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# The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

## Volume 18, number 3, November 2013

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Look to our webpage for the latest developments around Trent Valley Archives.

Cover picture: *The City of Peterborough Coat of Arms, 1905. This is textile art done by a Mrs. McWilliams at the time Peterborough became a city and remained the coat of arms until 1951. The illustration appears on the cover of the Peterborough Journal Outstanding Moments and People (2013) by Elwood H. Jones. Many of the themes caught in the coat of arms appear in the new book: "Nature Provides and Industry Develops." (Trent Valley Archives, McWilliams fonds)*



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## President's Corner

Thanks to all our Researchers and Volunteers! We have seen a steady growth in our membership. It is a joy to see people making discoveries in our newspapers, as they help us organize them, or are just searching for a treasured story. It is so rewarding to see our archival, library and genealogical collections proving so useful.

Winter is approaching and TVA is humming with new faces researching family histories and various subjects relating to land records and articles from the Peterborough Examiner pertaining to a very large variety of subjects. Inclement weather has its advantages. We have received several new collections and are approaching 400 fonds of marvelous historical material related to the Valley of the Trent. Our cozy facility and great staff and volunteers make TVA a great place for discovering our past.

The launch of our new website is near completion; check online soon as it could be there by the time you receive this issue of the Gazette.

The Ghost walks and Cemetery Pageant were sold out. We are really grateful to all the volunteers that made these annual events such a success. They take research and planning, we need interpreters for the denizens of Little Lake Cemetery, and we need well-informed guides to lead our trips. Thanks to everyone who makes this possible. All the proceeds go to the work of TVA.

We are classed as a mid-sized archives, but our accomplishments exceed that. We continue as always to make archives of the Trent Valley region accessible. We will keep doing it, with your help.

May you all enjoy a Joyous Holiday Season and we look forward to seeing you in 2014.

*Susan Kyle*

President, Trent Valley Archives

## The First Students and Graduates at St. Peter's



(Trent Valley Archives, Griffis Postcard Collection)

St Peter's Catholic Secondary School celebrated its centennial on October 11 and 12, 2013 with an open house at the school. There were exhibits and activities tied to the decades. The room for the 30s, 40s and 50s was very active, and featured live music, power point displays, various displays, and active conversation. There were rooms set aside for each of the 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s and 00s, although I did not travel to those. When entering, the first step was to register or pick up your name tag and bag. The name tags were easy to read and fit securely around the neck. This made it easier to talk to people, especially if you were uncertain who they were. Then there were some first class exhibits circling the foyer. There was one on the history of sports at St. Peter's which was of particular interest to me since their long-time coach, Bill Nepotiuik, had recently given me items related to the history of soccer at St. Peter's. There was an exhibit to Mary Towns, the oldest living graduate, who was in the class of 1930. One exhibit showed a book that students carried around so their teachers could record their absences and misdemeanors. This girl had a fairly clean record but I did notice that she had been late one day and gone to a dentist on another.

For me, the highlight of the foyer exhibits was the very impressive listing of nearly every one of some 20,000

students who attended the secondary school. This had been prepared by Peter McConkey, and at this table, one could purchase the booklet that he prepared related to the first students and the first graduates. He called the book *A Commemorative Tribute to Our Earliest Students 1913-1916*. These are the one he considered to the "pioneer students" of the school. A copy of this book has been added to the library of Trent Valley Archives. I have summarized the names with some information in the accompanying table. Every name that appears with a y in the first two columns are discussed in biographical sketches that includes high lights of the subsequent life but also contains fantastic genealogical information stretching back a century or more.

One has to marvel at the incredible amount of work that has gone into this prosopography or collective biography of the first students. Peter was assisted in some aspects by Rosemary McConkey, Colum Diamond, David Barry and others, but the meticulous care is all Peter's.

In his talk to the St. Peter's centennial, Peter McConkey used Barbra Streisand's "The way we were"

"... Memories, may be beautiful and yet /What's too painful to remember / We simply choose to forget / So it's the laughter / We will remember / Whenever we remember... The way we were.../ The way we were..."

In the end he concluded that we all have different memories.

However, in between, he shared what was known about the early days of St. Peter's, with a little dash of the 1950s. The school was known by eight different names I learned at Peter McConkey's fascinating lecture on the first students of the school, the first graduates and some memories of favourite teachers of the 1950s.

He began the story with the Murray Street School which was sold in 1905 (and the property became the site of the Armouries and the collegiate.) The proceeds were used to buy property on Reid Street from the Nicholls estate and the new school was built in 1905 and 1906. When the first students arrived in February 1906, the Examiner carried a good account of the building, for which E. W. Angus of Toronto was the architect. It was not the first Catholic high school in the county; that was the Ennismore Continuation School in 1905. St. Peter's moved from a boys school to a high school in stages, especially after Dr. O'Brien was named bishop in February 1913. However, the school board, then chaired by John W. Fitzgerald Jr, a second generation surveyor, had already been taking steps in that direction. It also helped that Sister Patricia (nee Elizabeth O'Brien, 1871-1952) was prepared to be principal, and had the support of the nuns. Several changes culminated by 1915 in the school offering junior matriculation, which made it a high school by the standards of the day.

In 1913, the school offered both academic programs and commercial programs, and there were 59 academic and

24 business students who began the year, and 61 (43 academic) were successful. The class of 1915-16, the first graduates with junior matriculation, were featured in the photograph that was featured in Peter McConkey's book; 25 students received the diploma. By 1922, the school had added intermediate and senior levels; Grade 13 was abolished in 1984. During these years, there was no provincial funding for the highest grades and this was paid for by the sacrifices of the parents of those years.

The school slogan came in 1938, following initiative from the student body, and a suggestion from the bishop: "Per Angust Ad Augusta." Peter traced the source to "Candide" where it translates as "Through trial to triumph." He noted that literally it meant, "Through narrow places to high places." This is quite something that Peter was able to track the quote to Candide; it is usually considered that the origins are lost in the mist of time.

There was a discussion of the several principals at the school, and also some memories he chose to remember. Responses from the audience of some 150 suggested many others had memories of these, albeit different. He commented that Robert J. O'Rourke was unique: he had been a student, teacher and principal.

The students of the first class and of the first graduation are listed below. This table was created using information from Peter McConkey's book prepared for the occasion.

		1st		Commercial	Academic		
		1st		One	Two	II A	II B
		grad	grad	year	year		
Ahern	William George	y		y			
Bain	Thomas Clifden	y			y		
Buchanan	Ruth Agnes	y					y
Carter	Christopher Francis	y		y			
Charlebois	Bertha	y		Y			
Clancy	Joseph	y				y	
Collins	Ellen (Nelly)	y			y		
Collins	Adelaide (Ada) Mareta	y					y
Conroy	Catherine Eleanor	y	y			y	
Convey	Mary	y					y
Convey	Rose Mary	y					
Convey	K						y
Cook	Emma M	y		Y			
Crough	Stephen Joseph	y				y	
Dorie	Louis Leonard	y			y		
Drennan	Charles	y					y
Duignan	John Jr	y				y	
Feeney	Michael William Cornelius	y				y	
Fontaine	Mary Alma	y					y
Galvin	Mary		y				
Girard	Catharine Arthemise Noella	y					y
Gosselin	Louis	y					y
Grady	Frederick Vincent	y					y
Halstead	Josephine Helen Rachel	y	y			y	
Hayes	Marion	y				y	
Henry	Mary Anne		y				y



Henry	Mary Elizabeth Gwendoline	y			
Hill	Mary Lillian	y		y	
Hill	Mary Regina	y			y
Hummell	Alexander Joseph	y		y	
Kelly	Esther Lillian	y	y		y
Kennaley	Loretta Mary	y			
Kennedy	Mary Ruby Pearl (Mollie)		y		
Kenneley	Martin Leo		y	y	
Leahy	Agnes Olive	y			y
Loneragan	Augustine Harold (Harry)	y			y
Loneragan	Teresa Irene	y			
Malane	John Frederick	y			y
McCabe	Thomas Joseph	y			y
McCabe	Gertrude		y		
McCusker	Mary (Mamie)	y		y	
McDonnell	Anne Norah	y		y	
McGinty	Leona		y		
McGlynn	William Joseph	y		y	
McMahon	Francis Joseph	y			y
Meagher	Basil	y	y		y
Merrell	Mabel Matilda	y		y	
Milaney	Basil Francis	y			y
Milloy	A. [Mary Aileen]	y	y		y
Moher	Joseph Harold	y			y
Mollott	Catherine (Kate) Eileen	y		y	
Moloney	Bridget Teresa	y	y		y
Murty	Mary E. (Mamie)		y		
Nolan	Charles Joseph		y		
O'Brien	Bridget Johanna (Josie)	y		y	
O'Connell	Katherine / Kathleen Loretta	y	y		y
O'Donoghue	David Casimir	y	y		y
O'Shea	Thomas Stanislaus	y			y
Perdue	George Garnet		y		
Phelan	Mary Irene	y			y
Redmond	Frances Lillian	y	y		y
Rudkins	Kathleen / Catherine Helen	y		y	
Rutherford	Thomas Francis	y	y		
Rutherford	Christopher John		y		y
Ryan	John Joseph		y		
Scully	Anne	y		y	
Shaughnessy	Vincent Willard	y			y
Twomey	Katherine Edmund	y			y
Vinette	Joseph Edward	y		y	
Weatherhead	Alfred Thomas	y	y		y
Weatherhead	Mary Marguerite	y	y		y
Welsh	Mary Deborah Vera	y	y		y

**Copies of the Commemorative Tribute To Our Earliest Students, 1913-1916, are available from Trent Valley Archives member Rosemary McConkey, 705-745-6998. Copies are priced at \$10; for mail orders, add \$10 for postage.**

## The House Frederick Bartlett Built

Elwood Jones



Frederick Bartlett (1852-c. 1915) was an architect based in Napanee and then in Peterborough after his marriage to Mary Anne Sills in 1891. He is perhaps best known as the architect for Queen Mary and King George School, built during 1912 and 1913. Although the news reports on the opening of the schools were clear that Bartlett was the architect the *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1850*, which is online, also says the architect was William Blackwell. Some of us have discussed what this could mean. I wondered if Bartlett in declining health operated out of the offices of Blackwell during the completion of the two school projects. Public works projects often involve more than one architect. The provincial Department of Education developed approved plans and these were then supervised by local architects who often made changes based on the availability of materials and work people. This is one reason that buildings, notably houses, are described as vernacular. The word “vernacular” when applied to architecture suggests that there are local variations to what might be expected. In any case, Bartlett is otherwise considered the architect of Queen Mary and King George, and until the 1940s the schools were true twins.

*The Biographical Dictionary of Canadian Architects* credits Bartlett with designing two houses in Peterborough for a Charles Kelly of Toronto, but I was unable to confirm his source, the *Peterborough Examiner* for May 14, 1902. However, I have a good example of a house designed by Bartlett which appeared in the *Peterborough Daily Review* for April 29, 1895. This house, at 204 McDonnell, appears to be one of the best houses built in Peterborough before 1900 and matches well with houses built by John E. Belcher and William Blackwell, Peterborough’s most successful architects working in Peterborough in 1895.

The house was built for W. H. Manning, a dentist, a graduate of the 1879 dental class at the school that affiliated in 1888 with the University of Toronto. In 1897, there were seven dentists in Peterborough. W. H. Manning and Charles Neill were at 146 Hunter; M. A. Morrison, at 129 Hunter; A. Rose at 140 ½ Hunter, above the new Roy Studio. The other three were on George Street. Richard Nimmo, at 420 ½ George, practiced in Peterborough from 1869 to 1919. Joseph B. Pentland, at 386 George, came to Peterborough in 1876. Robert F. Morrow was practicing at 358 George Street, over top of the China Hall in the Bradburn Building at Simcoe Street. In the 1891 census, Manning was living with his parents, Samuel and Nancy, and when he moved into the new house at 204 McDonnell, Samuel then 92, came as well.

Bartlett gathered some interesting tradespeople to build this excellent house. James Bogue, who did the masonry and brickwork, was a contractor based at 220 Dublin. In a year in which building activity was well recorded, Bogue did the stonework for Harstone House, at Water and London, and for the Halpin hotel, sometimes known as the Peterborough House, which was on the south side of Hunter Street, the third building east of Aylmer, now the heart of the café district. The two carpenters were James Froude, 38, and David McGregor Jr, 24.

Johnson Henry Greer (1856-1939) was an electrician and a dealer in electrical supplies whose store was at 448 George Street; he lived on Harvey Street. By 1925, then widowed, he was living in the Lundy Block on George Street and was still an electrician, but not a dealer. Peterborough had three electricians in 1897, and Greer was operating from the same address as Ernest R. Rutherford, also an electrician and supplier.

Adam Hall, who was best known for the manufacture and sale of stoves “for hotel, shanty and domestic use”, did the plastering, while the tinsmiths, David Breeze, 50, and Edward A. Jones, did the “galvanized” iron work.

The newspaper article was about 1,600 words, which was very long for the day. It was disappointing that the journalist did not supply a floor plan or mention the measurements for the various room, which he usually described as “ample.” Still, it is the most helpful description of a house in Peterborough that I have encountered in the years before 1914. In addition to a good description of the outside, the journalist takes us into every room in the house, which probably totals 4,000 square feet.

The house is described as built for comfort and convenience. The ground floor had a parlour, a sitting room, a dining room, a kitchen, a summer kitchen and a conservatory. As well, there were the front and back halls,

the serving pantry and the kitchen pantry, and a vestibule. The first floor, which we would call second floor, had four large bedrooms and the bathroom. The attic had four rooms, of which two were described as bedrooms; each of the six bedrooms had closets. As well, the attic had two rooms at the front of the house that were joined, and were considered useful for a billiard room or a nursery. The basement had four rooms: the laundry, the furnace room, and vegetable and fruit cellars.

There were several notable interior features. The basement was divided into four rooms by building concrete walls between the rooms. The ceiling was plastered and all the walls were whitened. The floors were made of Portland cement, and each room was well lit and ventilated.

On the main floor, there was woodwork everywhere. Oak and cherry was used in the main room and clear pine elsewhere. The writer's comments was that everything was what it seemed to be. I was reminded of Thomas Jefferson's layout of Monticello when the writer commented on the placement of the first floor rooms. The sitting room was in the south east corner so as to get the afternoon sun, while the dining room was situated to get the early morning sun. The main windows were plate glass, and had transoms with coloured art glass, which he noted was high quality, not like in the corner stores. The dining room had wooden cornices and paneled ceiling.

The house had several interesting and well-designed fireplaces. My interest was piqued, however, by the description of a miniature furnace in the sitting room. "This room also contains a fireplace of very useful design, being constructed after the principle of a hot air furnace, which it really is in miniature, and from which there is a far greater percentage of heat obtained than from the ordinary fireplace. It not only heats the room in which it is located, but may be made to heat the room above as well."

In general, "The heating apparatus is a combination warm air and hot water furnace, the conservatory and

bathroom being heated with warm air, so arranged that fresh air may be wholly or partially re-used or passed out through the house through a heated ventilating shaft."

The front staircase was extended all the way to the attic, and there was a landing mid-way to the attic which had a door and a sizeable closet. One of the two balconies was reached from the second floor of the stairway. Several houses have staircases extending to the attic, but this sounds more elaborate than ones that I have seen.

The house was exceptionally well-built. "The house which is of modern design, is built of red brick, laid in coloured mortar, the walls being hollow and plastered on the inner surface of the outer and inner division of the walls. The exterior walls are strapped and lathed and plastered, the air space in the walls and behind the strapping being cut off and thoroughly tight at each story, making the house a very warm one. The trimmings are of Credit valley brown stone, the front gables being covered with tile and broken stones or rock. The exterior appearance is striking and very fine."

The reporter described the house as "modern." We know from the discussion of A. J. Downing's classic work that styles could be borrowed from the English or Italian rural countryside and be deemed Gothic or Italianate. But it is rare to find contemporary sources describing houses in the language that we prefer. There are several guides to how to identify your house, but it is striking how poorly these work for Peterborough. And when houses are being built people consider them new or modern. Bartlett's house has many of the characteristics associated with Queen Anne style architecture, and the large body of designs that emerged from the New York architectural firm of Mead, McKim and White.

As this is the only house we can identify as the work of Fred Bartlett, we do not know if it is typical of his work. However, it must certainly be the highest quality house that he ever did.

## **Archives in Your Attic**

If you wondering how to best take care of old documents such as photographs, newspapers, postcards, letters, or books, visit Trent Valley Archives for our second annual Archives in Your Attic event. On Saturday, February 22 from 12 noon to 4 pm, bring your special archival memorabilia to TVA as we celebrate Heritage Week. Specialists will be on site to help you learn how to better preserve your two-dimensional treasures. A selection of archival supplies will also be available for sale.

To reserve a consultation with one of our experts, please call 705-745-4404 or e-mail us at [admin@trentvalleyarchives.com](mailto:admin@trentvalleyarchives.com).

TVA is located at 567 Carnegie Ave, Peterborough, north of the zoo, at the corner of Carnegie and Woodland. More info available at [www.trentvalleyarchives.com](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com)

# The Transports of Peter Robinson

## Part II: Origins

Paul Allen

In Part I, we provided facsimiles of the entries for Robinson's Transports in *Lloyd's Register* for the 1825-26 sailing season, as well as facsimiles of their entries when they first appeared in *Lloyd's Register*. Table 1 transcribes the fourth, fifth and sixth columns of the latter. In Part II, we describe the origins of these ships, and provide an overview of their merchant service up to 1825.

	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
Transport	Year of Build/ Registration	Port of Build/ Registration	Original Ownership
<i>Albion</i>	1824	St. Jhn N. Brns	Dean & Co Hargraves
<i>Amity</i>	1799	Whtby	E Chapmn Chapman
<i>Brunswick</i>	1791	River	Hibert & C.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	1809	Chepst	Birch & C. J. Birch
<i>Fortitude</i>	1811	Scrbro'	Tindall Tindal
<i>John Barry</i>	1814	Whtby	J. Barry
<i>Regulus</i>	1812	Whtby	Welbank Welband
<i>Resolution</i>	---	Foregn	---
<i>Star</i>	1809	Whtby	Hide & Co. Hyde & Co. - J. Hamilton

Table 1. Transcription of the original entries of Robinson's Transports in *Lloyd's Register*. Entries in the *Ship-owners'* edition appear above those in the *Under-writers'* edition, whenever these differ from one another.

### ***Albion* (1823) - St. Martin's, New Brunswick**

*Lloyd's Register* suggests that the *Albion* was built/registered at St. John, NB in 1824. In fact, the Shipping Registry for St. John indicates that the *Albion* was built by James Moran at St. Martin's, NB in 1823.<sup>1</sup> More than five hundred sailing vessels were built in St. Martin's - the largest number built anywhere in New Brunswick besides Saint John - and James Moran built more vessels - and larger ones at that - than any other builder in St. Martin's.<sup>2</sup> The Moran family still owns the land where the *Albion* was built - operating a family campground there - and I was a guest of Byard and Linda Moran in 2012.

The *Albion* (Matthew Vincent, Master) was launched from St. Martin's on September 27, 1823 - registered at St. John on November 13, 1823 - then sailed for Liverpool with a cargo of pine and birch timbers, and deals and staves. She lost her

<sup>1</sup> Board of Trade Shipping Registry Papers, Port of Saint John, 1823, vol. 1, no. 51. Retrieved from the Library and Archives of Canada, microfilm reel B-3655, MG 40/03.

<sup>2</sup> E. C. Wright, *The Ships of St. Martin's* (1974).



rudder - most likely in "a most dreadful" storm that battered the southwest coast of Great Britain for more than two weeks - and hobbled into Liverpool on December 18, 1823.<sup>3</sup> We expect the *Albion* was repaired and spent the winter at Liverpool.


On February 25, 1824, *The Constitution, or Cork Morning Post* began to advertised the *Albion's* imminent arrival at the Cobh of Cork:

*Daily expected, and to sail first fair wind after 1st April, for Quebec, the fine new brig, Albion, six months old, William Stewart, Master, (late of the Sir James Kempt,) burden per Register, 307 tons, copper fastened, and built expressly for a regular Trader. Her accommodations are very superior, and sails remarkably fast. For freight or passage, please apply to Alexander & Jervis Deane, Cross's-Green.*

*Pigot's Provincial Directory of Ireland* (1824) lists "Alex. & Jervis Deane, Cross's-green and King-street, City of Cork" under the heading "Timber Merchants". Undoubtedly these gentlemen are the "Dean & Co." identified as the *Albion's* owner in the *Ship-owners'* edition of *Lloyd's Register*. As for "Hargraves" - identified as the *Albion's* owner in the *Under-writers'* edition - *Pigot's* lists "Josh. Hargrave, Devonshire street and Hardwick street" under the heading "Merchants". The Deane and Hargrave families were connected by marriage, and so they may have owned the *Albion* in partnership.<sup>4</sup>

On March 26, 1824, *The Constitution, or Cork Morning Post* was finally able to report that the *Albion* had arrived at Cobh from Liverpool with timber and staves. On April 9, 1824, the newspaper updated its advertisement (Figure 1) of the *Albion's* departure for Quebec.

---



**JUST ARRIVED IN THE HARBOUR,  
AND TO SAIL  
On, or before the 20th April,  
FOR QUEBEC.**  
**The Fine New Brig ALBION,**  
SIX MONTHS OLD,  
**WILLIAM STEWART, MASTER,**  
(LATE OF THE *Sir James Kempt,*)  
Burthen per Register, 307 Tons,  
Copper fastened, and built expressly for a regular Trader.  
Her Accommodations are very superior, and sails remarkably fast.  
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, PLEASE APPLY TO  
**ALEXANDER & JERVIS DEANE,**  
Feb 25 **CROSS'S-GREEN.**

---

Figure 1. Advertisement from *The Constitution, or Cork Morning Post*, March 26, 1824.

On April 17, 1824, the *Albion* was registered *de novo* at Cork, and her registration at St. John was cancelled.<sup>5</sup> The *Albion* (William Stewart, Master) completed two round trips between Cork and Quebec in 1824 (April 23rd - August 10th and August 28th - December 10th), before she was hired for Robinson's emigration.

#### **Amity (1799) - Whitby, UK**

Four of Robinson's transports - including the *Amity* - were built at Whitby, the busiest out-port on the north-east coast of England. Whitby ships were renowned for their durability and cargo-carrying capacity, and were said to be "excelled by none, in strength, beauty, symmetry, and convenience." They were also considered extremely versatile - one year a ship might be hired to carry bulk goods (e.g. coal, grain, timber), and the next be whaling off the coast of Greenland. During the Napoleonic Wars, the British Admiralty hired many Whitby vessels to transport troops, horses and equipment to foreign

<sup>3</sup> For the *Albion's* cargo, see *Liverpool Mercury*, December 26, 1823. For the *Albion's* arrival at Liverpool, see *Lloyd's List*, December 23, 1823. For accounts of the most dreadful storm, see *Lloyd's List*, December 5, 9, 12, 16, and 23, 1823.

<sup>4</sup> *Pigot's Provincial Directory of Ireland* (1824), col. 24, p. 254, and col. 17. p. 252. Digital scans accessed on-line at <http://www.failteromhat.com/pigot.php> on June 1, 2013. For the connection between the Deane and Hargrave families, see the discussion of the Deane family in the *Dictionary of Irish Architects 1720-1940*, online at <http://www.dia.ie/architects/view>.

<sup>5</sup> *Board of Trade Shipping Registry Papers, Port of Saint John*, 1823.

battlefields. Undoubtedly, the most famous of all Whitby ships were the four that Captain James Cook hand-picked to sail around the world on his voyages of discovery (1768 – 1779).<sup>6</sup>

According to Whitby's ship-yard register, the *Amity* was completed by Chapman and Campion on July 30, 1799. Her Sub-scribing Owners were Robert Chapman Jr., Esq., Ship-builder Edward Chapman, and Sail-maker William Chapman.<sup>7</sup> On her maiden voyage in 1799, the *Amity* sailed from Whitby to St. Petersburg, and continued trading in the Baltics for another three or four years, likely exporting woolens, cottons, and iron manufactures, and importing agricultural products (wheat and corn) and raw materials for shipbuilding (timber, flax for sail linen, hemp for cordage, pitch and tar for caulking). When Napoleon occupied Hanover in 1803, Britain retaliated by blockading the Baltics, threatening to inflict severe losses on merchant ship-owners. Fortunately, for the Chapman family, the Navy hired the *Amity* to transport troops and supplies to battlefields overseas until about 1814, when she was discharged from the transport service, and returned to Whitby to undergo thorough repairs. Over the next ten years, the *Amity* sailed mostly between London and Quebec. In 1824, under the command of Robinson's William Arrowsmith, the *Amity*, rescued four crew-members of the brig *Fredericton*, which was foundering between Shoreham and Miramichi.<sup>8</sup>

### ***Brunswick* (1791) - River Thames, London**

Only one Robinson's transports - the *Brunswick* - originated in the major ship-building yards that lined the banks of the River Thames. The *Brunswick* joined a fleet of West Indianmen commissioned by George Hibbert, a leading player in the highly lucrative sugar and rum trade. The quality of Hibbert's "running" ships was of the first order, even viewed by some as extravagant.

The *Brunswick* sailed between London and Jamaica for Hibbert's, under Masters J. Douglas and J. Shaw. *Lloyd's Register* suggests that Hibbert's sold the *Brunswick* in 1808-09. The next decade is one of change - the *Brunswick* is owned variously by Corsbie, Ritchie & Co., Forbes, Ford & Co. and Geddies, and she sailed from London to Copenhagen, Jamaica/St. Kitts, Rio de Janeiro, and Quebec, under J. Tell, J. Mackie, J. Hart, and Anderson.

By 1818, the *Brunswick* had been acquired by London-based ship-broker Edward Rule, and she entered a period of stability under Robinson's Master Robert Blake. In July 1818, the *Brunswick* conveyed Thomas Talbot and 230 settlers from North Tipperary to Quebec, on their way to establishing the Talbot settlement in Upper Canada. Talbot's son provides this account of their time on board the *Brunswick*:

#### *1818 – Cork Harbour*

*In this place we remained upwards of a month, before we heard of the arrival of the Brunswick. She is a very fine ship, and elegantly fitted up for our accommodation. Her cabin-apartments consists of a large dining-room; two state-rooms, in each of which are births for four persons; and two ample bed-chambers, with births for nearly twenty persons. The steerage contains about forty births, each of which is capable of accommodating six men, or a proportionate number of women and children. The Brunswick is of 541 tons burden, and commanded by Captain Blake, an Englishman and an officer of great experience.*

...

*Yesterday morning the settlers embarked; and, about eight o'clock in the evening, the captain despatched a boat for the cabin-passengers, the ship having previously dropped down the river. .... We had some difficulty in stemming the tide, which, like an uneasing and impetuous torrent, opposed the progress of our boat; but, about half-past nine, we boarded the Brunswick, and soon afterwards took those stations which had been severally allotted to us for quarters during the voyage. ... I must not proceed further in my narrative, without acknowledging the kind attentions, which, during an acquaintance of fifty-three days, we experienced from Captain Blake of the Brunswick. From the moment of our embarkation at Cork, to the night of our departure from his ship, his attention, not only to the cabin-passengers, but also the humblest individual in the steerage, evinced a disposition highly creditable to himself and honourable to his profession. He exerted himself on all occasions, to render the situation of every one on board as agreeable as the nature of circumstances would admit. He was to all a friend, an attendant, and a physician; and constantly solicitous for our health and comfort. To the inferior officers and crew of the Brunswick, we are also much indebted, and cannot, I am sure, avoid retaining a due sense of their unremitting assiduity to render us comfortable. We parted from the whole of them with regret, and hope they are fully aware how sensible we are of their praise-worthy conduct.*<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> A. White, *A History of Whitby* (2004). See also L. Charlton, *The History of Whitby, and of Whitby Abbey* (1779) and Rev. G. Young, *A History of Whitby and Streoneshalh Abbey* (1817) and *A Picture of Whitby and Its Environs* (1824).

<sup>7</sup> Whitby's ship-yard register is maintained by the North Yorkshire County Record Office.

<sup>8</sup> See the *Ship's List* website at <http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/arrivals/1824a.shtml> and .../1824b.shtml, .../1824d.shtml.

<sup>9</sup> E. A. Talbot, *Five Years Residence in the Canadas*, Vol. I, pp. 17 - 62.

The *Brunswick* continued with annual trips to Quebec, with some involvement in transporting troops to Halifax, before she was recruited for Robinson's emigration.

### ***Elizabeth* (1809) - Chepstow, Wales**

The *Elizabeth* was built in 1809 at Chepstow, on the River Wye, in Wales. Unfortunately, there is no entry for the *Elizabeth* in Chepstow's ship-yard register, which likely indicates that she had been commissioned by buyers who took her out of port immediately.

The original ownership of the *Elizabeth* is ambiguous. *Lloyd's Register* indicates she was first owned by J. Birch, and sailed from Bristol to St. Kitts, under Richard Sherratt. Historian Grahame Farr found that, in March 1809, Bristol merchants Lowbridge and Richard Bright had advertised the *Elizabeth* for Nevis and St. Christopher's "with small arms and men answerable," under Richard Sherratt.<sup>10</sup>

Bristol ships were mostly built there or at Chepstow and other places near the Forest of Dean, where oak was obtainable. Some quite large ships were built well up the Wye, to be floated down to Chepstow for fitting out. The Bristol fleet was strongly built for ocean sailing and also to withstand the conditions in the harbour - where, before 1809, they had to lie aground at low tide, often when almost fully laden. This custom of building ships with extra stiffening may be the origins of the saying "ship-shape and Bristol fashion."

Between 1809 and 1813, the *Elizabeth* traded in the West Indies - under Masters Richard Sherratt and George Lightfoot - and in the East Indies, under Masters William Ostler and A. de Peyster, in 1814.

From 1816 to 1821, the *Elizabeth* was engaged in the convict service - making three trips to Australia, under William Ostler: transporting 155 male prisoners from June - October 1816; transporting 101 women prisoners and their children from July - November 1818; and transporting 170 men from August - December 1820. The *Elizabeth* returned to Gravesend in October 1821, ending this phase of her service.<sup>11</sup>

From June 6 - July 22, 1822, the *Elizabeth* sailed from London to Quebec, under J. Tucker, carrying eight settlers.<sup>12</sup> In 1823-24 the *Elizabeth* was sailing between Cork/London and Africa, under J. Sharp(e).<sup>13</sup> The *Elizabeth* was purchased by Usborne, Benson & Co. - London-based ship-owners, who had substantial timber interests in Quebec - shortly before she was hired for the Irish emigration to Upper Canada.<sup>14</sup>

### ***Fortitude* (1811) - Scarborough, UK**



The *Fortitude* was built at Scarborough, another out-port on the north-east coast of England, about 30 kilometers southeast of Whitby. According to Scarborough's ship-yard register, the *Fortitude* was completed by John Tindall on 27

<sup>10</sup> G. Farr, *Records of Bristol Ships 1800-1838*, 1950, p. 230.

<sup>11</sup> C. Bateson, *The Convict Ships*.

<sup>12</sup> See *Ship's List* at <http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/Arrivals/1822b.shtml>

<sup>13</sup> *Lloyd's List Underwriters'* edition for 1822-23, 1823-24 & 1824-25; *Lloyd's List Shipowners'* edition for 1823-24 & 1824-25.

<sup>14</sup> *Lloyd's List Underwriters'* edition & *Shipowners'* edition for 1825-26. For more on the Usborne operation in Quebec see *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* at [http://biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?id\\_nbr=3704](http://biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?id_nbr=3704).

August 1811.<sup>15</sup> Tindall was the largest of seven ship-builders in Scarborough, and for generations his family had built ships on the upper edge of the town's harbor. Tindall was also a Sub-scribing Owner of the *Fortitude*, along with Ship-owners James Tindall Sr. and Robert Tindall Sr. The *Fortitude* sailed between London and Jamaica, under Master W. Martin, from 1811 to 1823. In 1824, the *Fortitude* sailed from London to Quebec, under Robinson's Master John Lewis.

There is a good chance that Robinson's *Fortitude* is the subject of an oil painting by the famed marine artist, W. J. Huggins, as seen here.<sup>16</sup>

### **John Barry (1814) - Whitby, UK**

According to Whitby's ship-yard register, *John Barry* was the builder and sole owner of the *John Barry*, which he completed at a cost of £14,000 on June 21, 1814. Like the *Amity*, the *John Barry's* maiden voyage from Whitby in 1814 involved trading in the Baltics, before making several trips between London and Jamaica. She then made the first of five voyages to Australia - four as a Convict Transport.

On April 30, 1819, the *John Barry*, under Master Stephenson Ellerby, sailed from Portsmouth with 142 male prisoners, including 40 men who had been sentenced to transportation for life, 7 men sentenced to 14 years, and 95 men sentenced to 7 years transportation. The British government had also hired the *John Barry* to convey John Thomas Bigge to Australia, where he was to review the general administration of the colony and to investigate specific complaints that Governor's "ill-considered compassion for convicts" had weakened transportation as an "object of real terror". The *John Barry* arrived at Sydney on September 26, 1819, after a voyage of 149 days. All 142 prisoners had survived the journey, though one man had received the unusually high number of seventy-two lashes and another forty.<sup>17</sup> The *John Barry* sailed for Fort William, Calcutta under contract with the East India Company on November 18, 1819, and arrived back at Portsmouth on November 14, 1820.<sup>18</sup>

Back in England, the *John Barry* was readied for a second voyage under contract with the convict service and the East India Company. She sailed from Cork, under Master Roger Dobson, on June 16, 1821, with 180 male prisoners, arriving at Sydney on November 7, 1821, and returned to London on December 2, 1822.<sup>19</sup> The *John Barry* underwent extensive repairs in London, and then proceeded to the East Indies, under Robinson's Master Peter Roche, via the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. She left Bombay on September 28, 1824, arriving off the coast of Dover on February 6, 1825. On April 4, 1825, the *John Barry* was registered at London - just in time to replace the ill-fated *Syren* on the Irish emigration to Upper Canada.<sup>20</sup>

### **Regulus (1812) - Whitby, UK**

Unfortunately, there is no entry for the *Regulus* in Whitby's ship-yard registers - which likely indicates that she had been commissioned by buyers who took her out of port immediately. The *Regulus* was owned originally by George Welbank, and later by his partner, John Petyt. She served mainly as a Troop Transport under contract to the Navy for her first twelve years or so. In 1823-24, the *Regulus* sailed between London and Quebec/Miramichi, and then from Bristol to Sierra Leone, under Robinson's Master George Dixon.

### **Resolution (1781) - Tønsberg, Norway**

Our greatest challenge was determining the origins of the *Resolution*. At the time of the Robinson emigration, the *Under-writers'* edition of *Lloyd's Register* identifies the *Resolution's* port of build as "Flnsbg = Flensberg" and gives her age as 23 years; the *Ship-owners'* edition gives her port of build as "Dan. P. = ???", and provides no information about when she was built.

Backtracking through the annual issues of *Lloyd's Register*, we were able to identify matching entries for the *Resolution* from one year to the next with high confidence - until we came to the 1807-08, where there was no apparent matching entry. *Resolution's* earliest entries in *Lloyd's Register* seemed to be found in the 1808-09 Supplement to the *Under-*

<sup>15</sup> Whitby's ship-yard register is maintained by the North Yorkshire County Record Office.

<sup>16</sup> D. R. MacGregor, *Merchant Sailing Ships 1775 - 1815* (1985), p. 128. Authorities have identified two other candidates as the *Fortitude* built at Whitby in 1814, and the *Fortitude* built at Scarborough in 1799.

<sup>17</sup> C. Bateson, *The Convict Ships*, Australian edition, p. 75.

<sup>18</sup> The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, Saturday, 20 November 1819; Lloyd's Register Underwriters' edition - East India Ships (1819-20); The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Miscellany, Vol. X, July to December 1820, p. 624.

<sup>19</sup> C. Bateson, *The Convict Ships*, Appendix I, Convict Ships to New South Wales 1801 - 1849. *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, Saturday, 2 October 1819. *The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Miscellany*, Vol. XV, January to June 1823, p. 101.

<sup>20</sup> *The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register*, Vol. XVI, July to December 1823, pp. 315, 523 & 627; *The Oriental Herald and Colonial Review*, Vol. II, May to August 1824, p. 477; Vol. III, September to December 1824, p. 159; Vol. IV, no. 15, March 1825, p. 475.




writers' edition and in the 1809-10 *Ship-owners'* edition; both of these entries gave her port of build as "Foregn" or "For'gn" = Foreign.

The clue that lead to the breakthrough in identifying the origins of the *Resolution* appeared in the 1833-34 Supplement to *Under-writers'* - where her port of build was given as "Prize". Now the significance of "Dan. P." became clearer - the *Resolution* was a "Danish Prize" - a Danish vessel seized by the British Navy as a prize of war. Our hypothesis was that the *Resolution* had been captured shortly before 1808-09, when she appeared to enter *Lloyd's Register* for the first time.

Our hypothesis was supported by a series of *Parliamentary Papers* concerned with the disposal of Prize Ships. Here we discovered that a ship named *Resolution* (Koch or Kock, Master) had been captured by *HMS Revolutionnaire* on her return from Torre Vieja, Portugal to Tønsberg, Norway on September 13, 1807.<sup>21</sup> Condemned as a Prize by the High Court of the Admiralty, the *Resolution* was put up for public auction (see Figure 3), and was sold for £1,371.

*By order of the commissioners for the care and disposal of  
Danish property.*



**FOR SALE** by public auction, at  
the London Inn, Plymouth, on Friday  
the 29<sup>th</sup> of January, 1808, at twelve o'clock  
in the forenoon, the good Ship  
**RESOLUTION, No. 129,**  
A. W. Kock, late master. Condemned to the crown.  
Length on deck. . . . . 92 ft. 3 in.  
Breadth above the Wales, 27 4½  
Admeasures 288 17-94 tons.  
Well calculated for general purposes, being a strong bur-  
thenfome vessel.  
The hull, masts, yards, standing and running rigging,  
with all faults and defects, as they now lie, in Catwater.  
*After which will be SOLD,*  
The entire cargo of the said ship, consisting of about  
230 Tons of ALICANT SALT.  
10 Casks of BRANDY and RUM,  
And 12 SPANISH MATTS.  
After which, will also be sold, the entire CARGO of the  
ship Droback, being about 300 tons of ALLICANT SALT.  
For viewing the vessel, stores, and cargo, and for inven-  
tories and further particulars, apply to  
**Mr. GILES WELSFORD,**  
One of the agents for Danish property.  
N. B. By order of the agents for Danish property, no  
purchases will be considered binding, unless the deposits  
are paid, prior to the purchasers leaving the sale-room, in  
cash or bank of England notes.  
Plymouth, 6th January, 1808.

Figure 3. Advertisement from *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post*, January 14, 1808.

Our research into the *Resolution's* history prior to her capture in 1807 focused on two primary sources of information about the merchant fleet in the kingdom of Denmark-Norway - so-called "Algerian passports" and the Customs Accounts for Tønsberg, Norway.

Before the mid-eighteenth century, Danish ships largely avoided the Mediterranean from fear of being captured by Barbary corsairs. Between 1747 and 1753, Denmark concluded treaties with the North African states of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Morocco, securing safe passage for unarmed Danish ships. By royal decree, all Danish ships had to buy a passport for any voyage beyond Cap Finisterre.<sup>22</sup>

Dr. Dan Andersen is the leading authority on Algerian passports, and he generously shared his database of over 15,000 voyages between Denmark and the Mediterranean 1747 - 1807. Here we found that the *Resolution* (Andreas Wulff Kock,

<sup>21</sup> *Parliamentary Papers* 1808 (155) - Papers presented to the House of Commons, relating to Danish Prize Ships, p. 7; *Parliamentary Papers* 1810-11 (156) - Danish Prize Ships, p. 10; *Parliamentary Papers* 1812 (58), An account of all ships and vessels, cargoes and part cargoes, condemned as Prize, p. 15.

<sup>22</sup> See Andersen, DH, "The grapes of war: Neutrality and Mediterranean shipping under the Danish flag, 1750-1807," University of Oxford, *Discussion Papers in Economic and Social History*, No. 18, September 1997.

master; Mathias Føyen, owner) was issued Passport No. 68 on March 31, 1807 in the port of Tønsberg, for a voyage to Alicante, Portugal; the *Resolution* departed Alicante with salt on July 24, 1807, on its way to Norden, before being captured.

With the connection between the *Resolution* and Tønsberg firmly established, we called on the assistance of Mr. Tor Weidling, Senior Archivist at The National Archives of Norway, to access this Tønsberg's Customs Accounts. The final entry for the *Resolution* in the Custom Accounts for 1807 indicates that she was in Alicante and was seized ("oppbrakt"). The earliest entry for the *Resolution* in the Custom Accounts for 1782 indicates that the *Resolution* had been built in Tønsberg in 1781 by Mathias Føyen himself.

The Customs Accounts indicate that the *Resolution* was engaged in commercial trade out of Scandinavian, English and other European ports, under various Masters (Mathias Føyen, 1783-84; Johannes Henning, 1785- ?; Christen Lie, 1792-1801; Ejler Føyen 1802-04; Jens Jacobsen 1804-05; Andreas Wulff Koch, 1806-07).

With this additional information, we were also able to go back to *Lloyd's Register* and identify entries for the "Norwegian" *Resolution*, starting in the *Under-writers' Supplement* for 1782 and continuing through to the time of her capture by the British Navy (Figure 4).

Resolution	M.Foyne	280	Norwy	82	Norway	14	NrwyDu	A. I
Bg	: 82	s D B					Lo. Madeira	7
S s	Foyen	260	Norwy	26	Capt.&Co.	14	Lo.Nrwy	I. 1
02		s D B	grp. 02					02

Figure 4. Top row: the *Resolution's* initial entry in *Lloyd's Register Under-writers' edition Supplement* for 1782. Bottom row: the *Resolution's* final entry as a Norwegian ship in *Lloyd's Register Under-writers' edition* for 1808.

After she had been auctioned off by the British Admiralty in 1808, the *Resolution* was engaged in whaling in the Greenland and Davis Straits fisheries until about 1820. During this period, the *Resolution* had a number of different Masters and Owners (Masters H. Walker and J. Henzie hired by Edgar & Co.; Masters J. Ezard/Essart, Phillips, and J/M Wilson hired by Barnby/T. Barnby; and Masters Currie and E. Reed hired by Lydekker). In 1821 and 1823, the *Resolution* (Master A. Smith hired by Gale & Co.), sailed from London to Quebec with government stores. In 1824, the *Resolution*, now owned by London ship-broker Edward Rule, sailed from Liverpool to Quebec, under the command of Robinson's Master Anthony Ward, before being recruited for the Irish emigration.

### **Star (1808) - Whitby, UK**

The *Star* was owned originally by Hyde & Co., a partnership of merchants David Hyde, Gregor McGregor, and Hugh Hamilton of Greenock, Renfrewshire. The *Star* traded in the West Indies, Honduras and Yucatan, until Hyde & Co. went bankrupt in August 1814.<sup>23</sup> The *Star* passed briefly through the hands of Cropper & Co., Quaker merchants in Liverpool, before she was purchased by Joseph Henley, of London-based Michael Henley & Son. Among Henley's business records, we find evidence that the *Star* was built by Fishburn & Broderick in 1808. With Henley's, the *Star* sailed from London to St. Petersburg and St. Vincent's, under Master Robert Gardner.

The *Star* was engaged in the transport service from 1819 to 1822, under Richard Haden. Initially, Haden was unsure of the *Star's* handling, and he alerted the ship's owners: "I fear her rolling is a natural disorder and will require more than common abilities to cure - she played some pretty tunes in the Downs." Eighteen months later, his opinion of the *Star* was more favourable: "The old lady sails like a witch and has gained great credit by her good behavior. She is as easy as an old shoe this voyage." Although masters were moved from one ship to another, by remaining with the same vessel they became more familiar with her technical handling, such as manning and stowage requirements, Haden showed the affection much affection for the *Star*: "I stood ashore to see my much loved wooden wife pass & I assure you that it was a circumstance of real pleasure & regret ... the first because she looked so well & every body spoke well of her, the latter because it seemed that I were losing a much attached friend, with whom I had for some time been on terms of the greatest intimacy."<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> *Cases decided in the House of Lords, on appeal from the Courts of Scotland, 1821-24*, Vol. II (1827), pp. 467-468; *London Gazette*, Notice to creditors, accessed at <http://www.london-gazette.co.uk/issues/16929/pages/1754/page.pdf> on June 1, 2013.

<sup>24</sup> S. Ville, *English shipowning during the Industrial Revolution: Michael Henley and Son, London shipowners 1770-1830*, pp. 44, 75.

The *Star* sailed to the Mediterranean as a transport, under Master George Atkinson, in 1821, and from London to Quebec, under Master John Bowes, in 1822. In 1824, Henley's sold the *Star* to London-based ship-broker Edward Rule, who would own the *Brunswick* and *Resolution* as well by 1825. The *Star* made two trips to Quebec in 1824 under Robinson's Master Joseph Beckett, before she was hired for the Irish emigration to Upper Canada.

## Two Endings

As the years passed, most of Robinson's Transports would eventually slip unnoticed from *Lloyd's Register* and other maritime records of the day. The fate of the *John Barry* and the *Albion* were, however, exceptional.

The *John Barry* would serve a total of 28 years in the merchant fleet, finishing up in the opium trade in Hong Kong. The Navy noticed her dramatic ending in a report on lightning rods, which had recently been installed on her majesty's ships:

*The Minden was completely fitted with the permanent conductors at Devonport, in 1841, being destined for service in India and China, where storms of lightning are known to be extremely severe. ... [According to the Minden's Captain] on the 8th and 9th August, at Hong Kong, a sort of typhoon set in with "ugly appearances - rain, thunder, and lightning." Ship at anchor - yards and top-masts struck - jib boom and spritsail-yard in, per signal. Thunder, sudden and heavy; lightning, vivid beyond description. According to Captain Quin's characteristic remark, "it was lightning indeed." Ship said to have been struck on the main-mast. Captain Quin states, that an opium ship, named the John Barry, in the immediate vicinity of the Minden, had her fore-mast shivered all in pieces. One of the crew of the Minden, since arrived in England, states that the concussion of the thunder was such as to convey, to those below, the idea of the shock of an earthquake.*

*Mr. Cook, the purser of the ship, in a letter, written from Hong Kong, and which appeared in the public prints, thus describes the phenomena:*

*"The lightning last night was heavier than I ever saw it before; two flashes struck the Minden, and played about the conductors for a few seconds, conveying a stream of fire through the ship, awful to behold. A frizzling noise was distinctly heard, and I have no doubt but that we should have received serious injury had we not been protected by our conductors. I have been informed that the lightning struck several merchant vessels, killed four men, and wounded some others. We are now lying with the fore-yards and top-masts struck."*

*Besides the protection of the Minden, in this tropical storm, we find the Cornwallis, 74, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, also successfully defended against the heavy discharges of thunder and lightning which enveloped the ship. Captain Richards states that the conductors, fixed in the masts, completely transmitted the bursts of lightning which fell on the spars. Thus we find two line-of-battle ships on a very critical service, on a foreign station, perfectly secure in a thunder-storm, which on other similar occasions had caused very great devastation, and which did even then shiver the masts of merchant-ships [including the John Barry] near them, and killed several men. It is not difficult to imagine the serious consequences which might have ensured to the public interest if either or both of these ships had been disabled at Hong Kong, during the late Chinese war, in which they were engaged.<sup>25</sup>*

On June 1, 1833, the *New Brunswick Courier* provided this account of the *Albion*:

*On the 2nd of May, as the brig Neptune, Capt. James Brown, was pursuing her voyage from Newry to this port [St. John, N. B.], with passengers in lat. 47, 32, long. 33, 30, fell in with the brig Albion, of Cork, Captain Abel Isaac, bound to Quebec, in a very leaky condition, having on board thirty persons in all.*

*The following is Capt. Brown's narrative of the circumstances attending the subsequent melancholy fate of the Albion:*

*"Capt. Isaac told us there were six feet of water in the hold and the leak was gaining on them so fast, that he was apprehensive she would go down that night. But owing to the tempestuous state of the weather, an attempt to board her would have been attended with disastrous consequences. In the morning, the gale and sea had rather increased. With a great deal of difficulty, however, we succeeded in getting fifteen persons on board in their own boats. We [illegible] ship round the wreck, (which was lying on her beam ends, full of water) - when within a short distance we distinctly saw a sea break on board of her, and tear*

<sup>25</sup> R. B. Forbes, Protection of ships from lightning, according to principles established by Sir W. S. Harris, compiled from "Harris on thunder storms," and from a pamphlet published in 1847, by Harris, entitled "Remarkable instances of protection of certain ships of her majesty's navy etc. etc.", Boston, 1848, pp. 28-30.

*away three or four individuals, (victims of its impetuosity and overwhelming force,) from their strong holds, who instantly disappeared. When close up with her, a more dismal, soul-appalling sight could not be presented than she did – we were obliged to get under [close] reefed topsails: - There were the survivors on the weather side of the quarter deck, roaring and screeching most awfully and calling on us in the most supplicating, energetic terms, to rescue them from the impending fate that awaited them. It was really heart-rending. To render them any assistance was utterly impossible, as their boats foundered alongside of us, and one man was drowned. In a short time afterwards, she went down head foremost, and disappeared in the course of ten minutes from her first beginning to settle. Some unfortunates had hold of spars, &c. – we went as near them as possible, and hove ropes out. One man, Mr. Godson, of Cove, a gentleman of property, who had a large family on board, and all were lost, succeeded in catching hold of a line, but through exhaustion was unable to retain it. The ship Kingston, of Liverpool was hove too close by us. Neither of us had the good fortune to rescue one of them."*

*Part of this statement may probably give rise to a good many queries – but all who were [witnesses] of the sad catastrophe, are satisfied that all that humanity could stimulate to, or seamanship devise, was had recourse to, but all in a measure proved ineffectual. As they wished to go to Quebec, we put them on board the barque [Teviotdale] of Newcastle, on the Sunday following 5th May."*

*Those who were saved were as follows: Abel Isaac, master, William Errington, mate, J. [B.] Nagle, carpenter, Robert Hurney, Wm. Dacey, Wm. Hayes, Michael Cotter, Richard O'Brian, George Edey, Richard Thomas, and Richard Leary, seamen. - Mr. Marney, John Berry, David Lynch, and his infant child, passengers; in all 15 persons.*

*List of those who were lost: - Mr. Godson, his wife, four children, nephew and two [servant] girls; Mrs. David Lynch, Mary, her child, [...] Owen Lynch; Thomas Isaac, second mate (Master's brother); Robert Errington, apprentice, (mate's brother), one seaman, a foreigner, - in all, fifteen persons.*

*For us, his passengers, to give publicity to an eulogium on Capt. Brown, might probably be considered uncalled for - all we shall say is, that we were very happy indeed in having such a guardian. His promptitude in acting, particularly in the above case, and his unwearied solicitude for the comfort and well being of us, and the preservation and further assisting our unfortunate fellow creatures may be [equalled], but rarely, if ever excelled.*

*Signed on behalf of all the passengers.*

*James H. Parks, Chas. Moore,  
John Ferguson, Sen., Wm. Moore,  
John Ferguson, Jun., H. Thompson.  
St. John, (N. B.), May 30, 1833.*

#### **Editor's Note:**

Our series on Robinson's Transports will conclude with detailed descriptions of the ships' hull construction, sail plans and equipment.

## **The Peterborough Journal**

*The Peterborough Journal: outstanding moments and people* will be available in October and looks to be a terrific Christmas gift. This attractive book is the major reference work for Peterborough and area before World War I. It covers thousands of events, and has over 140 archival photographs from our collections. The appendices include list of town and city councils and an extensive index. Historian F. H. Dobbin had developed a chronology in 1913 and our new book is a major rewrite that includes observations by Elwood Jones, our archivist and historian. Order now and take advantage of our pre-publication special, a saving of 20% on the paper back and hard copies. Those who become sustaining members of the Trent Valley Archives before the end of the year will be given an autographed hard copy, as long as supplies last.

Pages 184, illustrations, index. Paperback, \$25; Hard cover, \$40.



# The Road from Pontypool

of the memoirs of Thomas Alvin Morrow, 1893 - 197?

## THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS AROUND ME, part 1

As the sixth child in a family of ten children, I first saw the light of day on 13 October 1893 at the family home in Pontypool, Ontario with Dr. Lapp, our family physician, in attendance.

Our home was the only house on the east side of William Street which ran north from the C.P. Railway tracks, 100 yards or so and turned to the west at the school house where it entered highway 35 to Lindsay. It contained 4 bedrooms upstairs and a spare bedroom in the north-west corner on the ground floor. Adjoining this room was our rather small parlour where our organ was located. The rest of the downstairs was taken up mainly by a large living-dining room with a pantry under the steps leading to the upstairs.

In front of a cook stove, with large oven and reservoir for warm water and with stove pipes advantageous by arranging to distribute the heat upstairs and over the greatest area was a trap door in the floor leading to the cellar where our usual supplies of canned fruit, potatoes, turnips, carrots and apples were stored for winter use.

To the east and adjoining the main building was a one storey summer kitchen with stove and wash sink which served for our main living quarters in the summer months. There was a door on the north leading to the wood shed and barns and one on the south leading to our lawn with flower beds and our hard and soft water pumps with screens on the doors and windows there was always plenty of cross ventilation even on the hot days of summer.

To the north of the house was our barn including pig-pen stalls for horses and cows – the usual out house. To the east of these, was our hen house and wood shed. With large gates on the west side and east side of the whole formed a hollow square with our house. Further up the street at the turn to the school house, was our diving shed where we kept our buggy, cutter and light wagon and adjoining this was our ice house which was filled with ice from the big pond about March in each year and protected by an ample supply of sawdust.

Our home was located on about six acres surrounding the buildings and running as far north as the north boundary of the school yard. Most of this property was used for gardens, growing potatoes and the usual potatoes with a few apple trees, raspberry canes and black currant bushes.

In addition, father owned fifty acres one concession (7/8ths of a mile) to the north on the Lindsay road which was used to grow rye, oats and hay for the maintenance of our livestock, horses, cows, pigs and hens.

### PONTYPOOL

Although there were a fair proportion of Irish settlers in this area and the county of Durham, nevertheless, the name "Pontypool" was evidently carried from a place by that name in Monmouth County on the English-Welsh border.

At the turn of the century, what had been a relatively prosperous village, was still feeling the effects of the depression

years of the 1890's. Being located on the (then main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway) with ample supply of sand and gravel for road building, there was considerable railway activity which was aided by the operation of two grain elevators and stock yards adjoining the railway line.

There were to churches to look after the spiritual welfare of the people. Rev. Oswald was the minister at the Presbyterian Church and Rev. Sexsmith at the Methodist Church where our family were members. There was a certain amount of friendly rivalry between the two congregations. There was one woman who never attended church who was believed to be a Roman Catholic.

On the west side of the main street (i.e. now Highway 35 from New Castle to Lindsay) there Tommy Stanton's General Store, Budge Ridge's Hardware, Tom Williamson's General Store, Timothy Pollard's Grocery and George Douglas' Smithy and Jess Perrin's Butcher Shop.

On the east side was Gibson's Bakery, Ed White's implement Shop, my father's Blacksmith and Implement Repair Shop and Bill Coulter's Hotel, Bar and large stable accommodation for horses of travelling salesmen etc.

To the east of the hotel was a little pond full of leeches and also some catfish. Farther east, over a quarter of a mile on the Millbrook Road was the big pond full of catfish and a little farther to the south in the woods was Dick Ridge's pond where we went swimming.

### FAMILY BACKGROUND

Both my paternal and maternal grandparents came to Canada from Northern Ireland about 1854 and settled in the County of Durham. They were married in Canada and later took up farming. The Morrow's settled on the 4<sup>th</sup> concession and the Eakins on the 5<sup>th</sup> concession in the township of Manvers. After clearing the land, establishing homes and barns and after arduously tilling the soil the productivity of the original forest mould became worked out leaving a light soil with a fair degree of sand and gravel.

When their children grew up to maturity, they realized that a bad choice had been made because the great forests of pine had been cleared to be replaced by what later has been commonly referred to as the "Sand Hills of Manvers". In the low lying areas, there were huge stands of Cedar known as Cedar swamps most of which still exist in the area north of Pontypool towards Scugog and Lindsay.

Many of the trees felled, both pine and cedar, were used to build what was known as corduroy roads through these swamp areas by laying the logs side by side across the road way. As the logs disappeared from time to time in the morass, more were added so that eventually as the road was several logs deep. The horses had to pick their footing as they traversed the roads and it required a good set of springs in the buggy or wagon to take the shock of the constant bumping from log to log. Most of these roads have been resurfaced with tar and cars skim over them without any thought on how they grew as were constructed.

My father, William George, with his younger brothers, Andrew (Andy) and James (Jim) left the farm in due course and learned the trade of Blacksmith, which in those days besides shoeing horses included the making of farm tools and equipment such as stove boats, hay racks and general repairs including the re-setting of tires on buggy and wagon wheels.

The three brothers made by hand, a set of some twenty kinds of horse shoes to compensate for foot troubles, ailments and imperfections in the horse feet and gaits. These were burnished, gilded and mounted in a blue velvet lined, folding oak case and received first prize at the World's Fair in Chicago as well as many local fairs at Bowmanville, Orono, Millbrook, Peterborough and Lindsay around the turn of the century.

On the death of our cousin Dalton, in 1962, this case of horse shoes was donated to the museum in Bowmanville in a house donated by Mrs. D. Williams to the town for that purpose.

The Morrow and Eakins families, being neighbours with relation to the location of their farms, also attended the Methodist Church at Ballyduff where the children also attended school. The young people intermingled at Church concerts, barn raising parties and square dances that were the popular form of entertainment. This provided the opportunity for acquaintance and courtship of **William George Morrow** and **Martha Eakins** who were married at Orono Ontario on September 6<sup>th</sup>, 1881.

They lived on the Morrow farm for a short time and then moved to Kirby in Clarke Township where father served his apprenticeship and where my three oldest brothers, Wilfred, Anson and Ormond were born.

In 1887 the family moved to Pontypool where father set up in business for himself.

With the improvement in roads, horses became assets both to the farmers and those dependant, such as travelling salesmen, for transportation. The Coulter Hotel had livery horses for hire, the business from which gave father a good foundation upon which to build a good business in horse shoeing, farm implement and carriage repairs.

Sarah Morrow, the oldest of the Morrow family, married James Gillies in 1882 and took up residence on Liberty Street in Bowmanville, Ontario.

Andrew Morrow married Victoria Adeline Chapman of Clarke Township, near Kirby in 1888 and established his shop at Kirby.

James Morrow married Ada Zilla Chapman (Aunt Vic's older sister) and established his shop on Front Street in Bowmanville with their large brick home as residence on the same street.

The Morrow homestead was eventually sold to Mat Aldred and my grandparents moved into a 3-roomed house adjoining father's shop on the south-side in Pontypool.

On June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1897, Grandfather Robert Morrow died at the age of 74 as the result of a "stroke" suffered a few days before while he was attending a fire outdoors making soft soap in a kettle with lye as the basis derived from pouring water into barrels of wood ashes and catching the solution which dripped into iron kettles.

As I recall, grandfather was a kindly, mild tempered man whom I admired. He would hold me on his knee while peeling potatoes for noon dinner and I would always have the next one ready to hand to him when each one was peeled.

At his funeral to Orono Cemetery, owing to the shortage of carriage accommodation for all the family mourners, I was

placed upon a high seat between two strange men which I later realized were the undertakers who drove the black team drawing the hearse.

Some years later, when grandmother (**Margaret Adams Morrow**) scolded me for some misbehaviour, she admonished me for not having shed any tears at the time of grandfather's funeral, although at that time I had not attained my 4<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Since arriving in Pontypool, our family had increased to eight with two older sisters, Velma and Lillie and two younger brothers, Melvin and Orland. However, Wilfred left the parental roof to attend high school at Lindsay to become a school teacher eventually.

As we attained our 5<sup>th</sup> birthday, we were started at school and the population of school age grew to such an extent that the regular school house would not hold the 95 pupils that were enrolled so the Orangemen's Hall, just across the road from the school, was used to meet the emergency.

The lower grades in two divisions each, First Classes, Part Second Classes and Second Classes, were located in the Orange Hall while the divisions in the Third and Fourth Books and the Fifth Book representing the first grade in high school were in the school proper.

I started to school in the Orange Hall under a very popular and likeable teacher, Miss McLean, who, after a couple of years, was succeeded by a Miss Heaslip who continually had to resort to the use of the strap to maintain discipline on her standards. Although I had gotten along well with Miss McLean and was considered a reasonably good student and scholar, nevertheless, quite early, I was at cross purpose with Miss Heaslip and when she tried to lift me from my seat to punish me for some slight demeanour, I gave her a real battle, scratching with my nails and kicking my bare feet. That fight was terminated by the hour for closing. I was not too happy with the appellation "the boy that fought the teacher" when I was made acquainted with friends of my parents for some considerable time after.

My brother **Melvin**, started to school under Miss Heaslip, who had developed a system that when she wanted to punish a pupil for some misdemeanour, she would ask them to go out into the porch to await her attention pending the completion of the lesson to the class presently standing in a row at the front of the room. On one occasion, my younger brother, Melvin, who was not six years old at the time but rather an impish streak in eyes of the teacher, was asked to go out in to the vestibule to await her attention. However, when Miss Heaslip finished her class and took her strap along out there, Melvin was no where to be seen. She then allocated two older boys to go and find him. They finally caught up with him about a half mile away, down the railway tracks and as the boys were more sympathetic to Melvin, they never did arrive back at school that afternoon.

In 1901, my oldest brother, **Wilfred**, who had taught school at Kendall before attaining the age of 18, came to Pontypool as Principal of the two-room school at a salary of \$125.00 per year. At that time, he had amongst his pupils, my brother **Orm**, in the Fifty Book and my two sisters, **Velma** and **Lillie** in the Fourth Class. Although he was fair minded and impartial as possible, nevertheless there were whisperings amongst the other girls as he gave greater attention to the advancement of my sisters.

During my boyhood days up to this time, I recall our school yard which was a complete area of fine sand, comparable to that on the best beaches. It was less than 50 years from our home and afforded opportunities for playing in the sand with

other children of the village. With adjoining woodsheds, driving sheds, etc., there were ample opportunities for playing hide and seek, run sheep run and ante-ante over etc.

As William Street was wide-covered with grass and devoid of traffic except for our own horse and buggy, it became a favourite playground for the girls to come play with my sisters and often I joined them in rounder's and "one old cat" to make up the complement required for the game.

On the Millbrook road was the Big Pond where my brother Orm and other big boys went fishing. The catfish, as we called them, were so plentiful that they would often grab the bare hook after the boys had run out of worms. Sometimes, in the evenings, they would light a fire on shore to attract the fish and after a good catch, my brothers would return with 100 to 125 fish and then the ordeal of skinning them and cleaning them without getting too many pricks from their spike fins would be carried on under the light of a lantern.

Further along and off the road in Dick Ridge's wood, was the Little Pond, where we went swimming. In those days, swim suits where never heard of but of course modesty dictated the use of the pond secluded in the woods. In the Ridge's family, there were six children so we used to lilt their names in rhyme.... "Tom, Dick and Harry, Herb, Jim and Carrie".

During the summer months there was a regular ritual of washing our bare feet each night before going to bed. Our weekly baths were taken in a big tub near the kitchen stove where the open oven provided some heat. We were all quite pleased with a much larger tub of compressed paper or fibre was obtained that would hold more water without being so readily splashed out upon the floor. Warm water was provided by a fairly large reservoir on the stove but the supply was such that baths had to be staggered by the older members of the family on varying nights after we youngsters were to bed and out of the way.

Other diversions included picking wild raspberries out the back part of Bill Corbett's farm. On one occasion, I discovered a secluded bunch of bushes laden with lush berries and hoping to have my pail filled first, I worked fast without telling my brother, Orm, and sisters, Velma and Lillie. Unfortunately, I stirred up a hornet's nest and receiving several stings on my bare legs, I screamed for help, dropped my pail and ran. The others came running to my aid and applied raspberry leaves with spit on them as an anti-irritant poultice to the swellings. Orm then got a fallen tree branch and after some trimming with his jack-knife he used it to reach and get hold of the handle of my berry pail which he hoisted in an arc away over our heads and my! how pleased we were to find that pail had landed right side up without the loss of a berry.

We made trips quite often to our 50 acre farm to which we sometimes rode the horse and colt bareback. The occasions were to ensure that the pigs, cows and horses in the pasture had water to drink from time to time. As the soil was sandy, the pasture was not very verdant and of course to the stock, the other side of the road always looked best, so we put pokes on the horses and cows to prevent them from jumping or getting through the fences

Dad had delighted in his high class roadster mare which he bred to the Keswick Strain of race horse owned by Mr. Curtis in Lindsay. As far as I can recall, any Keswick entry in the trotting and pacing class always won the races under the skilful driving of Mr. Curtis who prided himself that he never laid a whip on his horse in any race.

One day, on returning home from school before my older brothers were let out, I heard our mare Flossie making quite a fuss and noise in the stable and on opening the door I was confronted with an object covered with membrane lying on the floor behind her. I ran to the house and told my mother who dispatched me to father's shop to tell father Flossie had a new foal. I ran like someone possessed, as fast as my bare feet could carry me. I stayed at the shop while father ran home and everything went off well.

On other occasions at the farm, we helped with the harvest, a swath around the outside, next to the fence, would have to be cut by scythe to allow the team drawn mower to operate and cut the remainder of the crop of barley or rye. We would rake the grain into bunches and then with some of the longer stocks of grain we would twist them and interlock them to form a tie around the sheaves before binder twine came into general use. We always had a brown jug with water, covered by wet cloths and in the shade stopped for a drink. Sometimes we visited Mrs. Jones' orchard in an adjoining field to gather yellow harvest apples off the ground as a tid-bit, naturally, the odd stick had to be thrown up into the tree to ensure there were sufficient fallen apples for us all to enjoy at our work.

On some occasions, I watched the shop for father when he was away at the house for meals or working in the garden. One day, Mr. Coulter's collie dog was lying in the middle of the road on the when a team of horses were approaching on the trot. Solicitors for the dog's safety, I threw a small stone at it and hit it so it got up and moved out of the way of the horses. It disappeared quite casually into the hotel yard next door but in very quick time, came around from the other side of our shop. I was standing by a tying post and was really surprised by the dog which spring at me hitting me on the forehead with its' nose and knocking me to the ground. Some men on Budge Ridge's veranda across the street rushed over and picked me up – more scared than hurt – while the dog had nonchalantly walked into its' own yard having taught me a lesson to mind my own business.

On another occasion, there was a family of emancipated slaves in the village to put on a concert in the Orange Hall. The family was staying at Coulter's Hotel and the boy, about 6 or 7 years of age, and rather small of stature, had gone across the street to talk to the men on the store veranda and they evidently suggested that he go across and play with me. He was the first Negro I had ever seen and my inherent reaction was to avoid him but he firmly walked into the shop where I had retreated. I picked up a bar of round iron for protection but was too long and heavy to wield, so the darky boy grabbed hold of it and took it from me. After that incident, I had become somewhat panicky as to what to do when some of the men came from across the street and took over the situation and explained the boy meant no harm but wanted to play. I was given a free pass to the show in which the boy danced. The parents sang and told of some of their experiences as slaves in the south. The show culminated with the ascent of a balloon from in front of the Orange Hall. The balloon was somewhat like a pillow which, when opened was supported by fine wires with a pair of cross wires at the open end to which was fastened some cotton, possibly soaked in coal oil. The cotton was lighted by a match and as the air inside became warm, the balloon rose into the air right above the house tops and when the fire had burned itself out; it came to earth in William Ridge's field a few hundred yards away.

Entertainment consisted for the most part of concerts at the Orange Hall and later at the larger ICOF Hall as well as at the two churches. The programmes consisted of songs and dances by the local talent. My brother, Wilfred, sang and played a mouth organ selections and my sister, Lillie, sang solos or joined with Wilfred in duets. Sometimes skits were presented such as "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" and a Mr. Stubbs from Peterborough showed coloured lantern slides accompanied by his recitation of "Curfew Hall not ring o night".

From our point of view, the highlight of the year was the harvest home fowl supper at the gravel "McRae's" church a few miles south of Pontypool. There was always a super abundance of roast goose and duck and as there were at least two sittings for supper, it was not very difficult for a small boy with a big appetite to find himself at the table twice.

As for us children, we never wanted for fun because with the size of our family, we had a nucleus for starting any game so it was quite natural that other children gravitated to our home on William Street which was quite wide and grassy – an admirable playground.

There were, of course, the usual children's birthday parties and one which I enjoyed most was at the Smith's whose father was station agent on the CPRR at Pontypool. Their parties were usually held in the evening when there were no passenger trains and we could have the whole waiting room to ourselves for our games. After prizes and taffy pulls, the evening would usually wind up by our joining hands and forming a semi-circle with Claud Smith on one end and his sister Maud on the other, both holding a hair pin in the free hand. On a signal, they would simultaneously contact the leads on the batteries used for telegraphy purposes with the result that

a shock would be conducted through the whole group from one end to the other.

For winter sports, there were many hills for sleigh riding and the ponds afforded ice for skating for those diligent enough to keep some of the surface free from snow. As Pontypool is in a snow-belt, snow accumulated to a depth of 2 or 3 feet on the roads and of course in defiles and places that trapped the snow, drifts grew to 12 or 15 feet high.

Those in adjoining areas sometimes dug out passages through the drifts but generally, it was quite common practice to take to the fields where the snow was more evenly spread. As the snake fences collected the snow, it was an easy matter to remove the top rail or so in order to drive over the top rail or so in order to drive over the fence with horse and cutter. The later advent of wire fences avoided the collection of so much snow on the roadways.

In the winter, father used to break in our colts from year to year. First with a halter and long rope he would get them used to commands and then with a light sleigh, he would get them used to commands and then with a light sleigh, he would get them used to the shafts and hitching. In order to effect their vitality a few of us children would sit on the sleigh to weigh it down somewhat – the snow would also act as a deterrent on account of the depth and so after an hour or so, the colt would get rather tired and more amenable to commands. Such sessions would go on for weeks and then when spring came, the colt was ready for breaking in with our buggy which could be a more costly operation of the colt kicked over the traces – so to speak.

End Part 1

## Kingdon Barrel Factory



On October 17, the Peterborough Historical Society Plaques Committee placed a plaque on the railway next to the former Kingdon Barrel Works. There was a good crowd on hand for the unveiling and Al Kingdon brought this beautiful print of the shingle factory that was part of the complex. The photo appears to date from 1950, when the operation was closed.

George and William Kingdon, who emigrated from Devon, England in the 1830s, established a cooperage at Simcoe and Aylmer about 1840. The barrel factory moved to this site about 1900 and operated here for about fifty years, closing in 1950. The factory made barrels in winter and cedar shingles in the summer. The barrel business lasted through four generations of Kingdons.

The Peterborough Historical Society has now erected or planned about fifty white enamel plaques that are mainly tied to the railways. This has worked well as many important sites were connected with railways. The railways largely follow former rail lines.



# Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial 1906-1907

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 seventh installment 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. In February 2013 we printed the names of the Barnardo girls who emigrated between 1901 and 1903, and in May 2013 those who came in 1904-1905. Here we continue to 1906 and 1907. During these years all the home children brought to Peterborough were female. We have include the ages, and one can see the range is from six to nineteen. The chaperones are also listed and their ages are higher. There were 415 girls in 1906, and 356 in 1907.

1906								
ADBY	Ethel	12	BAKER	Lydia	9	BROWN	Winifred	11
ADCOCK	Lily	9	BALL	Lucy	11	BROWN	Ruth	9
AINSWORTH	Ellen	11	BALMFORTH	Gladys	9	BROWN	Maud	12
AINSWORTH	Mary	10	BALMFORTH	Beatrice	13	BROWNE	Fanny	15
ALLUM	Elizabeth	16	BAMSEY	Laura	10	BROWNSWORD	Ethel	10
ANDERSON	Sophie	11	BARNES	Edith	9	BUDD	Frances	9
ANDREWS	Lily C	12	BARTLETT	Mabel S	10	BUDD	Annie	8
ANDREWS	Janet E	10	BATHER	Phyllis	10	BULLOCK	Ellen	13
ANDREWS	Cecilia	10	BAXTER	Anne	9	BULLOCK	Eliza J	11
ARMSTRONG	Ruth	12	BEBEE	Elizabeth	13	BULLOCK	Margaret A	9
ARNOLD	Ruth	11	BEBEE	Edith	9	BURDEN	Sage	11
ARNOLD	Kate	9	BEEES	Hannah E	10	BURFORD	Elizabeth	12
ASHLEY	Amy	11	BELL	Elizabeth	11	BUTLER	Georgina	11
ASHTON	Edith	12	BENCH	Grace	6	CANNON	Nora	8
ASHTON	Lily	10	BENZING	Florence	10	CAPON	Kate	9
ASTON	Lily	11	BERRY	Edith	9	CARSON	Mary H	11
ATHERTON	Esther	11	BIDDER	Rose	9	CAVE	Ada	15
ATKINS	Elsie	9	BILLINGS	May	12	CAVILL	Minnie	10
AVERY	Ellen	12	BINES	Lydia	9	CAYGILL	Alice	13
BAILEY	Emily	8	BIRCH	Mabel	11	CAYGILL	Ada	10
BAILEY	Hilda	10	BIRCH	Amy	10	CHAPLIN	Ethel	11
BAILEY	Elsie	10	BIRKENSHAW	Eliza J	17	CHELL	Madge	14
BAKER	Nellie	12	BIRT	Emily	10	CHORLEY	Mary	7
BAKER	Tiny	7	BOND	Anna J	12	CHORLEY	Annie	13
BAKER	May	11	BOTLEY	Violet	9	CHORLEY	Elizabeth	9
BAKER	Kate	10	BOTLEY	Ivy	6	CLARKE	Minnie	15
			BOWERS	Naomi	11	CLAYTON	Maud	10
			BRAY	Hannah	10	COBURN	Nellie	13
			BREALEY	Bessie	19	COBURN	Ethel	9

COLEMAN	Bella	11	HAM	Beatrice	14	LUCAS	Mabel	11
COLEMAN	Linda	10	HAMMOCK	Annie S	10	LUCAS	Violet	10
COLLETT	Emma	9	HAMMOND	Florence	14	LUGG	Dorothy	10
COLLINGS	Lilian E	16	HANN	Minnie	11	LUND	Martha	17
COLLINGWOOD	Janet	11	HANN	Lily	8	LUND	Eleanor	15
COLLINGWOOD	Margaret	9	HARDY	May	9	MADDISON	Charlotte	9
COLLINS	Elizabeth	11	HARPER	Elizabeth	15	MAIN	Hephzibah F B	9
COMPER	Mary	11	HARRIS	Mabel E	9	MALLINSON	May	12
COOKE	Eliza	10	HARRIS	Amy	11	MANDERS	Gladys	10
COULSTON	Emma	11	HARTLEY	Nellie	11	MANSELL	Gladys L	8
COUSENS	Dora E	13	HARTSHORN	Maud	12	MANSELL	Dorothy M	11
COVINGTON	Emily	10	HARWOOD	Alice	15	MARRIOTT	Violet M	10
COWARD	Rosina S	18	HATCH	Eliza	12	MARSHALL	Emily	10
CROME	Maud	10	HEADON	Amanda	16	MARSHALL	Jenny	13
CRUMP	Maria C	13	HEDLEY	Maria	9	MASSEY	Dorothy	10
CRUMP	Cecilia	9	HICKLING	Margaret	14	MASSEY	May	12
CUTLER	Edith M	10	HIND	Jane A	11	McALLISTER	Maggie	11
DANN	Priscilla	15	HOLLAND	Gertrude M	8	McALLISTER	Mary	9
DAVIES	Martha	9	HOLWELL	Clara	15	McALLISTER	Hannah	6
DAVIES	Charlotte	16	HOPSON	Eleanor	10	McALLISTER	Agnes	5
DAY	Mary A	10	HOPSON	Bessie	18	McCALL	Rosa	9
DAY	Elizabeth	11	HOUSEMAN	Jane	11	McCOMB	Margaret	9
DELL	May	11	HOUSEMAN	Minnie	9	McGEORGE	Jessie	10
DENHAM	Jenny	10	HOUSTON	Minnie	13	McGREGOR	Louisa	11
DENYER	Dorothy	13	HOWARD	Alice	11	McKECHNIE	Beatrice M	6
DIXON	Dorothy	8	HOWARD	Marjorie	8	McNICHOL	Margaret	15
DOWNING	Edith	11	HOWARD	Kathleen	10	McQUE	Annie	6
DOWNING	Annie	8	HOYLE	Lily	10	MERRYWEATHER	Bertha	13
DOWSETT	Grace	11	HULLYER	Lorna	9	MILES	Ellen	13
DURRANT	Alice	11	HULLYER	Elsie	7	MILLER	Caroline	11
EASTER	Hannah	12	HUMPHREYS	Jessica	9	MILLER	Elizabeth	10
EGAN	Mary	18	HUNTER	Edith	8	MINSHALL	Rose	10
ELBOURN	Ellen	10	HURST	Phyllis	11	MITCHELL	Martha	17
ENGLAND	Ellen	11	JACKSON	Martha	15	MITCHELL	Emily	12
ERRATT	Frances	9	JAMES	Alice	11	MITCHELL	Helen	10
EWERS	Maud	10	JAMIESON	Agnes	10	MOLYNEUX	Helena	14
FENWICK	Alice	11	JAMIESON	Evelyn	14	MOORE	Jemima	16
FISHER	Florence	10	JARVIS	Emily	14	MOORE	Annie	12
FLEMING	Anne	9	JEFFERSON	Myra	13	MORRIS	Rose	10
FLEMING	Nellie	8	JEPSON	Minnie	12	MORRIS	Miriam	10
FOOTITT	Lilian	9	JEPSON	Jessie	13	MORRISON	Harriet A	11
FORTUNE	Mary	12	JOHNSON	Charlotte	12	NICHOLLS	Edith	10
FOX	Ethel	14	JONES	Ruth	11	NIND	Edith	9
FRANKLIN	Ada	9	JONES	Laura	14	NORRIS	Edith	11
FRASER	Mary	16	JORDAN	Isabella	9	OCONNOR	Doris	9
FRENCH	Mabel	7	JOYCE	Florence	11	ORAM	Maggie	14
FROST	Martha	10	JOYCE	Annie E	10	PADDINGTON	Florence	11
FRYER	Ethel	11	KELLAWAY	Beatrice	12	PADDINGTON	Maud	9
FULLER	Lily	11	KELLAWAY	Annie	13	PASSMORE	Susan	10
FURNISS	Beatrice	11	KELLY	Lily	12	PAYNE	Lilian	15
GALBRAITH	Mabel	9	KEYES	Annie	12	PECKITT	Mabel	13
GILES	Sarah	10	KITCHING	Ethel	13	PENDER	May	12
GILES	Violet	8	KITCHING	Louisa	10	PENDER	Emma	8
GILL	Emma	10	KNAPMAN	Elizabeth	11	PHILLIPS	Georgina	9
GILL	Anne	8	KNOWLES	Kathleen	11	PLANT	Mary	11
GLADWELL	May	17	LAMBERT	Margaret	12	PLANT	Ivy	9
GLAZIER	Florence	10	LANDER	Leah	11	POWELL	Violet M	10
GLAZIER	Ivy May	6	LAUGHTON	Ellen W	10	POWELL	Amy	9
GODBEHERE	Edith	16	LAVILL	Mary	15	PRAGNELL	Lily	15
GONTHIER	Phyllis	11	LEE	Ellen	12	PRICE	Horry	10
GRATTON	Gladys	11	LEWIN	Henrietta	9	PRINCE	Sarah	14
GREENE	Lizzie	20	LEWIS	Florence S	16	PRINCE	Agnes	12
GREY	Annie	15	LINE	Elizabeth	11	PROSSER	Beatrice	10
GRIFFIN	Hilda	11	LLOYD	Edith A	10	PURR	Nellie	14
GULLIVER	Bessie	10	LOCKE	Dorothy	10	PURSER	Lily N	11
HAINES	Ethel	10	LONG	Elizabeth	10	RAYBOULD	Lily	10
HAINES	Lucy	9	LONG	Marion	7	REED	Rose	11
HALL	Annie	10	LONGBRIDGE	Alice	10	RENSHAW	Mary	15
HALL	Elizabeth	9	LONSDALE	Sarah	12	RICHARDS	Sarah	10

RICHARDSON	Lillie	11	THORNE	Elizabeth	9	BAKER	Beatrice Anne	15
RICHARDSON	Margaret	10	THORNE	Ellen	9	BAKER	Edith	11
RIDGE	Lilian	11	THWAITES	Sarah	19	BAKER	Eliza Jane	17
RIPLEY	Mary	10	TRAPNELL	Violet	9	BAKER	Ethel	9
RISDON	Grace	10	TUCKER	Emily L	10	BAKER	Gladys May	10
RISDON	Sarah	8	TURNBULL	Margaret	10	BALLARD	Alice Ellen	11
ROBINSON	Louisa	9	TURNER	Mary	17	BALLEMORE	Sarah Ann	21
ROCHE	Ida	10	TURNER	Jessie A	14	BAMSLEY	Annie	16
RODWAY	Annie	14	TURNER	Minnie	14	BARBER	Elizabeth A	14
ROUND	Leah	16	TURNER	Rosetta	10	BARKER	Lilian A	8
ROWE	Bessie	10	UNDERHILL	Annie	10	BAYLEY	Phyllis	17
RUNDLE	Violet	16	VANCE	May	11	BEARDMORE	Beatrice	8
RYAN	Ethel	10	VAUGHAN	Edith G	11	BELL	Hilda	9
SARGENT	Ethel	15	WALKER	Marjorie	11	BENNETT	Sarah	9
SATCHELL	Catherine	13	WALKER	Annie G	12	BERRYMAN	Hannah Maria	16
SAUNDERS	Louisa	11	WALKER	Hilda	10	BISHOP	Fanny	13
SAUNDERS	Caroline	13	WARD	Violet	8	BLYTH	Grace	11
SAUNDERS	Florence	9	WARD	Lily	13	BOOKER	Mabel Dorothy	11
SAYELL	Edith	10	WARD	Rosa	11	BOOTH	Doris	8
SCAIFE	Mary J	16	WARD	Ellen	7	BOOTH	Mabel	12
SCHIFF	Camilla	12	WARD	Dorothy	11	BOWLES	Eleanor	11
SCHMIDT	Rosina	8	WARE	Catherine	11	BOWLES	Ellen	52
SCOTT	Maud	12	WARE	Harriet	7	BOXALL	Emily E	7
SCOTT	Florence	11	WARREN	Bertha	12	BRENNAN	Annie	11
SCOTT	Mary	10	WATSON	Olive M	11	BRENNAN	Jane	44
SCRASE	Kate	12	WEBB	Minnie M	10	BRETT	Ellen May	11
SELL	Emily	10	WHEATLEY	Rose	10	BRILL	Annie	11
SEYMOUR	Priscilla	10	WHEELER	Edith M	10	BRILL	Lily	10
SEYMOUR	Elizabeth	9	WHEELER	Mary	11	BRITAIN	Clara Muriel	11
SEYMOUR	Anetta	16	WHITE	Mary	8	BRITAIN	May	11
SHERWOOD	Lizzie	10	WHITEHEAD	Lilian	9	BRITAIN	Joy Ethel P	10
SLADE	Rosabel	8	WHITFIELD	Louisa	11	BROOMFIELD	Charlotte Agnes	15
SLADE	Ellen	12	WHITFIELD	Kate	6	BROOMHEAD	Harriet	10
SMALL	Lena	15	WHITTAKER	May	11	BROWN	Agnes	14
SMITH	Isabella H	11	WHITTAKER	Philomena	8	BROWN	Winifred Parker	9
SMITH	Kate	11	WIDDERS	Eva Ivy	10	BROWN	Margaret	8
SMITH	Fanny	11	WILLETT	Annie	11	BROWN	Elizabeth	8
SMITH	Nellie	11	WILLETT	Florence	17	BROWNLEE	Isabella	9
SMITH	Minnie	16	WILLIAMS	Ethel	10	BUCKLE	Dorothy	7
SOLE	Daisy	10	WILLIAMS	Alice	8	BURKE	Sarah Ann	9
SPARKS	Olga	11	WILLIAMS	Lucy	11	BURR	Robina	11
STANNING	Lucy	11	WILLIS	Jeane	9	BURROWS	Rose Agnes	8
STANNING	Kate	9	WILLS	Henrietta B	10	BURROWS	Victoria Maud	9
STEARN	Emma	13	WILSON	Harriet	8	BUSSWELL	Floretta Louisa	10
STEER	Lilian	15	WILSON	Emma	10	BUTLER	Harriet	8
STEPHENS	Isabel	11	WINGFIELD	Julia	14	CAISLEY	Esther	8
STEWART	Mary	16	WINSLADE	Lucy	18	CAISLEY	Frances	6
STODDART	Mathilda	15	WOODAGE	Nellie	11	CAREY	Maggie	10
STOKES	Kathleen	11	WOODAGE	Florence	11	CAYZER	Emily	8
STRANGER	Kate Isabel	11	WOODMAN	Florence	10	CHAMBERS	Gertrude	11
STRANGER	Dorothy	10	WORTHINGTON	Martha	10	CHANDLER	Florence	11
STUNNELL	Dorothy	10	WORTHINGTON	Ellen	7	CHILMAN	Nellie	11
SULLIVAN	Sarah	14	WRAY	Lucy	10	CHILMAN	Annie	21
SUMMERS	Elizabeth	20	WRAY	Elizabeth	9	CLANCEY	Florence Olga	10
SUTTON	Emily	11				CLARK	Catherine	9
SWAINLAND	May	17				CLARK	Ellen	11
SWAINLAND	Rose H	14				CLIFFORD	May	19
SYMONDS	Elizabeth	11				COLE	Winnie	11
SYMONDS	Evelyn	9	ADAMS	Elsie Doris	9	COLEMAN	Clara	24
TANNER	Nellie	15	ALDRIDGE	Lily	10	CONNOWAY	Sarah Jane	16
TAYLOR	Harriet	10	ARNOLD	Hilda Adelaide	9	COOPER	Ethel Elizabeth	11
TAYLOR	Margaret	13	ASHTON	Mary	40	COPPER	Ethel	16
TERNSTRANDT	Marie K	10	ASKEW	Louisa	15	CORBY	Emily	11
THOMAS	Lizzie	15	ATKINS	Rosa	16	CORBY	Florence A	6
THOMAS	Ethel L	16	AUSTIN	Elsie	16	CRABTREE	Bertha	12
THOMAS	Nellie	8	AUSTIN	Maria	9	CROOK	Alice Sophia	9
THOMAS	Clara	9	AYERS	Edith Helen	11	CROOK	Henrietta	10
THOMPSON	Isabella	11	AYLES	Daisy	10	CROSSER	Martineau Maud	9
THOMPSON	Violet	6	BAILEY	Daisy Violet	18	CROW	Jane	13
THORNE	May	11	BAILEY	Mrs	36			

1907

CURRAGH	Olive Blanche	11	IBERSON	Nellie	11	NORTON	Ada	10
CURTIS	Florence	8	JACQUES	Constance	5	OSBORNE	Charlotte Jane	8
DALE	Gertrude	8	JAGOT	Esther Elizabeth	8	OSBORNE	Violet	11
DAVIS	Georgina	10	JAMES	Hannah Mary	14	PACKHAM	Violet	11
DAWSON	Louisa Elizabeth	16	JENNER	Ethel	9	PAGE	Annie	9
DeFRIAS	Esther	9	JIMPSON	Mabel Annie	7	PAICE	Edith May	8
DOBSON	Millicent Ada	18	JOHNSON	Lily	10	PALFRAMAN	Ethel	9
DONOVAN	Ethel Eliza	10	JOHNSON	May	8	PALFRAMAN	Lily	11
DOWN	Eliza	7	JOHNSON	Ethel Mary	12	PARKER	Ellen	12
DRIFFILL	Ellen	11	JONES	Florence	11	PAXTON	Emily Mary	10
DUMBRILL	Florence	10	JONES	Ellen	10	PAXTON	Mabel	14
DUNN	Louisa	13	JONES	Lily Frances	11	PEARCE	Adelaide	11
DUNN	Jane Ann	11	JONES	Lydia	11	PEARCE	Martha	11
DUNN	Janet	8	JONES	Mary	10	PEARSE	Annie	10
EATON	Alice	10	KENNEDY	Eliza Jane	9	PEARSE	Mabel	9
EATON	Rose Ella	9	KENNEDY	Mary	11	PEARSON	Lizzie	7
EATON	Sarah Ann	6	KILLICK	Mary	12	PEGG	Harriet	10
EDWARDS	Amy Louisa	12	KINGSTON	Amy	10	PELLING	Georgina	10
ELLIOTT	Jane	13	KINGSTON	Florence	11	PELLING	Esther	14
ELLIOTT	Jane	43	KNATCHBULL	Mabel	9	PELLING	H	39
ELLIOTT	Matilda	10	KNELLER	Ellen Margaret	16	PENNY	Alma Clara	11
ELLIS	Mary Margaret	11	KRUSE	Louisa	9	PENNY	Daisy May	11
ELLIS	Ethel Maud	10	LAWLESS	Iris Mary	10	PERCY	Eva Constance	11
EVANS	Frances	14	LAWLESS	Pricilla	11	PERRETT	Violet Daisy	12
EVANS	Alice	10	LEWIS	Victoria May	10	PERRY	Louisa	10
FARRIER	Gertrude Maud	9	LEWIS	Gertrude	9	PHILLIPS	Lilian	11
FEATHERSTONE	Ellen Jane	8	LEYLAND	Mary Ellen	10	PIERPOINT	Maud	10
FIDLER	Beatrice Rose	9	LINES	Violet Emily	9	PITTMAN	Ada	7
FIDLER	Emma Elizabeth	7	LITTELL	Lilian Edith	11	PLUMMER	Margaret	12
FIELD	Ada	10	LITTLEFIELD	Kate	11	PLUMMER	Maud	10
FIELD	Ellen	9	LLOYD	Mrs	42	PONEY	Cecilia	12
FINNERTY	Florence Ada	12	LLOYD	Mrs	38	POTTER	Constance	10
FINNERTY	Mary Elizabeth	10	LOCKWOOD	Louie	10	POTTER	Marjorie	10
FINNERTY	Nora Jane	12	LOCKWOOD	Florence	10	POTTER	Norah Mary	11
FISHER	Emma	10	LONSDALE	Eliza A	11	POWELL	Fanny	10
FOSTER	Daisy Violet	10	LYNE	May Victoria	10	PRICE	Winifred Evelyn	10
FOURACRES	Ellen Lavinia	11	MARKFELDT	Viola Louisa	10	PUDDIFOOT	Alice	16
FURNESS	Isabella	13	MARSDEN	Florence	14	QUICKFALL	Annie	10
GIBBONS	Florence Mabel	13	MARSH	Elizabeth	11	REEVES	Annie	9
GILKES	Rose	11	MARSHALL	Annie	10	REID	Mary	9
GIRLING	Eliza J	10	MARSHALL	Emily Kate	20	RHODES	Gertrude	11
GODDARD	Harriet Louisa	11	MARSHALL	Violet	7	RICE	Emily Ellen	11
GOODEY	Kate	10	MARSHALL	Charlotte	7	RICE	Lily Frances	6
HAGGAR	Mary Elizabeth	8	MAYELL	Alice	9	RICH	Ethel	25
HAMBLEY	Kathleen	11	MAYNARD	Frances	9	RICHARDS	Beatrice Ann	11
HAMBLEY	Florence	11	MAYNARD	Robina Ellen	14	RICHARDS	Mabel	7
HAMBLIN	Annie	11	McCORMICK	Agnes	10	RIDLEY	Mary Jane	5
HANCOX	Elsie	13	McLEAN	Connie Beatrice	9	RILEY	Mary Ellen	9
HANKIN	Lucy	14	MEGSON	Caroline A	20	RING	Ellen Eliza	10
HARRIS	Miss	27	MIDDLETON	Elizabeth	11	ROBATHAN	Ethel Florence	11
HARRISON	Dorothy May B	10	MILLS	Clara A F	11	ROBATHAN	Lavinia	8
HART	Marion Isabel	12	MITCHELL	Eliza	7	ROBERTS	Hilda Gladys	6
HARVEY	Lily	14	MOORE	Eliza	64	ROBINSON	Ellen	11
HARVEY	Rose	10	MORGAN	Gertrude D	11	ROGERS	Harriet	15
HAW	Elsie	16	MORGAN	Phyllis Rose	9	ROOKE	Mary	49
HEALD	Mittie Alice	10	MORLEY	Lucy	15	ROSS	Agnes	14
HEMBROW	Ellen	7	MURRAY	Sarah	14	ROUT	Kathleen	10
HEMBROW	Margaret Marie	9	MUTLOW	Rachael	11	RYAN	Beatrice Louisa	11
HENDRY	Mary Ann	9	NEEDLE	Beatrice Ethel	8	RYAN	Edith Mary	14
HERBERT	Ellen May	13	NEEDLE	Florence Nellie	9	SALOMONSEN	Mabel Henrietta	13
HOBSON	Millie	10	NEWBERRY	Alice Victoria	8	SALOMONSEN	Violet Dagmar	10
HOLLINGSWORTH	Ellen Annie	10	NEWBERRY	Annie Elizabeth	9	SALT	Florence Amelia	11
HOOK	Louisa F	11	NEWBERRY	Lucy	11	SANDELL	Gertrude	10
HOPE	Margery	9	NEWELL	Emma	10	SANDERSON	Kate May	11
HOWE	Minnie	11	NEWMAN	Nellie Laura	10	SAXBY	Annie	10
HUGHES	Ruby	11	NEWTON	Lilian Maud	10	SCAIFE	Florence	17
HUMPHREYS	Gwen M	10	NOCKLES	Frances Amelia	10	SCOVELL	Rose Zilpha	9
HUMPHREYS	Matilda D	8	NOCKLES	Lilian	11	SHAXTED	Charlotte E	17
HUMPHRIES	Winifred	12	NORRIS	Lily	10	SHEPHERD	Beatrice	10
HUNTER	Elizabeth	9	NORTH	Sarah Elizabeth	8			

SHORT	Mabel	11	SULLIVAN	Florence Ellen	16	WARD	Georgina Mabel	11
	Gwendoline		SULLIVAN	Eleanor	14	WARD	Lilian Amelia	10
SIMCOX	Mary	16	SULLIVAN	Kate	42	WARREN	Mabel	9
SIMMONS	Daisy Rebecca	14	SULLIVAN	Sarah	11	WAY	Gwendoline	13
SIMMONS	Minnie Rosina	9	SUTTON	Annie	11	WAY	Mary Elizabeth	11
SINGLETON	Maud Matilda	13	SUTTON	Jane	18	WELSH	Louisa Maud	10
SKILLINGS	Mary A	13	SUTTON	Sarah Jane	40	WEST	Alice Mary Ann	10
SKINNER	Charlotte	8	SWAN	Hope	12	WILLIAMS	Elizabeth	11
SLEE	Elizabeth Annie	11	TANNER	Annie	14	WILSON	Sadie	9
SMITH	Annie Elizabeth	10	TAYLOR	Bertha Emily	14	WINGATE	Ellen Emily	9
SMITH	Jane Eliza	12	TAYLOR	Henrietta	9	WINGATE	Mabel Grace	11
SMITH	Sarah	15	TAYLOR	Florence	14	WOLLIN	Emily	11
SMITH	Elizabeth	11	THOMAS	Eliza Grace	10	WOLSTENCROFT	Beatrice Muriel	9
SMITH	Olive May	10	THORPE	Violet	9	WOOD	Edith May	14
SMITH	Edith May	7	THURLOW	Ethel Constance	11	WOOD	Florence	11
SPARKS	Nora	11	TINDALL	Ethel	9	WOOD	Gertrude	11
STAINER	Lily	11	TONEY	Ethel	11	WOOD	Lucy	10
STAINER	Mabel	13	TORRINGTON	Gwendoline	15	WOOD	Frances	9
STANLEY	Kathleen Mary	10	TOZER	Elsie Mabel	11	WOOLAS	Florence	14
STEARNS	Annie	6	TURNBULL	Maisy	12	WRAY	Bessie	7
STOCKER	Charlotte Jane	10	VAUGHAN	Lilian	10	YATES	Madeline	15
STOCKER	May	11	VICKERY	Florence	9	YEATES	Grace	14
STRANGER	Annie Louise	14	VICKERY	Elizabeth	11	YEATES	Nellie Adelaide	11
STRATFORD	Sarah Elizabeth	11	WALKER	Dulcie	10	YOUNG	Kate	10
STUBBS	Violet	9	WALL	Violet	10			
STURDY	Margaret	8		Margaret	10			





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## Downtown Shopping Mall 1959

The rich photographic collections found in the Peterborough Examiner fonds have proved quite remarkable. We are uncovering stories from our past that would be truly lost from the public memory. People often ask why the newspaper clippings and the photographic collections are necessary given that we have the entire newspaper on microfilm. That is a very good question. However, the newspapers were edited. We would be upset if they were not edited. That means thought that photos that get published might be on any given project one in twenty shots. One researcher has recently been tracing the photographs taken at the circus during the annual visits. If the dates are known, we can fairly efficiently search our negatives. On a 1972 circus, for example, we found that the photographer had taken some 200 shots covering nearly all aspects of the circus, its performers and the audience. Of these three were used in the paper.

With respect to the downtown shopping mall, the photographer took six photographs. We had not known of a downtown shopping mall in 1959, and when we saw the envelope in the Library Series (B4) we were expecting photos of Lansdowne Place, which had opened earlier. Once we saw the photos we discovered that the photos were taken from the Empress Hotel at Charlotte and George. The earlier Empress Hotel had burned in a very serious fire in April 1958, and so this new building was used for aerial photos possibly for the first time. The photos were taken under trying circumstances as the shopping mall was a promotion for the opening of the Christmas shopping season, and so the photographer had to fight poor lighting. On the other hand, the

opportunity to shoot photos of George Street when it was closed to traffic was a boon. This photo gives readers a glimpse of downtown Peterborough before Peterborough Square, some 54 years ago.





## Little Lake Cemetery Pageant



*The nicely cleaned cemetery marker for John Wesley Millar was done by Shelagh Neck and her volunteers with the Friends of Little Lake Cemetery. This postcard is from the collections at Trent Valley Archives. It is a reminder that the cemetery changes in appearance through the seasons and over the years.*

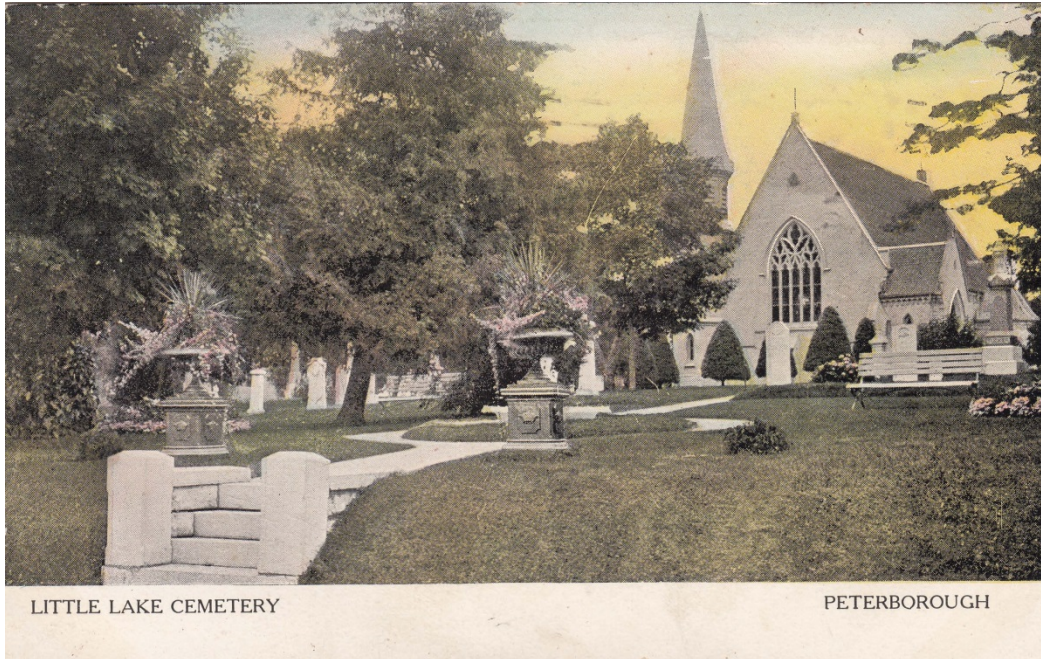
The Little Lake Cemetery Pageant has become one of our feature events of the year and we attract a wide range of visitors. The excitement of seeing the cemetery in the dark, with patches of light where one can visit denizens of the cemetery has real appeal. This year we featured seven denizens, and they were for us a mixture of old and new. The truth is the cemetery looks great in any light, as this is one of the best designed, laid out and maintained cemeteries anywhere. The Trent Valley Archives has a history of the cemetery that has been well-received, and we still have copies for sale, at \$15.

The cemetery pageant begins with W. George Morrow (portrayed by Graham Hart) and Lt. Ackerman (played by Brian Landry). The mausoleum is the great attraction in the first stop, but the second stop reminds me of the classic photo which we included in the history book that shows the horse-drawn hearse carrying Lt. Ackerman to the burial site. Geoff Hewitson reprised his role as Dr. Barnardo, Tim Rowat played the part of John Graham Weir, the great farm diarist whose 45 year diary is at the Trent Valley Archives. Frances Stewart came alive with tales of writing and painting in days of yore. The Ashburnham Ale House has opened on the site of the former home of Daniel McDonald, the famed weight lifter who went one feat of strength too far and is remembered by the most catchy inscription in this cemetery. McDonald was played by Don Willcock and was accompanied by his trainer, played by Dennis Carter-Edwards. The final stop was to see John E. Belcher, our most respected architect, remembering some of his main triumphs in a local career of forty years. This part was played by Elwood Jones.

The Little Lake Cemetery Pageant depends on the support of many people, and we are really grateful for the support of energetic actors. As well, Mary McGee, CEO of the Cemetery was a great supporter, and with Amelia Rodgers and Karen Hicks was a tour leader. Mouldy Nelson (aka Pat Marchen) was official stage manager. Rick and Sue Meridew were the gate keepers. We had assistance at writing the scripts from several people, but particularly noticed Shelagh Neck and Pat Marchen were assisting Heather Aiton. In 2013, TVA sold out this event and the ghost tours.

Trent Valley Archives did not offer any cemetery tours during 2013 as we wanted to assess our experience of the past ten years or so. We will do customized tours for groups of 20 or more, and we have quite a repertoire as well as the resources of our genealogy collections, our research library, the 400 archival collections, and the exceptional Peterborough Examiner archives that allow us to do research on all aspects of Little Lake Cemetery. We plan to have some public tours in 2014. If interested in any of these ideas, please call Trent Valley Archives and talk to Elwood or Heather.





## Queries

*Heather Aiton Landry, Pat Marchen and Elwood Jones*

### The Peterborough Orphanage in the 1950s

*Pat Marchen and Bill Jones*

In August, Bill and Deborah Jones of Ottawa dropped in to Trent Valley Archives, hoping to find a picture of an orphanage in Peterborough where he occasionally stayed in the 1950s. It was on Princess Street near George Street, and had been torn down and replaced with an apartment building.

Bill came to the right place.

A quick search of the Don Courneyea collection of Examiner articles found headlines, "Children's Aid Plan to Demolish Shelter on Princess St." and "Children's Aid Shelter Once Home of Henry Best, Mayor in 1905 - 06." The articles ran in November, 1962.

We checked the negatives in the Peterborough Examiner Collection, which has thousands of negatives shot for the daily newspaper in the early 1960s (as well as negatives from the 1970s to late 1990s). We were rewarded with two negatives of the building, pictures taken shortly before it was razed.

We asked Bill for some recollections. He replied that although his time there was sporadic, it was certainly memorable.

Sometimes his parents were unable to care for Bill, his brother Harry and sister Annabelle, and the three children were sent to live temporarily in the orphanage. He recalls

the first time he entered the house when he was six or seven years old.

"I was mesmerized by the vastness of the house. The thought of exploring the property was just as exciting as it was scary.

"The back yard was very large and a fence surrounded the whole area. It was a mesh fence that allowed us to see the world outside. A set of swings stood majestically in the back yard and we would swing high enough that our vision and minds were no longer hindered by the fence, and for awhile, we were free to let our imaginations wander.

Bill was no Oliver Twist.

"Mr. and Mrs. McMillan [Gerald and Belle] were the caretakers. As I think back, I did not have any bad experiences while staying there. And as far as I remember, the meals served there were okay."

The dining area contained a large single table that seated 15 to 20 people. He recalls coming downstairs for breakfast, where the table was set for all, and there was a plate holding ten to fifteen slices of bread. Part way down there was "gold" -- a slice or two of toast mixed in with the others. They watched eagerly while one-by-one the white slices disappeared, until some lucky kid got a prized piece of toast. "I do not think I fared too well at this."



*Children's Aid Society orphanage, 140 Princess Street, was the former home of Mayor Henry Best. (TVA, Peterborough Examiner archives, D4)*

Adjacent to the dining room was a set of long stairs leading up to two separate rooms with about fifteen beds for the boys. The girls sleeping quarters were on the same floor, but on the other side of the home.

At bedtime the boys went to the basement to wash up and put on their pyjamas. The route back to the bedroom took them through the dimly lit dining area, and the chance to pilfer a few cookies from the pantry.

One night he woke up and realized there was a police officer sitting on one of the beds in the other room, reading a book. "There were seven or eight of us boys living there at the time and we gathered around the officer. He explained he was transferring a juvenile to some other city and stopped overnight." There was a secure room in the home with bars over the window of the door. "We were able to pull over a chair and peek into the room. It was a girl and she was sleeping soundly, and probably never knew she was a great curiosity for us that night."

At times he longed to go home, and when the opportunity to run away presented itself, "Poof! I was gone." Freedom felt great for a few hours, but he was always found and returned to the orphanage.

He recalls being given a penny and marched off to Sunday School with the other children. "One time I did not put the penny in the collection plate. Instead, I kept it. Shame on me, but for awhile, I was rich."

We asked Bill if he remembered any other children. "I recall one little boy. His name was Vance. He seemed to be a lonely child. While thinking of Vance, I become emotional due to one of the other boys bullying him. It's the only sad memory I have of staying there. "I hope he is doing well out there, and if he reads this story -- I will always remember you."

One December, the three siblings found themselves back at the doors of the orphanage for another stay. "We were ushered into a large room and it was magical. We were greeted by a Christmas tree almost as large as the room itself, sparkling with lights that seemed to welcome us into the family of other unfortunate children."

His visits to the orphanage ended when he was ten or eleven. He and Annabelle were adopted by a family and left Peterborough for the East Coast. Their brother Harry joined them later.

He ends his reply to us with a wish. "To all the children that have spent time in an orphanage, I wish you all the very best, and hope your lives are now as happy as mine. Love to all, Bill Jones."

## **History of Film and Theatre in Peterborough**

Professor John Wadland asked:

.... My question for you is: have you any suggestions about where we should be looking for photographs, memoirs, records, moving images, etc. that will help to tell the story of the ways in which film touched the life of our community. Robert Clarke, who you may know, is on the committee as well. He can remember four different theatres when he was growing up in

Peterborough. By the time Canadian Images came along, there were only two, the Odeon and the Paramount, now Showplace and The Venue. We are aware of the 1960s Kawarthas promotional film made by the Roy Studio at the Peterborough Museum. We are hoping there might be similar films made by GE, Fisher Gauge, Outboard Marine, Quaker, etc. Anyway, these few examples give you some idea of what's on the table at present. I thought if anyone would have an imaginative perspective on the question, it would be you. So I'd value any direction you can offer me.

Elwood Jones replied:

Wally Macht has been doing useful work for us on film, and of course did documentaries on Peterborough's history and the history of the Kawartha Golf and Country Club. The Roy films on the call of the Kawarthas or some such topic were made more than once, the earliest in the late 1920s and the late 1930s. TVA also has an unusual colour 8 mm film of the Sturgeon Point area of the Kawarthas.

There have been several cinemas over the years. Two short-lived ones were north of Hunter, and there was the Center on Hunter Street. During the Canadian Images years there was an arts filming room across from the Simcoe Street bus depot. And in the SPARK photo festival, TVA has a superb photo of George Street south of Charlotte; it shows, among other things, the marquee at the Capitol Theatre, and in the distance for the Odeon and the Paramount. TVA has photos of the building of the last two theatres in the late 1940s.

The Grand Opera House, run by the Bradburns for a long time, was torn down in 1941. One of the early managers c. 1905 was Rupert Bradburn who left for Hollywood around 1910 and spent the rest of his life there.

So you are correct, there are some interesting stories to pursue.

The Peterborough Examiner archives at TVA should have a wealth of stuff. In addition to the newspaper itself in microfilm (over 1,000 reels) we also have hard copy of the newspaper for the early 1970s, and for 2008 and 2009. There is an immense clipping file, some of which relate to film stories and film stars. As well, we have terrific photos and also a complete set of negatives of shots taken by the Examiner photographers, 1959-1965, 1979 to 2002.

We have photos of Mary Pickford at CGE in 1943; and we hear there are thin local connections to Gene Kelly and Diane Durbin!!!

So the potential is great.

Ed. Note: We were able to give help with information and photos of earlier theatres. ReFrame Film Festival will be using these in projects related to their tenth anniversary.

## George Pacey

George Pacey was born in 1823 in Yorkshire, England to John and Hannah (Robinson) Pacey. He had a brother, Shallum. It is believed that George Pacey arrived in Ontario with his family before 1841. He married Sarah Watson (nee Wood) in Cavan in September 1847. She is buried in Dawson Cemetery, South Monaghan, and her gravestone reads: "In affectionate memory of Sarah, wife of George Pacy, died Feb 2, 1901. Their children, born in South Monaghan/ Bailieboro are: Elizabeth (b. 1848, d. 1850), Hannah (b. 1850), George Robinson (b. 1852), Sarah Jane (b. 1855), twins William Wilbert and Emma (b. 1860) and Alice (b. 1862). He appears in South Monaghan on the 1871 census, but by 1881, he was living apart from his family in Brock Township, where it is known he had property by 1877. After this point, he vanishes from the historical record. Since 1886, friends and family have been looking for George Pacey:

**INFORMATION WANTED**  
of GEORGE PACEY, aged about 60 years,  
formerly of Belmont; was at Whitby on the  
14th April last. Address N. F. PATERSON, Q.  
C., Port Perry. 1886

Peterborough Examiner, 9 August 1886

There is a possibility that he may have moved to the United States. A George Pacey, born in England, 90 years old and apparently single was living in Idaho according to the 1910 census. The document also states that he arrived in the US in 1887. Does anyone have information regarding the fate of George Pacey?

## Peterborough's Assessment Addresses

Can you tell me where I can order the map that would go along with the address in your Heritage Gazette. The 1869 street assessment on page 23 talks about an 1875 map that would match the addresses. (John Kinnard Cabinet Maker Dublin ew s2)  
Daniel Kennard

The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough which was published in 1975 has the 1875 Robert Romaine map presented in four sections. This is the most useful guide to the pre-1888 street numbering system. Simply put though addresses are given as east of George, east of Water and west of George. The streets are described as either north side or



south side (n or s). In your example, we are on Dublin east of Water and the second lot on the south side. The first lot is the half of the block closest to Water and the second lot is closest to Harvey. There are about three houses on that lot all fronting on Harvey, and there are names for who is there in 1875. He is not showing on the 1875 map but that is the location.

Elwood Jones

Wow, Thanks for the fast reply

## St. Thomas Anglican Church, Millbrook

On 7/15/2013 5:27 PM, Jeff Winslow wrote:

Hi Elwood,

I just finished reading your article in the Peterborough examiner. I'm sure you have a copy of this old photo of all of the Anglican Ministers from around the area. I'm guessing it was taken in the late 1890's. The names and areas are on the back and are in order running left to right. The Allen's of Millbrook were my 3rd and 4th grandfathers. I've included the 2 attachments.

Jeff



*The people in this photo include xxx; Canon Harding, Apsley; Rev Rural Dean Allen, Millbrook; Rev. Mr. Armitage, Peterboro; Rev. Canon Spragge, Cobourg; Rev. Mr. Daniels, Port Hope; Mrs. Allen; Rev. Mr. Lord, Apsley; Ven. Archdeacon Allen; Rev. C. H. Marsh; Mrs. W. Cartwright Allen; Rev. Mr. Burgess, Bethany; Rev. Mr. Creighton, Bobcaygeon; Mrs. Curry; Rev. Mr. Symonds, Ashburnham; Rev. Mr. Taylor, Toronto; Mr. G. W. Walker, Trinity College; Rev. Mr. Dagg-Scott; Rev. Mr. Bushell, Ashburnham; Miss Helen Collins; Miss Evelyn Martin; Miss Mildred Allen; Master Tom Allen.*

Date: Mon, 15 Jul 2013 21:47:34 -0400

HI

I have not seen this photo, and so am really pleased that you have sent it to me. I recognize many of the names, of course, and this looks as if it was a meeting of the deanery clericus meeting in Millbrook, with the Allans hosting. I had wondered if this were an anniversary for Archdeacon Allan's ordination, and that is possible, although I do not know what he did before coming to



Millbrook to replace Armour in 1853. However, this excerpt from my history of St. John's suggest they could have been marking the fiftieth anniversary of what began as the Colborne District branch of the Church Society. I think in 1898, the minister at St. John's Peterborough was in the Holy Land, and that could account for his evident absence. One would expect the story to be covered in *The Church*; the Millbrook papers for the period would help too if the Historical Society of Cavan Millbrook had those; I do not think that they do.

The Diocese of Toronto established its Church Society in 1842, and a branch for the Newcastle and Colborne districts was established almost immediately. Members of the managing committee including the clergy, churchwardens, Maurice Clark, J.G. Armour, B.Y. McKeyes, James Wallis, C. Rubidge, Thomas Carr, R. Rogers, Hon. T.A. Stewart, R. Reid, Walter Crawford, Samuel Strickland, R. Birdsall and J. Wildeman. The main effort of this branch was "sending out Missionaries among the scattered population of the forest." A Colborne district branch was established in 1848, with a depository in Peterborough. Local parochial associations sent funds to the Church Society in Toronto. The Church Society met at St. John's in 1845. The clergy met in Taylor's residence and were joined by the laity at a crowded church service that evening.

Do you have more information about any of these matters?....

Elwood

Hi Elwood,  
I'm glad that I  
was able to send  
you something

that was of some use. Too bad the Peterborough minister was not in the pic. Unfortunately, I've only been involved in family research for the last 2-3 years so most of my photos and information involve the Allen family directly rather than information about the church. I'm guessing the Millbrook Historical Society doesn't have much. They are in somewhat of a rebuilding phase. I have old photos etc but nothing that you mentioned in your reply. I can certainly send you some old photos that have the church in them, but I'm guessing your interests lie elsewhere. If you have any interesting info and or pics. of Rev Thomas William Allen or his son William Cartwright Allen, that would really help my own research. I've included an old baptism photo taken outside St. John's. I assume it is quite old based on the outfits. As well, I've included an interesting photo of a portrait that was done of Thomas William Allen. I know I have an old photo of the old Church in Millbrook on the 4th line.

Jeff Winslow

*The old Anglican church on the Fourth Line, Cavan township; portrait of Thomas William Allen.*



## Samuel de Champlain Anniversary

2015 marks the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arrival of Samuel de Champlain to central Ontario. Heritage organizations throughout the area will note the occasion with special events, publications, etc. Trent Valley Archives will be a part of this occasion with the publication of a special issue of *The Heritage Gazette*. Anyone with stories, proposals, and ideas are welcome to submit them to Trent Valley Archives by **November 2014**.

We are members of the board of the Trent Valley Archives who are interested in raising awareness of 2015 as the 400th anniversary of the expedition in which several hundred Huron and Algonquin warriors brought a small party of French soldiers, led by Samuel de Champlain, through the Kawartha Lakes and the Trent Valley in late 1615. We thought that this might be of interest to your group as the expedition's routes (from Huronia to New York State and back) more or less paralleled that of the TSW today. All communities along the Waterway can relate to this event. For example, here in Peterborough County there are two possible sites for "Chaplain's Rest" (the place where the returning expedition stopped on its way back to allow Champlain to recuperate from his wounds). One is in Bridgenorth (where there is a plaque) the other is near Haultain). We thought that this anniversary might generate interest in the TSW.



## **The Tragic Death of Archie Mooney, 1893**

### **THE SLEEP OF DEATH**

#### **Mr. A. Mooney Suffocated by Illuminating Gas – A pitiable Sad Death of an Upright, Respected and Energetic Young Man.**

*THE DAILY EXAMINER, Peterborough, Monday, 13 November 1893*

An unfortunately sad death which was discovered, about eight o'clock this morning, shocked the community with its suddenness and the deplorable circumstances surrounding it. The news that Mr. Archie Mooney, junior partner of the furniture and upholstering firm of Craig & Mooney, whose business premises are situated at the corner of Brock and George Streets, had been found dead on a sofa in the upholstering room of their establishment spread rapidly, and many at first thought the report incredible and before nine o'clock a large crowd of citizens anxious to learn the veracity or falsity of the rumour, wended their way to the warerooms of the firm. On ascending the steps in the front shop to the upholstering room, it was found that the report was only too true. Stretched upon a sofa lay the remains of the deceased lifeless and cold. Deceased had evidently been dead several hours before being found. Near the head of the sofa not more than two feet away from the victim's head, was the gasolier torn from its fastenings at the ceiling, and the strong smell of gas prevalent told a tale too sad almost to realize. The particulars of the unfortunate young man's death as correctly as they could be learned are as follows:-

It appears Mr. Mooney left his boarding house, 417 Downie Street, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E.W. Morphet, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after partaking of his dinner, remarking pleasantly as he took his departure, that he thought he would take advantage of the fine weather and go for a walk. He did not return to supper but nothing was thought of that, and when the family retired, the door was left unlocked and the light burning in order that he might get into the house when he returned. When Mr. Harry Manley, an employee of the firm, went to work a few minutes after eight o'clock this morning, he found the side door (on Brock Street) of the firm's establishment unlocked, although the door was shut. Mr. Mooney's key was placed in the lock on the inside. Going upstairs, Mr. Manley found Mr. Mooney lying on his right side on a sofa, and going up to him he vainly endeavoured to arouse him, thinking the man was merely sleeping. He made

another effort to awaken the sleeper and asked him what was the matter. He

#### **Received No Response**

and then the terrible conviction dawned upon Mr. Manley that Mr. Mooney was either lying in a fit or that he was dead. Mr. Manley found the door at the head of the stairs leading to the upholstering room from the room underneath about midway open and a smell of gas was noticeable, although he says he did not think there was a very strong smell at the time. Immediately he ran to the residence of Dr. Clarke, next door, and asked the doctor to come over. He said he did not know what was the matter with Archie. Dr. Clarke following Mr. Manley a few seconds afterwards states that he found Mr. Mooney lying upon his right side. He felt for his pulse and listened for the beat of the heart, but the body of the sleeper was tense and rigid and death had evidently occurred several hours before he was discovered. One of the taps of the gasolier, which was only about two feet from the head of the deceased, was slightly turned, and from this the gas was escaping. Mr. Manley at once turned off the meter. Dr. Clarke gave it as his opinion that death had evidently resulted from suffocation with gas. The face of the victim was found to be congested to lividity and the usual symptoms of poisoning by gas were painfully abundant. Mr. Mooney's hat was found a few feet away. It is well known that Mr. Mooney, who was an expert athlete, runner and lacrosse player some three or four years ago, had to give up his athletic pursuits on account of attacks of faintness, arising from an affection of the heart, from which he has suffered and had been doctoring for during the past two years. The theory is that Mr. Mooney, while out walking yesterday afternoon was seized with one of these attacks of serious headaches, from which he often suffered severe pain, and entered the shop as was often his custom, to secure rest and quiet, and to sleep off the effects if possible. He had evidently gone directly upstairs to the upholstering room, and in taking down a lounge which he desired to lay upon, from the eastern wall of the room, against which it was standing, he disarranged the gasolier, knocking it from its fastenings at the ceiling. The

gasolier would be in the road anyway in taking down the lounge, and Mr. Mooney evidently thought nothing of knocking it out of its position. In the striking of the sofa and gasolier one of the taps of the gas jets (only one jet of the two was in working order) has been turned on a little by the jar consequent and from this the gas had, in all likelihood, escaped almost imperceptibly. Mr. Mooney, the supposition is, too much overcome with faintness, did not notice this, and sank down unconsciously to his death's sleep.

#### **The Deceased's Life.**

The deceased young gentleman, who was 28 years of age, passed his life in Peterborough, and on account of his many good qualities was held in very high esteem. For the past fourteen years he has been connected with the establishment of whose premises he met his death, as apprentice, employee and part proprietor. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ of Mr. William Langford as an apprentice, and four years later entered into partnership with Mr. John D. Craig and assumed control of the furniture business, which has since been conducted by the two young men with good success. Mr. Mooney was a most exemplary young man. He was an active member of the congregation of St. John's Church, a

regular communicant and a member of the local chapter of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood. For several years he has acted as usher and the congregation will hereafter at the church door greatly miss his kindly face and courteous presence. He was an excellent helper of the clergy of St. John's, who bear testimony to his excellent character and deeply deplore his loss. He was a member of the Peterborough Lodge of Oddfellows, under whose auspices the funeral will be conducted at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, from the residence of Mr. E.W. Morphet, 417 Downey Street. Mr. Mooney has no relatives in town. His mother and sister reside in California; he has a sister living at Keene, Mrs. Kent, a brother in Toronto and an aunt in Ottawa, Mrs. Booth, who received the intelligence of her nephew's death through Reverend Mr. Loucks, who was informed of it by telegram. In the community generally, but especially among the younger members of it, Mr. Mooney's sadly sudden death will be sincerely mourned, for his life and character were such that his death marks a distinct loss to the upright, honest, straightforward and manly young manhood of the town.

Dr. Bell, coroner, after learning the particulars, thought an inquest unnecessary.

## **LAST SAD RITES**

### **The Remains of the Late A. Mooney Interred Under Oddfellow Auspices**

*THE DAILY EXAMINER, Peterborough, Wednesday, 15 November 1893*

The funeral of the late Archie Mooney, the circumstances surrounding whose sad death have cast a gloom over the community, took place yesterday afternoon to Little Lake cemetery and was, considering the disagreeable weather, very largely attended. The cortege as it moved from Downey Street on the road to the cemetery was in the following order:- Members of Peterborough and Otonabee lodges of Oddfellows on foot, Joseph Kidd, marshal; hearse and pall bearers, Messrs. T. Hooper, Jr., J. Mein, A. Davidson, W. Savigny, W. Evans and R. Gray; members of the local chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew (of which the deceased was a member, as well as of the Oddfellows) and also his brother ushers of St. John's church. Mr. Samuel Mooney, of Toronto, and his sister, Mrs. Kent, of Keene, arrived to attend the funeral. The service at the house and grave were conducted by Reverend C.B. Kenrick, curate of St. John's church. He referred in feeling terms to the upright and manly character of the deceased young man who always strove to do the best he could and in his death the congregation of St. John's church felt a distinct loss. Reverend Mr. Kenrick spoke of the deep regret he personally felt in Mr. Mooney's sudden death and the respect and esteem which his many excellent traits of character aroused in the citizens generally. At the close, white chrysanthemums were deposited upon the coffin by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, as an emblem of purity. The beautiful and impressive burial service of the Oddfellows was repeated by Mr. R. Mein, N.G., and Mr. A. Kingscote, chaplain of Peterborough Lodge. At the conclusion the brethren in semi-circular form counter-marched, and each dropped a spray of evergreen upon the grave of their deceased brother. The floral contributions besides those from personal friends and relatives consisted of three links (the emblem of the order) from the Oddfellows. The links were inside of white chrysanthemums and white lilies. St. Andrew's Brotherhood sent a handsome St. Andrew's cross, of red carnations and red roses, laid in smilax.

## Archie Mooney died of gas poisoning, 1893

Archie Mooney, a young bachelor, and partner in the firm of Craig and Mooney, died of carbon monoxide poisoning on the store premises, Sunday, November 12, 1893. Mooney was evidently well-known and his death was shocking.

The Peterborough Daily Examiner had a fairly detailed report on the Monday:

“An unfortunately sad death which was discovered, about eight o’clock this morning, shocked the community with its suddenness and the deplorable circumstances surrounding it. The news that Mr. Archie Mooney, junior partner of the furniture and upholstery firm of Craig & Mooney, whose business premises are situated at the corner of Brock and George Streets, had been found dead on a sofa in the upholstery room of their establishment spread rapidly, and many at first thought the report incredible and before nine o’clock a large crowd of citizens anxious to learn the veracity or falsity of the rumour, wended their way to the warerooms of the firm. On ascending the steps in the front shop to the upholstery room, it was found that the report was only too true. Stretched upon a sofa laid the remains of the deceased, lifeless and cold. Deceased had evidently been dead several hours before being found. Near the head of the sofa not more than two feet away from the victim’s head, was the gasolier torn from its fastenings at the ceiling, and the strong smell of gas prevalent told a tale too sad almost to realize.”



The Craig and Mooney store was on the north-west corner of George and Brock Street. Mooney (1866-1893) had lived in Peterborough most of his life, and age 5 was living in the Peterborough Protestant Home. He may not have been there very long, but he was there on the day the census taker came. Sometimes one gets fantastic luck when doing research into the past. As it turns out the archival records of the Peterborough Protestant Home are in the Anson House papers at the Trent Valley Archives. Also, about a dozen years ago my fourth year students at Trent worked on projects that led to the publication of a history of Anson House and its predecessors. The second Peterborough Protestant Home opened in 1870 in the refurbished former stone brewery and soap factory located on the east side of Stewart Street adjacent to the property of the Hutchison House

Museum. Some bungalows have been built between the two stone buildings, constructed between 1836 and 1838. In the 1870 minute book of the Peterborough Protestant Home there are several references to Peter Connal, a downtown merchant whose store was where the Stone Brewery restaurant stands, and who lived in the expanded former home of Dr. John Hutchison.

The minutes are well-written, and provide insights into how people of the 1870s addressed issues about how to help the less fortunate in our society. During 1871 they developed a system of visitors who would keep an eye for the poor and those who were suffering temporary setbacks because of fires, winter unemployment and laziness.

It is not clear why Archibald Mooney was in the Protestant Home without any other members of the family. The likelihood is that the father was not part of the scene, and, perhaps briefly, the mother could not earn money while looking after this son. When Archibald Mooney died, his mother and a sister were living in California. Closer to home, he had a sister in Keene and a brother in Toronto, both of whom attended the funeral. He was also survived

by an aunt, a Mrs. Booth, in Ottawa, who heard of his death by telegram from the Rev. W. M. Loucks, a curate at St. John's Peterborough, 1891-1893.

Archie Mooney seems to have spent his life in Peterborough. At the age of 14, in 1880, he became an apprentice carpenter with William Langford (1847-1918), who early in his career worked with furniture but after 1884 returned to building construction and became a leading builder who built several houses along Water and George south of Parkhill. Langford, after 1907, was the contractor for the Peterborough Collegiate Institute, Quaker Oats, Bonner Worth building, and the new Turnbull department store. Langford had impressive careers in the militia, local government, where he served as an alderman and on the Board of Works.

Archie Mooney in 1884 became a partner with John D. Craig, in the former Langford premises, and their successful business lasted until Mooney's shocking death. Mooney seems to have developed a wide network of supporters, partly through the furniture business. He was also a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a parish organization at St. John's Anglican Church that served as ushers at Sunday services and recruited new members for the congregation. When the group formed locally in 1890 it was the sixth chapter in Canada; the movement was nationally associated with the leadership of N. Ferrar Davidson, who was the brother of the Rev. John C. Davidson, the Rector of Peterborough. At least three of the local members became Anglican clergy, and one, Derwyn T. Owen eventually was Archbishop of Toronto.

*St. John's Anglican Church was very important to Archibald Mooney, and many of his closest friends were in its Brotherhood of St. Andrew.*



Mooney was also a member of the Peterborough chapter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.), a major international service club first established in Peterborough in 1846, and re-established in 1873. The club used to meet in the town Council Chambers, but moved to buildings at George and Brock and then to the Cluxton Building at George and Hunter. The presiding officer, called Noble Grand, in 1893 was Robert Mein, a George Street merchant.

Mooney boarded at different places. In 1875 he was at 217 Brock Street, a boarding house near Aylmer Street. At the time of his death, he was boarding at the home of Edmond W. Morphet, a long time telegrapher with connections to George A. Cox, and whose offices would have been in the four-storey building (now only two storeys high) that was on the south-west corner of Brock and George. The Morphets were active members of St. John's Anglican Church,

and their son, Herbert was a churchwarden, 1912-1913. Herbert was married just two months before Mooney's death, and that may have been why Archie Mooney was boarding there.

Mooney's body was found on an upstairs sofa by Harry Manley, a cabinet maker with Craig and Mooney entered by the unlocked side door. He immediately went to Dr. John Clarke's residence, 166 Brock. Dr Clarke (1852-1899) found Mooney had the "usual symptoms of poisoning by gas" and concluded he had suffocated. The coroner, Dr. R. W. Bell (1851-1923), saw no need for an autopsy.

The athletic Mooney was a runner and lacrosse player until about 1890, apparently because he had heart problems that caused fainting attacks. With respect to his death, the theory was that he had such an attack on Sunday evening and went to the furniture upholstering room to sleep off the effects. He took down a lounge chair and apparently did not notice that he had "disarranged the gasolier", a two-jet gaslight which had been fastened to the ceiling and likely did not notice the escaping gas from the one working jet.

The Rev. C. B. Kenrick, curate at St. John's from 1889 to 1895, took the funeral services at the house and the cemetery, but many of the details were handled by the Oddfellows. The funeral procession from the Morphet home to the cemetery was led by Oddfellows from the Peterborough and Otonabee lodges on foot. The hearse was followed by the pall bearers, all members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew: T. Hooper, J. Mein, A. Davidson, W. Savigny, W. Evans and R. Gray. Clearly, Mooney was held in high esteem and widely respected. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew members put white chrysanthemums, an emblem of purity, on the coffin. Robert Mein, N.G. and A. Kingscote, chaplain of the Peterborough lodge, led the Oddfellows' burial service. The Oddfellows formed a semi-circle, and the members walked in opposite directions, each dropping a spray of evergreen on the coffin. The

Oddfellows floral arrangement was of links formed with white chrysanthemums and white lilies. That of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's was of red carnations and red roses, "laid in smilax," thought to be a symbol of "unfulfilled and tragic love."

Mooney had little help from his family during his short life, but he had strong community support. His life provides insights into how the community built safety nets, especially for the most vulnerable. Mooney's death was tragic and the community shock was genuine. Still he had accomplished much.

*I would like to give special thanks to Pat Marchen who drew this remarkable story to my attention, and to Dorothy Sharpe, my typist, who has been a godsend in so many ways.*

## **SPARK Agenda Launch Press Conference**

SPARK recently held a press conference at Andy Christopher's Singing Horse Gallery to announce that the feature exhibit for April 2014 will be with Trent Valley Archives, and its Showcase Exhibit will feature about 80 art photographs drawn from TVA's Fairbairn-Mackenzie collection of 192 glass plates. Andy will be the curator of the exhibit. Bill Lockington commented on its first exhibit in April 2013 which was an extraordinary success; it was nominated (and won) Chamber of Commerce business awards, a remarkable feat for such a new organization. Gary Malcahey from NuWork Magazine announced that it was sponsoring an award for excellence in photography; the winning entry will be published in an issue of the quarterly magazine. Sites are not in place for next year's exhibits but the SPARK committee was optimistic about another successful April.

Sherry Litchford's class at TASSS developed potential posters for the 2014 SPARK Exhibit. The five leading posters were on display, along with the artist, Isaiah Beady (the winner), Brittany Mann, Cameron Hilkner, Owen Macklin and Anwyn Climenhage.

### **TVA will be featured at the 2014 SPARK PHOTO FESTIVAL**

Extraordinary photographs from the Fairbairn-Mackenzie Collection of glass plates will be the featured Showcase Exhibit in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual SPARK Photo Festival this spring.

It was officially announced at a SPARK media conference held early in October. Last year TVA participated in the SPARK festival with a display of photos from the Peterborough Examiner Collection.

SPARK volunteers have already created prints from the 189 glass plate negatives from the collection, presented to TVA by Blair Mackenzie in June 2013. Two specially-built boxes which housed the collection, had been stored in the attic of the family cottage on Stoney Lake.

The exhibit will highlight 65 to 70 images which will be further restored to remove emulsion digs and tears or other artifacts of age. The final exhibit prints will be shown in as pristine a manner as possible. By doing so, it is SPARK's intention to exhibit the work in the way in which we believe the photographers originally intended. Location of the exhibit has not been announced. Last year, the Showcase collection from the Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio images was presented at the former YMCA on Water Street, Peterborough.

The photographs are attributed to J. (Jack) M. R. Fairbairn, a surveyor and engineer who joined the CPR in 1900 and had a long career, his wife H. (Hannah) L. Fairbairn, and possibly others, and were taken between 1892 and 1905.

The rare photos document the families and the cottages on Stoney Lake and Juniper Island where they spent summers camping and communing with nature, surrounded by lakes and trees. They provide a rare picture of not just how cottages were built, but what cottage life was like 100 years ago.

Because of the quality of the glass plates, the exhibit will be of great interest to anyone interested in the history of photography and the history of the area. The families and the cottages depicted in the photographs describe a gentler time in our local history and the early days of what remains our Cottage Country.

The 2014 SPARK PHOTO FESTIVAL will be held through the month of April and includes numerous photographic exhibits and artists, workshops, lectures and other related photographic events and activities in locations throughout the Greater Peterborough Region.

## **ACA 2014 will be in Victoria BC**

The Program Team for the Association of Canadian Archivists 2014 Annual Conference was inviting proposals for the ACA 2014: ARCHIVATOPIA being held in Victoria, British Columbia, 26-28 June 2014.

Envision your archival utopia – the perfect archives of the future. Include in your vision: the physical facility; the staff (skills, experience, and number of positions); collections management policies, practices, and systems. Imagine a reference service that informs and serves users effectively and innovatively with outreach activities that engage the public, increase visibility, and draw committed support from the community. Picture information technologies and policies that enable the



creation, management, preservation, and accessibility of reliable electronic records. What else would you include in your vision of a utopic archives?

Now... expand that vision. Imagine a network of archival institutions and organizations that work together to meet their own mandates and simultaneously contribute to a respected and valued profession. Who would or should be included in this network? What would be their roles? With this vision in mind – a vision of the archives and the archives community – ask yourself... how do we get there?

Archives and the archives community in Canada and around the world are experiencing fundamental stresses, and recent years have been difficult for prospective and practicing archivists. How can we change our perception of the stresses we all face to change them from obstacles to opportunities? How can we position ourselves to overcome difficulties and capitalize on opportunities? Now is the time to assess the current state of archives in Canada and, more importantly, to chart our way forward to the archival utopia.

The 2014 ACA Program Team invites proposals from all areas of archival theory and practice that focus on records in any and all media. Topics might include:

- Is the concept of a total archives still viable and achievable?
- What is the role and perception of archivists as activists and/or advocates?
- What do we see as the desired archives community in Canada?
- How can innovation and creativity position us to offer better services to clients and provide enhanced care for the records in our custody?
- Does archival theory assist us in rethinking the role of archival practice?
- What do we see as our professional role and how do we relate to other information management disciplines? What are other stakeholder and community groups with whom we could engage?

Contact: Ian Burnett, Chair, ACA 2014 Conference Program, c/o Yukon Archives, PO Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6 Telephone: (867) 667-5275 after September 2; E-mail: [Ian.Burnett@gov.yk.ca](mailto:Ian.Burnett@gov.yk.ca)

## Inverlea Park 1912



This is a contemporary print of Inverlea Park, around 1912, received with thanks from Gail Corbett. The triangle has the vase and flowers and the sign says from the Peterborough Horticultural Society. It appears to be the new Smith Bridge in the distance. Dennistoun Avenue, to the left, was open. However, the former Inverlea Museum is not in the photo, so this may be after the opening of the new Carnegie Library in 1911.



## Canadian group visits Mitchelstown

*Sandra Quinn, Ireland, 19 September 2013*



*Pictured outside the Kingston Arms are, back, l-r: Al Smith, Lorne Kelsey (Economic Development Corporation Peterborough), Cynthia O'Connor (Ireland Reaching Out) and John Sherlock. Front, l-r: Fergal Somers (Ballyhoura Failte), Kate Sweeney, Conor O'Brien, Eileen Nolan (Environmental Assessment Officer Ontario Waterways), Mary Smith (Mayor of Selwyn Township, Council of Peterborough), Elaine Sweeney O'Toole and Amanda Slattery (Tourism & Heritage Officer Ballyhoura Development). Photo: Sandra Quinn*

Through the Ireland Reaching Out project in the Ballyhoura area, strong connections between Peterborough, Canada and Mitchelstown emerged and a lot of research was done into the Peter Robinson assisted emigration programme.

As part of the Gathering event, 'Canada Come Home' in Cork city, a group of people from Peterborough in Canada took a short detour in Mitchelstown on Thursday last to explore the links between their community and Mitchelstown.

Through the Ireland Reaching Out project in the Ballyhoura area, strong connections between the two places emerged and a lot of research was done into the Peter Robinson assisted emigration programme.

This occurred between 1823 and 1825 and more than 700 families left areas, such as Kilbehenny, Mitchelstown, Ballygiblin, Fermoy, Doneraile, Charleville and Kilfinane to live in Canada.

"This mass movement has meant that the Diaspora of the "Peter Robinson Settlers" would be thousands of people that are connected back to this area along the Blackwater Valley," Amanda Slattery, Tourism and Heritage Officer with Ballyhoura Development said.

The group from Canada was led by the Mayor of Selwyn, Mary Smith and they were welcomed to Mitchelstown by volunteers from Ireland Reaching Out, Ballyhoura Failte and Ballyhoura Development.

"The linkages are so evident in the street names and townships of Peterborough, that Irishness is still celebrated so strongly. We are only on the cusp of uncovering more about the extent of the people connected back to this region because of the emigration, it makes the potential for linkages an exciting prospect," Amanda said after the visit.

Following on from Mitchelstown, the group travelled to Cork City, where they were greeted by the Lord Mayor at the Gathering event in City Hall.

### **Request from Ireland**

Dear Mary Smith

It was good to meet, if briefly, on Sunday afternoon at Coolattin and I trust you found the visit rewarding and enjoyable. Though it is a pity time did not permit a visit to the Dunbrody, New Ross. I'm sure you have read Jim Rees most interesting book 'Surplus People'. I would very much like to have made contact with more of your group but, unfortunately, it was relatively late on Sunday when I arrived. You will have gathered from our brief conversation that I have a keen interest in the history of the area

and the lives of those who emigrated through the ages and through various circumstances. At the genealogical level, I'm interested in numerous names, including Coe, Dagg, Bolton, Abbott, Driver, Rothwell, Atkinson, Molton and, of course, my own, Stacey, and you may, if you wish, copy this note to anyone who may be interested. A couple of days after your visit, I learned of an elderly couple, their names escape me for the moment, from British Columbia, visiting Coolkenno Church on Sunday morning. They had a keen interest in the area and a farm currently occupied by Minions. But I was left with the impression that they could have received more help - I'm particularly sensitive to such a situation having once been an emigrant who has returned to my roots ! If I'm present when such a situation arises again, I shall be more than delighted to help in every way possible.

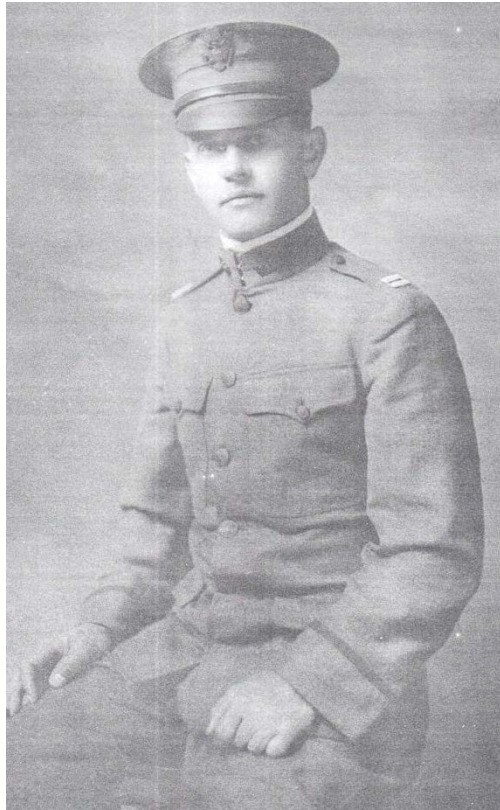
Kind regards, Derek Stacey

*We are hoping that some of our members will recognize some of these names in their own family trees. When we have more particulars we will pursue the leads that we have in our collections.*

**Jim Rees, Surplus People: The Fitzwilliam Clearances, 1847-1856 [Paperback] is quite expensive and we would welcome a copy for the Trent Valley Archives library.**

## Bird Lee Barns (1881-1958)

*Mel Barns*



581 Gilmour was occupied by B. L. Barns & family from early to late-mid 20th century.

B. Lee Barns (1881-1958) started working at CGE in 1912, so may have been at 581 that early, but likely would have been there by 1930. He had a prominent career at CGE as a large generator engineer (Beauharnois, for example); he even designed the motor for the ice-plant in Maple Leaf Gardens. His son, George A. (1912 -1977), moved out upon marriage in 1935. His wife, Clara (Mullenhagan) died in 1937, and he donated a memorial window to her at St. Andrews United Church. His daughter Ruth G.(1911-1994) continued living with him until he moved out upon remarriage on Mar. 17, 1950 to a widow, the former Ethel Canning (1904-1963) and moved to her home at 631 Gilmour. Formerly married to D. V. Canning in 1926, she came from Ireland (Parents Alexander Heron and Margaret Rutherford), and likely was living with her mother at 541 Gilmour in 1915 as shown on her brother's (John Rutherford Heron, writer of the Royal Bank Letter from 1943 to 1975) registration for military service.

B.L. Barns' daughter, Ruth, Dietician at the Peterborough Civic Hospital, continued to live at 581, renting rooms until her ~1959 marriage to Wilber T. Regan. A widower, he moved in with her, vacating another Gilmour St. address across the street, very near to Monaghan Rd. They left for an apartment after maybe 10 years, ending the Barns family connection with Gilmour St.!

The University of Michigan directory in 1947 for Bird L. Barnes summarized his career: "Testing and Engineering, General Electric Company, Schenectady, 1906-09. Instructor in Engineering, University of Michigan, 1910. Eng. Elect. And Hydraulic Departments, Allis Chalmers Company, Milwaukee, 1910-12. 1913 to date, Design Engineer A.C. machines and D. C. machines since 1919, Canadian General Electric

Company. Captain of United States Engineers, World War I. A. E. F. September 1917 to June 1919."

When Barns retired from CGE in 1953, it was said, "He is responsible for a number of engineering practices that he invented and they have become world wide in use in industry today. Some of these practices still remain with the CGE and are secrets of the business."

In 1956, Barns attended the 50<sup>th</sup> class reunion at Ann Arbor. The Examiner, 29 June 1956, reported, "A native of Petoskey, Mich., he was listed as the only "foreigner" among the class members attending." He came to Canada in 1912, and later became a Canadian citizen.

This is a picture 1919 of Captain Bird Lee Barns while serving with the Engineering Corps of the United States Army. Thanks to G. Melville Barns for supplying the information and the photo.

## Murder at Mariposa Crossroads 1858

Researcher requested information about a murder that was reported in a letter to England in 1858. Here is the story.

### WEDNESDAY – COURT OF ASSIZES

Court opened at 9 o'clock, a.m.

QUEEN vs. WILLIAM CROZIER – The prisoner was put upon his trial for murder.

The circumstances of the case were thus stated by Mayer, one of the witnesses, his testimony being sustained by all the evidence adduced:-

JAMES MAYER – Was at William Allison's about the first September. There were present Allison's family – William, Byers, Thompson, William Crozier and self. Heard a noise outside, and on going out saw William Allison and Crozier quarrelling about tobacco, Thompson went out to make peace among them, when Crozier gave him some bad tongue, and witness brought Thompson into the house. He did not appear angry with what Crozier said. About five minutes after, Thompson going out said laughing that if they did not stop quarrelling he would kick both of them. He was within the house when he said it. Witness heard some loud talk, and going out saw Crozier on his face on the ground and Thompson standing off a piece from him. Crozier lay about two or three minutes,

*PETERBOROUGH REVIEW, 18 October 1858*

and then getting up said he would have as much of Thompson's blood as Thompson had of his, and that he would have his life before he left that night. Both parties became pacified a bit, and then witness returned into the House. Hearing more noise he went out, and saw Thompson falling one way and Crozier the other. Thompson falling on his hands recovered himself and attempted to strike or kick the prisoner, saying that Crozier had kicked him. He jumped on him, and witness and Byres, Allison, caught him and dragged him into the house. Thompson continued to say that he had been kicked, but after he was in the house, witness saw the blood coming from his stomach, and feared that he had been stabbed. Crozier went away immediately; and witness went to neighbours to tell them about it. While away, Thompson was got to bed. Did not see a knife that night. It was probably five minutes between the first and second scuffles.

The Prisoner was found guilty of murder.

### SATURDAY, OCT. 2<sup>nd</sup>., - COURT OF ASSIZES

*PETERBOROUGH REVIEW, 18 October 1858*

Court opened at 9 o'clock.

Jury agreed in Queen vs. Wier *et al.*, and brought in a verdict of guilty against Robert and James Weir, and Elijah Bowie; Mr. Bowie and John Mitchell being acquitted.

His Lordship then passed the following sentences, viz:- William Crozier, found guilty of murder, death, to be hung in December next. Patrick O'Rourke, guilty of Larceny, 2 years Penitentiary. Robert Weir, James Weir and Elijah Bowie for assault and battery, 3 months in Gaol and a fine of £20 each.

### THE CONVICT CROZIER

*PETERBOROUGH REVIEW, Friday 10 December 1858*

Some anxiety is beginning to be felt with regard to the fate of this unhappy man. The day fixed for his execution is the 18<sup>th</sup> December, and no intelligence of a reprieve has yet been received by the Sheriff. We can hardly imagine that the extreme penalty of the law will be carried out in this case. That Thompson was murdered by him there can be no doubt, but there were attending circumstances which went far to mitigate the offence. And while we cannot conceal from ourselves the necessity for stern measures being adopted, in view of the fact becoming prevailing indifference for human life, we yet think that this case is one wherein the sentence of death might with great propriety be commented to that of imprisonment for life. Before another issue of the *Review* we shall probably have some definite information on the point.

### THE CONVICT CROZIER

*PETERBOROUGH REVIEW, Friday 17 December 1858*

To whom we eluded last week has been reprieved. The sentence is commuted to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and as we thought the extreme penalty of death too severe in his case, so do we think the commutation much too lenient. It was a case of murder most undoubtedly, and five years confinement is not such a punishment as should be awarded for such an offence. He has been sent to Kingston.

## Bound copies of the Heritage Gazette

We wish to announce a special arrangement that has allowed us to offer copies of bound volumes of the Heritage Gazette. We find this is a great way to keep the magazine shelf neat, and the books were bound for our reading room, editorial and archival purposes. But we always have two or three copies bound extra, which we sell to cover the cost of our own binding. The deal price is \$20 for two-year volume. Each volume contains eight issues of the Gazette, and at the moment we have copies for volumes 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14 and 15-16. The earlier volumes are out-of-print.

## **We welcome donations of books, photographs and manuscripts**

We accept donations to our library and archives collections. We have had some exciting additions. To the library, we have added several books, including Peter McConkey's story about the early students at St. Peter's High School. We have received books related to the heritage and history of Prince Edward County, Wainfleet Township, and others that on the local history of Peterborough County.

In the archives, we received information about the county churches, and are working on a very significant collection of law correspondence. We are currently processing the photographs in the Peterborough Examiner collection, the photos from the Osborne Collection, continuing work on the Peterborough County Land Records, the papers of the Performing Arts Lakefield, and several other collections.

We offer income tax receipts for donations in kind, but discuss the possibilities with our archivist. We have an in-house appraiser who can handle donations with a fair market value up to \$1,000. For larger donations we need to use outside appraisers and so there are costs. We ask donors to support the costs of such appraisals, knowing that they are entitled to receipts for the financial donation as well as the donation in kind.

## **Peterborough County Photographic Collection**

We have completed the photographic series, Series B3, which contains feature photos of event around the county, and one of the key features of the Peterborough County Photographic Collection. There are about 4,000 photos in this series. Series B1 and Series B2 are biographical photos, varying only by size.

Our super volunteers, Colum Diamond and Eleanor Darling, have nearly completed the first phase Series C1 which contains about 15,000 negatives from the period 1959-1965. We also have several volunteers making headway on the remarkably comprehensive series C2, featuring the work of Examiner staff photographers, 1970 to 2002. There are envelopes for every working day, and we are hoping to put the negatives, mostly 35 mm, into protective sleeves that will make the work of identifying and describing immensely easier.

We still need more volunteers, but we are making incredible progress. Thanks to the fifty or more people who over the past two years have made this possible. We really needed your help. And we still need more help.

Pat Marchen has been appointed our archival assistant for photographs and has made great progress. But we still need help.

We are grateful to the County of Peterborough for generous financial support that made this project possible. Its support has allowed us to make headway on other major photographic collections as well. The Peterborough County Photographic Collection is without peer.

Talk to Elwood about ways to help on our various projects. [Ejones55@cogeco.ca](mailto:Ejones55@cogeco.ca) We can find the perfect project for you.

## **We need your financial assistance**

The Trent Valley Archives is a bustling organization. I continue to be amazed at the diversity of our operations. Every day brings new surprises. We get inquiries from the general public, as we have a good reputation for giving quick and helpful assistance, and we have been proud of that. When we set out 25 years ago, the key ambition of our founding members was to make archival and historical records widely accessible.

It takes many people and considerable steps to make records truly accessible. We have been working, for example, for over a decade on making the Peterborough County Land Records accessible. Alice MacKenzie and Don Willcock have been the key people in a plan to make the names in the abstract registers available through our computers. They have made great strides and for a couple of years we were aided by the financial support of the Peterborough Foundation and anonymous benefactors. For many years they have worked as volunteers because they know that this project has made a great difference. The land instruments were always accessible if one knew the precise land to search. However, our researchers want to know if we know where their ancestors settled. Our indexing project was designed and developed in-house. It helped to have the experience of Gina Martin who was a professional title searcher and the archival experience of Elwood, Don and Alice. Clearly we have the best system in the province. It took a while to get an index to the abstract registers for the towns and townships closest to Peterborough. Because of the continual subdivision of lots that occurred in the proximity of the city, this indexing had to be a high priority. We are proud of what we have accomplished.

This project required considerable financial commitment. We needed the building, the computer resources, xeros machines that could accommodate land records, boxes for the land records, labels, shelving units, and money



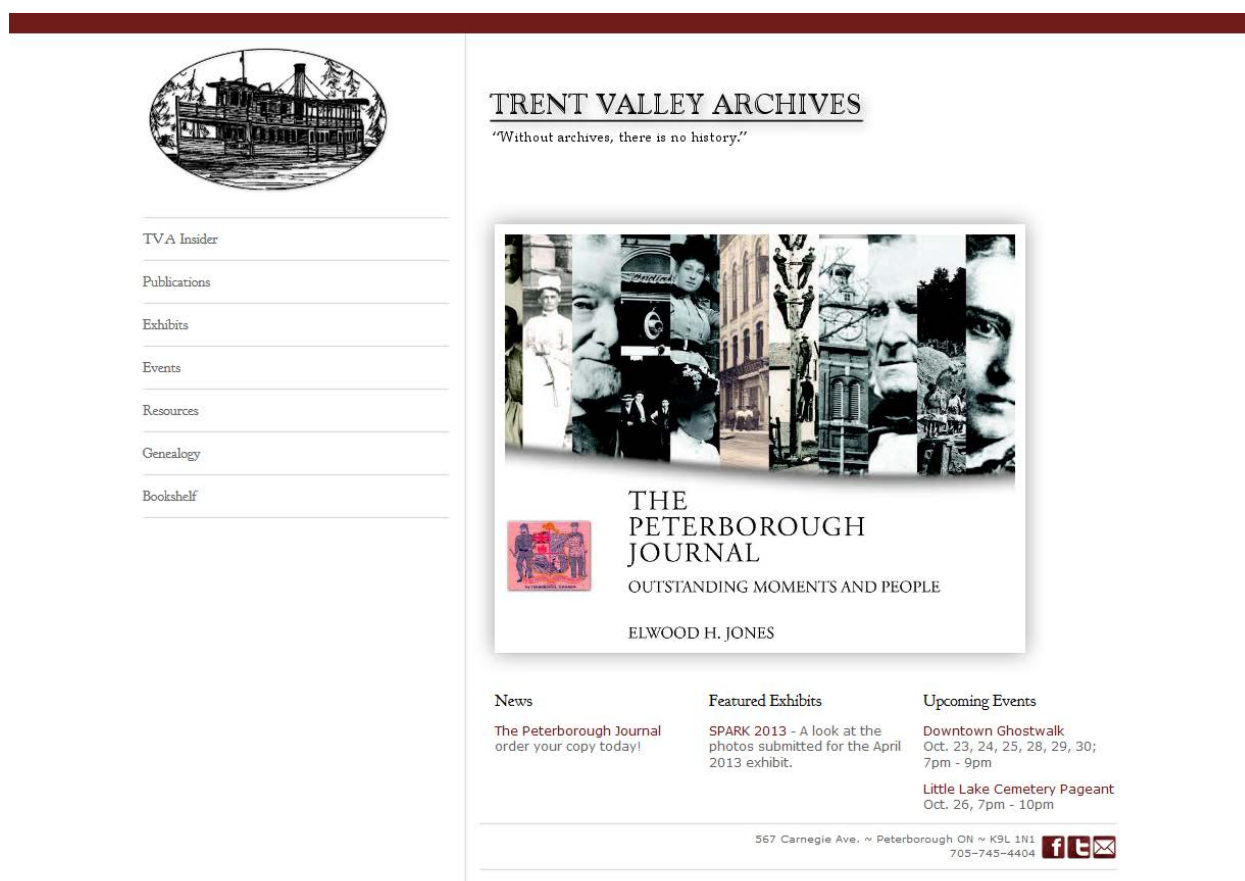
to hire archival assistance. Altogether we have received \$20,000 from the Peterborough Foundation, and nearly \$10,000 from Trillium Foundation to install shelving and purchase Hollinger boxes. But we also needed the financial support of friends, members and supporters. We are grateful to all those that made this possible.

We hope that you can make a financial donation to Trent Valley Archives. We issue income tax receipts for all donations over \$20. We are proud of what has been accomplished, but we need your support to continue to protect local resources and to make them available to researchers.

Thanks for whatever you can do.

*Elwood Jones*

## Trent Valley Archives Web Page: Sneak Preview



The screenshot shows a website for the Trent Valley Archives. On the left is a sidebar menu with the following links: TVA Insider, Publications, Exhibits, Events, Resources, Genealogy, and Bookshelf. The main content area has a header with the text "TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES" and a quote "Without archives, there is no history." Below this is a large featured exhibit titled "THE PETERBOROUGH JOURNAL" with the subtitle "OUTSTANDING MOMENTS AND PEOPLE" and the author "ELWOOD H. JONES". The exhibit includes a collage of historical photographs. Below the exhibit are three columns of text: "News" (The Peterborough Journal order your copy today!), "Featured Exhibits" (SPARK 2013 - A look at the photos submitted for the April 2013 exhibit.), and "Upcoming Events" (Downtown Ghostwalk Oct. 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30; 7pm - 9pm; Little Lake Cemetery Pageant Oct. 26, 7pm - 10pm). At the bottom right is the address "567 Carnegie Ave. ~ Peterborough ON ~ K9L 1N1", the phone number "705-745-4404", and social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Email.

Amelia Rodgers, our archival assistant, is working with a committee that includes Heather and Elwood as well as Rick Meridew to redesign the Trent Valley Archives webpage. We want to cover the diversity of our activities more completely, and we want to make the experience of visitors more rewarding. We are excited, and we hope you will be when we unveil the pages ... in the near future. The webpage will have all the usual features including information about us and our events. However, we are also beefing up the research possibilities for the web page. We will have finding aids to different collections, we will have our library catalogue on line, we will have photo and archival research exhibits, and countless other features.

We estimate the launch of the new site by the end of November. The new site will include the resources of the old site as well as some new ones. We will have exhibits on the new page ranging from the Peterborough County Photograph Collection, to an anniversary exhibit of WW1 that will showcase three of our collections. The online ordering of books/tickets will become more efficient, as well as new contact, query and volunteer forms. Plans are in the works to host the library finding aid online.

