

ISSN 1206-4394

# The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

## Volume 17, number 4, February 2013

President's Corner .....	Susan Kyle	2
'Hotelier Extraordinaire' Leon Caisse (1818-1867) His Ancestry and Family [part one] .....	Colum M. Diamond	3
Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial: Listings 1901-1903 .....	John Sayers	13
Stanley Andrews (1912-2012) .....	Galen Eagle, Examiner	19
Stanley Andrews' recollection of his personal history, 5 May 2012 .....	interview with Stan McLean	20
Two Royal Schools Celebrating 100 Years .....	Guy W. Thompson	23
Peterborough's Labour Bus Tour for May Day [Reserve now for 1 May 2013] .....	Elwood Jones	26
Then and Now: Outboard Marine and Canadian Canoe Museum .....	Ron Briegel	27
Tracking My Great-Uncle Stan .....	Brooke Broadbent	28
Breaking the Code .....	Gordon A. Young, Lakefield Heritage Research	32
Our Future Towns: Historical & Descriptive Notices of Villages:the village of Lakefield Peterborough Review [1886] .....		34
John Turner, 1922-2013 .....	Elwood Jones	39
Queries .....	Heather Aiton Landry	40
World War I post card; Park Hill Lunch; Dusters Car Club; Lakefield Utopia; Mystery Photo		
News, Views and Reviews .....		41
A little Story about TVA and the Chamber awards 41; Peterborough Examiner collection, Heritage Week and Newswatch CHEX@5 41; Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medallion 42; New Book on Peterborough Architecture and Architects [Andrew Elliott] 42; Peterborough Historical Society 43; Matthew Griffis 43; Little Lake Cemetery Crew 43; Mansergh Clan Rally 44; Trent Valley Archives Annual General Meeting, Notice for 24 April 2013, 44.		
Trent Valley Archives 2013 .....	outside back cover	
Trent Valley Archives Bookshelf: Books for sale for Christmas .....	inside cover	

Cover picture: *Those in the cover photo are Rita Nave, Susan Kyle, Ruth Kuchinad, Elwood Jones, Matthew Griffis and Teresa Kaszuba. The photo was taken by Kevin Wheeler. The framed poster of Ashburnham in 1875 produced by Ken Brown some dozen years ago was an example of items that might come to the Archives in Your Attic event being held at TVA on 14 February, noon to four.*



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## President's Corner

A New Year is upon us and already our 2013 program of events has been posted on our website, and in this issue of the Gazette. We look forward to bringing you exciting and informative glimpses into our past through tours, walks, workshops and share with you the ever growing stacks at the archives. Our volunteers are hard at work assisting the Archivist and his Assistant process our material to enable you to find what you may be looking for. Please visit us often, we love to see you, as this is the best way to find out the latest new course our interests have multiplied. TVA is never at a loss for encouraging lively conversation on the history of our region.

We are really excited about the plans for the coming year. We are improving our webpage, processing important collections such as the political papers of Paul Rexe and Jenny Carter, and the business archives of DeLaval. The Peterborough Examiner fonds is taking shape, and we have a fantastic crew working on the various aspects of this very complex community archives. We are taking further steps to ensure easy access and protection to our amazing Peterborough County Photographic Collection.

We are planning an innovative set of bus tours; these will not work without your support, and so we ask you to give thought to how you can help. Our events committee is working at full steam to ensure another stellar season of walks, tours and special events.

Our publication team is working on four projects and we think all of them will be welcomed. One will be a chronology of Peterborough to 1913. Two will be a tribute to the late Martha Kidd, Peterborough By George! Three will be about boats, trains, cars and planes. The fourth will be aimed at secondary schools and celebrate the centennial of World War I.

I am personally proud to see Trent Valley Archives getting the community recognition it deserves. Our archivist will be receiving the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal on February 12. We received an award from the East Kawartha Chamber of Commerce.

*Susan Kyle*

# ‘*Hôtelier Extraordinaire*’ Léon Caisse (1818-1867) : His Ancestry and Family: Part One of Two

*Colum M. Diamond And Peter E. McConkey  
January 2013*

One of the more interesting figures to people the mid-nineteenth century commercial scene in the town of Peterborough was *Monsieur* Léon Caisse. Caisse was born in the second decade of the Nineteenth Century near Trois-Rivières, in the parish of Saint-Joseph-de-Lanoraie, in the village of Lanoraie, county of Berthier, Québec (then termed ‘*Lower Canada*’). He migrated to Upper Canada (Ontario) as a young married man in the mid-1840s and spent the remainder of his life in that province before his early demise in Peterborough in 1867, at the age of forty-nine years.

Léon Caisse was a hotelier and for the last fifteen years of his life, he owned and operated, consecutively, two hotels in Peterborough. His French and French-Canadian ancestry provides a fascinating window into both the early years of the Caisse family in ‘the old country’ and their presence in the colonial life of New France from the 1730s onward. A fourth-generation descendant of the original Caisse *émigré*, François Caisse called *Le Dragon*, Léon Caisse was part of the large influx of French-Canadians who migrated to *Canada West*, as the colony of Upper Canada was popularly called after 1841. Like many of these French-Canadians migrants, Caisse had decided to leave the lower province, determined to try his fortune in what he reckoned was a more enterprising part of the Canadian colonial scene.

Newly married to Julia Huston, Caisse settled first in Toronto in the mid-1840s and began his career as an *hôtelier*. There he remained for only a few years, and it was there, as well, that Léon Caisse Jr., the eldest of his six children, was born. Caisse then moved his family to Barrie where he resided for a further three or four years. From 1854 until his death thirteen years later, Léon Caisse and his growing family made their home in Peterborough, where he operated two hotels, both known as *Caisse’s Hotel* in the centre of the town.

Documented evidence on Léon Caisse and on the ancestry from which he sprang, reveals an individual marked with strong entrepreneurial skills, and possessed of the spectrum of talents and ambitions typical of many of the leading figures in the life of early Peterborough. If Peterborough was a leading and dynamic corner of late Upper Canada / Canada West from the mid-Nineteenth Century onward, it owed much of that dynamism to citizens of the Léon Caisse ilk. Although Caisse lived for fewer than fifteen years in Peterborough, he exerted a significant impact on the commercial activities and the cultural scene in the town.

As well, he was also an important figure in the French-Canadian community, particularly during the earlier decades of a growing Québécois presence in the region. With the exception of the more prosperous French-Canadian families in Peterborough, such as the Brioux, Letelliers, Lebruns, Lemays and the de Laplantes, the majority of the newly-arrived francophones did not assume a leadership role in the commercial life of Peterborough. Léon Caisse was an exception and, during his tenure as a *hôtelier* of uncommon flair, his presence and prominence in the community beyond French-Canadian social circles were noteworthy. For these reasons, as well as for the interesting ancestral background in Québec and France from which he sprang, his story merits being better known. This brief account of the life of *Monsieur* Caisse, of his roots, his family and his commercial contribution to Peterborough, proposes to tell that story.

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## The Ancestry of Léon Caisse of Peterborough, Ontario

### **Earliest Generations of the Caisse Family in France**

The earliest documented Caisse ancestor of Léon Caisse is his great-great-grandfather, Étienne Caisse. Étienne Caisse was born *ca* 1685 in the *commune* (village or municipality) of Seveux, on the banks of the Saône River, twenty-five kilometres west of the city of Vesoul. Vesoul is situated in the ancient province of Franche-Comté which borders Switzerland to the east. Seveux (also called *Sfeue* or Saint-Feux) is located in the *canton* (township) of Fresne-Saint-Mamès, in the diocese of Besançon, in the present-day *département* of Haute-Saône, some 300 kilometres southeast of Paris, and 50 kilometres northwest of the city of Besançon, the birth-place of Victor Hugo.

For the better part of two centuries prior to the birth of Étienne Caisse in 1685, Franche-Comté, the province in which his family lived, had been a pawn in the sovereignty disputes between France, and the Habsburg ruling families of Spain and Austria. It was, as a result, sometimes ruled by the latter and at other times the former. By 1678, a few years before Étienne Caisse was born, Franche-Comté was finally and permanently ceded to Louis XIV of France.

Franche-Comté lies in the Jura mountains and had been a centre of iron ore mining and smelting for long generations. The village of Seveux itself, where the ancestors of Léon Caisse resided, had possessed an iron forge and smelting furnace since the Fifteenth Century and many of the local townspeople were employed in that

establishment since the latter part of the medieval period. It is not known whether François Caisse's father, Étienne, laboured in the iron mines of the region or at the iron forge in his native town, but it is likely that he did so. His son, François, certainly was, and by the time young Caisse was in his early twenties, he had become a *maître-charron* or forge-master in the iron industry which flourished in the region. In fact, his skill in the processes relating to both the mining of iron ore and the smelting and production of that metal was the reason why, in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, he emigrated from the village of Seveux and settled in *La Nouvelle-France*, as the Québec



colony was then called.

*The Catholic Church of Saint-Laurent, Seveux, Franche-Comté, France*

*In this simple Romanesque village church, parts of which date from at least 1200 C.E., Étienne Caisse (b. 1685) and his wife Michèle Mougin were baptized and married. Here too, was baptized in 1715, their son, François Caisse, founder of the Caisse family in Québec, and the great-grandfather of Léon Caisse of Peterborough. François would have worshipped in this parish church until his departure for the colony of New-France in 1737.*

Étienne Caisse was baptized in the local parish church of Saint-Laurent-de-Seveux, an ancient structure in the simple Romanesque style which had stood in the centre of the village since the Middle Ages. It was also in the church of Seveux that Étienne married Michèle Mougin about 1710. Michèle was born in the same village in Franche-Comté as her husband. So far as we know, Étienne Caisse lived all his life in or near Seveux and died there at the age of forty-five years and was buried in the parish cemetery on January 4<sup>th</sup>, 1730. Among the issue of the marriage of Étienne Caisse and his wife Michèle Mougin was François Caisse, the founder of the Caisse family in the Québec colony and the great-grandfather of Léon Caisse.

### **François Caisse dit Le Dragon : Origin and Immigration**

François Caisse, called *Le Dragon*, was the son of Étienne Caisse and Michèle Mougin and the only child of their marriage for whom documentary evidence has been found. Like both his parents, François was born in the village of Seveux, in the *canton* (township) of Fresne-Saint-Mamès in Franche-Comté *ca* 1715 and was baptized in the parish church of Saint-Laurent-de-Seveux. As a young man he gained considerable experience working in the iron foundry which had been operating in Seveux for more than a century before his birth. Possessed of skill in forging iron, in 1737, at the age of twenty-two years and unmarried, François accepted a contract to immigrate to the region of Trois-Rivières, in the Québec colony, as a *maître-charron* (forge-master) and to be employed as a skilled iron worker for the iron forge which had been established in 1730 at Saint-Maurice, adjacent to Trois-Rivières. François Caisse dit *Le Dragon* was one of the chief ironworks craftsmen in the early days of the development of the *Forges du Saint-Maurice*. As to the origin of François Caisse's nickname of *Le Dragon*, it is not difficult to see where it came from. Working since his youth in the foundry of his native village of Seveux, and later at the great 'fire-breathing' iron forges of Saint-Maurice, acquiring the nick-name of a fire-breathing creature like a dragon does not seem much of a stretch.

The circumstances surrounding François Caisse dit *Le Dragon*'s decision to leave the iron foundry in Seveux, France and to immigrate to the Québec colony in 1737 are linked to the establishment of a similar iron foundry in *La Nouvelle-France*. Around 1730, the colonial administration in Québec, working in tandem with their superiors in Paris, decided that the economic life and nascent industrial vitality of the colony could benefit from the establishment of iron production. The region adjacent to Trois-Rivières where the Saint-Maurice River, with its abundant water power, large deposits of iron ore, the proximity to large lumbering operations with easy transportation afforded by that river and the St. Lawrence made this corner of the colony an ideal site for the iron operation. As a result, by the early years of the 1730s, the operation was established, but it was clear from the outset that the enterprise would require skilled iron workers, non-existent in New France, would have to be brought over from the mother country. In 1737, the French government contracted with a small group of experienced iron craftsmen from Franche-Comté to emigrate to Québec and take the lead in making the new *Forges du Saint-Maurice* a viable and significant part of the economic life of the colony. François Caisse dit *Le Dragon* was one of the prominent *forgerons* in that group of colonists who arrived in 1737 at Saint-Maurice/Trois-Rivières. Since the *Forges du Saint-Maurice* were the reason for the first member of the Caisse family to emigrate from Seveux, it may be useful to explore a little the history of the iron foundry enterprise which brought François Caisse dit *Le Dragon* to the new world.



*The Iron Foundry, Seveux, Where François Caisse First Learned His Trade*

Although the building shown above dates from the Eighteenth Century, its predecessor was in existence from the 1680s and replaced the original foundry and smelting furnaces which date back to the 1400s. The iron foundry is known to have existed from August, 1683, two years before the birth of François Caisse's father Étienne Caisse, when letters patent were issued to François René Marmier to revive the old iron processing plant which had closed in the 1500s. The establishment in which François Caisse learned his trade consisted of a furnace, a forge, a charcoal room, a storage area, living quarters for the workers and a small water mill.

### **The St. Maurice Ironworks (Les Forges du Saint-Maurice)**

The *Forges du Saint-Maurice* (St. Maurice Ironworks), just outside of Trois-Rivières, Quebec, is now a National Historic Site of Canada, and the birthplace of the Canada's iron industry. The Forges du Saint-Maurice were established on 25 March 1730, the second company (after the failure of the first) was granted a monopoly to employ the iron ore deposits at Trois-Rivières. The forge employed about 100 craftsmen (most originally from Burgundy) and 300-400 labourers in production of forged and molded iron products, including pots, pans, and stoves. Director F. E. Cugnet went bankrupt in 1742, leading to a state takeover and handover to Britain after the Treaty of Paris. In 1747, the company experimented unsuccessfully with cannon making and steel production. From 1738 into the mid-1830s, the Forges were "the most technologically advanced ironworks in America" and had become the oldest operating blast furnace in North America, but dated by the time it shut down for good in March 1883. In 1973, the *Forges du Saint Maurice* became a national historic park. Archaeological research continues there.



*The Forges du Saint-Maurice on the Saint-Maurice River, near Trois-Rivières, where François Caisse was brought from Seveux, Franche-Comté in France, in 1737 to work as a maître-charron (master iron forger).*

### **François Caisse dit Le Dragon Settles at Saint-Maurice/Trois-Rivières**

Although it is very probable that François Caisse was in Québec by 1737 as part of the group of iron forge workers who had been sent out from Seveux in that year, there is no documentary evidence attesting to his presence in the colony until 1739, where he is cited as living in the area of Saint-Maurice. The next year, his marriage is recorded as having been solemnized on November 20<sup>th</sup> in the cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Trois-Rivières. His bride was Marie-Louise Françoise Sauvage who was a few years younger than François. Marie-Louise Sauvage had been baptized 1719 at the cathedral in Trois-Rivières, the daughter of Sergeant François Sauvage and Marie-Françoise Mouet. François Caisse *dit Dragon*'s wife's family, the Sauvages, had emigrated in the Seventeenth Century from the parish of Saint-Pierre-Deuillet, *department* of Aisne, in the diocese of Laon, in the ancient province of Picardie, France.

Through his marriage to Marie-Louise Françoise Sauvage, the descendants of François Caisse can claim a direct link with the explorer Pierre Esprit Radisson Jr., one of the most colourful figures in the early history of French Canada.





### **The French Explorer Pierre-Esprit Radisson, Ancestor of Léon Caisse**

'The direct ancestral line linking Léon Caisse of Peterborough to the family of Pierre- Esprit Radisson<sup>1</sup> is as follows  
Léon Caisse of Peterborough, Ontario :  
Son of Jean-Baptiste Gabriel Caisse Jr. of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie, Québec  
Grandson of Jean-Baptiste Gabriel Caisse Sr. of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie, Québec  
Great-grandson of François Caisse and Marie-Louise Sauvage of Lavaltrie, Québec  
Great-gr.-grandson of François Sauvage and Marie-Françoise Mouet of Trois-Rivières,  
Great-gr.-gr.-grandson Marie-Francoise Mouet (dau. of Pierre Mouet & Elisab. Jutras)  
Great-gr.-gr.-gr.-grandson of Élisabeth Jutras (dau. of Marie-Élisabeth Radisson)  
Great-gr.-gr.-gr.-gr.-grandson of Marie-Élisabeth Radisson, sister of Pierre-Esprit Radisson Jr. , the explorer  
Great-gr.-gr.-gr.-gr.-grandson of Pierre Radisson Sr., father of the explorer

<sup>1</sup> **Note :** Born near Avignon, France, Pierre-Esprit Radisson (1636–1710) was a French-Canadian fur trader and explorer. He is often linked with his brother-in-law Médard des Groseilliers. Their service while in the employment of the English led to the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company. Of the myriad harrowing experiences endured by Radisson in his life as an explorer and *coureur de bois*, his capture by the Iroquois/Mohawks is one of the more fascinating. While duck hunting, Radisson was taken prisoner by the Mohawks but was adopted by his captors. He learned their language and joined them in their wars. At Fort Orange (Albany) he served as an interpreter. After travelling to Europe with a Jesuit priest, he returned to Trois-Rivières, Québec, in 1657, where he found his half-sister married to Groseilliers. In 1657/58 he was at the Jesuit Iroquois mission near Syracuse, New York. The most important part of his life, from 1658 to 1683, was spent with Groseilliers. In 1669, while in the English service, he sailed along the coast from the Rupert River to the Nelson River. About 1672, Radisson married a daughter of Sir John Kirke who had been involved in the 1628 capture of Québec. When he returned to the French service, his wife remained in England. In the winter of 1683 he and Groseilliers went to France to deal with their legal problems. They had seized two English parties in time of peace and paid Québec tax on furs from Hudson Bay which may not have been part of Quebec. Here they found themselves pawns in the events that led up to the Glorious Revolution of 1688. The English ambassador, Lord Preston, asked that they be punished. Compromise plans were made to send Radisson back to Hudson's Bay to pick up the remaining furs and divide the profits fairly. Lord Preston seduced Radisson back into the English service and Groseilliers returned to Québec. In 1684 he sailed for the Hayes River in the *Happy Return*, where he found Groseilliers' son Jean-Baptiste doing a brisk trade with the Indians. He talked Jean-Baptiste into the Hudson's Bay Company service and left for England in September, leaving John Abraham in charge of the fort. In 1685 he was made '*Superintendent and Chief Director of the Trade at Port Nelson*', where he seems to have accomplished little. In 1687 he made serious charges against the superintendent of York Factory. The HBC rejected the charges and Radisson was removed. Thereafter he lived in England on an HBC pension which was irregularly paid. He died in 1710.

## **2.2. The Family of François Caisse dit Le Dragon and his wife Marie-Louise Françoise Sauvage of Trois-Rivières**

After his marriage to Marie-Louise Françoise Sauvage in Trois-Rivières in 1740, François Caisse's eldest child (Marie-Françoise) was born in 1741, while the young couple were still living in Trois-Rivières. However, François did not remain long in that town, where he had been employed since about 1737 as *maître-charron* in the nearby iron foundries of Saint-Maurice. By 1744, he and his family had left the Trois-Rivières region and moved to Pointe aux Trembles on the eastern tip of the island of Montreal, where their second child (Jean-Baptiste Gabriel Caisse) was born that year. Three years later, in 1747, the Caisse family were residing in Lavaltrie, County of Berthier, situated along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, about fifty kilometres southwest of Trois-Rivières and Saint-Maurice, where the ironworks were located. In that year, they buried their third child (Joseph) at Lavaltrie. François and Marie-Louise (Sauvage) Caisse continued to reside in Lavaltrie, as their remaining six children were baptized in that parish.

It is clear from the birth places of his oldest children, that François Caisse left *les forges du Saint-Maurice* and the Trois-Rivières region before 1744, and resided for a short time in the mid-1740s at Pointe aux Trembles (Montréal). From there the

family moved back closer to Trois-Rivières, and by 1747 they were settled in the parish of Lavaltrie, adjacent to the parish of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie. The nine children of François Caisse and his wife Marie-Louise Sauvage<sup>1</sup> were :

1. Marie-Françoise Caisse, born at Trois-Rivières and baptized March 11, 1741.
2. Jean-Baptiste Gabriel Caisse, born at Pointe aux Trembles (Montréal Island) in 1744. Léon Caisse descended from Jean-Baptiste Gabriel Caisse.
3. Joseph Caisse, who died as a child was buried at Lavaltrie, Berthier County, Québec, on March 8, 1747.
4. Nicholas Caisse, born at Lavaltrie and baptized there December 24, 1747.
5. Louis Caisse, baptized at Lavaltrie, Nov. 9, 1749, and buried Sept. 11, 1750.
6. Étienne Caisse, baptized at Lavaltrie July 23, 1751.
7. Antoine-Jean Caisse, baptized at Lavaltrie June 13, 1753.
8. Pierre Caisse, baptized at Lavaltrie November 10, 1756.
9. Louis Caisse, baptized at Lavaltrie, November 16, 1760.

<sup>1</sup> Note : The information relating to the children of François Caisse *dit Le Dragon* and his wife Marie-Louise Sauvage, has been extracted from Cyprien Tanguay's *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes*, volume II. Tanguay lists only eight of the nine issue of François Caisse, having erroneously omitted the second of these children (Jean-Baptiste Gabriel Caisse), born at Pointe aux Trembles on Montréal Island, in 1744.

Although documentary evidence makes clear that it was in Lavaltrie that most of the children of François and Mary-Louise (Sauvage) Caisse were born and baptized, many of these same children were married in the 1760s and 1770s in the parish of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie, which was adjacent to the parish of Lavaltrie. Lanoraie is situated along the St. Lawrence, immediately to the east of Lavaltrie. This would suggest that the family may well have moved a little closer to Trois-Rivières in the early 1760s. More precisely, the parish church baptismal records for the children of François and Marie-Louis Caisse indicate that the family remained in Lavaltrie as late as 1760, since the parish register records that their youngest child, Louis Caisse, was baptized in that parish in that year.

The date of death for François Caisse *dit Le Dragon* is not known, although it was prior to June 27, 1794, as a document bearing that date and recording the death of his wife, Marie-Louise Sauvage, states that she was the widow of François Caisse *dit Dragon* at the time of her demise.

### **Léon Caisse of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie, Québec & Peterborough**

#### **3.1. Birth of Léon Caisse**

The son of Jean-Baptiste Gabriel Caisse and Théotiste Hervieux, Léon Caisse was born on December 5, 1818, in the parish of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie in the village of Lanoraie, county of Berthier, Québec. The parish of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie lies about eight kilometres west of the town of Berthierville, the seat of Berthier County. The baptism, which took place two days later, is recorded in the parish register as follows (English translation) :

*Bapt. Léon Caisse*

*On December 7<sup>th</sup>, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by us the undersigned Parish Priest, was baptized Léon, born the day before yesterday of the legitimate marriage of Jean-Baptiste Caisse, farmer of this parish and Théotiste Hervieux.*

*The godfather was François Caisse & the godmother Thérèse Laviolette, who, as well as the father who was present, were not able to sign their names. G.M. Besserer Priest*

#### **Original French Text as it appears in the register of the parish of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie :**

*B. Le Sept Décembre, Mil huit cent dix huit, par nous Prêtre Curé Soussigné,  
Léon a été baptisé Léon né avant hier du légitime mariage de Jean Baptiste Caisse  
Caisse Cultivateur en cette paroisse et de Théotiste Hervieux. Le Parrein a été François  
Caisse & la Marreine Thérèse Laviolette qui n'ont Su Signer, ainsi que le  
père present.*

*G. M. Besserer prêtre*

### **Léon Caisse and His Family in Ontario (1844-1867)**

In the attempt to trace the movements of Léon Caisse and his family from the time they left Lanoraie, Berthier County, Québec, until they arrived in Peterborough, marriage documentation and parish register entries and census data have proved useful.

Documentary evidence permits us to date the year of Léon's migration from Canada East (Québec) to Canada West (Ontario) as 1843 or 1844. His wife was Julia Huston and, although no record of the marriage of Léon Caisse and Julia Huston has been uncovered, it is very probable that

the marriage took place in Québec prior to their exiting that province. Julia Huston, was born in Berthier County, Québec, *ca* 1826, probably in the parish of St-Ambroise-de-Kildare. That parish is a few kilometres northwest of Trois-Rivières and not far from the parish of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie, where the Caisse family had been residing for several generations, since the 1760s. The Hustons were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who had immigrated from the region of Drum village, County Monaghan, Ireland, probably in the early or middle years of the 1820s. Drum village is very close to the border of County Cavan, Ireland.

The Huston family had settled in the parish of St-Ambroise-de-Kildare, Berthier County, about thirty miles northwest of the parish of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie. Although Julia Huston was originally of Scotch-Irish Protestant ancestry, the 1861 census for Peterborough town indicates that, by that date, she was Roman Catholic. This would suggest that Julia had converted to the Roman Catholic religion at the time of her marriage to Léon Caisse around 1844 or 1845. This contention is further bolstered by the fact that her first child was baptized in the Roman Catholic faith.

An entry in the parish registers for the Roman Catholic parish of St. Paul in Toronto, dated January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1845 records that Léon Caisse served as a witness at the marriage of François St. Hilaire in that parish which justifies our placing Léon and Julia (Huston) Caisse in Toronto by no later than January 1844. A second register entry for St. Paul's parish on April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1846, shows the baptism of Léon and Julia (Huston) Caisse's first child, Léon Caisse Jr., in the same church. The use of the term '*child of the legitimate marriage of...*' in the baptismal entry would indicate that Léon and Julia Caisse were married at that time and this marriage had been solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

Early documents relating to Léon Caisse's grandfather, Jean-Baptiste Gabriel Caisse Sr., indicate that he was a *hôtelier*. His grandson Léon seems never to have exercised an occupation other than hotel management and therefore we may be seeing here the prolongation of a family tradition. In a family biographical account written by Léon's grandson in the summer of 1949 it is stated that, soon after he arrived in Toronto, Léon was operating a hotel on King Street West in Toronto. When then the enterprise proved financially unprofitable, Léon moved his family to Barrie, Ontario where he opened a second hotel.

### 3.3. Léon Caisse Moves from Toronto to Barrie

It is not unreasonable to assume that the Caisse family spent about four or five years in Toronto and that the move to Barrie, where Léon continued in the hotel business occurred sometime around 1849 or 1850. The family were undoubtedly enumerated in the census for the town of Barrie in March 1852, but unfortunately this cannot be substantiated as the census is no longer extant. However, arriving at a certain time-line for the location of Léon Caisse and his family during the period 1848-1854 can be established from marriage registration documents relating to two of Léon and Julia's daughters, Josephine and Elmire. These daughters, born in 1850 and 1854, stated in the civil registration of their marriages that their place of birth was Barrie. This would confirm that Léon had moved from Toronto by 1850 and resided in Barrie until sometime in 1854.

As to the time of Léon Caisse's departure from Barrie and taking up residence in Peterborough, this can be fairly precisely identified as mid-1854. On the one hand, his daughter was born in Barrie in 1854 and Léon appears as a witness to a baptism performed in St. Peter's Catholic Church in August of the same year. The Caisse family remained in Peterborough until the death of Léon in December of 1867.

If one poses the question of why Léon Caisse and his wife Julia Huston finally chose to settle in Peterborough, a possible explanation may reside in the fact that John Huston, a native of Coraghy in County Cavan, had come over to the Port Hope area in the early 1820s and by the mid-1820s had become one of the more prominent early settlers of Cavan Township, just west of the town of Peterborough. Coraghy, County Cavan, from which John Huston emigrated, is very close to the border of County Monaghan, where the family of Julia Huston had originated and from which they emigrated to Berthier County, Quebec in the late 1820s. The two Huston families (that of John Huston of Cavan Township and that of Julia Huston Caisse may have been related and this may explain why, shortly after their marriage, Julia Huston and her husband Léon Caisse, moved from Lower Canada to Toronto then to Barrie and eventually settled in the Peterborough area.

### Léon Caisse : Peterborough's *Hôtelier extraordinaire* (1854-1867)

#### The First of Léon Caisse's Two Hotels

During the thirteen years in which Léon Caisse was engaged in the hotel business in Peterborough, his establishments were located in two different spots, both of them brick buildings. In each case, Léon did not own the buildings in which his hotels were situated, but had a contractual rental agreement with their owners. The first of the two hotels, which Caisse operated from 1854 until October 1859, was the property of Thomas Chambers and was located at the intersection of Water and Hunter Streets. Attached to Léon's hotel and with access to the hotel, was a saloon operated by Léon's younger brother Isidore Caisse.

An examination of the 1846 town-centre map produced by Sanford Fleming would lead one to conclude that the hotel was located on the southwest corner of the intersection. With regard to this first of Léon Caisse's two hotels, in his *The Early Settlement of Peterborough County* (1867), Dr. Thomas W. Poole states:

*Sundry good buildings had also been erected; and among others, the brick hotel owned by Thomas Chambers, Esq., on the corner of Hunter and Water Streets, subsequently destroyed by fire. In regard to hotels it may here be mentioned that the "Globe" hotel, on Charlotte Street, was the first brick house erected in Peterborough, and the "Commercial hotel" of Mr. Chambers just mentioned, was the second building of brick within the limits of the town. It stood on the site of his present grocery, and was for a time the leading public house in Peterborough. It was built in 1847, burned down in 1858 and on its site the present two story building was erected in 1864*

#### Fire at the First Caisse Hotel (October 1859)

On the night of Saturday, 15 October 1859, a disastrous fire destroyed Leon Caisse's hotel at Hunter and Water Streets. Although no one was injured in the fire, it was, nevertheless, a tragic incident and represented an enormous set-back for Leon Caisse and his young family. Not only was the entire building utterly destroyed, but an



unattached stable standing next to the hotel was also totally lost. During the fire, those fighting the blaze succeeded in salvaging much of the better quality furniture from the hotel was taken out into the street and then moved around the corner to the partially constructed building on George Street; this became the new Caisse Hotel.

<p style="text-align: center;">Caisse's Hotel With Saloon and Billiard Table attached, Corner of Water &amp; Hunter Streets</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p style="text-align: center;">An Omnibus runs to and from the Railroad Depot on the arrival and departure of the cars.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">– <i>A good, careful Ostler always in attendance</i></p>	
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Advertisement for the first Léon Caisse's Hotel,  
*Peterborough Directory 1858, p. 82.*

#### **Inquest into the Fire at the First Léon Caisse Hotel**

Six days after the fire, on Friday, October 21, 1859, an inquest to investigate the fire which had destroyed Caisse's Hotel was held before John Robinson Benson, coroner. Twelve male citizens of the town of Peterborough were impanelled as jurymen and the hearing called many witnesses to testify. The most revealing and useful testimony was provided by Mrs. Julia Brown a saloonkeeper:

*Mrs. Julia Brown of the Town of Peterboro, saloonkeeper being sworn saith: Witness got up about one quarter past one o'clock on Sunday morning and heard a noise in the back yard. She looked out of the back window but could not see any person. She went to bed again. She then heard a noise in the front of the house got up again and went to the front window. She touched the window which made a small noise and saw a person leave the stoop and who went towards the Post Office. Witness followed as far as Mr. Wilson's Sadler shop. Returning she saw a parcel on the stoop of the Saloon, she brought it in then took and lit a candle. She got a knife, cut the string and found two parcels containing gun powder or blasting powder. The two parcels were in a cotton bag. The paper was very thick not common wrapping paper. The paper was slate coloured. There was in the bag a parcel containing about sixty feet of fuse. It was wrapped in a neat manner, same as if it had been done up in a Shop. As soon as I found it was powder I dipped it in water for fear of being blown up. I then went upstairs and woke up the boy and took him with me to alarm the neighbours. Went to Mr. Jenkins whose son George came in with me. I then went to Mr. Rowntree who came into the house. I told Mr. Rowntree to go for Mr. Cummings as the witness feared the result and thought she was in danger. He was also to alarm the Mayor and Mr. Caise. Mr. Caisse did not rise. Mr. Caisse came to my house between seven and eight. Mr. Cummings did*

*not come and the Mayor did not come. Witness says the man I saw at the front stoop or platform was low sized and pretty stout. He had a red shirt or dark sleeved vest with a white back. He was bareheaded or had a very small cap or head covering. He did not seem fast. The moon shone bright. The saloon was shut at a quarter past eleven o'clock.*

*Signed with her X mark Julia Brown*

**Isidore Caisse** of the Town of Peterboro saloonkeeper being sworn saith:

*On the morning of the 13<sup>th</sup> inst. his brother came to his door and said the place was on fire. He got up and looked through a door which he opened and saw flames coming out from Glenns stable. He thinks they were communicating with their own stables but not sure. As my brother went downstairs the witness put on his pants and told the barkeeper to get up. He then ran to the nursery for the cash box. He met Mrs. Caisse asked her for the cash box and she said it was safe. Witness took out from nursery what he could find there, clothing etc., then went into the kitchen and saw some persons working in the wine cellar. Witness thinks Mr. Glenns stable was set on fire. Witness went to bed ten minutes or so after twelve o'clock and was asleep when called. Witness has no suspicion of any person. Witness never saw to his knowledge any opening between his stable and Glenns. Witness went to his room and all of his things were taken away. Neath cloths and as but has never got an article of them since.*

*Signed in his own handwriting Isidore Caisse*

Other witnesses, including Léon Caisse, testified that some scoundrels may have been looking to harm him. Léon Caisse stated: "Last January I took an inventory of my furniture which amounted to £1885 in the hotel alone and not less than £500 to £600 in liquors in my stock." He also testified that "he had insurance in the amount of £2140 in the London and Liverpool, Mr. Cluxton agent, and £600 in liquors in the same office."

After all the witnesses were heard, the jury impanelled to examine the evidence relating to the burning of the Caisse hotel, concluded "that the fire had originated in Mr. Coulter's stable; that the building was set on fire by some person or persons unknown."

Shortly after the fire and the inquest called to investigate its cause, the "new" Caisse Hotel on George Street opened for business. Léon Caisse as 'Peterborough's hotelier par excellence' was about to take centre-stage.

#### **Léon Caisse's Second of Two Hotels in Peterborough**

Léon Caisse lost little time in opening his second hotel. In fact, prior to the fire in October, 1859, Caisse had already taken the first step to opening a larger and more luxurious hotel. He entered into a business arrangement with Mr. Burnham, a prominent Peterborough lawyer, in which Burnham would construct the hotel and sublet it to Léon who would run it independently. By late October, 1859, the new hotel was sufficiently close to completion for

the furniture salvaged from the fire which destroyed the first hotel to be immediately transferred to the new establishment.



Léon Caisse took possession of his second hotel in the spring of 1860, just a few months after the earlier hotel had been destroyed. The new establishment was a handsome four-storey brick structure situated on the west side of George Street, half way between Simcoe and Charlotte Streets. In fact, it was the first four-storey building constructed on the town's main street and more than a century and a half later, still stands proudly on George Street. Like its earlier counterpart, the new hotel was known as Caisse's Hotel, though many locals referred to it informally as 'Caissie's House.' Not a man to undersell himself or to understate the luxurious appointments and advantages of his establishment, *Monsieur Caisse* did not hesitate to advertise his hotel as the finest in Peterborough, and perhaps in all of Upper Canada. The reason for the high level of quality and luxury which the hotel projected, was, quite simply, its proprietor, Léon Caisse Sr. Known as a liberal, generous and enterprising businessman, with just a touch of Gallic panache, Caisse was proud to proclaim that he and his hotel excelled in delivering everything the weary traveler required. His establishment was, he loved to repeat, the most frequented one in Peterborough and the place to be seen when in town either as a visitor or a local. Although his words could be labeled self-serving, and not understated, they were, nonetheless, probably not far from the truth. It should be recalled, as well, that Léon Caisse's pride in running a first-rate hotel and his ability to do so were a family tradition. His grandfather, Jean-Baptiste Gabriel Caisse Sr. had been an

innkeeper (*aubergiste*) in Lavaltrie, Berthier County, Québec, in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century.

**The New Caisse  
Hotel on George Street :  
Opened Spring 1860**

A very fulsome and flattering description of the Caisse Hotel, after the establishment had been acquired by F. J. Daly, appeared in *Industries of Canada* :

**Grand Central Hotel (late Caisse House), F. J. Daly, Proprietor.** — *There is nothing which marks the importance or adds to the prestige of a place more effectively than desirable hotel accommodation. In this line Peterboro' is particularly fortunate, and among the popular and representative houses of the town, the Grand Central Hotel, owned by Mr. F. J. Daly, takes primary rank. This establishment was originally founded by Mr. Léon Caisse, and for many years was known as the Caisse House. Since its inception it has passed through several*

*hands, till some four years ago it was taken over by Mr. Daly, whose immediate predecessor was Mr. T. G. Choate. Mr. Daly is a thorough hotel man, enterprising and energetic, and has done much in adding to the reputation of the Gland Central Hotel, The building is a substantial structure of four stories in height, and is admirably located. Internally its arrangements are in every respect up to the highest standard of comfort and elegance, and no pains or expense have been spared to render this hotel first-class in every respect. The plumbing and ventilation are of a most satisfactory character, and the building is supplied with the latest and most improved appliances. It is heated in the winter by steam, and is lit with electric light and gas. The hotel has 50 bedrooms, light and airy, furnished in modern style and replete with every convenience; also parlors, smoking and reading rooms, a billiard room with four excellent tables, and a dining room capable of seating a large number of guests. The cuisine is under first-class management, and the table is liberally supplied with the delicacies of the season. All apartments are spacious and commodious and elegant in all their appointments, fixtures and upholstery. There is stabling for 20 horses, this department being in charge of experienced assistants. [*Industries of Canada*, M.G. Bixby Publishers, Toronto, Ontario, 1887, p. 49.]*

### **A Very Distinguished Royal 'Almost Guest' : H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales, to Dine at Caisse's Hotel**

When Queen Victoria's eldest son, the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) visited Peterborough in 1860, arrangements had been made for a lavish banquet in his honour. Léon Caisse's Hotel, opened only a few months earlier, was the natural choice for this much sought-after distinction. In preparation for the royal visit Mr. Caisse spared no expense. He had flags flying from every window and several on the roof. The awning in front of the hotel was very handsomely decorated with evergreen wreaths and at intervals along it were placed coloured lamps. Unfortunately, the prince was unable to attend. He spent less than one hour in Peterborough and then departed for Port Hope. The dignitaries and citizens of Peterborough were very disappointed.

Alexander Macdonell also served as the land agent for the Peterborough region for Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands in Upper Canada. Macdonell resided at Caisse's Hotel on George Street during the last years of his life. The colonel was found dead and alone, in his room, on the 29<sup>th</sup> of November, 1861.

From 1860 until 1867, the hotel served Léon Caisse and his family as their principal residence. Caisse continued to operate the hotel until he passed away in December 1867. He had not reached his fiftieth birthday at the time of his demise. The cause of Léon Caisse's death was not recorded on the death certificate, but it is known that his brother Joseph Caisse died in Lindsay in January 1867 as the result of heart disease.

### **Additional Information Relating to Léon Caisse and His Family**

#### **Tombstone of Léon Caisse**

Léon Caisse died on December 27, 1867 and had made his last will and testament in the presence of his doctor shortly before midnight on Christmas night, two days before his death. It would qualify as a 'death-bed will.' It is interesting to note that Léon signed his name with an 'X'. Given the fact that he was a successful business man and therefore was very probably not illiterate, the 'X' signature would not necessarily indicate that he did not know how to sign his full name, but rather may suggest that his state of health was so precarious that he was unable to sign his name. Léon Caisse was buried in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Peterborough, Ontario. His family erected a very large and impressive monument on his grave, but after almost one hundred and fifty years, much of the stone has disappeared.



*Modern view of the building which, from 1860, housed the second hotel of Léon Caisse, George Street, Peterborough. Other than the extensive alterations on the ground floor, the exterior appearance of the building has changed surprisingly little during the more than one hundred and fifty years of its existence.*

In addition to providing hotel accommodations for the travelling public, a saloon and a billiard hall, the hotel was home to permanent residents. One of the most prominent persons who lived at the Caisse Hotel, was Colonel Alexander Macdonell, an old soldier and former assistant to Peter Robinson. During the late 1820s and the 1830s,

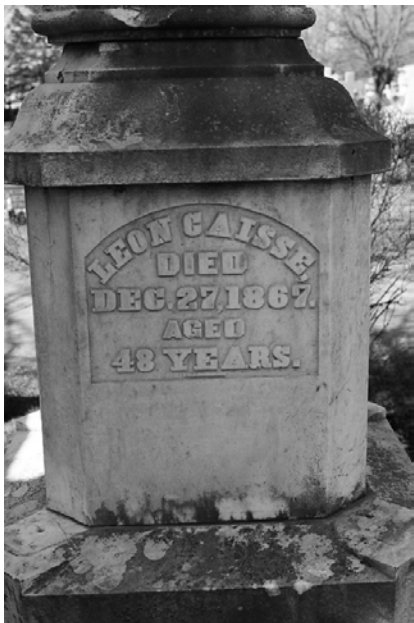
*Remains of the Tombstone of Léon Caisse Sr., St. Peter's Cemetery, Peterborough, Ontario*

*By 2013 most of the monument has decayed and all that remains is this large section and the base of the gravestone. Despite the inscription which states Léon Caisse's age at the time of his death as forty-eight years, his date of birth as recorded in the parish register of St-Joseph-de-Lanoraie was December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1818. Therefore, he was forty-nine years old at his death on December 27, 1867.*

*[See picture of monument on next page]*

**Canada Census 1861 : Enumeration of the Family of Léon Caisse**

Notes : The Caisse family were permanent residents of the hotel. Isidore Caisse, Léon Caisse's unmarried brother, was saloon keeper in both of Léon's hotels. This census entry would indicate that Isidore was residing in the hotel. Line 24 : For *Josiphone* read *Joséphine*.; Line 25 : For *Elsmira* read *Elmire*; Line 28 : Julia Caisse, otherwise Julia Huston, wife of Léon Caisse.



As has been stated earlier, the only nominal Canada Census in which Léon and Julie (Huston) Caisse were enumerated was that of 1861. At the time, the Caisse family, including Léon's younger brother, Isidore, were residing in the town of Peterborough. The census entry is as follows :

Page	Line	Name	Occupation	Age	Sex	Status
74	21	Léon Caisse	Hotelkeeper	37	M	Married
74	22	Isadore Caisse	Hotelkeeper	35	M	Single
74	23	Léon		13	M	Single
74	24	Josiphone		11	F	Single
74	25	Elsmira		8	F	Single
74	26	Eugene		6	M	Single
74	27	Napoléon		3	M	Single
74	28	Julie Caisse		35	F	Married

**5.3.** The following document is the last will and testament of Léon Caisse<sup>1</sup> :

*I will and bequeath to my children one hundred dollars when of age and the balance of my property to be placed in the hands of my wife during her lifetime and to be divided among my children in proportion according to her judgment or at anytime to give such portion to each or either as she may think proper.*

*This is a memorandum of a will I intend making at the earliest opportunity.*

<sup>1</sup>**Source : Dennistoun Family fonds**, Reference 1968-027 (A3-3), Peterborough Museum and Archives

*Copy of the will of Léon Caisse*

*I will & bequeath to my children one hundred Dollars when of age and the balance of my property to be placed in the hands of my wife during her lifetime and to be divided among my children in proportion according to her judgment or at anytime to give such portion to each or either as she may think proper.*

*This is a memorandum of a will I intend making at the earliest opportunity.*

*Dated at Peterboro the twenty-fifth day of December 1867 at the hour of 11:50 P.M. in the presence of W. A. Scott Esq. Dr. R. Kincaid & E. R. Clouston*

*Witness*

*W. A. Scott*  
*E. R. Clouston*

*me Léon X Caisse*  
*mark*

*Dated at Peterboro the twenty-fifth day of December 1867 at the hour of 11:50 p.m. in the presence of W.A. Scott Esq. Dr. R. Kincaid and E. R. Clouston. Courtesy Peterborough Museum and Archives*

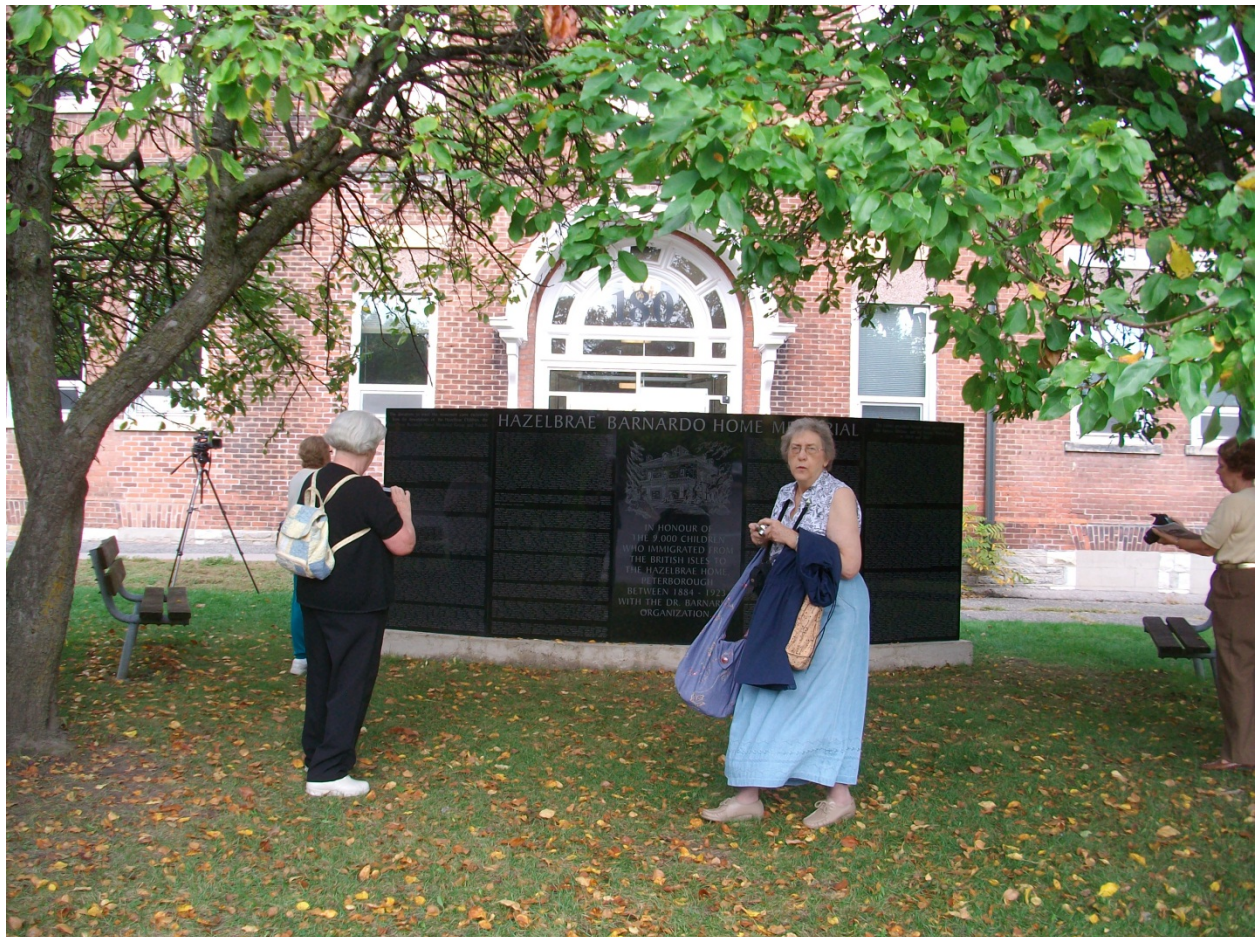


# Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial 1901-1903

The Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial on Barnardo Avenue in Peterborough, Ontario lists every person, nearly 10,000, who came through Peterborough's distribution home between 1883 and 1923. From 1883 to 1887 both boys and girls came through Peterborough, but after that, all were girls. The research for the names that went on the memorial was conducted by John Sayers, ably assisted by Ivy Sucee of Peterborough and others. The research has been time consuming and demanding, as the researchers worked without a master list. The list was created mainly from ship registers and various archival sources related to the Canadian government and to Barnardos in England. This is an excellent list, compiled from original sources and scrupulously interpreted. There are bound to be errors created by misreading hand writing, and omissions could easily have occurred, as well. The ship registers could have been improperly maintained, or those creating the lists could have misheard or been distracted. Such officials often misspelled names. None of these difficulties is beyond the ken of genealogists and family historians, but these lists will prove quite useful for all researchers. We are grateful to John and Ivy for doing the research and for giving us permission to share the information they gathered.

For those wishing to pursue research on the Barnardo children, the Trent Valley Archives is a good place to begin. We have some resources, particularly in the Barnardo Homes collection and in the Gail Corbett fonds which includes some memories and some copies of *Ups and Downs*. As well, we have access to the Library and Archives of Canada's terribly impressive holdings, and have samples of ship lists. We also have the archival copy of the monument from the Hazelbrae plot at Little Lake Cemetery.

This is the fifth instalment in the Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley. In February 2012, we printed the names for 1883-1885; May, 1886-1889; August, 1890-1896; November, 1897-1900. With this issue's addition of the names of the Barnardo girls who emigrated between 1901 and 1903, we will have completed 21 years of the list.



# 1901

ACKERMAN	Martha	10	DANN	Harriet	10	HOOKE	Dorothy	8
ADAMS	Maud	16	DAVENPORT	Sarah	11	HOUSEMAN	Mary	13
ALFORD	Mary	10	DAVIE	Mary	12	HOUSEMAN	Elizabeth	11
ALLEN	Amelia	14	DAVIES	Violet	12	HOUSTON	Jane	14
ALTRIA	Dorothea	12	DAVIES	Mrs	35	HULLYER	Nora	14
ANSLEY	Violet J E	10	DAVIS	Mrs	a	HUMPHREYS	Caroline	14
ASHBY	Ada A	10	DAVIS	Frances	13	HYLAND	Eliza	11
ATKINSON	Florence	14	DAVIS	Miss	a	IVESON	Lily	10
AYRES	Annie	9	DAVIS	Mrs.	35	JACKSON	Gertrude	8
BAILEY	Maud	11	DEACON	Henrietta	15	JACKSON	Alice	12
BAILEY	Fanny	11	DELL	Edith	9	JARMYN	Ada	10
BAKER	Annie	15	DODD	Florence	10	JARMYN	Kate	9
BAKER	Bessie	13	DOVE	Alice	12	JONES	Florence	11
BAKER	Catherine	12	DUCKHAM	Blanche	14	JONES	Mary	7
BALES	Clara	9	DUNCAN	Lilly	14	JOWETT	Ethel	12
BANGS	Mrs	48	DYER	Eliza	13	JOWETT	Cecilia	9
BARLOW	Eliza	12	EDMONDSON	Sabina	9	KENNY	Florence	11
BARRETT	Maude	11	ELLIOTT	Matilda	9	KENT	Rosina	12
BARRETT	Mary	14	FARRELL	Isabel	12	KENT	Dora F	11
BATES	Beatrice	12	FELTHAM	Mary E	11	KERNAGHAN	Rose	15
BEAN	Mary E	12	FOOTE	Beatrice	14	KERR	Mary	9
BEATON	Margaretta	9	FOOTE	Lily	6	KERR	Maggie	12
BELL	Eliza	11	FOSTER	Ada	10	KING	Christina	10
BENDELL	Mary	11	FOSTER	Alice B	13	KING	Lily	13
BERESFORD	Ada	16	FOSTER	Rose M	15	LAKES	Alice M	12
BERESFORD	Daisy	15	FOSTER	Margaret	8	LEE	Edith	9
BERRY	Cincinnati	13	FRENCH	Alice	9	LEECH	Nellie	11
BIDDLECOMBE	Elizabeth	7	GAMBLE	Beatrice	10	LEONARD	Kathleen	11
BIGNELL	Kate	14	GARNER	Annie	12	LINCOLN	Beatrice	13
BILBOW	Rachel	11	GARRETT	Edith	10	LINGARD	Gertrude	13
BILKE	Eva	11	GAYLARD	Florence	12	LOCKE	Rose	16
BILSON	Norah	10	GIBBS	Miss Ethel	19	LONG	Marion L	14
BOULTWOOD	Jane	12	GILL	Martha	13	LONG	Beatrice	13
BOULTWOOD	Lily	9	GILL	Emmeline	10	LONG	Jane	12
BRADLEY	Annie	11	GILLESPIE	Maggie	10	MADDEN	Ellen	7
BRADSHAW	Ada	11	GLASTONBURY	Minnie	10	MAKIN	Janet	13
BRINKWORTH	Alice	11	GODSON	Jane	11	MARKS	Julia	10
BROOKFIELD	Edythe	10	GRAHAM	Clara	12	MARKS	Kate	12
BROOMER	Emily	13	GRANT	Lillian	10	MARTIN	Florence	11
BROWN	Julia	11	GRANVILLE	Amelia	12	MASTERS	Amelia	10
BRUCE	Margaret	13	GREEN	Sarah	12	McADAM	Henrietta	12
BUCK	Annie	13	GREEN	Rosina	9	McADAM	Jane	9
BUCKLE	Minnie	14	GRIFFITHS	Gertrude	12	McARTHUR	Catherine	10
BUNN	Mary A	13	GRIFFITHS	Margaret	11	McDOWELL	Mary	14
BUNN	Daisy	7	GRIFFITHS	Elizabeth	13	McEACHERN	Edith	11
BUNN	Amelia	12	HADNUTT	Mrs	45	MCGILLAN	Lily	13
BURFOOT	Louisa	16	HAMLET	Ellen	8	McKENNA	Margaret	12
CARTER	Dorothy	7	HAMLET	Annie	10	MCMAHON	Alice	13
CAVILL	Alice B	3	HAMMOND	Lottie	8	McWATERS	Martha	10
CHAPMAN	Florence	12	HANNAFORD	Ellen	10	MELLOR	Phoebe	10
CHESHIRE	Martha T	15	HENSHAW	Phoebe	15	MIDDLETON	Amelia	8
CHESHIRE	Louisa	13	HARDING	Ada	19	MIDDLETON	Emily	11
CLARIDGE	Lillie	8	HARGRAVES	Amy	10	MILLS	Rose	11
CLARIDGE	Martha	12	HARPER	Elizabeth	8	MILLS	Dora	9
CLARKE	Lily	11	HARPER	Maud	5	MITCHELL	Ada	10
CLEMENTS	Alice	12	HART	Nellie	14	MORRISH	Julia A	13
CLYDE	Iris G	10	HAWKES	Bertha	13	MORTIMEER	Ethel	10
COOPER	Ethel	10	HAWTIN	Mabel	10	MUNT	Emily	12
COOPER	Fanny	11	HAYES	Alice	11	NETHERSELL	Ruth	11
COPELAND	Ethel	13	HENRICKSON	Jane	10	NEVILLE	Nellie	14
CORAM	Isabella	13	HIBBERT	Kate	13	NEWMAN	Rose T	10
COTTER	Mabel	10	HINES	Mary E	13	NEWMAN	Bella	15
CROUCH	Emily	11	HIRD	Ellen	9	NEWTON	Barbara	14
CROWTHER	Emma	13	HITCHINGS	Mary	13	NORDASS	Phyllis	12
CURRY	Mary	7	HOARE	Mabel E	10	NORDASS	Mary	9
CURRY	Maggie	9	HOOK	Maud	10	NORRIS	Alice	14
						NORTH	Frances	16



NORTH	Edith	13	STEVENS	Rose	14	BAKER	Edith	14
NORTH	Mary Sybil	11	STEWART	Isabella	10	BALDING	Ellen	7
OAKDEN	Grace E	10	STOKES	Ellen	13	BALDING	Caroline	10
OSBORNE	Muriel	14	STRICKLAND	Margaret	13	BARNFATHER	Emma	11
OSBORNE	Jessie	12	STRICKLAND	Mary	3	BARNFATHER	Margaret	8
PANKHURST	Maud E	11	SULLIVAN	Maud	12	BARNFATHER	Mary	10
PARFITT	Nellie C	12	SULVEAN	Decima	13	BARTLETT	Rosanna	10
PARFITT	Rose C	11	SUMMERS	Ethel	14	BARTLEY	Sophia	7
PERKINS	Annie	12	SWALES	Christina	11	BASSETT	Catherine	12
PHELPS	Sarah	12	TAIT	Dorothy	10	BASSETT	Gwendolin	8
PHILLIPS	Edith	11	TAYLOR	May	11	BASTARD	Adelaide	14
PLACE	Emily	12	TAYLOR	Mary E	15	BATLEY	Alice	9
POHLE	Miss	a	TESSIER	Marie	13	BATTY	Daisy	10
POLLEY	Mary	9	THORN	Mary	10	BAXTER	Louisa	10
POPE	Daisy	11	THORNER	Lilly	8	BAXTER	Sarah	13
PORTER	Lillian M	11	TIDY	Mary	7	BAYNES	Jessie	12
POVER	Ellen	13	TILBURY	Beatrice	14	BEBBINGTON	J.	10
PRATT	Lillian	11	TILBURY	Olive	12	BEBBINGTON	Agnes	12
PRING	Sarah A	10	TILBURY	Alice	11	BEBBINGTON	Catherine	11
PRING	Esther M	14	TIPPER	Alice	11	BECK	Priscilla	11
PRING	Emily P	13	TIPTON	Caroline	10	BECKLEY	Millicent	9
PURRETT	Beatrice	22	TOOTH	Mary	16	BELL	Margaret	11
RANGECROFT	Sarah	14	TROY	Louisa	10	BENNETT	Gertrude	13
RATES	Agnes	17	TURNER	Emily	10	BETTY	Beatrice	10
RAYBOLD	Annie	10	TURNER	Francis	14	BETTY	Florence	8
READHEAD	Elizabeth	10	TYSALL	Florence	11	BETTY	Lily	12
READHEAD	Mary E	9	UNDERWOOD	Grace	12	BINDLEY	Matilda	10
REASON	Amelia	10	VALLINS	Florence	10	BLACK	Frances	15
REASON	Annie S	15	VOSS	Edith	11	BLADEN	Mary J.	12
REEVES	Caroline	11	WALKER	Ellen	13	BOOSTER	Maria	25
RICHARDS	Susan	11	WALKER	Fred	8	BOOSTER	Mary E.	28
RIGBY	Alice	11	WALKER	Margaret	11	BOWCHER	Helen	14
RILEY	Elizabeth	10	WARREN	Annie	13	BRADFIELD	Emma	9
RINGER	Alice	10	WARREN	Kate	15	BRAILEY	Eliza	10
ROBB	Martha	11	WEEKS	Alice F	11	BRIDGE	Mary Jane	12
ROBERTS	Ethel	9	WELCH	Lily	13	BRIDGES	Charlotte	12
ROBERTS	Beatrice	9	WELLS	Elizabeth	12	BRIDGES	Rose	9
ROBSHAW	Annie	12	WEST	Rose	13	BROOKS	Rose A.	7
RODWAY	Ellen	10	WHALLEY	Eliza	8	BROOKS	Rebecca	10
ROGERS	Bessie	8	WHITE	Bessie	23	BROWN	Emma	10
ROLFE	Annie	14	WHITE	Mrs. E	47	BROWN	Grace	9
ROLLICK	Lilly	11	WIDDICKS	Rose	11	BROWN	Prudence	10
ROSE	Elizabeth	11	WILKINSON	Eliza	24	BROWN	Annie	13
ROWELL	Eliza	10	WILLCOX	Sarah	14	BROWN	Jane	11
RUMBLE	Fanny	15	WILLIAMS	Rachael	22	BROWN	Jessie	10
RUSSON	Phoebe	12	WILLMOTT	May	11	BULLOCK	Daisy	11
RUSSON	Alice	10	WORKMAN	Olive	8	BURNS	Elizabeth	13
RUSSON	Eunice	9	WORTH	May	11	CANDLISH	Isabella	10
SANDERS	Elizabeth	23	WRIGHT	Edith	10	CAPIL	Margaret	9
SAPSFORD	Bessie	11	YOUNG	Beatrice	11	CAPIL	Winifred	10
SAWYER	Emily	9				CAPNERHURST	Millicent	11
SCOTT	Martha	11				CARROLL	Mary J.	12
SHARP	Catherine	12	1902			CARTER	Emily	11
SHAW	Jessie	7				CLARKE	Elizabeth	12
SILLITOE	Daisy	12				CLARKE	Margaret	14
SIMMONS	Gertrude	10	ABBOTT	Mary	13	CLAYTON	Elisa	12
SLOCOMBE	Eva	9	ACTON	Alice	13	CLEAVE	Gloria	11
SMITH	Alice	14	ACTON	Ellen	11	CLEAVE	Lily	5
SMITH	Sarah	11	AGGAS	Clara	10	CLEAVE	Phoebe	10
SMITH	Violet	12	AGGAS	Ethel	11	CLEVARTE	Dorothy	11
SMITH	Ethel	7	ALFORD	Amelia	10	CLEVARTE	Olive	7
SMITH	Sarah	11	ALLEN	Rosina	14	CODEY	Elizabeth	12
SMITH	Eleanor	31	ALLEYNE	Edith	14	COE	Nellie	10
SMITH	Alice	2	ARCHER	Ethel	11	COLE	Rose	14
SPEAREN	Florence	13	ARMSTRONG	Kate	9	COLE	Jane	7
SPENCER	Amelia	10	ASHTON	Louisa	12	COLEMAN	Florence	11
SRRAWLEY	Florence	10	ATKINS	Florence	12	COLLINS	Amy	9
STANNETT	Edith	10	BAILEY	Kate	11	CONNOR	Nora	11
STEVENS	Catherine	13	BAILEY	Mary	13	CONQUEST	Lillian	10
			BAKER	Edith	10			

COOLEY	Eliza	12	HENRICKSON	Kate	13	OVEY	Alice	12
COOPER	Violet	10	HENRY	Emmelaine	23	OVEY	Beatrice	12
COWLING	Catherine	10	HILL	Gertrude	12	OVEY	Elsie	10
COX	Beatrice	14	HOBART	Jane	11	PEARSON	Daisy	8
COX	Henrietta	12	HOBART	Florence	8	PEARSON	Mabel	10
CROCKFORD	Lily	10	HOGG	Rose	12	PEARSON	Mildred	6
CROSSE	Sarah	8	HOLLIS	Ada F.	14	PELOW	Mary	13
CROUCH	Alice	11	HOLLOWAY	Nora	5	PERKS	Charlotte	9
CURTIS	Alberta	12	HOSKINS	Sophia	9	PHILLIPS	Flossie	11
CURTIS	Daisy	10	HOUGH	Annie	15	PHILLIPS	Violet	10
DARBY	Gladys	13	HOY	Sarah	15	PIKE	Gertrude	13
DAVENPORT	Agnes	9	HUCKELL	Jane	19	PITCHER	Elizabeth	14
DAWSON	Elizabeth	11	HUCKELL	Mary A.	47	PORTER	Ethel	11
DAY	Lily	10	HUGHES	Martha	14	PORTER	Gertrude	8
	Elizabeth		HUGHES	Mary Jane	10	PORTER	Hilda	10
DEEKS	Harriet	14	HUNT	Alice	9	POSTON	Annie	12
DESSE	Rebecca	11	HUNT	Annie	11	POTTLE	Lydia	12
DOWLING	Beatrice	9	JACKSON	Ethel	14	PRAHL	Florence	17
DOWNING	Eva	10	JACKSON	Eva	15	PRAHL	Kate O.	15
DUKE	Lilian	8	JAMES	Anna	14	PRAHL	Maud S.	15
DUSSOLD	Elizabeth	11	JEFFREYS	Charlotte	10	PREECE	Frances	9
DWYER	Sarah	9	JENKINSON	Violet	10	PRESTON	Elizabeth	8
EAMONDS	Mary J.	11	JENNINGS	Florence	11	PRICE	Kate	10
EDMONDS	Blanche	8	JOHNS	Lilly	12	READ	Dorothy	10
EDMONDS	Mary A.	10	JOHNSON	Sarah Alice	11	REED	Emily	18
EDWARDS	Annie E.	13	JORDAN	Beatrice	11	REEVES	Mary	16
EDWARDS	Florence	10	JORDAN	Lily	10	REIMER	Irene D.	10
EDWARDS	Harriet	10	KEDGHILL	Amy	7	RICHARDSON	Harriet	10
ELLIOTT	Nellie	11	KEDGHILL	Dorothy	8	RILEY	Rosanna	8
FAIRBRASS	Louisa	14	KELLY	Mary K.	13	RIPLEY	Cecilia	15
FARRELL	Eleanor	12	KELLY	Sarah	17	RISING	Annie	11
FINNEMORE	Maud	9	KELSEY	Gertrude	11	ROBINS	Ada	6
FLAXMAN	Ethel	9	KING	Daisy	13	ROBINS	Alice	10
FLAXMAN	Matilda	11	KING	Gwen	10	ROBINS	Lilian	9
FLAXMAN	Minnie	10	KINGDON	Elsie	14	ROBINSON	Caroline	11
FOOTE	Alice	3	KNIGHT	Edith	11	ROBINSON	Ethel	10
FREESTONE	Sarah	8	KNOTT	Theresa	10	ROSS	Amy	11
FUTCHER	Maud	16	LEARY	Ada	16	ROSS	Mary	10
GAMBLE	Edith	9	LEE	Emma	12	RULE	Beatrice	8
GARDNER	Ann	10	LEE	Ellen	11	RUMBLE	Esther	13
GARDNER	Charlotte	14	LEE	Emily	15	SCHWARZE	Rose	12
GEE	Mary	10	LENNOX	Rose	11	SEARS	Jessie	11
GOTHBERG	Signe	11	LEVY	May	8	SHAFTO	Annie	10
GOTHBERG	Sven	11	LEWIS	Mary E.	13	SHERARD	Elizabeth	16
GRAHAM	Annie B.	11	LINBOURNE	Annie	14	SILCOCK	Mabel	9
GREEN	Rose Ann	12	LOWE	Edith N.	10	SILKE	Marton	10
GRIBBON	Alice	10	LUDLOW	Naomi	11	SILLETT	Grace	10
GRIFFITHS	Georgina	9	LYNDS	Cissy	10	SIMMONDS	Rose	12
GRUBB	Emma	9	MASON	Ella Mary	7	SIMPSON	Ada	8
GUMBLETON	Emily	11	MASON	Florence	12	SIMS	Annie	9
HALL	Gertrude	14	MAURICE	Grace	12	SKINNER	Annie	9
HANWELL	Emma	22	MAY	Sarah	16	SKINNER	Emily	11
HARDING	Ellen	13	McCLELLAND	Alice	11	SLAWSON	May	7
HARDING	Rose	15	McCLELLAND	Blanche	10	SLEE	Florence	10
HARDING	Ethel	11	McGUIGAN	Annie	12	SMART	Ellen	9
HARDING	Jane	10	MELHUISH	Catherine	11	SMART	Mary D.	7
HARRIS	Ethel	12	MELHUISH	Helena	14	SMITH	Louisa	8
HARRIS	Millicent	11	MILLETT	Catherine	10	SMITH	Mamie	10
HARRIS	Rose	8	MITCHELL	Mary Ann	12	SMITH	Catherine	9
HARRISON	Louisa	11	MONEY	Eliza	15	SMITH	E.K.	11
HARTFIELD	Alice	11	MOORE	Mary	12	SMITH	Agnes	11
HARTLEY	Mary Ann	12		Elizabeth		SMITH	Elizabeth	7
HAYFORD	Daisy S.	11	MORGAN	Marion	12	SNOW	Lilian A.	17
HAYFORD	Ellen	12	MORRIS	Florence	10	SOMERTON	Flora	12
HEADON	Olive	10	MYNOTT	Beatrice	11	SOWDEN	Edith	20
HEDLEY	Hannah	9	NEWLAND	Agnes	11	SPARGO	Lillian	10
HEDLEY	Margaret	17	NUNN	Emma	10	SPIERS	Mary A.	12
HEFFORD	Lottie	10	NUNN	Elizabeth	9	SPIERS	Minnie	10
HENERY	Nellie	8	OVER	Mary T.	13	STANLEY	Ivy	13

STEEDEN	Florence	11	ADAMSON	George	10	CHENEY	Grace	11
STEVENSON	Charlotte	10	ALDRIDGE	R S	11	CHILDS	Ellen	12
STEVENSON	Lydia	9	ALLEYNE	Georgina	11	CHILMAN	Elsie	11
STONEMAN	Mabel	12	ALLEYNE	Mary E	11	CHIPP	Mabel	15
STONER	Daisy	11	APPLEBY	Mary	13	CLARK	Frances	10
STRICKLAND	Ellen	10	ARCHER	Rose	11	COLBEAR	Ada	11
STYAN	Martha	10	ARCHER	Violet May	9	COLBEAR	Margaret	8
	Cicely		ATKINS	Elizabeth	10	COLE	Henrietta	13
SULLIVAN	Ellen	9		B		COLLEY	Mary	10
SULLIVAN	Frances	10	BAIN	Edith	12	COOK	Lillian	12
SUMMERFIELD	Ethel	11	BAKER	Jane	11	COOK	Jessie	8
SUMMERFIELD	Mabel	9	BANKS	Hannah	10	COOMBS	Edith	10
SUMMERS	Alice	21	BANKS	Annie	11	COOMBS	Jessie	9
SWALES	Mary	5	BANKS	Mabel	6	COOPER	Emily	10
SWAN	Maud	11				COWELL	Sarah	11
TEGG	Sarah	10	BARNES	Rosanna	12	COX	Amelia	10
THOMAS	Eleanor	9	BARNHOUSE	Eva	14	COX	Tryphenia	18
THOMAS	Florence	11	BARTH	Eva V	11	CROW	Minnie	11
THOMPSON	Annie	12	BARTH	Ellen	8	CROW	Jane M	17
THOMPSON	Eveline	9		Violet		CRUTTENDEN	Eva	11
THOMPSON	Florence	15	BATTELL	A	22	CUFF	Sarah A	12
THOMPSON	Kate	12	BEAVIS	Rosetta	11	DAVIES	Beatrice	16
THOMPSON	Mary	10	BEDFORD	Alice	6	DAVIES	Daisy C	11
THORNE	Minnie	13	BELSHER	Elizabeth	3	DAVIES	Alice	15
THORNE	Ruth	11	BELSHER	Florence	11	DAVIES	Lydia	14
TIBBATTS	Mary	14	BENNETT	Amy	11	DAVIES	Julia	11
TODD	Elizabeth	13	BENNETT	Caroline	4	DAVISON	Anna	17
TODD	Rebecca	8	BENNETT	Frances	4	DAYNES	Hilda	9
TODD	Robina	4	BENNETT	Louise	7	DEE	Lillian	10
TOVEY	Sarah	10	BENNETT	Ann	11	DIXON	Lillian	10
	Blanche		BERRELL	Mabel	15	DOWNES	Sarah	13
TUBERVILLE	Martha	9	BIDDLECOMB	Annie	17	DUFF	Eva	12
TURNER	Britannia	9	BIRD	Daisy	8	DUFF	Jessie	10
TURTON	Violet	10		Laura		DUNSTAN	Laura	11
UNTHANK	Emma	10	BISHOP	Eliza	11	DYMOND	Winifred	10
USHER	Emma	10	BLAY	Daisy	10	EDRIS	Magdalen	20
WARBY	Florence	13	BOLAS	Edith	10	EDWARDS	Gladys	13
WEBB	Henrietta	7	BOOTH	Lily	10	EDWARDS	Emily	11
WEBB	Minnie	9	BOOTH	Annie	20	ELVIN	Daisy	11
WEBB	Rose Mary	5	BOOTH	Sarah	8	ELVIN	Maud	7
WELCH	Edith	13	BOWEN	Rachel	8	EUSTACE	Pricilla	15
WELDON	Florence	10	BOYD	Eleanor	11	EVANS	Mary	18
WELFORD	Annabella	10	BRACE	Annie	17	EWING	Lillian	9
WELLS	Sarah	17	BRACE	Milly E	12	FORBANKS	Sarah	13
WHALEY	Maud	10	BRADLEY	Alice	11	FOX	May	11
WHITEHOUSE	Agnes	12	BRADLEY	Annie	10	FRIELIN	Eleanor	9
WHITTON	Ellen	11	BRADSHAW	Daisy	11	GSDORF		
WIDDICKS	Maud	13	BREWIS	Evelyn	11	FULCHER	Martha	9
WILKINSON	Eliza	15	BRIDGE	Edith	16	FURSE	Caroline	15
WILKINSON	Florence	11	BRITTER	May	8	GATES	Mary	11
WILKINSON	Priscilla	9	BROOMFIELD	Isabel	8	GEE	Jane	10
WILLMOTT	Agnes	8	BROWN	Margaret	11	GIBSON	Rose	13
WILLMOTT	Ellen B.	14	BROWN	Margaret	8	GILES	Fanny	11
WILLS	Rebecca	14	BROWN	Martha	9	GLASBY	Florence	11
WILSON	Alice	12	BRUCE	Millie	12	GLASBY	Lucy	9
WILSON	Maude	11		Edith		GRACE	Alice	12
WINDER	Flo	10	BULLEN	Martha	17	GRAHAM	Charlotte	14
WOLLAM	Louisa	9	BULMER	Martha	17	GREENSTREET	Louisa	11
WOOD	Margaret	9				GREGORY	Minnie	12
WOOLLEY	Alice	11	BURBRIDGE	Rose	6	GUEST	Lilly	16
WOOLLEY	Janet	13	BURRELL	Eleanor	11	GUY	Lilian	17
WORKER	Lizzie	13	BUSHELL	Rose	13	HANNAFORD	Olive	11
WRIGHT	Maud	10	BUSHELL	Lily	12	HARFORD	Ada	6
YOUNG	Helen M.	11	CAFFREY	Maggie	11	HARRIS	Bertha	18
			CARRICK	Charlotte	21	HARRISON	Jennie	10
			CARRUTHERS	Rebecca	13	HARRISON	Agnes	8
			CARTER	Tiny	11	HAWKINS	Harriet	19
			CARTER	Alice	7	HAYES	Ellen	14
			CATTERICK	Maud	17	HAYES	Ada	9
			CHEESEMAM	Alice	10			
1903								
ADAMS	Eliza	16						

HAYWARD	Margaret	13	MARSON	Lucy	22	RENNIE	Bertha	20
HAZELWOOD	Alice	16	MARTIN	L R	10	RICE	Gladys	11
HAZELWOOD	Rose	11	MARTIN	Victoria	9	RICHARDS	A	10
HEARD	Florence	17	MATHIESON	Christina	12	RICHARDSON	F	18
HERITAGE	Mabel	9	MATHIESON	Hilda	7	RIGBY	Annie	11
HEWITT	Millie	10	MAY	Amy M	10	RILEY	Mary	10
HICKS	Hannah	10	MAYBURY	Elsie	8	RISDON	Edith	10
HILL	Deana	11	McKINLEY	Sarah	12	RISING	Agnes	16
HILLSON	Ellen	9	MEDLICOTT	Hilda	11	ROBERTS	Mary	11
HITCHINS	Florence	16	MEREDITH	Lily	16	ROBINS	Rose	16
HOLLAND	Winnifred	11	MESEMER	Alice	10	ROBINSON	Minnie	10
HOLMES	Emily	13	MESEMER	Elsie	11	ROBINSON	E	9
HOME	Edith	11	METCALF	Emma	14	ROBINSON	Mary	10
HOOPER	Gladys	11	MILLER	Maud	10	ROBINSON	Annie	9
HOOPER	Minnie	14	MOLLETT	Ada	10	ROSE	Ellen	8
HOPKINS	Beatrice	12	MOON	Sarah	15	RUSSELL	Amy	17
HOUSTON	Esther	10	MOORE	Rose	15	RUTLAND	Alice	8
HOWELL	Ellen	10	MORAN	Frances	6	RUTTY	Alice	10
HUBBARD	May B	14	MORGAN	Julia	13	SALISBURY	Annie	10
HUDSON	Mabel	10	MORGAN	Margaret	8	SALISBURY	Margaret	12
HUDSON	Lily	8	MOSS	Alice	10	SALISBURY	Florence	8
HUDSON	Annie	13	MURPHY	Ethel	11	SALISBURY	Gertrude	8
HUDSON	Alice	11	NEAL	Lucy	12	SAWDON	Alice	11
HUGHES	Rosina	11	NEAL	Elizabeth	12	SAWYER	Amy	13
HUGHES	Clara	18	NEAL	Clara	10	SCOTT	Charlotte	10
HUMPHREYS	Elizabeth	14	NETLEY	Clara	11	SCOTT	Hanna	8
HUMPHRIES	Elizabeth	10	NEVILLE	G	8	SCOTT	Martha	5
HUMPHRIES	Maud	11	NEWBY	Eliza	10	SEATON	Jane	12
HUNGERFORD	Rosina	11	OLIPHANT	Florence	12	SELF	Sarah	13
HUTCHINS	Winifred	13	OLIVER	Lilian	16	SHARP	Alice	10
HUTCHINS	Eliza	11	OLIVER	Elizabeth	13	SHEPHERD	Eliza	11
HUTCHINSON	Martha	11	ORD	Eveline	11	SHEPPARD	Edith	13
IDLE	Jemima	18	ORD	Annie	10	SHEPPARD	Sarah	11
JACKSON	Janet	13	ORFORD	E	9	SIMES	Mary	12
JACKSON	Christine	12	OSBORNE	Minnie	12	SINCLAIR	Maggie	18
JAMBERT	V M	7	OSBORNE	Kathleen	13	SKEATES	Ada	10
JAMBERT	Margaret	9	PARIS	Maud	11	SLACK	Sarah	9
JAMES	Annie	14	PARKER	M	6	SMITH	Edith	11
JAMES	Louisa	11	PARKER	Louise	5	SMITH	Elizabeth	9
JAMESON	Eva	11	PARKER	Elizabeth	11	SMITH	Emily	10
JOHNSON	Maggie	9	PARKIN	Florence	12	SMITH	Emma	21
JOHNSON	Minnie	10	PASCOE	Emily	5	SMITH	Olive	9
JONES	Annie	9	PASSENGER	Kate	11	SMITH	E	19
JONES	Ethel	10	PATTEN	Grace	12	SMITH	Catherine	10
JOY	Bertha	10	PEAKE	Emily	11	SMITHERS	Eliza	7
JUPE	Selena	11	PEARSE	Mary	11	SMITHERS	Rosina	5
JUPE	Beatrice	9	PEARSON	Alice	11	STEPHENS	Lily	11
KEMPSTER	Rhoda	7	PEARSON	Florence	6	STERLING	Caroline	11
KENYON	Jane	19	PEARSON	Edith	9	STEVENS	Mary	11
KIRK	Agnes	11	PETTITT	Mary	11	STEVENS	Mary	11
KIRKBY	Lillian	9	POOLE	C	19	STEVENS	Rosa	16
LAMBOURNE	Mary A	18	PORTCH	Winnifred	8	STOREY	Gertrude	15
LEADER	Mabel	10	PORTER	Daisy	9	TAYLOR	Ada	13
LEE	Annie	16	POWER	Minnie	15	TAYLOR	Rose	10
LEE	Margaret	11	POWER	Kate	12	TAYLOR	Margaret	9
LEWIS	Clara	14	PRENDERGAST	May	14	TAYLOR	S J	8
LILLFORD	Agnes	16	PRICE	Esther	13	TAYLOR	Anne B	11
LINDLEY	Mary	15	PRYKE	Dorothy M	13	TEASDALE	Elizabeth	5
LITTLEJOHN	Hilda	11	RADCLIFFE	Alice	13	TEASDALE	Isabella	11
LIVELY	Rose M	11	RAMSAY	B	10	THACKER	Ellen	10
LLOYD	Agnes	9	RAYBURGOH	Emily	11	THOMAS	Cecilia	5
LLOYD	Lily	8	RAYMOND	Eliza	10	THOMPSON	Blanche	10
LLOYD	Bertha	12	RAYMOND	Amelia	9	THORNTON	Ada	11
LLOYD	Elizabeth	9	RAYNOR	Annie	10	THORPE	Daisy	11
LOCKE	Ada	13	REARDON	E	11	TOWNER	Florence	16
LORD	Mary	11	REDMORE	Alice	12	TUCKER	Maud	11
MACDONALD	Agnes	11	REIGATE	Ida	8	TURNER	Gertrude	6
MARKWICK	Dora	9	REILLY	A	11	TURNER	Sarah	17
MARSH	Ada	12	REMON	Mary	13	TURNER	Britannia	9

UNDERWOOD	Mary	12	WEBSTER	Daisy	7	WILLIAMS	Beatrice	13
VAUGHAN	Elizabeth	11	WEEKS	Edith	11	WILLIAMS	Hilda	10
VAUGHAN	Olive	6	WELLS	Annie	38	WILLIAMS	Daisy	10
VENABLES	Elizabeth	7	WELLS	Mary	28	WILLIS	Hepzibah	11
VINNICOMB	Mrs.	36	WENDERHAM	Mary	9	WILSON	Louise	11
WADE	Mabel	11	WESSON	Annie	10	WILSON	Beatrice	10
WAGG	Mabel	7	WESTERN	Mary	11	WINSLADE	Caroline	11
WAITE	Helen	11	WESTERN	Violet	10	WOODLEY	Florence	9
WALKER	Mabel	6	WHEELER	Elsie	15	WOOLEY	Florence	11
WALKER	Rose	12	WHITE	Mary	9	WRAGG	E	11
WALKER	Elizabeth	10	WHITE	Florence	10	WRIGHT	H	10
WALKER	Emily	15	WHITLOCK	Caroline	13	WRIGHT	Dora	16
WARD	Florence	7	WHITLOCK	Caroline	12	WRIGHT	Jessie	10
WARNER	Ada	10	WILBY	Mabel	12	YEATMAN	Amelia	12
WAUGH	Alice	16	WILCOX	Maud	11	YEATMAN	Elsie	9
WEAVER	Lily	12	WILCOX	Prudence	11	YOUNG	Catherine	10
WEAVER	Kate	11	WILD	Fanny	12			
WEAVER	Agnes	11	WILDERSTROM	Lily	21			
WEBB	Agnes	11	WILDMAN	Sarah	16			
WEBBER	Edith	16	WILKINSON	Isabella	11			

## Stanley Andrews 1912-2012



Stanley Andrews arrived at the Norwood train station in 1927, his sole possession being the trunk of clothes his uncle had sent him with from Liverpool.

Orphaned at the age of four, Mr. Andrews left England en route to Canada at the age of 15, one of the estimated 844,000 home children who arrived in Canada during a second immigration wave from 1925 to 1935 to work as farm labourers.

Working on Norwood-area farms for 11 years, Mr. Andrews finally saved up enough money to purchase his own farm.

"He must have saved every cent he earned. He started working for \$10 a month," said Stanley Maclean,

president of the Fenner Foundation that represents home children in Canada.

As a farm owner he married his wife Helen and the two raised their children Ruth and Bert, while turning the farm into a successful business.

On Thursday [6 December 2012], at the age of 100, Mr. Andrews passed away among his friends at Peterborough Manor.

In addition to his two adult children, he left behind six grandchildren and 16 great grandchildren.

Mr. Andrews' death came just a few months before the Fenner Foundation and the Trent Valley Archives are set to publish a book about his life and the local roots of the home boy immigration.

"The amazing thing about Stan Andrews is he exemplifies the virtues of the home boys in their contribution to the development of Canada," Maclean said. "His determination to succeed was unlimited. He was honest. He was a hardworking man. Everything he did, he prospered at."

Maclean met Mr. Andrews in May after the George St. United Church celebrated his 100th birthday and he took down his story.

The book should be published in the early new year, Maclean said.

"What we are trying to emphasize is the contribution that all these boys, these children made to Canada and it was because of their virtues, their dedication, their loyalty and their love of Canada that they did this," he said.

Mr. Andrews was a well-known and active member of the Norwood farming community before he and Helen moved to Peterborough in 1969 and enjoyed the Peterborough Lawn Bowling Club, curling, Keenagers and social activities at George St. United Church.

Visitation was held on Sunday, Dec. 9 from 7 to 9 p.m. at Comstock Funeral Home.

Galen Eagle, Peterborough Examiner

## Stanley Andrews' recollection of his personal history 5 May 2012

*Stan McLean interviewed Stanley Andrews in his room at Peterborough Manor on 5 May 2012 with his daughter Ruth present. Talk about Stan's life history starting in England when he was a boy. This is an edited transcript of that interview typed by Ruth Kuchinad, a super Trent Valley Archives volunteer. Stan McLean is the president of the Fenner Foundation, an organization dedicated to commemorating home children.*

**Q: What do you remember, Stan, how far back when you were a boy in England?**

I remember England from a boy when I was three years of age.

**Q: You said your mother died when you were quite young.**

I was 2-3 year old.

**Q: Do you remember her at all?**

No, I don't remember her at all, only what people have told me or in pictures I've always admired them. Anything anyone would pass on to me that would come from my mother. My grandparents were living in Gloucestershire just off the Duke of Bulford's estate. And my grandfather didn't work for the Duke but for a farmer Jones. They did cropping and raising animals for eating like beef and deer. It was a beautiful deer farm between where my grandfather worked. Now the Duke of Bulford's estate is well known in Gloucestershire. Afterwards my mother and Dad asked my grandmother if I could go and she could take care of me. So that's how I got into the thing.

**Q: What do you remember about your Dad**

Well, dad worked for the Great western wood railway down in Newport and with his brother Ted. I had been living with my grandmother. His brother Ted was living in the next street to where my dad had his home. His wife offered to take me in with their two. By this time I had 2 brothers and 3 on my dad's side and my mother's side and my dad's brother Ted. He worked at the Great Western Wood Railway with a gang under him like my dad. Dad used to be able to dress up in the summer time when his boss was going on holiday. That's how I got to know both sides fairly well.

But me and my dad, I always figured my Dad was pretty really smart.

**Q: So you saw quite a bit of him when you were young?**

We lived together for a couple of years anyway and Uncle Ted lived on one street in S. Newport and I lived on Cable St. with my Dad. His brother lived on Albion St. It was the street south closer to the docks.

Then when Dad passed away then, I was 12, he had cancer of the lip and I can remember he came to visit me. He came by train because he was a railroad man. I saw this guy walking on the road going in the opposite direction to how I was going and this guy said out loud, "Who you looking for." I said, "I'm lookin' for my Dad". He was all bandaged up, his face all bandaged up from the operation on his face from the cancer. It ended there.

Then I went to live with his brother Ted and his wife and family. I had 2 boys with my dad's 2nd wife that made 3 of us. My aunt Mabel said that she would take care of me for the time being.

**Q: When your dad died were you at the funeral?**

Actually I do not remember the funeral, no.

*Ruth: You lived with grandma and grandpa from the time you were 3 until 9 out in the country, then when you were 9.*

Don't go too fast, because there is a churchyard in Badlington (sp?) with my grandfather's name on it. They used to have cement stone monumental signs that would, tell you who was buried in that spot.

**Q: But Your grandmother had died before your dad had died, is that right?**

*Ruth: When you were 9 she died and you went back to live with your Dad and your step mom? He had remarried.*

That only lasted a couple of years and he passed away from cancer of the lip.

**Q: When your Dad died, then you lived with your step-dad or grandfather. Where did you live when your Dad died?**

Well, now, the only place I know that I lived that I call home was 20 Albion St, South Newport, I recall that because I was there for a couple of years and I went to school there. To Bolt St school which is fairly close to the famous bridge there that crosses the River Usk. It carries cars and whatever across the river to the other side.

**Q: Who was in the house when you lived there?**

By that time I was living with Auntie Mabel, Uncle Ted's wife. She had two children; that made five for her to look after. She found she wasn't able to keep it up. So she got in touch with my mother's people to see if they was a place where I could go and live with them. She did find a place with my mother's oldest sister Emily. She had married a fellow by the name of Smart and I always called him uncle. I figured Emily was sometimes little hard to get along with but I always got along with her husband. He sent papers to me in Canada about any sport event. He knew I was interested in the Newport football team.

**Q: So you lived with them for a while. How old would you have been?**

When I was about 12 I think. My grandmother died about the same time. She's buried in Little Badlington cemetery, don't mix them.

**Then they came up with this idea that the British government would be sponsoring boys who would go to work on Canadian farms. How did you find out about that Stan?**

I think my uncle who I was living with at the time was a pretty smart guy. My Uncle Bern, he was the one who gave me the idea. He said, Stan, "the gov't is sponsoring boys to work on farms in Canada. Would you be interested?"

Well, I said I worked on a farm with my grandparents and I thought it was a lovely life to lead. So anyway, when I first went to live with Auntie Em, I would be about 12 years old and then I got this idea of immigrating to Canada. I thought that sounded pretty good.



If you got over there and you didn't like it we'd try to scrape up enough money to bring you back. And I said to myself. Nobody's going to tell me that I can't handle it. *Ruth: Dad, tell them about what they packed for you to come to the Canadian bush.*

Oh, my uncle and aunt took a collection up from the rest of the relatives to get enough clothes to get in a truck to ship it over to Canada. They did that and I'm still in possession of that steel trunk.

**Q: So the family & the relatives got your provisions for you to come to Canada.**

The only thing I couldn't wear was the English boots because the minute they got wet they were like boards, you couldn't put them on.

**Q: You remember when you got it arranged to go on the boat? How did that come about?**

Well, let's see, the start of that was through my Uncle Bert and his wife. I was living with them at the time and he must of got word of it. I don't remember how that came about but I know that I was booked to come over to Canada. That was an experience.

**Q: So where did you sail from?**

Liverpool

**Q: How did you get to Liverpool?**

Well, my Dad had been a railroad man but Uncle Bert must have gotten me a ticket. He worked for the gov't. The gov't was going to pay my way. When I got to Liverpool, I had been given a notice that I would sail on the Montcalm, a big steamer. When I got there I didn't know anybody around. All of a sudden this smaller man came along. He said "Are you looking for someone"? I said "I'm looking for the Montcalm because I think I have to book on it". He said, "follow me!" So I follow him and he took me down to the wharf to the Montcalm. And when I got on the boat I found there were 30 or 40 other boys. I was probably one of the youngest. But there was at least 40 other boys booked to go on the ship to Canada to work on farms.

**Q: When you got on the boat was there somebody there checking your name?**

Actually I was more interested in when I found my savior on land.

**Q: What did you have with you when you got on the boat? Did you have a little suitcase?**

I had a suitcase and also that trunk. It was on the boat with me too.

**Q: Did you land at Quebec City?**

When I came to Quebec it was on a weekend and I saw the icebergs, but I didn't get anywhere near them but you could feel the cold from them. The cold air was coming across. I was on a liner being inside and outside when the occasion came along, so that wasn't too difficult.

*Ruth: What about the boy you made friends with?*

Oh yeh, on the way across I had made friends with a young chap. I found out he was a Wesleyan minister's son and we got along famously. But when we got off the boat at Montreal, I never saw him again. And I've never seen him from that day to this.

There was a lot of sickness on the boat. I had a couple of days of being upset but I didn't vomit.

**Q: What were the meals like on the boat? Did you get three meals a day?**

It was like being in a hotel. The food was terrific. The dances were tremendous.

**Q: So you came right to Montreal, did you?**

Yeah. But it turned out to be a weekend. Nobody in that area worked on the weekend, so I had to get my booking at the station.

**Q: Do you remember when you got off the boat, was there somebody there taking your name?**

There was about 40 of us and we were all under the same supervision. It was later that we were divided but I was put on the train in Montreal. I had an experience in Montreal you might be interested in.

**Q: Tell us about it.**

Being boys with not too much to do, we would go out in the city to see what it was like around. So that's how I got connected up there. I can remember that boys being boys, I wasn't sure where I was or which way to go so I saw a policeman and I went over and spoke to him and I told him I was looking for a train that I'd been booked on to go farming in Ontario. He must have got connected up with me. First thing on the Monday morning on the CPR train to Norwood Ontario.

**Q: How long after you got on the boat that you got on the train?**

A couple of days.

**Q: What did you do ion those two days?**

We were booked in a hotel. We were well looked after. The meals and everything were OK. I can't add too much to that. The only thing that sticks in my mind is meeting the police sergeant out on his beat and I asked him for direction for where I go and find a train. He did say: "we shoot here and ask questions afterward". I remember that part of the conversation. I thought it was kind of queer.

**Q: And you were how old then?**

From the time I left England til I landed in Ontario it wasn't more than a couple of months.

*Ruth: You were 15 and a half.*

**Q: What did you weigh then?**

The weight I remember more was 127 lbs. I got on the scale. Anyway, coming down on the train.

**Q: Do you remember the train ride?**

Dad being a railroad man I was quite comfortable on a train. It was just like music going over the tracks where they joined together. They always made a bigger noise then. It sounded like music to me because I'd been used to the railroads in England.

**Q: Was it in the daytime you came through on the train? So you saw Canada for the first time?**

That's right

**Q: What did you think?** I didn't see Canada. What I saw was that station with the apple pie in the window. I'd been coming from Montreal along to Smith's Falls, that's quite a train ride. So I got the apple pie; it tasted so good I went back for another piece. It was 10 cents a slice.

**Q: You had a little change in your pocket?** Yes, it was my uncle, even though he couldn't support me in England, he'd do everything he could to help me out. Uncle Bert, he wrote to me for a long time when I was in Ontario. He knew I was interested in soccer games so there was always that sports. They called it the Pickin and the Greenin.

I didn't change trains but landed in Norwood. There was a chap there with a little half ton truck, I used to call it a Tim

Lizzie Arthur Gardener was his name. It was his father who had booked me as a helper to help on the farm. He knew  
He said, you'll want lots of clothes. We got lots of clothes for me in that truck. Well, when I got to Norwood, Arthur Gardiner as I say, the son was there with the half ton truck.  
**Q: How did you meet him?** I never saw him before until he met me at the train. I had been booked to work for his dad.

*Ruth: Did anyone else get off the train?* Not that I recall. As far as I remember I was the only one. Of course he was there waited and all he had to do was throw the trunk in the back of the truck and take me to his home. I worked out alright, I had no problem there.

**Q: There you were in Canada on a farm. That was your first job. What was the first job they gave you when you got on the farm?** Well they had a herd of pretty classy Holstein cows and that was what I was supposed to be working with. Arthur wasn't too bad a lad and his dad was OK but his mother was a pain in the butt.

**Was she a good cook?**

I would say must have been passable. I made no complaints.

**Q: What time of year was it?**

*Ruth: October, Dad.*

**Q: Most of the summer work was done, so you would have gotten right into choring?**

We worked in the barn a lot 'cause he had Holstein milking cows.

**Q: So you learned to milk by hand? Yeh How long did it take you to fill a pail?**

I would tell you my wife, that's Ruth's mother, was a better milker than I was.

**Q: How old would Ruth's mother be when you arrived at the farm?**

She'd be in her thirties anyway. Actually all I did was move a little further up the road. I worked in the farm, I worked for Mr. Gardiner for 12 months. Then for some unknown reason he didn't hire me for the next year. But his neighbour was going to build a barn and he needed help. There was a fellow by the name of John Brooks.

**Q: Did Fred Gardiner pay you when you worked there?**

He paid me wages 10 dollars a month and room and board. In England I was going to work in the bush and I came to Ontario to one of nicest houses in Ontario. There is still a picture up there.

**Q: So you went to this neighbour who was building a barn?**

I worked for him for 10 years. I could run the farm as good as he could. The first place I went to was Arthur Gardiner's. It was Lillian Gardener who had gone through as a teacher and she was teaching school but Arthur was still going to high school. So I can't give you too many details.

**Q: You never got a chance to go to school after you came to Canada?**

I never was an excellent scholar anyway. Workin' outside I enjoyed.

*Ruth: The Brooks, Dad, where were they building the barn?*

Just north of where I had been working.

**Q: So you moved there and worked there for 10 years?**

All through the depression.

**Q: Did they have any family, Stan?**

One boy, he was in to see me a couple of days ago.

**Q: Is he your age?**

He was 3 year old when I came to work for them. I told him how to paint, at least he gives me credit for it. I have all sorts of paintings around if I wanted to get them out.

**Q: You learned to paint on your own, did you?**

I got the bug in Newport. There was a teacher there. I think he must have been a good painter. A Mr. Poole. I went to school there for a while. Then Archer got the bug from me. He made saleable pictures.

*Ruth: I remember when I was a kid, Dad, when he was on the phone, would doodle.*

**Q: So 10 years on that farm. Then what happened?**

Well, that time, Mr. Brooks was in his 70 s and his wife, even though they lived on the Hastings Road. She was very good to me. Louise Brooks was her married name, but she had travelled out west when she was younger. She was a good cook and we got along tremendously well.

**Q: Did they have dairy cattle too?**

Yeh, Ayrshire.

**Q: So you still ended up milking cows?**

Until I was able to afford an electric outfit. I did have a milking machine when I owned my own farm.

**Q: Then what happened?**

I was well known in that area for the simple fact that I sold seed corn. That was an outlet I had and I knew all the neighbours because I would go selling seed corn by the bushel.

**Q: Fill me in here, so you stayed with those people for 10 years, then what did you do? When did you meet your wife?**

I was still working for the Brooks' when I met my wife. She was from Birdsall, down near Rice lake.

**Q: Did you get married right away? Or how long did you know her?**

Then we bought our own farm in South Dummer, I rented in South Dummer. It was a thriving community at that time. You ever heard of Rork Ferguson? He was a Member of Parliament for that area and I've known him. He was a neighbour about a concession between us. We did trade help for sawings and flashings.

**Q: Were you married when you rented that farm?**

I'm talking about the Brooks farm. Because of his age he had to give it up and I had the option of; his brother had sown up the farm to me for a number of years. Sam never married, he went to work for the cheese box factory in Norwood and I bought the farm. It didn't take me too long to pay for it.

*Ruth: He rented the first farm from John Brooks and his brother Sam Brooks owned the farm on the 7th Line Asphodel.*

It's pretty hard to get a lifetime organized enough to go from one stage to the next.

**Q: So you're married now and had your own farm and working like a Trojan.**

All my friends lived on the farm but getting jobs in Peterborough. At that time Ruth can carry on from there. The war came along and I got called but my hearing wasn't good enough so they sent me back to the farm. I was 28. My friends got jobs in Peterborough after they came out of

the service. Because the gov't had turned me down as a soldier I was better off on my own.

**Q: When was Ruth born? She was your first one?**

1940. Bert was born in 1943. He was educated at the Daisy Dee Public School at South Dummer. They both graduated from the high school in Norwood.

*Ruth: Margrete Laney was the teacher at Daisy Dee, SS #6, Asphodel, she boarded with us from 1944-1949 then she went into nursing.*

She's not living now. She boarded with us for 7 years while she was teaching.

*Ruth: Dad, tell them what happened in 1943, after Bert was born.*

**Q: Your wife had a benign tumour and she lost her sight you brought her back to the farm?**

She was a smart and a lovely girl.

*Ruth: I remember going to visit her in Toronto General Hospital when I was three and the beds seemed like they were very high and talking to my dad about the streetcar trains. And visiting with relatives and staying with Isabel Hendren, she looked after me. My brother was born in the war and he must have lived with Mom's sister and her mother-in-law in Peterborough and they kept him for six months.*

It's hard to believe that something like that would happen to my wife, she was never able to recover from it. Dr. McKenzie was one of the most famous doctors in Toronto, and he'd been called to New York to operate in New York

around Christmastime. I didn't pay too much attention to it and when I came back home I found that he had come back home I found he had come back and he would look after her. The operation didn't turn out successfully and she gradually deteriorated. She was 26 when she went to hospital.

**Q: You had to look after the farm and kids. Did you have anyone come in to help?**

We had a lady from around the area where we were living. Isabel Girvan was the girl who came.

Mom made a full recovery, she just died last September at 94. She came through so much that it's hard to believe that she put up with what she did. And being a devout Christian, she always liked to go to church and joined the ladies in George St. Church. We did go to church is Norwood too.

*Ruth: He remembers about the fire in Norwood.*

**Q: Tell us about that fire, Stan.**

*When that big church burned in Norwood, I could see the smoke from my place. That was beautiful old church. It was a pity to see that church go.*

**Q: When you went to Norwood did you go to that church too?**

*Ruth: We went to Norwood United as a young family. My wife always liked church and we went to that little church in Westwood.*

## TWO ROYAL SCHOOLS CELEBRATING 100 YEARS

Guy W. Thompson

On June 1, 2013 celebrations will be held on the old east and west city limits to mark the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of both King George and Queen Mary Schools. Old photos, attendance records, newspaper clippings, yearbooks, textbooks and school equipment will be on display in open classrooms at both schools. There will be a variety of indoor and outdoor activities, games and performances along with cake cutting and abundant opportunities to meet and reminisce with friends, teachers and classmates from the past.

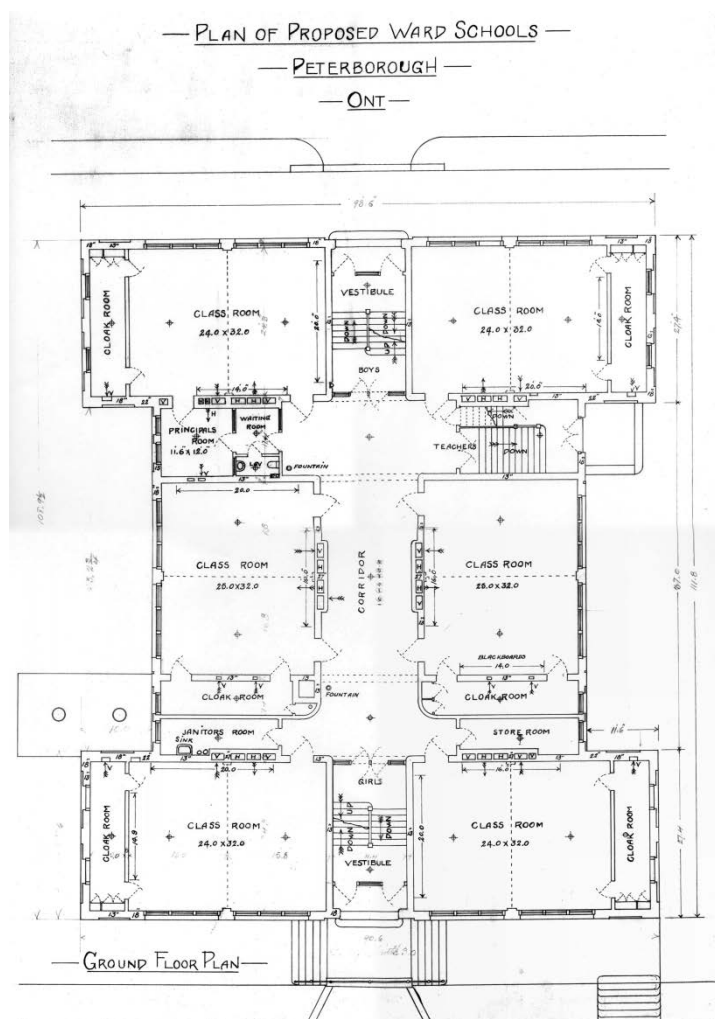
In the Evening Examiner of Saturday December 6, 1913 we can read "The formal opening of Queen Mary and King George Public Schools took place yesterday afternoon and with the completion of these buildings the City of Peterborough is not surpassed for school accommodation by any city of its size in the Province of Ontario." The Examiner article goes on to say "The location of these buildings on the extreme westerly and easterly limits of the city was chosen by the Board of Education after careful thought as being the best available sites for the purpose."

The sites were chosen by the Board of Education in 1911 for the new **West Ward** and **East Ward** Schools. The sites chosen were described in the Examiner as "of high altitude where an abundance of pure air is always obtainable." Using standard designs and guidelines from the Ontario Department of Education the plans were drawn for two identical buildings. There is some disagreement on the point of who was the architect. In the Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1850-1950 we see under the name **Bartlett, Fred** – "PETERBOROUGH ONT., West End Public School, Weller Street at Monoghon Road, 1912" and "PETERBOROUGH ONT., East End Public School, Hunter Street at Concession Street, 1912." In the same web resource under the name **Blackwell, William**, we see in the list for Peterborough "KING GEORGE SCHOOL, Hunter Street East" and "QUEEN MARY SCHOOL, Monaghan Road".

According to The Schools of Peterborough – Their First Hundred Years, "The buildings were designed by F. Bartlett". *The Examiner*, 6 December 1913, also says it was Bartlett. Bartlett appeared in the street directories for many years, and so there seems no reason for him to be replaced. So, we are left with contradictory information regarding these architects' involvement in the two schools. In November 1911, the City of Peterborough Board of Education approved a recommendation that the new schools be named "King George" and "Queen Mary" after the newly crowned sovereigns.



Queen Mary School, c. 1915



Both new buildings had basements and “twelve standard classrooms each capable of accommodating from 45 to 48 pupils and with each classroom there is a cloak room.” As well, there was provided a principal’s room, a store room, a janitor’s room, a lady teachers’ private room and a library room. The Schools opened their doors for pupils in September 1913 with the official formal opening on December 5, 1913.

The Queen Mary building continued without change from its original form for 33 years. In 1946 plans were drawn for a rather large modern addition. This was to include five regular classrooms for younger children, a kindergarten room and a 392 seat auditorium, all to be built at the north end of the original building. The new wing opened in the fall of 1948. It was joined to its 35 year old “parent” building through the north or boys’ entrance. The addition was ultra-modern in every way. Each classroom had its own entrance from the playground, its own washroom and sink facilities, a complete wall of windows and was equipped with moveable furniture. The auditorium was a fine addition to the community and became a popular facility for a wide range of cultural events.

In the early 1960’s there was a considerable interest in adding General Purpose rooms (at the time called G. P. Rooms) to schools, and accordingly, the south addition to Queen Mary was planned. This was to include a gymnasium, a storage room and kitchen on the bottom floor, two classrooms and a staff lounge on the top and would be joined to the main building by an overhead passageway from the south stair landing. Access to the gymnasium was also provided from the basement of the original building. This was opened for student use in 1965, two years after the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the original school.

King George continued to operate in its original form for 55 years. In 1967 it was added to the list of schools scheduled to have a G.P. Room. The plans for this addition were drawn by architect John Stuart Cauley in the spring of 1967. This was to be built on the northwest corner of the original building. It included a gymnasium with stage, a kitchen, a storage room and a new west end entrance and was opened for student use in 1968. The design of the addition provided comfortable and efficient access from the main building.

There were important changes in the student population at both schools. In 1966 the King George grade seven and eight pupils were moved to Armour Heights School and all grade five and six pupils from Armour Heights were moved to King George. The last grade eight graduation ceremony from King George was in June 1966.

Some years later some of the grade five and six pupils were moved back to Armour Heights and a number of grade six pupils from Woodview School were added to King George. King George remains to the present day a junior kindergarten to grade 6 school. In 1974 the grade seven and eight pupils from Kawartha Heights School were moved to Queen Mary. This arrangement along with the necessary bus transportation became a significant part of all aspects of school life at Queen Mary and continued until 1992 when James Strath School was opened to serve the expanding west end of the city.

Similar changes were being made at this time at a few other schools. The main educational rationale for this reorganization was to bring together sufficient numbers of intermediate (grade seven and eight) students to allow for some specialized instruction in subjects such as science, music, geography, physical education/sports etc. and to give the students experience with "rotary" timetabling.



*King George School, 2012 (Elwood Jones)*

So in 2013, the schools have changed since they were opened in 1913. They are no longer just twelve standard classrooms above the basement. They are no longer considered to be at the extreme westerly and easterly limits of the city but they still have an abundance of pure air and if the old stairs and hardwood floors had a memory they would tell a story of 100 years during which the lives of thousands of students and staff have been touched in unique ways by the traditions and excellence of their old schools, Queen Mary and King George. Many of these memories and experiences will be relived at the celebrations on 1 June 2013.

*Ed. Guy W. Thompson was a former vice-principal at King George, and a former principal at Queen Mary. Thanks to the Kawartha Pine Ridge District Education Centre for the early picture and plan. Events related to the centennial will be open to the public and we will carry details in the May issue.*



## **Peterborough's labour bus tour for May Day**



*Bonner Worth Strike, July 1937, McDonnell Street, Peterborough Ontario (TVA Electric City Collection)*

We are celebrating the first of May with a bus tour and mementos to mark highlights of the history of working people in this area. How easily this can be done remains to be seen.

There are many things to celebrate. By the 1870s, Peterborough had a remarkable collection of industries, and one could try to highlight early factories such as the Whyte and Hamilton, or short lived factories such as the Central Iron Works, or significant factories such as Peterborough Lock, Outboard Marine, Raybestos Manhattan and Ovaltine, or factories that have had different degrees of success but are still present such as DeLaval, Quaker or Canadian General Electric.

We could also consider ways to celebrate those who were connected with the early forestry industry and lumber mills. A large element of the work force is connected with retail and with construction; could we capture that. This could be done by using the Hunter Street Bridge as a case-in-point. Sports have been important in providing outlets for athletic endeavor, social communication and competition with others. The success of community fundraising has been based on the workers on the line, and so a look at United Way, or perhaps at the prototype, the People's Chime at St. John's Anglican Church.

Another angle would be to look at developments in organized labour, rather than the total work force. Holding Labour Day and Labour Day parades and boat tours would fit. So would labour disputes such as at General Electric in 1894, at Bonnerworth 1936 and at Tilco in the 1950s. There certainly have been other strikes, but the involvement of the community separated these from the others.

We plan to develop a souvenir booklet to accompany the tour and to provide details about aspects of the labour experience, including some attention to the archival collections related to labour, and to the books that have been published, probably focusing on the collections at Trent Valley Archives.

The plan of the day would take the following shape. The bus would depart from the Trent Valley Archives, at Carnegie and Woodland Drive, by 9:30 a.m. and return to the same site by 3:30 p.m. The price for tickets will be \$75 per person, and will include lunch, at a place to be arranged. We anticipate three stops before lunch, and three following. We would like the lunch stop to be a special spot, and it would be an opportunity to meet special people, or view special exhibits, or to see the inside of a significant work place.

We welcome the support of the Peterborough and District Labour Council however possible.



## Then and Now



# Tracking My Great-Uncle Stan

Brooke Broadbent

My family tells intriguing stories about my great-uncle. Some family members believe that during WWI he was buried in the mud at Ypres for 24 hours. Others claim that Stan Garrett helped craft the Regina Manifesto. I also suspect that there are many stories associated with his experiences as the head of a blue collar labour union in British Columbia.

Family history research is a journey of starts, stops and eureka moments. Family historians face a temptation to follow new leads that could take us away from our original research topic. This is a story of how I faced such temptations and completely succumbed to them. (A confession of sorts, but I'm happy I did it.)

I was trying to understand the life of my great-uncle, Stanley Garrett. In the process, I stumbled across letters written by his friend Howard Curtis and I used them as a window on the life of my ancestor.

## The Family Legends

The legends framing my ancestor's life were irresistible. To start my research, I googled Ypres "Stanley Garrett". The results, a hit on the Canadian Letters and Images Project, which contains letters written by Canadian soldiers over the years, surprised me. There was a letter from Stan about his friend Howard Curtis and some letters Curtis had written.

Launching the hotlink in the first screen that appeared, took me to the information in Figure 1.

188. Letter, Date Not Specified

...will express my deep sympathy to mr.& mrs. curtis. pte. stanley garrett light french mortar battery first canadian **division** c.e.f. france..

**Figure 1: the name Curtis appears**

Source: Canadian Letters and Images Project

The name Curtis, appearing in the reference, intrigued me. I knew that one of my great-great grandfathers had started a brick-making business with a Curtis in the 1850s in the Peterborough. (Curtis bricks later became famous in Peterborough, but my ancestors were not part of that success, as far as I know.) I decided to follow the link, not knowing that it would lead me down something akin to Dorothy's yellow brick road.

I had no idea of the obstacles that I would face and have to jump over, skirt around and in some cases break through. Along the way I would come to appreciate the importance of accessing original records and not relying on what I found on the Internet. I would also sharpen my research skills and be reminded that it was essential to think critically about every record I uncovered, even when they were so-called original documents. I experienced family history research as a convoluted process of trial and error, doubt, conjecture and plausible explanations—not a trail to truth.

## Stan's Letter

A quick click on the hot link and the text of a letter appeared on my laptop. It was attributed to my kin, Pte.

Stanley Garrett, Light French Mortar Battery, First Canadian Division, CEF, France. It was addressed to "Dear Father and Mother", and announced the death of Stan's friend Howard Curtis, who was killed during the Battle of the Somme in 1916. I was surprised to see how articulate Stanley, a farm labourer born in Douro Township and raised in Otonabee, appeared in the letter. He came across as a sensitive 22-year-old.

"... Howard was my best pal. We stayed together like brothers ever since Bert Carpenter was killed. Howard and I were on pass together in England and we came back to France at the same time.

We buried Howard in a graveyard and he has a quiet resting place. I carved a small tombstone out of hard white chalk and placed it on his grave. I would write to Mr. & Mrs. Curtis but there is nothing I can say that would help. When you see them you can tell them their son died a hero. His bravery will never be forgotten in the history of our good old battalion and the glory of the Peterborough boys. Howard was well liked by his comrades. Now my brave pal sleeps peacefully, his duty done for his God and his country, free from danger and harm. May God rest his soul. You will express my deep sympathy to Mr. & Mrs. Curtis."

The letter sowed doubt in my mind. It seemed too perfect to have been penned by "Uncle Stan", as I had learned to call him from my Mom. The letter led me to check several trails. My first task was to understand how the military handled letters from the front about the death of soldiers.

## Boilerplate Phrases?

Online I found a letter from a padre, Rev. D. V. Warner, to Howard's mother dated more than two months after Howard's death. I decided to look into that letter. In doing so, I was getting further away from gathering data about my ancestor, but I was getting closer to understanding the times he lived in, an essential element of family history.

The letter was brimming with platitudes like "Such men as your son have by their devotion and sacrifice saved the Empire and everything for which it stands." These seemed like boilerplate phrases to me, which I suspected the padre was forced to use many times.

To test my hypothesis that Padre Warner had used boilerplate phrases in his letter to Mrs. Curtis, I searched for letters by him in the online database. Unfortunately I found just one letter by him—the one to Mrs. Curtis. There were not even any letters that other padres had written to the parents of a son who was killed in action. Nor did I find that other letters in the database contained the phrase, "Such men as your son have by their devotion and sacrifice saved the Empire." I also did a general search on Google and did not find this exact phrase.

My poking around does not tell us whether Rev. Warner was or was not using prescribed phrases in his letter to Mrs. Curtis, only that we can't use the Canadian Letters and Images database or Google to prove anything about the letters being written after the death of a soldier. I

must admit that I suspect standard phraseology was used, but you can't base any firm conclusions about your family history or on your suspicions—although hypotheses are the starting points for discoveries.

Also, the letter was not in Stan's handwriting nor was there any other evidence to prove that Stan wrote it. The file at Library and Archives Canada of William "Howard" Curtis contains a newspaper clipping of the letter, not the original, which I assume the clipping is from the *Peterborough Examiner*.

Next, I wondered whether there was some help, control or influence exercised when Stan wrote to his mother about Howard's death. I was fortunate to have the opportunity to interview Simon Fowler, a British WWI expert who came to Ottawa and spoke at a meeting of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa in 2011. During our conversation Simon said that officers helped soldiers write letters such as the one that my great-uncle is purported to have written. Simon also volunteered that he has seen many letters like this one and they are similar to each other. I can see the value of having someone help a soldier write such letters as a way for a young man to deal with his grief; as a way to ensure that the deceased soldier's family received reassuring words and to help put a positive spin on death, in an effort to maintain support for the war effort.

#### Propaganda and Censorship

What role might the *Peterborough Examiner*, have played in editing Stan's letter? Like journals across Canada, it gave detailed coverage of the war, citing trumped-up "front-line" reports that played down Allied losses and vilified "the Hun". On a regular basis the *Examiner* reported the number of recruits who signed up at the Armouries on Thursday evenings. It seems that the newspaper was putting pressure on local not-enlisted "shirkers".

Since the *Examiner* was a strong supporter of the war effort I can imagine that the editors tweaked my ancestor's letter in order to cast a good light on soldiers and the Empire's war effort. References to "good old battalion" and the "glory of the Peterborough Boys" ring of the jingoism that punctuates the war stories of the *Examiner* and other newspapers during the Great War.

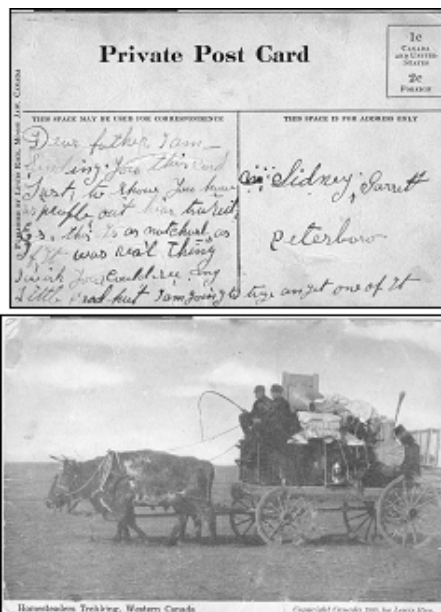
I'm only speculating that the newspaper edited the letter. I have no proof, but I've been influenced by Jeffrey Keshen's book, *Propaganda and Censorship in Canada's Great War*. It gives examples where newspapers wrote war propaganda articles to support the war effort.

#### The Postcard

There's no guessing about the next record, a postcard from Stan. I recently acquired a family photo album including one undated postcard describing Stan's experience as a pioneer farmer in Saskatchewan after the Great War.

Stan scribbled on the back of the post card, "Dear father. I am Sending You this card Just to Show You how us(?) people out here truvul (travel). Es This Is as nutchurl (natural) as If It was real thing. I wish You Could see my Little sod hut. I am going to try and get one (picture) of it."

There are two reasons to believe that Stanley wrote this postcard, even though he didn't sign it. One, the handwriting resembles Stan's signature on his enlistment papers. Two, when I visited with Stanley's wife in the 1980s, she regaled me with tales of settling in the West after the war. Her account of the young family's adventures corroborates the images on the postcard, front and back.



**Figure 2: A postcard Stan Garrett sent to his father**

It appears to me that the author of the postcard circa 1920 is not the same man who wrote the letter to his parents in 1916. My conclusion is that if Stanley wrote the letter published in the *Examiner* about Howard's death, he received plenty of assistance and it may have also been tweaked by the local newspaper before being published.

#### Digging into the Howard Curtis Letters

By now I'd gotten far from my quest to discover whether Stan was buried at Ypres for 24 hours, whether he was a mover and shaker in the early days of the CCF/NDP political parties, and what adventures he experienced as a union leader. Yet the letters from Howard Curtis were a wonderful discovery. He was a friend and neighbour of my great-uncle and as I learned about Howard through his letters, I was learning about Stan's war, too. Or at least that's how I saw it.

In Howard's letters I also learned that his family came from the same village in England as Stan's family, Warminster, Wiltshire. As a result I would not be surprised if the Garrett and Curtis families are related. (That would make me a relative of Howard Curtis and I'd be pleased if that were the case, since he intrigues me. Perhaps my recently collected DNA samples will reveal more about this.) The 21 letters in the Howard Curtis file drew me to Library and Archives Canada four times. I held these remnants of Howard's war in my gloved fingers and felt his compassion for his fellow soldiers, his courage in battle, his struggles with the deaths of his friends and fear for his own life, as well as his strong connection to Otonabee Township.

Many of Howard's letters are missing pages, possibly evidence of military censorship, which other sources tell us was widespread—although censorships seems to have had spotty periods. For example, in a letter of 24 August 1915, Howard tells his sister of an informal truce between Canadian and German soldiers in which gifts were exchanged. I doubt that those running the war propaganda machine and stirring up hatred for Germans would want Canadians to know that their "boys" were exchanging cigarettes with the enemy. But the letter got through. I

doubt that *The Examiner* would have published it. (But I have not checked.)

### Two versions

At Library and Archives Canada, the faded archival box numbered LAC MG 30 E505 containing the Curtis letters holds two versions. The first consists of the originals in several shapes, sizes and colours. The second is a transcribed version neatly packaged into a booklet with a cover and beginning with what many would consider a jingoistic poem by Rupert Brooke, *The Soldier*. During the war, of course, such poems were thought to be necessary to win the war against an evil enemy. The selection of a poem about death also suggests that the person who chose it was grieving Howard's death.

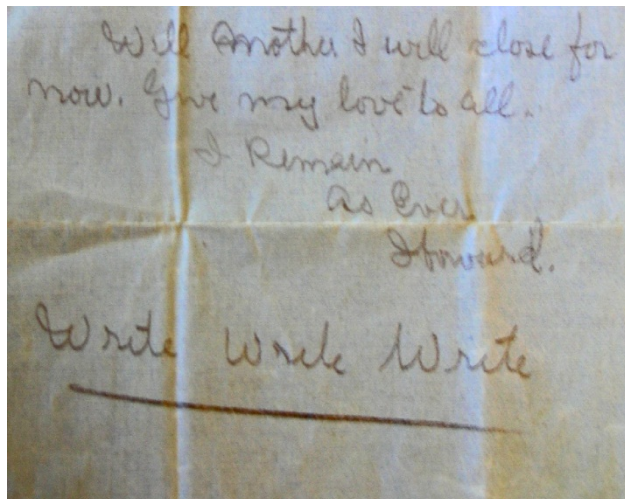
If I should die, think only this of me:  
That there's some corner of a foreign field  
That is forever England. There shall be  
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;  
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,  
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,  
A body of England's, breathing English air,  
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home. ...

Rupert Brooke, 1914

Several of the letters are undated and one ends with "WRITE WRITE WRITE." My guess is that constant shelling had frayed Howard's nerves and he was yearning to hear the voices of his family in Canada, even if only through the mail. These may have been the last words Howard wrote to his family. Since some of the letters are undated I can't be certain of the order in which they were written. However, this letter is the last one in the compilation of the letters. Based on those that are dated, it seems that the person who collated them knew the order in which they were received and placed them in chronological order.

I was surprised that the transcribed letters did not include contain Howard's plea for his family to write him, discussed above.

**Figure 3: Maybe the last words Howard Curtis wrote to his family**



### Originals versus Transcriptions

Comparing the original letters to the transcribed versions, I discovered various other significant differences between them. Not only had grammar been "corrected," but also words and meaning were altered. The biggest difference was that Howard Curtis appeared as a cautious person in the transcribed version, whereas he was more of a risk-taker in the originals. In a letter dated August 24, 1915, the transcribed version stated, "I am going out on an expedition in front of the lines to-night. Wish me good luck. We never take risky chances."

**Figure 4: William Howard Curtis**



Referring to the same event, the letter in Howard's handwriting included the following text, missing in the transcription:

"I had a successful expedition last night and I had a bit of fun on the side. A chum and I left our trench about six o'clock last night and we crawled out a ditch to some old buildings which are just in front of the German barbed wire....

About an hour after darkness set in I heard something crawling on the left of me. I waited till it got quite close so I

could cover it with my revolver. When the object was about five yards in front of me I yelled out "hands up" and I thought I had a German, but to the contrary it happened to be our own corporal who was coming to join us. He sure stuck up."

It could be that when the letters were being collected for the Canadian Letters and Images website, the transcriber was faced with two versions, one neatly packaged in uniform handwriting and the other messy version containing sometimes hard-to-read scribbled notes. I don't have to tell you which version found its way into the online database.

Originally I guessed that Julia Curtis, Howard's mother, wrote the "sanitized" version of the letters because she could not face her son's death. However, a great-nephew of Howard Curtis, who discovered some of my musings about Howard on the Web, advised me that following Howard's death all of his family fell into deep grief, including his father, mother and sister. The thinking in the Curtis family is that the transcribed version was written by Howard's sister Eunice.

Why would someone take war letters and transcribe them into a booklet? Perhaps to share them with others while protecting and saving the originals. But why alter the content? Was the person who reworked Howard's letter coping with grief, and by changing the story of what happened in the war—playing down the horror?



### Recognition for William Howard Curtis

Tim Cook, one of Canada's leading military experts, recently wrote an award-winning two-volume history of the First World War. In volume one, *Shock Troops*, his goal was to reveal the experience of front-line soldiers and to do this he relied on the letters of men like William Howard Curtis, or "William Curtis" as Cook called him. Cook's book contains a quotation from one of Howard's letters as the title for his chapter about the Somme: "You people at home can't realize how bloody this war really is." This is the type of message that Canadians hoping to see their loved ones again did not want to read. But Howard Curtis was trying to tell his family the truth and this message somehow escaped the censors' scissors.

Howard's letters had taken me off the trail of tracking Uncle Stan. However, taking the detours led me to learn about Howard Curtis' experience of the war and perhaps Stan's experience, too. However, Howard Curtis and Stan Garrett were different men. Howard was more articulate than Stan, except in the letter that I doubt that Stan wrote. Nevertheless, their families are from the same village in England, they lived in the same township in Canada. They took their "pass" to England together. Their grandfathers started a business together. And both Howard and Stan had a keen sense of service.

My guess is that Howard's letters say what many young men, including Stanley Garrett, felt but did not have the clarity or the capacity to articulate. Howard's letters are the closest I can come to having commentary from Stan. So I'll take them as indications of how my ancestor felt about the war.

You can read Great War letters of Howard Curtis and others at [www.canadianletters.ca](http://www.canadianletters.ca). Reader beware. You might get side-tracked down an enchanting alley. The letters are in a searchable database so you can search on the name of a place, like Peterborough, or keywords like death, peace and horror, all of which I did with interesting results that are beyond the scope of this article.

### Getting Back on Track

Back to my original questions. Was Uncle Stan involved in creating the Canadian socialist movement called the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) in the 1930s? It seems true based on discussions I've had with family members, but he does not show up in an online picture taken in 1932 at a meeting to form the CCF. Nor does he seem to be in the online pictures of all the delegates at the signing of the Regina Manifesto in 1933. I corresponded with record keepers for the Regina Manifesto meeting and was told that Stan's name does not appear on the list of attendees. However, the list might not be all-inclusive and the online photos are not very sharp. Perhaps I should visit the Saskatchewan Archives armed with a magnifying glass in order to get to the bottom of this à la Sherlock Holmes.

Was Stan buried for 24 hours at Ypres? His service record reveals he was wounded at the Second Battle of Ypres and was unconscious for a period of time. But we'll never know if he was buried or for how long as I suspect that there are no records with that level of detail. In the end it does not matter whether he was buried in mud for 24 hours or 24 minutes. For me, 24 seconds would be more than enough. My point is that I'm grateful that my generation has not had to go to war and it's through reading the letters of Howard Curtis and Tim Cook's books that I have gained a better appreciation of the horror faced by my kin who fought in the Great War, of which there are at least a dozen.

As for my third question about Stan's union work, there are a few references on the Web to him as a leader of the British Columbia Brotherhood of Carpenters and there's an indication of some documents in the library of the University of British Columbia. One day I hope to study them firsthand.

My great-uncle, like his contemporaries, helped to shape Canada. Some details of Stan Garrett's life may have become embroidered, but that does not take away from a life devoted to service.

What I learned about Uncle Stan, Howard Curtis and the Great War was not what I set out to discover. But I'm pleased that I followed the new trails, the new possibilities that presented themselves. If I had decided that the Howard Curtis letters were off-topic, I would never have learned about his view of the war and I would never have had the adventure of trying to unravel the underlying truth of the records that turned up. Often the search, the process of learning about our ancestors—the sleuthing—is as rewarding as the results we cobble together.

I'm grateful for the Canadian Letters and Images Project for putting soldiers' letters on line. I'm delighted that I'm currently able to go to Library and Archives Canada and access the original records. As this story shows, accessing documents via the Web will never replace seeing the original records, poring over them and when possible holding them. That's how family historians come to solid interpretations. Also, this essay illustrates that whether we're dealing with transcribed or original records, it's imperative to exercise critical judgment.

So goes the tracking adventure that we call family history, and might better call family mystery.

*Brooke Broadbent is a keen family historian. He is a writing coach and has led writing workshops at Trent Valley Archives. His website is [www.telling-family-tales.com](http://www.telling-family-tales.com). This story is based on an article that first appeared in the Anglo-Celtic Roots, the chronicle of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa.*

## Breaking the Code

Gordon A. Young, Editor, Lakefield Heritage Research



*Gord Young holds a telegraph book owned by his great uncle, a pilot and observer during the First World War. Artillery coding in the book, Young says, is similar to the coding used in a secret Second World War message that has stumped Britain's top code breakers since it was uncovered from a home in England attached to the remains of a carrier pigeon. ROB McCORMICK/ Peterborough Examiner/QMI Agency*

An historian suggested that I probably couldn't break the code; we had a small wager on it. Always loving a challenge, I was *not* about to allow that. My great-uncle [gramma's "kid brother" and only one of the family alive at the time] gave me a quick lesson on aerial artillery spotting from his brief career in the RFC-RAF in WW-1. The result, is a tentative breaking of the so-called "unbreakable code"... tentative only because a couple of the acronyms have double-meanings. For example, the "H" could be

"Here" or "Headquarters"; although, he does use the "Q" frequently and borrowed from WW-1 coding to mean Headquarters.

A reply to the Toronto Star explains it all.

Dear Editors:

Several letters to the Star suggesting that the "pigeon code" is "unbreakable" is incorrect.

We have broken all 27-Artillery Coded Acronyms, using WW-1 Coding formula, and, WW-1 Acronyms.

It was not terribly difficult, though admittedly, you would have to know that formula and the Acronyms.

Men like Serjeant Stott did not have the time to remember anything complex as suggested by writers like James Knott. The use of Artillery Coded Acronyms further reduced the time if the coding was to go by telegraph.

Anything more complicated would have killed Stott or a telegrapher if the telegraph was being used. The code *would* have to be memorized, a code book could not be in Serjeant Stott's back pack, or, it would have been instant death rather than a POW Camp. Further, men like Stott did not have much more than Grade 10 education, nor, did the Germans. Thus, to expect a German soldier to understand British Artillery Coding let alone the

English-equivalents in the acronyms are nearly impossible to accept as being logical. It's not. And, good luck in finding a German officer among the infantry or artillery *fully* fluent in English enough to understand the message: the odds are a good 1:500.

Even if the message did get intercepted, it would not be telling the Germans a whole lot that they didn't already know about, since it was simply about the hi-jinx they were up to at 330pm.

For the record, I am enclosing the 20-some Artillery Coded Acronyms. Please advise if I missed one. Now, I have to collect my Tim Horton's gift card.

BTW: Using the WW-1 formula, the first code is **always** the identification of the Artillery Observer

**Next code** is always identifying which report this is. In this case, this is the mid-afternoon report that was due at 3:30...Stott was a tad early.

**Third code** is always identifying the most important happenings since his noon report....in this case Stott is telling the UK that there is Panzer Attacking [in] "Blitz" [formation] **Note:** "Panzers" usually referred to the "Tiger Tank"; the Germans had some older stuff that they used, but, all got blanketed with the word "Panzer".

**The next code** is telling the UK, that additional German field guns are now loading to bolster the tank attack.

**Code** is telling the UK, that the second Artillery Observer dropped that day to the west, likely in "Sector S"



is watching this "Panzer" attack. A dog would have shuttled the notes between the two British soldiers.

**Code** is telling the UK, that their Lt. knows where these additional guns are. Probably sent by another dog into the British lines being attacked.

**Code** is telling the UK he knows where the Germans are dispatching their orders from [probably a farm house]

**Code** is telling the UK he knows how many Panzers are in the area near where he is observing the battle.

**Code** is telling the UK he has determined where the German front line postings are. [probably meaning heavy 50-caliber machine guns]

**Codes** are telling the UK where the Germans are deployed and he is pretty certain of that deployment.

**Code** is telling the UK to compare this note to the ones he sent when he first dropped and his noon report. Thus, "Go Over Field Notes". Those earlier notes would have given the various locations. This mid-afternoon note is telling the UK he is now certain of those earlier location identifications. Except for the "blitzing" Panzers, nothing has seriously changed.

**Code** is warning that the counter-measures [probably anti-tank rockets or howitzer shells] not stopping or slowing the Panzer attack.

**Code** seems to be warning that there are also mortars in the way....they were probably hidden and now that the attack by the tanks is underway, they have suddenly appeared and are probably scaring Stott.

**Code** is confirming that the Germans' field headquarters is also near him, or, he has recognized that all of the battery and infantry headquarters is also the Central Battery [field howitzers]

**Code** is right out of the WW-1 coding formula. Stott is confirming that the "notes" Artillery Acronyms are his, and, not a German, nor is he being forced by the Germans to write that coding.

**Code** is telling the UK that the British Army's right wing outer units are now in direct contact with the outer units of an American Infantry Unit [not identified] in the far west. This code would have come by dog from the Western Artillery Observer.

**Code** Stott is probably telling UK that they are attacking Panzers separated from the main body of tanks ?

**Code** That British shelling has hit the Germans right or [reserve] battery here [near him].

**Code** Stott is telling the UK that he already knows electrical engineers [head] quarters is.

The significance of this coding is to wipe out the electrical supply to the German telegraph system.

**Code** Stott is telling UK that all the German Troops, Panzers, Batteries, Engineers, are here near where he is watching and not to go looking somewhere else.

**Last Code** is also straight out of the WW-1 code book, telling UK headquarters that this is what has been happening until 330 pm

#### British Artillery Coding:

**AOAKN** - Artillery Observer At "K" Sector, Normandy.

**RQXSR** - Requested [Head] Quarters Supplement Report

**PABLIZ** - Panzer Attack - Blitz

**NLXKG** - Now loading [e] X [tra] {sector} "K" Guns

**WAOTA** - West Artillery Observer Tracking Attack

**LKXGH** - Lt. Knows [e] X [tra] Guns [are] Here

**KLDTS** - Know [where] Local Dispatch Station [is]

**HVPKD** - Have Panzers [in] "K" [sector] Determined

**DJHFP** - Determined Jerry's Headquarters Front Posts

**RBQRH** - Right Battery [Head] Quarters Right Here

**FQIRW** - Found [head] Quarters Infantry Right Wing

**FNFJW** - Final Note [confirming] Found Jerry's Whereabouts

**GOVEN** - Go Over Field Notes [this is the same short form as WW-1] Stott is asking UK to compare this note to his "drop note" and his "noon note"

**CMPNW** - Counter Measures [against] Panzers Not Working

**DJOFM** - could be "Determined Jerry's Other Field Mortars

**JRZCQ** - Jerry's Right Battery Central [Head]Quarters [here]

**AOAKN** - Artillery Observer at "K"-sector, Normandy Stott is confirming he sent the above information to UK's XO2 operator and not the Germans.

**YIDDC** - Yanks Infantry Division [now in] Direct Contact

**MIAPX** - Mortar, Infantry Attack Panzers eXtra. Stott is probably telling England that they are attacking Panzers separated from the main body of tanks.

**HJRZH** - Hit Jerry's Right or [Reserve] Battery Here

- Hit Jerry's Right or [Reserve] Battery Headquarters

**AKEEQ** - Already Know Electrical Engineers [head] Quarters

**TPZEH** - Troops, Panzers, Batteries, Engineers, Here

**FNKTO** - Final Note Known To [head]Quarters [here implied]

27 / 1526 / 6 [June 27th @ 1526 hours or 3:26pm]  
He used two pigeons to send his copies that afternoon: NURP 40TW 194 and NURP 37 OK 76

This seems to be the man who sent the message.....

**STOTT, WILLIAM Rank: Fusilier Service No:3454758 Date of Death:08/07/1944**

**Age:27 Regiment/Service: Lancashire Fusiliers 2/5th Bn. Grave Reference: II. C. 3.**

**Cemetery: RANVILLE WAR CEMETERY Additional Information: Son of James and Jane Stott, of Hooley Bridge, Heywood, Lancashire**

If so, then his message of June 27 was sent only a few weeks before he died.

*Ed. Note: Congratulations, Gord. A great story.*

# OUR FUTURE TOWNS

## Historical and Descriptive Notices of Villages

### THE VILLAGE OF LAKEFIELD

*Peterborough Daily Evening Review, beginning 30 August 1886*

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS PLACES

Unrivalled Water Privileges for Factories  
– The Public Buildings, Churches and  
Schools – Facilities for Travelling and  
Freighting

To a large majority of the readers of the REVIEW, the situation of Lakefield is known – on the Otonabee river near the outlet of Lake Katchewanooka in the townships of Douro and Smith, Peterborough County. To a vast number of readers in the English-speaking world, the name of the village is known on account of it being the home of Col. Strickland, Mrs. Moodie and Mrs. Traill, and referred to in their various publications, “Twenty – seven years in Canada,” “Roughing it in the Bush,” “Backwoods in Canada,” “Plant Life in Canada,” – etc. The authoress of the last named work, Mrs. Traill, is residing at Lakefield. She is eight-five years of age and her last work, “Plant Life in Canada,” was published last year, demonstrating the unusual clearness and vigor of her intellect for a lady of such advanced years, and the salubrity [sic] of her village home. The work received long and very favourable notices from the most influential portion of the press.

#### THE FIRST SETTLERS

in the township of Smith came in the year 1818 and the first to settle in Douro township were the Hon Thos Alex Stewart and Robert Reid, in 1822. In 1831 Col. Samuel Strickland removed from Otonabee where he had resided since 1825 to a lot included in the present bounds of Lakefield and which is still known as the Strickland Homestead. He thus became the pioneer settler in Lakefield and his enterprise and that of his sons, has done much to build up the village.

The site of the present village was early on an object of interest to men of capital and enterprise who appreciated its advantages on account of the water power and the beauty of the locality. A bridge across the river was erected by local and private subscription at an early period but it was soon carried away by jams of timber. The place was known as Nelson’s and afterwards as Herriott’s Falls, and in 1851 it was called Selby, receiving its present name afterwards. The first mill erected fell a prey to the flames, an enemy which has since fought

against Lakefield. Mills were also erected by Strickland and Reid, Shaw and Waite and Mr. D’Arcy. John Shorn was the first storekeeper in Lakefield, having commenced business there in 1855. He is still a resident, and a most respected one, of the village. In 1853 there was a school in Lakefield, taught by a lady and in 1855 work was progressing on the first building erected for Divine worship – Christ Church, a Church of England building.

#### THE LAKEFIELD OF TODAY

Lakefield is now an incorporated village and is steadily progressing. The population, at the present time approaches close to 1500. The assessors returns for this year gives the population at about 1200 but the assessment is taken at a time when the saw mill is not working and the boats not running and when consequently the population is at its lowest. The area of Lakefield is 500 acres and only two-thirds of an acre is entered as non-resident by the assessor. The value of the land according to the assessor’s roll is \$241,705 and the

#### TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE

of the village was placed this year at \$274,505. The population of the village in 1883 was 996 and the assessed value \$242,125. For some years it has been steadily progressing in population and value of property. In 1873 the post office revenue collected at Lakefield was \$630 and in 1885 it was \$1,496, an increase in ten years of 133 percent. The large mills, busy factories and fine stores are evidence of its progress and the ideas of the inhabitants regarding comfort are shown by the fact that twice a day, the municipality sprinkles the streets.... [The] capacity of the lumber mill is from 50,000 to 60,000 feet a day and this season it has turned out about 5,000,000 feet of lumber

Owing to the sawdust agitation the Stricklands have adopted a novel and effective mode of carrying out and disposing of the mill refuse. A chute immediately under the saws immediately catches the sawdust and any other refuse that falls through and runs into water spouts. The water in these pipes carries it out and deposits it where the firm are utilizing it to make additional ground. The edgings etc are carried out by carriers, all that is of any use for fuel culled out and the remainder burned, the first consuming the refuse being kept going continually. The lower part of the

mill is a network of powerful driving and other machinery, and the water spouts and carriers.

Messrs. Strickland have an excellent yard and splendid facilities for shipping. Three sidings from the Lakefield branch of the Grand Truck Railway are laid down between the main line and the river which furnish good accommodation for shipping the lumber, laths, etc.

The saw mill which is the most important industry in Lakefield is managed for the Messrs Strickland by Messrs. Wm Cox and J. Todd, experienced millwrights. It gives employment to a large number of hands and a large number of men are now employed in the winter getting out logs, etc for the mill, while it is also a feeder for the railway line.

#### FIRE PROTECTION

Messrs. Strickland have lately put in one of the celebrated Northey pumps, water pipes and hydrant for the protection of the sawmill and other mills on the race. The force is furnished by a thirty-five inch wheel and affords protection for a flourmill; planing factory and woolen mill, and other buildings in the vicinity, as well as the saw mill. The village might with advantage arrange for the extension of the system of fire protection.

#### HULL’S FLOUR MILL

John Hull is making extensive improvements in his flour mill. Practically, when the improvements are completed, it will be a new mill. An additional story ten feet high, has been added to the building and he is putting in new machinery throughout, using the standard roller process. The motive power will be furnished by two new Leffel water wheels, one 72 inches and the other 40 inches, giving ninety horse power. He has purchased seven double sets of standard rolls, and nine No.1 centrifugal dressing machines, and is adding two new No.1 middling purifiers, besides two formerly used. He will have six 8 x 32 scalping chests, and is putting in an extra bran duster, making two altogether, and adding a brush cleaning machine, in addition to a smutter and a zig-zag separator. The other machinery includes five 2 power packers, one hand packer for low grade and one each for bran and middling, a double chest of merchant bolts (flour rolls) retained in the mill, and the chop stones. On one

line of shafting there will be thirty-two pairs of elevators from the top to the bottom of the mill, beside shorter ones. Two large elevators for grain will be run on an eight inch \_\_\_, either one of which will elevate grain as fast as a one man can empty it. The 40 inch water wheel will drive the chop stones and the elevators for coarse grain. The upper part of the mill will be driven with belting. The new machinery is manufactured by Geo. T. Smith of Stratford, Ont; and Jackson Mich. and Mr. McAuslan of Meaford, Ont. is superintending the fitting up of the mill. The capacity of this mill will be 125 barrels per day of 24 hours. Hull expects to have the work completed and to start the new mill running by October 1. He will then have, through the expenditures of about \$8,000 a fully equipped mill with good machinery – one that the owner and the village in which it is located will have reason to be proud.

#### MCLEAN'S FLOUR MILL

Donald McLean first started to grind flour in the mill erected by Messrs. Strickland, on April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1886. The building is four stories high and 40 x 50 feet. In the lower part are the two Leffel water wheels which furnish the motive power. In the second story, or ground floor, there are six double sets of Allis & Co. rolls, a feed stone and a power packer. The third story is occupied by six scalpers each eight feet long, six bolting rolls 18 feet long, three Smith & Co. purifiers, a smut machine, stock hoppers, flour bins and bran and shorts bins. In the fourth there are two centrifugal flour dressing machines, a wheat separator, brush machines and wheat bins furnishing storage for 5,000 bushels of wheat. The head of the elevator is in the attic, as are also the driving pulleys and gearing. The machinery is driven from this part by a chain belt. The mill is provided with hand packers for all offals. The chop is elevated from and lowered to the ground floor and it is on this flat that the retail business is done. All the handling is done by machinery, and the mill is most excellently and conveniently equipped throughout. On the ground floor, at the front, there is a neat office which is connected with the telephone system. Manitoba wheat has been imported and used by McLean. The mill does first class work and a good market is being established for its product. Flour has not only been sent to villages and towns in this district, but has also been shipped east into the Province of Quebec. The shipping facilities are excellent, as a spur from the railway lines runs right to the door, and the barrels are placed in the cars from the mill platform, without any intermediate handling. Everything about

the mill is now conveniently arranged with a view to expedite business and avoid unnecessary trouble and labor. McLean is himself an experienced miller and he is assisted by a first class hand, R. Waddell. McLean proposed dealing in all kinds of grain this fall.

#### THE WOOLLEN MILL

Gemmell & McKee's woollen mill is on Strickland's race. In it are manufactured tweeds, blankets and all kinds of flannels and attention is given to custom work. The firm formerly operated the Blythe woollen mill, Peterborough, and commenced business in their present mill last year, when the building was erected. The building is 35 x 52 feet, and is three and a half stories high, with a dye house 30 x 40 feet attached. A Leffel water wheel gives the motive power. The first storey is occupied by the fuller mill, washer, press, shears and duster; and in the dye house attachment, the dye tubs and steam boiler used for coloring and scouring. In the second story [sic] there are a broad loom and three narrow looms, a broad warper and a set of custom cards. The manufacturing set, consisting of a first and a second breaker and finisher, are in the third story, as well as a spinning jack, picker, spooler and yarn reel. The top story is used for the drying room. On the ground floor there is a neat office. Eight hands are employed in this factory and the mill is kept busy in all its departments. Messrs Gemmell & McKee being now engaged in a large order for a Toronto firm of dry goods dealers.

#### BAPTIE'S PLANING MILL

Peter Baptie's planing mill and sash and door factory is in a three story building 50 x 30 feet, situated on Strickland's race. A Leffel water wheel, 80 inches, with a 10 feet head of water. This is the second year that Mr. Baptie has occupied these premises, though he has carried on the business in Lakefield for fifteen years, being the pioneer in this business in Lakefield. When moving into the building, he purchased new machinery, and all the machines in the building except one, were new last year. The first flat of the building contains the shaper and turning lathe. In the second story there are two planers, a moulding machine, jointer, tenoning machine, blind-slat tenoning machine, power mortising machine, band saw and three circular saws. The upper flat is used as a store room. All the machines are excellent iron ones, from Cowan & Co. of Galt, the jointer being an especially good one. Mr. Baptie sent a complete house to Calgary, Northwest Territories, this year. It was 20 x 24 feet, and was framed and all ready to go together and be set up when it reached its destination.

#### GRIFFIN'S PLANING MILL

Mr. Jonathan Griffin is one of the oldest settlers in Lakefield, he having located there in 1855, and many of the buildings there have been erected under his superintendence. In connection with his business as contractor and builder he has a planing mill and sash and door factory. The factory occupies a building three stories high and 30 x 60 feet. In the first flat are the water wheel and shafting, band saw, turning lathe, dowell machine and power grind stone. The second story contains the planer, moulder, jointer, gig saw, tenoning machine, shaper, blind-slat tenoning machine, emery wheel, etc. while the third story is used as a store room. Mr. Griffin purchased this property last year and established in it the factory. He is now in charge of improvements in Mr. Hull's flour mill building and race way, and among the buildings of which he was the contractor were the English Church and Public School.

#### PLANING MILL AND CABINET FACTORY

R. Chapin early this season erected a two-story [sic] building in the rear of his furniture store for his cabinet factory and planing mill and put into it new machinery. Although in a village where the water power is unexcelled, he has adopted steam and this year purchased a 20 horsepower engine. Among the machines used in the factory are a planer, matcher, jointer, tenoning machine, shaper, gig-saw, circular and other saws, turning lathe, boring machine etc. He has done a considerable business this year in carpenter's supplies. The furniture show room is on the main street. Mr. Chapin has also a fine hearse, built by himself, and has as good a stock of coffins as one would look for in a much larger place. He finds his business growing so much that he intends to enlarge his factory by adding twenty feet to the entire length of the present building.

#### MR. HENDREN'S CABINET FACTORY

T. Hendren's furniture store and undertaking establishment is in a two story brick building on the main street. His factory is in the rear of the show room, where the lath, saws, etc are. He makes all kinds of furniture. The ware room is not only well filled but contains excellent samples of all kinds of household furniture. The stock indeed is an excellent one. Mr. Hendren is doing a lively business in his cabinet factory in filling orders, as well as a good general trade. In connection with his undertaking, he has a very good hearse and a fine stock of all things necessary in the business. He also keeps horses for

hire, having a well equipped livery stable.

#### GORDON'S CANOE FACTORY

Thomas Gordon's canoe factory is situated in a two story building near the wharf of the steamer CRUISER.. Mr. Gordon keeps several men at work turning out canoes and skiffs. The principal kinds of canoes made in the factory are open and close ribbed basswood canoes, cedar canoes, walnut and cedar, and butternut and pine canoes. Gordon has turned out about seventy boats this season and has shipped this year over forty canoes to Europe. He is at present making a fine skiff of walnut and cedar for Mr. Tate.

#### DAVIS CARRIAGE FACTORY

J.H. Davis occupies two buildings with his carriage and wagon factory and blacksmithing shop. An apartment of one building is used for the show room and the other for the wood working and blacksmith shop. The second building is the paint and finishing shop. Davis also has a livery stable in connection with his business.

#### MCWILLIAM'S CARRIAGE FACTORY

J.H. McWilliams' carriage factory wagon factory and blacksmith shop occupies a large two story building. A wide board walk leads from the ground to the second story, the show room. In one part of the building the wood work is done and in another the iron work.

#### SMITH'S BLACKSMITH SHOP

D. Smith erected last year a three story building 35 x 45 feet, for his shop, where he does general blacksmithing, iron work, repairing etc. and receives orders for carriages and wagons.

#### ISBESTER'S BLACKSMITH SHOP

John Isbester does general blacksmithing, carriage ironing, horse shoeing, repairing, etc in his commodious shop.

**EDWARD'S BLACKSMITH SHOP**  
John Edwards shop carries on the business of general blacksmithing, carriage ironing, repairs, horseshoeing, etc

#### KIDD'S BLACKSMITH SHOP

A.J. Kidd does a similar business in carriage work, horseshoeing, blacksmithing, repairing, etc.

#### COOPER SHOP

John English has put up a business on his lot, in which he now carries on a business as a cooper, doing all kinds of work with falls within his line of trade.

#### LAKEFIELD MERCHANTS

Samuel Nelson purchases and exports all kinds of grain. His storehouse is near the river. The elevator is run by water power, an endless chain which crosses over the road from the wheel at the river driving the machinery. The grain is all placed in one hopper and

elevated, and by turning a lever on the ground floor it is directed to the bin in which it is desired to store the grain. The capacity of the storehouse is about 10,000 bushels. A railway siding runs close to the storehouse, and the shipping facilities are therefore first-class. Mr. Nelson also deals in salt, plaster and water lime.

#### OTHER MERCHANTS

W.H. Casement keeps a general hardware store and deals in stoves and tinware. He has a well stocked store and keeps for sale everything in those lines. He is also post-master and agent for the Great North-Western Telegraph Company. His store is connected with the telephone system.

J.C. Carveth's is a grocery store and he keeps a full line of goods of this kind. He has also a shoe shop. Mr. Carveth has just erected a an exceedingly handsome building for his store. It is three stories high with the mansard roof and 23 x 50 feet. It is constructed of red brick, solid wall and has a plate glass front, the two large lights used in this store being the first plate glass used in this village [sic] It is finished throughout with \_\_\_\_\_ lumber of a cherry color, with ebony trimmings. It is a very handsome as well as commodious place of business.

R. Graham and Son carry on business as general merchants. The business was established in 1864 by the senior partner and the present firm has been doing business for five years. They deal in dry goods, millinery, clothing crockery and groceries, and are agents for organs. They occupy a three story building erected by themselves eight years ago – a commodious and well arranged store with a large warehouse attached. The store is connected with the telephone system.

Messrs. Madill Bros. General merchants, deal in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, crockery and glassware and they have a tailoring department connected with their business. They occupy a fine store, large and neatly arranged with a good vault and a large stone warehouse close to the main building. The tailoring department is in the second story. The glass cases and other fittings in the store are excellent. Madill Bros have arranged to move on Jan. 1<sup>st</sup> into the premises now occupied by W. Wallace. An extension of twenty five feet will be added to the store previous to their entering it.

W.J. Wallace, general merchant, carries a good stock of dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. Mr. Wallace is at present selling out his stock as he intends retiring from business at the end of the year. His many friends regret that he is impelled to take

this step owing to ill health and will wish him a speedy recovery of his wonted physical vigor.

R. Cotton deals in groceries, provisioning, boots and shoes, crockery, glass-ware and general sundries. He occupies commodious premises and has a well-stocked show room.

Wm Harper manufactures and sells harness and saddlery [sic] and deals in fancy goods of various kinds.

Misses Ennos & Huffman deal in millinery and fancy goods and have a mantle making and dress making establishment.

George P. Martin deals in groceries and confectionery, keeping especially a varied stock of the later goods.

S. Henderson keeps a very neat drug store and handles oils, mixed paints, glass, toilet and fancy articles, stationery, wall paper, dye stuff – everything from "a needle to an anchor." His well arranged store is a credit to the proprietor and to the village.

C.D. Crawford, general merchant deals in dry goods, groceries, crockery, boots and shoes – in fact has a good stock of staple and fancy articles. Like other Lakefield merchants, his stock is well arranged with a view to neatness and to display it to good advantage.

T.J. Bird's drug store is a handsome place of business. He deals in drugs, patent medicines, oils and varnishes, school books and stationery, fancy goods and toilet articles. Mr. Bird is also agent for the Bell Telephone Company.

R. Hunter conducts a harness and saddlery shop, and keeps hardware used in such a business, as well as trunks, etc. He has a very nice store and show room, and a good work shop in the rear of the store.

H.R. Patterson has a neat jewellery [sic] store, and deals in clocks, watches and articles for adornment made of precious metals. Repairing is also part of the business of the establishment.

D. Arnott sells tinware and stores and also deals in hides and furs. He makes his own tinware in a backshop in the rear of the store and show room, so that his, as well as some others mentioned, is a manufacturing as well as mercantile establishment.

J. Sherin has a boot and shoe store where a full stock of leather goods is kept. Sherin's son intends on embarking in business as a general merchant in the beginning of next year.

T.J. Cox, about six months ago, opened out a stock of groceries, , boot and shoes, crockery and glassware, and is establishing a good business in these lines.

S. Redpath carries on business as a tailor in a neat, little shop on the main street of the village.

E. Sellens has a bakery and confectionery store – the only bakery in the village. In addition to cakes and bread some kinds of candy are made on the premises.

W.A. Eastland deals in groceries and provisions, glassware and fancy good, having a neat store well stocked in these lines of goods.

Mrs. Tanner conducts a grocery business, dealing in groceries, confectionery and kindred articles.

L.F. Stone occupies a shop in which he carries on business as a tailor.

#### OTHER BUSINESSES

William Carter cultivates both the useful and the beautiful. He has a greenhouse well stocked with plants and flowers, and in both floral and vegetable plants. Mr. Carter's greenhouse is a pretty place to visit, as the flowers and plants in bloom are a beautiful sight. He is preparing another lot to which he will move his greenhouse and carry on the same business.

John R. Rodgers keeps a livery stable in which can be hired splendid horses and good vehicles.

W. McDonald tonsorial artist, occupies a convenient and well fitted up operating room on the main street.

John Cooper runs a bus line from the station to the hotels and every part of the village. He also has a baggage wagon and in the summer does a good business with the stream of both tourists and campers passing through Lakefield.

John Burgess (painter) is a proprietor of a photography gallery, situated on Union Street.

W.S. Curry carries on the business of weaver in Lakefield.

John Sutton has a boot and shoe shop on the corner of Queen and Burnham street upstairs.

Fred. Waldren has a butcher shop in the village, and supplies the villagers with fresh meat.

Thomas Moffat, a dealer in teas and coffees is located in Lakefield.

There are in Lakefield the following contractors and builders: - Peter Baptie who also has a planing mill; James Moore, Abel Howden and Messrs. Chaaain & Robinson. Alex Richardson is a stone contractor. John Richardson is a mason; Geo. Nichols a stone mason.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES, ETC

This article being descriptive of Lakefield, the public buildings that should first come under view is the

##### MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Where the council room is situated. The town hall is a two story [sic] building with a basement. The first flat is

used as a Council Chamber, and in it, also, the brass band, an institution three months old and including fourteen pieces, hold their practice meetings. The basement is used for the police cells or lockup. A residence for the caretaker is attached to the Council Chamber. The municipality took possession of these premises on January last under a five year lease, with the privilege of purchasing, a privilege that will probably be taken advantage of.

R.C. Strickland is Reeve of the Municipality, Messrs Wm Cox and J.H. McWilliams, John Isbister and James Moore are Councillors. Dr. Alex Bell is the Village Clerk and S. Sherin the Treasurer.

The following are members of the Board of Health: - W.J. Wallace, Chairman and Messrs R.C. Strickland, John Clarin and S. Henderson. Dr. Bell is Medical Health Officer and Secretary and Mr. Geo. [illegible] is Health Inspector.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Isaac Garbutt is one of the oldest Justices of the Peace in the County, he having been appointed in 1850. In the same year he entered the Smith Council, or its organization, where he served 23 years as Councillor, Deputy-Reeve, and Reeve. He was also three years in the Village Council after removing to Lakefield. The other Justices of the Peace are Messrs John Hull, John C. Sherin, John Moore and R. Graham. Graham is also a License Commissioner. Messrs. J.G. Galvin and Jas Golborne J.P.'s reside near the village.

#### THE P.C.A. HALL

The People's Christian Association Hall, erected primarily for religious meetings and in which Miss Strickland, daughter of Robert Strickland, frequently gives religious instructions, is still used for the purpose and as a public hall. Its seating capacity is about 600, and it served the purpose of a hall for general meetings very well. The grounds of the Agricultural Society are on each side of this building and the hall is used during the exhibition for displaying the fancy work, ladies work, etc.

#### DIVISION COURT OFFICES

The office of the Clerk of the Division Court, S. Sherin, is a small but neat brick building. Sherin is also a conveyancer and commissioner, an issuer of marriage licenses and agent for insurance companies.

#### POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH

The post office and office of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company are in the same building and are connected with the store of Mr. W.H. Casement, who has been postmaster since 1876 and is agent for the Telegraph Company. The post office and

telegraph office are convenient and well arranged for the village offices.

#### TELEPHONE OFFICE

The office of the Bell Telephone Company and the central office of the village telephone system are in the store of T.J. Bird. There are eleven instruments in use in the village a fairly large number. The village is connected with the Trunk line of . . . facilities. It is the terminus of the Lakefield branch of the

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

And trains run to Lakefield twice a day, one arriving in the village at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, connecting with the steamers on the lakes, and the other at 7:15 o'clock in the evening. The railway station is a neat and commodious building, and there is considerable traffic on the line especially in the summer. Mr. J. Edwards is station agent at the village.

#### THE STEAMER CRUISER

The steamer Cruiser runs from Lakefield to Stoney Lake and Burleigh Falls, calling at the beautiful islands on the route. She is allowed to carry 72 passengers, but the largest number she has carried at one time this season was 43. The steamer has two cabins, a forward and an aft cabin and there is a space between the forward cabin and the bow where passengers can enjoy the lake breezes and view the delightful scenery. The engine room is between the two cabins, but there is a walk on each side of the engine room for passengers to pass from one cabin to the other, the engine room being a couple of feet lower than these walks. The captain's cabin and wheel house are on the upper deck. Capt. B. Eden, the master of the vessel, had seventeen years' experience on the salt water and has been three years on the cruiser. The captain and boat hands are most obliging and are popular with tourists. This received a demonstration last week, when, on the return of the boat to the wharf, lady passengers presented the captain with a splendid bouquet.

#### THE STEAMER FAIRY

The tidy little steamer Fairy also runs between Lakefield, Stoney Lake and Burleigh Falls, and the islands, camping grounds and summer resorts on the route. She is registered to carry forty passengers. There is a pleasant cabin aft of the engine room and an open space forward. The Fairy can cut through the water at a good rate of speed and is a pleasant vessel to take the voyage up Stone Lake in. Captain C. Grylis is master of the vessel and the captain, as well as the other hands on the boat, are obliging and attentive to passengers.

#### THE STEAMER IRENE



The steamer Irene, owned by Geo. Goodwin, contractor for the Trent Valley Canal works at Burleigh Falls and buckhorn, is used for towing material to the works, which work keeps the steamer pretty busy.

#### THE STEAMER YACHT UNDINE

The Undine is a smart, pleasant yacht run by steam. She is about thirty feet long and is owned by G. Strickland. These waters are well adapted for pleasant sailing and the Undine is a vessel in which much enjoyment can be had.

#### LAKEFIELD HOTELS

Lakefield is provided with very good hotel accommodation, there being four hotels in the village; yet a large hotel, especially adapted for summer tourists out to do a good business if one were established at this place.

#### THE MIDLAND HOUSE

The Midland House is now in the hands of our old friend Mr. Leon Dion, formerly captain of the steamer Golden Eye. The hotel is a large three story building, has a sitting room, var room, etc on the ground floor, besides two parlours in the second story and comfortable sleeping rooms. A good yard and stabling are connected with it.

#### THE BLAKELY HOUSE

The proprietor of the Blakely House, Mr. R. Purser, is also well known in Peterborough, as he was proprietor of an hotel in the town for some time. The Blakely House is an old established hotel, with commodious room, dining hall, etc and has a spacious yard room and stabling.

#### THE PETIT HOUSE

The Petit House, on the Smithtown side of the river, is also a very good lodging house for travelers. Mr. Thomas Petit is the proprietor of this hotel, and has given his name to the house. It furnishes very good accommodation, and has good stabling.

#### THE AMERICAN HOUSE

Of the fourth hotel, known as the American House, Mr. Thomas Mason is proprietor. It is singular in being the only hotel in Lakefield that is not painted white. It has fair stabling and yard room.

#### BUILDINGS FOR DIVINE WORSHIP

Lakefield is possessed of four churches, all of the Protestant determination, and a Salvation Army "barracks" beside the People's Christian Association. Hall. The village is well supplied with church accommodation as the four edifices belonging to . . . .

The old church (the present Sunday school room) is a picturesque building. The walls are of solid stone, about two feet and a half thick. The belfry and walls are covered with vines. In the rear of the church is the cemetery formerly used.. The average attendance at the Sunday School is about (50? 30?) and there are 80 names on the roll. The first incumbent was the Rev. Percy S. Warren who was followed by Rev. Vincent Clementi, the Rev. G.J. Everest, the Rev. E. Horris Mussen, the Rev. C.R. Bell, and the Rev. John Farncomb is the present incumbent. Messrs H.J. LeFevre and S. Sheldrake are the church wardens.

The Church of England parsonage is near the church. It is a two story white brick building, with a very nice lawn, the beauty of which is enhanced by a cedar hedge.

#### THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church is a frame building painted white on Regent Street. The church was built in 1862 and has since been twice enlarged – in 1869 when its length was increased and in 1884, on the occasion of the union of Methodist and Bible Christian churches, when the walls were expanded on each side. The seating capacity of the building is about 500. The first Methodist minister in Lakefield was the Rev. David Hardy who went there in 1859. The following clergymen has since ministered in the Methodist Church – viz. the Rev. D. A. Johnston, the Rev. E.H. Coyle, the Rev. Wm Sheridan, the Rev. W.H. (Scotled) who died in Lakefield). The Rev. H. Dundas filled the remainder of Mr. [sic] . Scotled's term and was followed by the Rev. H. McDowell, the Rev. W.L. Scott, the Rev. Isaac Weldon, the Rev. George Washington, the Rev. William Johnston and the Rev. James McFarlane, the present pastor. There are about 175 names on the Sunday School roll and the average attendance at the Sunday School is about 150. J.C. Sherin is the superintendent and has been for many years.

The parsonage, beside the church, is a two story building, constructed of red brick with white brick facing and there is a neat lawn connected with it.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church is a stone building faced with cut stone, was built in 1862 and was opened the first Sunday in February 1863. The Rev. J.M. Roger was the first pastor, and he was followed by the Rev. J. Thom, who remained five years. The Rev. M. Clark was the next pastor, and was succeeded in October

last by the Rev. J. McEwen, the present pastor. The seating capacity of the church are [sic] about 350. The affairs of the church are in a prosperous condition. It is comfortably [illegible. . .] walls and interior a light green colour with a dado bordering on a green ground. The average attendance at the Sunday school is about 120 and there are about 160 names on the roll. The Rev. Mr. McEwen is the superintendent. The school contributes each year for missionary purposes about \$90.

The manse stands near the church – a good dwelling with very nice grounds.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist Church was built in 1863. It is a neat and substantially built brick building and its seating capacity is about 200 to 250. The Rev. John Gilmour was the first Baptist clergyman who held services in Lakefield. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the Rev. Mr. Stock, the Rev. Mr. Deyell, the Rev. Mr. Ratcliffe, and the Rev. A.E. de St. Delmas, the present pastor.

The Baptist Church, n the "English line" Smith, was the first church in Smith township. It was built about the year 1845 through the influence and exertions of Rev. John Gilmour.

The average attendance at the Sunday School of the Baptist Church Lakefield is about 40. Mr. Wellington McDonald is the Superintendent of the school.

#### THE BARRACKS

The Lakefield branch of the Salvation Army occupies the building – a white frame one – formerly used by the Bible Christian Church. The seating capacity of the building is about 200.

Thanks to Dennis Carter-Edwards for sending this story to the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*. Ed. The story has been slightly edited mainly because of legibility issues.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

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## JOHN TURNER, 1922 - 2013

John Turner died at home on 20 January, Sunday morning at 5:47 A.M. Death was verified shortly afterwards at the Peterborough hospital.

Bruce Dyer, his son-in-law, remembers him as an amazing man. "In the 22+ years we've been married I can honestly say I



never saw him angry nor heard him put someone down personally. He had an even temperament. He listened well and he died with a thousand secrets that he'd been told and promised he'd never tell. He was incredibly logical and had a very sharp mind ... sharper at his age than mine ever was. He was still active in community affairs and parliamentary forums almost until his death. He spoke to my Politics class at Brock High School and was like a second father to me. He was never flamboyant ... just someone who worked behind the scenes, got things done, and didn't care much about getting the credit. As one comment to the Examiner says, 'An M.P.P. who is actually respected by his community. Some other politicians should take notice.'"

*[Photo at Confederation Park by Clifford Skarstedt, Peterborough Examiner.]*

John Turner, a veteran of World War II, serving with the RCAF from 1942 to 1945. His plumbing business was started by his father, W. R. Turner, and the original pay book listing his original employees is at TVA.

John and June Turner both served one term on the board of Directors at Trent Valley Archives, and some of the papers of his career were deposited at TVA as well. There are many photos of highlights of his career as an MPP, 1971-75, 1977-1987 and his term as Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, 1981-1985. I remember him as active in local historical and heritage activities, and he was a stalwart spokesperson for veterans on several occasions, perhaps most notably in working with Wally Smith and David Edgerton the long struggle to get the Wall of Honour erected in Confederation Park, as a complement to the exceptional Walter Allward war memorial. He was also a city alderman from 1969-1971.

His boyhood home was on the north-east corner of George Street at London, and I remember visiting the home while his sister Dorothy and her husband lived there. His brother, Dr. Arthur Turner, was also active in the local historical scene, and is the long-time chair of the arms-length judges for the Peterborough Historical Society awards. The Trent Valley Archives has some of Dorothy's papers, notably related to the years she and her husband spent in the Anglican Diocese of the Arctic.

For most of his married life, John Turner lived in a splendid Edwardian house on Park Street that was built as the manse for Trinity Methodist Church. It was next door to "Marchbanks", the home of Tom Symons for the past fifty years, and earlier of Robertson Davies.

Some of the archival papers of John and June were transferred to the Trent Valley Archives. The highlights include many photos and documents from his years as Speaker of the Ontario Legislature. We also have papers of his sister, Dorothy Holman, and of his son-in-law, Bruce Dyer.

The accolades for John have stressed his significant political career capped by his term as speaker. He was also a successful and respected businessman with W. R. Turner Limited, as well as a community leader in every sense of the word. He was married to June, and they had five sons and a daughter.

He was a lifelong member of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, a member of the Peterborough Rotary Club, former Worshipful Master of Wm. James Dunlop Masonic Lodge, lifelong member of Peterborough YMCA and former president of United Service Institute. Last February he was awarded the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal.

A memorial service took place at St. Paul's Church on Saturday, 26 January.

We extend our heart-felt condolences to June and the family.



# Queries

Heather Aiton Landry

## World War I Postcard

A researcher recently purchased a postcard that was sent home to Peterborough by a World War I soldier serving in England. It was addressed to the soldier's daughter, Dorothy Paterson, at "380 Queen Street, Peterboro," and dated November 23, 1916. Our quest was to identify the author of the postcard.

By using the Peterborough Directories, we were able to identify the soldier as A. E. Paterson:

Directory	Name	Address	Notes
1914	Alfred E. Patterson	51 Hunter St. East	Works at CGE
1914	William Hoffman	380 Queen St.	
1915	Alfred E. Patterson	51 Hunter St. East	Works at CGE
1915	William Hoffman	380 Queen St.	
1916	Bert Halpin, Wm. Welch	51 Hunter St. E.	
1916	Mrs. A. Jewell	380 Queen St.	
1916	Albert E. Patterson	575 George St.	Soldier
1917	A. E. Patterson	380 Queen St.	

An attestation paper, procured through the Library and Archives Canada website, identifies Albert Edward Peterson, a native of Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, at 371 Burnham St., Peterboro. He joined the 8<sup>th</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles at Ottawa in March of 1915. His next of kin is his wife, Emma Rose Paterson.

A neat display of this query and report is currently on the webpage [www.trentvalleyarchives.com](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com)



## Park Hill Lunch

While investigating the contents of a barn on the property he recently purchased, a resident of Keene found this menu board sign. Based on the "Parkhill Special" for 25 cents, we think it came from Park Hill Lunch, which was located at 123 Parkhill Road from at least 1848 until about 1965. It moved to 119 Parkhill, but seems to have ceased operations by 1970.

## Dusters Car Club

A researcher is seeking a photograph of the building that housed the Dusters Car club from about 1958 to 1963. It was a 2-bay garage, formerly situated at the Park Street end of Morrow Park. The building also housed an office space and a pit. In previous years, it was used by employees who looked after the racetrack. Please contact TVA at 705-745-4404 if you have any information.

## Lakefield Utopia

Elwood Jones is looking for information for the following request. He has talked to many individuals, all of whom are amazed. We have considered links to the Stricklands, the Clementis, the Casements and the Douglasses. The Grove was begun in 1879, and we have wondered if this might be a linchpin to the idea. We have wondered about connections to doctors, to churches (notably Anglican and Presbyterian), and to groups. We have looked at the plans for expansion in Lakefield between 1875 and 1888. [Ejones55@cogeco.ca](mailto:Ejones55@cogeco.ca)

Historians working on a study of utopias in Canada have been looking for information about a Lakefield utopia in 1878 which they had classified as a Gentleman's Paradise. The definition of utopia generally involves a group of people striving to resist the pressures of their age.

The project had been launched by Jean Wolfe (d. 2009) of the School of Urban Planning at McGill University. She categorized 53 settlements, and historians seeking to complete her work have found another 47. The historians do not know the source of the information that led to Lakefield being included in this list.

The list of gentleman's paradise includes Cannington 1883, La Rolanderie 1885, Trochu 1903 and Walhacin 1910. Other categories have included religious sects, Owenite, Fugitive, temperance, Socialist, co-ops, emigration, and back-to-the-land.

Any suggestions most welcome.



### Mystery Photo



A member recently donated this photograph that he purchased at an auction. Can anyone identify this building? We would welcome comments about the setting, the architectural style, the grounds, and other points of interest.

## News, Views and Reviews

### A little story about TVA and the Chamber awards

*Ruth Kuchinad*



About a month ago, we realised that the East Kawartha Chamber of Commerce wanted to have organizations nominated for their awards for 2012. We checked out the criteria and found that TVA could qualify in the Tourism category. Even though TVA is an archives, it has to raise funds to support its preservation activities. It does so by being open to people doing genealogical research and running historical tours and events which definitely bring tourists to the area.

Having written up the nomination papers, we eagerly awaited the results. Lo and behold, TVA was nominated in the Tourism/Hospitality category.

Elwood Jones, our archivist and Guy Thompson, Board member, attended the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Awards of Excellence Gala on 17 November 2012 at the Quarry Golf Club. They thoroughly enjoyed the event and met many people who were new to TVA's activities. They also met many people whom they had known over the years. The word is spreading!

TVA was the runner-up in this category. It was heard at the event that there should be a category for non-profit organizations. This may come to pass in the next few years.



### Peterborough Examiner collection, Heritage Week and CHEX @5

The Trent Valley Archives marked one year of volunteers on the PEP project. We received the Peterborough Examiner archives just over a year ago and did the training of volunteers just a year ago. We have made amazing progress over the year.

Series A, on the microfilms, is on the home stretch. Volunteers have included Betty Wells in charge, but with assistance from Elwood Jones and Owen Rubio.

The photograph series (all Series B) have been quite successful. There have been surprises along the way, as the opening appraisal suggested that Series B1 would be small photographs. As it turned out some envelopes contained clippings only, and sometimes the clipping did not contain a newspaper photo. These were transferred to the newspaper clipping biographical series (Series D1). Diane Tedford has typed most of the finding aid for the Examiner library of photos. Calley Stacey and Maureen Prince have been very steady volunteers.



*A photo of Omemee station taken from the TVA Examiner Archives, Series B4.*

Colum Diamond and his crew, including Eleanor Darling and others, are making good progress with the negatives from 1959 to 1965. This still looks like a series that we will want to promote and use to promote TVA as well. The second series of negatives, the half million negatives from 1970 to 2000, is proving daunting, but we have been defining methods and have the negative protectors for the whole job, thanks to the support of Peterborough County.

Series D is all about newspaper clippings. The volunteers on the biography side are pushing ahead, and we are 90% complete on the transfer of the clippings to an archival environment. Greg Conchelas has been noteworthy. The voluminous collections on subject files are more problematic, and we appear to be about 25% through the job. Doreen Lasenby has been very persistent, and is doing

a great job. The old newspapers in Series E have been reboxed, and we are currently flattening the runs from 2008 and 2009. We are debating getting new boxes for the papers from the 1970s.

Recently, Marie Doyle and Sharon Barry have moved to the City Council series, and are off to a good start.

In order to mark this milestone, Teresa Kaszuba, Rita Nave and Kevin Wheeler, the crew from CHEX Newswatch@5 paid a visit to Trent Valley Archives. Peter Adams gave them an overview and pointed out that this is an immense project that has relied on some 25 volunteers and solid leadership; in most places this would be a government project, he noted. Elwood guided Kevin and Teresa through the displays we had. Maureen, Greg, Doreen and Colum showed some of their work. Teresa suggested that we could easily do a feature of the week, and suggested we look at ways to make that happen.

As well, TVA wanted to promote Heritage Week, 18 to 22 February. PACAC is providing leadership for the week, and various heritage organizations are doing special displays. We are hosting "Archives in your Attic" on Monday, 18 February, from noon until four. We have set up a half dozen stations with volunteers who will offer advice about the archival items that people bring. We plan to have one-on-one sessions with people and discuss what is exciting about what they have brought, and offer suggestions for proper upkeep.

The taping of CHEX@5 at TVA was quite exciting, and it was gratifying to see such a good turnout from our volunteers.

#### **Elwood Jones to receive Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medallion**

We have just learned that Elwood Jones will be presented with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee medal on 12 February 2013. It will be received at the Selwyn Township Council Meeting at 7 pm. He believes that the medal is an honour for the Trent Valley Archives, and is particularly grateful to those who put time and energy into developing a nomination. He was absolutely astounded as visions of the Wizard of Oz popped into his mind.

#### **New book on Peterborough Architecture and Architects**

*The Glorious Years: Peterborough's Golden Age of Architecture, 1840-1940* (Ottawa On, Borealis Press, 2012) ISBN 978-0-88887-435-1, Pp xvii, 323, about 110 illustrations, \$20

This book sets out to tell the story of architecture in Peterborough in the years from 1840 to around 1940. This is based on the series of columns which Andrew Elliott, a self-identified "heritage enthusiast", wrote for the Peterborough Examiner since 2007. Elliott's column has usually appeared on the same page as Elwood Jones' weekly columns and both have proven quite popular. There is a pleasant sense of discovery as Elliott visits the buildings or houses he has never known well and delves into various aspects of design and setting, often with the help of people familiar with aspects of the history or livability.

An interesting innovation in the book is the colourful maps that indicate the approximate location of buildings being discussed in the following chapter. This is an essential feature that should assist readers unfamiliar with Peterborough as well as those who are familiar.

The book is currently our best seller at the Trent Valley Archives book shop.



### Peterborough Historical Society

PHS Publications Committee is proud to announce its 33<sup>rd</sup> Occasional Paper will be officially launched at its AGM, 19 February, 6 pm, at the Princess Gardens in downtown Peterborough. The author, Matthew Griffis, will be on hand to autograph copies and speak about the experience of writing a brief history of the Carnegie Library. Matt was a library page in Peterborough while growing up and has read widely about Carnegie libraries while doing his Ph. D. thesis on libraries and the planning of space.

Tickets for attending the annual dinner can be purchased at Hutchison House Museum for \$30.

### Matthew Griffis

Matthew Griffis, a TVA volunteer whose picture is on the cover for this issue, has just completed the requirements for his library and information science doctorate. Congratulations on a job well-done. As we go to press, Matthew has nearly completed the processing of the J. Paul Rexe fonds. This has entailed a great deal of work bringing order to a significant political archives that captures the range of Rexe's activities as a city councillor, a consultant on municipal affairs, and a high profile local personality. We will try publish the finding aid and the scope and contents in the near future. Congratulations on two jobs well-done.

#### Abstract of Matthew's thesis

This study investigates the materially-embedded relations of power between library users and staff within public library buildings and how building design regulates spatial behavior according to library organizational objectives. Most specifically it considers three public library buildings as organization spaces and determines the extent to which their respective spatial organizations reproduce the relations of power between the library and its public that originated with the modern public library building "type" ca. 1900.

I adopted a multiple case study design, employing several *qualitative* data collection methods and analysis. I conducted site visits to three, purposefully-selected public library buildings (i.e., "cases") of relatively similar size but varying ages: first, a neo-classical Carnegie library (updated with extensive renovations and additions); second, a library of the late-Modernist period containing no additions or extensions; and third, a postmodernist (and recently completed) library building (also without extensions or additions) exemplifying the most current application of library design principles. I visited each library for 5 days. Site visits included: blueprint analysis (to understand the library space as conceived by planners and architects); organizational document analysis (to understand the library's organizational goals and service objectives); in-depth, semi-structured interviews with library users and library staff members (to understand how, and for what reasons, library users and staff use different spaces within the library building); cognitive mapping exercises with all interview participants (to understand how they perceive landmarks and boundaries within the library); and observations and photography (to record general library activity).

Findings indicate that—despite newer approaches to designing public library buildings, the use of newer information technologies in libraries, and the emergence of newer paradigms of library service delivery (e.g., the "user-centered" approach)—the library as an organization still relies on many of the same socio-spatial models of control as it did one century ago when public library building design first became standardized. This not only calls into question the public library's progressiveness over the last century but also hints at its ability to survive in the new century.

**Recommended Citation** is Griffis, Matthew R., "Space, Power and the Public Library: A Multicase Examination of the Public Library as Organization Space" (2013). *Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Repository*. Paper 1103  
.http://ir.lib.uwo.ca/etd/1103 Supervised by Dr. Gloria J. Leckie.

### Little Lake Cemetery crew



Shelagh Neck, a member of the TVA Board of Directors has been leading a group of high school students who are refurbishing sites within the Little Lake Cemetery. They are using Diane Robnik's guide to repair and preservation. One has to be patient and careful in cleaning away turf, and cleaning letters. This is the stone marking the plot of Col. Miller, the veteran of the Battle of Gettysburg who rose to be the commanding officer of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Peterborough Rangers.

(Photo, thanks to Shelagh Neck.)



Town Crier David Boyd from Ontario, Canada calls a start to the Mansergh Clan Gathering last weekend, with Suzie Campbell (USA), Susan Shrigley (Enniskillen, Ontario) and Maureen Prince (Ontario)

### Mansergh Clan Rally

Maureen Prince, one of our Examiner volunteers, in September travelled to Tipperary for a clan rally, held every four years since 1992. She was joined by family members from New Zealand, Australia, the USA, Canada, UK, Ireland, Italy, Germany and Bali. A highlight for her was meeting with David Boyle, the town crier for the event, who was also from Ontario. Maureen is in the centre of the back row.

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 24 April 2013



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

*The Annual General meeting of the Trent Valley Archives will be held in the chapel of the Highland Park Cemetery, the head office of Little Lake Cemetery Company, Bensfort Road, Peterborough, on Wednesday, 24 April 2013, beginning at 7 pm. The evening starts with a short business meeting to consider all the usual motions for an annual meeting. If you have suggestions for new members for the Board of Directors please tell Susan Kyle, Guy Thompson, Elwood Jones or Heather Aiton Landry. Any ideas are always welcome and may be directed to any member of the Board of Directors. The business meeting will be brief and do what is normally expected at an annual meeting.*

*There will be a book signing opportunity for Andrew Elliott and his new book on Peterborough architecture.*

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

*Susan Kyle, President*



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

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**Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley**

ISSN 1206-4394