

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

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Cover picture: Peterborough waterfront, late 1930s. Note Peterborough Canoe Company in foreground. In the distance you can see Peterborough Cereal Company, Quaker Oats and the Hunter Street Bridge. Notice the CPR tracks along the Otonabee river. (Credit: Trent Valley Archives, Electric City Collection, painting by Jack Hamer)



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WEST END WALK PLANNED

Kelly McGillis, Examiner, 10 July 2009

Trent Valley Archives is holding a new fundraising historical walk of part the old west end of the city with tour guide Steve Guthrie from CHEX that will cover Weller St., Homewood Ave., Belmont Ave., Hopkins Ave. and Murray St. between Park St. and Monaghan Rd. The tour was written by Gina Martin, whose father's family, the Basciano's settled on what was then called Elm St. (now Hopkins Ave.) and was known as Little Italy.

"There are several themes to this historical walk," Martin says. "Many people who helped to shape Peterborough and, in some cases, other parts of Canada, lived in the Weller/Homewood area -company presidents, mayors, military men, doctors, bankers, and financiers. Over all, this will probably not surprise people. The only thing that may surprise them is the calibre of wealth and power that some of these people had.

"George A. Cox was at one point the richest man in Canada and brought many banking and insurance institutions not only to Peterborough but to Canada. Edward Rogers Wood of Belmont Ave. has a similar story and, at one time, was a business partner of Cox. Walter Clarke Austin of Weller St. was a teacher for many years but later went into real estate and found significant fortune when the western provinces joined Confederation. He set up two Peterborough based companies securing and investing in Alberta and Saskatchewan lands.

"The people on these streets were products of the Victorian elite who strived to present a certain portrait of themselves to the rest of society. They saw themselves as upper crust with a very wide social gap between themselves and the working class. This was less a comment about their personalities as it was about the social times.

"It is ironic then that the epitome of the working immigrant class in Peterborough literally took up residence in their backyards in the form of Elm and Murray streets. There is such a striking contrast between the rich almost mansion-like estates of Weller St. and the tiny wooden houses of Elm St.

"Elm St. was Peterborough's original Little Italy. Great stories off that street! My dad grew up there. There were actually a number of separations between the immigrant crowd and the Weller St. crowd. You had the class struggle as well as the struggle between Catholic and Protestant.

"Dad used to say that it was sometimes a tough walk home from school at St. Peter's since they would have to walk past Queen Mary to get to Elm St. There would be threats to have the Orangeman's Parade go down Elm St. in July. Of course, this never happened, but the threat seemed to rear its head among all the kids each July," Martin says.

Martin doesn't want to give away all the fascinating stories of that area of town, and particularly the vibrant life of Little Italy, so to find out more, join the walk!

THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN KELEHER: AN IRISHMAN, A SAILOR, AN IMMIGRANT

Don Willcock

John Keleher (sometimes spelled “Kelleher”) and his family sailed on the Emigrant Transport Ship *John Barry* in the summer of 1825. This would seem to be a fairly standard story of emigration, and the Keleher's little different than thousands of other men, women, and children who left their native Ireland to make better lives in 19th century Canada – except for two remarks in documents pertaining to the Peter Robinson-organized immigration to the Peterborough area. The first paragraph of a letter of reference indicates “*The bearer John Kelleher is one that belonged to the Shannon Man of War*” and that the commanding admiral at Cove (later Queenstown, now Cobh), Ireland, “*now is anxious to serve a man who was in a Man of War in so distinguished an affair*”. The other notation appears in the comments made by Dr William Burnie, the Royal Navy surgeon in charge of *John Barry*'s passengers: beside John Keleher's name, Burnie writes “Shannon!!!”. What was so significant about the warship *Shannon* that would make a senior British admiral “anxious to serve”, and a veteran Royal Navy surgeon take special notice of among a shipload of immigrants, a man who had once served on her?

His Majesty's *Shannon*, a 1,066-ton, 38-gun frigate of the *Leda* class, was built at Frindsbury, near Chatham, England, and commissioned in 1806. She spent most of her career blockading and patrolling enemy coasts, and escorting British merchant convoys to and from various overseas ports. The *Shannon*'s first (and only) commander was Captain Philip Bowes Vere Broke.

At the outbreak of war with the United States in 1812, Broke and *Shannon* were based in Halifax, Nova Scotia, as part of a squadron consisting of a 60-gun ship-of-the-line and seven frigates. The squadron was assigned to blockade the U.S. eastern seaboard. Its ships could capture or destroy enemy warships or merchant vessels if they sailed. It was to protect British shipping, including Britain's important Greenland whaling fleet, in the Atlantic. On 16 July 1812, the *Shannon* while leading a patrol captured the first warship lost by either side in the War of 1812 – the U.S. Brig *Nautilus* (14 guns), commanded by Lieutenant William N. Crane, U.S.N.

The American navy, although much smaller than the British navy, had six new, large “super frigates” of 50 or more guns each. The standard Royal Navy frigates carried 38 guns. The Royal Navy armament rating was deceptive, because upper-deck short-range carronades were not counted officially. It just counted heavy broadside “long” cannons, bowchasers, and sternchasers. The *Shannon* carried sixteen 32-pounder

and three 12-pounder carronades, in addition to her 38 “rated” 18-pounders. The American frigates *United States*, *President*, *Congress*, *Chesapeake*, *Constellation*, and *Constitution* (the famed “Old Ironsides”) were sometimes considered equal with British small line-of-battle vessels. While these Americans were usually victorious in ship-to-ship actions against British frigates (having captured or sunk the frigates *Guerrière*, *Java*, and *Macedonian*, and several smaller warships), they were no match for the strong British squadrons that patrolled the United States coast from the Mississippi's mouth to New York. Consequently, the American frigates were used primarily as commerce raiders against single British or Canadian merchantmen or lightly-guarded convoys. The *Constellation*, however, spent the entire war blockaded near Norfolk, Virginia, and saw no sea action. Both sides employed “privateers” – small, armed, privately-owned vessels issued with “letters of marque”, and carrying large crews – to disrupt commerce in coastal waters.

In April 1813, sixteen-year-old John Keleher and fifty-one other young Irish men and boys sailed from Waterford, Ireland, on board the Newman & Company brig *Duck* (T. Silly, master) bound for the company's St Lawrence fishery plantations on the southeast coast of the Burin Peninsula of Newfoundland. Newman & Co. was founded in 1779 by the Newman family of Dartmouth, England, to catch, process, and sell Newfoundland cod. The fifty-two new recruits on the *Duck* were hired for the company fishery, and were to be “hardy boys that have good bone and health. We do not want men who have been on a Man O' War – they learn idleness and their morals are apt to corrupt the natives.” (Newman & Co. correspondence, cited by Admiral H.F. Pullen, *The Shannon and the Chesapeake*, p. 48). It seems that Newman & Co. (unlike the British military) set high physical and moral standards for their employees.

Within two miles of her destination of St Lawrence Harbour on the Burin peninsula, the *Duck* was overhauled and captured by the American privateer schooner *Governor Plumer* (J. Mudge, master; six guns; 50 men). The *Duck*'s crew and fifty-two young passengers were transferred to the privateer, and a prize crew was put on board to sail her to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, or any near American harbour. On 18 May 1813, the *Duck* and its prize crew encountered H.M.S. *Bold* (Commander John Skekel, R.N.; 12 guns) and were retaken.

Ships entering Boston Harbour, from a painting by



The *Governor Plumer*, with John Keleher and his fellow *Duck* passengers, was, in turn, intercepted by the Nova Scotia privateer *Sir John Sherbrooke* (Joseph Freeman, captain/owner; 18 guns; 150 men) on 27 May 1813. Some of the former prisoners were transferred to the *Sherbrooke* and some left on board the *Governor Plumer*; a prize crew was put on the American to sail her into Halifax. Even for such a large privateer as the *Sir John Sherbrooke*, the addition of half of this many men made for a crowded vessel. Therefore, when H.M. Frigate *Shannon* sailed up on the *Sherbrooke* and her prize two days later, the overcrowding was somewhat solved; Captain Broke sent a boat to the *Governor Plumer* which returned with “twenty rather bewildered Irishmen who had just been pressed into His Majesty’s service” (Pullen, p. 50), including John Keleher (mustered in as “Jno. Calaher”). Captain Broke, in his log of 29 May 1813, notes that he “Took 20 of the youngest.” (C.H.J. Snider, *Under The Red Jack*, p. 134). Admiral Pullen comments, about the ‘twenty bewildered Irishmen’, that “Three days later they were to distinguish themselves in action.” when the *Shannon* met the *Chesapeake* twenty miles off the Boston Light (Pullen, p. 50). Snider contradicts Pullen’s claim that the Irishmen from the *Governor Plumer* prize were impressed, and contends that the *Shannon*’s “Irish name and fine reputation” enticed them to enlist voluntarily (Snider, p. 134). Royal Navy volunteers received a one-time enlistment payment in addition to their wages, while impressed men did not. The former *Duck* passengers may have been encouraged or influenced to volunteer because of the fairly large contingent (at least 70) of Irishmen already serving on the *Shannon*.

Although the twenty Irishmen brought to the *Shannon* have been described as “labourers”, “landsmen”, or “seasick immigrants” – William James, in his 1817 account, insists that the men “had never been at sea, till they took passage in the *Duck*” and that “only four of them could speak English.” (William James, *Naval Occurrences of the War of 1812*, p. 113) This might not be accurate. It is unlikely that Newman & Co. would hire men with no sailing/seagoing experience to work on its fishing fleet – it would have been a waste of time and money to train such employees instead of simply hiring experienced fishermen or boat-handlers. Also, in the *Shannon*’s muster lists each of the Irishmen from the *Duck* was listed as “Seaman” not “Landsman.” Inexperienced recruits in a Royal Navy vessel, especially in a ship with such a veteran crew as the *Shannon*, would not be called seamen.

Thus, on 1 June 1813, young John Keleher found himself, volunteer or not, in His Britannic Majesty’s naval service, on board its best-trained warship, with one day of small arms training, and about to enter the bloodiest ship-to-ship duel of the War of 1812.

At dawn H.M. Frigate *Shannon* was alone on patrol off Boston Harbor. Captain Broke had dispatched the other frigate watching Boston, *Tenedos* (Captain Hyde Parker), towards Cape Sable “to watch for the *Chesapeake*, should she pass by the *Shannon* in night-time or thick weather” (Letter from Broke to Parker; cited in Pullen, p.49). It has been speculated that the real reason for sending the *Tenedos* away was to lure the *Chesapeake* out of port and into battle – Captain Lawrence likely would not fight two Royal Navy frigates, but one was a different matter. Broke further appealed to Lawrence’s known “knightly” tendencies for battle by sending a written challenge,

via a released American prisoner, inviting the *Chesapeake* to duel, one-on-one, with Broke and the *Shannon*. The challenge letter arrived after the *Chesapeake* had sailed, at noon, to meet the *Shannon*.

The two ships met at 5:50 p.m., about twenty miles off the Boston Lighthouse. They faced off broadside to broadside, with *Shannon* opening fire first, and pounded each other for eleven minutes. The British fire claimed a larger number of enemy casualties, because of better training, experience and discipline and because Captain Broke ordered his gunners to clear the *Chesapeake*'s decks with cannon and musket fire: "Kill the men and the ship is yours!" (Kenneth Poolman, *Guns Off Cape Ann*, p. 85). Most of the American officers were killed or injured quickly. Captain Lawrence and First Lieutenant Ludlow were mortally wounded. Two sets of *Chesapeake*'s helmsmen were killed or incapacitated and the vessel soon drifted out of control and became entangled with the *Shannon* at 6:02 p.m. Immediately, Captain Broke led a boarding party armed with cutlasses, firearms, and pikes onto the American ship; they were closely followed by more *Shannons*, under First Lieutenant George Watt and Third Lieutenant Charles Falkiner. According to Kenneth Poolman the former *Duck* passengers in the boarding parties "fought savagely." (Poolman, p. 116) It is not clear whether John Keleher was in a boarding party. After about four minutes of brutal hand-to-hand combat, the American frigate *Chesapeake* was in British hands, its crew disarmed or trapped below her decks.

Although the *Shannon-Chesapeake* action was brief, it was deadly. The "butcher's bill" of dead (either during the battle or later, as the result of wounds) and casualties was: for *Chesapeake*, 62 dead (including all but one commissioned officer) and 83 badly wounded; for *Shannon*, 43 dead (including First Lieutenant Watt, Purser Aldham, and the Captain's Clerk) and 39 wounded (including Captain Broke). Among the *Shannon* dead were three of John Keleher's fellow Ducks, William Morisay and John Moriarity (killed in the battle) and Owen Callaghan (died in Halifax Hospital). Keleher seems to have had no serious injuries.

Because Captain Broke had been seriously wounded on the *Chesapeake*'s deck (a cutlass stroke to the head had exposed part of his brain and caused a great loss of blood), his Halifax-born Second Lieutenant Provo Wallis was appointed to command the two vessels, and Third Lieutenant Falkiner captained the prize *Chesapeake*. Making repairs en route, the two battered warships sailed to Halifax. They arrived on the afternoon of Sunday, 6 June 1813, to a tumultuous welcome from the city's residents and military/naval personnel.

Captain Broke did recover, but his last sea duty was to take his *Shannon* back to England in November 1813. He retired, as a baronet, to his country house and lived there until his death in January of 1841. Lieutenants Wallis and Falkiner were both immediately promoted to the rank of commander (Wallis eventually rose to the rank of Admiral of the

Fleet, which he held until his death in 1892 – two months short of his 101st birthday) as reward for their actions in the battle and its aftermath.

The *Shannon* was declared unfit for further service upon her return to England, and assigned to harbour duty. In 1844, she was renamed *St Lawrence*. The ship was finally broken up in Chatham Dockyard, England, in 1859. The *Chesapeake* was taken into the Royal Navy, but only served until 1816, then was broken up for building lumber.

Captain James Lawrence and Lieutenant Augustus Ludlow were buried, after elaborate funerals, in Halifax. The bodies were repatriated and re-interred in Salem, Massachusetts, then finally moved to a mausoleum at the end of Broadway, New York City.

John Keleher is listed as a member of the *Shannon*'s crew as of 30 June 1813, but seems to be lost from Royal Navy records after that date. Since Britain was still at war with the United States of America for almost another year, and with Napoleon Bonaparte's France until 1815, it is probable that the *Shannon* crew was kept together until the frigate was decommissioned. Therefore, it may be assumed that Seaman Keleher returned to Britain with the *Shannon* and Captain Broke at the end of 1813. He may have continued in the navy, was demobilized after the Battle of Waterloo ended the Napoleonic Wars, and returned to Ireland. Alternately, he may have left His Majesty's service upon returning to England.

Whatever his post-*Shannon* movements, John Keleher appears in official British official documents in May 1825. He is not a Royal Navy sailor, but a family man on board the Emigrant Transport Vessel *John Barry* in Cove (later Queenstown, now Cobh) Harbour, County Cork, Ireland. The Keleheres were part of the group of over 2,000 Irish settlers brought to the area around Peterborough, Ontario, under the auspices of the Honourable Peter Robinson. Travelling with John (now 28 years old) were his wife, Ellen (also 28), daughter Mary (9), daughter Jane (6), son Michael (2); and John's 18-year-old brother, Denis. The family, including Denis, is listed as coming from Dingle, in County Kerry.

The *John Barry* (Peter Roche, master) sailed from Cove on 25 May 1825, with a total of 253 immigrants on board. After nearly a month at sea, Newfoundland was sighted (maybe bringing back some memories for John Keleher?); this meant, however, that they had been blown too far north of the entrance to the St Lawrence River. With a southerly course change, the ship entered the Gulf of St Lawrence, and proceeded upriver towards the port of Quebec. All was not smooth sailing though, because, on 29 June, the *John Barry* went aground on a sand bar (likely uncharted) off Point Bersiamites.

Anchors were taken, in longboats, some distance from the stranded vessel and dropped to the riverbed, where (it was hoped) they would catch on something solid, or dig in. As a result, crewmen and immigrants turning the capstan would, instead of bringing in the anchors, pull the ship out of the sand into deep water.

After several attempts, the *John Barry* was refloated the following day. There had been some minor damage done to the hull, and six feet of water was discovered in her hold. Sailors and passengers (including some of the women) took turns on the ship's two pumps; in twenty-four hours they had emptied out three feet of water, then another foot. At least one pump was worked continually for the remainder of the voyage, and the water level in the hold was maintained at about eighteen inches. On 7 July 1825, the *John Barry* moored at Quebec.

John Keleher, his family, and the other *John Barry* passengers (unless they were so ill that they were taken to hospital ashore) were transferred to the steamboat *Swiftsure* for the trip upriver to Montreal and Lachine. The weather was oppressively hot, and, when coupled with the confined space aboard the steamboat, caused considerable suffering for Ellen Keleher, Michael Keleher, and several other immigrants. Doctor Burnie bathed the sick children's heads and shoulders with cold water every day, and made every effort to keep them out of the sun and heat; on two occasions, he bled little Michael. Ellen and Michael were improving by the time the *Swiftsure* arrived at Lachine.



The map of Ennismore is taken from the *Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough 1875* (Peterborough 1975)

The Lachine "cascades" could not be navigated by boats, Dr Burnie rented wagons to take the immigrants and their luggage overland around them. On the west side of the rapids, the settlers and their belongings were properly distributed in several St Lawrence bateaux for the trip to Kingston.

At this point Dr Burnie's duties were finished, and he left his charges to return home to England. In the doctor's "General Comments" about the *John Barry*'s passengers, however, he comments that John Keleher was "An excellent and willing man, and deserving every recommendation and encouragement from his good conduct, with which I am fully satisfied in every particular." A worthy representative of the *Shannon*, indeed! Burnie also notes that Keleher

helped the ship's third mate care for Peter Robinson's wolfhounds, that travelled on the *John Barry* from Cobh to Quebec. It is to be presumed that only a completely capable man would be entrusted with the care of Mr Robinson's pets. (There is no indication as to where and how the dogs travelled after Quebec, but they do not seem to be in the bateaux.)

From Kingston, the immigrants travelled by lake steamer to Cobourg, then walked the fifteen mile-road to Sully (now Harwood), on the south shore of Rice Lake. Their trip across the lake and up the Otonabee River to Scott's Plains (Peterborough) was in large, flat-bottomed, rowed barges. The Robinson Settlers arrived at Scott's Plains in September 1825. From there, most of them were transported to their new homes in the surrounding townships; some elected to settle in lots near the town.

John Keleher and his family were assigned the south part of Lot 14, Concession 6, in Ennismore Township, while Denis Keleher was assigned the south part of Lot 13, Concession 6. Carol Bennett states that there is a "later note" indicating that John Keleher is 'not living on the land'. She further reports that his brother Denis drowned in Mud Lake (now Curve Lake) on 31 May 1826, but notes that another source claims that it was John who drowned (Carol Bennett, *Peter Robinson's Settlers*, p. 100). In a check of the Land Registry Office abstract books (at Trent Valley Archives), the surname Keleher (or any spelling variation) does not appear at all in Ennismore; the earliest registrations for the Keleher's assigned properties are Crown patents dated in the mid-1840s. Thus, their stories are a mystery – for now. How ironic, indeed, if John Keleher survived capture by an enemy privateer, recapture by a friendly privateer, the deadly duel between two frigates, the remainder of the War of 1812 and Napoleonic Wars, a later voyage from Ireland to Canada, only to drown in Curve Lake!

Two remarks connecting an apparently ordinary man to a warship prompted a fruitful inquiry. The Robinson settlers were on a non-military voyage. But that was a link to a fantastic tale of adventure and heroism that ended in our backyard.

Sources: Peter Robinson Settlement documents (Peterborough Museum and Archives)
 Transcription of Doctor William Burnie's Log for the Emigrant Transport Vessel *John Barry* (PMA)
 Pullen, H.F., *The Shannon and the Chesapeake*; Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1970
 Poolman, Kenneth, *Guns Off Cape Ann*; London: Evans Brothers Ltd, 1961
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 Roosevelt, Theodore, *The Naval War of 1812*; New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons; 1900
 Bennett, Carol, *Peter Robinson's Settlers*; Renfrew, Ont.: Juniper Books Ltd, 1897
Dictionary of Canadian Biography (online)

PETERBOROUGH MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTORY 1906

Court House and Gaol, Water Street	between Brock and Murray	
Weller, C A	Judge of County	Court & Local Master
Wood, R E	Clerk of Peace and Sheriff	County Crown Attorney
Hall, J A	Deputy Sheriff	
Hall, F J A	Clerk of the County	Court & Registrar of the Surrogate Court and High Court of Justice
Maloney, John		
Elliott, E M	County Clerk and	Treasurer
Brown, J C	School Inspector	
Lees, Richard	School Inspector	
Nesbitt, H	Gaoler	
Rae, R	Turnkey	
Morrow, B	Registrar	
County Councillors		
Buck, W T Esq	Warden	Norwood PO
Deyell, John Esq	First Division [Otonabee Division]	Peterborough
Johnston, T J Esq	First Division [Otonabee]	Peterborough
Stinson, Sam Esq	Second Division [Bridgenorth Division]	Fowler's Corners
Garbutt, H C Esq	Second Division [Smith, North Monaghan & Ennismore]	Lakefield
Shaw, Robert Esq	Third Division [Lakehurst Division]	Lakehurst
Menogue, John Esq	Third Division [Harvey, Galway, Cavendish, Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos]	Chandos
Andrews, James Esq	Fourth Division [Norwood Division]	Norwood PO
Buck, W T Esq	Fourth Division [Asphodel, Belmont, Methuen, Norwood & Havelock]	Norwood PO
Maloney, D Esq	Fifth Division [Lakefield Division]	Warsaw
Webster, T Esq	Fifth Division [Dummer, Douro, Lakefield]	South Dummer
County Officers		
Peck, E A	Board of Audit	Peterborough
Shaw, Robert Esq	Board of Audit	Lakehurst
Casement, W H	County Auditor	Lakefield
Squires, J L	County Auditor	Norwood PO
Caldwell, Dr W	Jail Surgeon	Peterborough
Belcher, John E	County Engineer	Peterborough
Peck, E A	County Solicitor	Peterborough
Brown, J C	Inspector of Public Schools	Peterborough
Nesbitt, H	Caretaker [County Property and Court House]	Peterborough
Elliott, Ed M	Clerk and Treasurer	Peterborough

City of Peterborough

Best, Henry
Armstrong, S R

Brownscombe, F
Dumble, D W
Hall, E H D
Hay, T A S
Evans, H
Green, W J
Roszel, George I

Bingham, J MD

Martin, G K
Quartermaine, T Q
Wainwright, S
Miller, Finch W.

Water Commissioners

Matthews, T F
Hill, W H
Moore, W H
Armstrong, S R
Brownscombe, F
Henderson, W

Police Department

Dumble, D W
Roszel, George I
Adams, Robert H
McGinty, Charles
Stewart, Joseph

Fire Department

Rutherford, Thomas
Turner, William
Metheral, J
Adamson, William
Rutherford, Thomas

Fire Alarm Boxes

No 1
No 2
No 3
No 4
No 5
No 6
No 7

Post Office corner

Rogers, H C Col
Corkery, John
Bourn, Walter C
Watt, Mary A Miss
Cameron, Irene M Miss
White, Harold
Lacheur, Charles
Morphet, E W
Eagleson, George
Lillie, Miss

officials

Mayor
City Clerk, Clerk of
Police Court &
Secretary of Board
of Health
Treasurer
Police Magistrate
City Solicitor
City Engineer
Street Commissioner
Tax Collector
Chief of Police,
Sanitary Inspector
and Truant Officer
City Physician and
Medical Health
Officer
Auditor
Auditor
Engineer
Relief Officer

Chair

Secretary Treasurer
Collector
Superintendent

Magistrate
Chief
Constable
Constable
Constable

Chief
Assistant Chief
Secretary
Treasurer
Chief of Fire
Department

Stewart Dalhousie
Park and Charlotte
Park and Elm
George and Antrim
George and Perry
Sherbrooke
Park and Albert

Hunter and Water

Postmaster
Assistant Postmaster
Clerk
Clerk
Clerk
Clerk
Clerk
Clerk
Clerk
Clerk

Board of Aldermen

Directory gives
committees

Adams, Frank
Batten, Joseph
Begley, G J
Crowe, Joseph
Hall, Adam
Hicks, R
Johnston, W J
Leary, A H
Mason, E F
McIntyre, A A
Scott, William
Tovey, G J

Alderman
Alderman
Alderman
Alderman
Alderman
Alderman
Alderman
Alderman
Alderman
Alderman
Alderman

Mowry, E E
Irwin, John

Stamp vendor
Caretaker

Customs House corner

Hall, R
Kidd, A R
Cameron, J
Galvin, Frank
Lang, William M

George Charlotte

Collector
Deputy Collector
Landing Waiter
Landing Waiter
Landing Waiter

Inland Revenue Corner

Rudkins, William
Rork, Thomas
Errrett, R W

George Charlotte

Collector
Deputy Collector
Inspector of Weights
and Measures

Board of Health

Neill, Robert
Best, Henry

Chair
Mayor

Burnham, Dr
McNulty, Dr
Schneider, G
Eyres, William
Parker, A
Bingham, J MD

Public Halls and

Water Works
I O O F Hall

Police Court
Fire Hall

Foresters' Hall
Foresters' Hall
Foresters' Hall
Gospel Hall
S O E Hall
City Hall
Orange Hall

Post Office
Customs House
Court House and Gaol

Masonic Hall
Public Hall

Medical Health Office Buildings

127 Simcoe
George and Hunter

355 Water
123 Simcoe

188 1/2 Simcoe
408 1/2 George
172 1/2 Hunter
442 1/2 George
134 1/2 Hunter
127 Simcoe
137 Simcoe

Hunter and Water
George and Charlotte
Water between
Murray and Brock
358 George
Hunter east and
Mark

Telegraph Telephone

G N W Telegraph Co 433 George
[Davis-Thompson &
Co, Agents]
C P R Telegraph Company 343 George
[Wm McIlroy, Agent]
Bell Telephone Co 332 George
F W Doan manager

Parks

Jackson Park w end Smith
Nicholls Park (The Oval) Smith & Concession,
Ashburnham
Victoria Park e s Water between
Brock and Murray
Central Park w s George between
Murray and
McDonnel
Inverlea Park Smith & Dennistoun
Hospital Park George and Argyle
Riverside Park s s Hunter e nr River

Little Lake Cemetery e end Crescent

Moore, W H President
Peck, E A Secretary
Wise, Frank Superintendent

Peterborough Light and Power Co Ltd

Bradburn, T E President
Stuart, Robert Vice-President
Larmonth, J H Secretary Treasurer

Newspapers

Peterborough Review 166 Hunter
[Review Printing and
Publishing Co props]
Conservative
Examiner [Stratton, J R, 419 George
Prop] Reform
Times [Times Printing Co 348 George
Props] Independent
Parish Work [E A Langfeldt 419 George
editor]
Home Messenger [F F
Gordon, Publisher]

Peterborough Board of Trade

Hughes-Charles, D President
Ackerman, B F Vice-President
Eardley-Wilmot, K Treasurer
Quartermaine, T Q Secretary

Board of Education

Ferguson, W G Esq Chair
Morrow, W G, Esq Secretary Treasurer
Hayes, L M Chair Finance
Crane, J Chair Property
Pringle, William Chair Supervision
Kennedy, H P Chair Building
Hill, W H Chair Appointments
Fair
Eastwood
Ackerman, B F
Burnham, Dr
Stevenson, James
Morgan
Jameson

Hamilton
Hartley
Morrison
Rogers

Separate School Board

Murty, James Chair
Corkery, John Secretary Treasurer
McColl, W J Rev Local Superintendent
Burns, John R
Lane, Thomas J
Ball, George
Primeau, John
Henry, Myles L
Goselin, Joseph
Hourigan, James
Hickey, Joseph
Carveth, Henry

Schools

Central School Murray and College
South Central School Sherbrooke Rubidge
George Street School Dublin and George
Barnardo Avenue School Barnardo w George
Park Street School Park and Cedar
East Ward School Mark and Robinson
St Mary's Separate School Lake St near George
Notre Dame Convent and 379 - 381 Rubidge
Separate School
St Peters Boys Sep School Brock and Reid
Peterborough Collegiate Murray Street betwn
Institute College and Water

Peterborough**Conservatory of Music**

Field, Harry Piano Pedagogue
Rogers, Alice R Piano Theory
Robison, Alice Maud Piano
Harrison, Mabel Piano
Foy, Estella Kindergarten
Fairclough, W E FRCO Organ Theory
Wilhelmj, August Voice
Van der Water, W. Maurice Voice
Klingenfield Violin
Markle, Gilbert Violin
Saunders, Henry S Cello
Watkins, L N Mandolin, Guitar,
Banjo

Gibbs, E U

Bennett, Amy K
Langfeldt, E A Rev MA
Cusin, J V
Gliddon, Rupert

Peterborough Business

Pringle, William
Howson, H E Miss

Smith, E M Miss
Morrow, W D

Faculty

Piano Pedagogue
Piano Theory
Piano
Piano
Kindergarten
Organ Theory
Voice
Voice
Violin
Violin
Cello
Mandolin, Guitar,
Banjo
Clarinet and
Saxophone
Art
German
French, Italian
Musical Director;
Piano

College

Principal
Shorthand and
Typewriting
Assistant Teacher
Arithmetic,
Bookkeeping

**Cavalry, 3rd Prince of
Wales, Canadian
Dragoons**

Brown, W W	Lt Col
Syer, G H	Major
Rogers, C H	Major
Hall, George	Major
Hall, W T	Major
MacDonald, Fred J	Captain
McLaughlin, A E	Captain
Price, D	Captain
Garvin, J W [Hon Quartermaster]	Captain
Symonds, H Rev [Hon Chaplain]	Captain

**Artillery, 24th Field
Batter Headquarters,
Peterborough**

Young, T W H MD	Lt Col
Ritchie, Hazen RMC	Captain
Hall, Gerald, RMC	
Leary, R H	Lieutenant
Poole, B R VS [Veterinary Officer]	Captain

**Infantry, 57th Regiment
Peterborough Rangers**

Miller, J W	Lt Col
Stevenson, A	Senior Major
Hayes, L M	Major
Walker, Duncan [Adjutant]	Captain
Dennistoun, R M [Paymaster]	Hon Major

Eastwood, Vincent	Hon Captain [Quartermaster]
Halliday, J T I MD [Medical Officer]	Surge Lt Col
Davidson, J C Rev MA [Chaplain]	Captain
Clegg, E B	Captain
Bennett, G W	Captain
Mills, Joseph	Captain

Hounsell, R T	Captain
Cluxton, W H	Captain
Matthews, George S	Captain

McWilliams, R F	Captain
MacPherson, A W	Captain
McLean, A P	Lieutenant
Hamilton, James	Lieutenant
Wilson, J A	Lieutenant
Langford, William	Lieutenant
Kelly, J W	Lieutenant
Van Every, W W	2nd Lieutenant
Watt, R P	2nd Lieutenant
Amys, C H Dr	2nd Lieutenant
Wallace, Thomas	2nd Lieutenant
Higgins, W R G	2nd Lieutenant
Clarke, Fred A	2nd Lieutenant
Comstock, Manson	2nd Lieutenant
Gemmell, John M	2nd Lieutenant
Hodgson, Joseph E	2nd Lieutenant

Best, Ernest M	2nd Lieutenant
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Societies Masonic

Moor Preceptory & Priory No 13 Knights Templar	358 George Francis, W J; Walkey, W H; Shortly, B
Corinthian Chapter R A M No 36	358 George Francis, W J; Brundrett, W J; Henry, W J; Walkey, W H
Corinthian Lodge No 101, A F & A M	358 George Nesbitt, H; Kenner, H R H; Bradburn, W H; Matthews, T F; Walker, Duncan; Hay, T A
Peterborough Lodge No 155 A F & A M	358 George Wilson, J G M; Morrow, R F; Tovey, G I; Jeffries, John; Walkey, W H; Gibson, A
Independent Order of Mount Hebron Encampment No 56	Oddfellows IOOF Hall, George and Hunter Fowler, A A;

Hiawatha Encampment No 66	McKercher, Donald; Morrow, F; Sharpe, Joseph; Mulligan, W R; Savigny, William IOOF Hall, George and Hunter Baird, George; Sharpe, S C; Cottrell, R G; Cairns, George; Matchett, R J; Butcher, J W
Otonabee Lodge No 13	IOOF Hall, George and Hunter Payne, George; Maitland, George; Robinson, W S; Cottrell, R G; Meredith, H
Peterborough Lodge No 111	IOOF Hall, George and Hunter Duncan, Thomas; McKercher, Donald; Hill, William; Green, W J; Madill, William
Canadian Order of Peterboro Lodge No 164	Oddfellows Orange Hall Wilson, R, Sec Treas
Canadian Order of Court Peterborough No 29	Foresters Foresters Hall, Simcoe Street

Court Langton No 344	Carter, William; Menzies, D; Nesbitt, A H; Stenton, C A; Adams, F, Treasurer Foresters Hall, George Street	Gainey, C J; Anglesey, S; O'Brien, John; Eano, F; Clancy, James, treasurer
Court Little John No 92	Anderson, W G; Stevens, William; Layfield, R E; Jones, R M, Treasurer C O F Hall [Hunter St]	Catholic Mutual Benefit Association CMBA 435 George Street McColl, W J Rev, spiritual advisor; Kelly, T, chancellor; O'Brien, James, President; Doris, T J; Lahey [Leahy], P; Carveth, H, treasurer
Ancient Order of Court Stanley No 7680	Foresters S O E Hall [134 1/2 Hunter] Tye, H; Ball, W; McWilliams, R J; Goodenough, R; Adlam, S, Treasurer	Knights of Columbus Knights of Columbus 172 1/2 Hunter st Hayes, L M; MacPherson, F J; LeClaire, L
Independent Order of Foresters Court Chemong No 530	Wallace, D; Miles, William; Buyers, J W; Powell, G W; Madill, William, Treasurer	Ancient Order of Division No 1 172 1/2 Hunter st Hickey, James, president; Drain, James; Doherty, E; Kelly, Joseph; Kelly, F Rev chaplain
IOF Companions Court Queen No 276 IOF	Smith, Mrs; Birnie, Jessie MD, phys; Dunford, Mrs, treasurer	St Peter's Total Total Abstinence Society 435 George Street O'Brien, M J Rev, spiritual adviser; Begley, T J, Pres; Grisdale, J; Bryson, J P; Boland, L; Primeau, J, treasurer
Knights of the Maccabees Peterboro Tent No 69	S O E Hall [134 1/2 Hunter] Titterson, J; Morrison, A; Simmons, J; Matchett, O S; Morgan, Joseph A Dr	Orange Order County Orange Lodge Orange Hall [137 Simcoe] Stewart, William; Armstrong, W H G; Batten, Joseph, treasurer
Ladies of the Maccabees Hive No 336	S O E Hall [134 1/2 Hunter] McCallum, W J, Mrs; Henry, Edith, Miss; Pratt, Mrs; Cheverill, C Mrs	Peterborough Distric Lodge Armstrong, W H G; Bartley, W G; Miller, W; Kitney, Charles, treasurer
Sons of England Lansdowne Lodge No 25	S O E Hall [134 1/2 Hunter] Kitney, Frank, pres; Pratley, G G; Young, W H MD Surgeon; Oke, S A; Kingscote, A; Wood, C, treasurer	Royal Scarlet Chapter for West Peterborough Armstrong, W H G; Garside, J; Briggs, John
Catholic Order of St Peters Court No 225	Foresters Foresters Hall	Black Knights of Ireland Preceptory No 261 Orange Hall Batten, Joseph; Armstrong, W H G; Clark, E, registrar; Wilson, R, treasurer
		Diamond Lodge No 80 Bartley, W G; Everett, M H T; Armstrong, W H G; Clark, E; Wilson, R, treasurer

Jubilee Lodge No 178 Smith
Young, A; Weir, M E;
Archer, J

Col Sanderson Lodge 321 Downers Corners
Waldie, J C;
Houston, Thomas;
Kitney, C F

Wellington Lodge No 457 Nassau
Leason, J F

Woodmen of the World [WOW]
Sherwood Forest Camp No 50 S O E Hall [134 1/2
Hunter]
Dryland, G T; Kyle,
James; Haskill, A

Firwood Circle No 12 Foresters Hall
Brooks, M; Gibbs, A;
Wright, I; Tooley, E

Ancient Order United Workmen
Peterborough No 135 Foresters Hall
Gillespie, T G;
Turner, J J; Oke, A

Royal Templars of Temperance
Dan Spence Council No 26
Fife, William A;
Smith, Nellie; Bell JR

Canadian Order of Chosen Friends
No 423 S O E Hall [134 1/2
Hunter]
Anderson, M A;
Gibbs, A; McGill, R,
Treasurer

Royal Arcanum
No 735
Peck, E A ; Hay, R A
W; Wood, R E;
Campbell, P

Peterborough and Ashburnham Horticultural Society
Dumble, D W President
Hill, W H 1st Vice president
Rogers, H C Col 2nd Vice President
Stratton, J R Hon
English, James
Nesbitt, H
Saunders, A
Hay, T A S
Wise, Frank
Campbell, Peter
Burnham, George Dr
Giles, J
Hamilton, Percy
Hall, Adam
Beal, H L Secretary Treasurer
Stevenson, A Auditor
Hay, T A S Auditor

Dr Barnardo's Home [Hazelbrae]
Woodgate, H S Miss Superintendent

Nicholls Hospital Argyle Street

O C H C

Peterboro Circle No 193

Anderson, T Mrs;
Anderson, Winnifred**Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (BPOE)**

Peterboro Lodge No 14

Foresters Hall,
Simcoe Street
Denham, W H;
Moore, S S**Young Women's**

YWCA

Christian Assn
Scott, W D Mrs;
Kennedy, H P Mrs;
Dickson, M Miss;
Garvin, J W Mrs;
Nugent J Mrs;
Dennistoun, R M
Mrs; Morrow, E
Miss; Potter, J C
Miss, General
Secretary**Young Men's Christian**

YMCA

Association
s w George and
Murray
Edwards, E B KC,
President;
Williamson, G H,
General Secretary;
Howden, J J; Roper,
G H
s w George and
Murray
Hunter, E Mrs;
Ackerman, E Miss;
Brown, J C Mrs

Ladies Auxiliary

Coleman, S M Miss

Superintendent

St Josephs Hospital, Rogers Street

Mother Vincent

Superior

Children's Aid Society, Shelter Corner Charlotte and Bethune

McBain, J J

President

Birdsall, C M Mrs

Vice-President

Dennistoun, R M

Solicitor

Campbell, Peter

Treasurer

Cochrane, G

Agent

Henry, William

Caretaker

Peterboro Protestant Home, 470 Stewart

Roger, I Miss

President

Hall, J G Mrs

1st Vice President

McWilliams, J B Mrs

2nd Vice President

Miller, W H Mrs

Secretary

Rogers, W Mrs

Treasurer

Fraser, L A Miss

Matron

Birdsall, C M Mrs

Nicholl, Miss

Peterborough Industrial

Bradburn, T E MPP	Hon President
Hughes-Charles, D	President
Elliott, Alex	1st Vice President
Elliott, Ed M	2nd Vice President
Hall, F J A	Secretary Treasurer
Irwin, William	Director
Fair, Robert	Director
Eardley-Wilmot, R	Director
Munro, R J	Director
Winch, H C	Director
Fitzgerald, G W	Director
Moloney, D	Director
Brooks, J M	Director
Garbutt, J H	Director
Cox, George A Senator	Hon Member
Hall, R R MP	Hon Member
Finlay, John MP	Hon Member
Anderson, William MPP	Hon Member
Best, Henry Mayor	Hon Member
Buck, W T Esq Warden	Hon Member
Flavelle, J W	Hon Member
Morrow, R A	Hon Member
Wood, E R	Hon Member
Waddell, H	Hon Member
Stuart, Robert	Hon Member
Langfeldt, E A Rev MA	Hon Member
McColl, W J Rev	Hon Member
Fitzpatrick, Rev Fr	Hon Member
Phelan, Rev Fr	Hon Member

Public Library, 377**Water Street**

Burnham, George Dr	President
Hill, W H	Vice-President
Corkery, John	Secretary Treasurer
Peters, George	Librarian

**Toronto Savings and Loan Co, Head office**

Peterborough	
Cox, George A Senator	President
Hall, Richard Esq	Vice-President
Hamilton, Peter Esq	Director
LeFevre, H J Esq	Director
Cox, Herbert C Esq	Director
Davis, A L Esq	Director
Dumble, D W Esq	Director
Stevenson, James Esq	Director
Morrow, W G, Esq	Manager
Dumble and Johnston	Solicitor

Peterborough Workingmen's Building and Savings Society

McGrath, T B	President
Lynch, James	Vice-President
Murty, James	Treasurer
Corkery, John	Secretary
Ball, George	Director
Clancy, John	Director
Coughlin, M	Director
McNulty, Dr	Director
McFadden, F	Director
LeBrun, H	Director
Murty, A	Director
McGrath, J	Director
Peck, E A	Director
Minicolo, L	Director
McCabe, J	Director
Sheehy, R	Director

Crown Hotel

Hamilton, James	C D A President
Clarry, E S	Secretary Treasurer

Peterborough Hockey Club

Hollingshead, A A	President
Graham, C G	Secretary Treasurer

Peterborough Hockey Club Limited

Stratton, A H	President
Hutchinson, M J	Secretary Treasurer

Albany Club (Chartered)**334 George**

Best, Henry Mayor	Hon President
Robertson, W H	President
Bradd, F J Dr	1st Vice President
Hall, R R MP	2nd Vice President
Bradburn, T E MPP	3rd Vice President
Martin, G K	Secretary
Brooks, J M	Treasurer

Peterborough Club Limited, Hunter and Water Streets

Rogers, H C Col	President
Toker, E J	Secretary Treasurer

Peterborough Turf Club

Munro, R	President
Rountree, A	Secretary
Jackson, R H	Treasurer

Peterborough Golf and Country Club Ltd

Ritchie, Hazen	President
Dickinson, C	Secretary

Peterborough Snow Shoe Club

Hamilton, G M	President
Rackham, G K	Secretary

Young Conservative Club

Layfield, R E	President
Morgan, Harry	Vice-President
Brundrett, W A	Secretary
Edgar, James	Treasurer

Churches

St John's Anglican	n s Hunter pp Queen Davidson, J C Rev MA Rector of Peterborough
All Saints' Church	Rubidge & Sherbrooke Major, Rev W, Rector
St Luke's Anglican	e s Rogers 3 s Hunter Langfeldt, E A Rev MA, Rector
George St Methodist	George & McDonnel Crothers, W J Rev MA DD Pastor
Charlotte St Methodist	Charlotte & Reid Jolliffe, W J Rev BCL, Pastor
Mark St Methodist	372 Mark Lewis, J G Rev BA, Pastor
Grace Methodist Church	Barnardo ave & Conger
St Paul's Presbyterian Church	Murray & Water Torrance, E F Rev MA DD, Pastor
St Andrew's Presbyterian	Rubidge & Kirk Potter, J G Rev BA Pastor
Knox Presbyterian Church	Reid & Wolfe Torrance, E F Rev MA DD, Pastor; MacKay, W M, Rev, asst pastor
Murray St Baptist	ss Murray nr Aylmer Scott, F J Rev, pastor
Park St Baptist	e s Park s of Perry Brace, A H Rev, pastor
St Peters Cathedral (RC)	O'Connor, R A Rt Rev DD, Bishop of Peterboro McColl, W J Rev Rector
Bethany Tabernacle	459 George Stearnaget, A E Rev, Pastor
Salvation Army	223 Simcoe McAmmond, D F Staff Captain
City Mission	366 1/2 Water Luck, Walter H B, pastor
Plymouth Brethren	Gospel Hall, 442 1/2 George
First Church of Christ Scientist	378 Aylmer Todd, M R Mrs, Reader in charge



St John's Anglican Church, Peterborough



The Peterborough Armoury was built soon after this directory was published in 1906.

COMMENTS

Thanks to the gift of the Stan McBride Directory Collection, the Trent Valley Archives has the street directories for nearly every year from 1905 to 1990. The information contained in the directories changes. In most, the directories contain sections alphabetical by name, alphabetical by street and alphabetical by trade. Some have symbols to indicate homeowner, tenant or boarder; others have symbols to indicate if the house has a phone. It is always best to cross-reference inquiries in the directories to ensure that all the information is gleaned and consistent.

It has not been so well-known that these street directories can be used to identify the who's who of the community. Quite a few in the early years of the century contained miscellaneous directories, such as this one from 1906. This is the first year in which Peterborough was officially a city and it seemed useful to take a snapshot of who was considered to be a member of the local elite, and on what basis. The results are fascinating. Notice also the information about the fire alarm boxes and the public halls and buildings. Letter writers often refer to the buildings without the addresses, and so it is helpful to have a quick reference. *Editor.*

RAMBLES ON CHAMBERS STREET

Andrew Elliott, Examiner columnist

Chambers Street is a little street that doubles as a laneway for George Street businesses. It runs one block from Brock Street to Hunter Street behind the former Lech Furriers and the Pappas Billiards and other businesses. You see the unvarnished behinds of buildings here, as well as a major parking lot. The pedestrian pathway runs from the bus station on Simcoe Street past Murray Street Baptist Church and the old YMCA to Confederation Square. Even more interesting about Chambers Street is the idea of what is not here anymore.



View of the houses on the west side of Chambers Street.

Chambers Street was named for Robert Chambers, who in the 1830s bought a parcel of land from the Roman Catholic Church. The original parish church was at Chambers and Hunter, and the diocese sold the property to Chambers as it made plans to build a fire-resistant stone church a few blocks west.

Chambers then sold off a parcel of land at the southwest corner of Brock and Chambers to a stone mason by the name of Michael Hanion. Hanion had assisted in the construction of the Court House, St. Peters Cathedral, and Hutchison House, and built a limestone house on this particular corner sometime between 1837 and 1840. The two-storey house, now 167 Brock Street, was built in the Georgian style of architecture - popular at the time - and was rectangular in shape with a chimney at each end. Facing Brock Street, there were three windows on the top storey and two windows on either side of a simple front entrance that was directly under the middle window on the

second storey, which created a harmonious symmetry. There were different stones used at each corner (known at the quoins) which provided a bit of a pattern in the stonework. There were also stone keystone arches over the windows, as well as a semicircular arch over the door. In fact, the door itself was quite distinctive with a four-square pattern of white and black, one of many interesting doors in Peterborough. Later, a stone garage was attached to the house just to the west, and it had several bays, and then the property ended with a narrow driveway dividing it from the

Brock Arena, a popular dance hall during the early and middle years of the 20th century.

Over the years, the house had some illustrious residents. From 1852 to 1855, John Langton and his sister Anne Langton lived here, but did not own the house. They had earlier lived at Brock and Reid. John and Anne were accomplished letter writers and some of their letters have been published. John's letters are in *Early Days in Upper Canada*. John represented Peterborough in the legislature of the Province of Canada, 1851-1854, and then became the auditor of the Province of Canada and after Confederation of the

Dominion of Canada. Anne was an accomplished artist, and some of her letters were published in *A gentlewoman in Upper Canada: The Journals of Anne Langton*, of which a new edition appeared recently. Some her artwork can be seen in a wonderful online exhibition put on by the Archives of Ontario, called "Anne Langton: Gentlewoman, Pioneer Settler, and Artist."

Other residents have included Aaron Comstock, who started Comstock funeral service from here; John Haggart, an auctioneer; and Harold and Maude Dunford, who operated Dunford Taxi Service and sold flags for Canada Flag, respectively.

In 1962, after changing hands many times, the house was sold for \$17,500 to the Peterborough Economic Educational Association Credit Union (now the Peterborough Community Credit Union), one of the city's oldest community banks. In 1966, the Credit Union decided it needed to renovate and enlarge the interior of the house, and plans were made to restore and preserve the exterior. At that point, the house had sat on Brock Street for 130 years and was thought then to be the oldest stone

house in the city; that honour now goes to the Hutchison House Museum. The Credit Union found that restoration would be too costly, and in March 1967 the house was demolished and replaced with a new \$125,000 building. The current box-like building – now forty years old – stands as an example of a late 1960s architectural style which strived for formal and simple symmetry. The cathedral entrance comes with steps to the main business area.

When you walk along little Chambers Street, think of the house that was once here and is now gone. Sometimes in our urban histories, the streets outlast the buildings. On Chambers, you still might hear the past jangle in your ears.

There is much scope for the imagination of the history buff in the rectangle bounded by Chambers, Hunter, Aylmer, and Brock Streets in downtown Peterborough; and there are enough architectural oddities to keep anyone curious for many a day. Indeed, there are some long-time Peterborough citizens who remember what it was like.

Reader Ernie Mills talked about his paper route, which he inherited from his brother in 1933 when he was eleven years old. He and other newsboys picked up their newspapers at the back entrance of the offices to the Examiner which opened onto Chambers Street. The newspaper offices were in the ornate late Victorian building at 419 George Street, from the late 1880s until the mid 1930s. The printing equipment remained in the building, and from the mid 1930s until 1969, the Peterborough Printing Company (later Maxwell Printers and Lithographers Ltd.) did job printing, bookbinding, and publishing of books and catalogues from this building. Until 1920, the rival newspaper, the Peterborough Review, operated from its offices at the north-west corner of Hunter and Chambers, until recent years the law office of the late John Corkery.

The clank and excitement of newspaper making is one thing that made Chambers street come alive, but combine that also with the smell of horse stables and the clip clop of horses hooves. In the area where the large parking lot is now, Mills remembers there was once a stable for the horses of Silverwood's Dairy. They would come here every day after their daily round of milk deliveries. Another reader, Art Harron, wrote to say that even in the 1950's the stable was used to house horses, wagons, snow plows, and that Campbells dairy used it primarily but it also boarded seasonal contractor horses. In fact, as Harron points out, there were many buildings on the spot where the large parking lot is now. Just south of the old stone house at Brock and Chambers was a two storey frame structure with two long porches and a carriage way in between, and this was once used as a boarding hotel that later became apartments. Next came a small limestone house, then a brick warehouse with a large lot, followed by the horse stable, followed by a long narrow laneway that serviced the back of the large three storey commercial buildings that faced Hunter Street. Today, this laneway can still be seen, though it is no longer closed in to the north by the stable.

There were also houses along the west side of Chambers Street. In 1925, the six homes between the stables and what is now the credit union were occupied by the families of skilled tradesmen E. A. Stinson, J. N. Watson, W. W. Dyer, James Pammett, William Copperthwaite and William Bradley.

Proceeding from Chambers to Aylmer Street, there are several large commercial buildings with businesses on the ground floor and apartments on the upper floors. Many were built in the latter part of the 19th century, and their architectural details are outstanding. Note also the heavy wood doors and the steep ascending staircase in both 192 and 210 Hunter Street. Behind a couple of these buildings are some intriguing semi-ruins (a portion of a wall at the very back of the Bellegham Building, which was part of the Bellegham Furniture Factory in the early 1900s) and an intriguing structure (known as the Percy Apartments) behind 210 Hunter Street that apparently was the home for the family owning the service station in front. Before Aylmer Street, you will walk over Jackson Creek, and see a small open portion still running by the pub known as The Only. Jackson Creek is also open at Brock and Aylmer.

The building on the corner, now Dunn's Vacuum store, used to be a church. It was known as the Assembly Gospel Hall in 1933 and the Brock Street Gospel Hall in 1957. From 1958 to 1968 it was called Club 223 and run by Paul Minicola and his band, and then after that into the 1970s it was used by the Parks Photo Studio. This building and the other three houses to the east are remnants of a much larger residential neighbourhood on Brock Street and their architectural features suggest they generally date from the late Victorian period, though 221 Brock actually dates from the 1840s. In earlier times, Jackson Creek powered industries in the area and working class houses on the south side of the street (contrasting to the middle class housing on the north side) is a good reminder that in Victorian and Edwardian times people tried to be close to work, no matter what their economic situation.

Finally, climb a steep incline and walk into another parking lot with a large building just to the east. This used to be the Brock Street Summer Gardens (known as "The Brock"), and was built in the late 19th century as a skating arena, and from 1934 into the 1960s, was used both as a skating rink and a dance hall. It was extremely popular during the swing era, when people danced to big bands (Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey, and Count Basie all came here) on a 4000 square foot parquet floor.

This particular section of downtown Peterborough once hummed with a particular kind of life until the 1960s. One could almost call it the beating heart of the city, where news was made, where varied and thriving businesses operated, where horses lived, and where people worshipped, sang, and partied.

Versions of this column appeared in the Peterborough Examiner.

A SHORT HISTORY OF LAKEFIELD COLLEGE SCHOOL

Kim Krenz

I suppose every town and village in Ontario can trace its beginnings to one or two founding families. In Lakefield, we consider the Stricklands, a family from England, as, by and large, founders of the village.

Samuel Strickland did not come to Lakefield until the late 1830s, but was soon a force in the Village, a business man, developer, farmer, justice of the peace, officer in the militia, churchman and journalist.

One of his highly successful projects was a farm school in which young men in England were invited to come to Lakefield and, for a fee of £5 per annum, learned farming by working on the Strickland farm.

It must have been the success of this project that gave him the idea of starting a school for boys in the Village of Lakefield, and in 1879, under his eye, a school was begun on a farm, known as "The Grove," at the north end of the Village. Mr. Sparham Sheldrake, M.A.(Cantab.) a friend of Strickland's, was to be the headmaster, and Mrs. Sheldrake became the first lady of the school.

The name "Grove" came to be associated with the School. The boys were known as "Grove boys," and "The Grove" remains a family name for the School to this day.

The School did not prosper under Sheldrake. In 1886, Samuel Strickland died, it is said, of diabetes, and things at the School went from bad to worse, the nadir of the affair being the elopement of Sheldrake with the School matron, leaving the School penniless, with twenty-one boys, aged 10 to 16, in the hands of Mrs. Sheldrake.

Little is known of Mrs. Sheldrake and the School, but to her great credit she did not close the school, and kept it going somehow until she could get help from a young man she knew in Trinity College, Port Hope. A sheldrake is shown in a quarter of the coat of arms of the School to this day, and I like to think it honours Mrs. Sheldrake rather than J. Sparham Sheldrake, M.A. (Cantab.)

The young man she called for help was the Rev. Alick Mackenzie, an Anglican priest and graduate of Trinity College of the University of Toronto. In response to her call, he came to Lakefield in December of 1894. Upon arrival, he wrote home to his family in Toronto about the Village: "[It is]... very small. But prettily situated, with a little gem of a church." Coming from Port Hope, he was particularly delighted with the bracing climate of Lakefield. "They have ice" he wrote "and have had since November." His first day at The Grove featured a game of hockey with his new pupils. This, too, became a tradition, and, years later, photographs of the School show Mackenzie as an old man with coat, hat and clerical collar, on his skates, playing hockey with his boys.

Mrs. Sheldrake has happy to turn everything over to Mackenzie. In his hands, the School took on a new life. The youthful clergyman loved the out of doors, and gave the boys in his charge all possible freedom. He delighted in swimming and canoeing, and they learned both. He knew

the woods and relished campfire meals. So, in time, did they. It became an institution with him to take expeditions with a few boys in which lessons took the practical course of survival in the wilds and the development of knowledge, and skills, character, and confidence necessary for survival.

In time, the woods to the north of the School became populated with a variety of huts, built by the boys on their week ends. The huts became their personal property, in which the boys were allowed to have cook-outs and the occasional overnight stay. In time, Grove canoes could be found almost anywhere on Lake Katchewanooka.

If Alick Mackenzie paid a price in worry and apprehension when boys were late returning to the School from a canoe trip, or from an outing in the woods, he could take satisfaction in the knowledge that the results more than justified the risk he was taking.

Grove Athletes of Yesteryear



Standing (l. to r.): R. Nelles, K. Russell, G. Lumsden, W. Aylesworth, Mr. Eisdell, J. D. Patterson, J. Snyder, P. V. Lumsden, Centre: A. L. Patterson—Third row: H. P. Winslow, ? Patterson, A. Glass—Front: N. Nelles — 1905.

Hockey Team 1905 (Through the Years in Douro)

He eventually bought the School from Mrs. Sheldrake, and, under his direction as headmaster, the School grew in numbers and in fame. Its unorthodox teaching methods produced successive generations of young men showing confidence and self-discipline beyond their years. Most were destined for universities, where the average Grove boy fitted comfortably into university life and some did outstandingly well.

Mackenzie's fame grew. His old university gave him an honorary Doctor of Divinity. He is remembered, today, as Dr. Mackenzie. The boys' name for him was "Mack." It was his headmastership that gave the School the characteristics that have come to mean "The Grove."

Under Mackenzie's reign, the School expanded considerably in buildings and staff. The School was directed by a board of governors, made up chiefly of Old Boys from the School, many of them now men of considerable financial weight. It was during the Depression, however, and everything was done on a shoe-string budget.

Memorial House was built with lumber bought at rock bottom prices from Lakefield canoe factories that were closing. Evey Dunford, a local Lakefield builder, and his son, Don, carried out the contract. I met Don many years later, and he told me that he and his father had never had a more difficult job to do. The lumber was of all different sizes, and jobs that should have taken hours took days.

Memorial House still stands, never the less, and has served as a residence for school masters and their families, as well as offices, although it was originally intended for the boys of Junior School.

Junior School comprised grades 5, 6, 7 and 8, and had its own staff and curriculum. It was still in being when I came to the School in 1968, and was under the direction of Ben Whitney, the Junior Headmaster, who kept a large paddle, painted bright red, hanging on the wall behind his desk. Any Junior called into the headmaster's office saw this paddle before anything else. Rumours of the pain it could inflict abounded among the younger boys, and a mere mention of the paddle was enough to command obedience.

For my part, I could not understand how any parent could part with some of the boys to be found in Junior School. They were, for the most part, appealing children. They called each other by last names, and one might be approached by one of them with the message "Sir, Greenfield has cut his finger in the kitchen." Little Greenfield was probably in tears somewhere, and in need of comforting and reassurance.

For a good part of its history, the School worshipped in the "little gem of a Church" that Mackenzie had noted in his correspondence. It was customary for him to lead a Sunday morning procession of boys in a "church parade" down the hill from the School into the Village and to the church of St. John the Baptist, Lakefield. This event was unpopular with the boys, as one can imagine, and Mackenzie himself was deeply unsatisfied with the situation. He could not rest until the School had its own chapel and place of worship. He had fears that, without a chapel, the School would die away; but with a chapel, he knew it would have a heart, and would survive. He contrived, in the depths of the Depression, to have a modest, cement block, chapel built before the matter had been adequately considered by the Board of Governors, and thus presented the Board with a *faite accomplée*. One does not know the reaction of the Board, but Mackenzie now felt he could die in peace.

Alick Mackenzie died in the winter of 1938. After a service in the little chapel, his coffin was placed on Stan Hockaday's heavy sled and was drawn by the senior prefects of the School to the beautiful little Hillside Cemetery, where he now lies buried.

Upon Dr. Mackenzie's death, the headmastership of the Grove passed to Ken Mackenzie, Alick's son. Ken was in the naval reserve, and on the eve of war with Germany, was called into the Canadian Navy, where he served on a cruiser. The School was left, during the war years, without a headmaster. It had, however, a senior master, J. Winder Smith, who carried on in Mackenzie's absence.

Winder Smith was an Old Boy of the School and a graduate of the Royal Military College in Kingston. Upon graduation, he had entered the investment business on Bay Street in Toronto. He was enormously popular with his colleagues, who, in time, advised him in the gentlest of terms that he was not cut out for investment. He then came to the Grove as a senior master and blossomed in the School environment. His successful conduct of the School during the war years led to his being appointed as headmaster by the Board at some point after the war. This must have caused friction when Ken Mackenzie returned. The latter was killed in a tragic car accident coming up Hwy 28; and tragic as it was, this resolved the situation.

Boodie Smith, as he was known to all (this was a name from his childhood) was a popular headmaster, both with the boys and with the Board. He could, at times, be arbitrary and dictatorial with his staff. The School continued to grow in enrollment and reputation, though still pinched for funding. It is to Smith's lasting credit that he managed to induce the Provincial Department of Highways to divert Highway 28 around the School property. It had run up the hill, previously, dividing the School from some of its buildings, and presenting a considerable hazard during the cottage season.



Portrait of G. Winder Smith (1905-1970) TVA, Edmison fonds

During Smith's tenure the School took on a group of young and vigorous masters who were to make their mark in the history of the school. Jack Matthews was to become a future headmaster. Jim Anderson, a close friend of

Matthews', taught geography. Andy Harris, an Old Boy of the School, taught English. Bryan Jones taught History, and Richard Hayman taught Art. Bob Armstrong, retired from hockey with the Boston Bruins, taught Economics and managed the athletic programme of the School.

Hayman was active in the Peterborough Theatre Guild, and in 1968, when I came to the School, he, with Harris and Jones, appeared in a Guild production of "My Three Angels," a comedy that took Peterborough by storm, and established the three as consummate actors.

The School had, like most schools, a history of amateur theatricals; but, in the hands of these three, School productions took on a quality that was little short of professional. Many of the students showed a flair for acting. One or two actually went into the profession on the stage and on television, but, on the whole, theatricals were fun, and the boys merely enjoyed doing them well.

Meanwhile, the Board had decided to replace Boodie Smith with a younger and more progressive headmaster, Jack Matthews, a graduate and star athlete from the University of Western Ontario.

It must have been a difficult decision, for Boodie Smith was popular with Old Boys who were on the Board of Governors. It also led to the uncomfortable situation in which Matthews had to conduct the affairs of the School with Smith - who had been given the title of "Dean" - constantly looking over his shoulder.

Jack Matthews made an excellent headmaster at a time when the School was being buffeted by changes in Canadian society. It was the time of the "flower children." The traditions and discipline of the School were constantly being questioned by boys sensitive to the changes in the world outside of the School. Matthews spent a great part of his headmastership debating and arguing with questioning boys; giving in here and holding firm there.



Lieutenant-Governor Matthews, escorted by Mr. Smith, inspecting the Cadet Corps.

Grove News, July 1970 (TVA Edmison fonds)

The Sea Cadet programme, which had a long tradition at the School, and provided excellent training in skills, was dropped as being out of touch with the times. Boys would

have better and more important things to do than march around the School.

Matthews, always excellent in raising funds, obtained funds from Colonel McLaughlin of Oshawa for building a theatre equal to the quality of School productions. The theatre, with many changes over the years, has served the School and Lakefield exceptionally well. It is called today "The Bryan Jones" Theatre in memory of Jones, who died of a heart attack some years ago, while conducting a student tour in Europe.

Even as Headmaster of Lakefield College School, Matthews had his eye on a system of international colleges inaugurated by Earl Mountbatten. These were a series of schools whose students came from countries all over the world, each student supported by his home country. The design was to use the school experience to establish close personal relations between young people from different countries, it being maintained by Mountbatten that it was the personal relations that mattered in future negotiations between countries.

Jack Matthews used his enthusiasm and connections to develop, and eventually become founding headmaster of, the College of the Pacific, on Vancouver Island.

When Jack left, the headmastership fell to Terry Guest, a young master who had come to the School from Bishop's University in Quebec.

Both Terry and Jack were great outdoorsmen, and both carried on the traditions established by Alick Mackenzie. On expedition week end, the whole school went to Algonquin Park for canoeing and back packing.

The reputation of the School had become such that it attracted European royalty. Prince Andrew of England and Prince Philippe of Spain became students. Both added to the lustre of the School, which was now rising to international status.

Terry Guest's place was taken by David Hadden, a graduate of Queen's University, a magnificent athlete and competent manager. Under his headship, the school became coeducational, and Hadden oversaw the sometimes difficult transition to separate facilities but joint classes for boys and girls. He has seen the School go from success to success, expanding and improving until it is now unrecognizable as the little school that started at the Grove farm.

David Hadden has had the longest tenure of any headmaster other than Alick Mackenzie. He retired this year after 23 years of continuous duty, looking, if I may say so, none the worse for wear. His place has been taken by David Thompson, whom I remember as a Junior Master at the School in the early seventies. Thompson takes over a School at the height of its career, still concentrating on the qualities of self reliance and self discipline of its students so successfully established by Alick Mackenzie.

The foregoing originated as a speech delivered by Kim Krenz at Lakefield College School, 17 June 2009.

PETERBOROUGH'S CANADIAN ICONS

Gordon Young, Editor, Lakefield Heritage Research

The following was written by Lakefield Heritage as a response to a Canada Day editorial in Peterborough This Week. It is a thoughtful essay from one of our area's advocates of heritage.



Inverlea Bridge

We agree that the cenotaph must be number # 2, but, number one has to be the lift lock and the three immediate major spinoffs from the engineering processes that were involved in the construction of the lift lock. The "slip-form", compressed Portland cement of the lift lock makes it the largest and tallest compressed Portland cement structure anywhere in the world, period. Right behind, has to be City Engineer T. A. S. Hay's compressed Portland cement bridge, the Inverlea Bridge and as is "1b" the Hunter Street Bridge which is also, mainly composed, of compressed Portland cement structures. "1c" the Faryon bridge at Trent University which is similarly based on the compressed-cement principle that began with Hay's Inverlea bridge. "It is hard to see now, but, the center of the Westclox building is also a compressed Portland cement structure built like a bridge.

After the bridges, and Allward's glorious cenotaph, is # 3) King Edward Park. No, not just the park, but, the houses on both sides of Romaine down below to Lansdowne and from east-side George to west-side Park street. King Edward Park was the first major subdivision "Park" in Peterborough. It was complete with churches and the now very lost King Edward School. 3a) "The Avenues" was the second subdivision, while 3b) "Alexandra Park" or teacher's college area was the third and built to support the proposed Teacher's College ("Normal School). City engineers descended on our city to see our three "Parks" and then went back to do the same in their city.

4) The fourth icon of Peterborough is the GE plant. Thanks to Kevin Puddister, and his research paper for his finals at Sir Sanford Fleming, we now know that Edison-GE bought the manufacturing rights to the Crossen Car Company's (of Cobourg) 22-foot (20-ton approx.) streetcar design and began building electric streetcars in Building # 4. Hence, it is sad that GE is finally out of the traction

motor business this September. Edison-GE came to Peterborough to build traction motors and fractional motors which ceased construction here in 1999.

5) The fifth icon of Peterborough has to be the Quaker Oats plant and the fact that despite being completely burnt-out in 1916, they came back and have remained an integral part of the community.

6) The sixth icon of Peterborough are the "Regency schools" in Peterborough, the King George, Queen Mary, Prince of Wales and PCVS. Built to the Ministry of Education's Regency design and supervised by local architect Wm Blackwell.

7) The seventh icon of Peterborough is shared between the Turnbull building and the Bethany Chapel, recently called "The Church of the Open Bible." The two are linked because J. C. Turnbull, who owned the Turnbull department store, was the chair of finance for the Bethany Chapel of the Christian and Missionary Alliance denomination. Interestingly, the present-day Turnbull Clinic in a sense does what Mr. Turnbull and his sons tried to do 100 years ago; reach out to help other nations. Now those nations are slowly coming to Peterborough to stay.

8) The powerhouses come as the next icon. The London Street powerhouse, the Auburn Powerhouse and the Nassau Powerhouse (now owned by the Trent University) were designed by architect Edward Lennox, the man who designed the second city hall in Toronto. (Lakefield GS was



also designed by Lennox.)

London Street Dam

9) The next icon is St. Joseph's Hospital and Mount St. Joseph. The Mount of course is off-limits to the general public but the inside of Mount St. Joseph is stunning, especially the gorgeous chapel. The hospital is a wonderful collection of different styles of "institutional designs" reflecting the design of each generation.

10) The Memorial Centre is our last icon for it is a monument to our war dead and the home of the remarkable Sports Hall of Fame honouring sports achievements in all fields. This is also the place associated with hockey and lacrosse, two sports that have made Peterborough known very widely.

DIARY OF A. J. GRANT, 1912

This is part of a continuing series of extracts, prepared by Dennis Carter-Edwards, from the diary of A. J. Grant, Superintendent of the Trent Canal, 1908 to 1918. It provides interesting glimpses on the local scene and occasional references to the issues facing the waterways in the years after the opening of the Lift Lock in 1904 to the completion of the canal by about 1920.

The year 1912 began for A.J. Grant with an inspection trip to the Panama Canal. The rest of the year was uneventful with the usual round of inspections of various canal projects along the Ontario – Rice Lake Division as well as trips out to the Severn River for more surveying work to assess best routes for completing the Trent Valley Canal to Georgian Bay. Maude and the children accompanied him and stayed at Hamlet for a holiday while Alexander returned to Peterborough. There were a few milestones for the family, including Alex jr first communion and starting school at St. Peter's. Photo: A. J. Grant and his wife Peterborough Museum and Archives 2000-012-001597-1 Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio Images

2 Jan 12 Peterboro
office all day very busy
got Dan O'Connell to write out my "Will" making Maude & M. J. Hogan the executors. The will is in O'Connell's custody. Busy all day getting ready to leave for Panama tomorrow morning

6 Jan 12 New York
At 11 o'clock we all left for the Royal Mail Steamship wharf & went on board the Str Atrato, which sails about one o'clock

Jan 12 Str. Atrato – at sea Sick – sea sick very cold with snow

15 Jan 12 Panama
We spent the forenoon taking in the city which dates back years [as in original]. It is very Spanish in appearance. Since the American invasion the City has been supplied with a water system & the streets paved.

17 Jan 12 Panama Colon
We all left "Aucun" at 6.30 Haney, Connolly & myself got off at Miraflores where we met H.O. Cole Res Eng Pacific Div who showed us over the Miraflores & Pedro Miguel locks & dams, taking us [about?] in his motor car

18 Jan 12 Colon Panama
About town up to 10 o'clock when we went aboard the Str "Metepan" United Fruit co Line & sailed at 11 o'clock for Kingston Jamaica. Had lunch at 1 pm which I was able to eat, but by evening I was too sick to go down for dinner.

30 Jan 12 New York The steamer Tuives docked at 4 pm when we all landed after a brief inspection by the Doctor. Immigration agt & customs [sic]

3 Feb 12 Buffalo Toronto
Peterboro Reached Toronto at noon nearly 2 hours late lunch at the Queens, then went to station & got my trunks out of Customs. Left for home per CPR at 5

pm. Found Maude & the children well. They met me at the station. She had a good time all Jany, Curling & out at parties, & found her looking very well.

14 Feb 12 Peterboro

Neil Rutherford left for Beaverton today. He retires from the Canal Staff owing to political activity - last election.

18 Feb 12 Peterboro

Mass with Maude at 10.30 Began the use of envelopes for Sunday collection today.

Maude & I called on Mrs. Travers today at 4 pm. She has just finished a portrait of Maude, which is fair for an amateur.

26 Feb 12 Peterboro

Send Ficher piano to Nordheimier Toronto, as part payment of new Nordheimier player piano which Maude signed a contract for last Thursday \$750 – (\$250 old piano) + \$500 balance due next September without Interest. Sorry to see old piano go away, which I bought for Mother about 1888

16 Mar 12 Peterboro In bed all day with very sore eyes & swollen face from exposure to the sun & cold during the

early part of the week.

27 Mar 12 Peterboro

Maude & myself went to hear "Buntz pulls the strings" which was as well produced here as in New York. The house was crowded upstairs & downstairs. Last night finished the curling for the season at the Charlotte St. rink.

6 Apr 12 Peterboro House all day
Cleaned up wood shed & barn Streets are getting to be very bare & are dry in spots. Country roads very bad people came in by rail to market today

14 Apr 12 Peterboro

Mass at 10.30 Maude sick in bed.
White Star Liner Titanic on her maiden voyage Liverpool to New York struck an iceberg in Lat. 41.46 north and Long 50.14 West, south of the Newfoundland banks at 10.20 tonight and sank in 4 hours. She had on board about 2340 souls of whom about 1635 were drowned. R.I.P. She was the largest

Steamship afloat & cost \$10,000,000.



15 Apr 12 Peterboro

Maude, Miss Stratton & myself went to the theatre to hear the operatta Sylvia produced by the Soldality of St. Peter's in aid of the T.A.S. It was good.

25 Apr 12 Peterboro Toronto Went to Toronto on CPR 8 o'clock am train & back in the evening with Maude who has been in the city for 3 days shopping.

Went into Pembers & ordered a toupee ½ oz one

8 May 12 Peterboro

Went to Turner's to see about Peterboro Summer Fair tents, & while there we went through their factory & theatre, also purchased a good hammock

17 May 12 Peterboro

Afternoon at home, took children in the evening to a childrens' festival at the Conservatory of Music

27 May 12 Peterboro Summer Fair in Armories in aid of Health Association was opened this evening by Hon'ble Sam Hughes Minister of Militia

Fair turn out considering the bad weather. Booths all ready

11 Jun 12 Campbellford, Healey Falls, Hastings

The Hon'ble Francis Cochrane Minister Rlys & Canals arrived on morning train from Belleville. He was over the Newmarket Canal yesterday. After Breakfast motored to Heeley Falls, thence to locks 11 & 12, & then to lock 9 & dam 8.. Immediately after dinner the Minister met the power users in Colville's office for a 2 hrs session, after which we motored to Hastings where we took the train to Peterboro

At Hastings the Minister examined Fowld's dam for wing dam & examined new lock etc.

22 Jun 12 Peterboro Youngs Pt

office until 10.30 am when I left with Maude & the children for Youngs Point. Stayed at the South Beach Hotel

6 Aug 12 Peterboro Hamlet

Left with Maude, Alex, Helen & Alex Fortye for Hamlet via Severn which we reached safely at 1.30 pm. We took rooms in a small cottage along side the hotel or farm house, instead of in the house, cottage is quieter & more private. Place is not much. It is six years on the 12 September since I was here with Emerson's party.

11 Aug 12 Peterboro Maude & children on Sparrow lake

12 Aug 12 Peterboro Toronto Civic Holiday

office all forenoon, correspondence. Men all away

Afternoon at Exhibition grounds to see a "Curtis Bi-plane go up. The aviator made a very successful flight of half an hour's duration. He circulated over the Grounds several times & flew as far north as Auburn.

3 Sept 12 Hamlet Peterboro Helped Maude to pack up as she & the children returned home today after being here since the 6 August, during which time it was very very wet & cold, anything but summer weather.

We left on the "Dot" for Severn at 2.30 pm & got to Peterboro at 10 pm an hour late

16 Sep 12 Peterboro

Maude & myself took Alex to St. Peters school at 10.00 o'clock & handed him over to Sister Patricia the Head of

the School, who put him in Sister St. George's class or the 2nd. There are 7 classes in the school. The premier First, Second, Jr. Third, Sr. Third, Jr. Fourth and Sr. Fourth Alex has been going to Miss Halls 2 ½ years, but this is really his first start at school. May God bless & protect the little man & make him a smart and intelligent catholic gentleman. Helen went with us & took stock of all the classes & boys.

24 Sep 12 Peterboro Mr. Mowat Public School Inspector came in asked me for a paper on the Panama Canal to be read to the Public School Teachers on the 18th October at Collegiate Institute Peterboro

1 Oct 12 Peterboro

The Liberal Party had a big meeting here tonight in the Brock St. Rink at which Sir Wilfred [sic] Laurier Graham, King, Murphy & Fisher spoke. A Big Crowd were present, the overflow of which went to the Opera House. We went to hear the speakers.

19 Oct 12 Peterboro

This forenoon read a paper on the Panama Canal to the Teachers of the Public Schools of Peterboro in the Collegiate Institute

After dinner went to St. Peters with Alex who went to confession to Father O'Brien. The dear little man makes his first communion tomorrow.

21 Oct 12 Peterboro At Knights of Columbus rooms and over at Ashburnham & back to St. Vincent House where we got a little girl for 3 days

Had to put the woman out of the house we have had for a week past. Her 7 year old boy was a perfect nuisance.

15 Nov 12 Peterboro Campbellford

At 11 am met at the CPR stn the "New York State Barge Canal Com." Along with Mr. Burnham we took the party to the Hydraulic lock, & after dinner at the Oriental, I took the party to Campbellford & thence by Motor to Heeley Falls to see the work there. Bad roads & cold. Back to Peterboro per evg train & thence to Peterboro Club where they remained until train time 12.10 am when they left for Montreal.

22 Nov 12 Peterboro

Kathleen Corner, Dawlish, England arrived this morning from Halifax. A girl sent out from England by the Collings Agency of London. Hope she will turn out O.K.

23 Nov 12 Peterboro

After tea Maude & myself strolled up town, did some shopping & had some grub at the Chinaman's

25 Dec 12 Peterboro

Mass with Maude at 10.30 Alex at 9.15 Mass after which he drove down to the CPR station (Jones cab) to meet his uncle John who is on his way to Montreal from the city of [Mexico?] where has been for the last five weeks on an inspection trip with Mr. Sharpe of the Bank of Montreal. Dinner at 7 pm. Just ourselves.

30 Dec 12 Peterboro

office all day. Correspondence all the men are back at work. Several were away since Xmas.

QUERIES

Diane Robnik

VICTORIA COUNTY ELECTION 1854

We were asked if Lord Bury was a candidate in the 1854 election for Victoria County. We were unable to confirm the presence of Lord Bury in the *Peterborough Review*, and we do not have the *Peterboro Despatch* for 1854.

Review, Friday, 21 July 1854

Victoria Nomination

Q ...[On Monday, 17 July] Messrs Cottingham, Boyd, and Smith were then nominated, and the meeting having adjourned into the Town Hall the Candidates addressed the electors.

M Boyd noted he had been chosen from field of four conservatives at a meeting on Friday [14 July]

The *Review* coverage suggests a strong Reform leaning.

In another article in the same issue, we learn that the four Conservative candidates were Boyd, Cottingham, Davidson and Roach. Mossom Boyd was chosen and his address to the electors was published.

In the *Review*, 7 July, there was a report of James Smith's nomination for the Reformers. It was noted that delegates from Eldon Township refused to promise their support to Smith, largely because he was an outsider, and because he had supported the previous government to the last moment.

The same issue [7 July] carried an article on "Dame Rumours in Victoria." The candidates for the Reform interest were rumoured to be Dr Irons of Metcalf; William Cottingham, warden of the united counties of Peterborough and Victoria; Mr Roach of Lindsay who was deputy reeve of Ops; George Allen, Orangeman, of Toronto for the Bank of Upper Canada interest; and Mossom Boyd, a Conservative with liberal views on the Clergy Reserves and other current issues.

The *Review*, 14 July, carried a report by "A Lover of Fair Play" from Woodville, on the Reform convention in Victoria county, held 5 July. This report contained few names, and complained that a clique for James Smith had managed the convention and that an upcoming judgeship was of more interest to him than the great Reform issues of the election for secularization and against separate schools.

That same issue carried a *Toronto Leader* analysis of how the election of 1851 would have turned out if the new constituency boundaries had been in effect. It showed Victoria would have gone Conservative and Peterborough Reform.

ELEANOR DARLING REPORTS

My sister was visiting from Vancouver and we went out to visit Carl Doughty to see his picture of Gamey, one of the horses that my dad had used for milk delivery. Apparently Gamey retired to Carl's farm. Mohan -Hunter Dairy was

written up in one of your previous articles and I remember the horses we kept in the barn at the back of the property. It was a nice nostalgic trip down memory lane. We saw Carl's magnificent milk bottle collection which was just part of the dairy memorabilia he has collected over the years. He and Dr. Terry Hawkins are collaborating on another dairy/bottle book that will include the city and the county, and perhaps a wider area.

ROY PHOTOS ON CENTRAL BRIDGE WORKS

Ivan Bateman

Since writing the recent two-part article on William Hartill Law and the Central Bridge Works in Peterborough (HGTV, November 2008, February 2009) I have learned that the Peterborough Museum and Archives has processed photographs identified with the Central Bridge and Engineering Company. The PMA reference numbers for these prints is 2000-012-000068, 1 through 11.

- 1 Optimates Hammer, rear $\frac{3}{4}$ view on the drive belt side, name plate visible.
- 2 Same as 1, but from other side.
- 3 Optimates Hammer with operator demonstrating treadle while holding workpiece.
- 4 Optimates Hammer, view similar to 2.
- 5 Rail bridge piers in river. This is probably a south-west view of the Grand Trunk Railway at Lansdowns, probably 1879?
- 6 Road bridge truss assembled and sitting on blocks outside the factory. Probably taken from the south side of Dalhousie looking NW. Inscription on vertical column reads "Central Bridge and Iron Works from Peterborough."
- 7 Large rail truss ready for delivery is mounted on three flat cars. Site has three rail tracks with switch on one leading to a fourth track. Location uncertain. Perhaps the bridge for the CPR which was shipped to the Selkirk range. See *Examiner*, 21 March 1896.
- 8 Another view of bridge piers as in 5. Surrounding appears to be Lansdowne Street, but we need to check the design of the pier. There are two fixed piers, two abutments and one swing pier in this three element bridge.
- 9 Central Bridge view of girder shop. About 19 people can be identified.
- 10 Road bridge truss as in view 6 but from the other end. Could the truss in the background be CPR?
- 11 Central Bridge view of Machinery Shop No. 2 (as noted in the 1895 Peterborough Birdseye view map) showing about 25 people. There are machine tools to the right of the picture and components to the left.



"West-Side Story" A Walking Tour of the Historic West-End

On **July 18 & August 15th**, Trent Valley Archives is pleased to offer "**West Side Story**", our newest historical walking tour focusing on Peterborough's west end. Come and join us as we bring to life the sometimes difficult relationship between the Homewood and Weller Street upper crust and the working class of Hopkins, Elm and Murray. Visit the roots of some of those who shaped our city and imagine a colourful cultural past as we stroll through Peterborough's original "Little Italy". Meet at the corner of Weller and Monaghan Street at 4:00 PM.

\$10 per person. For more information please phone:
745-4404

LAKEFIELD ARCH

Gordon Young reports that the picture of the Lakefield Arch shown in the last issue was on an arch at Queen Street which was one of the arches erected for the visit of Lord Stanley, Governor-General of Canada, 25 September 1890. The visit is discussed, pages 302-303, in the history of Lakefield edited by Gordon Young. That c. 1998 book is titled *Mizgiyaakwaa-tibelh Lakefield: A Look at its Heritage*.

GE CANADA CLOSING SMALL MOTORS DIVISION

Gordon Young

Perhaps the latest loss of jobs in the Traction Motor Division at the GE plant can be expected when the wage and benefits differential is so large between Mexico and Peterborough. This news marks the last of what brought Edison Electric to Peterborough in the very first place.

The Peterborough division had various names. From this plant on Monaghan Road the streetcar as we now know it was developed. Evidently, Edison-GE had no intentions of being a streetcar manufacturer even after it bought the streetcar-car patterns from the Crossan Car Company of Cobourg. Still, its streetcars sold very, very well (thanks in part to the fine cabinet makers here in Peterborough). However, GE wanted to extend its electric motor research and development and the associated controllers/hardware for streetcars.

Edison-GE assisted in the development, 1893 to 1904, of the first Canadian E-Car (electric car), created by Frederick Featherstonhaugh and William Still. This was a commercial flop because of the difficulties with batteries.

As well the basics for electric bikes began at the Monaghan Road plant. CCM, which was a division of the Russell Car Company, built several "one-off" E-bikes, but they died because battery manufacturers could not keep pace. That E-bike motor from GE is still being used (somewhat modified as lighter metals replaced cast-steel casings) on the new E-bikes being marketed by various companies, and, of course, using much better batteries.

We lost the "fractional motor" division a few years ago. Those motors powered fridges, vacuum cleaners, house-fans, barn fans, feedmills, air conditioners and other important items now considered essential.

Sadly, GE will not make electric motors in Peterborough. This is an historic passing.

MUSE AND LOCAL HISTORIANS

The current issue of *Muse*, the magazine of the Canadian Museum Association contains a feature on the importance of local history, and of the local history specialists in the world of museums and archives. Of the twelve people featured from across Canada, one is Elwood Jones, the archivist at Trent Valley Archives. Among other things, he is described as "one of the most recognized historians in the Peterborough area and known for consistently bridging the gaps between teaching, research and community service." Elwood is grateful to those who mentioned his name to the editors of *Muse*.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

567 Carnegie Avenue, Peterborough ON K9L 1N1

THE SURNAME "BARRY: THE IRISH-CORK ORIGIN & HISTORY

David Barry

Although the surname "Barry" does not rank high among the most common surnames in Ireland, it none-the-less appears to rank about eleventh in the County of Cork, after such names as: McCarthy, O'Sullivan, Driscoll, Mahoney, O'Brien, Callaghan, O'Keefe, O'Neill, Crowley and Cronin- all surnames that are extant and flourishing in West Cork. Although a few very minor origins of the surname exist outside of County Cork, the Barry name remains inextricably associated with that county. However, within County Cork, the Barry surname has two very different origins - each origin having its own very distinctively different history. Over time, both names became linguistically assimilated and so following is a summary of those two very distinct histories and origins of the surname "Barry" in Count Cork.

The Cambro-Norman Barrys of Cork

When someone thinks of the origin of the surname Barry in County Cork, they instinctively associate it with the much greater and better known history of the Anglo or Cambro-Norman Barry family of East Cork. The origin of their name was derived from the Norman name "de Bari," a French-Norman name which was derived from a small village in Normandy in northern France known as la Barre (*a French topographic name for someone who lived by a gateway or barrier*).

The inhabitants of this area of Normandy, including a faithful knight by the name, Odo de Barri, joined "William the Conqueror" in the Norman conquest of England in the year 1066 at the Battle of Hastings. Odo de Barri was subsequently awarded vast lands near the present day city of Cardiff, in Cambridgeshire Wales, where he built his fortification known as Manorbier Castle – the area later being named "Barry."

Then about one hundred years later, Odo's sons Robert and Philip de Barri¹ joined other Norman and Flemish adventurers in the first Cambro-Norman invasion of Ireland

– landing at Wexford in the year 1169. This invasion, being somewhat of a family affair, was led by their half uncle Robert Fitz-Stephen and his son-in-law, Robert² de Barry (Philip de Barry's son). The Cambro-Normans, easily won the day, against the disunited and under powered Celts, who until then had been too busy fighting amongst themselves. The success of Robert Fitz-Stephen and the de Bari family set the stage for later invasions and the subsequent Cambro-Norman conquest of Ireland. For their bravery and loyalty to their uncle, the leader of the invasion, the de Barri family was awarded a large tract of land in East Cork. Here the Cambro-Normans, under Robert de Barry engaged the native McCarthy clan in the Battle of Lismore in 1185, forcing them into exile in West Cork and initiating a family feud that was to last between these two families for some three hundred years. However, the more senior, Robert de Barri was killed in this battle and so his younger brother Philip and his son William soon after set about fortifying themselves, building their first Castle and stronghold, called "Barryscourt," at Carrigtwohill, a few miles east of the present day city of Cork. In the ensuing years, they and their descendants built several other castles and strongholds throughout East Cork to protect themselves from the native Irish as well as from other envious and ambitious Norman families (*the remains and remnants of some 50 such stone fortifications and manors associated with the Barry family, have presently been identified by archeologists in East Cork*). The most notable of these castles, all strategically placed to protect the far reaches of their dynasty, were; Buttevant in North East Cork and Timoleague and Rathbarry in South-East Cork – this area representing a very large part of East Cork. However, Barryscourt in Carrigtwohill was to remain their primary fortification and home to the most powerful



Barryscourt Castle Carrigtwohill, East Cork

¹ The revered twelfth century cleric and academic, Giraldus Cambrensis (Gerald of Wales) was a younger brother of Robert and Philip de Barri and acted as the historian to the invasion, mapping much of Ireland for the Crown. He is buried at Saint David's in Wales.

branch of the Barry family – the Barrymores. In time, the other strongholds at Buttevant, Timoleague and Rathbarry became home to a lesser branch of the family – the Barryroes (*meaning Barry the Red*). To this day, both major branches of the Barry family remain perpetuated in the names of two medieval Cork baronies – Barrymore and Barryroe². Furthermore, the present day town of Buttevant in North Cork takes its name from the family motto “Boutez en avant,” translated means “strike or push forward.” Also of interest, some five hundred years later, the stones from the ruins of historic Shandon Castle (Dublin), which is said to have been built by the Barri family in the twelfth century, were used to rebuild the famed Church of Saint Mary’s in Dublin – this church having been destroyed by the Williamite forces in 1690. Saint Mary’s Church in Dublin of course is better known for its connection to the popular song; “The Bells of Saint Mary”- this song first published in 1917 and popularized in the 1945 Hollywood musical of the same name, by Bing Crosby and Ingrid Bergman.

This medieval Cambro-Norman Barry clan were soon bestowed the Noble Title of “Baron or Lord Barry” by King John-I, in the year 1261. This peerage allowed each successive generation of the Barrymore branch of the family the right to the title, the right to create barons and lords of manors, and the right to sit in the Irish parliament of the day. The title “Baron Barry” was later elevated to the more prestigious title of “Viscount Barry or Viscount Buttevant” towards the end of the reign of King Henry VIII, in 1542 – this being an attempt by Henry to solicit the loyalty of the Barry dynasty, in putting down the political and religious agitation against the Crown that prevailed in Ireland during this period. The Barry title was again elevated to “Earl of Barrymore,” some one-hundred years later, in the year 1627 by King Charles-I. This time, the new more senior title, which was granted to David FitzDavid Barry, appears to have been solely based on privilege and nepotism. David’s very powerful father-in-law, Richard Boyle, the First Earl of Cork, is said to have used his influence to obtain this title for him. This title – “Earl of Barrymore” lasted almost two hundred years, to 1823, when Henry Barry, the 8th Earl of Barrymore, died without a male heir.

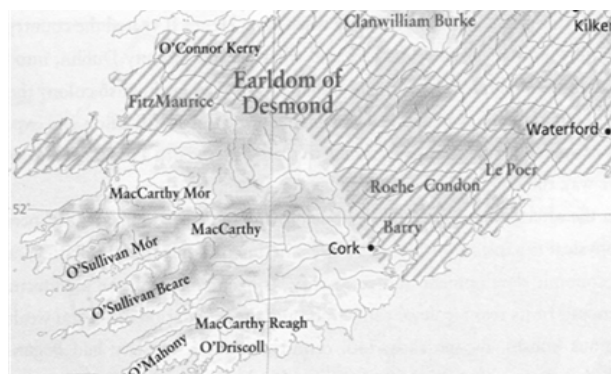
Although the very powerful Barry dynasty and its many Lords, Viscounts and Earls, lasted several hundred years, from the year 1261 to 1823, a few of the more notorious Barry noblemen stand out in the history of this family and are worth mentioning.

Sir David FitzWilliam de Barry, Lord of Oletan and Ibanne (Abt.1230-1261) and the son of William de Barri, the great ancestors of the Cambro-Norman Barrys of Cork,

is credited with establishing the second major Barry stronghold at Buttevant, in the Barony of Orrerly and Kilmore in north Cork. Here he is said to have built Buttevant Castle, the remains of which stand to this day, after displacing the O’Donavans clan from their lesser castle in Buttevant. According to legend “*Barry surprised and captured the Donnegan Castle by gaining access through treachery of a soldier of the garrison - de Barry having made himself master of the place, put its sleeping occupants to the sword and rewarded the perfidy of the betrayer by striking off his head.*”

Sir John FitzDavid Barry, Fourth Baron Barry (Abt.1260-1330) of Barryscourt castle in Carrigtwohill (near Cork City), feeling threatened by his neighbours the Hodnetts attacked and destroyed them in the year 1329 - expanding his territory, from whence the Barony of Barrymore in East Cork was established.

James FitzRichard Barry (1520-1581) Fifth Viscount Barry and Eighteenth Baron Barry, of the Barryroe line; is said to have usurped his way to his title, through treachery, deceit and murder. He apparently arranged the murder of his three half nephews to eliminate their threat to the title and property associated with Barryscourt Castle, upon the death of its proprietor, Sir James FitzJohn Barry, the last of the Barrymore line, who had died without a male heir in 1557. However, James himself died lonely and imprisoned in Dublin Castle, where he had been held by the Crown, for some years, because of his support of the Catholic rebels during the Desmond Rebellion.



Note:

Celtic families in West Cork

Cambro-Norman families in East Cork.

² Although a northern townland in the Roman Catholic Parish of Schull, in West Cork is named “Barryroe,” the origin of this townland or its name does *not* have any connection with the Barryroe sept of the Cambro-Norman Barry family. The ancient name of this townland stems from old Irish “*Borraidhe Ruadha*,” meaning red lumps or red swellings in the land - later being anglicized as *Barrrooa* and then *Barryroe*.

In understanding the origin of the two Barry clans of Cork, it is important to note that this Cambro-Norman Barry family was native to East Cork only – they, along with all other Cambro-Norman families of the day, never gaining a permanent foothold in West Cork. Sir David FitzWilliam de Barry, who established the Barry stronghold at Buttevant, was subsequently killed at the Battle of Callan in the year 1261, attempting to colonize West Cork, by again displacing the powerful McCarthys from their new

home in exile. The McCarthy clan and their native West Cork allies then pursued the Cambro-Normans through South Cork, burning and plundering as they went, until they encountered the recently regrouped de Barry clan at their Timoleague stronghold. Here, the McCarthys were soundly defeated – they and their native Irish allies retreating back to West Cork. Thereafter both sides remained in their respective territories, with the Cambro-Normans including the de Barrys in East Cork and the native Irish in West Cork.

Over the years, the Cambro-Norman de Barry clan of East Cork evolved into one of the most powerful and influential families of County Cork, along with such other notable families as the de Roches and the later day Boyles in East Cork and the native McCarthys in West Cork. The de Barrys having developed vast wealth and military strength, in East Cork, also assimilated into the Celtic culture, marrying extensively into the Celtic families and in time they are said to have become “more Irish than the Irish themselves.” However, the Barrys are said to have eventually lost their power and wealth, due to slothfulness and gambling. This however, seems to be somewhat overstated, as with the exception of Richard Barry, the Seventh Earl of Barrymore (1769–1793, there does not seem to be a lot of evidence of this. Admittedly though, Richard, towards the end of the long reign of Barry peerage in Cork, was described as a man of considerable talents, but with a wild and profligate career, who sold much of the Barry properties to finance his gambling debts. The final end of the long line of Barry nobility in 1823, due to the lack of a male heir, also coincided with the developing political situation in Ireland at that time. Following the proclamation of the United Kingdom (incorporating Ireland into the UK) in 1800, by King George-III, these Cambro-Norman Irish peers were largely out of favor and left swinging in the wind.

The name de Barri, which was eventually anglicized to the present day version of the surname, “Barry,” probably, occurred during the enactment of the Statutes of Kilkenny, during the reign of King Edward-III, in 1367. These statutes had been solely aimed at anglicizing the native Irish and curbing their influence on the Cambro-Norman settlers, whom the Crown had placed as noblemen and masters over the native Irish.

Descendants of the Barry family are today predominantly associated with both the Church of Ireland (Anglican) and the Roman Catholic Church. Following the English reformation and the subsequent Desmond Rebellions in Cork, during the years, 1569-1583, David FitzJames Barry (1550-1617), the Fifth Viscount Barry and Eighteenth Baron Barry originally supported the rebel or Catholic cause alongside his father, James FitzRichard Barry. Sir Walter Raleigh reporting to the Crown on the political climate in East Cork, on February 25, 1581 wrote “David Barry has burnt all his castles and gone into rebellion.” Soon after, David switched his loyalty to the Crown, as he became increasingly disenchanted with the progress of the revolt and the insurrection within the rebel ranks. However, this move is also said to have facilitated

the return of his lands at Buttevant and Carrigtwohill – these lands having been confiscated from his father, because of their earlier combined support of the rebels. David was also granted other lands in South Cork at this time – these lands having been confiscated from the McCarthys, the historic nemesis of the Barry dynasty. While David and his wife Ellen Roach’s descendants thereafter became members of the “Church of Ireland,” many of the minor branches of this Barry family remained loyal to their Roman Catholic Church.

David FitzDavid Barry, Sixth Viscount Barry and First Earl of Barrymore (1605-1642) then supported the ensuing Irish Rebellion in 1641, fighting against the confederate Catholics. In May 1642 David FitzDavid in another family affair, stormed the Castle of Ballymacpatrick near Fermoy, which was held by his Great Aunt, Honora Barry-Condon (of the Barryroe branch). Honora was the daughter of David’s Great-Grandfather James FitzRichard Barry, who died in captivity at Dublin Castle in 1881 – her castle, now being the stronghold of the minor branches of the Barry clan, who had remained Roman Catholic. After defeating the rebels and his Barry relatives in this attack, David FitzDavid turned his attention to the Barry castle at Liscarroll, conquering it and placing his uncle John Barry as the occupant. However, David FitzDavid died of injuries received during a Confederate counter-attack in 1642, known as the “Battle of Liscarroll,” – this counter-attack being led by his eighty year old Catholic cousin Garret Barry, a veteran of the Spanish military.

The minor Catholic branches of this great Cambro-Norman Barry dynasty, regardless of being disenfranchised and rejected from the peerage, mostly seems to have maintained a semblance of privilege and affluence in East Cork, for generations to follow. Many throughout the succeeding history, represented the professions, academia and the arts, becoming politicians, military leaders, music, opera, the priesthood, medicine, etc.³ However, others, having lost their lands during the ensuing Elizabethan and Cromwell eras were eventually reduced to tenant farmers – like their native Irish counterparts, eking a living on the lands they once owned. Although the descendants of this great Barry family has become somewhat disbursed throughout County Cork, it remains primarily concentrated in the Baronies of Barrymore and Barryroe, in East Cork and Orrery and Kilmore in North Cork.

Although this Barry Clan of East Cork had a long history of frequent feuds with other Norman Clans and Celtic families through the middle ages, it wasn’t war and chaos for all of them. Their common ancestor, William de Barry, who was the great-grandson of Ode de Barri of Wales and who had been granted the title of Lordships of Castlelyons, Buttevant and Barry’s Court, built a priory for the canons of Saint Augustine in Cork City in the year 1237. His son David de Barry, the First Barron Barry and grandson of Philip de Barry founded a convent for the Dominicans in Buttevant in the year 1254 and dedicated it

³ Reference “Barrymore – Records of the Barrys of County Cork, “by Rev, E. Barry, published 1906.

to Saint Thomas Beckett. The ruined abbey, of which only the church still remains, contains a skeleton-filled two story crypt, thought to contain the remains of some of this medieval Barry family. John de Barry, the Fourth Baron Barry then founded the Castleyons Abbey for the Carmelites in 1307. In more recent times, Mary Barry-Mercer a descendant of James Barry, an ancestor of the "Barrys of Santry,"⁴ in Dublin, founded Mercer's Hospital in Dublin in the year 1734. A Father Thomas Barry (thought to be a descendant of this family) who was then assigned to the Roman Catholic diocese of Cork and Ross in West Cork, was instrumental in building Saint Finbarr's Catholic Church in Bantry in 1825, following the relaxing of the Penal Laws in Ireland. Father Barry was also very, instrumental in aiding the emigration of the poor families of West Cork to Upper Canada in the early 1830s, including the author's ancestors, and again in aiding the destitute and starving families of West Cork during the Potato famine of 1847.

Two of the early nineteenth century Barry families of East Cork settled in the Peterborough area, having arrived here as part of the 1825 Peter Robinson Mission. They are; James Barry, who settled in Asphodel Township with his wife and five children and John Barry, who settled in Douro Township, with his wife and three children. Descendants of this John Barry still reside in the Peterborough area, with many of their ancestors buried in Saint Joseph's Catholic cemetery in Douro.

Another five Barry families, also from East Cork, had previously arrived in Renfrew County, as part of the 1823 Peter Robinson mission. Their name of course perpetuated in the Town of Barrys Bay, from a descendant of one of these families who first surveyed the area for its lumber potential. Although many from these families took flight to other parts of Canada and the USA, some descendents of these families still reside in the Ottawa Valley and the Halliburton area, north of Peterborough.

Because these families of both Peter Robinson missions originated from north and east Cork, in or within the proximity of the ancient baronies of Orrery and Kilmore, Barrymore and Ibane and Barryroe, they are thus thought to be descendants of this great and noble Cambro-Norman Barry family of Cork.

The Celtic Barrys of Cork

The origin and history of the other Barry surname in Cork is much less renowned. It stems from a very small and obscure Celtic tribe by the name "O'Baire,"- later anglicized to O'Barry. The O'Baire tribe was ancient inhabitants of a small enclave in West Cork, called the "Muintir Bhaire Peninsula," now called the "Sheep's Head Peninsula," near the present day town of Bantry (anciently known as Ballygobban).

In the medieval annals of Ireland⁵ is reported a very small and ancient Celtic tribe by the name **Ui Baire**, who were the chiefs of the Muintir Bhaire Peninsula in the land of "Deas Mumhan" (*South Munster*), anglicized as "Desmond." This ancient land contained most of the present day County Cork, and parts of County Kerry, to the west and County Waterford, to the east.

Up to the about the tenth century, the early Irish had a system of tribal groupings, with each individual being identified by means of a personal name (within a tribe) sometimes with the addition of a nickname referring to some particular deed or physical attribute. From



this system came the name "Baire;" translated means "*in between*" or "*goal*," an appropriate name for this tribe, because the Muintir Bhaire Peninsula is sandwiched between the "goalposts" of the Beara Peninsula to the north and the Mizen Penninsula to the south, with the Baire tribe occupying the lands at the tip of this peninsula. The literal translation of Muintir Baire is "*family or folks of the goal*." "Muintir Bhaire" from Muintir Bhaire Peninsula, means "*Family or Folks of the tidal inlets, bounded by a straight line from the sheep's head*" – Thus came the later name, "Sheep's Head Peninsula."

During the early Christian period, the Muintir Bhaire Peninsula became the Roman Catholic Parish of the same name – Muintir-Bhaire, but in later times it became the parish of Muintervarra-Durras, with the headlands of the peninsula containing the parishes of Bantry, Caheragh and Schull. After the Cambro-Norman invasion of Ireland in the middle ages, the Muintir Bhaire Peninsula was incorporated into the Feudal Barony of "Carbery, so named from a tribal chieftain of the area, Carby Riada.

⁴ The "Barrys of Santry" were another minor lineage of the Barrymores, who were native to Dublin, the lineage becoming extinct in 1750.

⁵ The Annals of the Four Masters – a chronicle of medieval Irish history, spanning from pre-biblical times to AD 1616.

The author's great-Great Grandfather Patrick Barry, formerly of the Roman Catholic Parish of Caheragh in the headlands of the Sheep's Head Peninsula is thought to be almost certainly descended from this ancient O'Baire / O'Barry family of West Cork. Patrick Barry and his wife Ellen Connelly, the daughter of Denis Connelly, of the Townland of Inchingerig in the Parish of Caheragh, were

married on March 2, 1824, in Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church in the Hamlet of Dromore, just west of the town of Bantry in West Cork. They left Ireland in 1832, firstly settling in Vermont and then crossed the border into Upper Canada in 1837, settling in Asphodel Township, near the village of Hastings – these families now locally known as the “Vermont Irish.” Although many of these families still reside in the Peterborough area, many others are in the USA, the descendants of family members who migrated there in the late 1800s or early 1900s.

Another Patrick Barry and his two brothers Richard and John emigrated from Cork to nearby Haldimond Township in Canada West (north of Cobourg) sometime before 1837, when this Patrick's only daughter Mary Anne was born in Haldimond. Of note, this Patrick Barry of Cramahe Township had named Patrick² Barry (age-48) of Percy Township as “Executor” to his Last Will and Testament which he drew up in 1874, at about the age of eighty. Although Patrick² Barry of Percy is not named specifically a blood relative, it would be a same assumption that they were at least distantly related – possibly Patrick¹ Barry who by then had retired and moved to Bellville, being a first cousin to this Patrick Barry of Cramahe Township. Thus, this Barry family, many of these descendants still living in the Colborne and Trenton area, may also be descended from this ancient Barry sept of the Sheep's Head Peninsula.

Although the Cork surname Barry as previously mentioned is most commonly associated with the surname of the much larger and greater Cambro-Norman Barry family of East Cork, one should now consider the historic and romantic past of this small Barry tribe or sept of West Cork, when speaking of the origin of the surname Barry in County Cork.

Endnote

The tragic Air India flight 182 crashed off the Sheep's Head Peninsula in southern Ireland on June 23, 1985, killing all 329 people on board, mainly Canadians of Indian origin. The bodies of the victims were brought on shore at the village of Ahakista, on the Muintir Bhaire Peninsula (ancient Baire lands) and transported to the hospital in Bantry and then on to Cork for forensic investigation and identification.

The Canadian Government presented a Commemorative plaque to the citizens of Bantry, for their kindness and compassion to the victims of Air India Flight 182, including many Barry families who still reside in the town of Bantry and area. The commemorative plaque was placed on the Muintir Bhaire Peninsula.

SCHOOL DAYS, COOL DAYS

Murray Paterson is well-known to Peterborough readers because of his ability to describe the common place activities of growing up in Peterborough in the 1930s. His earlier book, *The Golden Days of Yesteryear*, told about growing up in Peterborough's north end. Now, in a new book called *School Days, Cool Days*, he writes vividly and with humour about his experiences in teaching from the

1940s to the 1980s. He has changed names but the stories are essentially as he remembers them. Everybody over the age of 20 should identify with many of these stories. Even those under 20 might learn that “If you have nothing to do, don't do it here.”

Paterson touches on most of the issues we associate with teachers. How do you do report cards? How do you get kids involved in class discussions or physical education? He also talks about a world that is already changing. There were no snow days, kids walked everywhere, and discipline was a matter of pride. The archivist learned a few things, too. How did teachers do the registrations reports, for example. Paterson hated doing these and yet these are a pretty valuable genealogical resource when they are available. He commented on his file drawers of Grade 8 pictures, and noted that they usually were not done for other years. This is worth a follow-up. This is mostly a pleasant stroll down memory lane, but there is so much to learn as we go.

School Days, Cool Days is selling at the TVA for \$24.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS ON OUR BOOK SHELF

We are really pleased to be carrying Clare Galvin's, *Days of My Years*. Clare Galvin was a gifted story-teller and his stories about former days and different ways were widely read. Most of the stories had a personal link but his insights were often clever. His chatelaine, Elizabeth Galvin, donated some copies with the proceeds to help TVA. We are grateful, and extended our deepest thanks.

We recently arranged the transfer of archival records from the engineering business of J-P Cahorn, and this very interesting fonds is currently being processed. While there, we discovered that Judi Olga Cahorn, his wife, had recently returned from Philadelphia where she launched a new book, *The Incredible Walk: the true story of my Parent's Escape from Nazi-Occupied France*. Beach Lloyd was the publisher and the book is a neat 132 pages with over 40 snapshots and illustrations. It is a touching book and raises many interesting questions about civil disobedience and personal fortitude.

However, I thought many of our members would like the book for an extra inspiration. Each of us knows of fascinating stories that were experienced by our ancestors. Wouldn't it be great if we could retrace the footsteps that proved to be defining moments? The book is an inspiration on many levels, and you will enjoy it.

The list price for the book is \$21.95, but we are selling it at \$20 for a limited time.

Thanks to the generosity of a member we are able to offer Michael Peterman's *Sisters in Two Worlds*. This was a best-seller two years ago, and is a lavishly illustrated book that traces the lives of the Strickland sisters in England and Canada. Michael is the leading expert on Catharine Parr Traill and Susanna Moodie, and in this book pulls together much of what he has learned in the past twenty years. This is a great opportunity.

EAST PETERBOROUGH * DOURO TOWNSHIP

1901 CENSUS, APRIL 1901 * SECTION ONE

Age is at their last birthday; born in Ontario unless otherwise noted. This excerpt is for section one of the census. We will print section two at a future date.

Pg 1

Lot 16 Conc 4 –

School – one room – one teacher – 24 scholars

Lot 16 Conc 3

Whibbs,

Margaret, head, widow, born Feb 8, 1844, age 56, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Thomas, son, single, born Feb 13, 1864, age 37

Ellen, dau, single, born Sept 27, 1876, age 24

Matilda, dau, single, born Jan 17, 1879, age 22

John, son, single, born April 18, 1881, age 19

Lot 16 Conc 4

Hayes,

Jerrimiah, head, married, born Nov 15, 1847, age 53, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Tessie, wife, married, born Dec 24, 1856, age 50

Lena, dau, single, born Oct 9, 1876, age 24

Mary, dau, single, born Aug 4, 1880, age 20

William, son, single, born Jan 24, 1883, age 18

Margaret, dau, single, born Oct 8, 1884, age 16

Frank, son, single, born May 24, 1887, age 13, Mos in school in year - 6

Allen, son, single, born Aug 9, 1892, age 8, Mos in school in year - 9

Lot 15 Conc 3

Allan,

Edward, head, married, born Sept 1, 1861, age 39, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Catherine, wife, married, born Feb 26, 1865, age 35

Mary, dau, single, born Mar 14, 1895, age 6, Mos in school in year - 2

Margaret, dau, single, born May 8, 1897, age 3

Rose, dau, single, born Mar 22, 1900, age 1

Scully, Edward, lodger, single, born June 8, 1887, age 13

Lot 14 Conc 2

McMurray,

Thomas, head, married, born July 12, 1839, age 61, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Bridget, wife, married, born Apr 8, 1846, age 55, speaks English, cannot read or write

Patrick, son, single, born Mar 20, 1867, age 34

Frank, son, single, born July 8, 1869, age 31

Mary, dau, single, born June 23, 1884, age 16

Joseph, son, single, born May 5, 1886, age 14

Frederick, son, single, born Aug 18, 1889, age 11, Mos in school in year - 6

Vincent, grandson, single, born Sept 17, 1895, age 5, speaks English, cannot read or write

Lot 14 Conc 2

McManus,

Anthony, head, widowed, born May 6, 1845, age 55, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Bridget, dau, single, born May 9, 1873, age 27

Michael, son, single, born May 7, 1875, age 25

Catherine, dau, single, born May 2, 1881, age 19

John, son, single, born Dec 25, 1883, age 17

Lot 14 Conc 1

Hogan,

William, head, married, born June 20, 1844, age 56, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Ann, wife, married, born June 14, 1849, age 51

Richard, son, single, born Oct 7, 1880, age 20

Lorretta, dau, single, born Nov 13, 1883, age 17

Austin, son, single, born Mar 19, 1886, age 15

Annie, dau, single, born Mar 21, 1888, age 12, Mos in school in year - 10

Walter, son, single, born Nov 28, 1890, age 10, Mos in school in year - 10

Lot 14 Conc 2

McMurray,

Patrick, head, married, born Dec 25, 1859, age 41, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Emma, wife, married, born Sept 13, 1874, age 26

Annie, dau, single, born Aug 28, 1899, age 1

Lot 15 Conc 1

Crowe,

John, head, married, born May 17, 1872, age 28, Irish, Baptist, farmer

Christina, wife, married, born Nov 4, 1872, age 28

Frederick, son, single, born July 2, 1899, age 1

Lot 15 Conc 1

Edwards,

Max, head, married, born Mar 30, 1843, age 57, English, Baptist, farmer

Christina, wife, married, born Apr 23, 1854, age 47

Christina, dau, single, born Nov 12, 1885, age 15

Pg 2

Lot 16 Conc 3

McMurray,

John, head, married, born Dec 1, 1854, age 46, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Hanorah, wife, married, born Oct 1, 1865, age 35

Mary, dau, single, born Dec 2, 1881, age 19

Ellen, dau, single, born April 7, 1883, age 18

Thomas, son, single, born Nov 1, 1885, age 15

Joseph, son, single, born Mar 10, 1888, age 13, Mos in school in year - 10

Catherine, dau, single, born April 1, 1890, age 11, Mos in school in year - 8

Margaret, dau, single, born Dec 2, 1892, age 8, Mos in school in year - 7

Garrett, son, single, born Mar 4, 1894, age 6, speaks English, cannot read or write
Jeremiah, son, single, born May 4, 1895, age 5, speaks English, cannot read or write
Emma, dau, single, born July 12, 1896, age 4
Peter, son, single, born Jan 2, 1898, age 2
Lot 14 Conc 4

Moher,

William, head, married, born May 1, 1842, age 58, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer
Marey, wife, married, born November 5, 1851, age 49

Mary, dau, single, born June 30, 1874, age 26
James, son, single, born Oct 2, 1877, age 23
Jeremiah, son, single, born Mar 17, 1879, age 21
Agnes, dau, single, born June 2, 1885, age 15
Loretto, dau, single, born Sept 10, 1887, age 13, Mos in school in year - 9
Frances, son, single, born Mar 10, 1892, age 8, Mos in school in year - 4

Rosaline, dau, single, born May 14, 1895, age 5
Lot 15 Conc 4

O'Brien,

Catherine, head, widow, born Jan 1, 1835, age 65, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer
Thomas, son, single, born Oct 2, 1873, age 27
Maurice, son, single, born Aug 1, 1876, age 24
Bridget, dau, single, born Sept 8, 1879

Lot 15 Conc 4

Kennedy,

John, head, married, born Nov 2, 1858, age 42, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer
Mary, wife, married, born July 12, 1869, age 31
Victor, son, single, born Mar 7, 1895, age 5, speaks English, cannot read or write

Edward, son, single, born Nov 8, 1897, age 3
Ruth, dau, single, born Feb 5, 1901, age 2 mos
Ruth, mother, widow, born July 30, 1833, age 67

Kennedy, John, lodger, single, born Oct 15, 1889, age 11, Mos in school in year - 6

Kennedy, Patrick, lodger, single, born May 2, 1872, age 28, occup. Farm labourer

Kennedy, Catherine, domestic, single, born Sept 1, 1861, age 39

Lot 14 Conc 3

Allan,

Edward, head, married, born Nov 17, 1833, age 67, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Mary, wife, married, born Mar 17, 1840, age 60, speaks English, cannot read or write

Patrick, son, single, born Aug 27, 1865, age 35

James, son, single, born Oct 28, 1873, age 27

Michael, son, single, born Oct 27, 1876, age 24

Loretta, granddaughter, single, born Oct 27, 1890, age 10, Mos in school in year - 9

Scully, Mary, domestic, single, born April 19, 1885, age 15

Allan, Robert, lodger, married, born Aug 27, 1868, age 32

Allan, Mary, lodger, married, born Apr 22, 1872, age 28

Lot 15 Conc 3

Hogan,

Mary, head, widow, born May 1, 1841, age 60, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

James, son, single, born Jan 1, 1872, age 29

Ellen, dau, single, born Mar 13, 1876, age 25

Edward, son, single, born Dec 15, 1877, age 23

Albert, son, single, born Aug 14, 1882, age 18

Pg 3

Lot 16 Conc 1

Anderson,

John, head, married, born Nov 5, 1842, age 58, Scotch, Baptist, farmer

Charlotte, wife, married, born May 1, 1848, age 52

Wallace, son, single, born Feb 26, 1878, age 23

Lot 17 Conc 1

Leslie,

John, head, single, born July 1, 1855, age 45, Irish, Methodist, farmer

Mary, sister, single, born Mar 5, 1853, age 48

Parcels, Frederick, lodger, single, born Apr 5, 1880, age 21, speaks English, cannot read or write

Lot 17 Conc 1

Leslie,

Marceline, head, widow, born Oct 1, 1856, age 44, English, Methodist, farmer

John, son, single, born June 28, 1881, age 19

Cephas G, son, single, born June 15, 1890, age 10

Lot 16 Conc 2

McMurray,

Garrett, head, married, born Mar 15, 1865, age 35, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Mary, wife, married, born Dec 20, 1865, age 35

Emmett, son, single, born Sept 6, 1894, age 6, speaks English, cannot read or write

Gerald, son, single, born Nov 2, 1895, age 5, speaks English, cannot read or write

Irene, dau, single, born Feb 15, 1898, age 3

Catherine, dau, single, born Nov 12, 1899, age 1

Bridget, dau, single, born Dec 17, 1900, age 4 mos.

Lot 16 Conc 1

McMurray,

Matthew, head, married, born Apr 30, 1871, age 30, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Maggie, wife, married, born Oct 8, 1875, age 25

Daniel, son, single, born Sept 13, 1896, age 4

Catherine, dau, single, born Sept 4, 1898, age 2

Clarence, son, single, born Aug 29, 1900, age 7 mos.

McMurray, Daniel, father, widowed, born Feb 20, 1846, age 55, speaks English, cannot read or write

Lot 16 Conc 2

Christie,

Catherine, head, widow, born Apr 20, 1842, age 58, Irish, Roman Catholic, dressmaker

Mary, dau, single, born Nov 9, 1882, age 18

Lot 16 Conc 2

Dwyer,

Richard, head, married, born Sept 29, 1833, age 67, emigrated from Ireland 1842, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Ellen, wife, married, born Dec 23, 1838, age 62

John, son, single, born Feb 11, 1857, age 44

Dennis, son, single, born Mar 11, 1870, age 31

Richard, son, single, born Feb 2, 1875, age 26
Lot 17 Conc 4

Hogan,

Patrick, head, single, born Jan 28, 1850, age 51,
Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Mary, sister, single, born Sept 17, 1858, age 42
Lot 18 Conc 5

McCormre (?)

John, head, married, born June 8, 1840, age 60,
emigrated from Ireland 1871, Irish, Presbyterian,
farmer

Phoebe, dau, single, born Aug 7, 1878, age 22

Elizabeth, dau, single, born Oct 1, 1880 age 20

Eva, dau, single, born Feb 16, 1883, age 18

William J, son, single, born July 4, 1884, age 16

Lot 17 Conc 6

Charlton,

Robert, head, single, born Dec 27, 1870, age 30,
Irish, Presbyterian, farmer

William J, brother, single, born Oct 20, 1872, age 28
Lot 16 Conc 6

Towns,

Michael, head, married, born Oct 13, 1873, age 27,
German, Roman Catholic, farmer

Mary, wife, married, born Oct 23, 1874, age 26

Ellen, dau, single, born Mar 30, 1897, age 4

Jeremiah, son, single, born June 17, 1899, age 1

Lot 15 Conc 6

Hanrahan,

James, head, married, born Nov 15, 1844, age 56,
Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Elizabeth, wife, married, born Nov 15, 1854, age 46

William, son, single, born Feb 8, 1881, age 20

Austin, son, single, born Aug 15, 1883, age 18

Margaret, dau, single, born Feb 3, 1886, age 15

Anastasia, dau, single, born Aug 30, 1888, age 12,
Mos in school in year - 9

Bridget, dau, single, born Sept 10, 1890, age 10,
Mos in school in year - 10

Joseph, son, single, born Apr 17, 1894, age 6,
speaks English, cannot read or write

Pg 4

Lot 14 Conc 6

Hynes,

Maurice, head, married, born July 11, 1839, age 61,
Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Catherine, wife, married, born Dec 18, 1847, age 53

Patrick, son, single, born Feb 4, 1877, age 24

Michael, son, single, born Jan 24, 1879, age 22

Maurice, son, single, born June 20, 1884, age 16

Margaret, dau, single, born Jan 14, 1887, age 14,
Mos in school in year - 10

Lot 14 Conc 7

Dench,

Robert, head, married, born Apr 1, 1839, age 62,
emigrated from England 1851, English, Church of
England, farmer

Sarah, wife, married, born Jan 15, 1840, age 61,
emigrated from England 1861

Bernard, son, single, born May 31, 1882, age 18

Leeds, Mary Elizabeth, lodger, widow, born Feb 14,
1851, age 50, emigrated from England 1851

Blackwell, Wilfred, lodger, single, born July 20,
1887, age 13, Mos in school in year - 9

Leeds, Olive, lodger, single, born June 28, 1896,
age 14

Lot 14 Conc 7

Galvin,

Garrett, head, widowed, born Dec 9, 1834, age 66,
Irish, Baptist, farmer

Ada, dau, single, born Feb 21, 1871, age 30

Gordon, son, single, born Oct 21, 1878, age 22

Lot 15 Conc 7

Foley,

Edward, head, married, born July 4, 1844, age 56,
emigrated from Ireland 1866, Irish, Roman Catholic,
farmer

Mary, wife, married, born Mar 5, 1856, age 45

John, son, single, born Jan 25, 1878, age 23

Johanna, dau, single, born Sept 8, 1880, age 20

Hanorah, dau, single, born Oct 8, 1883, age 18

William J, son, single, born May 22, 1884, age 16

Mary J, dau, single, born Mar 21, 1886, age 15, Mos
in school in year - 10

Thomas, son, single, born Mar 5, 1888, age 13, Mos
in school in year - 10

Michael, son, single, born Apr 23, 1891, age 10, Mos
in school in year - 10

Gertrude, dau, single, born Aug 17, 1892, age 8,
Mos in school in year - 10

Catharine, dau, single, born Jan 6, 1894, age 7, Mos
in school in year - 5

Leo, son, single, born Aug 31, 1896, age 4

Lot 15 Conc 2

Coughlin,

Martin, head, married, born Jan 13, 1845, age 56,
Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Margaret, wife, married, born July 15, 1852, age 48

James, son, single, born Jan 1, 1880, age 21

Ambrose, son, single, born Dec 7, 1882, age 18

John F, son, single, born Mar 2, 1884, age 17

Mary, dau, single, born Feb 2, 1886, age 16

Lot 16 Conc 7

Charlton,

James, head, married, born Mar 29, 1846, age 55,
emigrated from Ireland 1863, Irish, Presbyterian,
farmer

Sarah, wife, married, born Aug 18, 1857, age 43

William, son, single, born Sept 3, 1879, age 21

Robert, son, single, born Dec 11, 1881, age 19

Margaret, dau, single, born Mar 28, 1884, age 17

Mary, dau, single, born June 5, 1885, age 15, Mos in
school in year - 8

John, son, single, born Aug 17, 1888, age 12, Mos in
school in year - 8

Lawrence, son, single, born Oct 12, 1892, age 8,
Mos in school in year - 6

Angley?, dau, single, born Feb 5, 1896, age 5,
speaks English, cannot read or write

Lot 17 Conc 7

Butler,

Joseph, head, married, born Dec 4, 1846, age 54,
emigrated from England 1887, English, Church of
England, farmer

Mariel, wife, married, born Mar 24, 1845, age 56,
emigrated from England 1887
Bertram, son, single, born Apr 5, 1882 in England,
age 19
Ernest J, son, single, born Sept 16, 1883 in England,
age 17
Ethel J, dau, single, born Apr 21, 1885 in England,
age 15
Millicent E, dau, single, born Nov 12, 1888, age 12

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Lot 17 Conc 7

Drumm,

Allie, head, widow, born Aug 8, 1857, age 43, Irish,
Church of England, income

Waldron,

Trudi, servant, born Feb 8, 1880, age 21, English,
Church of England

Lot 17 Conc 6

Buckley,

John, head, single, born Feb 1, 1864, age 37, Irish,
Roman Catholic, farmer

James, brother, single, born June 10, 1870, age 30

S Clara, sister, single, born Nov 15, 1877, age 23

Agnes, sister, single, born June 7, 1881, age 19

Lot 18 Conc 4

Waldron,

Frederick, head, married, born July 16, 1844, age
56, emigrated from England 1870, English, Church of
England, farmer

Henrietta, wife, married, born Aug 25, 1846, age 54,
emigrated from England 1870

Charles, son, single, born Nov 8, 1875, age 25

Ernest, son, single, born July 21, 1882, age 18

Annie, dau, single, born July 1, 1884, age 16

Hettie, dau, single, born Jan 20, 1887, age 14

Lot 18 Conc 5

Charlton,

William, head, married, born Feb 14, 1841, age 60,
emigrated from Ireland 1861, Irish, Presbyterian,
farmer

Mary I, wife, married, born Feb 16, 1846, age 55,
emigrated from Ireland 1861

Samuel, son, single, born Nov 1, 1878, age 22

Ethel, dau, single, born Mar 23, 1882, age 19

David, son, single, born Dec 15, 1885, age 15

Lot 18 Conc 7

Barber,

Frederick, head, married, born Aug 16, 1855, age
45, English, Church of England, Bookkeeper

Emma, wife, married, born Oct 19, 1862, age 38

Joyce, dau, single, born Nov 27, 1889, age 11, Mos
in school in year - 10

Marjorie, dau, single, born Jan 8, 1894, age 7, Mos
in school in year - 10

Herbert, son, single, born Nov 25, 1897, age 3

Lot 19 Conc 7

Payne,

Levie, head, married, born July 10, 1842, age 58,
English, Methodist, farmer

Mary A, wife, married, born June 2, 1844, age 56

Caroline, dau, single, born Nov 12, 1879, age 21

Jory,

Arthur, servant, married, born Feb 9, 1860, age 41,
English, Methodist, farm labourer

Mary E, wife, married, born Sept 12, 1871, age 29

Eva, dau, single, born Oct 20, 1889, age 11, Mos in
school in year - 10

Olive, dau, single, born May 14, 1896, age 4

Lot 19 Conc 7

Tate,

Edmund R, head, married, born Mar 8, 1874, age 27,
English, Church of England, farmer

Cassie, wife, married, born Jan 28, 1875, age 26

Kidd,

(illegible), female, domestic, single, born Oct 27,
1879, age 21, Scotch, Baptist, domestic

Story,

Lillie, domestic, single, born July 31, 1881, age 19,
Scotch, Baptist, domestic

Lot 19 Conc 4

Deck,

William, head, married, born Dec 23, 1867, age 33,
Irish, Presbyterian, farm labourer

Annie, wife, married, born July 12, 1872, age 28,

Lot 19 Conc 2

Lefevre ,

Henry, head, married, born June 16, 1839, age 61,
emigrated from England, 1885, English, Church of
England, farmer

Agnes, wife, married, born Oct 22, 1853, age 47

Helen M, dau, single, born Dec 17, 1876, age 25

Louise, dau, single, born Jan 4, 1880, age 21

Lot 20 Conc 2

Smith,

Richard, head, married, born Nov 14, 1854, age 46,
born Nova Scotia, Scotch, Presbyterian, farm
labourer

Ann, wife, married, born Nov 14, 1856, age 44

Allan, son, single, born Dec 25, 1874, age 26

Emma, dau, single, born Apr 3, 1884, age 17

Lot 20 Conc 2

Atwood,

Clinton, head, married, born Nov 9, 1836, age 64,
emigrated from England 1855, English, Church of
England, farmer

Annie, wife, married, born Dec 14, 1838, age 62

Catharine, dau, single, born Feb 9, 1870, age 31

Annie, dau, single, born July 21, 1871, age 29

Florence, dau, single, born July 30, 1875, age 25

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Lot 19 Conc 7

Gilager,

David, head, single, born Mar 28, 1856, age 45,
emigrated from Ireland 1864, Irish, Presbyterian,
farmer

Catharine, sister, single, born Jan 4, 1858, age 42,
emigrated from Ireland 1864

Lot 18 Conc 6

Walton,

James, head, married, born Nov 5, 1857, age 43,
English, Presbyterian, farmer

Ella, wife, married, born Jan 27, 1866, age 35

Laverne, son single, born Mar 27, 1898, age 3
George, son, single, born Feb 24, 1900, age 1
Lot 19 Conc 6

Hetherington,

James, head, married, born Mar 4, 1863, age 38,
English, Methodist, farmer
Mary, wife, married, born May 24, 1866, age 34
Ethel, dau, single, born Mar 20, 1892, age 9, Mos in
school in year - 10
Lot 20 Conc 7

Watson,

James, head, married, born Oct 7, 1860, age 40,
English, Church of England, farmer
Elizabeth, wife, married, born Mar 23, 1860, age 41
Percy, son, single, born June 10, 1891, age 9
Lot 20 Conc 6

Frankish,

William, married, born Jan 11, 1869, age 31,
English, Methodist, farmer
Annie, wife, married, born Mar 1, 1868, age 32
Wilbert, son, single, born Oct 21, 1899, age 1

Skinner, Ada, domestic, born May 24, 1885, age 15,
English, Methodist, domestic

Lot 21 Conc 6

Grieves,

Thomas, head, married, born July 14, 1844, age 56,
emigrated from England 1875, English, Church of
England, farmer

Fanny May, wife, married, born Feb 6, 1865, age 36
Marion, dau, single, born Aug 7, 1894, age 6, Mos in
school in year - 10

Lillian, dau, single, born Mar 30, 1897, age 4

Fullar, Catharine, domestic, single, born Dec 8,
1884, age 16, English, Church of England, domestic
Lot 21 Conc 6

Doman,

Thomas, head, married, born Apr 19, 1834, age 66,
Emigrated from England 1856, English, Presbyterian,
farm labourer

Rebecca, wife, married, born Aug 1, 1843, age 57,
emigrated from Ireland 1863

Lot 20 Conc 6

Jory,

Robert, head, married, born Nov 9, 1861, age 39,
English, Methodist, farmer

Julia, wife, married, born Mar 14, 1862, age 39

Thompson, Richard, lodger, Oct 5, 1865, age 35,
emigrated from Ireland 1890, Irish, Methodist,
labourer

Lot 20 Conc 5

Little,

Robert, head, married, born July 29, 1864, age 36,
Irish, Methodist, cheese maker

Ada, wife, married, born Sept 29, 1867, age 33

Eva May, dau, single, born Jan 14, 1888, age 13,
Mos in school in year - 10

Cephas, son, single, born Apr 11, 1890, age 11, Mos
in school in year - 10

Clara, dau, single, born Mar 21, 1892, age 9, Mos in
school in year - 10

Wilbert, son, single, born Aug 21, 1899, age 1

Lot 22 Conc 5

Wilson,

Margaret, head, widow, born Apr 18, 1856, age 55,
English, Methodist, farmer

Edward, son, single, born June 20, 1880, age 20

Henry, son, single, born Mar 5, 1884, age 17

Rebecca, dau, single, born July 7, 1887, age 13

Lot 22 Conc 5

Edwards,

David, head, married, born May 1, 1870, age 30,
English, Methodist, farmer

Margaret, wife, married, born June 15, 1866, age 34,
speaks English, cannot read or write

Osborne, son, single, born July 9, 1896, age 4

Violeta, dau, single, born Aug 20, 1899, age 1

Lot 24 Conc 5

Kidd,

John J, head, married, born Oct 17, 1866, age 34,
Scotch, Presbyterian, farmer

Margaret, wife, married, born Apr 22, 1867, age 33

Olive, dau, single, born Apr 22, 1898, age 3

Alexander, brother, single, born June 23, 1873, age
27

Lot 24 Conc 5

Taylor,

Peter, head, married, born Apr 23, 1870, age 30,
born Nova Scotia, Scotch, Presbyterian, stone mason

Annie, wife, married, born May 17, 1871, age 29

Lorretto, dau, single, born Sept 26, 1896, age 4

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Lot 24 Conc 5

Edwards,

James, head, married, born Jan 18, 1840, age 61,
English, Church of England, farm labourer, speaks
English, cannot read or write

Ann A, wife, married, born Feb 26, 1853, age 48
speaks English, cannot read or write

Robert, son, single, born Mar 12m 1897, age 4

Charles, son, single, born July 9, 1982, age 9,
speaks English, cannot read or write

Lot 25 Conc 4

Hockiday,

Mary, head, widow, born Feb 14, 1845, age 56,
emigrated from England 1871, English, Methodist,
farmer

Frederick, son, single, born Feb 26, 1875, age 26

Bertie, son, single, born Nov 10, 1887, age 13, Mos
in school in year - 10

Lot 25 Conc 4

Hockiday,

Henry, head, married, born Apr 22, 1873, age 28,
English, Methodist, farmer

Bertha, wife, married, born Aug 2, 1878, age 22

Roy, son, single, born Dec 9, 1899, age 1

Lot 26 Conc 4

Ayotte,

Joseph, head, married, born Aug 5, 1837, age 63,
French, Roman Catholic, farm labourer, Speaks

English and French, cannot read or write

Bridget, wife, married, born June 16, 1839, age 62

George, son, single, born Sept 7, 1873, age 27

Peter, son, single, born July 23, 1879, age 21

McFadden, John, grandson, single, born Jan 16, 1885, age 16

McFadden, Florence, granddaughter, single, born Apr 30, 1888, age 12
Lot 26 Conc 4

O'Rourke,

Thomas, head, married, born Oct 10, 1873, age 27, Irish, Roman Catholic, farmer

Louisa, wife, married, born Mar 26, 1882, age 19
Lot 26 Conc 4

Quinlan,

Robert, head, married, born Feb 18, 1856, age 45, Irish, Roman Catholic, General Labourer

Mary, wife, married, born Apr 1, 1855, age 46

Frederick, son, single, born Nov 17, 1876, age 24

Elizabeth, dau, single, born June 4, 1880, age 20

Mary E, dau, single, born Apr 17, 1883, age 18

John, son, single, born Aug 4, 1886, age 14, Mos in school in year - 10

Robert, son, single, born Oct 20, 1889, age 11, Mos in school in year - 10

William, son, single, born June 9, 1892, age 8, Mos in school in year - 10

Lot 26 Conc 4

Record,

Joseph, head, married, born Feb 15, 1843, age 58, born Quebec, French, Roman Catholic, Blacksmith

Catharine, wife, married, born May 1, 1862, age 40
Mos in school in year - 10

Walsh, Maurice, stepson, single, born Mar 17, 1892, age 9,

Walsh, Agnes, stepdau, single, born Feb 11, 1885, age 16

Lot 26 Conc 4

Reid,

Richard, head, married, born Nov 5, 1814, age 86, emigrated from England 1856, English, Roman Catholic, no occupation

Elizabeth, wife, married, born July 6, 1834, age 66, emigrated from England 1870

Lot 26 Conc 4

Robinson,

James, head, married, born May 20, 1844, age 56, Irish, Methodist, farm labourer

Angeline, wife, married, born Sept 22, 1851, age 49

Bertha, dau, single, born Nov 15, 1885, age 15

Peter, son, single, born June 9, 1890, age 10, Mos in school in year - 10

Lot 26 Conc 3

Fitzgerald,

Edward, head, married, born Dec 14, 1855, age 45, Irish, Roman Catholic, farm labourer,

Elizabeth, wife, married, born June 23, 1862, age 38

Frederick, son, single, born Mar 27, 1880, age 21

Richard, son, single, born Dec 26, 1881, age 19

Lot 23 Conc 3

Jenkins,

James, head, single, born July 2, 1869, age 31, English, Presbyterian, farmer

Lot 23 Conc 3

Cooper,

John, head, married, born Apr 1, 1866, age 34, English, Church of England, farm labourer,

Caroline, wife, married, born Nov 11, 1875, age 25, emigrated from England 1894

Percy J, son, single, born Mar 23, 1897, age 4

Lot 22 Conc 4

Darling,

David, head, married, born Mar 8, 1866, age 35, Irish, Baptist, farmer

Elizabeth H, wife, married, born Apr 18, 1868, age 33

Rolland, son, single, born Feb 23, 1892, age 9, Mos in school in year - 6

Olive, dau, single, born Apr 30, 1894, age 6, Mos in school in year - 5

Lot 23 Conc 2

Cullen,

James, head, single, born Aug 6, 1835, age 65,

Irish, Roman Catholic, farm labourer

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Lot 21 Conc 2

School - 1 room - 1 teacher - 22 scholars

Lot 22 Conc 4

Ingram,

Henry, head, married, born Mar 22, 1869, age 32, Irish, Methodist, farmer

Minnie, wife, married, born Feb 10, 1875, age 26

Hazel, dau, single, born June 5, 1896, age 4

Edwards, Henry, lodger, single, born July 6, 1871, age 29, English, Methodist, lumberman

Edwards, Emma, domestic, single, born May 10, 1889, age 11,

Mos in school in year - 5, speaks English, cannot read or write

Lot 22 Conc 4

Darling,

Richard, head, married, born May 1, 1842, age 58, Irish, Methodist, farmer

Margaret, wife, married, born May 29, 1851, age 49

Lot 21 Conc 4

Darling,

Albert, head, married, born July 27, 1868, age 32, Irish, Methodist, farmer

Mary A, wife, married, born Dec 28, 1874, age 26,

Darling, Colman, brother, single, born Sept 15,

1879, age 21, Irish, Methodist, farm labourer

Lot 21 Conc 5

Abbott,

Frederick, head, married, born Dec 26, 1868, age 32, English, Methodist, farmer

Ada M, wife, married, born Sept 2, 1873, age 27

Clara, dau, single, born June 1, 1897, age 3

Henrietta, dau, single, born Apr 3, 1899, age 2

Lot 21 Conc 5

Jory,

Thomas E, head, married, born May 17, 1865, age 35, English, Presbyterian, farmer

Elva, wife, married, born Oct 4, 1871, age 29

Ruby May, dau, single, born Apr 20, 1892, age 9,

Mos in school in year - 10

James M, son, single, born May 1, 1900, age 11 mos

Edwards, Edward, lodger, single, born Oct 10, 1890, age 10, English, Methodist, speaks English, cannot read or write
Lot 20 Conc 5

Abbott,

Herbert, head, married, born Feb 16, 1872, age 29, English, Presbyterian, farmer

Lillian, wife, married, born June 24, 1876, age 24

McClure, Frank, lodger, single, born May 10, 1885, age 15, Irish, Presbyterian, farm labourer
Lot 20 Conc 5

Down,

William H, head, married, born July 9, 1856, age 44, English, Methodist, farmer

Jane, wife, married, born Sept 10, 1855, age 45

Ella, dau, single, born Sept 11, 1883, age 18

Edwards, Joseph, lodger, single, born July 10, 1879, age 21, English, Methodist, farm labourer
Lot 20 Conc 3

Bertrand,

Hiram, head, married, born June 5, 1856, age 44, French, Methodist, farmer

Addie, wife, married, born Apr 7, 1863, age 38

Percy, son, single, born May 7, 1884, age 16, Mos in school in year - 4

May, dau, single, born Feb 14, 1887, age 14, Mos in school in year - 6

Bertie, dau, single, born Feb 7, 1892, age 9, Mos in school in year - 6

Wilbert, son, single, born Aug 19, 1896, age 4
Lot 20 Conc 3

Cox,

Solomon, head, married, born May 21, 1852, age 48, English, Methodist, farmer

Harriett, wife, married, born Feb 26, 1852, age 49

Northy, Roland, lodger, single, born Jan 25, 1887, age 14, English, Methodist

Heischet, Amelia, domestic, single, born Mar 19, 1881, age 20, English, Methodist
Lot 20 Conc 2

Frankish,

Farris, head, married, born Aug 10, 1844, age 66, emigrated from England 1861, English, Methodist, farmer (*either age or birth year are wrong by 10 years*)

Jemina, wife, married, born July 31, 1843, age 57

Charles, son, single, born Feb 11, 1878, age 23

Arthur, son, single, born May 4, 1885, age 15

Lot 20 Conc 2

Gale,

Benjamin, head, married, born Nov 27, 1866, age 34, emigrated from England 1888, English, Church of England, farmer

Nellie, wife, married, born Oct 24, 1874, age 26

William, son, single, born Feb 3, 1898, age 3

Tedford, Isabella, domestic, single, born Sept 4, 1885, age 15, English, Church of England

Stubbs, Edna, border, single, born Jan 4, 1882, age 18, English, Methodist, School Teacher

Bell, Norman, border, single, born Oct 15, 1881, age 19, Scotch, Church of England, labourer

Lot 21 Conc 2

Garbutt,

George, head, married, born Apr 27, 1869, age 32, English, Church of England, farmer

Alice, wife, married, born Nov 15, 1870, age 30

Dunford, Gordon, lodger, single, born May 10, 1888, age 12, English, Church of England

Pg 9

Lot 20 Conc 1

Watley,

George, head, married, born Dec 5, 1841, age 59, English, Methodist, farmer

Mary A, wife, married, born May 4, 1842, age 58

Lot 20 Conc 1

Watley,

Sidney, head, married, born Sept 11, 1875, age 25, English, Methodist, farmer

Charlotte, wife, married, born Aug 15, 1877, age 23

Jane, dau, single, born Aug 27, 1900, age 8 mos

Lot 21 Conc 1

Dunford,

Edward, head, married, born Nov 9, 1869, age 31, English, Methodist, farmer

Violetta, wife, married, born May 31, 1879, age 21

Lot 22 Conc 1

Dunford,

George, head, married, born Feb 2, 1863, age 38, English, Methodist, farmer

Elizabeth, wife, married, born Apr 15, 1869, age 32

May, dau, single, born June 12, 1890, age 10, Mos in school in year - 8

Alice, dau, single, born Mar 29, 1892, age 9, Mos in school in year - 8

Violetta, dau, single, born Dec 8, 1893, age 7, Mos in school in year - 8

Albert, son, single, born Oct 7, 1895, age 5, speaks English, cannot read or write

Richard, son, single, born Aug 1, 1897, age 3

Thomas, son, single, born Mar 29, 1899, age 2

Lot 24 Conc 1

Matthews,

Henry, head, married, born Mar 17, 1861, age 40, Irish, Methodist, farmer

Martha, wife, married, born Mar 15, 1866, age 35

Susan R, dau, single, born Nov 15, 1892, age 8, Mos in school in year - 5

Clarence, son, single, born Mar 16, 1895, age 6, speaks English, cannot read or write

Evaline, dau, single, born Sept 11, 1900, age 7 mos

Harding, Frank, lodger, single, born Oct 13, 1879, age 21, English, Methodist, labourer

Lot 26 Conc 1

Garrett,

Sidney, head, married, born Mar 25, 1855, age 46, emigrated from England 1870, English, (religion C.S.) farmer

Emma, wife, married, born Sept 21, 1858, age 42

Ernest, son, single, born Jan 6, 1882, age 19

Isaac, son, single, born Feb 23, 1883, age 18

George, son, single, born Jan 12, 1885, age 16

William, son, single, born Aug 26, 1886, age 14

Emma, dau, single, born Apr 26, 1892, age 8

Stanley, son, single, born Feb 28, 1894, age 7, Mos in school in year - 6

Eva, dau, single, born June 26, 1896, age 4

Mary, dau, single, born Dec 10, 1898, age 2

Martha, dau, single, born Nov 1, 1900, age 5 mos
Lot 24 Conc 1

Dunford,

William, head, married, born Jan 1, 1861, age 40, English, Methodist, farmer

Martha, wife, married, born July 10, 1866, age 34

Vincent, son, single, born Oct 28, 1888, age 12, Mos in school in year - 6

Garfield, son, single, born Aug 13, 1890, age 10,

Mos in school in year - 6

Clara, dau, single, born Apr 15, 1892, age 8, speaks English, cannot read or write

Essie, dau, single, born Aug 18, 1873, age 7, speaks English, cannot read or write

Erard?, son, single, born Sept 30, 1895, age 5, speaks English, cannot read or write

Archibald, son, single, born Feb 28, 1896, age 4

Alfred, son, single, born Dec 3, 1898, age 2

Ernest, son, single, born Mar 28, 1900, age 11 mos
Lot 23 Conc 1

Snelgrove,

Mary, head, widow, born Jan 22, 1851, age 50, Irish, Methodist, farmer

Lot 22 Conc 1

Little,

Joseph, head, married, born June 10, 1867, age 37, Irish, Methodist, farmer

Eliza, wife, married, born Oct 10, 1870, age 30

Pearl, dau, single, born Apr 25, 1890, age 11, Mos in school in year - 9

Alma, dau, single, born July 15, 1892, age 8, Mos in school in year - 9

Little, Lewis, lodger, single, born Apr 24, 1893, age 8, Irish, Methodist, Mos in school in year - 5

Pg 10

Lot 22 Conc 2

Reynolds,

Frederick, head, married, born Aug 25, 1863, age 37, English, Methodist, farmer

Margaret, wife, married, born Jan 17, 1859, age 42

Frederick, son, single, born Jan 26, 1898, age 3

Annie E, dau, single, born May 18, 1899, age 1

Wall, Walter, lodger, single, born Dec 1, 1977, age 23, English, Methodist, farm labourer

Lot 21 Conc 2

Hamilton,

George, head, married, born Dec 27, 1865, age 35, English, Church of England, farmer

Teresa, wife, married, born Jan 8, 1868, age 32

Eva, dau, single, born Mar 13, 1896, age 5, speaks English, cannot read or write

Alice, dau, single, born Nov 5, 1898, age 2

Muriel, dau, single, born Oct 16, 1899, age 1

Lot 21 Conc 2

Garbutt,

Isaac, head, married, born Apr 1, 1843, age 58, English, Methodist, farmer

Elizabeth, wife, married, born Jan 26, 1850, age 51

Wellington, son, single, born Oct 29, 1880, age 20
Lot 20 Conc 5

Wilson,

John, head, married, born June 29, 1865, age 35, English, Methodist, farmer

Lot 19 Conc 5

Hunter,

William, head, married, born Nov 1, 1871, age 29, Irish, Methodist, farm labourer

Hannah, wife, married, born Mar 10, 1891, age 20

Lot 19 Conc 6

Bullock,

William, head, married, born Mar 30, 1851, age 50, English, Church of England, farmer

Mary, wife, married, born Apr 29, 1857, age 43

Lilly, dau, single, born May 15, 1880, age 20

Horace, son, single, born Apr 7, 1882, age 19

Eva, dau, single, born Sept 7, 1884, age 16

Clara, dau, single, born July 15, 1886, age 14, Mos in school in year - 10

Gordon, son, single, born Sept 27, 1889, age 11,

Mos in school in year - 10

Edna, dau, single, born Feb 28, 1892, age 9, Mos in school in year - 10

Victor, son, single, born Jan 21, 1894, age 7, Mos in school in year - 10

Lot 19 Conc 5

Hunter,

Lewis, head, married, born Feb 14, 1851, age 50, Irish, Methodist, farmer

Elva A, wife, married, born Jan 11, 1857, age 43

Wellington, son, single, born June 12, 1891, age 9, Mos in school in year - 6

Lot 16 Conc 6

Bell,

Wilbert H, head, single, born June 8, 1876, age 25, Irish, Methodist, farmer

Lot 15 Conc 1

Crowe,

Thomas, head, single, born June 10, 1869, age 31, Irish, Methodist, farmer

To be continued next issue



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

567 Carnegie Avenue, Peterborough Ontario K9L 1N1

THE FIRST NATIONS OF THE TRENT VALLEY 1831

Thomas Carr, Otonabee

DEAR SIR -- Among the various progressive or contemplated improvements, which give animation to this fine District, the civilization and settlement of the Indian tribes hitherto a neglected and despised portion of the human family, cannot be considered as one of the least humane or interesting. Accustomed, perhaps from the infancy of America, to roam about in their native forests, without education, and without the consolations of rational religion, the accession of their white brethren, instead of improving their morals or bettering their condition, served only to sink them deeper in the abyss of depravity and misery. The friend to humanity may therefore rejoice that the reign of systematic violence and oppression has at length yielded to the exercise of benevolence and generosity; and that the selfish passions which preyed upon their prosperity, ruined their health, and reduced them to a level with the brutes, have, in a great measure, been calmed by the voice of reason and religion.

Your readers are already acquainted with the Indian establishment upon the shores of the Rice Lake; but many of them may not know that a similar kind office has been performed to the Indians on the Mud Lake. A visit to the latter settlement, undertaken from motives of curiosity, has enabled me to enter into particulars respecting the execution of this benevolent scheme, and to describe the surrounding country. If this communication should suit your design, you may make it an insertion in your paper, and by that means shed a few rays of light from your STAR upon this remote part of the District.

The distance from the pleasantly situated and thriving town of Peterborough to the Mud Lake, is six miles, by what is called the "Communication Road," leading N. N. W. This road, though lined on both sides for the distance of four miles with old and extensive farms, we cannot, we are sorry to say, recommend to travellers; being covered with large stones and with stumps in a state of decay, both of which nuisances might be easily removed. As the road is not in conformity with the clearings, it is but too evident that the worthy farmers of this township, (Smith,) which, from its proximity to Peterborough, enjoys many advantages, want taste, industry, or public spirit; a want which we would advise them to supply. The entrance into Peterborough, in this direction, calls aloud upon the industry of its inhabitants. At the distance of four miles you leave the Communication Road and travel through the woods. The land is in general stoney, broken, and apparently dry.

Arrived at the Lake, require to travel six miles upon the ice, in a north-easterly direction, to reach the Indian Village. This Lake lying S. W. and N. W. extends about ten miles in length and one in breadth. Destitute of islands and of deep bays, it presents a bleak and joyless uniformity. Its shores are composed alternately of ridges covered with pines, which advance a little into the Lake, and of hollows which recede in proportion. The cedars that in many places skirt the margin of

the water, are intermingled with a few white poplars. The average depth of the water does not exceed six feet, covering a bed of mud of the same depth. The ice is generally good, and what forms a peculiarity, unusually free from cracks. It abounds, perhaps more than any other lake in this Province, with masquinonge, eels, and bass, together with water fowls in the season.

Fishing, when the mildness of the weather will permit, is here carried on by the Indians to a considerable extent. As this process is rather curious and as the description may afford amusement, we shall endeavour to give it. A circular hole of about a foot and a half in diameter is first dug through the ice. A small pole is then bent into the shape of a hoop and tied. This hoop surrounds the hole at a few inches from the side of it. Two other semi-circular hoops are then made and tied to the first so as to cross each other at right angles, the apex of which is about three feet above the level of the ice. Blankets are then fixed upon these hoops, like the covering of a tent, leaving an aperture at the top or centre for the handle of a spear, sufficiently large for it to play up and down with ease; the iron head resting at intervals upon the ice on the inside.

The fisherman, having thus formed a small tent over the hole to darken it, spreads a blanket upon the ice by the side of his tent to lie upon, lifts up a part of the covering, introduces his head and shoulders, lets down his wooden fish to the depth of three or four feet, and patiently waits the approach of his prey. No sooner does a fish approach the decoy than he grasps his spear and strikes it with an unerring aim. Through a hole thus darkened the water is so transparent to the very bottom, that not a mote can escape observation.

The decoy fish are carved of wood in the shape of a perch, furnished with fins, and spotted and streaked au naturel. A piece of lead is let into the belly to make it sink, and it is poised by means of a hair line fastened round the middle. We halted for some time beside a grey-headed Indian, who was fishing.--Upon asking him the price of his fish, he replied; "One dollar one." What do you say? "One dollar one fish; fish scarce; weather cold." By the intervention, however, of a friend, we procured some at half a dollar each. The fish, from the influx of settlers are now in great demand.

The Mud lake, on the east or Smith-town side, is studded with a number of clearings, amongst which those of the Manns and of Mr. Pierson are the most elegant and conspicuous.

On arriving near the foot of the lake, you have the Indian village right in front, upon a point of land. The land appropriated for the use of the Indians consists of 1700 acres, which divided by 26, the number of the Mud lake and Scugog families, will give about 60 acres for each, a very liberal allowance.--The houses now built, 16 in number, fall back a little on each side from the centre of the Point, forming an obtuse triangle, with the school-house in the rear. Each house occupies a front of ten rods. Two acres of clearing have been

provided for each family; and it is the intention of the Indian families to chop two acres each this winter. Their houses, 25 by 20 in the clear, and remarkable for their uniformity, are substantial log edifices slightly squared inside and out, with cellars and the comfortable appendage of stone chimneys.

The number of Mud Lake Indians exceeds 100; and these will be reinforced next summer by 60 from the Scugog. The Scugog chief has already arrived, and is comfortably housed. Ten additional houses will be erected next summer, which will make a total of twenty-six.

We visited a number of the houses and found the new occupants apparently comfortable and contented. Perfect equality of condition is not to be met with among any class of mankind, whether savage or civilized; consequently some of their domiciles might, for poverty and simplicity of furniture, suit the temper of an anchorite, or even of Diogenes the Cynic: while others were garnished with two beds each, having hangings and other ornamental appendages, window curtains, Cobourg chairs, tables, shelves, and even chairs for the youngsters. We observe, however, that, in many houses, chairs seemed rather intended for ornament than use; for, (such is the power of custom,) the inmates appeared more inclined to squat upon their hams, according to the good old fashion, than to occupy them; justice however, requires us to state that articles of furniture seemed to be eagerly sought after: and that every Indian who had a head to contrive and hands to execute, was employed in making them. The two chiefs, John Iron of the Mud Lake Indians, and Jacob Crane, of the Scugog, inhabit the court end of the village, and seem, in every respect, very comfortable.

The school is attended by about thirty scholars, who are learning the elements of English reading; the great difficulty in instructing them arises from their ignorance of the English language; a circumstance which obstructs the communication of ideas. The children are docile.

The hunting grounds of these two tribes, which extend about seventy miles in the rear of the settlement, were last season invaded by a band of lawless white hunters from the States and this neighbourhood, to the number of thirteen, who, in their wanton depredations, spared neither age nor sex among the beavers; leaving, in short, none "to keep seed alive." The Indians, it must be observed, never kill a whole colony of beavers; they are not so impolitic or so unmerciful, but always leave a remnant to multiply the species. These lawless freebooters got fur last season to the value of six hundred dollars, which should have gone into the pockets of the poor Indians. Hence their losses are both present and prospective. A petition has been sent to the Governor praying him to put a stop to these depredations, and we would humbly recommend it to his Excellency's notice.

All the small lakes which extend from Peterborough to Lake Simcoe, are said to abound with fish, while the latter has, in this respect, a bad character. Now we may be permitted to observe all Indian settlements should be formed on the banks of lakes or rivers, where fish is plentiful; for, to

deprive them all at once of their native resources and pursuits, would tend to impoverish and dispirit them. They must be won over to civilization and industry by degrees. Their hunting grounds should also, both for the benefit of commerce and for their own advantage, be preserved.

With regard to industry and sobriety, they are said to excel their friends of the Rice Lake. Having staid all night, we rose early enough next morning to behold the smoke of sixteen peaceful cottages curling up out of the wilderness into the clouds; and to hear the artless, sincere, and ardent prayers of the new converts, ascending unto the throne of the Most High.

In reflecting seriously upon this settlement--in viewing these Indians, formerly poor homeless wanderers, comfortably situated upon good land, with an inexhaustible fishery in their front and hunting grounds in their rear, we could not help regretting that thousands in Great Britain and Ireland, who at this moment have little bread to eat, had not an offer of the like advantages. Much has been done for the Indians, and we trust that they will be sensible of the benefits conferred upon them, and endeavour to deserve by improving them.

To conclude--by how much better is education than ignorance--a comfortable dwelling, supplied with provisions than a wretched wigwam and a precarious sustenance--by how much the Christian religion is more conducive to temporal and eternal happiness than Pagan superstition--by so much their condition is certainly improved.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the villages on the banks of the Rice Lake, and of the Mud Lake, have been formed under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Scott, agent for a benevolent Society in England; a gentleman whose christian deportment and active benevolence fully entitle him to public confidence.

Editor's Note:

This letter was written by the well-read poet of Otonabee township in early February 1831 and was published in two parts by the *Cobourg Star*, 15 and 22 February 1831. Carr was a poet whose work was often featured in the Cobourg paper. This letter provides excellent insights into local attitudes, and offers suggestions for measuring success by the standards of that day. The document is from our Upper Canada Documentary History collection which holds thousands of documents relating to the province before 1841. We also have the microfilm of the *Cobourg Star* for 1831.

Gayle Nelson's history of Otonabee Township, p 382, identifies Thomas Carr (1780-1860) as one of the first settlers at Keene whose first home is now at Lang Pioneer Village, where it is called Keene Inn. Carr had an adventurous life, and in Keene was a poet and a writer of letters, often for other settlers. In 1858, he sold his land to Thomas Short. He committed suicide in 1860 apparently because of the unbearable pain in his knee. About 50 years earlier, he had a leg amputated because of knee infections.

THE ECOLOGICAL ECONOMY

David Bell

*Ontario Heritage Conference "Heritage in the Creative Community," June 2009
Summary of Dr David Bell's keynote address based on notes by Elwood Jones*



Peterborough City Hall from Confederation Square

The final session of "Heritage in the Creative Community" was held at St Paul's Presbyterian Church on Saturday evening. The conference had attracted about 250 people from all over Ontario, and most of the delegates attended the wrap-up session. Dr David Bell, founder of the York University Centre of Applied Sustainability is considered one of the world's leading authorities on sustainability. Professor Thomas H. B. Symons, founding president of Trent University and honorary chair of the conference noted the cumulative effect of Dr Bell's role in sustainability was evident in the number of times he was called upon to give sage advice, most recently to President Barack Obama at the meetings of the Organization of American States held in Trinidad. Professor Symons has long been a helpful and zealous spokesman in support of heritage issues.

Dr Bell began his remarks by summarizing some of the observations made by earlier speakers in this outstanding conference. Howard Kuntsler had titled his address, in Yogi Berra fashion, as "The future ain't what it used to be." Drawing on the same baseball influence, Bell titled his talk "90% half mental." Kuntsler had argued that to achieve sustainability, North Americans would need to change their mind set.

Glen Murray, a former mayor of Winnipeg, had demonstrated to the conference that the creative economy strategy really works when there is good leadership at the local level. Extending the conference theme to include sustainability, several speakers shared lessons learned and suggested where to go. Gordon Hume and Adam Vaughan had pointed out that there were silo problems at different levels of government and that sometimes policies in one department had unintended consequences when extended to heritage issues. For example, decisions by MPAC had the effect of raising assessed value on properties that were heritage buildings in areas where MPAC had decided the best economic use was high rises or major new developments. Buildings suddenly became uneconomic

simply because of the new assessment rates. Sometimes the restoration of heritage buildings became difficult to undertake.

Dr Bell had personal involvement with several projects in different areas of the province. He had belonged to a provincial sustainability roundtable chaired by Jon Grant, former president of Quaker Oats in Peterborough. Thinking about sustainability was tied to the economy, the environment and His experience led him to add culture as the fourth pillar of sustainability. Education was important to get people to see the new assumptions. He commented that the image of Earth seen from outer space was now commonplace, but it was first seen in the late 1960s. Continuing renewal would not constrain the future. He noted some who had observed that Homo Sapiens had been around for 130,000 years, but over the next 200 years the current development models would seriously challenge a continuing future.

He looked back 100 years and noted many things now taken for granted were not even contemplated. Looking ahead for 100 years likewise means that many of the important changes have not even been imagined yet. Dr Bell believed we were on the verge of a cultural shift.

Sustainability he noted had many definitions. His favourite was the observation that sustainability is about connecting the dots. He saw that the dots could be among people, across time or in understanding. People would be engaged in conversations about the future.

It would not be easy to achieve urban sustainability. There was the continuing population growth, issues related to water and food, as well as social and environmental considerations. Our values would have to change across a wide area. Seen from this perspective, sustainability was how to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising future generations.

Bell repeatedly noted that the ideas we need to create the sustainable city already exist. The greenest building already exists. He noted though that it was likely that one-third of existing buildings would be destroyed by 2030. We need to keep more buildings.

He then discussed the importance of culture in a future of sustained development. The culture of sustainability would emerge from a new mindset. Part of the mindset would be formed by education, in the formal sense from pre-kindergarten to post-graduate education. As well, the mindset would be changed by non-formal education, the experience of our life times. The media would play a key role in changing the mindset informally by the way it reported and informed the public about issues related to sustainability.

Cultural assets are important in wealthy economies, and the creative economy is the fastest growing, and is important in sustainable development.

Richard Florida, a geographer by training, asks "Who's your city?" To geographers, place matters. He sees the world is not flat, it is spiky. There are global nomads who are easily moved and whose personality leads them to cluster with like-minded. When speaking of Ontario, Florida said to harness the creative, broaden our talents, and establish new safety nets.

Bell thinks Florida has overlooked green sustainability, and we need to move from the creative economy to a sustainable one. The design work for a sustainable economy has already been done.

Where do we go from here? Edmund Burke observed that if you want people to love their country, their country must be lovely. Daniel Gilbert, in a great book, *Stumbling on Happiness*, noted "A pessimist is an informed optimist." To David Orr, "Hope is a vest with its sleeves rolled up." We need to walk softly on Mother Earth. If people knew more about heritage they would not worry about sustainability.

The ecological economy is the paradigm of the future. We should move slower by design, not by disaster. As a business school head observed, we need to train business leaders differently. We need to train our leaders of tomorrow today. We can do it in formal education, but we also need to do it in university, by the media and by all the resources we have.

NEWS, VIEWS AND REVIEWS

EERIE WALK: The popular Eerie Ashburnham walking tour runs every Friday night until the end of August. Just meet at the corner of Hunter St. and Driscoll Terr. in East City at 9 p. m. where you can purchase your ticket at the start of the tour. Tickets cost \$10. You'll explore the ghostly past of the Village of Ashburnham by lantern light from Quaker Oats to the Lift Lock. The walk benefits Trent Valley Archives. The walk begins at Quaker parking lot on Driscoll Terrace.

LITTLE LAKE CEMETERY TOURS - Sunday afternoons at 4pm until the end of August. Meet at the Chapel. Cost is \$10 per person. A variety of tours will be presented. We have presented tours on Victorian Mourning Customs and Seats of the Mighty. There will also be a tour on a military theme. The tours are fresh and even though the titles might sound familiar there are always new variations. No reservations necessary. Please meet at the Chapel in Little Lake Cemetery. \$10 per person.

"WEST-SIDE STORY"

A WALKING TOUR OF THE HISTORIC WEST-END

We are pleased to offer "West Side Story", our newest historical walking tour focusing on Peterborough's west end. Come and join us as we bring to life the sometimes difficult relationship between the Homewood and Weller Street upper crust and the working class of Hopkins, Elm and Murray. Visit the roots of some of those who shaped our city and imagine a colourful cultural past as we stroll through Peterborough's original "Little Italy". Meet your host Steve Guthrie at the corner of Weller and Monaghan Rd. at 4:00 PM. \$10 per person. Next walk is August 15.

SCANDALS AND SCOUNDRELS PUBCRAWL - private tours available - call today to book your tour!

August 15 & 22, September 19, October 3rd

"IT'S ALL ABOUT THE MUSIC!" - Think you know how the music scene in Peterborough got its start? The Historic Red Dog Tavern is pleased to sponsor the first-ever history of music walking tour, "It's All About the Music!" Join your host, Bruce Fitzpatrick, as we present a digital music experience showcasing our vast musical talent from the Irish in 1825 to the 1990s. Learn how Peterborough has its roots firmly planted in Irish, classical,

big-band, country, rock and roll, folk and even metal. Discover musical venues such as the Brock Ballroom, the former Conservatory of Music and the Legendary Red Dog. Your tour begins at the former Paramount Theatre (soon to become The Venue) located at 286 George St. at 7pm. Tickets are \$20, available at the Red Dog.

For those of you interested in testing your local music knowledge, Bruce Fitzpatrick and Diane Robnik have written a tour called **"It's All About The Music!"**. While we cannot cover the entire range of musical talent that has come to our area, this tour is meant to keep alive the vast range of music and historic musical venues that are either no longer with us or have taken on the appearance of other buildings dotting our landscape such as grocery stores and apartment buildings. Participants will wear mp3 players so that they can hear the actual music we will be discussing, and we've thrown in a music quiz with prizes just to keep the good times rolling.

The tour officially begins on August 15 and follows a route of fourteen stops, two of which are in taverns so you will be able to have a short rest and even a drink! Join us as we discuss the musical influences of our first settlers, to the establishment of the "opera houses" of their day, to the fame and recognition of our military bands. Learn about CHEX radio and war-time broadcasting and the coming of big-band and rock and roll to our city. And most importantly, meet some contemporary personalities who share a music history you didn't even know about!

There will only be **four** music tours this year and all tours are limited to 30 participants. Tickets are \$20 and available at the Historic Red Dog Tavern. This is THE tour not to miss this summer – hope to see all you music buffs there!

ps. Keep an eye on our website and your email for possible horse and carriage tours beginning this October. If you have always wanted to see the city this way, or find that walking our tours is too difficult for you – this may be the tour for you.

WALL OF HONOUR

The Wall of Honour will be built in Confederation Square. The new design is a semi-circle behind the Allward war memorial and consists of several granite monuments which will have names engraved in granite.

The city is setting up a new website and Susan Kyle and Dave Edgerton will be in charge of the design and the verification of information. In order to confirm that a person meets the criteria, they need to know their full name, Regimental # or date of birth; what service (Army, Navy, Air Force, Merchant Marine). Susan and Dave are appealing to local historians and genealogists for information on middle names where applicable. They particularly need help with veterans of World War II and the Korean War who moved here after the wars.

As well, the city has changed one of the criteria for names being acceptable for the Wall of Honour. People who moved to Peterborough (city or county) on a full-time basis upon leaving the forces to set up shop (work, raise family etc.) before 1970, they are on the wall. They must have a Canadian Forces #. This category does not include cottagers or people who only retired to the area. The city wants to include people who contributed to the changing face of Peterborough after the 1960s. Some of these people will have come to work at General Electric, Outboard Marine, Quaker Oats, Trent University or one of the many new companies that were attracted to Peterborough.

If you can help in providing information, please contact David at davidedgerton@freedom55financial.com 745-9083 or Susan at susan.kyle@yahoo.ca 745-1184

PLEASE NOTE ALL THE NAMES WILL BE VERIFIED WITH THE National Archives. National Defense, Birth records, Residential records, Family Histories, County or municipal records, death Notices, Armed Forces Association records, Voter's Lists. There must be some verifiable record that a candidate is eligible under the criteria set out above. Please provide the committee with any documentation that would help with the verification process.

Full Name _____
 Military Unit and service number _____
 Date of Birth; Active service dates i.e. WW 1, 11, Korea
 Name & Phone No: of person submitting applicant _____

Completed applications may be returned to the Royal Canadian Legion Branch 52, Peterborough

Donations to The Wall of Honour may be submitted to City Hall Peterborough, a tax receipt will be issued. Cheques should be made out to City of Peterborough / Wall of Honour.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

567 Carnegie Avenue, Peterborough ON K9L 1N1
www.trentvalleyarchives.com
 705-745-4404

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES - WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE A SPECIAL DEAL FOR A SPECIAL NEW BOOK

HISTORIAN'S NOTEBOOK

The Trent Valley Archives is publishing a well-illustrated compendium of the first 100 columns written by Elwood Jones and published in the Peterborough Examiner between February 2007 and April 2009. Louis Taylor has designed the large format book and it is attractive and will be a great gift for people everywhere who have connections with Peterborough. The column has been praised locally for telling stories of the past in an exciting conversational style that many people consider essential weekend reading. The stories are always opening fresh vistas but telling stories that seemed like they should have been common knowledge. The stories cover from early battle of Nogojiwanong to the history of the Trent University lands. The stories relate to important events, outstanding people, curious connections and heritage architecture. Some of the stories relate to subjects raised in his earlier books on exhibitions, golfing, poverty, recreation, entertainment and fire fighting, but the stories have been freshly written. Readers of the Heritage Gazette are familiar with the work of Elwood Jones as he has been editor since 2000.

The book will be available in September, and the likely selling price will be \$40; perhaps higher. Members of the Trent Valley Archives may reserve copies at the \$40 price. If copies are not picked up or hand delivered there will be postage and handling costs of \$12 for delivery in Canada and \$20 to the United States. Check promotion cards, website or call Trent Valley Archives at 705-745-4404 for assistance in placing orders. Please make cheques payable to **Trent Valley Archives** and in the notation area mark **Historian's Notebook**.

The proceeds from the sale of *Historian's Notebook* will support the work of the Trent Valley Archives.