brought settlers to the area. David and Margaret Embury were both born in Ireland of Protestant Palatine German parents, who had fled Germany where they faced religious persecution. On her maternal side, Ida Rogers' great grandfather, John Frederick Lloyd, whose family was originally of Welsh descent, emigrated from Lisheen Castle in County Tipperary in Ireland. John left his eldest son from his first marriage in charge of his castle when he left for Canada. Ida's maternal grandmother, Edith Chapman, was from Cornwall, England.

Ida Elizabeth Embury was born 4 April 1916 at Thomasburg, Ontario. On 1 July 1935, Jack Rogers married Ida Embury at St. John's Anglican Church, Stirling, Ontario. Archdeacon A.S. McConnell officiated. Ida Rogers died 6 June 2008 in Kingston, Ontario. She was inurned at Holy Trinity Cemetery in Frankford, Ontario.

7th Generation John Richard Rogers and Carole Ann Rogers.

Carole Ann Rogers, the daughter of Jack and Ida Rogers, was born in Peterborough, Ontario on July 4, 1940. Carole was baptized December 29, 1946 at Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Frankford, Ontario. Carole married **John Francis Taugher**, the son of Francis and Grace Margaret Taugher, née Williams of Kingston on 19 July 1969 at St. Mark's Anglican Church in Barriefield, Ontario. John Taugher was born 25 October 1937 in Kingston, Ontario. Their children were Sheila Jane Taugher and Mark Richard Taugher.

8th Generation The children of Jack and Carole Taugher are Sheila and Mark Taugher.

Sheila Jane Taugher was born in Oakville, Ontario on January 17, 1973. Sheila was baptized by the Reverend Henry Hill, April 15, 1973 at St. Mark's Anglican Church, in Barriefield, Ontario. On 27 May 2004, Sheila married **Kevin Michael Tanas**, at Emerald Lake, British Columbia. Kevin Tanas was born 9 April 1973.

Mark Richard Taugher was born 31 October 1977 in Oakville, Ontario. Mark was baptized by the Reverend Paul M. Compass, on April 23, 1978, at St. Simon's Anglican Church in Oakville, Ontario.

9th Generation

Audrey Julia Tanas, the daughter of Sheila Taugher and Kevin Tanas, was born 29 April 2009 in Calgary, Alberta.



The pictures accompanying the three articles on R. B. Rogers are from the Carole Taugher photo collection, Trent Valley Archives.

Diary of Alexander J. Grant, 1917

Dennis Carter-Edwards



This year's extracts from Grant's diary featured many comments on the construction work for the Severn Division. A shortage of manpower and material due to the demands of the War, created problems for the contractors and resulted in slower progress, frequent site visits and eventually consideration of cancelling the whole project. Another highlight was the purchase of the Grant's first automobile, a Model 90 T Touring car. Maude quickly mastered the handling of the car, perhaps enjoying the freedom it gave her, while Alex took some time to be comfortable behind the wheel. The diary also records improvements to their home on Gilmour – especially some landscaping that Alex undertook. The usual cryptic notes for family birthdays and anniversaries are mentioned but offer little real insight into how these milestones were actually celebrated. Of note was the regular Sunday entry that mentions Alex and the children attending Mass but no mention of Maude accompanying them. No explanation is given. The Grants appear to be well integrated into the community, attending the various community functions and for Alex, the round of dinners and meetings related to his position as Superintendent of the Trent Valley Canal. There is a brief reference to the explosion in Halifax Harbour but no comment, nor does the progress of the war and the controversy over conscription receive any mention.

1 Jan 17 Peterboro

Mass at 8 o'clock Curled forenoon in Pres'dent & Vice President Competition

This Morning, the Killalys, Goodwills, Eason &

ourselves saw the new year in. They were all here for supper last night. We spent a jolly evening last night of the old year 1916. Maude & I called on the Prettys this evening. Mrs. Pretty has been very poorly for several months

2 Jan 17 Peterboro

Home all day Making a rink all forenoon a tedious job

In office for a few minutes in the afternoon

8 Jan 17 Peterboro Campbellford

Left at 8.30 for Campbellford where I spent the day with Kydd.

Before dinner examined the plan he is making of the water supply system of the Trent Valley Woolen Mills & went through the mill with him & Ashton Mechanical Supt'ent of the mill after dinner re question of electrical power for operating fire pump of mill.

9 Jan 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Draft report on electrical power to operate fire pump of Trent Valley Woolen Mills Campbellford.

|| Maude left at 9.15 for Perry Sound via Coldwater to stay two weeks with Miss Taylor. Kids & I are going to keep house until the "Mother" returns.

11 Jan 17 Peterboro

Alex's rink is beginning to take shape on back lawn. Flooded it today. It now seems to be watertight

13 Jan 17 Peterboro

Afternoon home with Alex & Helen skating on rink in Back lawn. Mrs. Spence over with us.

Ice is good & we had lots of fun with hockey sticks. Helen can skate fairly well. Her skating last summer on roller skates on sidewalks stood her in good order today.

20 Jan 17 Peterboro

Office forenoon. Home afternoon. After tea Alex & I walked down to the Pophams & took back their "Life" newspapers for last year. They are leaving for Florida next week.

Helen began this morning going to the "Y" with "Pip Edith Killaly for gymnastic Exercises

31 Jan 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Maude & I called on Mrs. D. Bella (Eva Denne) who is home from "the Wars" for a month.

14 Feb 17 Peterboro

Office after dinner. Mr. R.H. Fraser here re Hopwood case. Examination for discovery today.

Mrs & Dr. Bella (Eva Denne) in for tea. She goes back to England in March

18 Feb 17 Peterboro

At 8 pm Maude & I went to the Opera House to the Recruiting Meeting address by McCrimmon, Chancellor of McMaster College, Toronto

19 Feb 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Eason & Spence at Chemong taking levels & soundings around Hopewood's island

26 Feb 17 Peterboro

Today the Case of Hopwood vs The King was tried today before Justice Audette of the Exchequer Court which sat in the City Council chamber.

J.H. Burnham MP for Hopwood; Geo Halton for The Crown. The case was over by 4 pm. I was called by Burnham although a crown witness. Judgment reserved. Judge handed down his judgment on the 10 March against the Plaintiff. It was a Buckhorn dam flooding case. Jost left for Ottawa at midnight

14 Mar 17 Peterboro Millbrook

At noon went to Millbrook with Waddell, Logie, & Comstock & 4 other curlers to play Millbrook. Had a 14 end game after dinner & returned at 5.05 to Peterboro

15 Mar 17 Peterboro

Home forenoon. Office after dinner. Malcolm of the Hydro - electric Com in this afternoon re Heeley Falls power development. He says the Com is going ahead to widen the tail race & install the 3rd unit in the P. House.

This evg I entered the Vice Skips bonspiel. Played 2 10 end games when we were defeated. Seymour's rink. Heavy ice, too heavy for pleasure & curling.

19 Mar 17 Peterboro

Office forenoon. Home afternoon. Family went to see "Intolerance" a short play by Griffiths author of "Birth of a Nation".

Curling 2 games this evg in the Vice skips Bonspiel. Last game for me this season. Ice was very good, better than all last week. [D. W. Griffith was the director of "Birth of a Nation," a 1915 full-length silent screen classic.]

26 Mar 17 Peterboro

Home forenoon office afternoon. Ordered from Garage a Model 90 T Touring car \$930.00 "Overland" 1917 License \$10.00 Automobile purchased 26 March 1917 from Banks Garage \$930.00 Peterboro

Overland Model 90 T

Factory No 16816

Engine NO 16781

Ontario License 1917 16193

Queen Ins policy 10804 (fire) 1st April 1917

Grant family in garden, summer 1916, during visit of Grant's brother.



29 Mar 17 Peterboro

Fifty years ago the Imperial parliament passed the B.N.A. Act confederating the Canadian Provinces. Dinner at 7 pm. Oriental to Fred Nichols Manager Can. Gen. Elec. Co. who established their factory in Peterboro 25 years ago next September

5 Apr 17 Peterboro

Frankford

Mass at 8 o'clock. Office forenoon. Eason & I went to Frankford at 1.30. Motored from Stirling & returned by evg train. Met Kydd & Ferguson at Frankford. Canal bank broke this am at 10 o'clock abt. [about] Stn 407+50. Canal between lock & dam 6 is now empty. I believe saturation of the bank

was cause of break. Will take 8000 cyds of material to repair bank.

9 Apr 17 Peterboro

Home all day cleaning up barn & preparing to house auto.

11 Apr 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Maude went as far as Nassau this pm & called for me at 5.30 in the car. When we got home I took the wheel for the first time & went down Gilmour & back by Homewood. No trouble to steer, but the gear lever is troublesome to understand. Bought the car last month a model 90 "Overland"

12 Apr 17 Peterboro

Home forenoon. Washing shutters ready for painting. Office after dinner. At Peterboro Engs club dinner 6.30 at the Oriental. Parsons spoke on Sewage Disposal plants.

13 Apr 17 Peterboro

Office all day. [C. A. Joseph] Duranceau here at 10 o'clock for ½ an hour repairing hot water pipe under basin in bathroom. Began painting shutters at 5 o'clock. Took off double windows after tea

14 Apr 17 Peterboro

Home all day Took off balance of double windows & the porches painting shutters

15 Apr 17 Peterboro

At 8 o'clock mass with Alex & Helen who went to communion. After tea the whole family went for a walk.

17 Apr 17 Peterboro

Office forenoon. Home afternoon, painting shutters. Maude's birthday 41 yrs old. May God bless her & spare her for many years. Mrs Killaly, her friend Mrs Gray & several other ladies in for cards

21 Apr 17 Frankford Trenton Peterboro

Around Frankford with Lothian & Kydd looking into method of filling canal bank break. Went to Trenton for dinner & while there observed repairs to Trenton Highway swing which will be finished Monday.

On way back to Frankford Lothian, Kydd & I went through the B.C. plant at dam No 1, begun last November. They have 3,000 men working. One unit of the Gun Cotton & one unit of the T.N.T. plant are now manufacturing. Returned to Peterboro per evg train from Stirling

23 Apr 17 Peterboro

Office forenoon. Home afternoon platform in front of barn for garage. Went with Popham to Auto Mobile Ass dinner at Oriental

29 Apr 17 Peterboro

Family at 10.30 Mass. After dinner Maude drove us in the car to Lakefield & Chemong etc. 40 miles in 4 hrs. Yesterday pm 25 miles. She is becoming a fair chauffeur & will soon be independent of her teams

30 Apr 17 Peterboro

Office forenoon. Home afternoon gardening. Carter, painter looked over outside of house re painting. He is to come about middle of May to paint it. \$5.50 per day

4 May 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Alex is 13 today. God bless him. How time flies.

10 May 17 Peterboro

Office all day. 54 years old today. How time flies

23 May 17 Peterboro

Home all day. Forenoon gardening. Afternoon attended Mrs. Hunter's funeral as a pall bearer. Second eldest daughter of the late James Stratton. Her mother died about 16 months ago at which funeral I was one of the pallbearers

Mrs Hunter died suddenly in Toronto last Monday when recovering from a minor operation.

24 May 17 Peterboro

Home all day. Painting shutters & driving around. Showery & very cold all day. At noon showers of hail & snow. All May has been cold. Trees are only about 1/3 leafed out.

25 May 17 Peterboro

After tea Maude & I drove down to the Exhibition grounds, where I tried my hand at steering & running the car & after a few times around the track I drove home via the Monahgan road (sic)

1 Jun 17 Peterboro

Home all day. Set out flowerbed on front lawn and mended side walk up to front door. Carter painting all day windows and eaves.

3 June 17 Peterboro Port Hope

Children & I at 8 o'clock Mass. At 12.30 Maude & I went to Port Hope and back at 5.30. Roads rough I drove the whole way. Few cars out. This is the anniversary, 14th of our wedding God bless the wife.

12 June 17 Peterboro

Office after dinner. Took Maude up to Dr. [Joseph E.] Middleton, Dentist to have a front tooth out that has been decaying for years & affecting her health.

Wm Carter 500 Bolivar St. finished painting the house outside & also side walks.

15 June 17 Peterboro

Office annual report. Had rear wheel of car taken off & felt washer put on and oil change in crank case.

17 June 17 Peterboro Heeley Falls

Children & I at 8 o'clock Mass.

At 1.30 Maude, Miss Irene Fitzgerald, children & I left in the car for Heeley Falls via Norwood & Trent Bdge. 38 miles. After picnicking there at the dam we left lock 15 at 6 o'clock for Peterboro via Campbellford (river road), Hastings & Keene, 42 miles,

a much better road, but hilly. At the Falls, saw [Manley?] he has made a start on his dredging below lock 15 & backfilling walls of lock 17.

21 June 17 Peterboro

In the evening over at Lundy's where a garden party was held by the daughters of the Empire [IODE]

27 June 17 Peterboro

Forenoon office. Afternoon Home gardening. Mr. Fraser here all day waiting to go to the Severn tomorrow with me. Mrs. Killaly & her Mother Mrs Greenwood here for tea.

9 July 17 Peterboro

Office all day Car at garage to have brakes adjusted.

10 July 17 Peterboro

Office all afternoon. Forenoon at Wm Hamilton's with Pretty & [Stanwith?] re securing properly the crossheads & couplings on shafts of valves for Swift Rapids sluice pipes.

21 July 17 Peterboro

Office forenoon. Afternoon, left at 2 pm with Maude, Alex, Helen & Laurie for Youngs Point where we went with the Auto Ass family outing. About 17 cars & 100 people & children there.

Thunder showers, lightning spoiled the afternoon. Some heavy hail was also met on way up. We returned via Chemung at 9 pm.

22 July 17 Peterboro

Mass with children at 10.30

Left at 4 o'clock with family & Gracie Dunford and also the Popham family for Roach's Pt Keene. After tea on the Lake shore we returned via Jermyn & the Norwood road. Hills, Hill, Hills. On the point are the Serpent & egg Indian Mounds. Not much to see about them. It is a nice picnic point.

23 July 17 Peterboro

Home forenoon. Office afternoon. Campbell of the Hydro Power Com Eng's Dept in re Conservation of Water for Power purposes. He met Robertson while he was in. Maude & children out at Chemung.

24 July 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Popham children here for tea. Took photo of all the kids along side of Tent on lawn where Alex, Laurie & Harold have been sleeping for a week.

26 July 17 Peterboro Swift Rapids Big Chute

Left at 9.15 for Severn Falls where Lazier met me. At Swift Rapids by 3 pm. Inspected work & then went to Big Chute for the night.

27 July 17 Big Chute Peterboro

After breakfast Lazier & I went over to Six Mile Lake dams which look well after their first winter services. Eight men are working on the Marine Rly which is now being completed. Lothian expects 15 more men locally after the haying is over in 10 days. There is 5 or 6 weeks work yet on the Rly for 20 men. Left at 1.30 for Port Severn & Peterboro

31 July 17 Peterboro

Went out to Chemung at 8.30 pm & had swim with all the family

16 Aug 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Maude Alex & Helen went up to Killaly's cottage (Claude Rogers) on Stoney Lake by the 8.30 am train. Children are going to remain a few days. Maude returned by the evg train.

17 Aug 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Maude out at a card party at Golf Links. Oiled car for trip tomorrow.

18 Aug 17 Peterboro Kirkfield

Left at 6.45 am with Maude & Mr. & Mrs Sangster for Kirkfield via Omeemee, Lindsay, Taylor's Corners & Hartley. Good road from Lindsay. Reached Kirkfield Inn at 11 o'clock. After lunch Sangster & I went round the Golf Links twice, & then I walked round the links again with Mr & Mrs Sangster & Maude. We played on the McKenzie Links. After we motored out to the Hydraulic Lock, which John operated for us.

22 Aug 17 Peterboro

Went to Nassau with Killaly to look at core wall unearthed at west end of dam.

29 Aug 17 Peterboro Kawartha Park

Office forenoon. Correspondence. After dinner Maude, Alex, Helen Mrs Killaly & myself motored to Kawartha Park, Stoney Lake where we crossed over to Big Island. The Killalys have Claude Rogers cottage on the Island rented this summer.

5 Sep 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Maude moving living room over to drawing room for the winter.

8 Sep 17 Peterboro

Home all day. Forenoon repairing auto tires. Afternoon dug out cedar hedge at west side of lawn.

9 Sep 17 Peterboro

Children and I at 10.30 Mass. After dinner went to Nassau with Killaly to see C.G.E. forebay which is unwatered. Men filling with cement 4" seam along east side of floor. All leakage from under bank at powerhouse door has dried up since last night.

13 Sep 17 Peterboro

Home all day. Dug out cedar hedge at side of lawn. Hard work. It has been very unsightly for many years.

14 Sep 17 Peterboro

Office all day. J.L. [Allison?] in after dinner & came home with me for tea. He returned to Montreal at 12.10 pm. He came up

this morning to look over the Nassau dam for the C. Gen. Elec. Co. It is 4 yrs since he was here. He looks well & is getting stout.

15 Sep 17 Peterboro

Home all day. Laid out flower bed where cedar hedge grew at side of lawn & which I dug out last Thursday.

24 Sep 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Alex left St. Peters school today & went to the collegiate as the sisters would not relive [sic] him of unnecessary subjects in the 2nd form, which he continued in as a straight matriculation course at the Collegiate 2nd form.

25 Sep 17 Peterboro Ottawa

Left with Lazier at 1.18 am for Ottawa. He, W.R. Macdonald Arthur Stephens & myself went to Mr. Bowden's office at 9 am for a conference which lasted all day re closing down & cancelling the contract for Sec 3 Severn Division which may become effective on the 1st October 1917.

28 Sep 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Maude, Helen & I went to the Theatre to see "Carles" the Magician

29 Sep 17 Peterboro Frankford Belleville

Maude, Alex, Helen, Mrs. Dr. Young & myself left at 11.30 per motor for Belleville, via Gore's Ldg, [Harwood?] Warkworth Wooler & Frankford Had supper at 5.30 at Frankford in the camp. Belleville at 7 pm. We went to the picture show after we got settled in our rooms. We all enjoyed the 85 miles run. Road Harwood to Roseneath is sandy and bad.

8 Oct 17 Peterboro Thanksgiving

Home all day. Dug up vegetables & took in geraniums. Maude out at the golf links during the afternoon. Tea to the Travers from lunch on.

11 Oct 17 Toronto Severn Falls Big Chute

Left Toronto at 9 am for Severn Falls where Lazier met me. We went to Big Chute & over to Mordolphon Club with Lothian to see the dams built there last week to keep six mile lake from drowning out the Camp.

Marine Rly at the Chute is finished. Tried out the motor today but wiring is wrong as one phase blows premier fuse as soon as motor is up to full speed without load. Telephoned Patterson at Peterboro to send electricians out to check over all connections of motor to transformers. Lothian is now building small walls north & south of power house forebay at the chute to conserve water for the Hydro Commission. Stayed at Ritchie's over night.

14 Oct 17 Peterboro

Children & I at 10.30 Mass. Maude & I then went down to the Pophams to say good bye to them. They leave Tuesday for Florida where they will spend the winter at St. Petersburg. Lighted the furnace for 1st time this fall. Home is very damp & temperature down to 52 Fah.

18 Oct 17 Peterboro

Met Mr. Dennon at 8 pm re his dredging by the day in August at Frankford. He disputes our returns. Lazier Lothian & Richie put the first boat The "[Huronian]" over the Marine Rly at Big Chute Severn River. Home all day washing double windows etc

4 Nov 17 Peterboro Lakefield

Mass 10.30 with children.

Afternoon Maude, Helen Mr & Mrs Spence & myself motored to Lakefield Road dry but very rough & rutty

10 Nov 17 Swift Rapids

Ragged Rapids

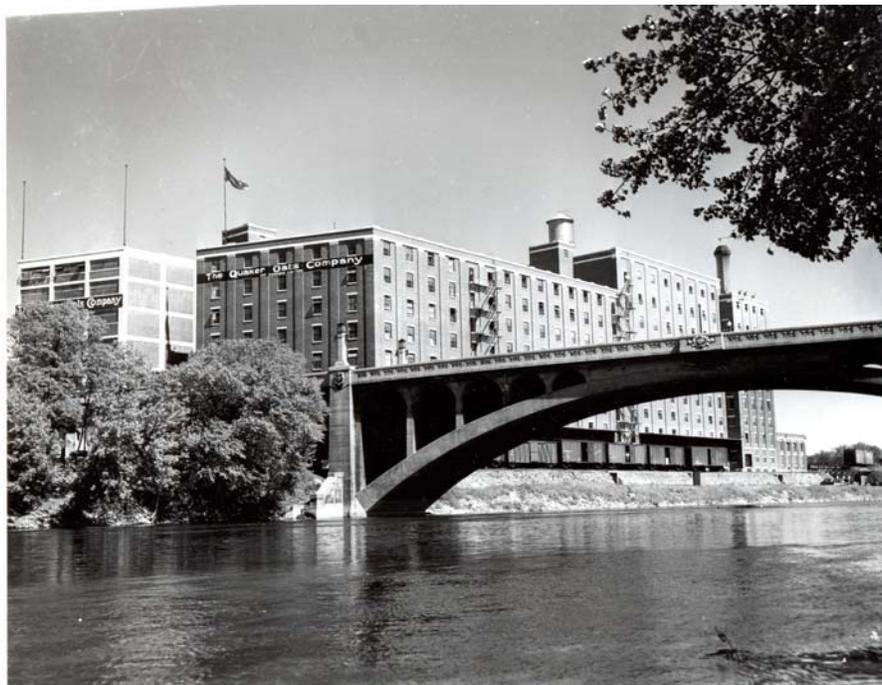
Around work in forenoon at Swift and went to Ragged Rapids for dinner at Caswell's camp. Loading Ragged Rapids dam finished this pm. 8 Tons of 60 % dynamite. The shot was fired with a 550 volt current at 4.50. It took everything out clean in the main part of the dam.

13 Nov 17 Big Chute

Swift Rapids

Out with Lazier Lothian & Ritchie during the forenoon hunting deer.

The party got two deer. Lazier remained here over night to clean up matters with Lothian before he leaves tomorrow. After dinner went up to the Swift where I stayed all night. Thos Hogg Toronto at the Chute inspecting enlargement of the Power house there.



New Quaker Oats building seen here with new bridge, 1920 (Trent Valley Archives, Electric City collection)

15 Nov 17 Swift Rapids Peterboro

Around Swift's until 11 o'clock when I left on the tug for Severn Falls & to Peterboro on the afternoon train. The Swift Rapids Power house was lighted this forenoon by unit No.2 for the first time. Last day Maude had the car out for this season.

19 Nov 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Nomination Day for Federal Election on the 17 Dec. J.H. Burnham Con, R.R. Hall Lib [Straight?] No union candidate nominated. West Peterboro

20 Nov 17 Peterboro

House forenoon. Planted bulbs in garden. Afternoon office. Maude applied for 10 war loan bonds.

28 Nov 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Descriptions of power plants

29 Nov 17 Peterboro

Office correspondence. Helen's 9th Birthday God bless here little affectionate heart & soul. Miss P. Taylor Parry Sound arrived this evg on a visit to Maude.

30 Nov 17 Peterboro

Borden & Hughes spoke in the Armories here tonight. We went to hear them.

1 Dec 17 Peterboro

Home all day. Alex & I laid up the car for the winter. We worked from 10 to 5 pm. Washed it & took the tires off.

6 Dec 17 Peterboro Halifax Castastrophe [sic]

Office all day. Wrote Aunt Kate & Jack Hogan. Aunt dies on the 20th instant before receiving my letter.

The Steamer Monte Blanc loaded with 4000 T.N.T. [sic] and a deckload of benzene blew up in Halifax harbor at 9 am killing

4000 people killed

10,000 wounded

25,000 homeless

25 million property damage.

May God have mercy on their souls.

7 Dec 17 Peterboro

U.S. declared war on Austria Hungary

Home all Day. Made shelf in cellar for auto tires & put them away for the winter. Polished car & greased nickel parts.

United States Congress declared war on Austria Hungary

10 Dec 17 Peterboro

Office. Evg at Curling Rink Skip meeting. Chosen as vice skip by Delafosse. First winter that I have skipped.

13 Dec 17 Peterboro

Home forenoon. Office afternoon. Eng Club dinner at Empress hotel at 6.30 pm. Talk by Donald Denham on Quarter Oats building.

15 Dec 17 Peterboro

Office. Eason & I went through new Quaker Oats Bldg showed around by Donald Denham. Maude returned from Toronto at 6.40 pm. She went up on Tuesday to see Miss Taylor away to California etc.

20 Dec 17 Peterboro

Home forenoon. Office afternoon. Maude out for cards etc at Mrs. Robert Kingan's Twelve ladies presented her with a handsome case of [Thermos?] bottles as an expression of their appreciation for taking them out in the Car last summer.

Aunt Kate, Mother's sister died at 84 Park Hill, Clapham London S.W. England. R.I.P. Last of Mother's own generation.

25 Dec 17 Peterboro

Family at 10.30 Mass. We had dinner at the Empress Hotel at 1 o'clock. No one here with us this year. John could not come. We went over the Aylmers after tea to an informal gathering there.

26 Dec 17 Peterboro

Forenoon home. Afternoon office. Maude & I went to the P. Club dance where we stayed until 12.30 am Thursday & enjoyed ourselves.

27 Dec 17 Peterboro

Forenoon Home. Afternoon office. Curling after supper.

28 Dec 17 Peterboro

Office all day. Daughters of the Empire dance at the Empress Hotel.

31 Dec 17 Peterboro

Office forenoon. Afternoon at home helping Maude. She had the following parties in for the evening & to see the auld year out. Mr & Mrs. Aylmer, Mrs. Corbit, Mrs Cross, Mr Delafosse, Miss Archer, Mr. & Mrs Killaly, Mr & Mrs Goodwill couldn't come, as she took sick about 9 o'clock. We had a noisy evening, they went home at 1.30 am.

The pictures of the Grant family are from the Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio Images at the Peterborough Museum and Archives. The picture of the Quaker fire is from the collections at the Trent Valley Archives.

Queries

Diane Robnik

PETERBOROUGH RURAL SCHOOLS

No. 2 Chandos Was Built in 1876; No. 3 is a Union School for an Area Comprising Parts of Chandos and Wallaston Townships.
[9th July 1942 – Examiner]

UNION SCHOOL, No. 3, CHANDOS

Union School Section No. 3, Chandos and Wollaston, comprises an area on both sides of the county boundary, including part of Chandos and Wollaston townships. Early settlers from the British Isles are recalled as follows: John and William Tinney, Christopher Jones, Nicholas Long, Frank Hogan, Robt. Storey, David Campbell, George Campbell, William Campbell, James Donald, Frank Mindell, James Scott, George Smith, Albert Cadwell, Thomas Cadwell, Robert Cadwell, Phillip Eddy, Louis Ament, John McKee, Stanton Irish, Isaac Remigan, Charles Irish, Durall White, Samuel Massey, Abel Helps, Henry Wilson, Tobias Sexsmith, George Unger, Charles Waite, Thomas Scott, Thomas Hogan and Mr. Gibbard.

The first school was built of logs in 1902 by John Jones and Adam Hilker at a cost of about \$800. It is a frame building, 34 feet by 20 feet, with accommodations for forty pupils. The original trustees were Christopher Jones, chairman; George Campbell and John McKee. The first teacher in the new school was Jessie Allan at a salary of \$225.

The teachers, since the new school was built, were; 1903, Jessie Allan; 1904-6, Maude Hall; 1907, Blanch Humphries; 1908-9, Nettie Metcalfe; 1910, Miss Littledale; 1911-12, Annie Bullied; 1912, Ella Lindsay; 1913, Edna Graham (\$400); 1913-14, Lillian Leveridge; 1914, Amy Warren; 1915-16, Elsie Ogilvie; 1916-17, Sadie Moore; 1917-18, Virginia Pigden; 1918, Ethel Hawkins; 1919, Pearl Walker (\$550); 1920-21, Nellie Wright; 1921, Irene Clancy; 1922, J.F. Whitmore and Ruby Gardner; 1923, Dora Danford and Grace Carr, now Mrs. Russell Campbell; 1927, Ida McDonald; 1928-29, Christine Hibble; 1930-31, Betty Green and Mrs. M.N. Johnston; 1932-36, Mabel Arbuckle, now Mrs. Jerome Campbell, Rose Island; 1937, Eleanor Trousdale; 1938, Blanch M. Allen; 1939, Anna M. Quinlan; 1940, Hazel M. Taylor.

When the school was built the number of scholars was large enough to occupy all the seats, but the attendance latterly has dwindled to twelve or thereabouts. The reason for this decline is simply that when the timber was taken off, men could not make a living, and so moved away.

S. S. No. 2, CHANDOS

Establishment of this school followed pioneer plans and means. A log building was erected in 1876 on the site of the present school. The first teacher was Mrs. William McIlmoyl. During the next two summers, J.W. Ratcliff carried on classes.

From 1879 the following teachers were engaged until 1886; Misses Mary Walker, Baptie, Wood, MacDonald, Lightbody, Hale, Dafoe and Mr. J.W. Bingham. In 1886, J.R. Stratton, then owner and publisher of the Examiner, had a survey made of the school lot. It was made into a school section, No. 3 Chandos, and was known as Hales School.

Teachers for the next 17 years were A.W. Allingham, Miss Gamon, William Conner, Archie Reed, L. Trickey, B.J. Hales, Julia Hales (four years), Margaret Jordan, A.B. Wilson, Misses Lane, Larmer, Murray, Staunton and Josie Stephenson. In 1904 the school was destroyed by fire, and a new frame building was???.... Men of the section joined in a building "bee."

Teachers from 1905 to 1922 were: Miss Mattie Bullied, Annie Bates, L. Howson, Ada Richardson, Bruce Brooks, Charles Dingman, Annie Bullied, Mildren Hales, Laura Wyndover, V. Prouty, Zella Hales, Edna M. Graham, R.A. Braley, Mildred McIlvena, J.G. Reynolds, Ella Brown, A.E. Sanborn, Mary Northcott and Misses D.M. Church and Mackenzie.

For some time residents considered a consolidated school in Apsley, and the books were in the hands of Roy Brown for three years.

Teachers since 1924 included: E. Brown, Madeline Burns, Jessie Ballard.

1928-30, Bessie Anderson; 1930-31, Dorothy Hooley; 1931-32, Eric Evans; 1932-34, Margaret Whittaker; 1934-36, Georgina Beavis; 1937, Marvel Shaver, Nelson Carnegie; 1937-39, Mary E. Kydd; 1939-40, Roger W. Davis.

Nine pupils registered at the beginning of the 1940-41 term. The board for 1941 was composed of Norman James, Elwood Nesbitt and Martin Reddick, with Albert Hall, secretary-treasurer.

Genealogy and Cemeteries

We were impressed by the system being used by a genealogist specializing in Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Toronto. The attached sample shows the two plots related to Agnes Chamberlain, who was a daughter of Dunbar and Susannah Moodie, who was married first to James Fitzgibbon and then to Brown Chamberlain, a noted journalist and politician. She spent her sunset years in Lakefield in a house on Queen Street, not too distant from the home of her aunt, Catharine Parr Traill. The cemetery lot description is for Section P, lot 65 and 66. Charles Thomas Fitzgibbon purchased lot 65 in July 1856, and Agnes Dunbar Fitzgibbon purchased lot 66 in April 1865.

<p>P-65-NORTH</p> <p>03673 ELIZA DUNBAR FITZGIBBON 1856 05001 KATIE FITZGIBBON 1859 07090 JOHN WEDDERBURN DUNBAR FITZGIBBON 1865</p>	<p>P-66-NORTH</p>
<p>P-65-CENTRE</p> <p>07070 CHARLES THOMAS FITZGIBBON 1865 42137 AGNES R. CHAMBERLAIN 1913</p>	<p>P-66-CENTRE</p> <p>42974 MARY AGNES FITZGIBBON 1915</p>
<p>P-65-SOUTH</p> <p>06418 CHARLES EDWARD SCHUCH 1863 18653 ANNA MAGRATH SCHUCH 1884</p>	<p>P-66-SOUTH</p> <p>7700 WILLIAM W. FITZGIBBON 1866</p>

<p># 03673 ELIZA DUNBAR FITZGIBBON BORN IN TORONTO DIED IN TORONTO 22 JULY 1856 OF A BOWEL COMPLAINT AGED 5 MONTHS INTERRED 23 JULY (REV. S. LETT PRESENT)</p>	<p># 07700 WILLIAM W. FITZGIBBON SON OF CHARLES FITZGIBBON BORN IN TORONTO DIED IN TORONTO 18 OCTOBER 1866 OF DIPHTHERIA AGED 4 YEARS 6 MONTHS INTERRED 20 OCTOBER (REV. J. H. HILTON PRESENT)</p>
<p># 05001 KATIE FITZGIBBON DAUGHTER OF CHA'S FITZGIBBON BORN IN TORONTO DIED IN TORONTO 7 AUGUST 1859 OF CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN AGED 6 MONTHS INTERRED 9 AUGUST (REV. C. P. EMERY PRESENT)</p>	<p># 18653 ANNA MAGRATH SCHUCH BORN IN HANOVER GERMANY DIED IN TORONTO 24 SEPTEMBER 1884 OF PARALYSIS AGED 65 YEARS INTERRED 26 SEPTEMBER (REV. C. R. CLERK PRESENT)</p>
<p># 06418 CHARLES EDWARD SCHUCH BORN IN HAMBURG DIED IN TORONTO 14 FEBRUARY 1863 OF CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS AGED 51 YEARS 1 MONTH ORIGINALLY INTERRED 15 FEBRUARY IN THE TORONTO NECROPOLIS, INTERRED AT ST. JAMES' 3 MAY</p>	<p># 42136 AGNES R. CHAMBERLAIN FEMALE, BORN IN DOURO TOWNSHIP DIED IN TORONTO 1 MAY 1913 OF OEDEMA OF THE HEART AGED 79 YEARS INTERRED 3 MAY (REV. H. J. CODY PRESENT) RELIGION ANGLICAN ARRANGEMENTS BY J. A. HUMPHREY NEXT-OF-KIN J. G. FITZGIBBON ADDRESS AT TIME OF DEATH 52 ST. ALBAN STREET TORONTO</p>
<p># 07070 CHARLES THOMAS FITZGIBBON SON OF COL. FITZGIBBON BORN IN CANADA DIED IN TORONTO 22 FEBRUARY 1865 OF BRONCHITIS AGED 47 YEARS FIRST PLACED IN THE CHAPEL CRYPT 24 FEBRUARY (REV. J. H. HILTON PRESENT). INTERRED 19 AUGUST</p>	<p># 42974 MARY AGNES FITZGIBBON FEMALE, BIRTHPLACE NOT SHOWN DIED IN TORONTO 17 MAY 1915 OF CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE AGED 63 YEARS INTERRED 19 MAY (REV. H. J. CODY PRESENT) RELIGION ANGLICAN ARRANGEMENTS BY J. A. HUMPHREY ADDRESS AT TIME OF DEATH 52 ST. ALBAN STREET TORONTO</p>
<p># 07090 JOHN WEDDERBURN DUNBAR FITZGIBBON SON OF CHA'S FITZGIBBON BORN IN TORONTO DIED IN TORONTO 16 MARCH 1865 OF TUBERCULOSIS AGED 4 YEARS 8 MONTHS FIRST PLACED IN THE CHAPEL CRYPT 18 MARCH (REV. J. H. HILTON PRESENT) INTERRED 19 AUGUST</p>	

Ancestry.com has new records

Ancestry.com welcomed the new year by announcing some significant additions to resources available online. They have added 17 million names tied to four centuries of Swedish church records from the National Archives in Stockholm. They have added birth, marriage and death records from Maine predating 1922. As well, they have created an index to passenger and immigration lists that predate the 1819 Steerage Act.

There will be a new series of "Who Do You Think You Are?" running on NBC on Fridays in February. Scheduled subjects for the second season are Vanessa Williams, Tim McGraw, Kim Cattrall, Rosie O'Donnell, Lionel Richie, Steve Buscemi, Gwyneth Paltrow, and Ashley Judd.

Lakevale Presbyterian Church

We had a request for information about the Presbyterian Church near Fowler's Corners. The best source was Fraser Dunford's Places of Worship in Peterborough County Ontario, pp 196-197. He found archival records at Peterborough Museum and Archives and at the Presbyterian Archives in Toronto.

The church began in 1866, as a free kirk, and joined the new Presbyterian Church of Canada in 1875. It remained a Presbyterian church until it closed in 1982. The church was attached to Springville in 1912. When Springville church joined the United Church in 1925, the Lakevale congregation remained Presbyterian and was united with the church in Omeme. It remained tied to Omeme until 1973 when it joined with the Centreville church in South Monaghan. However, it was a mission church, a designation suggesting it was non-sustaining, from 1930 until the end.

The records in the Presbyterian Archives include baptismal register, 1915-1978; Communion roll, five years; list of pew holders, 1866-1880s; session records, 1900-1964; congregational minutes, 2 vols, 1865-1979; account book, 3 vols, 1902-1961. Dunford also has a list of the ministers in charge.

GROSSE ISLE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE

The following item is taken from the Corkery family papers at the Trent Valley Archives. It is otherwise unidentified but speaks to the concerns Irish people felt about Grosse Isle, and about the administrative side of emigration. It is a strong opinion piece that was joined with two interesting poems about Grosse Isle. We begin with the final stanza from "In Dreamland and Other Poems," by Thomas O'Hagan.

Far from their own beloved land
Those Irish exiles sleep,
Where dream not faith-crown'd shamrock,
Nor ivies o'er them creep;
But fragrant breath of maple
Sweeps on with freedom's tide,
And consecrates the lonely isle
Where Irish exiles died!

In the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence, some thirty miles below Quebec, lies a long narrow island. It is a beautiful spot, admired by all. Quickly would admiration be changed into hate if only the green verdure could speak concerning the grim tragedies that its history records. Well would it be for England if the blue waters that drain from half a continent would take it away grain by grain, and bury it in the bosom of the deep Atlantic, bury it so deep that even a stray thought could not unearth it. As long as grass grows and water runs, and as long as Grosse Isle lifts its head above the blue waters of the St. Lawrence, it will remain a monument to England's cruelty, a remembrance of that nation's barbarity, a witness of her unpardonable sin. It is a stain that time cannot remove. It is a crime that England must answer for before the throne of God.

The consecrated clay of this small island shrouds the ashes of 10,000 Irish victims of the murderous typhus of 1847. There, too, upon that beautiful island with the murmuring waters of the St. Lawrence and trials of the wild songsters to sing their everlasting requiem, sleep a hundred martyrs of humanity, the bones of the sainted heroes of the brave doctors who periled their lives and gave them without flinching; priests and ministers of all denominations, who breathed in death as they shivered the penitent or comforted the dying; Sisters of Charity and nurses, who walked like blessed angels in the corridors of death. If the sin of that great suffering is forgiven it will be on account of the suffering of these martyrs and their intercession with God.

From the agonizing and doomed land there has arisen a cry so prolonged and pitiful that it was heard round the world, and the nations became appalled, even the heart of the Turk was moved, and through the Golden Gate there sailed for Ireland a vessel freighted with food for a starving people. The nation became panic stricken, and flight is the last refuge for the hunted animal or despairing man, and so the hegira began: 5,000 beings perished from famine and typhus and 200,000 fled beyond the seas to escape famine and fever, only to meet a worse fate. Into floating coffins, the emigrant ships, they heedlessly poured themselves, only desiring to escape death which made the Emerald Isle its unwelcome home. Little did they realize that death under no less awful aspect confronted them on board those floating coffins. The vessels were so constructed that between decks, on each side, were two rows of bunks, one above the other. They were made of boards, and in each two people were obliged to sleep. The cabin differed from the steerage only in there being air. A floating dungeon, a coffin, was to be their home for weeks. No ventilation except from the hatchways; decency and luxury was had by stealth and cleanliness was impossible. They were compelled to furnish and cook their own food. To those who were compelled to buy their food on board, the ship gave per day one pound black substance, made of beans and rye, unfit for dogs; it was worm-eaten and mouldy, called, by the officers, bread. Was England blind, was England ignorant of these happenings? Did not England know that in each of those foul and loathsome holes, called by courtesy ships, were huddled from 400 to 500 men, women and children? Could the infernal cupidity of man and the criminal negligence of England go further? Over everything vermin swarmed, and there the foul god typhus soon held high festival. The horrors of smallpox added to the terror of typhus, so they died daily by hundreds. Those whose friends had money were sewed up in canvas with weights to sink them. Those who could not afford such luxury were thrown overboard to the sharks that swarmed around those floating coffins. Even the death-rate was so high that around the becalmed vessels floated the uncoffined dead, black, fearful and hideous.

These were not slaves or paupers, they were passengers; they had paid their money with an understanding that they would be treated right concerning provisions and accommodation, but they were defrauded and murdered. When the pitiful remnant finally crawled from their foul and frightfully fetid atmosphere they died gasping for breath. For months the very salt air was tainted with exhalations of death that rose from the fever sheds at Grosse Isle. Long, narrow buildings were those shed, with bunks arranged on either side. The doctors, ministers, priests, nuns and nurses through those avenues of death made their daily rounds. During the summer of 1847 there died in these sheds an average of 90 per day, or over 12,000 people.

No murmuring against the will of God, or cry of despair, nothing but the sobs of repentance and voice of resignation were heard during that long night of misfortune. Most of them died with the words on their lips, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Terrible were their sufferings, and "their was no light and all was darkness." This tragedy is now hidden by the mist of long forgotten years, but

Mayors of Peterborough

Thomas Benson 1850
 Charles Hudson 1851
 James Hall 1852
 Charles Perry 1853, 1861-1864
 James
 Stevenson 1854, 1857-1859, 1886-1891
 Wilson S. Conger 1856
 Augustus Sawers 1860
 W. A. Scott 1865
 Walter H. Scott 1866-1871
 George A. Cox 1872-1874, 1883
 William Toole 1875-1878
 John James Lundy 1879-1880
 Henry Hall Smith 1881, 1882, 1884
 James Kendry 1892-1895, 1900
 William Yelland 1896-1897
 Alfred Lawrence Davis 1898-1899
 T. H. G. Denne 1901-1902
 George Roger 1903-1904
 Henry Best 1905-1906
 W. George Morrow 1910-1911
 William H. Bradburn 1912-1913
 William H. Buller 1914-1915
 J. J. Duffus 1916-1917
 George H. Duncan 1918-1919
 A. A. McIntyre 1920-1921
 William H. Taylor 1922-23
 J. J. Turner 1924-1925
 Dr W. T. Holloway 1926-1927
 Roland Denne 1928-1935
 George A. Macdonald 1936-1937
 James Hamilton 1938-1945
 William G. Ovens 1946-1948
 Maxwell J. Swanston 1949-1951

George Street Methodist Church, Clergy 1835-1890

1835 Rev John Black; Rev Wm Deverell
 1836 Rev John Armstrong; Rev Hugh Montgomery\
 1837 Rev Anson Green; Rev Geo Poole; Rev J. G. Manly
 1838 Rev Anson Green; Rev Geo Poole; Rev Silvester Hulburt
 1839 Rev Anson Green; Rev Gilbert Milner; Rev Solomon Snider
 1840 Rev Wm Davidson; Rev Wm McFadden; Rev John Sanderson; Rev Kennedy Creighton
 1841 Rev Wm Davidson; Rev Wm McFadden; Rev I. B. Howard; Rev Thomas Jeffers
 1842 Rev Asa Hulburt; Rev Wm McFadden; Rev Geo Kennedy
 1843 Rev Wm Coleman; Rev Wm Darlington
 1844 Rev Thomas Darlington; Rev Robert Demorest
 1845 Rev S. P. LaDow
 1846 Rev Wm McCullough; Rev Thomas Cleghorn
 1847 Rev Wm McCullough; Rev Jos C. Slater
 1848 Rev Geo Goodson; Rev Charles Turver
 1849-1852 Rev Isaac B. Howard
 1852-3 Rev John Gemley
 1854-6 Rev Wm H. Poole
 1857-8 Rev Wm Scott
 1859-60 Rev Henry Langton
 1861-3 Rev John Carroll\
 1864-5 Rev James Brock
 1866-68 Rev Joshua H. Johnston, MA
 1869-71 Rev G. H. Davis
 1872-3 Rev Charles Fish; Rev Samuel P. Rose

1875-8	Rev N. R. Willoughby, MA; Rev Coverdale Watson
1879-81	Rev E. B. Harper LLD; Rev F. H. Wallace, B.D.
1880-1	Mr J. E. Starr
1881-4	Rev John Shaw; Rev Geo Workman, BA; Rev Thos Manning, B.A.
1884-7	Rev. I. Tovell
1887	Rev F. H. Wallace, B.D.
1888	Mr. S. J. Thompson
1888-90	Rev M. L. Pearson
1889	Rev Joseph H. Locke

Peterborough Pump Houses

Question: We are currently researching "built heritage" within the city of Peterborough, and particularly the pumping station built in 1909 on Water Street (1230 Water Street). We were wondering if you know anything at all about the Pump House, the technology, its development or its significance within the city.

Response by Gordon Young:

There is a good history on the 1909 Pump House in Martha Kidd's book, "Historical Sketches of Peterborough", 108. The property belonged to John Carnegie and his wife Frances [nee Hilliard]. The Carnegie farm went from the present Marina Blvd. to Nassau Mills Road, and from the river about 500-feet. The long rectangular working farm straddled Water St. Carnegie got his money from his father, and, his father got it from mortgaging himself beyond hope in cousin Andrew's steel projects. The royalties just kept coming in. In the 1901 census, Smith, Peterborough West:

13 20	146	Carnegie John M	Head M Apr 23 1837 63
13 21	146	Carnegie Francis F	Wife M Mar 7 1855 45
13 22	146	Carnegie Catherine F	Daughter S Mar 24 1859 40
13 23	146	Carnegie Elliner F	Daughter S Sep 28 1872 28
13 24	146	Carnegie Francis F	Granddaughter S Feb 27 1898 3

Upon the death of both John and Frances, the entire property was given to the city for "public use". Mrs Carnegie was a Hilliard, and, the Hilliard farm butted the Carnegies from Marina south to present-day Hilliard Street. Like, the Carnegies' farm this one [one of several farms] was similarly rectangular. The Hilliard farm included the site of the Blythe Mills at Mill Street, and, the first pumphouse was there.

The 1909 pumphouse on the south-end of the Carnegie farm was based on a pumphouse first seen at the Chicago Fair of 1893 and repeated at the 1904-St. Louis Fair. The St. Louis Fair, was under the auspices of President Teddy Roosevelt, and, his private secretary, "a Lakefield son", Laurence H. Grahame, was the President's choice for "Secretary-General of the St. Louis Fair". See <http://www.fullbooks.com/New-York-at-the-Louisiana-Purchase-Exposition1.html> At the 1904 Fair, the "Chicago pumphouse" was a "showcase" of Edison-GE pump-motors, controllers and anything else electrical. In part, the 1909 pumphouse indirectly honored Grahame. But, the 1909 Peterborough pumphouse was part of a larger showcase by Edison-GE. There had been early E-GE powerhouses at Young's Point, and between Lakefield and Nassau Mills. London Street Powerhouse, Auburn Powerhouse, Nassau Mills Powerhouse were all "showcases" of E-GE products, just as the streetcar system was. All were "working laboratories" to test motors, electrical controllers and everything else electrical. Much of the original pumps and associated equipment is still there intact, though, we cannot say with certainty that the electric motors and controllers are original.

Much of that pumphouse now is operated by computer from the Ashburnham office. The Trent Valley Archives has pertinent materials.

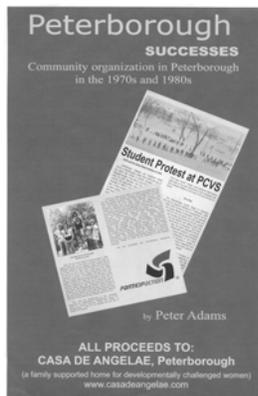
NEWS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Of the many new books which hit the shelves of Trent Valley Archives and area bookstores during the weeks before Christmas, the one with the longest gestation period was **Tara De Blois, *Standing Strong, Facing Forward: the History of the Labour Movement in Peterborough and District***. The Peterborough and District Labour Council has been working on the book for many years, and Tara did the hard work on the book back in 2005 and 2006. The book fills a necessary void in local history, and is the first book to give a time line on labour history since **Bruce Dyer and Elwood Jones** wrote *Peterborough: the Electric City* (1987). The book is hard covered with dust jacket and retails for \$25 at TVA and elsewhere. The book does not end the need for good analysis on issues facing workers and unions. But it does provide solid information on key moments in the history of unions locally from 1872 to perhaps fifteen years ago. There are useful discussions, for example, on the landmark battles at Bonnerworth Mills in 1937, at General Electric where UE battled the company union IUE around 1950, and the notorious Tilco Strike of 1965 and 1966. Elwood Jones analyzed the book in the *Peterborough Examiner*, 8 January 2011.



Perhaps the best book on local labour history is **Joan Sangster's** ground-breaking book built on interviews with countless women who had worked in local factories. The book was titled *Earning Respect: the Lives of Working Class Women in Small-town Ontario, 1920-1960*. The main small-town was Peterborough, and the women had worked in Quaker Oats, Westclox and CGE. As in many solid works, the most compelling point of analysis is to consider who is controlling work on the floor of the factory. DeBlois has read many fine histories of labour but she applies their answers when she should be pursuing their questions. As well, we need a solid look at how labour has changed in post-industrial Peterborough. As late as the 1960s, the town was dominated by big factories. Now the jobs are in service industries and in education. Even with unions, the pendulum has swung to CUPE and OPSEU, who have applied blue collar rhetoric to universities and government departments.

Still, this book deserves to be read by a wide audience, and the selling price is very low for a book that looks this good.



Peter Adams has written a new book, *Peterborough Successes: Community organization in Peterborough in the 1970s and 1980s* which was produced by Bruce Stewart at Package Plus, and is apparently Occasional Paper 19 for the Department of Geography at Trent University. The book is available at several places, including at Trent Valley Archives, for \$20. The proceeds of the book are going to Casa De Angelae, a family-supported home for developmentally challenged women. At the heart, the book looks at four community-based responses to challenges facing the community and assesses the success of the made-in-Peterborough efforts. In each case, Peter was active in the responses and the personal papers which he accumulated are being deposited in the Trent Valley Archives or with the Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame. The first issue was the 1970 effort to save the downtown Peterborough Collegiate Institute. This story is very current as the regional Kawartha Pine Ridge School Board plans to close one of the four Peterborough high schools. One cannot apply the 1970 case directly to the current situation because the school boards now cover a huge area. However, there are many useful points made that can be helpful for people looking for ways to get political decisions. The second key story was on ParticipAction Peterborough in the ten years from 1974. This story was central to the analysis of "The Participation City" in *Peterborough: the Electric City*. Adams ties ParticipAction to the efforts to put on the 1980 Ontario Summer Games in Peterborough. One could also add the successful efforts of Paul Wilson to define athletics at Trent University as more participation and less spectator. The other big story in the book is the story of Energy Savers Peterborough (see feature story in *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, May 2010). In different ways the stories continue to have lives, and this is part of what makes this book a good choice.

Joseph Wearing Jr., *Lumberjack in the Court House: the remarkable career of Judge Joseph Wearing*, is a son's tribute to a remarkable father who was nearly sixty years older. This is Occasional Paper 31 for the Peterborough Historical Society, which has published an occasional paper annually (more or less) since 1980. Each booklet is based on a program that was presented to the Peterborough Historical Society, and the cumulative effect is impressive. Judge Wearing (1879-1947) was a county judge in

Middlesex County, appointed in 1935, but most of his legal career was in Peterborough, 1918 to 1935. He also had a long association with Frontier College that began when he was a lumberjack. Most PHS occasional papers are priced at \$5, and are available through Trent Valley Archives.

Don Barrie, a weekly columnist with the Peterborough Examiner, has pulled many of his columns together in a new privately published book called *Peterborough Sports Stories*. The book is available from Titles at \$14.95. The wide-ranging book has emphasized hockey, lacrosse, baseball and football. However, the chronological section and some of the profiles relate to other sports. In transferring stories from the newspapers, the author lost sight of the need to give context to his discussions, many of which are rooted in the time he wrote. At other times the daily newspaper coverage of other events overwhelms the story being told. While difficult to read, the book is loaded with information, much of which Don Barrie knows first-hand. The book has several features of an encyclopedia. Barrie picks his ten most important Peterborough sport stories, has a list of all the members of the Sports Hall of Fame, and there are about 100 biographies of significant individuals.

Arctic sovereignty in one corner of Shelagh Grant's North America

Peter Adams

Polar Imperative: A History of Arctic Sovereignty in North America, by Shelagh Grant, Douglas and McIntyre, Vancouver, 2010, 540p.

Shelagh Grant's latest book, **Polar Imperative....**, is a history of Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic, sensibly treated within the context of the whole of North America, from Alaska to Greenland. The historical context of the book is the sweep of sovereignty from the earliest inhabitants of the Arctic to the present day. The accompanying map, from the book, shows the northwest corner of the continent where Russia, the United States and Canada come face to face. It provides an interesting vignette of Grant's historical analysis of Arctic sovereignty.

The map shows Russian settlements in Alaska, including the panhandle, early in the 19th Century. The Ross Settlement (Russian) mentioned was just north of where San Francisco is today. The United States purchased Alaska in 1867, the year of Confederation. This was not a coincidence. In Congress, interest in the eventual absorption of Canada was as influential in the purchase vote as fear of Russia. This corner of the continent has been important for Arctic sovereignty for thousands of years. The predecessors of the Inuit crossed the Bering Strait from the Chukchi Peninsula, to sweep across the Canadian Arctic to Greenland, challenging the sovereignty of people already there and, ultimately, the sovereignty of the Norse in eastern Canada and Greenland. The Bering Strait is the entrance from the Pacific to Canada's Northwest Passage which has been a focus of our fears about sovereignty for centuries. The other entrance to our Passage in this map, from the west, is from the Chukchi Sea which is the western end of the Northern Sea Route from Europe, across the top of Russia. After WWI, there was a tragic, confused, attempt to claim the little island in the top left of this map, Wrangel Island, to bolster Canada's sovereignty. During WWII, the Japanese occupied some of the Aleutian Islands shown here as the Pribilofs. Later, the Bering Strait was a Cold War frontier between the USA and the USSR. Even more recently, oil and gas pipelines across Alaska and proposals for pipelines through the Yukon and the NWT ("British Territory" in this map), and tanker routes from the Beaufort Sea and down the Pacific coast still raise sovereignty hackles from time to time. One of the great strengths of Shelagh Grant's book is that it provides this sort of perspective (from pre-history to the present day) for many parts of the Arctic.



Special Opportunity

A member has offered some seminal books to the Trent Valley Archives to sell, and to use the proceeds for our many activities. We are offering the books at good fair market value. These are among the most frequently-sought local historical titles:

Charles P. Mulvany, *A history of Peterborough* (1885) a fine copy, \$300.

Thomas. W. Poole, *The Settlement of Peterborough ...* (1867) 1st edition, Contemporary cloth binding, \$250.

Bill Labranche, *The Peterborough Scrapbook* (1975) \$70.

Robert Tatley, *Steamboating in the Kawarthas* (1978) \$75.

Contact Trent Valley Archives at admin@trentvalleyarchives.com or 705-745-4404 to reserve either title or for details.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

The current issue of this society's bulletin (volume 41, number 4, December 2010) which is available at the TVA reading room is a theme issue on "home children." 2010 was the "Year of the Home Child." John Althouse wrote about his uncle, Charles Cue who grew up in Salford near the Manchester Quay and ship canal. He became a home child at 16, apparently on his own initiative with assistance from the Salvation Army, and to get free passage to Canada. He was indentured to a farm near Brandon for one year. By 1928 he was with the RCMP, and from 1931 to 1951 was with the Royal Canadian Navy, which also marked 100 years in 2010. After retirement he worked for a power plant in Victoria BC until 1972. The story is very interesting in its own right. It also provides insight into the diversity of "home child" and the interesting link of the navy.

A second article discusses whether Dr Barnardo is a saint or a sinner. Her main point is that we should judge Barnardo and the treatment of the children against contemporary situations rather than what we now consider normal. She then looks at Jack London, the famous author, and his first-hand experiences in London's East End.

A third article on how to do research on Barnardo children discusses what she was able to get from Barnardo in England; it was a well-spent \$200 for her. A fourth story discusses C. C. Stevens, a home child. This discussion leads to considerations of the work of J. T. Middlemore (1844-1925) and Miss Annie Macpherson who founded her work in 1866. The Stevens children came to the Guthrie home in London, Ontario in 1887. Much of this research was made possible by the Library and Archives of Canada, and the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa which has been working on the Middlemore Project for several years.

HERITAGE WEEK IN PETERBOROUGH

Several local heritage groups have been working with the Ontario Heritage Trust to ensure that Heritage Week will be really special in Peterborough this year. The Heritage Expo will be held in the Great Hall at Champlain College at Trent University, Friday, 18 February 2011. The event is free and this is a good opportunity to see what is happening on the local heritage scene. The Heritage Expo runs from 9 until noon, or perhaps to 2 pm. There will be major speakers between 10 and 11 as Peterborough is hosting this year the official kick-off event for Heritage Week, which runs from 21 to 26 February.

Many local heritage groups will have special events and open houses during Heritage Week. These include The Curve Lake Cultural Centre and Archives; Trent Valley Archives; Kawartha Heritage Conservancy; Christ Church Community Museum; Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial Group; Trent Society of Architects; Peterborough Museum & Archives; Fleming College; Hutchison House Museum; Peterborough & District Sports Hall of Fame; Heritage Pavilion Stage; Greater Peterborough Area Economic Development Corporation and others.

Mayor Daryl Bennett will speak to the AGM of the Peterborough Historical Society, the week before, on 15 February. On Saturday, 19 February, Eb Zeidler will talk at a lunch event at the Synagogue, and on the Sunday he will be at Grace United Church; he was architect for both projects in the 1960s. On Wednesday and Thursday, there is a course on "Conserving the Modern" being held at St. Paul's Church all day Wednesday and Thursday of Heritage Week. The Peterborough Museum and Archives is planning school programming around their special exhibit on Peterborough artists. Doug Williams will be talking on the history of the Mississauga. Other events will likely emerge, so keep an eye.

PHYLLIS ANNA MOORE

*By Joanne Ronan Moore, wife of Phyllis's nephew John.
Globe and Mail, Lives Lived, 9 November 2010*

Sister, aunt, great-aunt, teacher, educational consultant, author, world traveller, philanthropist. Born June 28, 1915, in Peterborough, Ont. Died Sept. 20 in Peterborough of congestive heart failure, aged 95.

Phyllis Moore left this world and the loving embrace of her family with the same dignity and courage with which she lived her life.

One of four children of Charles Elliott and Eunice Ada Moore, Phyllis was born, raised and schooled in Peterborough, Ont. After her parents' deaths, she and her brother, Don, continued to run the family homestead, Glenmore Farm, a welcoming place for neighbourhood families.

In addition to an active community and family life, Phyllis earned her BA from McMaster University. Two years later, she travelled to New York to complete her MA in education at Columbia University.

Phyllis honed her craft as a master teacher during 20 years in the primary classroom. Her gifts of insight into children and precision in planning were shared for another 20 years with students training under her at Peterborough Teachers' College. In the days leading up to her death, Phyllis was still hosting these students – now retired teachers – at her bedside. This was testimony to her abilities as an educator, her devotion to her students and their love and respect of her.

Phyllis was Peterborough's first primary consultant and was seconded for numerous Ontario Ministry of Education writing and teaching assignments. She was the author or co-author of 20 publications used in schools in Canada and Australia.

The same qualities Phyllis exhibited as an educator were visible in her devotion to her Baptist faith and Gilmour Memorial Baptist Church. She held many leadership responsibilities, including representing Baptist women internationally.

Throughout her life, Phyllis travelled the world. Every Christmas, family members could anticipate a cornucopia of international gifts, shared by Phyllis in her quiet way. She was never one to call attention to herself, but she relished when her family learned where she had been and whom she had met.

Phyllis balanced her service to profession, church, community and her beloved bridge games with an unwavering support of her family. Aunt Phyllis was up to date on the school news, love life, careers, travel and homes of every member of her family.

After moving to Princess Gardens retirement home in 2001, it was Phyllis's practice to extend an invitation for tea and conversation to every new resident. When family and friends visited Phyllis and walked the hallways with her, she knew everyone by name and each of their stories.

These words are too few for such a remarkable woman; Phyllis would be blushing to read them. She will be remembered with great affection. Phyllis taught us so much about service, devotion and love.

Elwood Jones

This is an interesting perspective on the life of Phyllis Moore. My memories of Phyllis Moore are related to history. She talked to me about the Moores, the Smith Township family that was farmer of the year. She talked of W. H. Moore, the important lawyer who gathered the legal references to the city, and was often called to represent the city. This Moore lived in the house at Traill College now known as Crawford House, and Moore's safe is still in the basement after all these years. Phyllis talked of the Gilmour Baptist Church and its long history from the 1830s. When Bob Dunford wrote the biography of Adam Scott, it was Phyllis that told him how to write. During the years she was at the Princess Gardens, I often met her along the Millennium Trail as we were both getting our early morning exercise. We talked about new books and upcoming events. She was an important member of the local historical community, and will be much missed.

TRENT WATERWAY FILM 1922

Error! Main Document Only. The Orillia Packet, 7 February 1923

The Peterborough Examiner gave the following notice of moving pictures taken along the route of the Trent Waterway last summer which were shown in Peterborough last week and which the Orillia Board of Trade hopes to arrange to have shown here in the near future.

The first one of the two films of motion pictures of the Trent Canal Water route won a verdict of approval from members of the Trent Waterway Improvement Association. Limited to only two reels, these pictures of the Trent course from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay could not dwell on detail but they are replete with suggestions of the wealth of scenic beauty along the historic route travelled first among white men by Champlain. The trip along the flitting strip starts at Trenton with a glimpse of the town and the lower water. Frankfort is passed and with a pause or two coming upstream including an interesting incident of a passing tug and long raft of logs showing "a river driver" in action. The next stop is at Campbellford . . . The photographer shot Campbellford in several places and with impressive effect. In fact, the busy Trent town and its environs received more than its share of the first reel. Hastings also gets in the scenery and the next stop is at Gore's Landing with a view from the hilltop behind the hotel looking easterly down Rice Lake, catching a charming vista of wooded islands set in a summer "sea". River traffic is illustrated by passing tug and barge and the "Stoney Lake" with an excursion crowd against the tented shorelines somewhere on the Otonabee River.

After a close up of the Hunter Street Bridge, the picture pauses to sketch the liftlock [sic] at work. The Kawartha chain includes Lovesick Lake, Sturgeon Point and Fenelon Falls, which is presented as one of the most attractive resorts along the entire course. The cameraman excelled himself with a sweeping panorama of Cameron Lake, Balsam Lake and the town of Fenlon Falls. Islands that spell summer enchantment, bathing scenes and all the pleasures of helson days that should appeal powerfully to the New York assembly and motorboat enthusiasts and ordinary mortals in search of a summer playground if only for two weeks.

These films on the whole are quite satisfactory and are a credit to the Ontario government. They are designed to furnish information of the Trent waterway and to arouse the interests of American and even Canadian tourists and vacationists in the scenic grandeurs, summer resort attractions and accommodations along the Trent. The Burnt River, Severn River, Orillia and Chouchaching [Couchiching] Beach, Georgian Bay and other places are included by Stoney Lake, the most popular and perhaps the most favourite and popular in the whole chain is conspicuously absent.

Elwood Jones

Dennis Carter-Edwards passed along this interesting item. The Trent Valley Archives has been rescuing a scrapbook kept by the Peterborough Board of Trade which includes many items related to efforts between 1918 and 1932 to promote the Iroquois Trail. Communities along the waterway shared in the promotion as efforts were made to sell the Trent Waterway as a destination. My impression was that when Highway 7 reached Peterborough in 1932, that tourist organizations organized differently to appeal to car owners who were looking for places to take their cars. We need a good history of tourism in this region. This became evident at a recent conference looking at ways to implement recommendations of the Panel on the future of the Trent-Severn Waterway. One of the interesting ideas broached by people in tourism promotion was that we should promote the Trent-Severn Waterway as a single destination. It was a good idea ninety years ago; it still is.

The End of Kodachrome: Michael Cullen's odyssey

It had been known for some time that the digital camera was displacing the conventional cameras, and there were fewer stores developing photographs or sending negatives to processors. When star local photographer Michael Cullen heard that the last processor for Kodachrome film, in Parsons, Kansas, was going to stop processing the film at the end of December, he joined countless others who had given Dwayne's Photos a booming business. Michael, who had been using digital cameras and processes since the early 1990s, had grown up with Kodachrome, which had been known since the 1930s for its vivid colours, stunning images and archival durability. Some say digital cannot match its quality of image, but digital had convenience and

flexibility. The quality of our journal has improved immeasurably since we incorporated digital technology, and yet in our archives we still worry about whether we will be able to save the photographic record of our generation.

Michael unbundled his old cameras, purchased lots of Kodachrome, and drove to Kansas taking pictures all the way. He now plans to have an art show of 20 photographs at the Robert McLaughlin Gallery in Oshawa during the month of May.

This was an excellent way to dramatize the significance of an old technology being superseded.

The Peterborough Historical Society

The Annual General Meeting of the PHS will be held at Princess Gardens, 15 February 2011. The special speaker will be Mayor Daryl Bennett, of Peterborough.



At its last meeting, at the Peterborough Public Library, 18 January, George A. Cox came to life in a very dramatic presentation. Bruce Fitzpatrick assumed the persona of George A. Cox and other people were dressed as James Dennistoun (John Punter), Henry Calcutt (Dennis Carter-Edwards). Diane Robnik was the researcher, writer, director and co-producer and presented a well-illustrated Power Point show about Cox in Peterborough and in Toronto. It was a memorable event. Mary Charles brought the fine portrait of Cox from the Peterborough Museum and Archives.

Elwood Jones, in a brief introduction, noted that he had introduced Fitzpatrick to Scott, and Nancy Martin in her thank you said that was a good thing. George A. Cox entered led by a small band that processed around the auditorium. Then the audience was told to join in singing "God Save the King" and "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." The illustrated presentation was a combination of monologue, debate and speech.

The thriving town of Peterborough owed its success to Mr. Cox. George Albertus Cox came to Peterborough as a teenager with the Montreal Telegraph Company and soon dominated the Canadian Insurance Business, making Peterborough one of the most insured places in Canada. He later controlled most insurance companies in Canada and also founded National Trust and Dominion Securities. In his real estate dealings he soon owned ten percent of Peterborough's local buildings - building Cox Terrace on Rubidge Street, the Commerce Building on Water Street, and the Morrow Building at Brock and George. He brought several important industries to Peterborough - the Midland Railway, Edison Electric Company, the Peterborough Lock Company, the American Cereal Company and the Midland Car Works - and served as Mayor of Peterborough for five terms. [from the press release]

Kathleen R. Barclay Bowley

Kathleen Bowley, who died in November, had been well-known in local historical circles. A veteran of World War II and a graduate of Queen's University, she had been the archivist for the University Women's Club, secretary to the Massey Commission, a long-time parish secretary at St. John's Anglican Church, an ardent family genealogist, and a supporter of Hutchison House and the Peterborough Historical Society.

Joseph Minicola

Joe Minicola, part-owner of the Charlotte Pantry, and brother of Chris Minicola, was far too young when he passed away in November. He will be deeply missed at the church, the Corvette Club and the Charlotte Pantry. Our condolences to his family and his many friends.

Robert George Beavers

Bob Beavers, 62, a former city editor for the Peterborough Examiner, died from complications of leukemia. He had been a reporter with the Toronto Star and the London Free Press before coming to the Peterborough Examiner during the 1970s. He then became a public relations man with Imperial Oil, Ontario Power Generation and General Electric.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 4 May 2011



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

The Annual General meeting of the Trent Valley Archives will be held in the chapel of the Highland Park Cemetery, the head office of Little Lake Cemetery Company, Bensfort Road, Peterborough, on Wednesday, 4 May 2011, beginning at 7 pm. The evening starts with a short business meeting to consider all the usual motions for an annual meeting. If you have suggestions for new members for the Board of Directors please tell Wally Macht, Andre Dorfman, Elwood Jones or Diane Robnik. Any ideas are always welcome and may be directed to any member of the Board of Directors. There may be some discussion of our annex building, as well of recent additions to our impressive genealogical, library and archival resources.

There will be a special speaker for the occasion, but details were unconfirmed as we went to press.

Stephen Guthrie, President

Loyal Orange Lodge at Nassau Mills

Elwood Jones

In 2007, Stew Brown, Elwood Jones, and Edward Smith viewed the Orange Lodge on the Trent University campus with a view to what the local heritage community might see as feasible options about its future. The university has responded to a Peterborough Historical Society initiative with two proposals. First, the PHS could buy the building for a nominal sum and remove it from its current site with a view to finding a suitable heritage use. Second, the PHS could have a long-term lease for a nominal sum with an obligation to restore and maintain the building at its current site.

With respect to the first option, it struck us that the building would make a good addition to the Lang Pioneer Village. The building dates from 1852, according to the sign in the gable, but is most unusual because it is constructed of brick. This is very early for brick in Peterborough, and naturally made us wonder if the Curtis Brick Works might be the source of the bricks. As well, the well-constructed building may reflect the vernacular styles of the local building trades. The land instruments related to the building date from 1873, 1874 and 1901, and this building may have been constructed at one of those dates even though the lodge dates from 1852. In any case it would be a good addition to their interpretation of rural Peterborough county architecture. The building is about 22' x 45' with a front porch, 22' x 10'. House movers consider it fairly easy to move. As well, the route from this site to Lang is very straightforward.

We put most of our attention on the second option. The building is well-located on the new section of the Rotary Greenway Trail which will now join Peterborough to Lakefield.

The building is currently well-used by the university for storage of field and summer materials for departments such as Anthropology and Geography. The main room has been divided into four storage areas each defined by two-by-four framing covered with heavy-duty chicken coop wire fencing. From a narrow perspective, the building could be easily cleaned out of the stored materials, and the storage unit framing, and thoroughly cleaned. The main room would then be a clear airy space with neutral walls, pine floor, and a wall-to-wall stage reached by a single wall-to-wall step, both painted green. Some window sills have been damaged but the frames otherwise seem sound. As with the room as a whole the impression is that the room has been painted but once. The floor seems sound although we noticed some bounce that may be related to floor joists that are widely spaced. It was not possible to get to the crawl space below. We assume that the building has a crawl space as the limestone wall on the outside is visible in spots to three feet height. Some of the windows require repair. The windows are single pane, two over two, design.

Even though the university has full water, sewer and electricity services, the LOL building does not have these. We suspect this unheated building was once heated by space heaters and stove pipes.

After reviewing these details, we recommended:

1. The Peterborough Historical Society should consider the lease option working with other partners. Even though the building is in good shape, the costs of maintenance, repairs, and restoration would likely be otherwise prohibitive. We thought heritage interpretation partners could include Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, Trent Valley Archives and the Douro-Dummer Historical Commit-tee. Partners in other respects might include the neighbouring Peterborough Rowing Club, the Rotary Club, government granting agencies, and private corporations. As well, we should work with the Peterborough and Kawartha tourist organizations.

2. The heritage organizations should develop strategies and plans for repair, maintenance and restoration of the structure.

3. The heritage organizations should develop business plans to ensure the facility could make money. Our initial instinct is that a combination of convenience store, and historical exhibits (not necessarily with originals but with the intent of pointing people to them) and notices and information about area organizations and tourist sites.

I have visited with the Peterborough Historical Society, Trent Valley Archives, and Architectural Conservancy of Ontario and the Rotary Club. I have talked informally with Dennis Carter-Edwards, who is with the Trent Severn Waterway. Along the way it has been suggested that I talk to Chamber of Commerce, Peterborough Kawartha Tourism, and the Peterborough Rowing Club. The former Orange Lodge is well-located at a junction of the Rotary Greenway trail system with the road to Lakefield and Pioneer Road, and with informal landings with the Trent Canal. There is a good consensus that the site lends itself to a combination heritage interpretation site and multi-purpose meeting room.

Several observations were made during the site visits by many people connected with Rotary and with the three heritage organizations and also at meetings.



Nassau Railway Bridge which is near the former Wellington Lodge of the Orange Order

At the time, we had several questions for the university. The university is pleased with the initiatives taken, and was willing to co-operate if there were no expenses that would compete with the academic imperatives. The site appears to be constrained as the Trent Severn Canal owns property in the immediate area and the university lands include the footprints of the Peterborough Rowing Club, the former grounds of the Commoner, and the Orange Lodge. Of these, the Orange Lodge is most constrained but with the co-operation of the university and the Rowing Club it should be possible to work out parking and washroom options.

Different people are looking at issues related to the surveys and property limitations. We also need to consider the different ways in which the property might operate. However, there are several ways in which the university can help, and there are several things we need to know from a university perspective.

1. We know, for example, that there will be need for light, water and sewage. What are the known conditions that affect decisions in these areas?

2. Will there be sufficient parking in the Peterborough Rowing Club lot? Should we consider alternative parking arrangements, perhaps at the site of the former Commoner?

3. Our architect has raised several matters and we wonder if the university would assist with a building audit. There seems some concern to determine, for example, the condition of the roof below the existing roofing. We also need access to the attic and to the crawl space.

4. Would it be possible to see if there are any restrictions related to the property either because of its earlier history or because of Trent University site plans or other policies?

On a recent visit to Ole Miss, the University of Mississippi in Oxford, Mississippi, I was surprised to see that the university had made significant contributions to local architectural preservation. The university developed its policies through the office of the president and a university foundation developed particularly to protect architectural sites. The university is using some of the buildings for the work of the foundation and for other university projects. In the case of the home of William Faulkner, perhaps the most famous author associated with Oxford, more complex arrangements are in place. Rowan Oak is a national historic site and so the expenses are picked up there.

Despite all this research, there is no consensus on what can be done to preserve the Orange Lodge at the Trent University campus. The best hope would be a partnership between the university and the Rotary club, with support

from the heritage community. This is a site that deserves to be preserved, and T. H. B. Symons has been very supportive of the possibilities.

Future of the Trent Severn Waterway

On 20 January 2011, a large group of people representing various interests, and dubbed the Trent Severn Leaders Roundtable, met to discuss ways to forward the recommendations of the Panel on the Future of the Trent Severn Waterway. The facilitators for the day were Ottawa-based Anthony C. Nash and John Butcher; John is a Trent graduate and is head of Associates in Planning Inc.

I was impressed with the quality of the speakers, and with the breadth of backgrounds represented at the Roundtable. It was also clear that the staff of the Trent Severn Waterway National Historic Site has made progress on many of the recommendations of the Panel. At one point in the proceedings we went to stations where we were able to ask questions of some of the staff and to pick up notes summarizing what is needed to continue in fruitful ways. Planners have been meeting with regard to waterfront protection. Another group has summarized the assets of the watershed, covering an area three times the size of Prince Edward Island, but with considerably less political clout. The water management group has made good progress and is now planning a comprehensive study, and a communications strategy. There has been more promotion of the hydro potential of the waterway. There seemed quite a bit of optimism about the tourism network, and efforts to make the region as a whole a tourist destination. Parks Canada's motto for its 100th anniversary (although the first national park was established in Banff 125 years ago) is "Discover, Play and Stay." The Cultural and Heritage Collaboration is working on organizational models for an Heritage Network, and on mapping cultural and natural resources. They also want to encourage municipalities to be consistent and proactive with respect to heritage activities, beginning with expanded commitment to the Ontario Heritage Act. There has been increased emphasis on the need to protect the 230 wetlands and species considered at risk. The attractive information guide on "Species at Risk Along the Trent-Severn Waterway" contains profiles of species at risk, and some of the threats being faced.

While the list was dominated by built material culture on the waterway, the commitment is to view the Trent Severn as a watershed. The Trent Valley Archives, for example, is one of the assets of the watershed, and we have considerable information related to the total area. We have the land records for Peterborough County, the archival records of tourist organizations, newspapers for Havelock, Lakefield, Peterborough and elsewhere, the libraries of Howard Pammett and Archie Tolmie, an impressive research library, as well as maps and photographs.

The group looking at the natural and cultural heritage landscape believed it was an appropriate time seek UNESCO notice that this is a world heritage site. The rivers and streams that now define its watershed have been the source for hunting and fishing for thousands of years. Remains of fishing weirs at Atherley near Lake Couchiching are among the oldest archaeological remains of human endeavour in the world. They were landmarks to the First Nations even when Champlain travelled on the waters of the Trent system in 1613. The white pine forests of the region defined its potential for agriculture and provided the means for building homes from the second decade of the nineteenth century. Those forests provided the economic structure for the first generation of settlers, and early lumber mills provided the investment wealth of the first three generations living in this region. The huge mill complex at Nassau Mills, now the site of Trent University, was the largest producer of sawn lumber in the 1860s. The sawdust of those mills clogged the river at Peterborough by the 1880s, and sparked one of our earliest conservation movements. We are gathering information along the entire waterway as part of creating a brief, and welcome suggestions. Send ideas or information about significant features of the entire watershed to ejones55@cogeco.ca.

Trent Valley Archives has new collections

We have received several new collections which will take awhile to process. However, we are very excited. We now have 310 archival fonds.

Ken Brown brought in materials from Black's Department Store mostly related to an anniversary celebration. There are some excellent photographs, and some newspaper coverage related to their efforts.

Peter Adams has deposited the archives related to the key issues in his new book on Peterborough Successes, as well as more records related to the Department of Geography at Trent University.

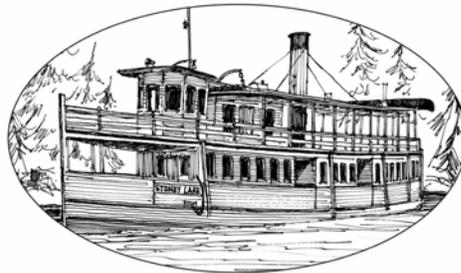
The Helen Weddell estate has left her historic papers with the Trent Valley Archives. This includes the bound volume of the Peterborough Review for April to June 1898, several scrapbooks mainly tied to travel to the Maritimes and Britain (and including many pamphlets and publications), papers related to Dr John Weddell including notes while a student and several medical publications, as well as many photographs, and some personal letters. Helen was a great supporter of the Peterborough Historical Society, and of the Heritage Gazette. Her father was a partner in the insurance firm, Hills, Weddell and Hill, and she operated a boutique for several years. Her grandfather John Alford was a builder of some memorable sites, including the Cox Terrace.

DeLaval has deposited the company archives in TVA and we have made considerable headway in processing the collection. The papers include a strong run of DeLaval Monthly, many publications of DeLaval (including catalogues and brochures and service manuals); photographs of significant people and events; and manuscript materials that include ledgers, correspondence and sales information.

We have also received quite a few new books for the library. The library is catalogued by the Dewey System and the donor information is included in the catalogue. The catalogue is available on a research computer and we are looking at ways to make the library available from our web-site. We think people will be surprised at the strength of our collection. In addition to titles that are specifically local, we have gathered titles that relate to issues encountered by people who lived here. For example, we have books on Britain, parts of the United States, on architecture, religion and military topics. Of course, we have many family histories and essential genealogical resources.

DeLaval Monthly

The DeLaval was an international publication, but the Peterborough factory was an important part of the Swedish firm's worldwide reach. Browsing through the 1939 issues, the first thing I notice is that the magazine is bimonthly. Several of the stories are geared to dealers. Sometimes there are suggestions about how to be more effective. Some success stories are shared. But the prevailing view is that dealers who identify with the products will be more successful, and perhaps happier. The secret is to be well-informed. There were calendars, handbooks, and contests. There was an interesting feature on how De Laval Milkers were being displayed at two world's fairs: in New York and in San Francisco. At the Golden Gate International Exposition, the DeLaval building was 13,500 square feet, but there was also outdoor space for the 12 cows to exercise. In New York, the Borden Dairies had a huge exhibit building with 150 cows, that were to be milked continuously by ten DeLaval milking units. A Wisconsin dealer sold four pipe line milkers in his first five demonstrations. The impact of rural electrification was a major factor in the growth of DeLaval. There was a page of jokes and tidbits of news. There were stories of successful herds being milked by DeLaval milkers and of farmers using separators. Salesmen were urged to use local fairs, and were given advice on setting up an effective fair display. A later article discussed the success of the farm displays. There were lists of the cows appearing at the NY world's fair, which had Guernseys, Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss. There were two Ayrshires from Quebec and one Guernsey and three Holsteins from Ontario. There was an excellent article on the Okanagan Valley Dairy Farmers.

**TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES**

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Professor Thomas H.B. Symons, Chairman
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Heritage Week 2011

at the Great Hall

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Special presentation by Ron Brown, celebrated author, geographer and travel writer

Join the Ontario Heritage Trust as we celebrate Heritage Week
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