

ISSN 1206-4394

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

Volume 16, number 4, February 2012

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Cover picture: This hand-coloured print of the wood print of Stoney Lake was created for Picturesque Canada, 1882, and Was donated to the Trent Valley Archives by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, Port Hope branch. (Trent Valley Archives)



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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Happy New Year! The past few months at the archives have been an exciting and eventful time. After an extremely active fall season of ghost walks and cemetery tours we were happy to have things quiet down a bit in terms of events. But we can never stay still for long around here, so November saw us marking Remembrance Day with a Chapters fundraiser. Local actor Liam Fitzpatrick was on hand to give a dramatic re-telling of the story of Lieutenant Ackerman, one of Peterborough's own, who fought and died in WWI. Turn out was good and it was a chance for us to showcase our many quality publications. Authors (and board members) Elwood Jones and Peter Adams were there to sign copies of their books and a fun time was had by all.

The occasion also served to launch our Christmas raffle with generous prizes from local donors including tickets to the Petes' executive suite courtesy of Darling Insurance, a portrait of the winner's home or cottage by local artist John Climenhage and a spa package by Locks Salon & Spa. Please see our website for a list of the raffle winners. Many thanks goes out to our ALL our sponsors, donors, our hard-working ticket sellers and everyone who bought tickets, spread the word, and in other ways made this first annual TVA Christmas raffle a success!

Of course the big news as many of you probably know, is the acquisition of the Examiner collection. When the Peterborough Examiner moved downtown this fall, it no longer had room for decades of collected materials including photographs, negatives, microfilm and newspaper clippings. Managing editor Ed Arnold immediately approached Trent Valley Archives about finding a new home for the collection and fortunately we were able to house the entire collection in our new annex which, thanks to some very generous donors, now has heat and power.

This represents the largest donation of archives we have received since accepting the land records of Peterborough County and we would like to thank Ed Arnold for his efforts to preserve this essential piece of local history, the Examiner for the donation, and McWilliams Moving for supplying a terrific moving crew and for looking after the move of nearly 200 cubic feet of materials.

Needless to say we will be looking for volunteers to help us process the collection over the coming months. If you are interested in helping out, give us a call at 705-745-4404 or email us at admin@trentvalleyarchives.com.

Until next time, keep warm, and keep in touch by signing up for our monthly newsletter, our face book page and/or our twitter feed from the home page of our website - or just drop in and say hi!

Cheers,

Pauline Harder

LOREN POST CAME TO PETERBOROUGH

Elwood H. Jones

I

The late Marianne MacKenzie (1929-2002), founding archivist of the archives at the Peterborough Museum and Archives from 1966 to 1991, gave me a “suite of nine lithographs”; her set was number 96. While working at the Museum Archives, Marianne realized that many of our stories from the past could be retrieved, if we had archival collections that were readily accessible to researchers. The collection of letters supplemented with Betty Beeby’s artistic collages is a treat to the eye, and a good read. Marianne MacKenzie would have been pleased to know the stories are authentic.

Despite her well-honed detective skills, Marianne was puzzled by this set of lithographs and knew in 2002 she had run out of time to investigate *The Peterboro Letters*. The 1981 publication was a jackdaw of individual letters and lithographs in a nicely bound pocket folder. The inscription to Marianne MacKenzie was dated January 1986. This publication can be bought from used book sources beginning at about \$200. It may, though, be the only copy in local collections.

Betty Beeby came to Peterborough in 1974, and did research in the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives. Betty Beeby (1923-) is a well-known artist, book illustrator and author from Eastport, Michigan. Betty Beeby, a native of the Detroit area, had studied in Brooklyn and for awhile had a job with Time Life books. She married Jim Beeby (d 1992) and they soon settled in Eastport, Michigan, and had four children. Letters that she rescued from a stable on the family farm have been deposited in the archives of Western Michigan University, in Kalamazoo, Michigan. She painted the huge mural of the Mackinac Bridge that was restored a few years ago. She won a state heritage award for spearheading efforts to preserve a nineteenth-century homestead around a building that had been abandoned for 40 years. Betty Beeby, now 86, still lives in Eastport.

The *Peterboro Letters* story told in the jackdaw is essentially true, although the names of the three central characters had been changed. Her story was made possible because the letters and diaries of Loran Post were so helpful and had been preserved in the stable on the Beeby farm.

The story told by the letters is about Loran Mast (actually Post), a boy placed for adoption who returns from Michigan both to find and to meet his natural mother, who had never left Peterborough. In the *Peterboro Letters*, the mother is identified as Miss Nellie Pinn, who makes her living as a seamstress. Nina A. Nicolle, Nellie Pinn’s niece, while keeping an eye on her aunt’s place while she is away for health reasons, opens the letter from Loran that surprisingly for the niece identifies Nellie as Loran’s mother. She sits on the letter, and then eventually answers

it on February 16, 1904. She wants to know Loran’s meaning and intentions.

Nellie, April 25, explains that when she was 17 she gave up her two week old son, whom she had named Loran, and then a month later after being hurried home was told that her son had died. She now puzzled over why people had lied to her. Her parents had died when she was 15, and she lived with her brother until he died. She came to Peterborough in 1890, to work at sewing, and lived “alone with occasional visits from my relations.” By June 5, she was convinced that she had to meet her son. Loran was going to St Louis to work during the World’s Fair, famous for ice cream cones and the song, “Meet Me In St Louis.” The doctor who delivered Loran was named Dr Gates, but that name does not appear in Dr John Martyn’s excellent local biographical dictionary of doctors. Nor does the name appear in the 1901 Morrey’s directory for the five counties from Durham and Northumberland to Haliburton. By July 2, she telegraphed Loran to come to Peterborough before going to St Louis, partly so her niece could also meet Loran.

In an August 3 letter, Nellie shares what she has done since Loran left Peterborough. He evidently came for a week. They agreed that he would not call her mother, but she was very moved by his letter addressed to “Dear Mother.” She signed her letter of August 11, “as every your loving Mother.” Indeed, all her subsequent letters are signed from “Mother.” She had dreams of being with Loran. She even hired someone to take a photograph of her room so she could keep the memory of his visit fresh. She mentions in her letter of October 19, that Loran will not need to mention her to girl friends and a future wife. She promised “to fade entirely from you.”

The letters mention some local events. During the 1904 federal election campaign Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited town, and it was well-decorated for the occasion, and some 10,000 people crowded the Brock Street rink. On January 25, 1905, on another election night, she went to her window when she heard the band playing. She observed, “the street is packed and they have the man who was elected on a table or something, fireworks show and the conservative party got in this time.”

The federal election was held on November 7, 1904 and R. R. Hall, the Liberal lawyer defeated the incumbent James A. Kendry, who had won for the Conservatives during Laurier’s first two victories, in 1896 and 1900. The provincial election was held on January 25, 1905, and Thomas Bradburn, the Conservative businessman, handily defeated Roland McWilliams, running for the Liberals. It seems likely that the platform was erected in front of the Peterborough Examiner office on George Street. James R. Stratton, the Examiner publisher, had held the seat provincially since 1886 and had become nearly unbeatable until he was implicated in a political scandal in which he allegedly tried to buy a seat for the Liberals. Stratton won the 1908 federal election for Peterborough West, a sign that he was easily forgiven locally.

In February 1905, Nellie was in Toronto and Buffalo, partly looking at new “spring stiles.” On February 18, an early morning fire was two doors away but she escaped with no damage from smoke or water. The “Framery,” a fairly new store owned by a Mr Dunslow, at 428 George Street was gutted. Dunslow told the Examiner, whose offices were across the street, that they would be setting up behind M. J. Hickey’s tailor shop at 434 George. There were several dressmakers living and working in the two buildings that were one building past the fire. At 420½ there were Minnie Griffin, Evan and Winnifred Hankinson, Mrs H. Owens, and Mrs M. Kerr.

In March Nellie was not feeling well and felt better after getting medicine and an electric shock. “One just has to sit in a chair on a low table and have electricity turned on.” The last letter in the jackdaw is dated April 16, nearly one year to the day from when Loran’s first letter arrived. Although she only met Loran for the one week in July, the whole year was defined by the memories and expectations.



Loren Post (photo courtesy of Dr Elizabeth Evans)

II

Loren Post, 27, came to Peterborough in July 1904 on his way to the St. Louis world fair, and he hated to leave this remarkable town. Peterborough had united with Ashburnham in 1903, had just celebrated the opening of the Lift Lock, and would become a city on January 1, 1905.

Loren Post had spent most of his life in central Michigan, and in recent years had attended Central Michigan Normal School near Mount Pleasant, and had taught for some months at the high school in Maple Rapids, where his first class had graduated only a month earlier. The athletic Post excelled in several sports and his many jobs had included cutting trees for firewood and painting houses as well as making signs and adding names to diplomas.

He was drawn to Peterborough to meet his birth mother, Minnie Griffin, a downtown seamstress who created clothing in the latest fashions. She was 17 when Loren was born near Flint, Michigan, and under family pressure, she gave him up for adoption two weeks later, to George Post and his wife. George Post was a railway worker, but through most of Loren’s childhood was a handyman.

Loren, since age 12, had known that he had been adopted but only began the search for his birth mother after the death of his foster mother. He had travelled to Waterford, Ontario, Minnie Griffin’s home town in 1901 but only learned her whereabouts in late 1902. His first letter to her was early in 1904, and she was most eager to meet her son whom she thought had died soon after adoption.

Loren Post started a diary in 1904. During the spring he was very busy completing his first year teaching high school, in coaching some track and field students, in keeping in shape to run 100 yards and 220 yards, and in keeping an active social life in Mount Pleasant and Maple Rapids. As well, he and his best friend, Norton Pearl, were planning a trip to the St. Louis world’s fair where they would work for the Vermont pavilion every other day. The inseparable pair planned, if possible, to work their way around the world. The ambitious duo, Ike (Norton) and Spike (Loren), as they were known to their friends, would team up as Pearl and Post to cut wood, sell insurance, paint signs and houses, collect bills and teach.

Loren’s was ambivalent about going to Peterborough because his mother and her niece had given no thought to him before his letter in early 1904. Minnie sent a telegram on July 3 asking him to come to Peterborough. Minnie Griffin wanted to see her son before he went to St. Louis, for she feared otherwise she would never see him. Amazingly, Loren was able to honour her wish.

Ike and Spike and some of their friends were painting at least two houses when the telegram arrived. Rain and very hot weather caused difficulty. It took a while to get the right muscles working. “Ike and I have been the most busy gents you ever heard about.” They still had more painting to do and bills to collect. They also took several days to pack up their belongings. Spike was sure he had more stuff than most married men. Ike and he were sending whatever they packed to the family homes in Eastport, Michigan.

The voluminous collection of letters remained in a large barn on Norton Pearl’s property until discovered by Betty Beeby in the early 1970s. Most of the archives went to the University of Western Michigan in Kalamazoo. Others, including the original correspondence used in producing the *Peterboro Letters*, remained with Betty Beeby, in Eastport, where I viewed them in mid-December 2011. Loren Post’s

story is part of the history of Eastport, and Betty Beeby's art work and research has spawned a poem, concert music and a ballet. My trip to Eastport was a pilgrimage as was Loren's trip to Peterborough in 1904.

Loren left Mount Pleasant on July 14, and his train raced at 40 m.p.h. to Durand. The following morning he was up at 3:40 a.m. And took the train to Flint, where he arrived at 5:45 a.m. After a little sight-seeing he boarded an "electric car for Detroit." Radial railways served the suburbs of many American cities. While in Detroit, Loren "went down and rode on the roller coaster and on the scenic railway and took in the swing illusion." He visited the waterworks and was engrossed by the five engines that each pumped 1548 gallons per stroke.

The Canadian Pacific Railway train left Detroit at 11:45 a.m. and reached Peterborough just after midnight, about 12:35 a.m. For part of the way, a dentist from Kalamazoo was his travelling partner. He had dinner before getting on the train, and had several lunches along the way.

At Peterborough, Minnie Griffin and her niece, Nina Pettit, met the train and took Loren "up to the house," a second-floor apartment at 420½ George Street. After supper, Loren had the first of several mother-son talks. They talked until 3:30 a.m. Loren was very pleased, and wished that he had known her before.

Loren stayed in Peterborough for eight days, and was thoroughly impressed wherever he went. He observed that except for their accents, the people were very like those in central Michigan, some 400 miles away. However, he complained of the heat and the lack of breezes that cooled Mount Pleasant. His first trip was to the "immense concrete dam" which harnessed power and "furnishes light" for fifty cents a year. The day ended by sitting for an hour in the apartment window watching pedestrians go by.



St John's Peterborough postcard received from Minnie Griffin in 1906. (Western Michigan Archives)

On Monday, he got a haircut and marveled that the men's wear stores offered cheap suits, priced from three to five dollars. He took a walk to the pond, probably the Goose

Pond, Edinburgh and Water, and then went to the Lift Lock, "massive structures of concrete and steel." He marveled that they operated as well whether loaded or not.

On Tuesday he discovered the YMCA, only a block and a half from the apartment. The building was comparatively new, having opened in May 1897, and had 800 or 900 members; members paid three dollars a year for the baths, and two dollars more for access to the gymnasium. "The baths are the finest I ever saw." After lunch, he walked in Little Lake Cemetery, the "finest one" he had ever visited.

On Wednesday, he walked around town, and down by the river. They then took a picnic lunch to Jackson's Park, which he described as a natural park and observed, "It has several fine drives and crowds of people go there to lunch." He was impressed with the fine geology of the park, and its artificial lake.

Thursday was canoe day. Loren learned how to canoe at Spaulding Bay, and was soon racing cars as they traveled along George Street. When he was confident that he could handle the canoe without tipping, he took Minnie and Nina for a canoe ride to the cemetery, the locks and the dam. It was quite dark when they returned for another pleasant supper.

Friday began with a bath at the Y, and he admitted he would "miss these grand baths when I am gone." They then went for a drive, although the vehicle is unidentified. They went past Nicholls Oval which had "fine grounds for sport with a quarter mile track." That evening he watched T.A.S. [Peterborough's Total Abstinence Society] beat Millbrook, 8-1, and went to a very good band concert.

After his Saturday bath at the Y, Loren spent a long time with Fred Cook. "He is a sign painter of ability and I just dropped in to see his workshops. I would like to get in for a short time with such a man as I could learn a lot." Cook, 32, was described as a painter and decorator some years, but was a sign painter as well. He lived on Driscoll Terrace, or possibly 88 Douro. He seems to have done painting and decorating on Cricket Place which was just developing. By 1907, he had house and workshop on the south side of Cricket Place, at 13, but two years later was living at the last house on the north side of Cricket Place, 34. By the 1911 census he was living at St. Mary's, Ontario with his parents.

Loren left on an early train on Monday. Nina Pettit joined him as far as Toronto. "The time passed only too quickly as far as she went. The rest was too far." Minnie Griffin soon moved to Toronto, and Loren never returned to Peterborough or Toronto. However, mother and son became weekly correspondents for many years. The trip to Peterborough had been very worthwhile. His mother was remarkable, and she lived for the while in an impressive city with many charms.

Special thanks to Betty Beeby, Elizabeth Evans and Ruth Kuchinad. This story appeared in the Peterborough Examiner, December 2011. Photo on next page is of Spike and Ike. (Thanks to Dr Elizabeth Evans)

LOREN POST'S PETERBOROUGH DIARY, SUMMER 1904

Transcribed by Ruth Kuchindor and Elwood Jones

181 Wednesday June 29

The first days work of the season. Painted for Wetzel. I feel like an old man but not because I am not as good as I was once but I lack the training. I am just as good and a little better. I am bound to get better all the time. Ike and I are getting ready to go to St. Louis as fast as we can. We expect to go by way of Chicago. I hope all of our plans mature and if they do we will have a profitable year. Had a picnic getting some logs in the box for Wit. We are pretty sleepy from our long run and short hours last night. Had quite a hard rain today and it stopped us for some time – writing some letters tonight.

182 Thursday June 30

Another day intermixed with rain. Ike and I are getting the idea that we are really rain makers. It commences to rain as soon as we begin to work. We are nearly once over the house. Wit has worked some too. Wit's sister, Grace, is a quiet girl. She gets red headed at every little thing and is not much like Myrtia. We are worrying as to whether we will get away soon enough or not. We are talking of going around the world. Ike and I are more like two boys than men of mature years. We build our air castles like youngsters. We are young because have still 73 and 75 years respectively to tread around this mundane sphere. Wrote to Dr. Martin and father. There may be trouble in store.

183 Friday July 1

July once again! Hardly seems possible that it has turned around again to old July. A year ago and Ike and I were in old Mt. Pleasant getting ready to start a club. We are out of it now and don't care if we are. Had a letter from Doc. Martin today. He thinks wrong I hope. I think it will be all O.K. Wit went to Mt. Pleasant today for some zinc and was gone all day. Miss Wetzel a cousin of Harry's is here. Done a stint since supper. Ike and I had a round after we quit and my neck feels as if it had gone through a hard pull of it. We hope to get done tomorrow. Will except the sash.

184 Saturday July 2

This is one of the days that I have not had time to write in my diary. Ike and I have been the most busy gents you ever heard about. We have put an entire coat of paint on Harry's house. Finished all up tonight and decided to go home and changed our mind. Went down to Shepherd and got a shave and tried to get the paint off but no use. Stopped at the T. H. and took Ed Gruber and four others over to the restaurant and had a sandwich with them. We did not get home until 11 o'clock. Was too sleepy to write in my diary. Elsie is the name of the girl who is here. Merta and Grace are good girls but have funny ways.

185 Sunday July 3



Up at 7 a.m. Breakfast all ready. Wit was up and had chores all done. He was very spry for him. Perry has gone away for a day or two. He appears like a quite a jogger. Wit drove us over to Mt. Pleasant and on the way we stopped at Curls'. He has a Jack and it is a beaut. He is not very large and weighs 1200. Had a little talk with Bob and Hallock. Big crowd at the club now 64. Too many for pleasure. Walked around town and down to the depot. Had a telegram from Peterboro to come immediately. I want to go yet I hardly see how I can get away just now. I'll send a telegram back today. I think I'll go. I won't feel right unless I do. Ike says go but there is more to think of. Ingate killed in track, cut up bad.

186 Monday July 4

St. Louis or bust a tug. And by the holy saint Jerusalem I am not there yet. Well I will be before long. Now this is an example of how "the well laid plans of mice and men" often fail. I have had an ideal fourth. Ike and I spent part of the day packing up our things then we planned a trip up the river and went and took supper. M. Conklin N. Irish, Evalina, Ike, Mick and I. We had a time that you read about. We went over three miles up and acted like a couple of kids. I scared Mable so that she took to the tall timber. Laugh! Well we nearly died. Then I broke an egg in my pocket as a climax. Coming home Ike spilled the lemonade and we had another spill. Sent a telegram today that I would come to Peterborough. Geo.

McCabe.

187 Tuesday July 5

About one of the busiest days in the year so far. We started to finish putting on numbers and of all the running you ever heard of for a quarter. Some people don't know what they want anyhow. Went over across the river to look at a house for Chatterton & Kerber. We were going to paint this house tomorrow and have got to borrow ladders to do it with. Went up to the lecture at the Normal tonight and heard a very good talk by Mr. Cherry of Wisconsin. He talked on our educational system and how subjects should be taught. Not in any way an orator but a very forceful speaker and thoroughly in concert and in sympathy with his subject. Took Nellie Irish and stopped for an hour after we came home. Ike took Evalina,

walked down to the P. U. after lecture. Found a dog.

188 Wednesday July 6

Not so many things to write of today. We have painted nearly all of Chatterton's house. Putting on a slate color and trim it in white. We are talking of renting it next year if we go to school and have a ΩΔΠ house of it, we could live right if we did and not bother with the club. We have looked so tough today in our old clothes that people do not know us as they pass by. Gertrude Daw is hot. She thinks we care but she does not want to get so deluded. We don't care. Kelly came up at noon and I lent him a note book on botany. He stopped at the house with some frankfurts and so we took them away from him and ate them up. Had lunch brought to us. Worked late, hunted for ladders until 10, wrote Wetzel.

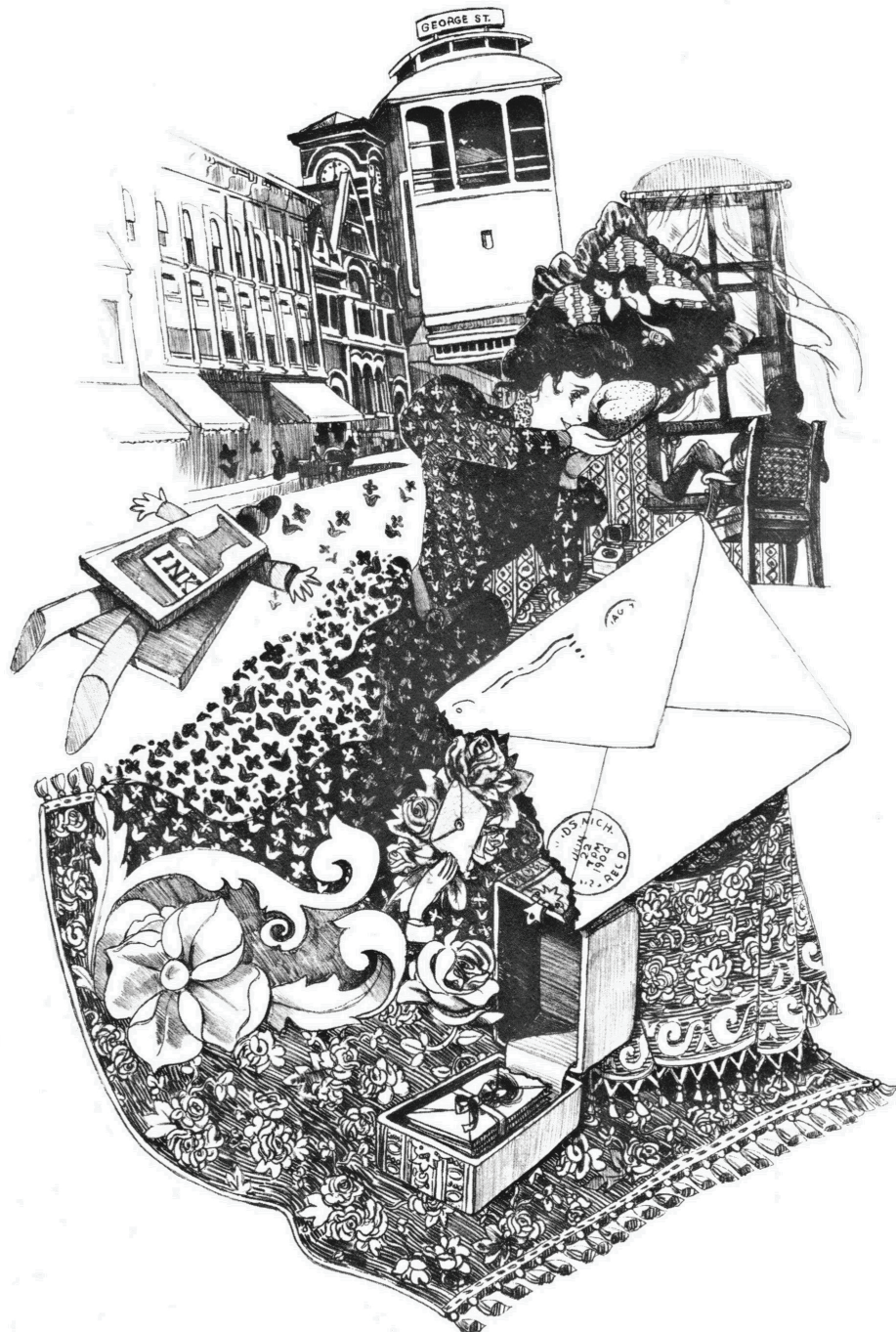
189 Thursday July 7

Painted on Chat's house until 2-30 good and plenty. Had a little more of a job than I expected. We did not stop for noon but just kept right on saving wood. Ike and I can rush things if we have to and in the days to come we will go some. Went to a lecture by Coffee at the Normal. It was a good lecture but pretty heavy for the ordinary. I was not as well pleased as with Mr. Cheever. He was so homely that he would stop a clock. I took Nellie Irish. We came home and wandered down the street and stopped at the house for a while. She is a very pleasant, wise, little girl. Wonder if I had gone with her instead of Eva what would the consequences have been.

Lithograph print from the Peterboro Letters series created by artist Betty Beeby, now of Easport Michigan. This is one of the prints that appeared in her printed portfolio.

190 Friday July 8

This has been a day of jumping for a change. We started out to put on numbers and of all the footracing you ever heard of. I walked until 8 without any dinner. I made a pretty good speck but had a lot of hard work to do it. Went down to the wood shop and got a sign made for Dr. Martin. Cost only 25¢. Cheap. I marked out the letters and put in some varnish. Went to a reception at the Normal and had a very pleasant time.



Took Rosy Nell again. I guess I am going there quite a lot. We stopped for a while and had a jolly up in the front yard. Ike took Evalina. I made a date but did not tell.

191 Saturday July 9

Rained and by the Lord Harry Ike and Spike were lost. We expected to paint the whole of that coat on Chat's house but we did just an hour's work. Came down and worked on some signs for Marsh & Lewis. I made them on the run. Put some gold leaf on Doc's sign. We had a man offer to pay us \$7.00 that we did not know we had. Jim Picher came up to us and said he would pay us and we had forgotten that he owed us. Rosy Nell went with Eon tonight. Packed books and clothes today. More goods than some married men have. We are going to send them north. Had some music on the porch. Con dropped in after the party. Fixed Coyne's Diploma.

192 Sunday July 10

Nice warm day. Got up at 8 and after a light breakfast went down to the river for a swim. Con, Prof Wood, Ike and I went. We had a good swim then back home by way of the mill pond. We ran logs for time and poor Con got in nearly all over. We laugh until we cried. I laid down on a log and they rolled it over and got me wet also. We packed up some more. Ike went down to see Cris and I went down to see Nellie Irish for a change. Ike called up and proposed a boat ride. By the time she got her dress changed it was pretty late. We walked around some and then home.

193 Monday July 11

Up early 5-10. Went down after oil and got back about 7. We put in our best licks today and got old Chat's house done. We want to get away tomorrow or next day if we can. We must get away soon or the fair will be over. I want to go to Peterborough pretty bad. I could go if I say so but it is pretty hard lines to go and harder not to go. Sent a letter to Ivah and to H. T. of M. R. She will be mad I am sure but I said more than what was right. Jim came down and paid \$2 on his \$7 account and Cole paid 1. to square his. Guess I'll go to bed early tonight. I am pretty sleepy.

194 Tuesday July 12

Fine summer day. Not so very hot but plenty warm enough. I have been collecting all day. Did a pretty good stint at it. I got all of my numbers except four and those can go plunk. I had a row with Geo Dusenbury over his. I got his quarter and then I told him what he was. Went up to Prof Rowe's for a bill and stopped and had a very good visit. We talked for an hour. Went down to Nellie's with Ike and Eva was there. Had a good time and a nice spread. I staid after Pearl went away and staid longer than I intended to. Got pretty sleepy. Wrote to Evah. Went up to chapel.

195 Wednesday July 13

Hot day. We have been on the same line of business for several days previous – packing up. I made the rest of Dr Martin's sign and then sat it out on the front porch and in a short time it was blistered all to the duce. Lord but I was hot but I never said a word. After dinner I went up to the Normal and got 1.45 and a check for 1.00 from Prof. Grover. Went over to Clif Brown's for dinner and after dinner played a few games of tennis. Put my money down and let the dog get 1.00.

Went for a boat ride up the river with Ike, Eva and Nell. Had a good time; built a fire and had lots of fun. Staid for an hour or so or more I guess. Better go at once.

196 Thursday July 14

Another busy day this. Finished all of our packing up and are bound for St. Louis. Sent all of the boxes home for an indefinite period. Said good bye to those that I cared to. Stopped to say good bye to Nellie and we planned to have a fight. We started in fun to have a row but ended in real earnest. I said some thing about Evah and she did really get mad and I would not wig one particle so we said a cold good-bye. Did not mean what I said at all but if she will be mad all right. Had a good visit with old Cliff. Royal old boy. Prof Pruy came in Mt. Pleasant on the train. Coming down on the train we had a race and a good hot one. We came about 40 per hour got in Durand and saw Allie Berger. Had on our dirty clothes but did not expect to see any one we knew. Walked down town to see the place saw several Mt. Pleasant boys.

197 Friday July 15

Got up at 340 and took a jump for the train. This much too rough to make a diary Got up at an early hour and took the train for Flint arrived in Flint 5-45 and looked the town over a little then boarded the electric car for Detroit. Fine country down from Flint arrived in Detroit about ten o'clock and proceeded to hunt up R. G. Scollay. We found his boarding place at his brother's (Arthur) looked around town during the afternoon and met Frank Lamprey. Found Bob and visited him. After supper went down and rode on the roller coaster and on the scenic railway also took in the swing illusion. Went in some gardens and had a visit. Went up to the water works one engine pumps 1548 gals at every stroke. There are five such engines. Having trouble in getting away.

198 Saturday, July 16

After breakfast went down and had a shave and a very poor one. We then went downtown and Ike wanted to find some of his relatives but we could not so B.G. and I sat down in the park while he hunted. We started for the train at 11-45 and on our way we stopped for dinner. Had a good dinner but was in a great hurry. Found her at the depot. Boarded the C.P.R.R. for Peterboro. Met a man from Kalamazoo, a dentist, and made a very delightful companion. Had several lunches on the way. Fine place at Toronto, arrived in Peterborough 12-35. I met my mother and Nina at the train, went up to the house and had supper and then a long talk with mother. I am pleased with her very much. She seems to be with me and is sincere. I only wish I had known her before. I don't need to write how I felt. I am sure I'll always remember. To bed at 3-30.

199 Sunday, July 17

Very warm day. Did not get up until nearly ten o'clock and had breakfast at 11-30. A very homelike little spread. I have not done much except lounge around all day. Have been pretty sleepy. I can't make it seem that I am 400 miles from home as people here seem so much like ours do. About all the difference I see is a little different accent. Peterboro is a place of about 14 000 inhabitants. Ashburline [Ashburnham] and Peterboro have recently been united. We went up to the

immense concrete dam this evening. It has an immense power harnessed and furnishes light for 50¢ per year. Met a Mr. Glass, Nina's man I guess. He is a soprano singer of rare ability. After a pleasant supper and an hour by the windows watching pedestrians go by we retired.

200 Monday, July 18

Hot, Hotter, Hottest. This is the warmest spell of weather that ever happened. It is hotter than we have in Michigan or else I notice it more. I miss the cool breeze from the country that we get in Mt. Pleasant I did not get up until 9-30 and had breakfast at 11. Dropped over to get a haircut and walked out and did not pay but the barber asked me "if I forgot?". I got a hat. Can't help but notice how extremely cheap clothing is here. Good suits as cheap as #3 to \$5. I took a walk down by the pond and back some thru Nina. Martin & I walked out to the lift locks. They are massive structures of concrete and steel. One goes up as the other comes down and no matter if loaded or not they operate equally as easy. Wrote several letters and tried to pass some American money, not.

201 Tuesday, July 19

Hot as ever and I am just a little bit lazier. I really must cut this or I'll go to the bad sure. I don't get up until 9 and then just lounge all day. This forenoon I went up to the Y.M.C.A. and spent an hour and met a Mr. Lang and had an excellent bath. It is a fine building and they have between 800 and 900 members. It is self-supporting now. Baths are furnished at \$3.00 per year and access to the gymnasium for \$2.00 more. The baths are the finest I ever saw. After lunch we took a boat for a ride. Went to Little Lake Cemetery [sic]. It is the finest one I was ever in. Terraced up on all sides beautifully with a stone [brick] church for burial service it makes an ideal place. Supper at a late hour. Finished a letter to Bert Smith. Bed at 2 am.

202 Wednesday, July 20

Weather very much cooler today. We still continue to get up at about 9 o'clock. I took a walk around town today and down by the river. After I came back we got a lunch ready and went up to Jackson's Park. It is just outside of the city and is a natural park. It has several fine drives and crowds of people go there to lunch. It was a gift to the city by the same donator as the Y.M.C.A. We had a very pleasant lunch and after that we walked up the river. It is fine geologically speaking. The rocks are fine. A nice artificial lake is near. I had a visit with mother tonight and a present of \$50.00. She wants me to buy something that I can always keep.

203 Thursday, July 21

Another cool day as compared to those of the first of the week. After a good bath and a 9-45 breakfast I went down to the boathouse and took my first lessons in a canoe. I made famous time. I can paddle to beat the cars. After I was sure I could handle it with no danger I came home and mother, Nina and I went for a ride. We went over to the island or to the cemetery rather, then to the locks, then around down to the dam. We got home about dark. We have pleasant suppers. It is as cozy and homelike as can be. Every night I sit by the

window and have the best visit of the day. Nina is one dandy girl. Glad to know her.

204 Friday, July 22

And still another cool day. Took another bath at the Y.M.C.A. I'll miss these grand baths when I am gone. After noon we took a drive. We had no sooner started, than it began to rain and continued for a hard shower. After we had driven a mile it had not rained a particle. We passed the "Oval" a fine grounds for sports with a quarter mile track. We went up the river and had dinner and saw some of the most beautiful scenery in the country. We came back and went to a lacrosse match. It is a great game and requires skill and strength. T.A.S. played Millbrook, 8-1. They call it 8 games to one instead of points as we do. Went to the band concert which was very good. Had a dish of cream after. Visit and smoke.

205 Saturday, July 23

Rainy disagreeable day. It began to rain in the forenoon and has continued nearly all day. I went up to the Y.M.C.A. and from there down to FRED COOKS. He is a sign painter of ability and I just dropped in to see his workshops. I would like to get in for a short time with such a man as I could learn a lot. I had thought I would go home today but will not go until Monday morning. I have and am having a good time and keenly regret to go. Every night mother and I sit down and have a good talk. I have found her all that I could hope or ask for. Nina and I went down to do some shopping in the evening. We were going to bed early but it is the same 2 pm. [a.m.] as usual. Will get up at 10.

206 Sunday, July 24

Pleasant again today, cool this morning but got very warm in the afternoon. Went for a bath but could not get one. In the afternoon we all took a long walk. We went all around this side. It is remarkable the very small number of wooden houses there are in Peterborough. I do not think they are to exceed 25 in the entire city. They are only the old ones and at the present time none at all are being built. There is absolutely no such a thing as a Sunday excursion in Canada. They are not even allowed to land from the American side. It is a good plan for some reasons yet on the whole they have their good results too. I am an American.

207 Monday, July 25

Fair and very warm. Up at 4-10. I took a run down to the depot to see if the train was on time and discovered that we had 40 minutes spare time. We had breakfast and after all we did not have as much time. We got down about five minutes early. Nina Pettit came as far as Toronto. The time passed only too quickly as far as she went. The rest was too far. I got in Detroit and looked around and got me a suit case. I paid a good big sum for it. 15.00 but it is a beauty and should last me nearly all of my days. Perhaps more. Scullay and I went around town some and then to the cinema and saw that the Three Musketeers played. It was good very only a little light for the real piece.

Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial

The first Ontario British Home Children Day was celebrated on 27 September 2011. We apologize for carrying the wrong date in our November issue. The Hazelbrae Barnardo Group, headed by Ivy Sucee, worked with researchers based in Ottawa, and have identified nearly 10,000 names of Barnardo children who came through Peterborough, Ontario. The large black granite monument is on the lawn of the Queen Alexandra School, which Barnardo children living at Hazelbrae attended after 1892. Hazelbrae was on the other side of Barnardo Avenue, and the front entrance was from George Street, next to Sadleir House. This site is marked by a green plaque. The former Grace Sunday School was next to the school grounds; when it was demolished in 1932 the grounds became part of the school yard. In the grounds when demolished in 1932. The Barnardo home,

The monument features the names arranged by the year of arrival. For 1883 to 1887 there were boys and girls, and each was recorded separately, and then alphabetically. The boys, after 1887, went to a receiving house in Toronto on Sherbourne Street. Barnardos, later, also had a receiving station in Manitoba, that received boys and girls.

It was not easy to compile the list of names. The research team, headed by James Sayers with the Ottawa based BIFHGO deserves much of the credit. This list is probably as good as we are going to get, for it has been compiled from original documents and carefully interpreted.

Photo by Ron Briegel.



We plan to publish the entire list as it appears on the monument. We will also publish amendments, if any are discovered.

ADAMS	Grace	16	F	1883	CONNOR	Bessie	15	F	1883
ADAMS	Ruth	11	F	1883	CONNOR	Margaret	11	F	1883
ALLEN	Kate	10	F	1883	COOKSEY	Harriet	16	F	1883
BAKER	Ethel	11	F	1883	COPPARD	Clara	13	F	1883
BEECHEY	Emily	17	F	1883	COPPARD	Bessie	9	F	1883
BEECHEY	Minnie	10	F	1883	CUTLER	Agnes	9	F	1883
BIRD	Alice	12	F	1883	DOVESTONE	Ellen	12	F	1883
BOLT	Ellen	8	F	1883	EVANS	Edith	8	F	1883
BUNDY	Rose	10	F	1883	FREEMAN	Mary	13	F	1883
CARTER	Emily	15	F	1883	FULTY	Matilda	15	F	1883
COLLINS	Sarah	12	F	1883	GUNN	Alice	8	F	1883

HEWITSON	Sarah	6	F	1883	BAXTER	George	11	M	1884
HILLIER	Kate	11	F	1883	BAYLIS	Edwin	11	M	1884
HOLDEN	Minnie	12	F	1883	BEDFORD	Charles	13	M	1884
HOLT	Minnie	14	F	1883	BIDDIS	Benjamin	14	M	1884
HOLT	Blanche	12	F	1883	BOLTON	Allen	a	M	1884
HOWES	Kate	11	F	1883	BOXPIPE	Arthur	14	M	1884
HOWES	Florence	5	F	1883	CHANCE	John	15	M	1884
JONES	Ruth	17	F	1883	CLARKE	George	15	M	1884
JONES	Eliza	14	F	1883	CLARKE	Frank	16	M	1884
KEATING	Margaret	12	F	1883	COLLEN	Garrick	11	M	1884
KEATING	Florence	8	F	1883	CONNOR	James	16	M	1884
KILSBY	Annie	12	F	1883	COURT	James	14	M	1884
LEACH	Annie	13	F	1883	CRAIG	John	16	M	1884
LEACOCK	Eleanor	10	F	1883	CURTIS	Henry	15	M	1884
LEGGE	Frances	9	F	1883	DARCEY	Henry	14	M	1884
LINDSAY	Ellen	7	F	1883	DAVIS	William	14	M	1884
MAYHEW	Elizabeth	10	F	1883	DERMAN	Silas	12	M	1884
MEDDINGS	Emma	16	F	1883	DOMMICK	John	17	M	1884
NORTHCOTE	Joanna	8	F	1883	DONALA	William	11	M	1884
NORTON	Rachel	9	F	1883	DOWNEY	James	14	M	1884
NYSTROM	Annie	10	F	1883	DUNN	Daniel	14	M	1884
NYSTROM	Ada	8	F	1883	EATON	John	14	M	1884
ORCHARD	Selina	13	F	1883	EDMONDS	J H A	11	M	1884
PARRY	Emily	12	F	1883	EDWARDS	T D	10	M	1884
PARRY	Florence	10	F	1883	EDWARDS	William	11	M	1884
PETERS	Alice	9	F	1883	EDWARDS	Frank	13	M	1884
PETERS	Harriet	12	F	1883	FERRY	William	12	M	1884
PETERS	Eliza	8	F	1883	FISHER	J F S	14	M	1884
PETERS	Fanny	8	F	1883	FISHER	Edward	14	M	1884
PICKWORTH	Alice	14	F	1883	FLANAGAN	Edward	13	M	1884
PICKWORTH	Florence	11	F	1883	FORREST	James G	12	M	1884
PICKWORTH	Ada	8	F	1883	FRASER	WilliamH	16	M	1884
PRICE	Ada	9	F	1883	GAMBLE	John	15	M	1884
ROGERS	Sarah	5	F	1883	GAYLOR	Henry	11	M	1884
SHELTON	Emily	10	F	1883	GORDON	John	13	M	1884
SLACK	Lucy	11	F	1883	GRAHAM	Charles B	11	M	1884
SLATER	May	3	F	1883	GREEN	J	11	M	1884
STRAWN	Agnes	13	F	1883	GRIMMETT	Thomas	16	M	1884
VAUGHAN	Agnes	14	F	1883	GUNYON	James	14	M	1884
VINCENT	Eliza	10	F	1883	HARDING	Thomas	13	M	1884
WARMINGTON	Alice	8	F	1883	HARRIOTT	Richard	13	M	1884
WELDON	Louisa	15	F	1883	HENDERSON	Robert	11	M	1884
WHITE	Emily	16	F	1883	HIGHAM	Henry	13	M	1884
WHITE	Blanche	13	F	1883	HINKLEY	Joseph	11	M	1884
WOODS	Alice	13	F	1883	HOWE	Charles	11	M	1884
WOODWARD	Esther	12	F	1883	HUTT	Thomas	13	M	1884
WRIGHT	Eliza	13	F	1883	HUTT	William	13	M	1884
WRIGHT	Kate	13	F	1883	JACKSON	Thomas	13	M	1884
WYMAN	Ada	13	F	1883	JONES	John	11	M	1884
					JONES	William	11	M	1884
ALDEN	James	11	M	1884	JONES	John	13	M	1884
ARCHER	William	14	M	1884	JULIAN	Henry	11	M	1884
ARNOLD	Antonio	11	M	1884	KEELEY	William	10	M	1884
ARNOLD	James	11	M	1884	KETT	Albert	11	M	1884
ARNOLD	John	12	M	1884	KILFORD	Joseph R	13	M	1884
ASHBY	John	14	M	1884	KING	James	11	M	1884
BAKER	John	15	M	1884	LAWSON	John	18	M	1884
BARNARD	Charles	16	M	1884	MAJOR	Robert	14	M	1884
BAPTISTE	Jean Fo.	12	M	1884	MARTIN	Samuel	15	M	1884

McELROY	Thomas	16	M	1884	CARNEY	Gertrude	13	F	1884
McFARLANE	E	14	M	1884	CHAMBERS	Margaret	9	F	1884
McKEITH	WilliamD	15	M	1884	CHRISMAS	Clara	12	F	1884
McMAHON	Thomas	13	M	1884	CLEMO	Florence	11	F	1884
MILLBANK	Walter J	11	M	1884	CLEMO	Jessie	9	F	1884
MORRISON	Henry	14	M	1884	COLE	Caroline	7	F	1884
MURRAY	J	11	M	1884	COLLINGS	Mildred	6	F	1884
MYERS	Caleb	14	M	1884	COOMBES	Ada	8	F	1884
MYERS	William	11	M	1884	COPAS	Agnes	11	F	1884
NEWBY	Alfred	8	M	1884	COPAS	Flora	10	F	1884
NORRIS	Alfred	10	M	1884	COURT	E	13	F	1884
OWEN	James	11	M	1884	COVEY	Nelly	9	F	1884
PARRY	Henry	14	M	1884	CRANE	Annie	8	F	1884
PARTRIDGE	Albert	16	M	1884	CROSSWELLER	Nellie	8	F	1884
PAYNE	Alfred	15	M	1884	CROWTHER	Louisa	11	F	1884
POOLE	John	15	M	1884	CROWTHER	Susannah	10	F	1884
PORTWAY	W	11	M	1884	DAVIS	Georgina	7	F	1884
ROADKNIGHT	James	15	M	1884	FENN	Alice	10	F	1884
RYDER	W	16	M	1884	FENN	Elizabeth	14	F	1884
SHELTON	Henry	13	M	1884	FOX	Mary	6	F	1884
SHELTON	Richard	14	M	1884	FRIDAY	Mary	13	F	1884
SMEATH	Edward	15	M	1884	FROSTIE	Annie	9	F	1884
SMITH	G W	12	M	1884	GEE	E	8	F	1884
SMITH	W	16	M	1884	GINGELL	Alice	6	F	1884
SMITH	Charles	16	M	1884	GODWIN	Maria	16	F	1884
SMITH	Walter	15	M	1884	GREEN	Esther	13	F	1884
SNOW	James	14	M	1884	GRIFFEN	Clara	11	F	1884
SOUTHWELL	Henry	11	M	1884	HABGOOD	Beatrice	12	F	1884
STEERS	J A	11	M	1884	HAMMOND	R	9	F	1884
STITT	A G	12	M	1884	HARVEY	E	12	F	1884
SWANSON	E	11	M	1884	HARVEY	S A	14	F	1884
SWANSON	R	10	M	1884	HEALE	Mary	10	F	1884
TAPHOUSE	Arthur F	11	M	1884	HEINE	N	9	F	1884
TARLTON	Fred	16	M	1884	HOGG	Margaret	11	F	1884
TAYLOR	Walter R	11	M	1884	HOLLIS	Phoebe	15	F	1884
THOMPSON	Arthur	14	M	1884	HOWELL	Sarah	8	F	1884
TIPPETT	Charles	11	M	1884	HOWES	Edith	13	F	1884
VALLANCE	Fred V	10	M	1884	HOWES	Fanny	8	F	1884
WAGGETT	George	16	M	1884	HOWES	Jane E	16	F	1884
WALLER	William	13	M	1884	HUGHES	Ellen	11	F	1884
WALTON	B	14	M	1884	HURLEY	Minnie	8	F	1884
WEAVER	Henry	10	M	1884	JACKSON	Amy	13	F	1884
WETHERALL	J G	11	M	1884	JAKES	Louisa	15	F	1884
WHEATLEY	W	11	M	1884	JAKINS	Sarah	13	F	1884
WHITE	Arthur	11	M	1884	JESSOP	Alice	13	F	1884
WOODWARD	Arthur J	11	M	1884	JESSOP	Nellie	9	F	1884
				JOBBLING	Margaret	15	F	1884	
				KANE	Annie	10	F	1884	
				LANGHER	Gertrude	9	F	1884	
BALDWIN	Nellie	9	F	1884	LANGHER	Margaret	11	F	1884
BARKER	J	14	F	1884	LEAKE	Annie	5	F	1884
BARNARD	Ada	14	F	1884	LEAKE	Elizabeth	6	F	1884
BENSTEAD	Florence	10	F	1884	LEGGETT	Ethel	10	F	1884
BOYLE	E L	5	F	1884	LEGGETT	Ruth	7	F	1884
BROOKER	Edith	5	F	1884	LLOYD	Emily	12	F	1884
BROOKER	Lily	8	F	1884	LOCKHART	Margaret	11	F	1884
BURGE	Sarah	11	F	1884	LYFORD	Lily	8	F	1884
BURKE	Alice	16	F	1884	LYNCH	Agnes	14	F	1884
BURNS	Mary A	12	F	1884	LYNCH	Florence	11	F	1884

MAKIN	Annie	9	F	1884	WILLIAMS	Sophie	15	F	1884
MANNING	Emily	12	F	1884	WISE	Emily	12	F	1884
MANNING	Kate	14	F	1884	WITHERS	J	9	F	1884
MANNING	Lily	12	F	1884	WRIGHT	Elizabeth	13	F	1884
MATHEWS	Rose	11	F	1884	YARD	Annie	6	F	1884
MILLYARD	Lily	8	F	1884	YOUNG	Lucy	10	F	1884
MONKHOUSE	Barbara	10	F	1884					
MOORE	Laura	13	F	1884					
MORGAN	Bethsheba	16	F	1884	BALL	Annie	13	F	1885
MOUNTAIN	Charlotte	8	F	1884	BALL	Amelia	4	F	1885
MOUNTAIN	Letitia	11	F	1884	BISLEY	Harriet	13	F	1885
MURPHY	Ellen	9	F	1884	BLACK	Mary	8	F	1885
MURPHY	Mary A	6	F	1884	BROOKS	Ellen	8	F	1885
NASH	Jessie	10	F	1884	CALLARD	Mary	12	F	1885
NEALE	Maura	8	F	1884	CHAPMAN	Ada	5	F	1885
NEWBY	Alice	15	F	1884	CHARLDWOOD	Minnie	3	F	1885
NEWTON	Louisa	10	F	1884	CHEATLE	Belinda	15	F	1885
NORRIS	Emily	9	F	1884	CHEESEMAM	Annie	12	F	1885
PARSLEY	Eliza	8	F	1884	CLAXTON	Emma	8	F	1885
PARSLEY	Elizabeth	13	F	1884	CLAY	Ellen	6	F	1885
PARSLEY	Jane	12	F	1884	COOPER	Eliza	a	F	1885
PARSONS	Ethel	12	F	1884	COSE	Elizabeth	2	F	1885
PARSONS	Louisa	7	F	1884	COX	Mary	13	F	1885
PARSONS	Mary A	4	F	1884	COX	Ellen E	14	F	1885
PAXTON	Maud	8	F	1884	CRANFIELD	Louisa	11	F	1885
PEDLAR	Mary	11	F	1884	DAVIE	Margaret	10	F	1885
PHILPS	Bertha	7	F	1884	DOWNES	Alice	13	F	1885
PHILPS	Florence	8	F	1884	EDWARDS	Alice	15	F	1885
PHILPS	Mary	6	F	1884	ELDER	Georginia	10	F	1885
POLLARD	Sarah J	12	F	1884	ELLIS	Susan	9	F	1885
POTTER	Ellen	8	F	1884	FARROW	Sophia	11	F	1885
POTTER	Emily	7	F	1884	FIDDLING	Sarah	9	F	1885
PRITCHARD	A	12	F	1884	FOGARTY	Mina	13	F	1885
PURRIER	Alice M	9	F	1884	FOGARTY	Elizabeth	8	F	1885
SAINT	Emma	10	F	1884	FORSYTH	Ada	10	F	1885
SHAW	K	14	F	1884	FRAMPTON	Caroline	9	F	1885
SHILCOCK	Jessie	7	F	1884	FULCHER	Matilda	9	F	1885
SIXPENCE	Margaret	13	F	1884	FULLBROOKE	Elizabeth	16	F	1885
SMITH	Phoebe	11	F	1884	GARLAND	Alice	a	F	1885
SMYTH	Rose	7	F	1884	GILL	Edith	9	F	1885
SOUTHARD	Jessie	11	F	1884	GOOCH	Emma		F	1885
STIFF	Harriet	13	F	1884	GOODGAIN	Rose	13	F	1885
SUMMERS	Alice	16	F	1884	GOUGH	Ada	15	F	1885
SWAINE	Louisa	13	F	1884	GRANT	Hortense	12	F	1885
SWIFT	Ellen	12	F	1884	GRANT	Maud	14	F	1885
SWITZER	Sarah	10	F	1884	GRAY	Mary Ann	5	F	1885
THEOBALD	Alice	11	F	1884	GRAY	Alice	11	F	1885
THOMAS	Martha	11	F	1884	GREEN	Elizabeth	10	F	1885
TROT	Elizabeth	9	F	1884	GREEN	Nora	6	F	1885
TROT	Rose	16	F	1884	GREEN	Emma	14	F	1885
TROUVIE	Marion	6	F	1884	GRIMLEY	Mary	17	F	1885
TUCK	Eva	9	F	1884	GROGAN	Julia	6	F	1885
VARNFIELD	Rose	5	F	1884	HAWKINS	Alice	12	F	1885
VENTRIS	Ellen	9	F	1884	HODGES	Emma	12	F	1885
VIVIAN	B	5	F	1884	HODGES	Brenda	11	F	1885
VIVIAN	S J	7	F	1884	HOUSDEN	Clarise	8	F	1885
VOYCE	Jane	14	F	1884	JENNINGS	Martha	10	F	1885
WEAVER	Dora	12	F	1884	JOIST	Florence	c	F	1885
WELLINGTON	M A	14	F	1884	JOYCE	Ellen	9	F	1885

JOYCE	Mary	15	F	1885	WALLBRIDGE	Miss	a	F	1885
JOYCE	Elvina	14	F	1885	WALTSHAW	Susannah	14	F	1885
KAY	Mary E	8	F	1885	WARD	Alice	8	F	1885
KENNETT	Annie	7	F	1885	WARD	Alice	12	F	1885
KENNETT	Emma	4	F	1885	WARD	Eleanor	10	F	1885
KINGHAM	Ruth	13	F	1885	WEBB	Emily	7	F	1885
KINGHAM	Florence	6	F	1885	WESTCOTTE	Mary A	15	F	1885
LANE	Mabel	8	F	1885	WHEADON	Lucy	13	F	1885
LANE	Eva	6	F	1885	WINWOOD	Kate	5	F	1885
LANG	Emily	15	F	1885	WINWOOD	Ada	5	F	1885
LARWILL	Rose	10	F	1885					
LAVERS	Charlotte	a	F	1885					
LEACH	Francis	8	F	1885					
LEAVER	Hetty	7	F	1885	ABBOT	J	15	M	1885
LEAVER	Agnes		F	1885	ABIGAIL	J	9	M	1885
MARTIN	Sarah	16	F	1885	ALLEN	T W	10	M	1885
McCARTY	Annie	9	F	1885	AMATT	H	15	M	1885
McLARKIN	Ada	11	F	1885	ANDERSON	F	13	M	1885
MELVIN	Mary A	10	F	1885	ANDREWS	G	12	M	1885
MILLER	Jane	a	F	1885	ARMSTRONG	J	9	M	1885
MORGAN	Kate	12	F	1885	BAIN	Thomas	11	M	1885
MORGAN	Louisa	14	F	1885	BAKER	William	15	M	1885
MORGAN	Elizabeth	12	F	1885	BAMFORD	H	14	M	1885
MULVIHILL	Mary	a	F	1885	BAMFORD	W	13	M	1885
NANCARROW	Jesse	12	F	1885	BANKS	G	8	M	1885
NEWMAN	Emma	14	F	1885	BARNES	A	12	M	1885
NOKE	Ellen	12	F	1885	BARRETT	A	13	M	1885
NOKE	Maud	9	F	1885	BEAGLE	G	17	M	1885
NORMAN	Georgina	11	F	1885	BENNETT		12	M	1885
NORTON	Mary A	17	F	1885	BENNETT	F		M	1885
O'CONNOR	Lillie	12	F	1885	BLAKE	J	12	M	1885
PALFREY	Rose	a	F	1885	BLANK	J	13	M	1885
PARKER	Emily	a	F	1885	BOWEN	A V	9	M	1885
PEARCE	Rebecca	8	F	1885	BOWMAN	M	15	M	1885
PEMBERTON	Margaret	8	F	1885	BOYDEN	J W	11	M	1885
PERKINS	Rhoda	11	F	1885	BRADY		14	M	1885
POOLE	Mirianna	12	F	1885	BRAGGIN	W	12	M	1885
POPE	Julia	14	F	1885	BREENS	A	13	M	1885
REYNOLDS	Elizabeth	8	F	1885	BRICE	Wm	13	M	1885
ROBERTS	Sarah	14	F	1885	BROOKE	N	18	M	1885
ROBINSON	Elizabeth	12	F	1885	BROOKES	A	14	M	1885
ROCK	Hannah	3	F	1885	BROWN	J	12	M	1885
RUFF	Hetty	12	F	1885	BULL	F	11	M	1885
SCOTT	Annie	14	F	1885	BUSH	B	14	M	1885
SCOTT	Mary A	10	F	1885	BUSH	J	8	M	1885
SHANE	Lillie	13	F	1885	BUTT	A	13	M	1885
SHARP	Winnifred	11	F	1885	BUTT	A E	10	M	1885
SIMMONS	Winnifred	10	F	1885	BUTT	Charles	8	M	1885
SMITH	Sarah	5	F	1885	CAHILL	A	13	M	1885
SOUTHWELL	Ada	10	F	1885	CANDLER	R	14	M	1885
STAINFORTH	Kate	a	F	1885	CANEY	G	12	M	1885
STEEL	Kate	13	F	1885	CARNEY	J	11	M	1885
SULLIVAN	Charlotte	12	F	1885	CARR	Charles	13	M	1885
SWESTER	Alice	12	F	1885	CARTER	W	13	M	1885
TAYLOR	Mary A	14	F	1885	CLARIDGE	E	13	M	1885
THOMAS	Ada	7	F	1885	CLAXTON	H	13	M	1885
THURSTON	Alice	15	F	1885	CLEMENTS	R	12	M	1885
TREWIN	Annie	8	F	1885	CLEMENTS	H	15	M	1885
WALL	Charlotte	a	F	1885	CLOGG	W G	14	M	1885

COBB	A P	12	M	1885	HARRIS	A	12	M	1885
COLE	W	12	M	1885	HARRIS	J	16	M	1885
COLLARD	F	12	M	1885	HATCHER	E	13	M	1885
COLLINS	W	11	M	1885	HEINRICH	S	12	M	1885
COLLINS	J	16	M	1885	HEYMAN	H	12	M	1885
COLLINS	J	16	M	1885	HICKS	W	9	M	1885
COLLINS	P	10	M	1885	HILLS	J	10	M	1885
COOK	J	16	M	1885	HODGES	W	12	M	1885
COOPER	H	11	M	1885	HODGSON	R	11	M	1885
CRAWFORD	H	16	M	1885	HOLLINGSWORTH	H	15	M	1885
CURTIS	A	15	M	1885	HOLT	R	12	M	1885
DARK	G	19	M	1885	HORSCROFT	W	12	M	1885
DEGAN	F	12	M	1885	HUDEST	J H	12	M	1885
DEGAN	G	15	M	1885	HUGHES	E	11	M	1885
DELOW	T A	11	M	1885	HUGHES	A	13	M	1885
DEMPSEY	J	13	M	1885	HURDLE	J	11	M	1885
DERRICK			M	1885	HURLEY	J	11	M	1885
DOLAND	Michael	12	M	1885	JACKSON	A E A	13	M	1885
DONOVAN	P	13	M	1885	JAMES	E A	13	M	1885
DOYLE	G	12	M	1885	JEFFERSON	F	12	M	1885
DUTTON		12	M	1885	JEFFREY	F D	13	M	1885
EASTLAND	J	11	M	1885	JOHNSON	H	14	M	1885
EDWARDS	W	13	M	1885	JONES	M	10	M	1885
FENN	J W	13	M	1885	JONES	H	17	M	1885
FENSON	J	12	M	1885	JOSEPHS	S	14	M	1885
FILBY	J	10	M	1885	JOYCE	A	14	M	1885
FISHER	R	12	M	1885	JOYCE	C	10	M	1885
FLENERESS	H	12	M	1885	JULIAN	J	9	M	1885
FLOYD	F	15	M	1885	KING	C	13	M	1885
FOGATY	Thomas	12	M	1885	KITCHEN	J	14	M	1885
FOREMAN	J	13	M	1885	LATHAM	F	13	M	1885
FOWLER	Alfred	12	M	1885	LAWRENCE	E	14	M	1885
FOWLER	W	10	M	1885	LAY	H	16	M	1885
FOWLER	W	14	M	1885	LEAVER	R	8	M	1885
FOX	J	15	M	1885	LEE	F	11	M	1885
FULTZ	W	10	M	1885	LEE	J	15	M	1885
GARDNER	H A	13	M	1885	LESTER	J	14	M	1885
GARDNER	F J	11	M	1885	LETTS	H	12	M	1885
GARDNER	W A	17	M	1885	LEVY	G J	15	M	1885
GARNER	H	13	M	1885	LEWIS	A	12	M	1885
GARRITY	G	15	M	1885	LEWIS	H	16	M	1885
GARTERS	J	13	M	1885	LLOYD	L J	15	M	1885
GIBBONS	A	13	M	1885	LONDON	J	17	M	1885
GIFFORD	W	15	M	1885	LOWE	R D	13	M	1885
GILL	A	10	M	1885	LOWNEY	P	18	M	1885
GILMORE	James	15	M	1885	LUCAS	T	14	M	1885
GOLDING	J	16	M	1885	LUCKEN	W B	13	M	1885
GORDON	W	14	M	1885	LUCKEN	J	12	M	1885
GRAVES	W	14	M	1885	MAKIN	D	11	M	1885
GRAY	J	17	M	1885	MARSDEN	T	18	M	1885
GRAY	C	13	M	1885	MARSHALL	D	11	M	1885
GREEN	H W	11	M	1885	MASON	G	16	M	1885
GRIFFITHS	W	11	M	1885	MATTHEWS	H J	11	M	1885
GROOM	William	12	M	1885	McARDLE	J	14	M	1885
GUNN	J	16	M	1885	MEAD	T	15	M	1885
HALL	R	9	M	1885	MEDDINGS	A	15	M	1885
HAMMOND	William	13	M	1885	MIDDLETON	W	15	M	1885
HARDY	A	14	M	1885	MILLS	J	14	M	1885
HARPER	Thomas	11	M	1885	MILLS	T	14	M	1885

MOLE	A	24	M	1885	SLATER	W	16	M	1885
MONAGHAN	J	12	M	1885	SMITH	A	18	M	1885
MORPETH	W	11	M	1885	SMITH	F J	11	M	1885
MURRAY	G	15	M	1885	SMITH	H	17	M	1885
MYATT	W	10	M	1885	SMITH	E	8	M	1885
NELSON	J	14	M	1885	SMITH	H	14	M	1885
NEWMAN	J	12	M	1885	SMITH	J	12	M	1885
NOTTINGHAM	J	12	M	1885	SOMERVILLE	R	17	M	1885
O'LEARY	D	16	M	1885	SORSH	F	12	M	1885
O'NEIL	J	15	M	1885	SORSH	R	10	M	1885
OSBORNE	H	11	M	1885	STOCKWELL	A	11	M	1885
OUTRAM	J	13	M	1885	SULLIVAN	J	9	M	1885
PARRETT	W	10	M	1885	SUMMERS	P	12	M	1885
PARSONS	R	8	M	1885	TACKLING		17	M	1885
PATRICK	W	11	M	1885	THOMPSON	J	17	M	1885
PAVIOUR	A	10	M	1885	THOMPSON	W	15	M	1885
PAVIOUR	W	12	M	1885	TOVEE	C	11	M	1885
PENTLAND	G	13	M	1885	TREWIN	Charles	10	M	1885
PERCY	E	14	M	1885	TURNER	Walter	12	M	1885
PETHERWICK	A	11	M	1885	VARNEY	L	14	M	1885
PLEWS	W	13	M	1885	WAKELING	G	11	M	1885
POPE	E W	11	M	1885	WALKER	J C	11	M	1885
PRICE	P	11	M	1885	WALSH	N	11	M	1885
PRYER	W	17	M	1885	WASH	S	15	M	1885
PUCKETT	G	15	M	1885	WELLS	Charles	11	M	1885
QUILLEY	W	16	M	1885	WHATMORE	K	10	M	1885
QUINLAN	C	9	M	1885	WHEATLEY	E W	7	M	1885
QUINLAN	J	11	M	1885	WHIPMAN	D G	14	M	1885
RADFORD	T J	10	M	1885	WHITE	F A	12	M	1885
RAND	W	13	M	1885	WHITE	R	15	M	1885
RICHARDSON	A	12	M	1885	WHITE	T	12	M	1885
RICHES	H	17	M	1885	WHYTE	George	13	M	1885
RILEY	J	12	M	1885	WIDERS	F	16	M	1885
ROBINSON	G	8	M	1885	WILCOX	G	12	M	1885
ROBINSON	J	12	M	1885	WILCOX	J	12	M	1885
ROBINSON	W G	15	M	1885	WILKINSON	J	16	M	1885
RODGERS	H	10	M	1885	WILLARD	W	13	M	1885
ROGERS	W	12	M	1885	WILLIAMS	E	10	M	1885
ROONEY	John	16	M	1885	WILLIAMS	G	15	M	1885
ROSE	Fred	10	M	1885	WILLISON	W	17	M	1885
ROSENDALE	G	17	M	1885	WOLSTENHOLME	J	12	M	1885
ROUS	J	15	M	1885	WOOD	J	11	M	1885
SANDERSON	A	15	M	1885	WRIGHT	J F	11	M	1885
SANDERSON	M	17	M	1885	WRIGHT	J L	15	M	1885
SARGEANT	James	18	M	1885	YEARSLEY	J	15	M	1885
SAUNDERS	A	13	M	1885	YOUNG	J	11	M	1885
SAVEY	W	14	M	1885					
SAVILLE	E	12	M	1885					
SCALES	C	12	M	1885					
SCOTT	F R	12	M	1885					
SCOTT	W	13	M	1885					
SERGEANT	B	12	M	1885					
SERGEANT	G	15	M	1885					
SEYMOUR	J	16	M	1885					
SHARP	W	12	M	1885					
SHAW	L	11	M	1885					
SHILLCOCK	W	10	M	1885					
SIMPKINS	C	8	M	1885					
SIMPKINS	H	10	M	1885					



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

Special thanks to James Sayers and to Ivy Sucee, and their researchers for assembling this super data base of Barnardo child immigrants.

My Eighty Years: Off to British Columbia, 1921-1945

James McConnell

Editor's note: This is the fourth instalment of the autobiography of James McConnell whose life began in Norwood and continued to be drawn there. However, he went to the prairies to help with harvesting and stayed to become a homesteader in the Rosetown area. He had many fascinating experiences. In this episode, he decides that British Columbia is more promising than the Prairies. The story is experienced against the background of war in Europe. It is another example of how this country developed: people were prepared to move on short notice.

Off to British Columbia

On 16 November 1921, on a cold frosty morning, with our four children we arrived in Rosetown. The oldest boy, Elmer, was ten and the youngest girl, Gertrude, was only four. We took tickets to travel as far west as Terrace. The weather continued cold. We waited two days at Jasper for a westbound train, and it was the first time that either the boys or I had ever seen the mountains. It was quite an experience to go out and climb up those foothills leading to the heights above.

Photo: Many members of the Hancock family moved to British Columbia in the 1930s also. (Credit: Connie Stasiuk)



As we continued our journey west we saw nothing that looked inviting until we got to Usk, and there the grass was still green. It was on a Sunday afternoon about 3 p.m. when our train stopped at Terrace. The sun was bright and warm and everything looked well. To me, the land was a disappointment and looked gravelly and hungry and I mentally compared it with the black clay so level and rich at Rosetown which we had now left. The Government circulars had said Terrace was good for gardening and had an excellent temperate climate, and so, depending on that, we determined to settle here and try this different kind of farming.

It was not long until we had bought a 20 acre piece of bushland situated about 3 miles from Terrace, and on it was a snug log cabin to live in. A new era in our lives had begun which was to last seventeen years. For us the days of adversity had begun. Like all others, we were very slow to concede that for us the days of our achievements were ended.

A few days after we had settled in our little cabin I went to work for a Mr. C. Geggie, falling Hemlock trees and making logs for his sawmill. My sawing partner was John McLaren, a Scotchman, and from him I had my first lessons on getting the trees down and making logs. The snow fell and became deeper and I had to take a lantern every morning

at seven and walk over to work before daylight, and home again after dark. My wife always put a lamp in the window to guide me through the bush to the cabin for as yet there were no roads or paths.

The dark wintry days passed and spring came – our first spring in British Columbia. I first made a trip to Rosetown, called a sale and sold all the machinery, horses and cattle and farm equipment – taking only a team of horses, some cows and household effects back with me to Terrace.

We began clearing and burning the brush on our 20 acre farm and getting the strawberries, raspberries and currant bushes started. Two years later I can remember us all throwing our hats in the air as we piled the last bunch of roots and brush on the fire and watching them burn. Our 20 acres was now all cleared and we had a good patch of strawberries and a large patch of raspberries growing.

There was always work to be done with the team for the neighbors during the summer, and in the winters I worked in the bush for \$3.50 for an eight or nine hour day. Our four children attended the Terrace School and they were all eager to help with all the work at home in their spare time and on Saturdays. We built a large barn and hayshed for the horses and cows and continued to extend the hen house and to keep more hens, expecting that the returns from the farm would keep us without the need of working out.

In 1925 I went to Rosetown in harvest time. Fred was now completely recovered from the TB and he was at Rosetown, too. We managed to make a sale of our land – the whole five quarters – to the Mennonites. This was on a fifteen year agreement on a crop payment basis. We also had to buy them complete farming equipment to start them off. Fred and his wife came and

made their home at Rosetown in order to look after our part of the agreement.

For the first four years in British Columbia we had lived in the little log cabin which had been built nearly 20 years before. The roof and floor was made of cedar shakes. Now the time had come to build a house. The winter was mild, and we dug out the basement, brought lumber home and had it ready by spring. I had a carpenter do all the special work and prepare the doors and windows, but all the other work was done by our own willing workers at home. As the summer advanced we completed the floors, walls, roof and chimney and then it came time to move in.

About this time our supply of eggs and dressed chicken increased beyond the local supply and we started shipping milk, eggs and dressed chicken to Prince Rupert. On this outside market we had to meet competition from the south where feed was cheap and shipping rates much lower. We trap-nested our hens and raised our flocks from the best selected hens and continued to ship our produce to Prince Rupert – even when the margin of profit was fast disappearing.

The Great Depression

Now the time was hastening on to the year 1929 when the great Depression came and paralyzed business in the United States, Canada and the world over. Men seemed to lose the incentive to trade or carry on business because there was no demand and markets failed. Wages went down and there were thousands unemployed. During 1929 and 1930 the Depression was slowly making living conditions worse and by 1931, very few working people at Terrace had steady employment. It appeared that only some large public works program, like road building or bridge building would provide the work needed to keep men with large families from real want.

The price of all farm produce dropped and in 1932 we shipped eggs to Prince Rupert for as low as 12 cents a dozen and fat spring chicken for only ten to fifteen cents a pound. These prices, away below cost, forced us to

kill and market all the hens, as so many other people had done. The great depression that was causing such great disappointment all over the world was now disappointing and discouraging all our efforts too.

Religious awakening

And now let us go back to April 1929, for in 1929 and especially in 1930, something real happened in my life and something so important and outstanding that it far outshines all other experiences. One evening in April 1929, my wife Louise and I were in Terrace selling the eggs. A couple of men crossed the street in front of our buggy. They were carrying boards on their backs. I can remember wanting to shout and ask them if those boards were paid for, but they quickly walked on and out of sight.

The next day was Sunday and we drove down to the United Church for the morning service and then home for dinner. The Sunday School was called at 2:30 and our four children attended. That evening, Elmer, our oldest boy came home and said he had been at a meeting after Sunday School. It was held in the little hospital building near the church. The men we had seen the night before had made seats in the little building, for the people. But most important, Elmer said, was how those men talked and explained the Bible better than any preacher or teacher he had ever heard. I was quite surprised at his remarks for only a month earlier we had received Elmer and taken him in as a Member of our United Church.

At this time, Terrace did not have a population over five hundred, and there were three churches in town – the Anglican Church, the Catholic Church, and our United Church, so the members in each church were small at best. My father had always had a position of trust in the Methodist Church in Ontario, and my wife and I always did what we could in this new place to help the church and the Sunday School for the children and young people. A few weeks later we received an invitation to a meeting in Mr. Smith's home as the Smiths had

opened their home for these two travelling Evangelists.

We went to that meeting and to our surprise found ourselves face to face with the true Gospel of Jesus. There it was, just as I had always thought it should be, and this answered the questions that had been in my mind since I was ten years old – which was “Why don't our preachers preach and teach as Jesus and His Disciples preached and taught?” The answer had always been, “you can't preach and teach now as they did nearly 2,000 years ago.” The world has changed since the days of Jesus and His Disciples. To be a preacher today a man needs a thorough education in a high class college and then he must be ordained and prepared so that he can command the respect and interest of all the well educated people we have today.

Look at our great churches, especially in the cities where the cost of a church building alone may run over \$300,000, and the members of that church have a high education and own and control a great deal of property. A preacher, to take charge of a church like that must have something behind him if he is going to get the interest of all to be able to teach and preach to them of God's salvation.

But, here before our very eyes were these two humble, homeless preachers – preaching and teaching and manifesting Jesus to us. As we listened in those meetings we soon learned of God's love for us and God's perfect way for His children to walk as taught by the Prophets and by Jesus and His Disciples as we learn in all the New Testament. And especially as we visited with them in the common little room they had rented, we learned they could give us a convincing answer to any question we could ask them concerning our life and God's purpose for each life.

I had been brought up in the old Methodist Church and had lived now fifty-two years in the way and teaching of first the Methodist Church and now the United Church. I had always faithfully believed in my mother and

father's religion, and they had both lived and died in the Methodist way and faith. Besides this, I had read all the lives of John and Charles Wesley, and I had always admired the lives of these men who had founded the Methodist Church. But I had to admit that then I had not seen and now I did see the perfect way Jesus lived and manifested right – right here in this present day. What they preached and taught was quite easy to understand because it was just what we read in the New Testament, and we could see the same sacrifice in the lives of these men. I began to understand how the Wesleys had really improved the worldly way, but as I now saw it they had fallen away short of following the humble and easily understood teaching of Jesus as it is in Matt. 10:1-25 and especially verses 24-25, where Jesus said the Disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his Lord. We know that Jesus had no home and no money as he went about preaching and teaching God's way and truth, and all those who followed his teaching had done as he did. They were all homeless travelling preachers.

I had always promised myself that if I knew what Jesus would ask his followers to do in our day I would be willing to follow and here now was the way of Jesus brought right to our own door step, for at our invitation they had held a couple of Gospel meetings in our house.

But there was another reason, and perhaps the main reason why I did not decide at first to accept and follow this way. I was too shy and backward, and never one to dispute or argue my own case. To give up the important office the Church had given me and come out and become identified with these poor travelling preachers in this humble lowly way seemed at first too important a change to make.

I asked our preacher about it, and his counsel to me was "These men are holding something back. They do not declare their name or what they are. I would have nothing to do with them lest they take you out of a good church into some way that would be wrong and foolish for you."

*George Street United Church
Peterborough was a good example of a
large urban United Church.*



United Church Conference

The United Church Conference was coming in May, and I was appointed as a delegate to attend. I had never been to a Church Conference, and in looking forward to it I wondered if what could be seen in this inner circle would darken or blot from my mind what I had seen of God's true way. I attended the Conference expecting to get more of a spiritual inspiration than I had ever received in our Church. There were some good speakers there who gave good sermons such as I had often heard before and there was much talk of the general advancement of the Church in numbers and in all the different departments.

A large new church had been built in Vancouver and the Pastor told of how he had received large donations from wealthy people by explaining the great benefit of a church in raising the moral standard of the people. Then the Home and Foreign Missions were spoken of and many statements given of sums of money collected and spent in different ways. Many accounts and statements which I cannot remember now were brought up and passed unanimously.

It seemed to me that the Conference emphasized one thing more than anything else, and that was the need of money and more money to carry on

the many parts of the Church.

If I had not heard God's way and truth preached to me before I might have been impressed by this, but as I had had a look at man's way and God's way, immediately I knew what was the right way, for Jesus had never taught the need of money, nor had any of his followers in the Book of Acts ever spoken of the great need of money as they faithfully put into practice all that Jesus had taught them. Besides this, Paul in Timothy 1:16 said he was a pattern to all who would hereafter believe on Jesus.

A church layman returning from a Conference is expected to make a public report to the Church of all that took place. But as for me, I did not get the spiritual inspiration I had expected, and I did not feel like making a report. The next week our Minister made a report of all the Conference, thus taking the responsibility from me, and I was thankful for it.

Our Minister had his term in now in 1929 and so resigned. Another man came along to take the position at Terrace. The homeless travelling Evangelists had also moved on to another Mission. I had not made a decision, but their ministry and example had made an impression on

me that I could not erase from my mind. Without realizing it, I was comparing our Church and all its different departments with the New Testament Ministry, and the Ministry of Paul and others who continually travelled from place to place. Then they separated their converts and some of them had opened their homes for the gatherings so that the N.T. Church is spoken of as the Church in the home as in Romans 16:5: "The Church that is in their house." Colossians 4:15: "The Church which is in his house." And in Philemon 2: "The Church in thy house." In no place in all the New Testament could I find where a public building was ever even spoken of as a Church.

Making a real decision

A few incidents took place now which helped me to come to a real decision some time later. First, a friend I knew sent these two preachers two dollars by way of a young boy, when he learned that they had not taken up a collection at their meetings. The preachers asked the lad if this man had ever been to any of their meetings and when the boy said no, they said: "Well here, you had better take this back to him."

Then on the other side with our Minister it was different. When our new preacher arrived he paid fifty dollars freight on his goods which were shipped by railway. At one of our first church board meetings the new preacher asked if we would make this good to him. This may seem quite a small sum, but I knew from the struggle I was having just to meet my feed and grocery bills that we did not want any extras added. Terrace was poor at any time, but now the first years of depression were making it harder for a man to keep his family. There was no relief or public help given at that time.

Soon after this we had a visit from the church travelling secretary. A meeting of the congregation was called. We gathered in the church and had cake and coffee and a social evening. Just before our meeting ended, this churchman called for the church Elders to have a separate

meeting. I now expected that this man had some real spiritual counsel and instruction for us about the office entrusted to us by the Church. Here again I was completely wrong. This head travelling man had just one question to ask – "How do you get enough money collected to keep the church going here?"

I was so surprised that I had nothing to say, but others spoke of how tough it was unless the Ladies' Aid put on something to make money. So, we were given counsel of how to get out and visit all members and supporters and have each sign a pledge agreeing to give a certain sum once a year. Then as we needed money, we could call in the amounts that had been pledged.

At the Conference also I had heard of the need of money for Missionaries who were preparing and waiting – money needed to go to foreign lands, and of money needed to maintain Missions at home. From my earliest recollections I could remember hearing in our Methodist Church of the great need of money, first to build a new church and then to pay up the debt, and money for maintenance. It had always seemed to me that the call for money completely overshadowed the Evangelist message of our Church.

All this appeared clearer since I had seen and heard God's true preachers. Time moved on and 1929 slipped away, and in July 1930 the Gospel preachers returned to Terrace. We listened to them again, opening up to us from the Bible, God's way as revealed to us by His son Jesus. By this time I was convinced beyond any doubt that the religion I had been taught and had followed for 52 years was man's way and had just come down to us by way of tradition. Here were the New Testament Ministers preaching and teaching as Jesus had done and as He had sent them out to preach. It was clear to me now that I could not just drift into God's Kingdom. I had to first turn away from the wrong way and accept and receive God's way as Jesus had taught in the Gospel, and as his disciples and preachers had taught in the New

Testament. This I decided to do – turn away from the wrong way and accept the right way.

At the next Board Meeting of the Church I took courage and stood up and told the Elders and the Minister that I had heard these Evangelists who were preaching the Gospel here and I believed they were God's true preachers sent into our district. As I believed in them I resigned the office of trust given to me by the Church during the past years. I was free from another world entanglement that had prevented me from walking the lowly way the Master trod.

Although much time had been spent in Terrace preaching and manifesting Christ and His perfect way, only three made a decision. Elmer, our boy, and another lady, who had three little boys, and myself. To the lady, Mrs. Jones, goes the credit of opening the first real church in the home in Terrace. In this home we gathered once a week until 1932 when Mrs. Jones moved with her family down south, near Vancouver.

Six years were to pass from the time I decided before I really looked upon God's way lived out by His people. In 1936 I attended the first Convention at Prince George. God's great abundance of everything was there. Plenty of food, free to all. God's way with His people was freely spoken between the meetings, which were held morning, afternoon and evening during the four Convention days. In those meetings God's homeless preachers, living the Christ life, opened up to us all God's way and God's purpose for our lives. Now it was easy for me to see and understand that I had not just joined a church or another sect, but that I had really entered into a fellowship – a world wide fellowship (1 Cor. 1:9 and Eph. 3:9). I had taken hold upon God's word of promise and received the earnest of the inheritance (Eph. 1:13-14).

Demoralizing effect of Depression

However, the great depression that began in 1929 had continued its demoralizing effect on the whole

country. We still had some cows, and managed to sell some milk, and in the Fall could fill and sell some beef and pork. In the winter months the Government gave me work on the road which brought in \$17 a month and this had to be handled rather carefully to make it go until the end of the month.

Elmer had stayed with us up to 1935 when he went down south, getting what work he could around Hammond. When he returned north in the spring of 1936, he had married, and so Elmer and his wife took over the farm at Terrace. We moved into town and I worked on the farm for George Little that summer. The great depression became worse each year. Young able-bodied men, some well educated, were travelling around the country on the top of freight cars.

The year 1937 was a discouraging one everywhere and with us at Terrace it began to look hopeless. We talked of moving south where living costs would be a little less, and by 15 June 1938, we had finished our seventeen years of living at Terrace and moved to Hammond, B.C. Mr. Alf Thorp gave us rooms in his house and we began to feel a little more comfortable. Living costs were lower. Gertrude, our youngest girl, was living with us. She got a job doing housework on a farm, but the wages were very small. Twenty-five cents an hour was offered for farm work and I got a few days stacking hay at that rate. By getting a few such jobs we kept going that summer and the following winter.

In March 1939 Gertrude and I wheeled in on our bikes to look for a place to buy. We found a small house 2½ miles west of New Westminster and bought it. We moved and settled before the end of March, and this was to be our home now for the next seven years.

In September I attended the Milltown Convention, just across the line in Washington, and enjoyed the inspiration of my second Convention and learned more about God's big family in the world.

Shipbuilding in wartime

Just at this time word came of Hitler's German troops marching into

Poland. The world was crashed with the second great war. The peace loving countries were all unprepared for war as usual, and the German armies soon invaded and captured vast areas in Europe outside their own country. Again the German submarines were sinking the allied ships in the Atlantic as they crossed to Europe loaded with food and war supplies for the allies. Shipbuilding was speeded up and soon there was a call for workers to help in the shipyards.

In July 1942 I started to work in a North Vancouver shipyard and from then on continued to work at different jobs until 1946. To me it was interesting to see a ship being launched. All scaffolding and staging is moved clear so that the huge boat rests on two greased skids. These skids are firmly braced, but a key brace can be knocked out in each, releasing them and slowly at first, the big boat slips down the runway, speeding up as it nears the water and glides on out, leaving skids, props and all wood parts floating in the water. These are brought back to place in readiness to lay the keel of the next boat.

As the intensity of the war continued, with all its uncertainty, the shipbuilding continued 24 hours a day, working three shifts. New keels were laid, then huge cranes lifted braces and girders to their place. Then they lifted great steel sheets with rivet holes already punched, and these were placed ready for the riveters. Every sixty to eighty days a new ship slipped down the ways. Week after week with relentless precision the shipbuilding continued until victory over Germany was assured.

About 7 May 1945, I had taken the 6 o'clock tram for Vancouver as usual. We arrived at the station up past Central Park when the tram stopped and there was an unusual commotion going on. All the cars in town seemed to be honking their horns and people were rushing about. Soon the paper boys came aboard with the News Herald. Large red letters screamed the news of the German

armistice. Great was the rejoicing that day and not much work was done. The next day we were given a holiday to celebrate the armistice.

Work went on as usual for away in the East the Japs were fighting hard and they held vast areas of rich islands in the Pacific. As time went on we heard of the two cities in Japan being struck with the A Bombs: one after the other – blown to pieces and destroyed – with only one bomb on each city. Perhaps never before in any way has so much havoc and destruction been done to an innocent unarmed civilian population as was done to these two cities. Military men at once prepared to surrender. On August 14th, 1945, the news came that Japan had surrendered, and with that, the second world war was over.

One thing this second world war brought out and showed the world was the ruthless, savage cruelty displayed by nations who had always called themselves Christians. Now we knew the meaning of Christians in name only, but not at heart.

For the last year I had been working as a machinist's helper which included setting up all kinds of machines in the shops and also repairing and fixing machines in use. We continued mostly in repairing and fixing all through the winter until the middle of February 1946. Then there was a general layoff, and I with many others found that our work in the shipyard was finished.

Elmer had also been working in a Prince Rupert shipyard, but when the war ended and the work slowed down, Elmer came south and settled in a house beside ours. It was Elmer who first suggested moving to the Okanagan Valley. He went there in March and looked it over and he liked the nice bright climate so well that we all decided to sell out and move to the Okanagan where there was plenty of orchards and fruit. At first we settled at Winfield – half way between Kelowna and Vernon, but this meant more travelling to work, especially for Elmer when he got working as a plumber in Kelowna.

Gertrude had continued working in New Westminster in 1946, but in 1947 she came to the Okanagan and bought a house in Kelowna and we moved to Kelowna to live with her. This was certainly better than our

highest hopes for we had never expected to be living right in town, and within walking distance of the big stores. At first it seemed hard to adjust ourselves to this living in town, but the first year or two I got on some

construction jobs and so the time passed quickly.

Emily Township, Palatine Immigration & my genealogical journey

Ruth Kuchinad

Where is Orange Corners? I've been asked this by numerous people here in Peterborough. What significant events happened there? Who were the folks who lived there and when did they settle there? These are all questions I have had personally and I have been able to work backwards to find the answers.

Orange Corners is located just south of Hwy 7 on the road from Fowlers Corners to Omemee, northwest of Peterborough and in Emily Township.

I was led to Orange Corners while investigating my own family, the Hamms who originated in the Palatinate. That's the section of Germany now known as the Rheinland-Pfalz or Alsace Lorraine, which kept changing hands between the French & the Germans. In fact, it was this constant war among other factors which in the early eighteenth century led my ancestors to find another place to live. The conditions in Germany (in the Palatinate in particular) were horrendous --- famine, religious wars and crop failures over many years.

They had heard about the New World from a pamphlet, the "Golden Book," penned by Joshua Kocherthal, a Lutheran pastor from Heidelberg. They learned it was possible that the British Queen Anne had land for them in America and would provide transportation there. These folks decided to pack up house and home. The families of Peter and Conrad Hamm travelled to Holland and then to England, and were part of a German exodus of over 13,000 persons. They landed in London England, under the auspices of Queen Anne who wanted settlers for the New World and for Ireland. In Ireland she was concerned about the rise of the Catholics and thought it a wonderful idea to bring in German expatriates to become flax farmers and linen weavers. She was very generous and supported the Germans with food and tents in a London park, some of them for two years.

At this point the migration to the New World came to a fork in the road. My ancestors eventually sailed for the New World, landing in New York City as indentured help, working in Columbia County, NY on plantations, garnering pine tar for making British ships waterproof. My Hamms along with others, got weary of the pine tar effort (they were originally farmers in Germany) and wanted to work the land. So they bought land from the native Americans in Schoharie Valley (just south of the Mohawk river in New

York State) and settled there and several generations farmed there.

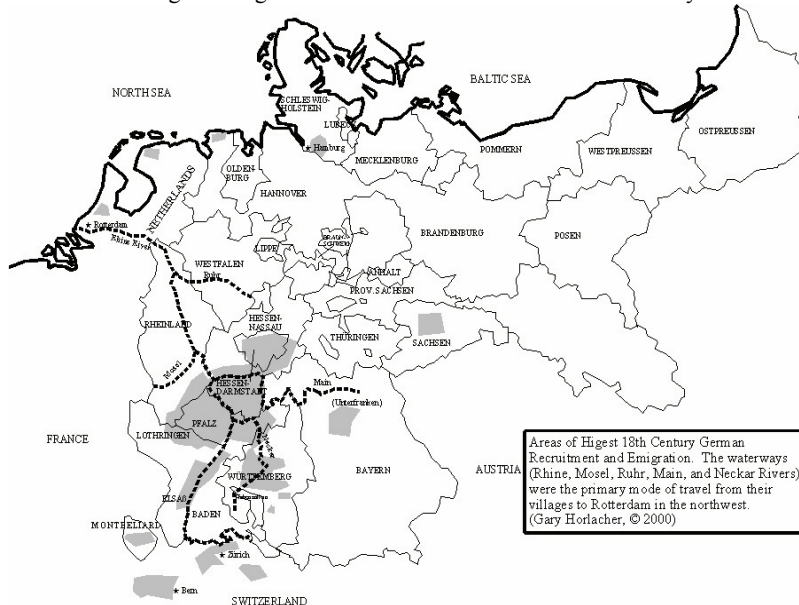
In August, 1710 another branch of Palatine emigrants went to Ireland to populate the land with Protestants and learn the weaving trade in order to combat the rising Catholic population. (Knittle, pg 82) In October 1709, 821 families with 3,093 people landed in Dublin from England. (Heald, pg 25)

Somewhat later, in 1760, after having been convinced by Methodist founder, John Wesley, five or six families crossed the Atlantic, coming to New York City. Among them was Barbara Ruttle Heck, the best-known founder of American Methodism and her cousin, Philip Embury. "The Switzers, the Emburys, the Hecks, the Dulmages, the Millers ... had all heard Rev. John Wesley preach at Court Mattress (Matrix) in Ireland in 1745, and became converts to the Methodists." Some of the tight German-speaking community found it difficult to live in Ireland. Combined with the rising rents they were being charged for their land, and the harassments experienced from the Catholics, these families decided they might have a better life in the New World. They likely heard from their compatriot countrymen about their experiences in New York and combined with the rising rents they were being charged for their land, and the harassments experienced from the Catholics, these families decided they might try their luck in the New World.

Since these folks hankered for their farming way of life, in 1770, they decided to make their way up the Hudson River to the Camden Valley, near Cambridge, NY, in Charlotte County, in what was known as Upper Canada. According to W.H. Withrow's *Barbara Heck* (1895), "Embarking in a small river sloop on the broad bosom of the Hudson, these pioneers of Methodism made their way slowly up that noble stream". They settled on the "fair meadows of the Pawlet River".

Farming, preaching, enlarging their Methodist community, they lived peaceably with their neighbours until the onset of the Revolutionary War in 1775. The Irish Palatines faced many problems during the Revolutionary War. Most sided with the British, mainly because the British supported minority groups as opposed to individual rights championed by Yankees. Some appreciated the earlier support from British officials, and others knew that John Wesley had rebuked the colonies in an address in 1775. Many were forced to sign an oath of allegiance to the Colonies or risk jail terms,

but many fought for the British in the Battle of Bennington in August 1777. Having lost both the battle and the War, these British sympathizers headed to Montreal and were later joined by their families. (Heald, pg 90) So these Irish-Palatines were again refugees.



After the War, the British established the American Claims Commission in 1783. It compensated Loyalists for losses suffered on account of their loyalty to the crown. Many Loyalists lost all their possessions, land and cattle. In the description of their plight to this Commission, Paul & Barbara Heck documented their progression to the New World well and were granted land.

Along with the families such as the Dulmages, Detlors and Switzers, the Hecks and the Lawrences moved to the area along the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte known as the Cataraqui townships. The Hecks & Lawrences settled in Augusta Township while other Palatine Loyalists settled in Marysburg, Edwardsburg and Ernsttown townships.

When they were first in Upper Canada, about 1800, most Palatines were connected with the Church of England and Ireland. This was because they needed to have an organized religion and they were just in the process of establishing their own version of Christianity.

Now, why remove themselves further north, to Emily Township? Actually, they didn't. It was other Irish Palatines who came in the Peter Robinson emigration; three families, amongst them John and Anne Teskey (pg 133, Heald) came in 1823. In Peter Robinson's second emigration scheme in 1825, five Irish Palatine families were selected to receive assistance. On the ship *Albion* were the families of George and Michael Lowes from Limerick. On another ship, the *Star* were the families of George Miller, Adam Shouldice, Tobias Switzer. The

Cornell family may also have been amongst these settlers. At least two other families with Palatine surnames, James Latchford and Nicholas & Barbara Dobe came in later waves of immigration.

They all settled in the southeast corner of Emily Township. They were among the first to settle in their area and assisted other late comers in clearing land, constructing roads and building log homes.

According to Carolyn Heald, the settlement patterns of these immigrants "served to exacerbate the Protestant/Catholic division in the township". The village of Orange Corners sprang up in the southeast corner and Catholics took up residence in the northwest area known as Downeyville; divided by the Orange Line.

Today, you can find that Orange Line crossing Hwy 7 on the way to Omemee, just before Emily Park Rd, going west. If you turn south on that line, you will find a number of farms and homes, many on the same lands that these early Ontario pioneers

settled in the 1800's who are definitely related to the Methodists who we spoke about earlier in this article.

We have come full circle and I have satisfied my curiosity about the German sounding names up here outside Peterborough. Of course there is much more to the story when one starts to investigate how people uprooted themselves to move to a new place. I, as a first generation immigrant from the US, find it fascinating that people are still moving.

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News, Views and Reviews

TVA Library

Carol Sucee, our librarian, has been doing a terrific job in cataloguing our library. There are now nearly 3,000 catalogued books in the library, almost all the result of gifts from members and friends. The library is accessed by an in-house database and is well-worth checking. At this time, we wish to thank the Peterborough Public Library for passing on de-accessioned books from their collection. Since our library is a non-lending research library, our books get less wear and tear, and sometimes books that are too fragile for libraries are okay with us. The most recent accessions include:

- G. M. Grant, ed., *Picturesque Canada* (2 vols, 1882). This is an interesting cross-country look at Canada, and features over 500 artistic wood prints capturing scenes pastoral and urban, including of Stony Lake, Lakefield, Peterborough and several places in east-central Ontario. *Picturesque Canada* was originally released in serial form, and we have a copy in that format, too. As well, the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, Port Hope branch, recently donated a hand-coloured view of Stony Lake from that volume. The cover picture from Elwood Jones and Bruce Dyer, *Peterborough: the Electric City* (1987) is a copy of a hand-coloured print of Peterborough from that same project. The work is written like a travelogue by an astute observer, and works very well.

- We received three combination gazetteers and directories from the early years of the twentieth-century. Directories are great resources for genealogists and historians. We are really proud of our solid collection of Peterborough directories, donated by the estate of the late Stan McBride, and they are very well-used for tracking when people lived in Peterborough, including details about where they lived, where they worked, the names of spouses, and often information on

children over 18 living at home. The Canadian directories tend to focus on business leaders within communities and when produced was intended to help people identify potential customers, colleagues and agents. They give excellent snapshots of the towns and cities across the country. They are portals into the world of your ancestors, wherever they lived.

We have received special donations from several others recently, including Stan McBride, Ken Brown and Gordon Young. One outstanding book in these recent gifts was a very fine copy of Catharine Parr Traill's splendidly illustrated *Studies of Plant Life in Canada: Wild Floweres, Flowering Shrubs, and Grasses*. (Toronto, William Briggs, 1906).

We welcome donations of books of local and wide interest. If it duplicates what we have, we will find a good home either by gift to other institutions or by selling through our amazing bookshelf.

95th anniversary of the Quaker explosion and fire honored

Thanks to Gordon Young, editor, Lakefield Heritage



On 11 December, a very small turnout at the Quaker parkette at Hunter

and Driscoll Terrace observed the 95th anniversary of the 1916 Quaker Explosion & Fire. The day was bright, sunny and cold but lacked the sou'west breeze which caused the 1916 fire to spread. The Peterborough Fire Department was represented by Fire Chief, Trent Gervais and Deputy Chief Ron Sparks.

In 1916, it was noted, in-plant fire department members such as miller William Welsh and janitor Edward Scrace evacuated 200 to 230 staff to safety. Miller Welsh was assisted by his nephew, James Welsh, a motor winder at CGE-Motors Division on Monaghan Road. Each Monday Welsh returned motors that had been repaired and picked up whatever motors needed to be fixed. Coincidentally, he was there when the explosion occurred and helped his uncle to evacuate his floors. Plainly, the evacuation plan worked exceedingly well, in part because of the safety drills conducted by the in-plant fire staff. As well, because the explosion and resulting fire occurred at the far end of the north building there was plenty of time before the oiled floors caught fire.

Five years ago, Pepsico-Quaker had kindly supplied a plaque to honor the 23 men who had died.

After receiving an e-mail from a family descendent, Gordon Young assisted by Gina Martin and others explored the details

related to the Quaker fire. "Flossie" Florence McCue from Curve Lake was working for Christmas money that year, when the fire alarm went off. Scrace

assured it was a true alarm; he had received a distress call from the boiler room area. Besides the fire alarm, there was also a buzzer sound warning that water pressure for the fire hose was low at all the fire stations on his floor.

At 10:03AM, the on-duty operator at the City water plant had the alarm go off that the Hunter Street East main had lost almost all water pressure. He phoned down to city hall to report. At that moment, the fire hall was reporting to city hall that the pull-box at the east end of Murray Street had gone off. Horse hitches were falling from the ceiling and were being buckled up on the horses. The Quaker grain silo weigh-office reported that a massive explosion occurred on the north wall of the 1910 extension. Roy Studio photos show that the explosion took out all the floors of the north wall. Whatever happened was much more than a major grain dust explosion.

On this, the 95th anniversary of the explosion, as the names were read, Deputy-Chief, Sparks rang the fire bell. There was a moment of silence and the brief service ended with a prayer.

Your Family Tree: British Newspapers On-Line

Browsing a recent issue of *Your Family Tree* (August 2011), I was struck by the degree to which the study of family history and genealogy has changed in even the past five years. This very glossy magazine was a pleasure to read. But it was about a world of digital research. The British Library is digitizing millions of books and 40 million pages of newspapers printed in the British Isles between 1700 and 1870. Some (15 million pages apparently) of the newspapers are now online at www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk. So far, 250,000 books from the British Library are available free from www.bl.uk or from <http://books.google.co.uk>. There is wider access to the 1911 census. At www.thegenalogist.co.uk some of the records are available in high resolution colour, apparently starting in the London area.

This issue has several interesting ideas about searching for ancestors who pursued trades and occupations.

There is also an article by Else Churchill, Society of Genealogists, who was a special speaker for the Trent Valley Archives a few years ago. www.sog.org.uk She is part of an

advisory group for The National Archives www.nationalarchives.gov.uk which was formed about ten or fifteen years ago out of the amalgamation of the Public Records Office and the manuscripts of the British Museum, is finding it "has to produce a lot more for less." TNA works with commercial firms and most of the decisions about what gets captured digitally rests with them. However, the advisory committee seems to make useful input. Else Churchill mentions projects for the Commonwealth Office, the Home Guards, and British Nationality Cards.

There is a major feature on the newspaper project. Brightsolid is doing the digitizing, and that company runs the Findmypast and ScotlandsPeople webpages. An earlier project in 2007 put one million pages of newspapers on line, and the popularity of that project has led to this huge project. They are scanning 5,000 to 10,000 pages a day and after quality control the pages are sent to the OCR (optical character recognition). Newspapers are being chosen with a view to family historians, and Brightsolid is starting with two or three newspapers per county, giving preference in the nineteenth century to papers that circulated more widely. The focus is on nineteenth century newspapers, partly to postpone some of the copyright issues with more modern newspapers. With such easy access, it seems likely that family historians will move to a "whole new level."

There is a good feature on what you need to know to make the most of researching at The National Archives. The first step is to register for a visitor card. From the locker, you are allowed to take pencils (without erasers), notes, paper, a digital camera and a laptop all carried in clear bags supplied by The National Archives. There is no charge to use the camera, but the flash must be disabled. You will need cash or a credit card to operate the copiers. They recommend washing hands before putting on the white gloves which they supply. The online catalogue www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue should be accessed before going. It provides about 11 million searchable descriptions of records. You can only order small units or items, but for government records you have to begin with the department and work through subseries. The main document reading room is on the first floor, while there are separate reading rooms on the

second floor for maps and for large documents.

The special section on occupations focused on factory workers, and included a discussion on finding trade directories. Since many of the trades were tied to the industrial revolution, often identified with the Black Country around Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester, they recommend <http://blackcountryhistory.org>.

There are many other interesting articles suggesting how family history opens up questions about a wider world. Note particularly the articles on descendants of the Mutiny on the Bounty, on Kirk Sessions in the Scottish church, trade union records, Surrey, evading the press gang, and countless features.

It is an excellent 100 page glossy magazine.

Christmas Raffle

The Trent Valley Archives held its first raffle and raised around \$1,500 for use toward processing our recent archival acquisitions, most notably the Peterborough Examiner archives. We wish again to thank our generous donors who gave us some terrific prizes for the raffle.

The tickets were drawn January 3 by Teresa Kasuba on the set of her television show, CHEx@5. The draw aired on the show the following day.

Congratulations to all the winners.

1. Portrait of your home or cottage painted by local artist John Climenhage. \$400. Courtesy of the artist. Winner: Mary Ann Meldrum
2. Neil Broadfoot, "As we remember autumn," framed print, #87/125, 20" x 25" showing a horse and buggy in front of Hutchison House and warm fall colours. \$400. Print donated by Ken Brown. Framing donated by Nancy's Art and Frame. Winner: Joe Crowley
3. Six tickets plus food to a Pete's Box., Memorial Centre, for game January 26, 2012 against Kingston. Courtesy of Darling Insurance. Winner: Kate Sutherland.
4. A salon package from Lock's Salon. \$150. Courtesy of Lock's Salon, George Street, Peterborough. Winner: Louise Lunn
5. John Collette, "Carolina Sunset," Etching hand-coloured by the artist, framed, 23 1/2 x 18 1/2. Boats moored at their docks as the sun sets displaying an orange skyline casting its colour on the water. \$600. Donated by Wally Macht. Winner: Dee Jones
6. Louis Taylor, "The Robert D. Rogers Store 1856", original pencil sketch, matted and framed, approx 19" x 22".

The scene features a horse and delivery carriage in front of Wm. Collins's store. The famous building at Hunter and Driscoll Terrace was known to generations of people by its indented brick dating "1856." \$400. Donated by Ken Brown. Winner: Gina Collins.

7. Jody Lathangue, "Untitled", framed art print of blue herons wading in pond. \$400. Donated by Elwood Jones.

Winner: Joe Crowley

8. Collection of six Roy Studio framed photographic sepia prints, 8" x 10". \$150. Donated by Ken Brown. Winner: Andre Dorfman.

9. Christmas gift cards, Trent Valley Archives. 10 cards @ \$35 each.

Winners were Catherine Staples, Pauline Harder, Guy Thompson, Tracey Fallis, Elwood Jones, Brian Presley, Lynn Nevin, Bret Bulgin.

Queries

Todd/ Shairp...

Thomas Todd who was born in England C1815. Thomas married Mary SEMPLE in Montreal in 1836 and their first child, Christopher Todd was born in 1837. The family lived in LaPrairie Quebec until 1858 and had 13 children. Mary Semple died in Laprairie in 1858 and the family seems to have split up at that point. Christopher and his brother John can be found in 1861 in Douro, Peterborough Co. Both these men married and stayed in the general area until their deaths. What I would like to know ultimately is where in England the Todds came from. I believe they may have come from Cumbria, but that is pure speculation, so I am hoping to find that a family member has recorded some of the early family history. Mary Semple was born in Scotland according to census data - I would like to know her place of birth also.

Re the Shairp family. Christopher Todd was married to Caroline Victoria Shairp - they married in Lakefield in 1869. Christopher died in 1923 and is buried in Barwick, Rainy River. I cannot find a date of death or place for Caroline. At last sighting, (the 1916 census of Alberta), she was staying with her daughter, Anna May Wilde in Chipman, Alberta. Did Caroline die in Alberta, or return to Ontario?
Diana Robinson, Ottawa, Ontario

Salem Church, Ops Township

Have my own copy of Ops Land of Plenty & yes that is the Salem Church I

am interested in, unfortunately that is all I can find on the Church a/o burials.

Do not have a date of death for Margaret but what I do have access to is the top portion of her headstone & am trying to piece her death & her family, as you know this apparently is not going to be an easy task, but do love a challenge. A friend while erecting a building on her property came across 2 Headstones, Margaret's & another no name but dated 1856. She thinks they came in the fill from somewhere around where the old Salem Church stood but I am not so sure. Finding a McDougall Family in Ops Twp anywhere in the area of Conc 10 has turned into a mystery. Have been in touch with United Church Archives & they have no record for that Church.

Ellen Murray

Salem Methodist Church was built in what was then known as The Blackwell Neighbourhood on the 10th Concession in 1869. Abraham Hartley donated the property on which it was erected. Harold Buckley is the present owner. It is recalled that the contractor for the building was Charles Jeffrey. The Church closed in 1923 and sold to Nelson Hall two years later. Some of the congregation names were Blackwell, Moore, Hartley, Patton, Elliott, Hall, McGinnis, Ayers, Graham, Hall, Naylor, Middleton, Houghton and Peel. I see no mention of Margaret McDougall in the Ops book, nor in the cemetery transcripts for Ops township that OGS completed.

Alexander Grant

Many thanks to Dennis Carter-Edwards for transcribing the Alex Grant's diaries which have appeared over the last few years of the Gazette. Enjoyed them all. What a lot of work !!!!!!!

Just curious. Your summary mentions only the son surviving him. What happened to his daughter Helen ?
Gord Young

Dr Nancy Chenowith

Gordon Young, Lakefield Heritage
Dr. Nancy Ann Rodger-Chenoweth is surely a Canadian original. Born near Belwood ON, she was one of the first women graduates in medicine from the U of T, October 1, 1883.

Canada's first medical school for women, the Toronto Woman's Medical College, was created to provide female

students the opportunity to train without the discrimination and abuse they'd experienced in facilities open to both sexes. Graduates of the Ontario Medical College for Women included Dr. Annie Higbee, Dr. Emily Smith, Dr. Eva Fisher, Dr. Annie Cleland, Dr. Harrietta Denovan, Dr. Nancy Chenoweth, and Dr. Margaret Gordon.

Dr. Nancy Rodger went to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, to Escanaba and Menominee. In Escanaba, she married George A. Chenoweth, a native of Zorra township near Ingersoll, Ontario, a Methodist minister from Zorra. The Chenowiths moved to Walsh, Alberta, and then to a mining village in British Columbia. After her husband died, around 1911, Dr Chenowith returned to Belwood ON where her married brother lived on the family farm. She commuted by train from Belwood to Fergus where she ran a "Pregnancy-Baby Well Care" practice.

She studied the new science of X-Ray being taught at the University of Chicago, which she passed the rigorous course with high marks. After graduation, she returned to the Escanaba-Menominee area and oversaw the installation of the first X-Ray machine in Escanaba. There she stayed until son Rodger Secord Chenowith graduated from high school. Then they went to Toronto and the University of Toronto. When her son found an opening here in Peterborough, she came to Peterborough and opened a private "Pregnancy-Baby Well Care" practice at the corner of Water and Murray.

She died at 80 and is buried in the North Zorra Cemetery beside her husband whom she must have brought east before going to her brother's farm.

Dalton Ulyot

[Ruth Kuchinad] To answer the question whether Margaret Ulyot was related to Charles Perry:

1. Margaret Catherine Ulyot died on 30 Oct 1882 at age 61. This means she was born about 1821

2. Margaret's maiden name was Bigelow - I found that on the death cert. of her daughter Clara Ulyot who married a George W. Rubidge of Peterborough, he was a tobacconist. Clara died on 5 June 1913

3. It doesn't look like she's related to Charles Perry, b. 1818 but his wife was Margaret Frances Gilchrist and they

had a daughter Margaret Agnes Louise Perry. (1851-1876)

[Elwood Jones] Dalton Ullyott is in the 1888 directory as well. This is also why the name sounded familiar to me. The house at 303 Brock was built for him. The historical atlas shows Dalton Ullyot & Co in business by 1874 and operating on a lot across from what is now PCVS, and having his house on the property that included 303 Brock. He does not seem to be in Mulvany or Dobbin, but he is in Martha's book. 303 Brock is the house at the corner of Brock and Reid that was formerly the home of John Langton and his sister Anne Langton. That house was moved to Stewart Street, just around the corner from Hutchison House and still stands as a duplex in a Victorian Gothic style. Then the big house was built before 1875 for Ullyott, and was for many years the home of Hills of Hill, Weddell and Hills. For the last 20 years it has been a nursing home. In the 1875 historical atlas Ullyott is also shown owning the property that had formerly been the Dixon mill, and seems to include part of the land that became Jackson Park. The Dixon mill was cutting lumber and shingles from the 1820s, and the Dixon family is part of the Colony emigration that came to Chemong Road and area in 1818. I notice that Martha spells the name Ulliott, but I think the correct spelling is Ullyot as used by Dalton Ullyot, as noted above. Note that he describes himself as a gentleman in the 1888 directory, when he would have been 63; this probably means that he is retired and living off investments.

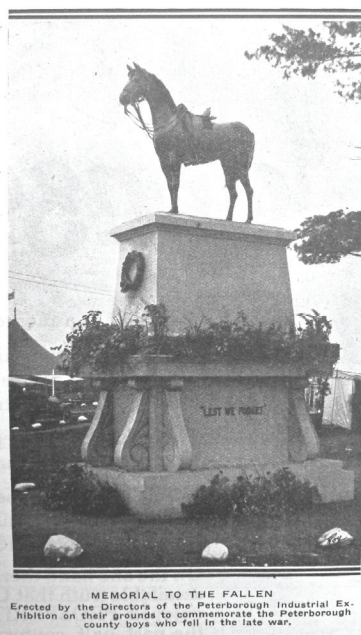
Ed Arnold

I have been meaning to comment on your impending retirement. Nearly forty years, but what a terrific job!! I am sorry you only plan to write two columns in Ashburnham. I say Ashburnham, because the passport requirements are less stringent than for East City. You should be able to do like John Badham and have a weekly column indefinitely. It has been a must-read column for a long time, mostly because of your insights and opinions. I have loved your strong defense of public bodies being accountable to the general public, and the press. It seems harder to defend freedom of expression from government encroachment than when you first started, but the voice

still needs to be heard. Your leadership will be missed.

We are making progress on getting control of the Examiner archival fonds at the Trent Valley Archives. We invite you to become a regular at TVA. On Saturday, I came across a file of manuscripts for the column that Bruce Dyer and I wrote in 1987. It was nice to think they had survived in that form, but also indicated just how much more might be found in these papers.

It has been a pleasure knowing you these 25 years, but I look forward to hearing more from you. Elwood



Another Peterborough War Memorial

A gentleman was asking what ever happened to this memorial.

I attach a scan of a captioned photograph that appeared in *Saturday Night* magazine, November 12, 1921. The picture is of a war memorial featuring a fine-looking statue of riderless horse, a memorial established by the *Peterborough Industrial Exhibition* and located on its grounds. I have searched the Internet in vain for any reference to this memorial. I would be very grateful to have someone with knowledge of this monument to tell me more about it. Does the memorial still exist? If it does, is it still on public display? Where? If it no longer exists, what happened to the monument? Is any of its history still known?

*I thought this memorial is discussed in my book, *Winners: 150 Years of the Peterborough Exhibition* (1995). However, I cannot immediately see it there. In any case, there is a photo of this monument in the *Electric City Collection* at the Trent Valley Archives. The monument stood inside the George Street gate for some years. It was built of wood and so had a short life in that form. The horse part of the monument (without the pedestal) was in front of Benjamin Shortly's leather store on George Street in the early 1920s, and then seems to have perished in storage. I will ask Diane to check the caption information in the *Electric City Collection*.*

The impression that I had from talking to several people was that it had a short life as a war memorial because it was partly wooden, and because the Allward war memorial was built in 1928, and unveiled in 1929. As well, there had been a memorial at the GWVA Hall on Murray Street.

It is too bad that it did not survive other than in photographs.

Crew Lists on British Ships in Revolutionary War

J. L. Bell, a Boston-area American historian reported to H-SHEAR [Society for Historians of the Early American Republic] that researchers looking for information on crew lists on British ships during the American Revolutionary War, 1775-1783, had two good sources. First, the NAVAL DOCUMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION series, published by the American government, includes sources from both sides of the war. Second, "The Royal Navy's papers are filed in the Admiralty Office series, proudly separate from the Colonial Office in the British National Archives. The crew lists appear to be in the ships' muster lists, pay books, and some (probably only a few) captains' logs. Example of records from one ship: http://yourarchives.nationalarchives.gov.uk/index.php?title=HMS_Stag_%281758%29

While you can get some ideas about what is in the documents at The National Library, it might be wise to follow the reference to the Library and Archives Canada to see their description of the microfilmed version of the particular Admiralty volume. Still, it is good to know that you can trace ancestors who served in the British Navy during this period.

Samuel Strickland's Will



Samuel Strickland (1804-1867)
[Guillet, Valley of the Trent]

One of our members has been quite excited about the will of Samuel Strickland and so we arranged with him to make a transcript of the original document from the land records at the Trent Valley Archives. Special thanks to Dorothy Sharpe, Elwood Jones and Sean Morgan.

Stan McLean is interested in honouring the children immigrants who came to Canada in the century or so before 1940. The Barnardos are a significant part of that story. Samuel Strickland is representative of people orphaned in childhood who then had distinguished colonial careers. Samuel Strickland () was a brother of Anne Langton and Catharine Parr Traill who was one of the founders of Lakefield, and the author of *Twenty-seven years in the Backwoods*.

No. 19283

Entered G2/T2
WILL LAKEFIELD
Dated 2nd Nov./'66
Samuel Strickland
To

Robert A. Strickland, et al
Regd: at 2:50 P.M.
on the 2nd day of Feby, A.D., 1867
George Barlee
Dep. Reg.

lot. 18 in 7th Con.; Pt. 18 in 8th Con.
Douro Plot. 28 in 7th Con. and Pt.
road Between 7th & 8th Cons., Smith
1 W. Church St. & Lot known as
'Cemetery Lot', Lakefield

I, Samuel Strickland of the township of Douro in the County of Peterborough, Esquire, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all others by me at any time heretofore made –

First. As to my farm in the township of Douro, aforesaid whereon I reside, commonly called The Homestead and being composed of Part of the East and West Halves of Lot number eighteen in the seventh concession of the said township of Douro and the North East Part of Lot number eighteen in the eighth concession of the same township, I give and devise to my dear wife, Katherine for and during the term of her natural life, my desire hereby being to confirm a grant already made by me of the same land to and for her use and benefit, by deed bearing date the thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six and as to the reversion of the said lands after my deare wife's decease, I give and devise the same to my Executors, Robert A. and Henry Thomas, hereinafter mentioned and their heirs and assigns. In trust however to sell and dispose of the same in whatsoever manner may be deemed best either in the whole or in parcels and either for cash or on credit, or partly for cash and partly on credit, and either by public auction or private sale or partly by public auction and partly by private sale and to execute all necessary deeds and

conveyances thereof and the proceeds arising therefrom to divide, share, and share alike between my children George William Ross, Henry Thomas, John Percy, Walter Reginald, Roland Clement, Richard Gwillym, Elizabeth Maria Tully, Emma Susanna Barlee, and Jane Bloomfield, their executors, administrators or assigns.

Second – As touching two Village Lots in the Village of Lakefield East in the said Township of Douro known as Village Lot Number One west of Church Street (wherein the Reverend Mr. Clementi now resides) and the Lot also on the west side of Church Street, commonly called The Cemetery Lot, I give and devise the same to my dear wife for and during her natural life and after her decease to my said executors, Robert A. and Henry Thomas, their heirs, and assigns. In trust to sell and dispose of the same in whatsoever manner they may judge best either in the whole or in parcels and either for cash or on credit or partly for cash and partly on credit and either by public auction or private sale or partly by public auction and partly by private sale, and to execute all necessary deeds and conveyances thereof and the proceeds arising from sale to be divided equally, share and share alike, between my sons George William Ross, Henry Thomas, John Percy, Walter Reginald, Roland Clement and Richard Gwillym and my daughters Elizabeth Maria Tully, Emma Susanna Barlee and Jane Bloomfield, their Executors, administrators or assigns-

Third – I give and devise to my son, Henry Thomas his heirs and assigns all my interest and Estate of what kind soever whether at law or inequity in Village Lot Number One in West Lakefield lying south of Eighth Concession Street and East of Caroline Street and being part of Lot Number Twenty-eight in the Seventh Concession in the Township of Smith in the said County of Peterborough also in that piece of land immediately adjoining the same in front, lately purchased by me from the Corporation

of the said Township of Smith and being part of the allowance for road between Concessions Seven and Eight in said Township-

Fourth – And as to all my other lands in the said Township of Douro and Smith and also in the Township of Burleigh and all other lands and any interest in any mine or mines which I may devised or possessed of or entitled to or interested in I give and devise the same to my said Executors, Robert A. and Henry Thomas their heirs and assigns. In Trust for the uses and purposes following that is to sell and dispose of the same as they may deem best and either in the whole or in parcels and either for cash or on credit or partly for cash and partly on credit and either by public auction or private sale or partly by public auction and partly by private sale and to execute all necessary Deeds and conveyances thereof and the proceeds arising therefrom after liquidating any claims against the said property to dispose of as follows that is to say to divide the proceeds of the Burleigh Lands equally, share and share alike among the following of my children namely Henry Thomas, Walter Reginald, Roland Clement, Richard Gwilym, Maria Elizabeth Tully, Emma Susanna Barlee and Jane Bloomfield, their Executors, administrators or assigns and to divide the proceeds of all the other lands and the interest aforesaid in any mines, equally share, and share alike among my sons George William Ross, Henry Thomas, John Percy, Walter Reginald, Roland Clement, Richard Gwilym and my daughters Maria Elizabeth Tully, Emma Susanna Barlee and Jane Bloomfield, their Executors administrators or assigns

Fifth All my farming stock, crops, farming utensils and all my other personal property connected with my farm and all my formative books, linen, plate and all other goods and chattels (save as hereinafter particularly mentioned) I leave and bequeath to my dear wife for her natural life and after her decease to be given by my surviving Executors or the survivor of these or by assigns

[?]or the Executor or administrators of such division or by assigns and the proceeds to be disposed of as follows, that is to say the proceeds of the farming property to be divided equally, share and share alike among my sons George William Ross, Henry Thomas, John Percy, Walter Reginald, Roland Clement and Richard Gwilym and my daughters Maria Elizabeth Tully, Emma Susanna Barlee and Jane Bloomfield, their Executors, administrators or assigns and the proceeds of the other property, just enumerated to be equally divided among all my children, their Executors, administrators or assigns

Sixth – I leave and bequeath my gold watch and chain to Walter Reginald, my breast pin to Roland Clement and my shirt and wristband studs to Richard Gwilym.

Seventh – I further leave and bequeath to my dear wife all the cash I may die possessed of together with all debts and accounts due to me and all my promissory ~~my~~ notes mortgages and other securities which I may die possessed of or entitled to and claims by mortgage or otherwise against The Homestead and all other my debts, funeral and testamentary expenses having been first paid and satisfied there out[?] and the legacies hereby given to my Executors-

Eighth – I also further leave and bequeath to each of my Executors, Robert A. and Henry Thomas Strickland, fifty dollars each for their services to be performed as such my Executors and I appoint my sons Robert A. Strickland and Henry Thomas Strickland and my dear wife, Katherine, Executors and Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament.

Ninth I hereby declare and my will is that the devises and bequeaths in this my Will and Testament made in favour of my said dear wife are in place lien[?] and stead[?] of all, any and every claim which she may have or might have had to Dower out of the real estate which I may die possessed of or which I may have owned or been entitled to at the time of or since my marriage with my said dear wife.

Tenth – And I further declare and my will is that the legacy given to my daughters and to each and every of them are given to them as their sole and separate property and which their husbands shall have no control or disposing power and the responsibility of the said daughter respectively to my said Executors shall be a sufficient discharge for any sums paid them on account of or in full of the said legacies respectively.

Eleventh – And I further declare that the Trustees, or Trustee, and Executors of this my last Will and Testament shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys and securities as they shall respectively actually receive notwithstanding their respectively signing any receipt for the sake of conformity and shall be answerable and accountable only for their own acts, receipts, neglects or defaults and not for those of each other nor for any banker broker or other person with whom any trust moneys or securities may be deposited nor for their insufficiency or deficiency of any securities nor for any other loss unless the same shall happen through their own willful default respectively, and also that it shall be lawful for the Trustees or Trustee and Executors, for the time being of this my will to reimburse themselves or himself or pay a discharge out of the trust promises all expenses incurred in or about the Executors of the trustees of this, my said last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal Dated this second day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-six.

Signed sealed published and declared by the said testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who both present together and at the same time, in his presence, and at the request and in the presence of each other from honour to subscribe our names as witnesses

Robert Casement
Alexander Fraser (Signed)
Saml. Strickland (Signed)

TVA ACQUIRES PETERBOROUGH EXAMINER ARCHIVES

Elwood H. Jones, Archivist

The Peterborough Examiner archives, Trent Valley Archives Fonds 340, is a large and complex collection of materials related primarily to the daily production of a newspaper that valued the importance of historical research and maintained an editorial library. The archives have an organization, and our task will be to identify and maintain that organization while doing a variety of archival tasks, and laying the basis for a wide range of potential research inquiries.



TVA Reading Room where Examiner microfilm reels were sorted.

There are two basic rules for organizing archives that are inviolable: provenance and respect des fonds.

The first recognizes the importance of the donor or creator of the fonds. In this particular case, the donor is the Peterborough Examiner. However, within such a huge fonds, several hands are at play. For example, the photographers for the Examiner operated with some independence, and the negatives reflect their changing world, both in the type of cameras they used, and in the types of assignments they handled. Some parts show the importance of the Examiner librarian, the editorial room, the sports department, the police reporter, etc. These smaller and discrete parts are known as sous-fonds, and are treated the same as we would fonds. What I have called "Series" in what follows are meant to keep sous-fonds together. As we detect changes in the creator, we should try and keep files together, and identify what we have discovered.

The second principle is that creators of records usually can find what they are looking for. As this collection makes clear, that will vary depending on how systematic the particular individuals happened to be. The archivist tries to identify the organizing principles of the creator of the records, and to organize the archives around those principles. For example, in series B1, the photographs are placed in envelopes that

are then arranged for each size of envelope, in alphabetical order. In the process of moving or of usage some envelopes have been misfiled. In the rough sort we have tried to put all the pictures of the same letter together. Now, we need someone to fine-tune the arrangement, number the envelopes and create a database for the series.

It will be evident that the sous-fonds are defined by media as well as by creator.

For each component of the fonds, it is necessary to develop strategies that will best permit the long-term survival of the records. Sometimes, we will need to do some surface cleaning (mostly dusting). Sometimes we will need to use file folders that meet our standards. Even though much of the material came in metal file drawers we plan over time to put everything into suitable archival boxes; this will require someone to assess what type of boxes are suitable and to have the archivist order what is required, or to hear his suggestions about interim arrangements as necessary.

In Series D, the librarian usually worked with small letter-size envelopes. We have been testing options, but we are preferring to transfer the contents of envelopes into file folders. In keeping with rule 2, each envelope would have one file folder and would be labeled by pencil with the same title. The archivist volunteer can add extra information on the file folder. The clippings within the envelope should be dusted, unfolded, flattened and placed into the file carefully to ensure that there is no damage. A file label should add indicators of earliest and latest years within that file.

If files (or envelopes) are very bulky, the archival volunteer can make modifications of the file, to make the file less bulky and therefore protect the documents within the file. Sometimes, this would be done by using the same title on each file folder but adding a suffix. Sometimes, it might mean creating a sub-file for a particularly important subject.

File folders can be expanded by making appropriate folds. File folders are placed in order in boxes, and a box is considered full when all the bottom of the box is tightly filled. The principle is that tightly packed boxes give good support to each item, and that in the event of fire there is no oxygen to spread fires. Too tightly packed runs the danger of damaging documents in the file, and in such instances create a smaller file, or move files, to maintain desirable firmness.

We like to believe that all of this is common sense flowing from the two basic principles noted above. If the preliminary description is in error, consult the archivist.

Volunteers will be given volunteer positions with titles: TVA archival volunteer, Examiner project. Each person may pick an area below that looks more promising. It is possible to survey the archival collection before making a decision.

Overview

The Examiner collection, 1847-2010, c. 180 cu ft, can be divided into the following series:

Series A Microfilm

Peterborough Examiner, 1847-2008, c. 1000 reels

The microfilm collection consists of about 1,000 reels and contains the content of the newspapers from 1847 to 2008.

Each microfilm needs to be checked for physical condition, and to confirm the dates of the papers on the particular roll. We have had difficulty with some reels that are on metal bobbins, and we want to develop routines for replacing metal bobbins with the plastic bobbins. Each reel has to be matched against the Preston list of microfilms produced, and variations noted. The Preston number is placed on all reel boxes that are considered to be matches. Then each reel would be given TVA number, F340, A, 1... F340, 1, 1000, and the number would appear on the box and on the end of the film where it would be readily visible when box is opened. Then the reels will be placed in the microfilm boxes that hold 24 reels, and labels are prepared and applied to these boxes. The microfilm boxes will then be placed on shelves.

Series B Photographic, c. 1970s-1990s, some older, c. 40,000 photos

B1. Reference files biographic

- a. Biographical, 4" x 6", c. 8 cu ft. 25 boxes, c. 25,000 photos
- b. Biographical, 5" x 8", c. 10,000 photos

For B1a, the envelopes with photos have been placed in archival shoe boxes. The photos should be placed in true alphabetical order, tightened up within the boxes so they are full. Each envelope is numbered, and the label for the box is prepared. The label will include lowest and highest number in box, and surname of the first and last picture in the box.

For B1b, follow the same procedures using the larger envelopes, and the larger archival shoe boxes.

B2. Reference files subject

- a. People
- b. Events and organizations
- c. Sports

Each of these will work the same. The photos will be placed in file folders, labeled as for envelopes or files, and then placed in 5 inch Hollinger boxes. The files will be placed in alphabetical order (within each category) and so the labeling on the file folders should start with the word that is key to organizing. The files are placed in the files tightly.

B3. Miscellaneous photographs

Each picture has to be dealt with separately. Many of these will be photos that

were brought to the Examiner to be used for some reason. Maintain all the notes that come with the picture. If the item appears fragile, or there are several small items within the file then use the appropriate Print File protector.

Series C Photographic negatives, c. 1950s to 1990s, c. half million negatives

C1. Negatives 4" x 5", 1950s-1960s, c. 10,000 photos?

Exceptions must be treated on a case by case basis. However, the bulk of negatives in this series are the Nick Yunge-Bateman negatives. Each of these negatives is in an individual glassine envelope with a number written with a chinagraph pencil. These negatives must be sorted in the chinagraph numeric order. These will be placed in archival shoe boxes of the appropriate size, and arranged in order, and then labeled. Before ordering the photo or shoe boxes, it will be necessary to have a precise estimate of numbers.

We have a light table that was donated by DeLaval that can be used for identifying subjects or checking the condition of the negative strips.

C2. Negatives 35 mm., 1970s-1990s, c. 500,000 negatives

This is really an essential series for several reasons, and it may be hard to get started. I think the first step will be to arrange the boxes of negatives in chronological order. The negatives are in strips of four, and placed in the envelope for the day, and the photographers on the envelope listed events and people covered on the particular day. There are different ways to approach the next step, but I am leaning to placing the negatives in clear PrintFile protectors, and placing these in file folders for the particular day. If so, then we will need to place these file folders in the 5" Hollinger boxes, of course, arranged in chronological order. The database will be designed to accommodate the subjects of the day, and include counts of the number of negatives in each file. The original envelopes will be filed in the appropriate file as the envelopes will sometimes be key to who was the photographer of the day (or at least who labeled the envelope).

Series D Newsclipping files, 1930s-1970s, c. 45 cu ft

- D1. People, c. 12 cu ft
- D2. Historical collection, c. 10 cu ft.
- D3. Subjects, c. 25 cu ft.

In Series D, the librarian usually worked with small letter-size envelopes. We have been testing options, but we are preferring to

transfer the contents of envelopes into file folders. In keeping with rule 2, each envelope would have one file folder and would be labeled by pencil with the same title. The archivist volunteer can add extra information on the file folder. The clippings within the envelope should be dusted, unfolded, flattened and placed into the file carefully to ensure that there is no damage. A file label should add indicators of earliest and latest years within that file.

If files (or envelopes) are very bulky, the archivist volunteer can make modifications of the file, to make the file less bulky and therefore protect the documents within the file. Sometimes, this would be done by using the same title on each file folder but adding a suffix. Sometimes, it might mean creating a sub-file for a particularly important subject.

File folders can be expanded by making appropriate folds. File folders are placed in order in boxes, and a box is considered full when all the bottom of the box is tightly filled. The principle is that tightly packed boxes give good support to each item, and that in the event of fire there is no oxygen to spread fires. Too tightly packed runs the danger of damaging documents in the file, and in such instances create a smaller file, or move files, to maintain desirable firmness.

With respect to the subject files, the librarian often used very broad categories, and so where possible it will be necessary to identify specific subjects within the envelope. This information can be written in pencil on the front of the file folder, and then will be handy for adding to the database.

The boxes being used for this series are the five inch boxes that were shipped flat. They are in boxes on top of the archival shelves in the Annex.

With respect to D2 and D3, the archivist volunteer might wish to focus on one of the broad headings used by the Examiner librarian. The broad categories include, among others, Education, Religion, Downtown, Industry, and Statistics.

Series E Reference Files, c. 1970s to 1990s, c. 25 cu ft

- E1. Sports, one file drawer
- E2. Elections
- E3. Police, c. 4 file drawers
- E4. Peterborough City Council, c. 8 drawers
- E5. Peterborough Region, c. 3 file drawers

These files are kept in the file drawers on the north side of the room. Work with one file at a time. Do not save the old file folders, but otherwise from this point follow the instructions for Series D.

Series F Hard copy newspapers, 1882-2008, c. 75 cu ft

- F1. Historical newspapers, 1882-1895, 8 vols

F2. Tabloids and special issues, 4 file drawers

F3. Peterborough Examiner, 1970-1974, 35vol

F4. Peterborough Examiner, 2008, 12 drawers

For the short term, we only want an archival volunteer for Series F1.

Series G Editorial projects, 1980s-1990s, c. 3 cu ft.

G1. Editorial, c. 3 cu ft

G2. Desk files, c. 3 cu ft

The archivist or assistant archivist will work on Series G; they may recruit help later.

Series H. Sound and motion

For each series, it will be necessary to create a database file (either in Word / WordPerfect or Excel / QuattroPro). This could be done with volunteer typists working with the volunteer archivist assigned to the series; or the volunteer archivist may wish to follow through on what he has done.

We need to create a scope and contents report for the entire fonds. We have a template for this but part of the document will include a corrected version of the components noted in this report. The total finding aid will include the scope and content report together with the databases for the various series and sub-series. When this is done it will then be added to the descriptions on the web-page. In the short-term a Reader's Digest version of what is in the collection will appear on the web-page, and in the *Heritage Gazette*, for February or May 2012. This may take a long time, but it will go faster if you wish to volunteer with time or money.

Trent Valley Archives is holding orientation sessions in the TVA annex on Mondays, February 13 and 27 at 10am. Please let us know of your interest. Individual orientations will also be arranged.

TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Trent Valley Archives will be held Thursday, 26 April 2012, Highland Park Cemetery Auditorium, 7:30 pm. There is plenty of free parking near the main entrance, on Bensfort Road, south of Lansdowne Street.

We are very excited to announce that we will be showing a DVD of the world premiere of the Peterborough Letters Suite Ballet. It is based on the events covered in our lead story for this issue of the Gazette. Elwood Jones will discuss some of the remarkable elements of this classic story. It is our hope that a live performance of this ballet will occur in Peterborough in the future.

The short AGM business meeting will follow the break for refreshments.

ST ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, YOUNG MEN'S GUILD
FIRST DEBATE 1902

RESOLVED THAT WAR IS BETTER FOR A COUNTRY THAN PERPETUAL PEACE

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

In dealing with my subject tonight I intend to treat as to the effect of War under several different headings. My colleague will deal with half of them and we will, now, consider the other half.

There has always been War. At no time in the World's History has there been perpetual Peace. If civilized nations have not been fighting there has been continual warfare among tribes simply for the love of adventure. During Queen Victoria's reign, England was always at War. We do not know what Peace is. It rests with the opposition to tell us what would be the World's condition today if there had never been war. What would be our Nationality? What language would we speak? What boundaries would we have? What Government would exist? What would be the state of Trade and Commerce? Of Finance? Of the Press? Of Science and Arts? Of Religion?

I hold, that, the advancement the world has made, is directly due to war, and is the direct result of war, whether following within a year, twenty years or a century.

1. Let us consider the effect of war on the people.

The world is composed of millions of human beings engaged in different pursuits. Each person is supposed to have a vocation and to be specially adapted to his or her work. This is an age of Specialists. Everyone must excel. As in the present war, four hundred thousand men are few as compared with the British Empire. How much less is the effect on the human race? Will the opposition kindly answer this question?

As to vocation. If there had never been war, we would not have had such great men as Caesar, Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, Wolfe, Grant, Garibaldi and, last but not least, the modern soldier, Lord Roberts. You will say the world could have done without them. Lord Wellington was no statesman. War was the vocation of these men, and they would not have been in their right calling had they attempted any other profession, as they were all born soldiers.

Owing to war, vast numbers of people are given employment. Thousands of people are diverted from other vocations and the people in the same pursuits are benefited because they can demand increased wages. A war-like people are more progressive and adventurous than a passive people. Compare the British and the Doukhobors. Which are the most progressive people? No reasonable person will deny that the British are the most advanced in every pursuit which tends to make a nation. As a further illustration; well, in fact, I cannot name any other people who do not fight.

With regard to morals: war brings forth those traits in a people such as bravery, patriotism, loyalty, etc. We need only mention the present war as an illustration. Was ever such daring and bravery displayed? No. Was there ever such a burst of patriotism? No. Were people ever more

loyal to themselves, their country, and their Empire? We can only answer, no.

Had there not been war, many of the inhabitants of foreign countries would at this day be living in their savage state as found by the invaders of their country. Savages were brought into touch with civilized nations, they were taught to cultivate their lands and to be industrious, and, in time, to take their place among the advanced nations of the world.

Bearing and physique. Owing to the strict and efficient training men receive to fit them for war, we find the fighting men are always the strongest. They can endure hardships and undergo trials which would kill an untrained man. Let us look to the German army. The finest men in the world are found there. They excel in all the manly exercises owing to the training they receive. They have the strongest constitutions and are the best developed. No other nation has such fine men of physique and bearing. We want and need strong men, developed and trained men, healthy men. These are the men who are always the bravest and most courteous, honourable and the best tempered. Consider the effect of peace for a moment. All this training would become neglected, men would become narrow, avaricious, puny and unthoughtful of others, and every generation would grow weaker until we became a people contemptible to ourselves. We would have no use for gymnasiums, because we would be too lazy and indolent to exert ourselves. All our national games and athletics would go without support for want of interest in strength and manliness.

2. The effect of war on the Government.

The effect of war on the Government is directly due to the effect of war on the people. We will again take the present war as an illustration. In 1900, that year of elections, Governments were maintained in three different countries. The war was popular in England and, as we know, the Salisbury Government received a larger majority than any Government in England has received in a quarter of a century. Then consider the election in the United States. The war was a basis for party struggles in the nation to the south of us, but it had no effect whatever on the returns made by the people and, in Canada, the Liberal Government [*Wilfrid Laurier*] received the support never before accorded by the people to any Ministry in this country.

If it had not been for war, such prominent men of advanced ideas as Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the great modern financier, Honorable Jos. Chamberlain, Geo. Wyndham, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Vernon Harcourt would not have been known by the world. Mr. Kruger would not have been known so prominently, and there would have been no Fresh Leyds. We have Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the most influential man in South Africa, the man who saw the future in store for his country, doing all in his power to bring about the war, as the surest means of advancement.

Let us look to history for Rulers, Diplomats and Statesmen who owed their rise in popularity, and the rise in politics, to war. In Rulers, we have Alexander the Great, Caesar, Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, and modern men which it is

not necessary to mention. In Statesmen we have, in England, Pitt who owed his rise to the seven years war, in the United States, Washington who owed his advance to the war of 1774-1775, in Germany, Bismarck the great Chancellor who directly owed his position to war.

Without war we would not have had Canada existing but a great French nation ruled as a colony to the French Republic. Without the war of Independence, there would not exist, today, that Republic and Congress in the United States.

Now, listen and turn your attention to the Transvaal. Instead of a tyrannical Government under the Presidency of Mr. Kruger, which considered the right of no Outlander, there will be established a representative Government of the people, elected by the people, English, Natives and Boers. They will be practically ruled the same as Canada and Australia....

3. The effect of war on the Country.

One of the effects of war on the country is to define its boundaries. I will give the opposition a few questions to answer. Would this country be America? Would there be a country called Canada? Would there be a country called the United States? For my part, I think the same name would apply, whatever the internal relations might be. If so, what would be the boundaries of Canada or the United States?

Another point! With Peace, we would not have that love of Country and Empire that exists today. Every Englishman is proud of Greater Britain. Every Canadian is proud of Canada. Every American is proud of the United States. Men have sacrificed their lives for their country, knowing that every life taken must be accounted for. It is the same with every nationality. Without that love of home and country, we would lose the most important factor binding together the human race.

In the present war, we have gained control of South Africa, and added the Transvaal (a small trifle about one hundred and fifteen thousand square miles of land). You will say that when we have acquired it there is only a barren country. It has possibilities however, and under the next heading I will deal with those possibilities.

4. The effect of war on Trade and Commerce.

This is incomprehensible to better men than those addressing you tonight – yes to the most of men. It would be absurd of me to try for a second to speak of the effect on Trade and Commerce. It would also tire you.

In the first place, the war is a benefit to the producers such as the farmer, because of an increased demand on their products. Hay, Oats, Foodstuffs, everything necessary to provide for the wants of the armies in the field. A demand is made on Stock, Horses, Cattle and all domestic animals; Horses, especially, for artillery and cavalry purposes. Owing to this increased demand, higher prices are secured and it is an undisputed law, if the producer benefits, every other branch of trade flourishes with an

equal upward tendency. The Transport Services, the Post Office, the Trusts and Corporations and, through them, the wage-earners have benefitted in the most material way (their profits and their pocketbooks). There is not a man here, tonight, but who has received increased wages, or could do so, because of the demand for labour and prevailing good times due to war.

The Navy. You will say that we would have no use for a Navy. But for this protection, the Seas, Rivers and Lakes would swarm with Pirates, Smugglers, etc., as in olden times and, unless we had ironclads and adequate modern weapons, Ocean traffic, Merchantmen and passengers, in general, would be at the mercy of such desperados. No crime, no matter how outrageous, would be considered by these brigands in their love for plunder, and the opportunity to gain at any cost.

Manufacturers also come under this heading, but shortness of time and space prevents a sufficient consideration. You have all read the papers and I need not tire you by a list of figures and statistics.

Then we come to the country which is being opened up and those possibilities. Let me show you by comparison. You are able-minded and can draw your own conclusions.

... Australia contains over 100,000,000 sheep and between thirty and thirty-five million head of horses and cattle. It has given to the Commerce of the world, over two billions of dollars in gold, copper, coal and tin. She sends to England annually over two millions of dollars worth of metals, grain, wool, beef, tallow, hides and mutton. Because of the war in the Transvaal, and an immense mining development, Australia led the world with sixty millions of dollars output of gold. Today, her mineral output averages twenty-five dollars to every inhabitant, annually. The only effect of the war was to divert the attention to other mines; the gold output of Australia has filled the demands. Australia has fifteen thousand miles of railways; she has one million items in her daily mail, a sure evidence of prosperity.

... Australia's revenue for the current year will exceed one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which sum is nearly one-third that of England's but with only one-tenth of England's population; Australia is therefore three-and-one-third times richer than the motherland.

What then must be the future of South Africa. It is certainly beyond our comprehension – we will not try to fathom it – it is the result of war.

5. The effect of war on Finance.

The first effect is increased wages. We need not go into detail. We will consider the effect on Stocks, Banks, Loans, and Corporations. We need only read the papers and the report of the Stock Exchange, Wall Street, and the different Market Centres. You will find a direct proof of the effect of war by comparing lists of the price of Stocks in any daily paper with the corresponding lists of former years.

Owing to the numerous loans which are negotiated, and the distribution of money, investors find an increased demand for their capital and, thereby, receive an increased rate of interest. England has borrowed money by means of Consols

and Debentures (the best Government sureties) in Canada, United States and other countries. This demand for money is bound to have its effect.

The Banks are willing to pay more to depositors. The best illustration of this is the Bank of England. A year ago, the depositors received from three to three-and-a-half percent interest. Today the depositor receives from four to four-and-a-half percent. This is a direct help to the small money holder and the saving population.

The dividends paid by Corporations are larger today than ever before. The largest Corporation that ever existed, and still exists, was formed in time of war. The Billion Dollar Steel Trust under Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Consider the different companies and the increased business, the world over. The Railways and Transportation Companies, the Oil Trusts, the Mining Companies, the Investment and Loan Companies and Insurance Companies. If the war has been a detriment to these Corporations, and to Finance, generally, the world fails to see it.

You will raise the cry of taxes and the increased burden on the people; the cause of the present war. Compare the condition of the Outlanders with regard to numbers and the burden of their taxes, which, at the beginning of the war, was nine-tenths of the whole tax with the amount of Great Britain's increased taxation. ...

England has been justified and I consider the war expenditure as an investment, bound to return a dividend, which we cannot estimate. Principal and hundreds of percent! ~~[What are the returns of this investment?]~~ We can guess and also consider our comparison of Australia and Africa. Other generations will know the benefit.

If the people of England were offered \$1,000 for each man killed in the war, and the assuming of the entire debt with interest by some Corporation which would agree to colonize South Africa in a limited time in return for South Africa, they, the people, would refuse the offer on account of the investment they have secured.

6. The effect of war on Literature and the Press.

Side by side, with war, we find the finest writings of prose and poetry, war providing the themes to the writers. Reference to history justifies this. We are indebted to war for many Poets and Writers, such as Chaucer, Dumas, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott and, today, we have Rudyard Kipling whose poems are sought and read wherever there is civilization. Are not "The Absent Minded Beggar" and his "Ode to Bobs" with their effects, due to war? We have, today, as many writers on other subjects and themes as in former times.

Consider the effect on the Press. One of the mighty forces of the day! Journals, Magazines, Scientific Books and Daily Papers contain more interesting reading matter, more news, and topics, are provided for discussion, which naturally causes a greater demand and, therefore, increased circulation.

Then, consider the War Correspondents. Winston Churchill, Frederick Villiers, Frederick Hamilton and

others. No doubt you all heard Mr. Winston Churchill's lecture on the war. A correspondent direct from the front, who, actually said in his speech that War was better for a country than Peace.

7. The effect on Science and Arts.

The Study of Science and the promotion of inventions is not marred by the effect of war. On the contrary, we have increased inventions, and increased research. Have not men invented Cannon, Maxim Machine Guns, Gatling Guns, and Mausers? Compare with these the Muskets of olden times.

In research, of the present-day, Astronomers have discovered a new star, Perseus, and have studied it. Marconi has completed his Wireless Telegraphy and used it successfully several times during the present voyage of the Duke and Duchess of York. Tesla has invented a lamp which will succeed electric light. He has also received a message from the people of Mars. During the last week, Monsieur Gondaur has completed a flying machine which stands all tests; therefore, war is not a detriment but, rather, gives impetus to Science.

Arts – Sculpture, Paintings, and Drawings are benefitted by war. We have statues on great soldiers and monuments to their honour in our Parks and Public Squares. Today, the Victoria Memorial is being planned. Do we neglect our Royal Academy Exhibitions in time of war? Not in the least. Refer to the Gainsborough Painting. If interest is diminished in Arts, Mr. Pierpont Morgan would not have paid £30,000 for possession of that great work. Is this not conclusive?

8. The effect of War on Religion.

Let us look back to the 16th Century during the reign of Henry VIII, the time of the Reformation. Had not men fought and suffered to uphold their creeds and take on the Bible as their Guide instead of the teachings of the Church of Rome, we would not enjoy that freedom of thought in regard to Religion, as we Protestants do today.

The Bible justifies war. Refer to Mark.13-7: "*And when ye shall hear of war and rumours of war, be ye not troubled; for such things must needs be, and the end is not yet.*" Mark.13-10: "*And the Gospel must first be preached among all nations.*"

You will say we have missionaries sent out to spread the Gospel. Even from the time of the Apostles, we find Religion being promoted by means of war. Missionaries without protection are practically helpless in foreign fields. How is the protection given? By a civilized nation in arms.

Therefore, in conclusion Gentlemen, we have shown you that the high standing of the civilized world today is directly due to war: the good government that exists, the great increase in trade and commerce, the prosperous condition of Financial Institutions, the large circulation of Literature. That war is no detriment to the study of Science, Arts and etc., or the promotion of inventions and, that, by means of War, "*We are a vaster Empire than has been*" and "*what we have, we'll hold.*"

This document is contained in Trent Valley Archives, Weddell fonds, and captures a special moment.

THE DOCTOR & THE PROFESSOR

Keith Kincaid



PETERBOROUGH, Ontario --

This is the story of Robert Kincaid who rose to prominence as a medical doctor, politician and prosperous community leader in Peterborough only to end his days in misery and near-poverty in the far-off State of Washington. It is also the story of his son Trevor who went on from being a bored but precocious youngster in Peterborough to achieve great renown in the scientific world.

Robert (above) came to Canada with his widowed mother Elizabeth from Ireland's County Donegal in Ireland in 1847 at the height of the Great Famine. Robert's father George died in 1838 of typhoid fever at the age of 41. He was the youngest of the ten children of John Kincaid and Catherine Anne Coulter who lived in the townlands along the east shore of Donegal Bay near the village of Ballintra. Early death in the family was not unusual. Two of George's siblings died at age 20 -- Eleanor in 1808, and John in 1813. Another brother, Thomas, died in 1847 at the age of 65 during the famine.

The Kincaids of Donegal were mostly peasant farmers and Elizabeth Virtue was unique among the Kincaid wives of that time because she came from a prosperous family which owned a mill in Donegal and was associated with a well-known publishing house in London. Although times were tough in Donegal, not only during the famine but for years before it, Elizabeth and her three children likely could have survived in Ireland, but she felt her children would have better opportunities in Canada. So they arrived in Peterborough, about fifty miles west of Hastings County where three of her husband's brothers, Andrew, Robert and Patrick, had also settled.

It had long been suspected by family historians that the Kincaids in Hastings County were related to Dr. Kincaid in Peterborough, but it was difficult to confirm because of similarity of names in Donegal. However, in 2011 DNA testing of descendants clearly established that Patrick Kincaid who came to Canada in 1843, and George Kincaid who died in Donegal in 1837, were indeed brothers.

Robert was 15 when he arrived, and three years later he was making house calls as an apprentice with Dr. George Burnham, a local physician. His tasks were to record a patient's symptoms and hold the doctor's scissors, forceps and scalpel during operations. After two years of this and deciding he

would like a career in medicine, Robert went to medical school at Queen's University, graduating in 1863.

Upon graduation Robert went to New York for further study and in 1863 signed on with Union forces as an army surgeon during the American Civil War. He was not unique among Canadian doctors in doing this, because the pay offered and the opportunities for adventure were attractive. He was present at some of the bloodiest battles, notably Coal Harbor in Virginia, as well as the battles of Wilderness, Mine Run, Spotsylvania Court House and Petersburg. He was later surgeon-in-charge of the Governor's Island Hospital in New York City before returning to Canada at the end of the war in 1865 because his mother was ill. Old literature has a reference to General Ulysses S. Grant, when he became U.S. president in 1869, rewarding Robert for his wartime service by naming him president of the Federal Pension Board, but we don't know whether this is true or how long he may have served because he continued to live in Peterborough.

Robert's first-hand look at the misery of war remained with him for years -- the sickness and suffering of the wounded, the primitive field hospitals and their crude instruments. In fact, after he got back to Peterborough he was not sure he wished to continue a medical career, but his former mentor, Dr. Burnham, was getting ready to retire and was able to persuade Robert to take over his practice at 474 George Street, at the corner of George and Murray.

There seems not to have been an idle moment in his life and he came to be described in area publications as a "local legend." At one time or another he was the surgeon for both the county and town of Peterborough, senior surgeon at Nicholls Hospital, and examining surgeon for five large insurance companies. When the member of the Ontario Legislature for Peterborough West died while in office, Robert filled in for two years (1883-84) to the end of the term. Both Conservatives and Reformers sought to nominate him to run for Parliament, but he declined.

He was on the senate of Queen's University and was a prominent member of the Masonic Order, reaching the position of district deputy grand master. He sat on the board of education and served as the surgeon of the 57th Peterborough Rangers militia. He was raised in the Anglican Church of Ireland in Ballintra but disagreed with the High Church views which prevailed in Peterborough and subsequently

attended St. Andrew's Presbyterian where he was chairman of the Board of Managers.

During his summers off while attending medical school in Kingston, Robert worked as a crew member on a boat sailing between Montreal and Quebec City, which led to him meeting his future spouse, Margaret Bell, a bank manager's daughter in Montreal. She was a well-educated young lady, her family being a member of Montreal's new upper class. (Kincaid family history turns up other marriages between young Kincaid men and Montreal girls, but in these other cases the brides were poor Irish servant girls employed by the upper class.) Robert and Margaret had one girl, named Zoe, and three boys named Morden, Trevor and Kenneth.

As his family was growing and his life was branching into ever-more local activities, Dr. Robert was also prospering. A pharmacy was opened in his name, and he purchased a 400-acre livestock farm on the outskirts of Peterborough in Monaghan North Township. This was four times the size of the typical farm in the district, but one of his reasons for buying it was to give his children, in particular Trevor, a place to play, explore and develop a love of the outdoors. This Trevor certainly did, but not in the usual children's activity of frolicking about and throwing rocks in the stream. While his brothers soon tired of the farm, Trevor, with a butterfly net he never seemed

While all of this was going on, Robert was seeing less and less of his family. He seemed forever to be off seeing patients, hitching up his buggy at all hours to take care of the sick in both town and countryside, or off somewhere in his role as leading citizen, attending meetings, giving public speeches, for which he was in wide demand.

In 1882 Robert was attacked and wounded by one of the town's drunks, John Duggan, as he visited his home to treat him for his latest drinking bout. He had been sent for by neighbours who feared he might attack someone during a particularly violent spell. Duggan refused to take the medicine the doctor offered and ordered him out of the house. As the doctor left, he was thrown to the ground by Duggan who was wielding a knife. He suffered four or five gashes on the side of his head before Duggan's wife came to the rescue. As he further attempted to reach his buggy, Robert was again attacked, but this time Robert was ready and decked his drunken attacker with one blow. Word quickly got around town that Robert was seriously wounded, or perhaps dead. However, he was tended to by several of the town's other doctors and recovered. As for Duggan, he was quickly arrested, brought before a judge a week later and sentenced to 18 months of hard labour after pleading guilty.

Fine doctor that he was, Robert was not a particularly astute businessman. His income was invested unwisely, and he was often taken advantage of because his other activities kept him too busy. On several occasions the mortgage on the farm had to be increased, until finally it became too big a drain on his diminishing resources and he had to sell it. Things went from bad to worse when a new bank manager called in all outstanding loans and Robert was unable to raise enough money to meet the bank's demands. He was forced to mortgage his house and in a few months was bankrupt, a shameful blow for a person of his stature.

Deciding to make a fresh start elsewhere, in 1889 he left the family behind and headed west across Canada by rail. His plan was to end up in California but heading south from Vancouver he got as far as the frontier town of Olympia, Washington, on the shores of Puget Sound. He saw opportunities for both a medical practice and speculative real estate ventures as the U.S. Northwest was starting to boom.

Meanwhile, back in Peterborough, Trevor was starting his climb to academic fame. The marks he achieved in Grade 7 were the highest in all of Ontario. But he was bored and not challenged by the grade-school curriculum. The high



Dr. Robert Kincaid and his family. Standing, Doctor Kincaid and Morden. Seated (left to right), Trevor, Zoe, Mrs. Kincaid, and Kenneth.

to be without, started his first enormous collection of insects and plants, the beginning of a long career which ultimately led to world fame as an entomologist.

school courses were based on a narrow agenda of Greek, Latin and philosophy, so he was diverted to a

Life for Robert in Olympia was in many ways a repeat of the downside part of his life in



private tutor, an Oxford grad who specialized in chemistry, biology and mathematics.

After a few months in Olympia, Robert sent for one member of his family, Trevor, who had reached the age of 16. Robert felt there would be enough on the frontier to challenge his precocious son. So without bothering to complete his studies in Peterborough and thus receive a high school graduation diploma, Trevor also headed West, following the same route as his father on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The trip was not without incident. During a half-hour stop in Banff, Alberta, Trevor hopped off to look around. But it was not the grandeur of the mountains that attracted him, it was the sight of someone along the street selling colourful rocks of the like Trevor had never seen before. As they haggled over the price the train and his luggage left the station. A kindly station master arranged passage on a freight train and telegraphed ahead to have his luggage dropped off at a station further down the track. Thus Trevor passed through the magnificent Rockies sitting high in the caboose of a freight train. A few days later he was reunited with his father in Olympia.

Peterborough. Along with his medical practice, he started speculating in real estate, buying and flipping tracts of land, many of them sight unseen. He planned to recoup the money he had lost in Peterborough. But the boom came to an end and the doctor was left with over-priced and heavily mortgaged real estate he couldn't sell. He also invested heavily in an outfit which claimed it could capture sea otters, although no sea otters had been seen in the area for years. He invested in a lumber operation which went bust when the manager absconded after selling the lumber camp's supplies.

On the home front, things weren't much better. Wife Margaret and family back in Peterborough, after waiting two years to join him, finally were invited. After she got to Olympia, the rough and tumble of a frontier town and the women who lived there were not compatible with Margaret's fine upbringing. She was not happy in their rented house. Robert spent more time in his medical office, not appearing home for days. He refused to provide financial support for his wife, so that was left to Trevor who by now was at the University of Washington as an adult student and was

getting by with menial jobs, bottle-washing and the like, while he pursued his scientific interests.

By 1920, which was 30 years after his arrival from Peterborough, Robert was in terrible shape, as was Margaret. Visiting Olympia from Seattle where he had become a respected member of the university faculty, Trevor found his father emaciated and unshaven, his hair long and unkempt, his mind partially gone. Margaret was bed-ridden by arthritis. Trevor decided the next step was to move his parents to his household in Seattle. Both died in 1823 and their remains were transported back to Peterborough and buried at Little Lake Cemetery.

Robert lived to the ripe age of 91, but why wasn't it a happier life? One can wonder what lurked in his personality which on one hand made him a person of stature, goodwill and accomplishment, while on the other hand he was miserable, unkind and foolish in the non-medical aspects of his life. Did the horrific experiences of the American Civil War, which almost caused him to abandon medicine, also shape what can only be described as a twisted personality?

Ever heard of a *Zaglyptus Kincaidii*, a parasite which clings to the abdomen of a spider? Or a *Nebria kincaidii*, a beautiful metallic beetle? Or how about a *Lupinus oreganus kincaidii*, a wild plant now common in the U.S. Pacific Northwest?

These exotic names are examples of the 77 insects, marine life and botany items which carry the name of Trevor Kincaid, shown above in his laboratory at the University of Washington.

As noted earlier, Trevor got an early start on the world of science, amassing thousands of insects as a youngster in Peterborough and later in Olympia which he shared with fellow collectors around North America. In 1894, five years after he joined his father in Olympia, Trevor enrolled in science classes at the University of Washington, receiving special permission to do so at the age of 22 because he was not a high school graduate. His early years in university were financed by part-time work and handouts from sympathetic professors.

As his undergraduate years progressed, and upon learning that Stanford University was trying to lure him away because of the young student's inquiring mind and work ethic, he was appointed a laboratory assistant at double the normal salary. In 1897 he had accompanied the Stanford president to Alaska to study conditions of the fur seal industry so that California university was well familiar with him.

He received his Bachelor's degree as an entomologist in 1899 and quickly travelled to Alaska as part of an Arctic exploration adventure. Two years later he had his Master's degree and was off to

Harvard for further study after which he was named head of the University of Washington's zoology department. In 1908 the federal government sent him to Japan and Russia to search out a parasite which the department of agriculture bred and used successfully as a natural enemy of the gypsy moth which was ruining crops in New England.

His skills were a curious mixture. According to an account describing his papers in the university's archives he realized that it would be expensive to print his papers commercially, so he bought a printing press and worked as his own publisher, editor, photographer and typesetter. The Trevor Kincaid papers add up to 6.15 cubic feet in the archives.

While the first part of his career dealt mostly with insects he later became known as the father of the oyster industry because he was largely responsible for reviving the oyster industry in Puget Sound under contract to the department of fisheries by working with Japanese oyster seeds. Grateful oyster fishermen gave him an interest in their ventures, and he founded the Claire Oyster Company which created an all-weather artificially heated indoor swimming pool for baby oysters.

It is not surprising the Prof. Kincaid wrote several books on such mind-bending topics as *Local Races & Clines in the Marine Gastropod Thais Lamellosa Gmelin: A Population Study*. He also wrote an autobiography: *The Adventures of an Omnologist*.

The definitive book on his life was written by Muriel Guberlet, widow of one of Trevor's university colleagues: *The Windows to His World, The Story of Trevor Kincaid*.

Prof. Kincaid remained as chairman of the zoology department until 1937, then continued as professor emeritus until 1942. He died in 1970 at the age of 97.

Primary sources for the story of Dr. Robert Kincaid and his son Prof. Trevor Kincaid:

1. The Encyclopaedia of Canadian Biography
2. The Peterborough *Examiner* newspaper
3. Muriel Guberlet's book noted above
4. Mark Davies of Bothell, Wash., a grandson of Trevor.

The author of this story is a retired journalist living in Toronto. He is a great-great-grandson of Patrick Kincaid and has written extensively on the Kincaids who settled in Hastings County

CULTURAL HERITAGE INFORMATION ON WEBSITES OF SELECTED TOWNSHIPS AND SMALL TOWNS IN ONTARIO

John Marsh and Wesley Fould, Trent University

A REVIEW PREPARED FOR THE SMITH-ENNISMORE-LAKEFIELD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Introduction

The designation, protection and appreciation of cultural heritage sites and landscapes require amongst other things a comprehensive inventory of this heritage and easy access to such information. Websites are one means for organizations, such as the Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield Heritage Committee and Council, to achieve this. Accordingly, we have examined a variety of websites of townships and small towns in Ontario similar in character and heritage attributes to Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield (SEL) to see how cultural heritage information is presented and how SEL might do likewise.

Almost all of the websites had a brief historical description of their region but varying amounts of heritage information. We focussed on the websites of townships in Peterborough County and others with good examples of heritage information. Many township websites have a link to a local historical society website, so again we focused on the best historical society websites.

The information is presented beginning with Peterborough County, then in alphabetical order by County.

Peterborough County

(county.peterborough.on.ca)

The Peterborough County website has recently been updated but still has a very limited amount of information on

heritage. The home page leads to a section "About the County" which has a "History" part which describes the administrative evolution of the County since 1838, and has an historic photo and information on the County Courthouse. A "News" section gives dates of meetings of the Lang Pioneer Village Museum Advisory Committee. A section on "Departments and Services" leads to some information on Lang Pioneer Village and a link to www.langpioneerivillage.ca. The website also has the Official Plan for the County, as of 2011. Section 5.2 of



the plan, entitled "Heritage", states the goals, objectives and policies relating to heritage, especially relating to historic buildings and sites, archaeological resources and the Trent-Severn Waterway National Historic Site. The "Partnerships" section of the website gives links to the Township websites described below.

Photo: Memorial at Armour Hill

Township of Asphodel-Norwood:
(www.asphodelnorwood.com)

Under "Visitor Information" there are two paragraphs on the "History of Our Township." No other details of heritage are provided.

Township of Cavan Monaghan:

(www.cavanmonaghan.net)

There is a section on "Heritage" which provides short descriptions of 45 "Heritage Buildings" in Millbrook. Details are provided on a cultural resource mapping project that relates to heritage. There is an advertisement for three books on the history of Norwood and Asphodel being sold at the town hall. There is also a link to the Millbrook and Cavan Historical Society website.

Township of Douro-Dummer:

(www.dourodummer.ca)

The introduction does not mention heritage but notes there are "several quaint villages." There are some photos of an historic church, a barn and traditional maple syrup harvesting. Under "Recreation" it is stated that "for the history enthusiast" Douro-Dummer's settlement in the early 1820s brings a rich history and many historical sites to the area.

Readers are urged to visit the township office for a Historical Guide that maps out these locations throughout the municipality.

Township of Galway-Cavendish and Harvey:

(www.galwaycavendishharvey.ca)

The "News" section advertises "Heritage Day" and Ontario Heritage Week in February 2012. There is also a link to the Greater Harvey Historical Society, and mention of heritage sites in Peterborough County.

Township of Havelock-Belmont-Methuen: (www.hbmtwp.ca)

There is no information on heritage or historical sites in this township.

Township of North Kawartha: (www.northkawartha.on.ca)

A "Heritage" section refers to the Burleigh Road Historical Society and includes historical photographs. Petroglyphs Provincial Park is also mentioned.

Township of Otonabee-South**Monaghan:** (www.osmtownship.ca)

The introduction makes no mention of heritage or historical sites. However, there is a section titled "Township Hall" which notes the township's "unique blend of century farms, historical and cultural landmarks, environmental features and rural lifestyle." There is a link to the "Heritage Attraction" of Lang Pioneer Village Museum, and some photos of historic buildings such as Lang Mill.

Township of Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield:

(www.smithennismorelakefield)

The introduction to the township website refers to "heritage and cultural sites" but provides no details. The bylaw establishing the Heritage Committee is provided. The "Events" section mentions antique shows and advertised a historical walking tour of Lakefield offered by the Lakefield Trail Stewardship Committee and the Lakefield Historical Society. The theme for this tour was "Industries of Lakefield" which included the Power Plant, the Cement Factory and canoe building. A section of the website on the Lakefield Trail includes reproductions of the historical interpretation signs along the trail.

Bruce County

(www.brucecounty.on.ca)

Town of Saugeen Shores: (www.saugeenshores.ca)

This town adjacent to Lake Huron, comprises the amalgamated municipalities of Port Elgin, Southampton and Saugeen Township.

The website has a history of each provided by the Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre. On the home page, under "Attractions", then "Historic" one gets maps and information for self-guided tours of historical sites and there is information on old shipwrecks and a lighthouse. There is a link to the Bruce County Museum and Cultural Centre website. There is also a link to a section of the website on the Municipal Heritage Committee. This provides details of:

- Committee meetings
- The heritage property plaque program
- Heritage conservation awards
- Upcoming heritage conservation initiatives

Dufferin County

(www.dufferincounty.on.ca)

All of the townships in this County provided a link to a tourism website promoting all of Dufferin County.

It was hard to find heritage information for this area except on local museums, art galleries, and local events. The Doors Open Ontario advertising for the Dufferin area showed a lot of individual and community buildings that were a part of the tour. This tour provided details on historic churches, theatres, cemeteries, schools, train/rail yards, mills, dams, and guest houses. The dates when the Doors Open activities start were also given.

Elgin County (www.elgin-county.on.ca)

None of the websites for townships in this region has heritage site information. All such information is presented on the Elgin County website. The County houses this information with a cultural map of the region and through the Elgin County Archives. The archives provide many pictorial examples of heritage such as their historic horse-drawn plowing matches that still take place. The County website has maps in the tourist section that outline routes for motorcycles, cyclists, a cycling wine tour, and hiking. Self-guided tour maps focus on

painted murals, the Talbot Trail, and historic tours of local villages

Essex County

(www.countyofessex.on.ca)

The County website hosts the richest amount of information on local heritage for this region but most of the townships have some information on their websites.

Town of Lakeshore:

(www.townoflakeshore.on.ca)

This website lists local attractions and their histories and gives links to websites about them. These include the Comber and District Historical Society Museum website which displays the area's history and rural memorabilia from the pioneering days; the John Freeman Walls Historical Site and the Underground Railroad Museum.

Town of Essex: (www.essex.ca)

This website lists local attractions and their histories with links to websites about them, such as:

- Canadian Transportation Museum and Heritage Village
- John R. Park Homestead
- Steam and Gas Engine Museum
- Essex Railway Station
- Outdoor mural gallery in various locations in Essex town that tells some of the history of the region

Township of Pelee: (<http://pelee.org>)

This website shows that the area is mostly agricultural with water-based communities. All of the heritage information present is on a list of things to do in the area. There is also a local attraction map that has many destinations considered to be heritage sites. These include:

- Pelee Island Heritage Centre, Pelee Island Kite Museum, Pelee Island Kite Museum
- Historic Island Churches
- Lighthouse Point, Fish Point
- Stone Road Alvar, Hulda's Rock

Frontenac County

(<http://frontenaccounty.ca>)

Township of Central Frontenac:

(<http://centralfrontenac.com>)

The landscape of most of this township is different from that of Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield. However, the south-west section with its agriculture and small towns is similar. The township hosts the Frontenac Heritage Festival which is promoted on the township's website.

Grey County (www.grey.ca)

Municipality of Meaford: (www.meaford.ca)

This site has an interactive cultural map provided by the GIS department that can display tourist as well as heritage sites. There is also a webcam showing the main street and historic buildings, such as Meaford Hall.

Haliburton County (www.haliburtoncounty.ca)

Township of Algonquin Highlands: (www.algonquinhighlands.ca)

The introductory page describes the township and its heritage. "Pristine lakes offer fishing, boating, swimming and sparkling sunsets. Our trails, complete with maps and guidebooks, provide endless beautiful vistas, waterfalls, canoeing, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, cycling and snowmobiling. Arts and heritage are alive and well with museums, galleries and quaint small town shopping. Algonquin Park is nearby, as are dozens of resorts, rental cottages and B&Bs."

The website advertises a map outlining a self guided tour of local heritage sites but this has to be picked up at the township office.

Hastings County (www.hastingscounty.com)

Local events displaying the county's rural and artistic heritage are commonly noted on each township's website.

Town of Deseronto: (<http://deseronto.ca>)

All of the heritage information on Deseronto was found in the tourist section of the website.

It lists heritage attractions and provides links to the Archives Department, downtown, local cemeteries and cenotaphs. There is also a list and description of all the local heritage plaques.

The Archives and History section has links to the Deseronto archives blog and the Deseronto Archives photo stream where anyone can upload photos of the area. There is also a self guided tour and map of historic buildings in a PDF format, and a link to a Google map of the area.

Township of Limerick: (www.township.limerick.on.ca)

The website has a link from "Discover our Township" to "Our Heritage" where there is a history of the township, with historic photos, from 1888-1954.

Township of Madoc: (www.madoc.ca)

This township is similar in many ways to Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield. However, the website mentions only one heritage feature under places of interest, the O'Hara Mill Pioneer Village in Madoc.

Township of Stirling-Rawdon: (www.stirling-rawdon.com)

Information on the township's heritage is presented in the tourist attractions section of the website. Three attractions are mentioned:

- Hastings County Museum of Agricultural Heritage
- Stirling Heritage Railway Station
- Stirling Festival Theatre, still in operation displaying heritage in the arts

Wollaston Township: (www.township.wollaston.on.ca)

This township website has a heritage section which includes old photos of the region and details about the local cemeteries. People are invited to submit historic photos or identify people in those displayed.

Lambton County (www.lambtononline.ca)

There is nothing on the homepage about heritage but elsewhere there are

sections on genealogy research and museums.

Town of Petrolia: (<http://town.petrolia.on.ca>)

Known for the preservation of heritage sites and buildings, the old oil reserve settlement provides seeds for rich history. Its slogan is "Celebrating our Heritage. Investing in our Future." The website offers information on façade grants for downtown businesses that preserve and restore their heritage buildings, a list of heritage sites in the region, and a link to a heritage website that has everything from the history of local private and communal buildings to town pioneers and high school yearbooks.

Lanark County (www.county.lanark.on.ca)

An area rich with early settlement history reflected in at least one township website.

Township of Carleton Place: (<http://carletonplace.ca>)

The website describes two self guided walking tours of built and natural heritage sites using nature trails, rivers, and historic buildings. Features shown include:

- Pioneer houses
- Industrial buildings: Mills, furniture, butcher, tannery, mill and tool fabricating shops
- Town and communal halls, churches, doctors' houses, and Bell family houses.

Leeds & Grenville County: (www.uclg.ca)

Township of Prescott: www.prescott.ca)

This township's website has historical information under the tourist section with links to:

- Fur trade routes, Fort Wellington, pioneering families and railway history
- Home of Wiser's Distillery and Labatt's brewing companies
- An in-town self-guided walking tour of heritage buildings
 - The preservation of Sandy Hill Cemetery

Augusta Township: (www.augusta.ca)
The local historical society has a section in the township's website. This gives information and links to local museums, the first local "Blue" church, the Point Baril Battle Site, and the Antique Wheels in Motion old farm machinery museum.

Elizabethtown-Kitley Township:

(www.elizabethtown-kitley.on.ca)

The local historical society has a section in the township's website. This indicates the mandates of the society and its accomplishments to date. These include:

- Listing heritage sites and their history online
- Arranging for students, in the summers of 2003-2005, to give tours around an inn, taverns, factories, and churches, then offering this on the website
- Starting a program to preserve old cemeteries

There are also photos of all designated heritage properties and histories of local communities.

Township of Rideau Lakes:

(www.twprideaulakes.on.ca)

This township includes part of the Rideau Canal World Heritage Site. The home page has a link to "Heritage". There is an interactive map of villages in the township that you can click to access their heritage pages which display local heritage buildings and give a description of each one.

Lennox and Addington County

(www.lennox-addington.on.ca)

This website has "History" on the home page. There are details of the E-History Project, which has information on historical themes since 1784. There is also a list of local history books for sale at the township office. There are links to the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee and to local historical societies.

Loyalist Township:

(www.loyalisttownship.ca)

Under "Tourism", there is a Culture and Heritage section. It has links to information on:

-Pioneer households: Fairfield & the Fairfield-Gutzeit House

-The Bath community museum: first museum on Canadian shores of Lake Ontario.

-Babcock Mill in Odessa

-The address and description of all heritage plaques in the township

-A map in a tourist brochure showing the location of historic sites and places of interest for the township.

There is also a separate section on cemeteries.

Northumberland County

(www.northumberlandcounty.ca)

Township of Alnwick-Haldimand:

(www.alnwickhaldimand.ca)

The township's Heritage Cemeteries Advisory Board lists pioneer and new cemeteries and works on local genealogical research.

Town of Cobourg: (www.cobourg.ca)

This town has its own Heritage Conservation municipal department. Their website gives a substantial amount of information such as:

- Info for prospective and current heritage site owners
- Loan and grant programs for heritage restoration projects
- Walking tour maps and brochures
- Local heritage research facilities, articles, sites, and books
- Links to local trades people specializing in restoration

Township of Cramahe:

(www.visiteramahe.ca)

This website, under the heading "Tourism", has articles written about township heritage. It displays a community map as well as a walking tour brochure that has a map of routes around heritage sites in the villages of Colborne and Castleton. Various heritage events are also mentioned, including: heritage walking tours of the villages of Colborne and Castleton, the Apple Blossom Tyme Festival and the Auction Barn Jamboree.

Township of Hamilton:

(www.hamiltontownship.ca)

The home page of this website has a link to the Heritage Committee which lists designated heritage sites and provides the addresses, pictures and descriptions of heritage plaques. It also advertises a heritage library at Hamilton township office. Also available is a self-guided tour of historic sites brochure, and information on a past bus tour of old barns.

Simcoe County

(www.county.simcoe.on.ca)

Township of Clearview:

(www.clearview.ca)

This website homepage has a link to "Cultural Heritage". It shows historic maps of various villages and has videos made using historic photos. There is also a list of local heritage groups.

Township of Oro Medonte:

(www.oro-medonte.ca)

This township's website has a link, under "Community", to a "Heritage" page that gives heritage plaque information, identifies local historic sites, articles, and books. It also gives pioneer residence histories, and promotes the historic Oro fair. There is also an interactive map that can display locations of various local attractions including heritage sites. Finally, there is a website feedback form one can complete and submit.

Township of Ramara:

(www.township.ramara.on.ca)

This township website has a link, under "Discover Ramara", to their Historical Society webpage. It offers information on local churches, cemeteries, schools, old gazettes, family history and veteran history. The section on "Ramara Memories" includes 2136 photos. There is a form one can submit to present and discuss historical and genealogical information.

Township of Springwater:

(www.springwater.ca)

This website has, under "Community", a heritage section. It includes a list of designated properties, façade guidelines and a video describing the heritage and natural landscapes of the township.

There is also a list of recipients of heritage awards of merit.

Wellington County

(<http://wellington.on.ca>)

Township of Centre Wellington:

(www.centrewellington.ca)

The township which includes Elora and Fergus has its own heritage department. The website, under "Departments", then "Heritage", describes how a building can be recognised for its heritage and lists all the present heritage properties divided into those in a village and those in a rural area of the township. There is also information on the Brock Avenue Heritage District, the bylaw to conserve it and the designation report. The website also provides self-guided historic and artisan craft walking tours for the villages of Elora and Fergus.

New Initiatives Using GIS

In June 2011 the Geomatics Institute at Fleming College, Lindsay held an Open House that featured some projects using GIS to map and present the cultural heritage of several communities.

Photo: Trent Valley Archives

A project for the Town of East Gwillimbury in York Region on its heritage resources produced:

- A Heritage Properties database;
- A shapefile containing these heritage properties;
- Information PDFs that present the properties;
- A website that facilitates interaction with the database.

A project for the Sturgeon Point Association on the village, its residents and heritage produced:

An updated 17x22 colour, hard copy map showing roads, property lines, water bodies, rivers, points of interest and a list of residents;

A relational database with three Tables (property, owners, residents);

A dynamic website with a home page, four time period maps, historic photos, links to other resources;

A guide for maintaining the above.

A project for the Municipality of Centre Hastings and the County of Hastings on the Lakeview Cemetery, Madoc produced:

A desktop GIS-based database and map of the Lakeview Cemetery;

A printed map of the cemetery for wall display;

Digital cartographic products to be distributed on the municipal or other websites.

These projects demonstrate the potential of GIS and websites to maintain a cultural heritage inventory, provide maps of it, relay the information to the public and allow for public input.



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Conclusion

The information on cultural heritage varies considerably in quantity and quality on Ontario County, township and small town websites.

The emphasis is on designated heritage properties.

- A few sites have separate heritage sections but many provide information in the tourist section of these websites. The heritage information may be difficult to find and in several sections.
- Some townships rely on links to the County or local historical society websites to provide heritage information
- Some websites have maps of heritage features, interactive search capabilities, and potential for people to add information.
- Many websites provide information on local heritage events and activities, especially tours.
- Only a few websites provide information on the process of getting a heritage property designated.
- No website provides a comprehensive inventory of heritage in their area.
- The GIS/Web projects of the Geomatics Institute at Fleming College demonstrate the potential of GIS and websites to maintain a cultural heritage inventory, provide maps of it, relay the information to the public and allow for public input.

The SEL Heritage Committee should consider applying to the Geomatics Institute for a student group to undertake a cultural heritage GIS and website for SEL.