

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

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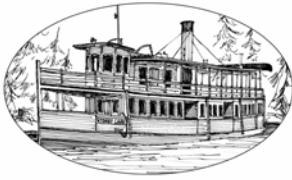
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Front cover illustration: The Co-Op Fire on George Street was a spectacular fire. This picture will be featured in the forthcoming Fighting Fires in Peterborough. The author and editor of the book is Elwood Jones. The book can be pre-ordered. Makes a good Christmas gift, and it is worth the wait. (Special thanks to the Peterborough Fire Department and to Captain John Koning)



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Congratulations to Diane Robnik and her bevy of volunteers who have done a wonderful job of the various 'WALKS' in the city. Obviously they are well done and well received since the numbers of people taking these strolls have increased dramatically. Due to their efforts, funds are up 60 percent over last year.

Diane is also very involved in the preservation of cemeteries and will give a power point presentation on their importance at the Chapel in Little Lake Cemetery on 7 November. Gina Martin will also give a talk on the military men buried at Little Lake. I wouldn't be surprised to see this becoming a regular event.

On the subject of cemeteries, I had a nostalgic trip to my hometown this summer and visited the local cemetery. I was born and raised in North Battleford, Saskatchewan. My grandparents arrived there in 1913 with another Macht family and between them raised 19 children. In the 1920's there were a lot of Machts in the community. Today there are none. The only evidence lies in the cemetery. My parents are buried there, as are my grandparents, an uncle and aunt, and to my surprise, two children of whom I had no record in my genealogy search. I will have to go to church records to get more information. It made me realize how fortunate people are in the Peterborough area in that they have such good access to historical documents at Trent Valley Archives and other Archival Centres in the area.

We are delighted to welcome back our vice-president, Bruce Fitzpatrick who ran for a seat on the Provincial Legislative Assembly. He never made it, but we hope to keep him busy. Bruce will be back with his very popular "Pub Crawls." Bruce loves history and is a great fundraiser and has many ideas that are of great benefit to the Archives. Without fundraising we could not provide the service to which our patrons are accustomed.

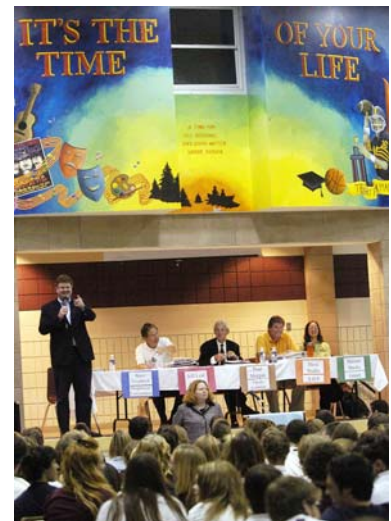
A few years ago we tried doing some Christmas Readings as a fundraiser. The content was excellent, but the timing of the event coincided with too many other activities resulting in low attendance figures. We are contemplating another run this year and hopefully 30 November will be a date that is convenient to all.

We would also like to extend our gratitude to Don Willcock who acted as a tour guide on the bus for the "Doors Open" event. It was a huge success as hundreds toured some of our historic buildings in the community. Don has also been busy archiving land transactions in Peterborough County and for that we are truly thankful.

Last, but not least, birthday wishes are extended to Martha Kidd, a member of the Trent Valley Archives Board of Directors and a founding member. She is a ninety years young and as energetic as ever. She is largely responsible for the preservation of many of Peterborough's historic buildings. She has written two books portraying Peterborough's architectural marvels, advocating restoration over demolition and, after a long fight, she is finally getting the attention of developers and city officials. Happy Birthday Martha!

Sincerely,

Wally Macht



Bruce Fitzpatrick talking to students at his alma mater, St Peter's, during the provincial election campaign.

Bruce a valued member of Trent Valley Archives, ran a strong campaign, but lost to Jeff Leal, the Liberal incumbent, seated at the left of the table, above.

The Trent Valley Archives plans to develop projects related to the political history of our area. The Peter Adams electoral history fonds provides a backdrop for the project. We have other fonds documenting political matters, as well as newspaper coverage.

FIGHTING FIRES IN PETERBOROUGH

The Peterborough Fire Department has had a committee chaired by Maureen Crowley working on the history of the Fire Department. It was felt that something special needed to be done to mark the two significant anniversaries of 2008. The Aylmer Street firehall, the first home for firefighters that was exclusively for their use. They no longer had to share space with the police and with the clerks at the town buildings on Simcoe Street. The municipal buildings had been provided by the Bradburns and in 1908 the city still leased from the Bradburn estate. Peterborough never had its own city hall until the George Street City Hall opened in 1951, the centennial of Peterborough's incorporation. Secondly, 1908 marked the reorganization of the fire brigade from volunteers to professionals, a change that took effect 15 July.



Readers should learn about the organization of the firefighters and something about individual firefighters – their ambitions, their training, their camaraderie and their professionalism. The book also had to discuss the various fire halls, the fire chiefs and the union activities. However, the committee also wanted to explain the importance of the city politicians, and look at ways ordinary citizens responded to fires and tragedies, and their willingness to entertain change. Advances against fires were marked by organization, by building regulations, water availability, the quality of the streets, and the effectiveness of the fire trucks, hoses and other equipment.

The committee expanded its reach and recruited local historians and firemen. These include Elwood Jones, Don Willcock, Keith Dinsdale, Bob Webb, Bob Cawte, John Koning, Keith Manser, and Pam Kelly. Bob Cawte took a firm hand with the hundreds of photos, and Captain Koning was our head designer. It was clear that a history of firefighting would include events important to the fire department and to firefighters. But the City (or Town) Council always had a close relationship and financial responsibility for the fire brigade. The work of the

firefighters touches all aspects of city life.

The result is an exciting and ambitious book that is in the final stages of preparation. It is anticipated that the book will be released in May 2008. With this in mind there is a special advance sale for people who want to reserve their copies, or perhaps to give copies for Christmas presents. The presale price of \$32 will be in effect to 1 March 2008. Bookstores and large volume buyers can make special arrangements by contacting Maureen Crowley, Public Educator, Peterborough Fire Department at 1-705-745-3284.

Elwood Jones is the author and editor of *Fighting Fires in Peterborough*, a lavishly illustrated and comprehensive history of Peterborough and its experience with fires and firefighters. Elwood knows Peterborough's history well and will be familiar to readers for his many books, talks and the weekly history column in the *Peterborough Examiner*. The committee has cast a wide web. It has benefited from Don Willcock's near decade of research into the newspapers and local archives. In addition to reading books and newspapers, and researching in local archives, the committee was able to draw upon interviews and memories to fill in the stories. Keith Dinsdale, a retired fireman, and avid researcher, provided many helpful links. Bob Webb had memories of being at fires, beginning with the Zack's fire, where he was too close to the action. The result is an impressive book documenting past fires, people and events. Firefighting influenced the way the city grew. Some of the dramatic stories provide insight into the challenges and excitement of fighting fires and the pride of preventing disaster.

Special attention is given to fires that defined relationships and expectations for the general public, politicians and firefighters. How much were people prepared to pay for a good firefighting system? Would they build with fireproof materials, such as bricks? Would they decapitate towers in order to prevent dangerous situations? Would they pay for an adequate supply of water? Or for ladders and equipment that could reach the building tops? How did firefighters adapt new ideas and equipment? How effectively did unions define the conditions of the work place? Where was the influence of City Hall felt? How well did the community support the victims of fires?

The book is well-illustrated, including an eight-page section of colour pictures of firefighters, fires, fire trucks and buildings. Some of the photos are very dramatic and bring reminders of fires in which the community suffered heavy loss. Others capture the firefighters in their various roles in the community. We see firefighters in training as well as in action. The book includes a list of all the firefighters that served in Peterborough. The book is comprehensive and strives to see the interconnections of people and events, in triumph and tragedy. The book is large format book, 8 x 10, ideal for coffee table and for research and reading. The book runs to about 200 pages, and is loaded with pictures.

The book is scheduled for publication in May 2008. The book may be ordered in any quantity before 1 March and purchasers will get the advantage of a 20% discount on the retail price. For details, contact Maureen Crowley at the main fire hall. Advance copies may be ordered through Maureen Crowley at the Peterborough Fire Department, 1-705-745-3284.

PETERBOROUGH'S NEW FIRE HALL GRAND OPENING, 1908

Don Willcock

Wednesday, 1 January 1908 was a banner day for the members of the volunteer Peterborough Fire Brigade: this was the day they formally unveiled their brand new fire hall on Aylmer Street. This event was a first for Peterborough, as the city's firefighters had never had a building solely dedicated for their purposes – previously, the Brigade had shared (or rented) meeting space in the town hall, alongside the municipal administration and the Police Department. The various buildings that served as Peterborough's town halls to that time, had provided no facilities for housing engines, stabling horses, drying and storing hoses, hosting events (including fundraisers for purchasing equipment), or the other activities required and desired by the Brigade; consequently, other arrangements were necessitated (including the lease of horses from hoteliers or farmers who would stable the animals).

The *Examiner* (2 January 1908) reported that the Brigade was renowned for two strengths: "its prowess in fighting the fire fiend, and, secondly, its success in promoting social events". The article maintains "The latter was sustained yesterday, [...] and the affair was a gigantic success and most creditable to the members of the brigade". From "early in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening", Chief Thomas Rutherford and his firemen, in their dress uniforms and gold and braid caps, acted as "hospitable entertainers and genial hosts" to the hundreds of visitors who came to see the "commodious and modern" building that now housed the Brigade, its new steamer, combination chemical and hose wagon, ladder truck, and team of horses. Apparently the horses were a great point of interest to visitors, but especially for a lady who remarked, in regard to one of the team of greys, "Isn't he a dear?"



Fire hall guests were treated to tours of the building, a day-long refreshment buffet, cake, wine, cigars, and (for the children), apples and candies. The fire hall's interior and exterior were both decorated extensively, by Mr A. Kingscote, with flags, coloured bunting, and Christmas trees. Throughout the day, Brigade members held demonstration harness drills to show how quickly the horses and engines could be hooked up and made ready for action; these exercises also showed off part of the new hall's advanced technology: the stable- and main doors opened automatically when the fire alarm gong sounded, thus saving much time manually unlocking them.

In the morning, all of the firefighting equipment

was taken from the hall and manned, in order for Mr R. M. Roy, of the Roy Studio, to document the historic occasion with a photograph; later, he took a studio photograph of the entire Brigade.

As with any special event, ceremonial speeches were in order: Chief Rutherford welcomed all the visitors, then was followed by Mayor McWilliams and several of the City's aldermen, who all spoke glowingly about the Chief, the Brigade, the new building and engine, and those involved in the hall's construction. This ceremony was concluded with "three hearty cheers" for the Chief and his Brigade.

The day was ended with an "at home" celebration for the firemen and their invited friends, held in the large upstairs hall. Forty couples danced until 1:00 a.m., accompanied by splendid music provided by Mr Wilson's orchestra. The master of ceremonies for this party was Mr Archie Moore, who "upheld his reputation in that regard".

The general consensus was that the day had been a rousing success, and a most fitting way to showcase Peterborough's newest municipal building and to honour the Peterborough Fire Brigade volunteers for their past and continuing service to the community. It is a supreme irony that by 1 July 1908 – a mere six months later – the Brigade members had resigned en masse because of what they perceived as shabby treatment, by Council, of themselves and particularly of Chief Rutherford.

The 1908 Aylmer Street fire hall continued to serve as the headquarters of Peterborough's professional Fire Department until it was replaced by the current Main Fire Station on Sherbrooke Street, in 1979. That same year, the 1908 fire hall was demolished to make way for the Peterborough Public Library, Main Branch building.

THE ZACK'S FIRE OF 1951 WAS THE SECOND MOST DEADLY FIRE IN PETERBOROUGH HISTORY*Elwood Jones*

The second most serious fire in Peterborough history, the Zack's fire of 1951, defined local attitudes towards fire for a generation. The fire destroyed a major three-storey building on the west side of George Street, next to the Cluxton Building at George and Hunter, which was also badly burned by the fire. More seriously, the fire cost the lives of four firefighters, one a volunteer. Only one other time, in 1965, did a Peterborough fire cause the death of a firefighter.

The fire was reported at 5:30 a.m. by a police constable doing his night patrol spotted the yellowish-brown smoke. Then he saw a window blow out into the laneway and smoke and flames climbed the wall. Constable Douglas Farthing also rescued the Philip Gallagher family from their apartment. The fire apparently started in the elevator shaft at the rear of the Zack's building.



Firemen believed the fire was under control when they entered back of Riley's at 10:15. Several men were trapped when an east-west firewall wavered and broke and two upper floors collapsed to the basement around 10:15 a.m. Spectators moved quickly when the fall of the ceiling hitting the floor sent glass and debris flying across George Street. Mannequins were tossed from the building as if they

were dead bodies. Garnet Brown ordered up a dozen pair of gloves and shovels to begin digging in the debris.

Those trapped included George Reynolds, Orville Rome, Earl Spencley, and Grover Deck, the four who died in the blaze. Others were hurt, mostly because two walls fell on firefighters and volunteers about one half hour apart. Fire Chief Smith then ordered the firefighters to pull down the rear wall before any more men entered the buildings.

Fireman Bill Sorrie working from the top of the aerial truck was able to put tow cable around the front wall to brace it against collapse. The north part of the front wall was pulled down as a precaution. Then, bricks and rubble were passed along a double chain of 40 men and loaded into city trucks as men worked without machinery. There were 100 volunteers elsewhere, and as people dropped out more volunteered. Tow trucks were used to remove the heavy steel I-beams; one was warped into the shape of a perfect bow. An estimated 40 tons of debris was removed by 3:15 the next morning, when the last body was recovered. Captains Brown, Mason and Shearer supervised the removal of debris, but Police Constable Louis Rodreque acted as "demolition foreman and gang boss" as well as a fireman and policeman.

Estimates of fire damage reached \$500,000. Several stores, offices, warehouse areas and an apartment were gutted in the Zack's building, and fire jumping the firewall caused fire and water damage to several businesses in the Cluxton Building. Also the storm sewer in the alley backed up.

The fire attracted crowds estimated as high as 7,000 by late in the morning. The Salvation Army served 125 gallons coffee and countless sandwiches, prepared in the Churchill Restaurant, to the weary firemen. Planes were taking pictures for Toronto newspapers. Bell Telephone reported weekend phone volume was up nearly 20%, and Bell brought in special lines to handle photo-wire service.

Almost immediately the city sprung to action to help the families of the fire victims. Mayor Max Swanston chaired a spontaneous meeting of some 60 people representative of the community. He established the Mayor's Fire Trust Fund which raised over \$50,000 within the first month of operation. Large donors included J. David Eaton, Donald A. McGillis, the Rotary Club, Quaker Oats, Grafton & Company, Peterborough Examiner, Labatt's Breweries, and G. A. Gillespie. Workers in the manufacturing plants made payroll deductions. All banks accepted donations. The directors of the fund included Judge Sheldon Smoke, chair, and Charles S. Cummer, treasurer. G. K. Fraser MP suggested moving the Jaycees tourist booth to the Zack's site for dispensing information, and Thomas A. Doughty agreed to move the booth. Canadian Sealright donated collection boxes and countless great ideas emerged.

The funeral service at St Paul's Presbyterian Church was attended by 4,000 people; the overflow was in Victoria

Park. Workmen building the new city hall laid down their tools until 3 p.m. The People's Chime at St John's Church played until 2 p.m. The pallbearers were 24 firemen. The funeral procession of 600 people, including over 200 firemen and nine fire chiefs from distant places, 100 civic employees, 200 veterans, and 34 policemen, was the longest in city memory. The fire victims were buried in Little Lake Cemetery.

The community was shocked and full of questions. Had lives been lost needlessly? Had volunteers been properly supervised?

The coroner's jury, three weeks later, found no evidence of negligence in the firefighting. Witnesses had shared interesting stories. William Sorrie testified that the fire had smoldered for a day before bursting into flame; that explained the curious colour of the smoke. Water pressure could have been better. Nobody seemed to know who ordered the men to enter the building. The first sign of flame had been in the rear of the Agnew-Surpass shoe store. Kenneth Sloan, manager of Tip Top Tailors, had once had a problem with overloaded fuses. Most of the questions related to materials stored in the buildings. Local Fire Inspector Orville Wilson felt Ben Swartz's \$21,000 furniture inventory was too heavy to be stored in this building's second floor.

There was some discussion of how much control was exercised by the fire chief, and whether he was giving orders to civilian volunteers. Assistant Fire Chief Stewart Foster was questioned about why men entered the building after it seemed under control. It was common practice to send men in to clean up after a fire. Acting Captain William

Sorrie recommended hiring more captains. He also thought fire inspectors should come to major fires because they know the kinds of materials and where they are stored, and that wireless communication should be improved.

The jury made three recommendations and some observations. The fire department should upgrade the walkie-talkies and short wave transmitters and receivers. Respiratory equipment should be checked, and if necessary, upgraded. Volunteers should not be allowed to approach burning buildings, and should act under explicit instructions from fire officers. Arson was eliminated on the basis of an Ontario Fire Marshal's report. The fire department was congratulated for keeping the fire contained largely to one building. There were condolences for the families of the victims. There may have been errors of judgment but the firemen lived up to the high standards of bravery and competence.

In June, Smith, Bridgenorth, Lakefield, Omeme and Peterborough developed a district plan for joint fire protection. The successful co-operation of different departments during Zack's fire had prompted a desire for a more permanent arrangement. Each municipality took responsibility for its own firefighting and when fires were too daunting called on the partnered municipalities for assistance.

The Zack's fire had a lasting impact on Peterborough. The memory of the four who died has lived on. Disaster funds were established. Fire departments work together. Firefighting apparatus and training was improved. And the west side of George Street lost a great Victorian building.

THE HOME LUNCH FIRE, 1939

Elwood Jones

It is not easy to understand why Harvey Hum, aged 34, died needlessly in the 1939 Home Lunch fire. The first news account suggested he jumped because of terror. An editorial commented that he was bright and inquisitive. He was well-educated, had strong local connections, and had spent two years in Toronto in theatre work. Harvey Hum was part of two cultures, and was clearly intent on strengthening his Chinese cultural connections.

Historian Zhongping Chen's study of early Chinese immigration to Peterborough was published in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* in August 2003. Chen was a professor at Trent University for a couple of years and has been with the Department of History at the University of Victoria since 2003. In Canadian history, the Chinese show up most familiarly in connection with the gang labour for major projects such as the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Rocky Mountains in the 1880s. The Tunnels project in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, presents the Chinese as group migrants, also. Zhongping Chen discovered that Peterborough's Chinese came through chain migration, following contacts that were familiar from their end, and from the Peterborough end. The first Chinese resident in Peterborough was Lee Sam, a laundryman who

arrived in 1892. Most of the Chinese in Peterborough came from Guangdong province, from counties situated between Canton and Macao. And half of those belonged to the Taishan leas and the Kaiping Tans, known locally as Hums and Toms. There were also six Wongs, not so closely related as the Hums and Toms. Several of the local Chinese had their pictures taken at the Roy Studio.

Harvey Hum was part of the chain migration of the Tan group, associated with several Peterborough restaurants. The first of this family was known by several names, largely as his name was anglicized for local consumption. Tom Him was also known as Thomas Him and George Thomas. He claimed to have opened restaurants in Ottawa and Kingston, and may have had a restaurant in Guelph. In Peterborough, he rented from the Town Commissioners, and paid an annual lease of \$500 for commodious space on the main floor of the Market Hall tower.

Tom Him was a fluent and articulate spokesman for public issues related to the Chinese. He criticized the Canadian immigration policies, and notably the unjust and unfair head tax. As the Examiner reported, "His command of English was easy and he spoke of his own people in an

interesting and comprehensive manner." Hum Jim's father had made a fortune as a gold miner in California in the 1850s. Hum Jim came to Montreal aged 14, soon followed by a younger brother, Hum Sing. On instructions from his father, Hum Jim came to Peterborough to find Tom Him. Hum Jim and his brother formed a partnership and eventually bought control of the Dominion Chinese Café which they renovated and renamed the Deluxe Café in 1937.

Hum Hoy also came to Peterborough through the patronage of Tom Him. After a few years in various employments, he and his brother Hum Sam started the Paris Café in 1918, remodeled and renamed Hi-Tops Restaurant in 1956. This restaurant has remained in the family through successive generations.

The Home Restaurant, on George Street just south of Hunter, was started in 1921, and has remained a food place ever since, nearly half a century as the Churchill Restaurant. Hum Sam acquired the restaurant in 1939 and renamed it the Kawartha Grill in 1940. Hum Sam had difficulty getting re-established after the fire in June 1939.

Harvey Hum was born in China and raised in Peterborough. He was a cousin of Hum Hoy, and also of Sam Hum. He took classes at Peterborough Collegiate Institute and probably the English classes offered by Mrs Betts as an outreach program for Murray Street Baptist Church. He went to Toronto for perhaps two years and was part of the Chinese theatre troupe, Ship Toy Yen. He returned to work for his uncle just months before his untimely death. He was survived by a wife and son in China, and proceeds from donations were sent to China.

The otherwise modest Home Lunch fire was tragic. The fire, 19 June 1939, began in the wall behind a heater and was quickly contained and damages were estimated to be about \$2,500. Telephone service in the immediate area was disrupted for several hours. Harry Hum and Hum Ping were sleeping on the third floor when awakened by calls from below and from the smoke entering their rooms. Ping was able to go down the staircase to safety, but evidently the smoke was too thick for Harry to follow his steps. Harry went to a front window, kicked out the glass, climbed out on the ledge and before the arriving firemen could get their nets in place, Harvey jumped to his death. According to the paper, "He struck feet first an awning over

the first storey window, broke one of the wooden supports on it and landed on his back on the pavement below." From the neighbouring Fashion Craft store, the ambulance took him to Nicholls Hospital where Dr W. S. Fitzpatrick performed surgery; Hum's case was hopeless.

After the funeral service at Belleghem's Funeral Home, conducted by the Rev J. H. Sutcliffe of Murray Street Baptist Church, Hum was buried in Little Lake Cemetery. Many local people had attended the visitation, sent flowers, and made their cars available for the funeral procession. The pall bearers were Hum Hoy, Sam Hum and Jim Hum of Peterborough and Hum Moon Kai, Hum Wing Hee and Soy Too Lung, Toronto. Five members of the Toronto theatre society read eulogies for their young thespian friend.

Historians are always interested in stories that define the overlap between cultures. Was Harvey Hum's death related to his Chinese heritage, or to the Canadian immigration laws which kept a father from his family? Had he miscalculated his gymnastic abilities, or the strength of the street level awning? Had the fire prevention strategies of the local fire department increased his fear of fires? Or did he slip from the foothold outside the third floor window? We do not know.

However, the community pondered such questions. The editor of the Peterborough Examiner concluded, "It must have been a case of blind panic born of the fear that he was going to be burned, and in such case there is little possibility of adequate explanation for anything which an individual does." But the editor still wondered how he could imagine that he was in extreme danger when really he was not in danger.

When something does not make sense, historians try to refashion the assumptions that would have allowed the action to make sense. The accounts suggest the smoke was too dense to permit Harvey the normal exit. Was it also too dense to make him feel safe even at the window? He kicked out the window and went to the ledge. He might have slipped or lost his balance. Had he intended to jump he would likely, given his theatre training, have rolled into a ball and been prepared to roll safely. Instead of blind fear, or cultural blindspots, this sad tragedy likely was caused by accident.

BIG FIRE IN BUSINESS SECTION

HALF OF GEORGE ST BLOCK IS RUINED

FIRE DESTROYS HALF A BLOCK IN HEART OF CITY'S BUSINESS DISTRICT

Blaze Which Started in Neill's Shoe Store at 5:30 o'clock this Morning Completely Destroyed That Building and Guttered Top Stories of Dominion Bank and Royal Theatre Buildings – Loss Is Conservatively Estimated at \$500,000 – Firemen Make Heroic Fight in Zero Weather Against Worst Fire That Business Section of the City Has Experienced ASSISTANCE FROM LINDSAY BRIGADE

Examiner, Saturday, 26 January 1918

Half the block on the east side of George Street, between Charlotte and Simcoe Street, was practically destroyed to-day by a fire which broke out about 5:30 o'clock this morning, at the rear of the big Robert Neill Shoe Store. Before the blaze was finally gotten under control after a heroic fight in zero weather by the Peterboro firemen assisted by a contingent from the Lindsay Fire Brigade, the Neill store with its huge stock had been completely wiped out, and the fire had spread both north and south, gutting the top floors of the Dominion Bank Building, the Royal Theatre Building and practically ruining the Dominion Bank quarters and the Matthews-Blackwell Company's retail store, and badly damaging with smoke and water the Union Bank offices. The

property owners who suffered the chief loss were: Mr Robert Neill, owner of the building occupied by his shoe business, the Bradburn estate annex of the Dominion Bank Building, and Mr M. Pappas, to whom the Royal Theatre Building belongs. The tenants affected are the Dominion Bank, the local Masonic Lodges, whose quarters were completely destroyed; Dr Preston, dentist; Mr Harry Rush, whose offices were ruined; Matthews-Blackwell Company and the Union Bank.

The fire was probably the worst that the business section of Peterborough has ever experienced. It is thought to have originated from an explosion in the heating apparatus of the Neill Store and certainly the big start that the conflagration got before the alarm was sent in justifies this theory. Mr George Sturmer, employed at Shortly's Store was the first to see the fire. He was busy clearing the snow off the side walk when his attention was attracted by a crackling noise and looking down the street saw dense clouds of smoke pouring from the Neill Store. He at once sent in the alarm and the brigade responded promptly.

When they arrived the blaze had made rapid headway. The interior of the Neill Store was already a mass of flames and it could be seen at a glance that there was little or no chance of saving the building.



The big store which is the distributing centre for the chain of Neill Stores throughout the Province was heavily stocked, the second and third floors being jammed with shoes. The contents burned fiercely and belched out dense clouds of heavy black smoke which hindered the efforts of the fire fighters. Chief Grange soon had all his available hose in action with streams playing on the blaze front and back.

Engineer Pammett got the engine working quickly and the difference in the pressure was noticeable.

However in spite of the utmost efforts of Chief Grange and his men to localize the blaze it was a losing fight. Until 7:30 o'clock it looked as if they might be successful in holding the flames to the Neill Store but then the fire ate its way under the mansard roof of the Dominion Bank and once inside the blaze made terrific headway. In a few minutes the top floor was a furnace and when the flames broke through the roof the situation was very serious. Only a narrow lane separates the Dominion Bank Building and the City Buildings and there was grave danger that the fire would spread in that direction. However, the brigade managed to hold the blaze in the bank building. Meanwhile, however, it had spread southward into the rooms over the Royal Theatre and the fire fighters had a terrible battle on their hands to keep the flames from breaking through into the Victoria Hall Building in which case the whole block would have gone. By 11 o'clock Chief Grange expressed the belief that the blaze was under control, but it required tons of water to hold the fire in the Royal [Theatre] Building and this afternoon the fire fighters were still flooding the blaze.

Edward Parks, an elderly employee of the Royal, who sleeps over the theatre, had a narrow escape from losing his life. He was awakened by the smoke, and escaped in his night clothes, half suffocated.

A telephone message was sent to Lindsay, asking for assistance, and a squad of fire fighters arrived on a special train shortly after 9 o'clock. The visiting firemen did valiant work and their assistance was of the greatest value.

The power was shut off in the early stage of the fire, and was still off at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with the result that the street cars were out of commission. Many business places were without lights, and the newspaper offices were without power to operate their typesetting machines or presses. This explains the strange appearance of the The Examiner to-day.

More modern firefighters show determination in fighting fires. (Thanks to Peterborough Fire Department).

Market Building Erected Fifty Years Ago*Peterborough Examiner, 24 June 1939*

The fire in arcade entrance to the market hall Wednesday evening has recalled the fact that plans for the building were submitted to the town council on May 6, 1889, just fifty years ago. The estimated cost was \$11,000, and the design and spacious accommodation were described as suitable for market purposes for a long period of Peterborough's growth. A committee was appointed to supervise the work in conjunction with the town engineer.

Some question of the project and delay ensued, and it was finally agreed to submit a bylaw to the ratepayers for their approval of the expenditure. Apparently a detail that caused some debate was as to whether the market hall should be on the ground floor or upstairs.

The vote was taken on July 30, 1889, and the bylaw carried by a majority of 222 out of a total vote of 470. The same decision located the hall upstairs by a majority of 255. The plans called for stores on the street level with a wide arcade off George street and other interior stores leading from it. Tenders were called and the contract was awarded to Thomas Rutherford.

\$15,000 Fire Damages Peterborough's Market Arcade*Peterborough Examiner, 22 June 1939*

[2 photos] Because he happened to be driving past the Market Hall just as flames burst from the rear of the building, and because he happened to have a camera in his car, Lewis R. Parks obtained these remarkable pictures of the Market Hall as it burned last night, doing \$15,000 damage – remarkable pictures because they were the only ones obtained, and because of the lateness of the hour, and the shortness of the blaze's duration.

Fire Damages Arcade City Market**Fast Work by Firemen Limits The Blaze To Rear of Market***Peterborough Examiner, 22 June 1939*

Ten minutes' fast work by the fire department smothered leaping flames in the rear arcade of the market building at the corner of George and Charlotte streets shortly after nine o'clock Wednesday evening, halting in its tracks a blazing threat to the entire block, and limiting the damage to the interior of the arcade and accompanying loss by smoke and water to the contents of three adjacent stores on the George street front.

The alarm was received at the fire hall at 9:04 p.m. from a box at the corner of George and Charlotte streets, and the first arrivals of the subsequent crowd of what looked like three or four thousand people must have thought in a flashing impression that the whole building was doomed. A general alarm brought out the full brigade with Deputy Chief George Smith in charge. They were attracted and directed first to the wisps of smoke curling out of Mason's Groceteria, but they quickly realized that the centre of the fire was on the east side and at the rear of the building.

In the meantime smoke that had collected and gathered expansive force on the second story of the arcade entrance to the market blew out the windows, it was reported, as if an explosion was behind the blast. Flames leaped high above the freshly painted gabled roof, and the smoke rolled up several hundred feet. Apparently the fire had been smouldering in the market arcade for some time, but it was not evident whether they had sprung from the ground or second floor.

At 9:10 o'clock the swirling blaze was in full possession of the arcade and beating on the doors of the market hall; and the fiery show could be seen for blocks.

At 9:20 by the overhead town clock, only partly repainted, the fire was thoroughly checked by three lines of hose that were put to work in a hurry and where they could do the most good.

At 9:30 the ratepayers in the crowd were breathing easily again in the realization that the damage had been confined to the arcade. At that stage only a few trifling fringes of flames in decorative trimming above the main doors and in the eaves over the DeLuxe Café were left of the spectacle, and they were doused after the main job was attended to.

Smoke and heat seemed to have done extensive damage to the stock at Al Sharpe's men's wear store and in Mason's Groceteria. The temporary menace to the block was indicated by the cracking of the plate glass window of the Mason store on George Street, and the peeling of paint and paper from the walls in the Sharpe store, both effects of the high temperature from the fire beyond the rear walls.

The C.N.R. office was filled with smoke, and apparently some of it got into the A & P grocery store. The DeLuxe Café escaped with a trickle of water at one corner of the kitchen.

Deputy-Chief Smith reported that the firemen had come through the engagement with only a few minor scratches. Several of the men were nauseated by smoke as they worked in the cellar of one store, but that was only an incidental and passing disturbance that doesn't rate mentioning.

The Deputy-Chief told the Examiner that the flames did not get into the main hall of the market, but the stairs and interior woodwork of the arcade were extensively damaged. The property is insured by the City Trust Commission.

Damage of \$15,000 to property and merchandise was Chief Gimblett's rough estimate to the Examiner this morning. Two-thirds of the loss is assigned to stock in Mason's Groceteria and Al Sharpe men's wear store. The rest of the retail business block under the Market Hall along George Street was outside the area closest to the flames, and effects of smoke were negligible....

THE GENTLEMANLY REV MR D'OLIER

Elwood Jones

Recently a descendant of the first Rector of Peterborough visited St John's Church for Sunday worship. Sitting in the nave, he was surrounded by the walls of the original church, built while his ancestor presided over the parish. I am the archivist-historian at St John's Anglican Church and our archives has useful information on the Rev Richard Henry D'Olier. Much of the information was gathered for producing two parish histories, one in 1927 by F. M. Dela Fosse, and one in 1976 by me. Coincidentally, he was the father of the lady identified in a recent column as a close friend of Sir John A. Macdonald and we have included some of that evidence.

The family of the Rev Mr D'Olier (1797-1839) was of Huguenot descent and had lived in Ireland since 1697, when his great-grandfather was one of the founders of the Bank of Ireland. His father, Isaac D'Olier was a governor of the Bank of Ireland.



Richard D'Olier graduated from Trinity College Dublin with his B.A. in 1817 and his M.A. in 1821. He took holy orders and became vicar of Ballymore, Kildare, near Dublin. He, his wife, Charlotte Lennon of County Westmeath, and their family emigrated to Kingston, Upper Canada, in search of brisk Canadian air. D'Olier was consumptive, suffering from what would later be called tuberculosis. He was appointed an assistant minister at St George's Church, Kingston, but even this was not healthy enough. Bishop Stewart appointed him to Peterboro as the successor to the Rev Samuel Armour who had gone to Cavan. D'Olier became assistant minister of Kingston, 5 November 1832; missionary at Peterborough 28 June 1833; and with the proclamation of the Rectory Act by Sir John Colborne, rector, 16 January 1836. The congregation presented a silver cup or goblet in imagination to the Rev Mr D'Olier as the engraving was poorly done and had to be redone. D'Olier left Cobourg for Ireland, 17 September 1837.

When St John's was marking its centennial, the church asked F. M. dela Fosse, the Peterborough librarian, to write a parish history. In the course of doing so he had correspondence with other descendants of the Reverend Mr D'Olier. We have printed the four informative letters from J. G. O. d'Olier, who was writing from Rochester (numbered 1 to 4) followed by other pertinent documents.

1. 19 January 1927

Dear Sir:

Your favor of 15th inst to hand. I would be pleased to comply with your request but first I would like more light and as I believe in striking from the shoulder, I ask who are you? Your letter tells me something about what you are doing, but what I would like to know is, are you connected in anyway with the old order of things? And then just what information you want i.e. do you want just the photo with date o birth, death, &c. or would you like to know something about his antecedents? I have a letter of his under date of July 31 1837 to my G. Father John Hall who was in New York. (John Hall bought the Government Mills in Peterboro in September 1828). The letter tells of the laying of the corner stone of the R. C. Church, the price of wheat & flour, people dying of starvation in Dummer, &c. Then I have a letter written in March 1853, by mother to her brother the late John J. Hall, who was at that time in New York, giving a lot of gossip about Peterborough folk. Also a lot of notes written by mother's elder sister about the family which of course dips into Peterborough doings. At times I have thought of sending them to the

Peterborough paper, but it is 57 years since I lived in the Town. I am of course out of touch with things & I object to gossip as you never know whose feelings may be hurt. I have an oil painting of the grandfather taken in his black gown & white choker & have just called up the Eastman Kodak Co. & they say they can make a copy of it. Would 5"x7" be about the size you would want. The painting was done by a Peterborough artist a Miss Bissard. (am not sure of the spelling).

My name should be spelled with a small d' but I mostly use the large – Mr Beck got me to teach? A class in the Sunday school at one time, I would not have the nerve to try it now.

Yours Truly

J. G. Ogle d'Olier

2. 24 January 1927

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 21 inst. makes me wonder why a select committee of a Church should choose a man who has no more regard for veracity than to say that he is "nobody in particular," however I hereby apologize for asking the

question. Having some spare time since my last I wrote a sort of "Who's Who" of my Grand Father condensing it from "Smile Huguenots," not knowing the scope of your work. I fear that there is not much in it that will be of use to you, however I am going to send it as it seems to me that if you are going to use his picture, it would not be a bad proposal to say who he was. Will you kindly blue pencil the sketch return it to me for corrections, and I will send it back with the photo, which I expect to be ready in a few days. In the mean time I will see an old Peterborough boy who lived on the "Court House Hill", Mr Thomas Lannin, President of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank of Rochester; he may have something of interest to offer. I regret that I have not more. As a boy I remember rummaging through old trunks in my Grand Father's attic at Hall's Bridge. They were full of old books papers & letters, many of them belonging to the late Judge G. B. Hall (Judge Orde's Grand Father), there must have been a great deal of interesting matters in there, but unfortunately they were burned with the house. In the fall of 1828 my Grand Father Hall bought the Government Mills at Peterborough for 2,500£ At that time there were only three frame houses in the place. He built a house which was afterwards owned by Sam Dixon [Dickson]. I was born in a little house at the foot of the hill, on the river side, it was burned down some 70 years ago. There were two things that I remember about the Church. One the old Chandelier, that hung like a big cart wheel in the centre of the church with candles on each spoke in the days when two tallows dips lit an ordinary room. I thought it a most gorgeous affair and as I generally had to sit facing it, in the old box pew, which is my second vision, I had plenty of time to study it, while his Reverence at my back was telling me that I was going to hell. I am not sure whether the door to that pew was locked when we were in it, but I am sure that it was at all other times and that it was cleaned by the family once or twice a year, whether it needed it or not. At prayers we all knelt with the tops of our heads to the back of the seat, so that you could neither see or be seen. In talking about it to my mother one day, she told me that she was never allowed to see Father alone. So one Sunday he managing to kneel beside her and opening his prayer book to the marriage service, he put his finger on "Will thou have this man" & she opening hers to the same place put her finger on "I will", showing the truth of the adage "where there's a will there's a way. I should have said that the box stall was used by both families. The following extract from a letter of mothers with date of March 12th 1853 shows either a lack of wood, money or care on the part of the Wardens. "Elizabeth was looking for the church wardens yesterday, the sexton told her that there was hardly enough wood to heat the stove for morning service and none at all for evening." Elizabeth was my Grandfather d'Olier eldest daughter & the wife of G. B. Hall. I quote from a letter written under date of Peterborough July 31 1837. From Grandfather d'Olier to Grandfather Hall, who was then in Brooklyn NY. "I have delayed week after week writing to you for want of something satisfactory to report. I am not yet the sound man I expected to be in two months, nor able to resume my duties, but I feel that the disease has

been arrested so far that I may live in even my present state of health for years. Lt Col. Brown cut a shine in town for six days from June 4th and sold the Church bell to Tim to pay expenses." At first he & his family lived in a big house on the river bank, near the Ashburnham bridge which was a covered [sic] one in those days, after which he moved to a farm on the road to Omeme which he called Maple Hill. The Hall place was Oak Hill, but in spite of the salubrious climate of Peterborough, he had to resign & go back to Dublin where he died in 1839 & was buried in the French Cemetery in that City.

One thing more I remember. Mr Beck had a book mark with a cross on it, which offended some one so much that they got into the Church one night, & stole it out of the Bible.

Asking pardon for the prolixity of this letter.

I remain

Yours truly

J. G. O. d'Olier

P. S. Sketch goes forward under separate cover.

Thanks for calling Mr Langton's book to my attention. I remember his father & mother very well, when they were in Ottawa. --

3. 7 February 1927

Dear Sir:

I am sending you today the photo & sketch promised. Confessing to a certain amount of family pride I would be glad to have the sketch used as sent. You will note that it is not mine but has been boiled down from Samuel Smiles. I fully realize that you are writing a history of the Church & not of the d'Olier family. The sketch is purely tentative & you are at perfect liberty to throw it into the waste basket or alter it to suit your purpose, but I would ask a favor that you send me a proof sheet, before it goes to press, as a quarter of a century as advertising manager for a large concern makes me cognizant of the ability of printers to get things mixed.

You will readily see that my interest in Peterboro lies in my dead in the Little Lake Cemetery & as their interest in things mundane is nil, it makes very little difference to me whether anything is said about the family or not, but I feel that like a picture a man is better for a good background & if it is not snobbishly protruded in season & out it is a decided asset.

Some years ago I met a Rev Gentleman at the Church door (I have forgotten his name) & promised him that I would try to have a copy of a painting made & sent for him to place with others he had in the vestry book. This seems to be an opportune time to retrieve that promise & I also want to do my bit for old times sake.

I am sending a mounted picture in case they would like it for the church. If you have any further questions I will be glad to answer them to the best of my ability.

Yours truly,

J. G. Ogle d'Olier

P. S. I am a collector of book-plates & would like to exchange with you or your friends. I enclose my own. You

will note how beautifully white the paper is considering that the print was made in 1818.

4. 22 July 1927

Dear Sir:

I am more than pleased with your write-up. You have greatly improved on Smiles, who I held to, not wanting to do my own blowing of the family horn, it would indeed be difficult for me to explain just why I should want to, as I don't suppose there are a dozen people that will see the book that have ever heard the name. Call it egotism & let it go at that. When you made the "come back" to my first question, I had a sneaking suspicion that when you came out of your shell, you would prove to be of Huguenot extraction. Now while I do not come from a younger branch, I can match you again, as my great grand father was "cut off" because he named his eldest son contrary to the wishes of his father & the Bank of Ireland stock went to a younger brother & to make matters worse he married into the Brooke family, notorious for having the "habit of the rabbit" & had to divide up his pittance among fifteen children, so that when I wanted to spend the winter in France, I had to do it by proxy, but have been in the spirit, if not in the flesh, over the "Highways & Byways in Normandy" with Percy Dearmer, "Touring through France" with Elizabeth Shackleton, visited "University Place in Old Europe" with her husband, been "Along the Pyrenees" from sea to sea with Wilstach & felt the "Spirit of France" with such good company as Caroline Atwater-Mason & Andre Hallays & know my France better than most people that spend the winter (& a lot of money) in Paris on the Riviera. By the way, if you have not read Robert Shackleton's "Unvisited Places" you would enjoy his descriptions of the Norman manners & customs in Guernsey. Kindly forgive my forcing this extraneous matter upon you. If you should run over to Rochester at any time, would be glad to have a visit with you.

Yours very truly

J. G. D'olier

P. S. Thank you so much for the book plate. I think I remember the Wallis family – was he not owner & captain of the Steamer Ogamah or Ookeman that ran from Lindsay to Bridgenorth? I have a hazy recollection of driving my mother out to call on them, they lived some distance out of town.

5. Letter from Mr Justice John F. Orde, 14 January 1927.

Dear Mr Dela Fosse:

Your letter of the 12th inst. reached me this morning having been forwarded from Ottawa, to which for some reason you addressed it. Since my appointment to the Bench seven years ago I have been living in Toronto.

I know very little about the early history of St John's Church of which my great grandfather, the Rev Richard Henry D'Olier, was, I believe, the first Rector. His grandson, J. G. D'Olier, who lives at 34 Aldine St. Rochester, N. Y., will I think be able to give you a fund of information, because he has always taken a very great interest in the genealogy of the family and its early records,

and I am quite sure if you write to him he will be more than delighted to assist you in the preparation of the record which you have undertaken. You might tell him that I have referred you to him.

It may be of interest to you to know that a son and daughter of the Rev Richard D'Olier married a daughter and a son of the late John Hall. Mr D'Olier's son (J. G. D'Olier's father) married Henrietta Hall and the daughter married my grandfather George Barker Hall, who was the first County Judge of the United Counties of Peterboro and Victoria.

The history of the D'Olier family is extremely interesting and my cousin in Rochester will be able to give you a great deal of information about that if it is at all of interest. One branch of the family in France were Huguenots and fled from France to Ireland at the time of the St Bartholomew massacres, and settle in Dublin. D'Olier Street in Dublin is named after the family. The Rev Father Olier belonging to another branch of the family was the founder of the Sulpician Order which settled in Montreal and there is a tablet to his memory somewhere near the old Roman Catholic Parish Church of Montreal commonly called Notre Dame Cathedral.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

John F. Orde

6. Samuel Smiles in his *Huguenots in England and Ireland* (John Murray, London, 1876)

Olier, d'Olier; An ancient, powerful, and noble family in the South of France, whose names are of constant occurrence in French history. Bertrand Olier was Capitoul of Toulouse as early as 1364. Edouard Olier, secretary to the King was made Marquis of Nointel in 1656. It was intended that his son Pierre should enter the order of Malta, but having embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, he was precluded from doing so. He married, 1665, Genevieve Genoud de Guiberville, and their son Isaac Olier fled from France at the Revocation [of the Edict of Nantes] and entered the service of William, Prince of Orange. He eventually settled in Dublin, with the freedom of which he was presented in 1697; and was one of the Founders of the Bank of Ireland, of which he was the Governor, as was his Great Grandson Isaac d'Olier LL.D. father of Richard Henry d'Olier, who was born in Dublin in 1797. After graduating from Dublin University and taking Holy Orders he married Charlotte, daughter of George Lennon of Drumraney House, Co. Westmeath, and was for some years Vicar of Ballymore Eustace Co. Kildare. Failing health made it seem advisable that he try the bracing airs of Canada. Going first to Kingston where he was the third Rector of St George's Cathedral, but the climate there not agreeing with him, the Bishop sent him to Peterborough. [but he had to give up & go back to Dublin where he died in 1839.]

7. E.W. Pickford, *Canadian Churchman*, 8 January 1925

Mr Armour's successor at Peterborough was the Reverend R. H. D'Olier, formerly vicar of Ballymore

Eustace in the Diocese of Dublin. He emigrated to Canada in 1832 and was for a short time assistant minister at St George's Church, Kingston. He was appointed to Peterborough in 1833. In Mr Wade's last report of his work in 1837, we read that he was laid up in Mr D'Olier's house during the last few weeks of Lent. It was on the 16th of April that he was able to officiate in Peterborough Church. "But," he says, "while I was permitted to regain strength, the health of my beloved fellow-labourer rapidly declined, - -- and so alarming were these symptoms of consumption that it was deemed advisable that he should proceed to New York for a change of air. He there experienced considerable relief from a new mode of treatment adopted in the case of consumptive patients by Dr Sherwood; but his improvement was partial and temporary, and at the earnest solicitation of his friends in Ireland, he repaired thither in the month of October last." Mr Wade was appointed to the vacant pastorate of Peterborough on Mr D'Olier's resignation. About a year and a half later, on the ninth of April, 1839, Mr D'Olier died in Dublin.

8. *Church*, 20 September 1837, testimonial address of congregation to the Rev Richard H. D'Olier

When we look back on the period during which you have resided here, and contemplate the improvement effected in the Mission under your charge, we feel grateful to Divine Providence for having placed such a Minister with us. We beg to express our sincere thanks for the munificent donation obtained by you from Ireland, towards erecting the Episcopal Church here, and trust that, if you have an opportunity, you will express the same to those who so liberally contributed thereto.

9. William J. Macneill, "Sketch of Peterboro'" reprinted from *N. Y. Emigrant*, in Kingston paper, *Upper Canada Herald*, 21 May 1834

... The Episcopal Church service is at present performed every Sabbath in the Government School-house which is built on a small rising ground, surrounded by a belt of beautiful green wood, near the centre of the town, by the Reverend Mr D'Olier, as gentlemanly a Clergyman as ever left Old Ireland....

10. *Church*, 26 May 1843

MARRIED: On the 6th April, at St Peter's Church, Dublin, by Rev. H. Verschoyle, George B. Hall, Esq., Barrister of Peterborough, Canada West, to Elizabeth Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev Richard D'Olier, Rector of Peterborough, Canada, formerly Vicar of Ballymore Eustace, co. Wicklow.

COX TERRACE RECOGNIZED

The Cox Terrace was recognized with a national plaque, 10 September 2007. We were pleased to see that the Examiner published the text of the key-note address which was delivered by Thomas H. B. Symons, the founding president of Trent University and a long-time member of the Historic Sites and Monument Board. It is an exceptionally fine building with many stories to tell. There have been many changes over the years, but the recent ones have sympathized with the style of the building. The French Empire Style gets free range, and the variety of windows and decorations are very impressive. The use of the main floor for retail is a modern idea.



CHARITABLE GIFTING OPTIONS

Peter Lillico

GIFT OF CASH

During the lifetime of the Donor, he or she provides a single donation or series of donations to the charity. In return, he or she receives a charitable donation receipt that reduces income tax. One time donations are welcome, but a charitable gifting program will encourage Donors to provide annual gifts so that the charity has some predictability of income from year to year.

GIFT IN KIND

Gifts in kind can include assets acceptable to the charity, whether vehicles, artwork or investments. Non-financial gifts must be supported by appraisals to justify the charitable donation receipt. Gifts of qualifying investments like shares in Canadian companies provide enhanced income tax treatment for the Donor. He or she is credited with the fair market value of the donated shares, rather than the pre-capital gains tax value. In addition to the charitable donation receipt that reduces income tax, the Donor avoids payment of the capital gains tax on the disposition of the shares.

CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUST

A gift of a financial asset (GIC or mutual fund or shares, for example) is made to a trustee. The terms of the trust are that the Donor continues to receive all of the income from the investment for the rest of his or her life. At the time the investment is transferred to the trust, the Donor receives a charitable receipt, lowering his or her taxes. The Donor continues to enjoy the income from the investment until death, then the charity owns the investment. This works well for Donors who want to make a charitable donation, but need to retain the income for their own support purposes. The charity has certainty of receiving the capital, and the Donor receives a tax



benefit while alive, instead of just his or her estate after death.

LIFE INSURANCE

Many people have "legacy" life insurance policies, taken out many years ago and now fully paid up. They pay several thousands of dollars to the estate at death, but there is no real need for the policy from an estate planning perspective. Some then simply cash in the policy for its paid up value. An alternative is to retain the policy but designate it to the charity. The Donor gets a charitable receipt for the value of the policy, saving income tax immediately. The charity receives the proceeds of the policy following the death of the

Donor. Another life insurance approach is for the Donor to take out a new policy, designating the charity as the beneficiary. The Donor receives charitable receipts for the annual premiums paid, providing ongoing income tax benefit. The charity receives the policy proceeds after the death of the Donor.

WILL BEQUEST

Donors who support a charity during their lifetimes may also consider making a bequest of a specified amount or percentage of their estates in their Wills. This ensures that the good work they do for the charity does not cease upon death, and also provides tax relief for their estate.

Donors who wish more information about these options may contact Peter Lillico, or one of the members of the Board of Directors. Or phone the office, 705-745-4404.

GEORGE RUMERALL: A SAD AND SHAMEFUL CASE A PICTURE OF CORPORATE INHUMANITY AND NEGLIGENCE

Peterborough Examiner, July 1886?

Friday morning one George Rumerall, a blacksmith, aged about 63 years, died in the constable's office of the police court under circumstances that disgrace the civilization and inhumanity of a town of the size and wealth of Peterborough. On Thursday night the police were informed that Rumerell was lying dangerously ill in Mr. John Delaney's blacksmith shop on Murray Street. They proceeded to the shop, and seeing the state of the man, at once called Dr. O'Shea who pronounced the unfortunate to be suffering from a dangerously severe attack of congestion of the lungs, and said that if he recovered he would require careful nursing. The policemen

applied for admission of the patient to several hotels and private houses but they were naturally enough invariably refused. The sick and suffering man, in default of any other resource was moved to the constable's office. Here all that could be done for him was done. Constable Pigeon and Adams did their best. Benches were placed along side and covered with their coats. On there the sick man was laid and the two constables sat up all night with him and administered the medicine Dr. O'Shea prescribed. In the morning, Dr. Kincaid, town physician was called, and confirmed Dr. O'Shea's diagnosis, and left additional medicine, but while one of the constables was absent getting an order from the Acting Mayor for a bed, the poor man breathed his last at about a quarter to twelve. The deceased, who was buried on Friday evening, says that his name was George Rumerell and that he had a son Charles and a daughter Ferdinanda, at Springport Cayuga Co, NY. On Saturday morning the Chief of Police Johnston, received a letter from the Kingston Chief of Police enquiring of Rumerell's whereabouts. The deceased had been about town for about two years and though given to drink was a good workman. He was recently engaged in the erection of iron roof ladders having put up some of the St. John's and the George Street Methodist Churches, and one for Mr Calcutt who had given him on Tuesday a check for \$24 in payment for his work, of which only \$7 were found on his person at his death. The conditions under which a sick and suffering human being with money in his purse but without a home languished and died without the aid and care that Christian civilization demands, gives intense emphasis to the arguments for the establishment of a hospital connected with the Orphan's Home or with a house of refuge or some similar institution. The matter is one urgently requiring prompt and intelligent attention and therefore, one may count on the Town Council ignoring it and postponing it with the most systematic dilatoriness.

CONSERVATION CORNER

Basia Baklinski

Storing Your Treasures in Less Than Perfect Places

Do you have a life-time of accumulated stuff stored away in every nook and cranny of your home: garage-saleing treasures that you just "might need some day"; grown up children's boxes and bins of precious memories; relatives' generous give-aways and flea market shopping spree gems...?

Likely these prizes are stored in old cardboard boxes, plastic bags or bins that have been placed, with every good intention, in sheds, garages, back rooms, basements, attics and barns. Often, sadly, when we finally have time to get to these treasures, we discover that they have been ravaged by such deteriorating factors as moisture, mold, dirt, insects, animals and rodents, to name a few.

There are a number of preventive measures you can take while storing things in less than perfect places.

Important items should be removed from sheds, barns or garages unless those buildings have humidity and temperature controls. Attics and basements are relatively easily fixed by introducing humidifiers and de-humidifiers as the seasons change.

If you have items stored in plastic bags you may want to relocate them to cardboard boxes or plastic bins. In situations of high fluctuating humidity and temperature, plastic bags develop condensation that may not have a means of escape. This moisture can play havoc with the contents, and can cause the bag to stick to the items inside, or can cause items like photographs to stick together; so, for example, you may end up with the bag logo imprinted onto your grandfather's photo, or that antique iron tool (wrapped in a bag in the shed) may turn into an interesting pile of iron bits and corrosion dust.

For important items, cardboard boxes and plastic bins work well as storage containers but should be lined with an acid-free material (mat-board or tissue paper, available in art shops) if possible. Unbleached cotton also makes a good liner. The lining is to prevent acids from the cardboard or plastic invading the treasures.

Smaller items can be stored in closets that are located in the central part of the home, chests of drawers or under beds. If you have shoe-boxes full of photos (which you've now lined), the contents should not be stacked but placed side-by-side with a piece of acid free tissue between each one.

I have mentioned just a few methods of correcting less than ideal storage conditions. This is such a vast topic and would require much more time and space to explore thoroughly. If you have any questions at all about storing your own personal items in the appropriate manner, please do call me at 745-4404.

QUERIES

Diane Robnik

WALTER BROWN

Ken Brown wants to know if this is a photo of 118 James Street, in Peterborough. In a related question he is trying to identify where his great-uncle, Walter Brown, could have been living between 1910 and 1915. We pass the questions on to our readers.

There are no easy answers to the questions raised. The photo is of a house style that was quite common in Peterborough. It is a solid house built of squared timber, with a

Victorian gable. The owners of a house on Auburn Street removed the subsequent layers of shiplath and aluminum to reveal a house that looks a bit like in this photo.

The current house is itself a marvel. Historians believe the best documentation about a house grows and changes with the years can be told by close attention to the details of the house. It would be worth doing so in this case. A superficial look from the outside reveals quite a bit. This house has been duplexed at some point, and is numbered 116 and 118 James Street. There is a square windowless block that protrudes to the street, surely the ugliest addition to a house anywhere in the city. And yet, one has to believe, this is a cumulative outcome. The lot is quite large and could have supported other solutions.

The 1911 census lists Walter Brown and family living at 118 James Street. The head of household was Walter Brown, Male, Married, Age 31, born April 1880, in England, emigrated 1910. His wife was Emma Brown, Female, Married, Age 34. The children were Wallie Brown 7, Lillie Brown 5, Elsie Brown 4, Nora Brown 1.

Others living with the family were William Norie, 30 and Frederick Clarke, 27.

Looking at the street directories is interesting. In 1924, 118 James Street was the home of John Crowe, a teamster with the Peterborough Lumber Company, and his wife Mary. In 1937, under the street address it is listed with two names, neither of whom is asterisked as the owner. However, Daniel Creely, whose wife was Emma, was a shipper with Quaker Oats, and is identified as a householder, or owner of the house. The other name is for Frank I. Peters and his wife Mary. He is listed as a grocer, who has a house at 112 Hurley. Hurley Street ran the short distance from Braidwood to King George Street in the south end. Frank I. Peters is listed with the asterisk at 112 Hurley Street. Putting all this together, it looks as if F. I. Peters was a market gardener who built the addition on the front of 118 James Street to give himself a store front. We have observed that neighbourhood groceries were a feature of Peterborough in the 1930s, and so this might not be so weird. The store was converted to a residence in 1941, and the building was a double house.

We would welcome comments on any of the issues raised in this short commentary.

Crowley Clan Gathering at Clonakilty, Cork, Ireland

Maureen Crowley

On September 14, a Crowley Clan Gathering was held in Clonakilty, Cork, Ireland. I went with my two sisters Cathy and Lori and my daughter Brittany. This was our first visit. The Crowley Clan has been gathering in Ireland since 1970. Over that period Crowleys from all over North America, New Zealand, and Australia have attended. Most of the Crowley's came from County Cork, and to this day many families still reside there.



Our branch came to Canada in 1825. Patrick Crowley and his family were on the boat Amity traveling as part of the Peter Robinson Immigration of 1825. Our family line comes from

Templetinney Parish, Glennacuuna Town land, Ballyporeen Parish, County Tipperary. There are no Crowleys living in that area now. As part of our adventure, we rented a car and traveled the roads, visited the towns and cemetery of ancestors. We found out that Ronald Regean's ancestors are also buried in Templetinney Cemetery.

The Crowleys have a castle in Dunmanway Cork. It is the process of being restored from fund clan raising.

We had an exciting time at the Clan Gathering, checking out similarities of Crowley folk we know. It felt like we were part of a bigger picture, a bigger family.

Ireland was beautiful, the people friendly. The roads were a little scary to drive on but the memories will last forever. We are thinking about our next Clan Gathering in 2010.

507 Murray Street: the Dyer home, Christmas 1949

Edward Smith wrote an article for the Saturday Peterborough Examiner extolling the benefits of the bungalow as an urban living form. For an example of the form, he chose 507 Murray Street. We were surprised to learn that Bruce Dyer has pictures around that house because it was his first home. Does this make the house nationally significant? We are pleased to share the pictures of this house as it looked at Christmas 1949. It is hard to get pictures with positive identification which show how people used the inside of houses. The two pictures show the full length of the dining and living areas, and show what the original woodwork looked like. Notice as well, what a child could get for his first birthday in Peterborough in 1949.



HAMMOND HALL

Andrew Elliott

Hammond Hall, the grand Italianate-styled house at 232 Brock Street, sits on the northeast corner of Brock and Aylmer Streets. Until this past spring, Hammond Hall appeared derelict and hidden behind weeds, bushes and trees. Since June, however, a transformation has taken place. The owners (brother and sister), Scott Stewart, 43, and Dana Merrett, 39, of Carlson Wagonlit-Stewart Travel Agency bought the house and decided to renovate it to use for their travel business. The renovations lasted all summer, are now almost complete, and are an example of what a good restoration job can do to an old house.

The Whyte and Davis foundry stood here from 1864 until about 1881. Hammond Hall may have been built in 1882. From the 1880s onward, Brock Street became known as Doctor's alley, mainly because several large and ornate houses lining the street between George and Aylmer housed doctors. Most of

papers in the basement, and sent them to the U. of T. archives. The Naish's also put up the sign "Hammond Hall" over the front entrance of the house, in memory of both Dr. Hammond and the custom of calling grand houses in England "halls".

The yellow brick construction is a superb example of Italianate-style of architecture. On the outside, then, it features two front upper and lower protruding bay windows (now with purple shutters and yellow trim) surrounding the front entrance and upstairs balcony, three marvellous chimneys with intricate designs in the brickwork, bracketed cornices beneath the roof, and patterned brickwork under some of the windows. Moreover, though new front steps and porch have been put in, they have been built with a welcoming approach: wide at the base and narrowing towards the door. The words "Hammond Hall" over the front entrance, removed because they were crumbling, have been added again. Though the shrubbery and an old tree in the front yard were cut down, there is now tasteful landscaping. In fact, the overall effect of openness provides the house showcase status on this corner location. Because of previous restoration

experiences and an interest in bringing back authenticity to the house, the owners hired Don Johnson, a local contractor and specialist in restoring old buildings.

Perhaps it is the interior where the restoration work has helped most to bring the house back to life. Enter the front door and you will step onto original pine floors, which had been covered up over the years with up to nineteen coats of paint. Gaze at the walls and door frames: wall-paper and many coats of paint have been taken off and then have been repainted a pleasing pale green with pale yellow trim in a style that revives the original Victorian colour aesthetic. Wander into the many different rooms, and you will notice high ceilings, wood doors with original hand-carved designs and porcelain handles, and in three spots,



these houses were built in the 1880s. One is now a youth shelter, some were demolished and replaced by an apartment building, but three remain near the corner of Brock and Aylmer, including Hammond Hall.

From 1882 to 1897, a Miss Frances Dugan seems to be the first to live in Hammond Hall. One wonders who she was to have lived in such a fine house and whether she took on borders. From 1899 to 1912, a Dr. H.C. Burritt and his wife Florence lived here. From 1922 to 1955, Dr. Edward Arthur Hammond resided here. Born in 1876, he attended the University of Toronto medical school, graduated in 1904, and worked at Nicholls Hospital. After Dr. Hammond died in 1955, the house was divided into apartments. Recent owners Mr. and Mrs. Naish - from 1975 to 2000 - found some of Dr. Hammond's

large fireplaces including one with wonderful original marble tiling still intact. Period light fixtures have been installed, and the windows (some originals) that had been painted closed can now open again. At the back of the main floor is a servant's staircase to the second floor. On the second floor, a flight of stairs takes you up into an attic. What will probably take a visitor's breath away, however, is the sight they see when they first walk in the door. This is a magnificent central dark wood staircase with elaborate carved banisters, found to be in almost perfect condition, and burnished now so that it glistens. A reddish carpet laid out on each of the steps adds to the effect, and helps entice a visitor up the stairs. Overall, the potential traveller is provided with a welcoming, old-world feeling of adventure.



It is in the details that things count. Here, then, is an example of how restoration of an old building can work. Part of a streetscape that is imbued with interesting Peterborough medical history, it seems possible that Hammond Hall may become part of Peterborough travel lore and mystique. Opening its doors for business this fall, perhaps it will be part of next fall's Doors Open Peterborough.

This article first appeared in Andrew Elliott's column, "Walking Back," Peterborough Examiner, 12 October 2007. Photos courtesy of Dana Merrett and Scott Stewart.

Some Early history of Brock ns wg7

Eleanor Darling did some research on this property at the Trent Valley Archives. She found fire insurance plans, the Romaine map of 1875, reprinted in the Historical Atlas, and an excellent copy of the Sandford Fleming map of 1846. She discovered that before Whyte and Davis, the property on both sides of Aylmer Street had been owned by Samuel Dickson. The property passed from the Crown to Moore Lee in 1844, and then to William Hall. Both had been owners of the Government Mill in Peterborough, and played active roles in the early life of the Town of Peterborough.

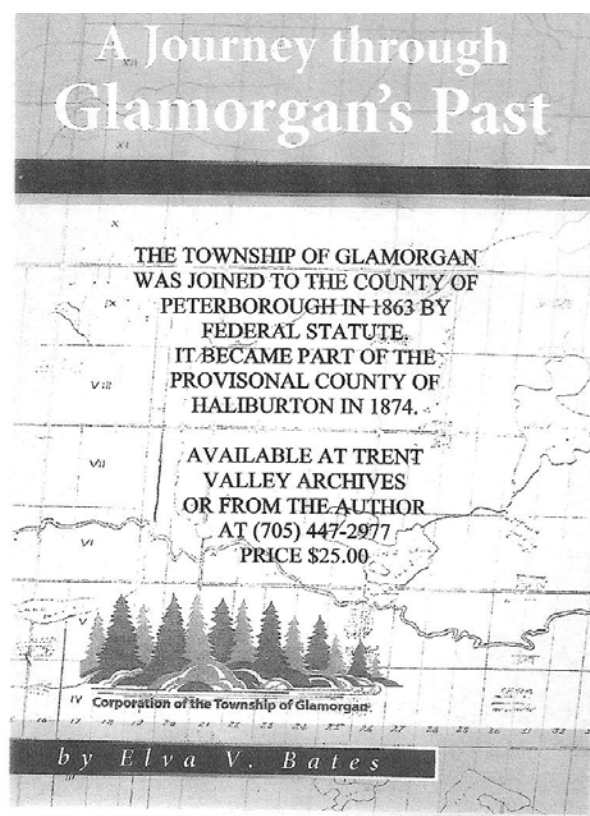
DR EDWARD ARTHUR HAMMOND (1879-1955)

Dr John Martyn

Dr E. Arthur Hammond, a life-long bachelor, was born in Peterborough, 28 December 1879. He graduated from Trinity University in 1904, and then studied in London, England, and at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, specialising in Internal Medicine and Obstetrics. In 1913, his office was listed at 543 Water Street. Eventually both his home and office were at 232 Brock Street, on the north-east corner of Aylmer and Brock. The building was later dubbed Hammond Hall. He usually wore a frock coat, whistled while making rounds in the hospital, always enjoyed being Santa Claus for the student nurses Christmas party, and often supplied the food and a bushel of apples. He was president of the Medical Staff Nicholls Hospital in 1918 and 1927. He appears in graduation pictures for the nursing classes at

Nicholls and St Joseph's hospitals. He suffered from a 1952 hip injury, which was reinjured in 1955. He died in St Joseph's Hospital, 7 November 1955, and is buried at Little Lake Cemetery.

[Based on Dr Martyn's sketch in his book, *The Past is Only a Beginning: Peterborough Doctors 1825-1993*.]



Elva V. Bates, *A Journey through Glamorgan's Past* (Gooderham, Bates and Charters, 2007) Pp ix, 326; pb \$25 ISBN 978-0-9737826-0-8 Available from Trent Valley Archives Bookstore or from the author.

Elva Bates, former Clerk-Treasurer and Reeve of Glamorgan, has written a lively book that takes readers down many sideroads to some really good stories. She has stories of politics, of timber and mining, and of public services. The village of Gooderham is central to her stories but she writes with confidence about all areas. She has a terrific appendix on the early settlers and their families. All readers of the Heritage Gazette will enjoy this book.

RACY STONEY LAKE GOSSIP

Daily Examiner, 3 August 1889

A storm is evidently growing, judging from the scudding clouds and dark blue bank rising in the south-west. There has been a good deal of rain this season – more than campers care for. It is particularly unfortunate for those dwellers in tents who have no other shelter than canvas, and a poor shelter it sometimes is when one of those terrible thunderstorms which seem to centre at Stony Lake deluges everything with water. But despite the drawbacks of rain and mosquitoes, the latter of a surplus wet weather. We expect better weather after this, as the new moon has just appeared. Next week, there will probably be some fine moonlight nights to enjoy upon the water. The lake is rapidly filling up, cottages being all occupied and nearly all the camping places filled with tents. Readers of the Examiner are, I see, kept pretty well informed as to the camping exodus, but I notice a few parties have been missed from your daily register of departures for the lakes.

The “Tents of Sham” are pitched on Bare Island, and the boys in the party make things lively around their part of the lake. The Shamites comprise Messrs. A. Turner, J. Tucker, Thomas Armstrong, William Hamilton and brothers, Harry Adams, George Morrow and Bert Cox. Mr. A. Mooney, a party of Norwood young men, Messrs. Anderson, Hales, Reynolds, and others are camped near here. They are musical chaps and every night get out upon the water and sing beautifully. W. F. Green, Miss Mary Pearson, and Miss Jennie Wilgar, the latter of Millbrook, are stopping for a couple of weeks with Mr. Frank Gould and Miss Carrie Gould at their cottage in Boschink. A party of young men from Lindsay are barracked on Juniper Island, awaiting the arrival of the Y.M.C.A camp expected today. Other parties of campers intend coming out for a few weeks before the season close. Hamilton’s, Lee’s, Hall’s, Pompadour, Juniper, Grassy, Hurricane Point, Kenmore, Peplow, Syndicate, Glenwood, McIntyre’s, and all the other islands are occupied and the lake is livelier than ever. The daily advent of the steamers is eagerly looked forward to. Both the Cruiser and Mary Ellen were inspected last week at Lakefield and found satisfactory. The captains and hands of the boats have a hard life of it. Their hours are long and their duties multifarious. Their principal duties appear to be supplying the camps with provisions. One wants some bread, another coal oil, a broom, or some one else needs baking soda or ice and by the time all the camps are taken in the captain has a small general store in his head – that is of provisions etc. Nothing else of course. Then there are letters, papers and parcels to be left off, and altogether they must be kept at their wits end all the time. The store has just been started and no doubt it will do a good business, as well as relieve the boat captains their delivery trade to a considerable extent. The hours at which it is open are 7-1pm, 6-8pm.

Year by year Stony Lake is becoming more civilized. A few years ago campers were contented with any sort of dwelling house. A man who painted his cottage would be considered guilty of extravagance. Now the houses being put up are built in modern style, painted in gay colours and quite like cottages one

sees at fashionable watering places. A large number have been erected this year, which have been noticed in the Examiner, from time to time. The one in Boschink for Mr. W. A. Sanderson completed this week is the nobbiest on the lake. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson will occupy it Monday. Mr. Thomas Bradburn has begun the erected of his residence on “Lillicrap” Island, alongside the Syndicate. Fishing is, as a general thing, poor this year though some people appear to have had good luck. But the majority have caught few fish and some and some go as far as to say that there are some left in the lake. Mr. F. B. _____ for instance has so far caught only one lunge after a week’s industrious travelling while in eleven days last year he hooked none of them. Berries have however been plentiful, both huckleberries and raspberries; the berry crop is a source of profit mainly to the farmers who supply the camps with the necessities of life. Most campers considered it cheaper to buy their berries than to endure the torments of a hot sun, prickly bushes and ravenous mosquitoes during the time for picking.

There are the usual places of interest, Clegg’s for wonders in the painting like Churches for curiosities in red cedar, Fairy Fern Lake for a glimpse of nature’s beauty, the granite quarry for the result of man’s genuity and enterprise. Eel’s Creek for grand waterfalls and rapids. Burleigh rocks and last but not least, McIntyre’s refreshment. Everyone who passes off down the lake calls at McIntyre’s and her hand of hospitality is held out of all comers. The granite quarries on Eagle Mount are of the new attraction this year. As is pretty well known, Murray and Fraser of Toronto have purchased a portion of Eagle Mount and are now quarrying granite.

As yet only about a dozen men are engaged, but it is the intention of the managers to have at least 50 or 60 at work before long. The immense rocks are drilled off in big pieces and the cutters break them up to small bricks about twice the size of a clay brick. It’s the easiest thing in the world to cut the granite. A few taps with a sharp edge of the hammer and a heavier crack with the blunt side and the granite breaks off straight and smooth, almost as a cut of cheese. The granite of Eagle Mount is said to be the best in Canada. The bricks are piled up to the shore and a wharf is being built from which it will be shipped by boat. The ring of the hammers and picks is heard all day long, disturbing the quiet solitude of the place.

Visitors often call on the hermit who lives in a log shanty near the American camp on the Boschink. He is more often found out than in and spends a great deal of his time away from home. There is something interesting about a hermit. Everyone wonders whether the old man has a romance connected with his life – hermits usually do, at least the kind we read of in story books, are always driven away from civilization by some heart-rendering circumstances, a faithless sweetheart, an appalling crime, or something of that sort. Nothing of the kind in connection with our hermit of Stony Lake. He is a very commonplace person and does not shun people but rather invites their society. His name is Grady and he has lived in his present abode for 30 years. He was a river driver and while still a young man bought a few acres of ground where he lives and his existence there has been devoid of any excitement. He never married and never was in love he says.

A rumour is current here that the CPR Company intends on building a spur line from Indian River stationed on the valley of the river to the head of White Lake. There is a valuable quarry

or gravel pit or something of the kind. It is a good kind of rumour, said to be on good authority. Some men are holding property in the vicinity in expectation of the vent. It is said the probability is in the few years - the CPR will cross the lake at Boschink and run a line through the back country.

The young men on the lake are talking of getting up a regatta, probably Thursday of next week. It is a good idea and will no doubt be successful if carried out. It is proposed to canvass the camps for subscription for prizes. It is a wonder to me that some enterprising individual does not establish a boarding house or hotel at Stony Lake for the accommodation of the guests who would spend a few days or weeks if there were any suitable place. As it is now, unless you own a cottage or have friends who invite you, you have no means of enjoying being here. Burleigh is not far away from the lake but it is certain some such place in the middle of the lake would pay.

TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES, GORDON BERRY FONDS

The clipping on the "Racy Stony Lake Gossip" was one of the items in the Gordon Berry Fonds, which just recently arrived at the Trent Valley Archives. There are many photographs that were used in the preparation of his fine book, *Upper Stony Lake*. Some photos were taken to verify the locations attributed to pictures, and often there are pictures that do not get used for various reasons. It is really helpful to have photographs that complement our holdings on Upper Stony Lake. Gordon was aided in the research and identification by Lesley Wootten and Mary and Doug Lavery. There are many interesting clippings, oral narratives with lake people, and some ephemera. A finding aid is in preparation.

Robert McKee Edgar, Apsley

We the undersigned residents of Apsley in the County of Peterborough, Canada, Do certify that Mr Robert McKee Edgar of Apsley was on the Red River Expedition in the year 1870 as voyager under Colonel Wosley [Wolseley], now the late Lord Wosley [Wolseley].

William Gallon	Apsley
B. F. Coones	"
Jas Gallagher	"
Wm Wales	"
Isaac Lean	
William Scott	Chandos
James Scott	Chandos
Joseph Trotter	"
John Macpherson	
G. A. Bullied	[illeg]
Andrew Wilson	
Robert Fletcher	
John Bullied	
Andrew Wilson	
James Ellerton	
Henry White	

Robert Johnston
David Conroy
Alphonso Kilborn

Peterborough
Peterborough
Toronto

[Thanks to Peg Edgar, Red Deer, Alberta for sharing this document with our readers.]

The Red River Expedition of 1870 camped along the way, as seen in this painting of the soldiers encamped at Kakabeka



Falls. Frances Anne Hopkins traveled with the expedition. The expedition was arduous as there were no railway lines or highways. About 1,200 men travelled with all their provisions and weaponry. They crossed tough portages and battled blackflies and mosquitos in the summer heat. Lord Wolseley appreciated their works and some followed him on the 1885 Khartoum expedition. That story was told by Gina Martin in an earlier issue of the Heritage Gazette. The great oil paintings by Frances Anne Hopkins used to hang in the foyer of the Public Archives and National Library building. The paintings are featured on the website of the Library and Archives of Canada.



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Christmas and birthday gifts of Peterborough's history.



St Peter's pageant and Eleanor Conroy

Bob Conroy

Thanks for sending the picture of the school pageant group from St Peter's circa 1904. It is a delightful picture and it would be great if our readers could nail it down for you.

I could use additional information on Eleanor Conroy Bleuler, if you wished to write a biographical sketch.

I think Eleanor is the girl standing in the front row on the far right, and is about 6 yrs. old, which would date the picture 1904.

Here is a picture of the house at 33 Hunter St., circa 1923 or 1924. It is the best I have. The writing on the back is Eleanor Bleuler's (née Conroy). The owner was David Conroy (1839-1939), also called "The Broker," first generation Canadian, son of Edmond Conroy from the Peter Robinson immigration, and illiterate. He and his wife (Catherine Allen 1855-1928) raised 11 children in this house. One was my father Herb Conroy MD (1886-1954), and another was his sister Eleanor (1898-1990). Most of the 11 children, including the father David, moved to Edmonton, but I think their hearts were always in Peterborough.

The people standing in front are Johanna Loretta "Joe"

Conroy (1884-1956), and her niece Catherine McGarry (1916-2006). Joe is my Aunt, daughter of David "The Broker" Conroy and Catherine is my first cousin, daughter of Joe's sister Daisy Conroy McGarry. This picture is the best I could find, but it gives some idea of the house.

Eleanor was raised and schooled in Peterborough, where she and her spinster sister Josephine, looked after their mother Catherine until the mother died in 1928. It was after the



death of the mother that the house was sold and the filling station was built. Eleanor earned a teaching credential, and then moved to Edmonton with her sister Josephine and ended up in Fort MacMurray, Alberta, where she taught school. There she met a prospector, Maurice Bleuler (1909-1982). Maurice was spending everything he made so he started giving his earnings to Eleanor, which she saved for him. Eleanor and Maurice were married in Edmonton in 1936 and had one daughter, Jane (1938-1982).

I enjoy your Gazette and have spent many hours researching in your old schoolhouse.

The Shell Station at Hunter and Burnham Streets, on the Ashburnham end of the Hunter Street bridge, is located on the site of the former Conroy home. This is a delightful picture.

SAMUEL LOWRY, WEAVER

Lois Watson

One of the two new buildings under development at Lang will be named the Samuel Lowry Weaver's Shop. The L-shaped foundation is in place and a fund-raising campaign is underway. Once complete, the shop will be one of a handful of places in North America where the complex process of Jacquard weaving will be accessible to the public and scholars alike.

This exciting development has come about over the past 100 years through the passion of three generations of weavers. Samuel Wallace Lowry owned and used his Jacquard loom professionally in Warsaw and Peterborough from 1884 to about 1910. Dini Moes, a very fine local amateur weaver, bought the loom at an auction sale and donated it (in pieces and in a very used state) to Lang Pioneer Village in 1972. Didier Schvartz, a loom expert with a long career in building looms, was the right person in the right place to tackle, in 2004, the restoration of Samuel's long-forgotten loom.

Much has been written about the Jacquard loom process. Briefly, it was invented in France around 1800 and was instrumental in transforming the weaving industry, being a major development of the Industrial Revolution. It has a connection to the computer revolution as well, since it employs punch cards which enabled the programming of the early 20th century computers.

Some research has been done on Sam Lowry and his family. Originally from Ireland, his father, John Victor Garner Lowry, was a shoemaker in the village of Warsaw from about 1850 to his death in 1905. Sam's mother, Eliza Campbell, was born in Montreal and was living in Barrie at the time of her marriage to John in 1850. Their family consisted of ten children. They were: Matilda (1853 – 1893) who married James Tremaine in 1890; Henry (born 1855); John (1856 – 1874); Sarah Isabel (1859 – 1940) who married Alexander Calder in 1882; Samuel (born 1862) who married Eliza Campbell (coincidentally the same name as his mother) in 1892; Mary Ellen (1865 -1940) who married George Clements in 1887; Annie (1869 – 1897); Lizzie (1870 – 1910) who married John Fairbairn in 1907; Thomas James (1873 - 1935) who married Agnes McFaddon in 1899 and Lydia Van Luven in 1911 and John Robert (1875 - 1935).

We know a few other facts about this Warsaw family. Matilda's husband, James Tremaine, was also a weaver in Peterborough. Matilda died six months after her daughter, Daisy Alice, was born. Henry was a renowned boatman and logger who volunteered to be part of the expedition to go up the Nile in

Egypt in 1885 to rescue General Gordon. John was tragically killed in 1874 by an accidental gunshot. The child born to his parents the next spring was also named John. Writing poetry was the special talent of Sarah Isabel Lowry Calder. She was the wife of a lockmaster in Peterborough and wrote often of her days in Warsaw. She had a book of about 150 poems published in 1928. Mary Ellen also found time to write poetry while raising a family of seven children and being a school teacher. Annie became ill and died in Toronto at a young age. After giving birth to a son named John Alexander, Lizzie passed away one day later. Thomas was a cheesemaker in Haliburton County and worked in factories in Trenton and Oshawa. John R., a shoemaker in Oshawa, was severely wounded in World War I.

Samuel Lowry moved to Peterborough in 1889 to pursue his chosen career as a weaver of carpets, flannel and blankets. Records show he moved both home and looms several times, but had his business longest at 172 Hunter St. Unfortunately, handloom weaving was on its way out by the early 1900's and he had to turn to other ways to make a living. He was a commercial traveler, worked for B.F. Ackerman, harness maker, and for Canadian General Electric. For a few months, through the winter of 1905-06, Samuel worked at The Toronto Carpet Company. He was also an organizer for "The Canadian Order of Chosen Friends", which evolved into Reliable Life Insurance Company. Samuel had a connection with the Salvation Army as he led a satellite group in Warsaw before leaving for Peterborough. By 1909 or 1910, he decided his future lay elsewhere and departed for "the west", with his wife and two sons, Ivan (born 1893) and Vivian (born 1896). His ultimate destination remains a mystery and we have no knowledge at this time of his subsequent life.

And so, we are hoping for some help from those who read this article. It would be great to have a photograph of Samuel Lowry for the weaver's shop named for him. Perhaps there is a family photo album out there from which we could copy a picture. If you have any knowledge of a family connection to Samuel Lowry, please contact Lois Watson, 1058 Rock Road, Warsaw, Ontario, K0L 3A0, 705-652-5077, email watsonl@pipcom.com.



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without archives there is no history

PETERBOROUGH ASSESSMENT 1869 BY STREET

The Peterborough Assessment for 1869 appears on the web page for the Trent Valley Archives. As with all documents on the web page you enter through "Searchable Historical Documents." We have had requests to supply that assessment roll in street order. This has never been published in this form before, and is only possible because of the volunteers at the Trent Valley Archives.

The 1869 assessment precedes the introduction of street numbering, which came around 1887. The lot descriptions apply to streets running east west, and the numbering is tied to George Street and Water Street. EW is East Water; EG is East George; WG is West George. The letter before the lot number indicates whether the lot is on the north or south side of the street.

If you wish to know the values of the assessment you should contact the Trent Valley Archives or access the information by the name as the list on the webpage is alphabetical by surname.

This list should include everybody who owned land in the Town of Peterborough in 1869. Notice that there are some women on the list. Also notice that some lots are shared by several names. The lots could be subdivided and in some cases the buildings could be built on side-streets, such as Aylmer, George and Water. Lots described as EG are all between George and Water Street. Lots that are eg1 or wg1 will have lots that front on George Street, but the specific person's property could also front on the side street. Water Street runs between lots numbered eg2 or ew1. Aylmer Street intersects the wg numbers between 7 and 8. Bethune runs between wg9 and wg10, and Stewart Street between wg11 and wg12. You can match the addresses against the Historical Atlas of Peterborough County which reprints the Romaine map of 1875, and lots are described by the same system used in this list.

Lot numbers will always have the components noted below, but the order of the components was rearranged to permit a systematic sort.

Elwood Jones

Dickson, S	lumber merchant	Antrim ew s1 s2
Doyle, William	cabinet maker	Antrim wg n1
Scott, Andrew	blacksmith	Antrim wg n1
Sowdye, Joseph	bricklayer	Antrim wg n1
Wray & Ward	auctioneers	Antrim wg n1
Cox, John H	tailor	Antrim wg n2
McNealy, John	shoemaker	Antrim wg n2
Wheeler, David	laborer	Antrim wg n2
Bowie, Joseph	lumberer	Antrim wg n3
Clegg, Edward	millar	Antrim wg n3
Covert, H	railroad proprietor	Antrim wg n4
Keenan, John	carpenter	Antrim wg n4
Donnelly, John	farmer	Antrim wg n5
Gamble, John	carpenter	Antrim wg n5
Jackson, William	founder	Antrim wg n5
Parsons, George	laborer	Antrim wg n6

Hazlett, Thomas G	gentleman	Antrim wg n7
Hartly, Mrs		Antrim wg n8
Norton, A McD	tinsmith	Antrim wg n8
Sherwood, William E	gentleman	Antrim wg n9
Walsh, James	trader	Antrim wg n9
Lawson, Henry	lumberer	Antrim wg s1
Rackett, Arthur H	musician	Antrim wg s1
Spence, John	tweed manufacturer	Antrim wg s1
Winship, Thomas	tobacconist	Antrim wg s1
Davis, James R	millwright	Antrim wg s2
Dixon, J B	principal	Antrim wg s2
Duval, Peter	laborer	Antrim wg s3
Gamble, Samuel	carpenter	Antrim wg s3
Griffith, Samuel	carpenter	Antrim wg s3
Covert, H	railroad proprietor	Antrim wg s4 s5
Carlisle, David	bricklayer	Antrim wg s5 s6 s7
Smith, Alex	bank manager	Antrim wg s7
Williamson, William	grocer	Antrim wg s9
Bell, John	weaver	Brock eg n1
Cronn, Henry	carter	Brock eg n1
Faucher, D	hotel keeper	Brock eg n1
Faucher, D	hotel keeper	Brock eg n1
Ferguson, Mrs		Brock eg n1
Fitzgerald, Patrick	shoemaker	Brock eg n1
Fletcher, John	shoestore	Brock eg n1
Hodgins, William	carriagemaker	Brock eg n1
Beguley, J J	clerk	Brock eg n2
Jameson, Samuel	shoemaker	Brock eg n2
Kennedy, Thomas	shoemaker	Brock eg n2
Lannin, Thomas	stove merchant	Brock eg n2
Larmour, William J	shoemaker	Brock eg n2
Martyn, John	laborer	Brock eg n2
McNeal, Alex	auctioneer	Brock eg n2
O'Neal, Miss		Brock eg n2
Brown, John	cabinet maker	Brock eg s1
Cronn, George	hotel keeper	Brock eg s1
Cronn, George	hotel keeper	Brock eg s1
Morris, Edwin MD	doctor	Brock eg s1
Stephens, James	printer	Brock eg s1
Fitzgerald, Tobias	carriagemaker	Brock eg s2
Huston, J G	livery stable	Brock eg s2
Cobb, Joseph	blacksmith	Brock ew s1
Elliott, William	carpenter	Brock ew s1
Heubeck, Fred	cabinet maker	Brock ew s1
Huston, J G	livery stable	Brock ew s1
Johnson, George	tailor	Brock ew s1
Johnson, William	tailor	Brock ew s1
Pepin, Lewis	carter	Brock ew s1
Bissett, Miss	artist	Brock ew s4
Bradford, Mrs		Brock ew s4
Nesbitt, E J	saddler	Brock ew s4
Wilson, Alex	gentleman	Brock ew s4
Hatton, John	law student	Brock ew s5
Pentland, D	dentist	Brock ew s5
Dennistoun, James	barrister	Brock ew s6 -7
Hay, Mrs		Brock ew s6 s7
Burnham, John	barrister	Brock wg n1
Heubeck, Fred	cabinet maker	Brock wg n1
James, J & W	cabinet makers	Brock wg n1
Langford, George	weaver	Brock wg n1
Wainwright, Robert	butcher	Brock wg n1
Wainwright, Robert	butcher	Brock wg n1
Williamson, William	grocer	Brock wg n1
Connel, Peter	merchant	Brock wg n10 n11
McClelland, John	watchmaker	Brock wg n12
Presbyterian Church of Scotland (W Lundy)	Lundy, W	Brock wg n12 n13
Carnegie, John MPP	MPP	Brock wg n13

Edmison, George	lawyer	Brock wg n13	Green, Edward	gentleman	Charlotte ew n1
Menzies, Thomas	bookseller	Brock wg n13	Guest, Mrs		Charlotte ew n1
Mills, George	carriagetrimer	Brock wg n14	McFadden, J	market clerk	Charlotte ew n1
Boyce, Mat	saddler	Brock wg n15	White, S	shoestore	Charlotte ew n2
Galley, William	machinist	Brock wg n15	Reimond, Jerome	laborer	Charlotte ew s1
Glenn, Patrick	laborer	Brock wg n16	Deigan, Mrs		Charlotte wg n1
Purser, John	blacksmith	Brock wg n16	Dunlop, John	tavern keeper	Charlotte wg n1
Burnham, John	barrister	Brock wg n2	Green, Thomas	grocer	Charlotte wg n1
McGregor, Lewis		Brock wg n2	Hodson, Mrs		Charlotte wg n1
Liddell, Charles	carpenter	Brock wg n20	Spry, James	blacksmith	Charlotte wg n1
Hill, Edmond C	carriagemaker	Brock wg n20 n21	Ryan, P	leather merchant	Charlotte wg n1 n2
Little, Charles	lumberer	Brock wg n21	Coulter, William	druggist	Charlotte wg n11
Wellband, John W	shoemaker	Brock wg n21	Clementi, V M	station master	Charlotte wg n12
Balmer, Stephen	editor	Brock wg n3	Morgen, Mrs		Charlotte wg n12
Davison, John T	clerk	Brock wg n3	Fairbairn, Thomas	barrister	Charlotte wg n13
Hamilton, R	hardware merchant	Brock wg n3	Stenson, J	shoe merchant	Charlotte wg n14
Rubidge, Charles	gentleman	Brock wg n3 wg 12 14 15	Stenson, R	shoe merchant	Charlotte wg n14
Campbell, James	grocer	Brock wg n3	Perry, Mrs		Charlotte wg n15
James, John	cabinet maker	Brock wg n4	Rubidge, Charles	gentleman	Charlotte wg n15
Johnson, Robert	merchant	Brock wg n4	Stutt, Andrew	gentleman	Charlotte wg n15
Walton, Robert	stove merchant	Brock wg n5	Stutt, Robert J	brakesman	Charlotte wg n15
Hall, William	merchant	Brock wg n6 n7	xxx, Octave	laborer	Charlotte wg n15
Lundy, Robert B	currier	Brock wg n8 n9	Cummings, William		Charlotte wg n16
Dickson, S	lumber merchant	Brock wg n8 n9 n10 n11	Wench, James	gentleman	Charlotte wg n16
Kells, William H	currier	Brock wg n9	Cummings, James	teamster	Charlotte wg n17
Clifford, John	grocer	Brock wg s1	Job, William	pedler	Charlotte wg n17
Haffey, Patrick	gentleman	Brock wg s1	Montgomery, J	carpenter	Charlotte wg n17
Morrow, Robert A	gentleman	Brock wg s1	Hughes, James L	carpenter	Charlotte wg n18
Scott, William H	barrister	Brock wg s1	Jeffries, John	grocer	Charlotte wg n2
Rose, James	blacksmith	Brock wg s10	Phillips, William	laborer	Charlotte wg n2
Kingan, Robert	merchant	Brock wg s10 s11	English, John	blacksmith	Charlotte wg n3
Carr, Thomas	turner	Brock wg s11	Sovytes, Henry	boarding house	Charlotte wg n4 n5
Brown, William	farmer	Brock wg s12		keeper	
Dunnet, J W	merchant	Brock wg s12 s13	Course, William	grocer	Charlotte wg n5
Beatin, William	shoemaker	Brock wg s2	Johnson, Samuel	shoemaker	Charlotte wg n5
Boyde, John	carpenter	Brock wg s2	Lundy, Joseph	laborer	Charlotte wg n7
Dunn, James B	grocer	Brock wg s2	Rosbury, D	laborer	Charlotte wg n7
Garvin, James	farmer	Brock wg s2	White, William	shoemaker	Charlotte wg n7
Haffey, John	tailor	Brock wg s2	Beatty, Thomas	grocer	Charlotte wg n8
Irwin, Mrs		Brock wg s2	Bradburn, Thomas	merchant	Charlotte wg n9
Mitchell, John	carpenter	Brock wg s2	Eastland, William	merchant	Charlotte wg n9
Shaw, Joseph	tailor	Brock wg s2	Medor, Bincette	laborer	Charlotte wg s1
Webber, George	butcher	Brock wg s20	Yates, William	teamster	Charlotte wg s1
Lemay, Francis	merchant	Brock wg s3	Thompson, Joseph	sawyer	Charlotte wg s10
Kempt, A W	druggist	Brock wg s5	Leonard, Thomas	shoemaker	Charlotte wg s11
Isbister, William	blacksmith	Brock wg s6	Tate, Mrs		Charlotte wg s11
Mason, Francis	cooper	Brock wg s6	Lee, A	horse trainer	Charlotte wg s14
McWilliams, J	tailor	Brock wg s7	White, William	cabinet maker	Charlotte wg s14
McWilliams, Robert	gentleman	Brock wg s7	Burnham, George MD	doctor	Charlotte wg s14 s15
Patterson, W sr	currier	Brock wg s7	Stewart, G A	civil engineer	Charlotte wg s16
Dickson, S	lumber merchant	Brock wg s7 s8 s9 s10	Cluxton, William	merchant	Charlotte wg s2
Brown, James	gentleman	Brock wg s8	Parnell, Richard	miller	Charlotte wg s3
Patterson, W sr	currier	Brock wg s8	Sutherland, James	clerk	Charlotte wg s4
Hall, James	sheriff	Brock wg s9	Wilson, James	butcher	Charlotte wg s4
Tobin, E	grocer	Charlotte eg n1	Connelly, Ed B	laborer	Charlotte wg s5
Heather, F W	butcher	Charlotte eg s1	Dubois, A	boarding house	Charlotte wg s5
Brow, Joseph	laborer	Charlotte eg s2		keeper	
Cardenell, T	laborer	Charlotte eg s2	Guesir, Napoleon	laborer	Charlotte wg s5
Goyett, Lewis	laborer	Charlotte eg s2	Botton, M	laborer	Charlotte wg s6
Goyett, Peter	boarding house	Charlotte eg s2	Bovyos, Octave	laborer	Charlotte wg s6
	keeper		Henry, James		Charlotte wg s6
Reynolds, George	mason	Charlotte eg s2	Levick, D	laborer	Charlotte wg s6
Stafford, John	sawyer	Charlotte eg s2	Mahony, Mrs		Charlotte wg s6
Yerraw, Elmon	laborer	Charlotte eg s2	O'Mara, Patrick	waggon maker	Charlotte wg s6
Anderson, Henry G	clerk	Charlotte ew n1	Trenwith, Rich	shoemaker	Charlotte wg s6
Armstrong, William	farmer	Charlotte ew n1	Willett, Bruno	laborer	Charlotte wg s6
Balanger, P	confectioner	Charlotte ew n1	Williams, Henry	laborer	Charlotte wg s6
Campbell, James	gentleman	Charlotte ew n1	Robertson, Ed	grocer	Charlotte wg s7

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Sandye, Mrs		Charlotte wg s7	Wheeler, Uriah	laborer	Dublin wg n7
Dickson, S	lumber merchant	Charlotte wg s8	White, Robert	livery stable	Dublin wg n7
Buller, Joseph	railroad porter	Charlotte wg s9	Campbell, James	gentleman	Dublin wg n8
Covert, H	railroad proprietor	Charlotte wg s9	Covert, H	railroad proprietor	Dublin wg n8
Hill, Edmond C	carriagemaker	corporate p town hall	Donnell, James	blacksmith	Dublin wg n9
Lundy, William	merchant	Dalhousie eg n2	Cowie, William	bookbinder	Dublin wg s1
Cook, R P	carpenter	Dalhousie eg s1	Hall, Richard	clerk	Dublin wg s1
Millar, James	farmer	Dalhousie eg s2	Martin, William	carpenter	Dublin wg s1
Graham, Mrs		Dalhousie wg n10 n11	McCullough, John R MD	doctor	Dublin wg s1
Irwin, Robert	engineer	Dalhousie wg n11	Morris, Robert	trader	Dublin wg s10
Leplant, Batice	laborer	Dalhousie wg n11	Hamilton, F	shoemaker	Dublin wg s11
Bletcher, Hy	general merchant	Dalhousie wg n14	Stevenson, Robert	bookkeeper	Dublin wg s19
Luny, John	millwright	Dalhousie wg n14	Robertson & Martin	carpenters	Dublin wg s2
		Dalhousie wg n16-17	Kane, Andrew	trader	Dublin wg s20
Scott, W A	lumber merchant	Dalhousie wg n3 n4	Connors, Thomas	laborer	Dublin wg s22
Stenson, R	shoe merchant	Dalhousie wg n5	Hope, James	carpenter	Dublin wg s3
O'Beirne, I	barrister	Dalhousie wg n5 n6 n7	McKee, William	carpenter	Dublin wg s4
Bell, George	clerk	Dalhousie wg n8	McKee, Robert	clerk	Dublin wg s5
Clarke, Ed	tanner	Dalhousie wg n8	Sutherland, Hugh	teamster	Dublin wg s6
Rubidge, Charles	gentleman	Dalhousie wg n9 n15	Cairns, George	carpenter	Dublin wg s7
Johnson, James	laborer	Dalhousie wg s10	Dytcher, William	laborer	Dublin wg s7
Clementi, Vincent	gentleman	Dalhousie wg s11	Sutherland, H	teamster	Dublin wg s7
Drake, John	laborer	Dalhousie wg s13	Covert, H	railroad proprietor	Dublin wg s9
O'Brian, Patrick	laborer	Dalhousie wg s13	Ferguson, W	conductor	Dublin wg s9 s10
O'Donnell, E	laborer	Dalhousie wg s3 s4	Pearse, Edgecombe	county clerk	Dublin wg sx
Kennedy, Thomas major		Dalhousie wg s5	Dickson, S	lumber merchant	Edinboro ew n1 n2
57 batt			Dickson, S	lumber merchant	Edinboro ew s1 s2
Corby, Francis	laborer	Dalhousie wg s6	Bird, Mrs		Edinboro wg
Gillespie, Alex	carpenter	Dalhousie wg s9	Dixon, James H	gentleman	Edinboro wg n10
		Dublin	Howson, James	carpenter	Edinboro wg n11
Melligan, James	gardener	Dublin eg n1-2	Kelso, Robert	laborer	Edinboro wg n11
Burk, Thomas	printer	Dublin eg s1	Millar, James	blacksmith	Edinboro wg n11
Burnham, George MD	doctor	Dublin eg s1	Hammon, Patrick		Edinboro wg n15 n13
Clotworthy, James	laborer	Dublin eg s1	Tagney, Timothy	laborer	Edinboro wg n16
Darcy, Garret	fan mill maker	Dublin eg s1	Davis, James R	millwright	Edinboro wg n2
Helm, William	founder	Dublin eg s1	Bellegghem, Mrs		Edinboro wg n3
Hatton, D G	barrister	Dublin ew n1, 2, 3	McClelland, Jane		Edinboro wg n3
Cox, George A	express agent	Dublin ew s1	McEvelah, James	laborer	Edinboro wg n3
Johnson, James	plasterer	Dublin ew s1	O'Brian, Michael	laborer	Edinboro wg n3
Kinnard, John	cabinet maker	Dublin ew s2	Lundy, William	merchant	Edinboro wg n4
Lockhart, John	waggon maker	Dublin ew s2	Day, Henry	gardener	Edinboro wg n5
Armstrong, George	blacksmith	Dublin ew s5	Covert, H	railroad proprietor	Edinboro wg n5 n6
Cook, John	sawyer	Dublin ew s5	Forsythe, F	gardener	Edinboro wg n6
Wilson, Mrs		Dublin ew s5	Hillier, John	carpenter	Edinboro wg n6
Hall, James A	deputy sheriff	Dublin wg n1	Darling, John	farmer	Edinboro wg n7
Doris, Mrs		Dublin wg n10	Holland, W H	bank clerk	Edinboro wg n7
Marshall, John	saddler	Dublin wg n10	Chatten, James H	laborer	Edinboro wg n9
Hutchison, Thomas	gentleman	Dublin wg n11	Lundy, John	clerk	Edinboro wg s1
Cummings, William		Dublin wg n17	Boyd, Mossom	gentleman	Edinboro wg s10 s11
Hall, W estate of Sawers	Sawers estate	Dublin wg n17	Tagney, Morris	laborer	Edinboro wg s13
Crossley, xxx	laborer	Dublin wg n18	Hall, W estate of Sawers	Sawers estate	Edinboro wg s16 s17
Cummings, William		Dublin wg n19	Hewett, John	gentleman	Edinboro wg s17
Hope, James	carpenter	Dublin wg n2	McFadden, James	laborer	Edinboro wg s19
Robertson, William	carpenter	Dublin wg n2	Lundy, John	clerk	Edinboro wg s2
Reueya, Rinie	laborer	Dublin wg n22	Lundy, John	clerk	Edinboro wg s3
McFadden, Martin	laborer	Dublin wg n23	Morrow, A Elsworth	estate	Edinboro wg s3
Dixon, James H	gentleman	Dublin wg n24	McCormack, Pat	laborer	Edinboro wg s3 s4
Green, Erasmus	carpenter	Dublin wg n3	Wilson, Joseph	tinsmith	Edinboro wg s3 s4
Robson, John	carpenter	Dublin wg n3	Bate, William	millwright	Edinboro wg s4
Heffner, Mrs		Dublin wg n4	Lasher, William	carpenter	Edinboro wg s4
Redpath, Samuel	tailor	Dublin wg n4	Lundy, John	clerk	Edinboro wg s4
Robertson, Hugh	carpenter	Dublin wg n4	Ritchie, John	bricklayer	Edinboro wg s4
Stark, Adam	gentleman	Dublin wg n4	Covert, H	railroad proprietor	Edinboro wg s6 s7
Appleyard, Joshua	weaver	Dublin wg n5	Lundy, John	clerk	Edinboro wg s7
McBurney, George	carpenter	Dublin wg n5	Campbell, James	gentleman	Edinboro wg s8
Wells, John	shoemaker	Dublin wg n5 n6	Moore, Andrew	laborer	Edinboro wg s9
Robson, Walter	carpenter	Dublin wg n6	Ames, James H	shoemaker	Elizabeth wg sx
McGregor, Duncan	mason	Dublin wg n7	Conner, James	barber	Hunter eg n1

Fisher, Mrs		Hunter eg n1	Restum, J ?	hardware merchant	Hunter wg
Gilmour, John W	druggist	Hunter eg n1	Ames, James H	shoemaker	Hunter wg n1
Henthorn, J T	gentleman	Hunter eg n1	Doran & Gibbon	merchants	Hunter wg n1
Henthorn, William H	saloon	Hunter eg n1	Glover, Lewis	grocer	Hunter wg n1
Key, William	laborer	Hunter eg n1	Lannin, Thomas	stove merchant	Hunter wg n1
Lannin, Joseph	clerk	Hunter eg n1	Lech, William	furrier	Hunter wg n1
Lemay, D	grocer & confectioner	Hunter eg n1	Lech, William	furrier	Hunter wg n1
McCullough, John R MD	doctor	Hunter eg n1	Mechanics Institute		Hunter wg n1
Menzies, Thomas	bookseller	Hunter eg n1	(William Helm, president)		
Nicholls, Robert	merchant	Hunter eg n1	Mercer Bros	merchant tailors	Hunter wg n1
O'Donnell, John	dentist	Hunter eg n1	Morgan, Alfred	grocer	Hunter wg n1
Sherwood, William E	feed store	Hunter eg n1	Ross, George	hotel keeper	Hunter wg n1
Wray & Ward	auctioneers	Hunter eg n1	Wrighton, W H	grocer	Hunter wg n1
Antony, John C	shoemaker	Hunter eg n2	Cluxton, William	merchant	Hunter wg n2
Cavanagh, Timothy	hotel keeper	Hunter eg n2	DeMontigny, Leou	artist	Hunter wg n2
Cox, George A	express agent	Hunter eg n2	Dunn, James B	grocer	Hunter wg n2
Myett, Lewis	barber	Hunter eg n2	Flynn, James et al		Hunter wg n2
Cameron, John	grocer	Hunter eg s1	Kingan, Robert	merchant	Hunter wg n2
Campbell, James	grocer	Hunter eg s1	Leake, John	shoemaker	Hunter wg n2
Dunnet, J W	merchant	Hunter eg s1	O'Sullivan, John MD et al		Hunter wg n2
Erskine, John	merchant	Hunter eg s1	Redmond, Michael A et		Hunter wg n2
Fletcher, John	shoestore	Hunter eg s1	al		
Kempt, A W	druggist	Hunter eg s1	Stutt, Andrew	gentleman	Hunter wg n2
Lemay, Francis	merchant	Hunter eg s1	Sproule, George B	artist	Hunter wg n2-3
McKellar & Cameron	merchants	Hunter eg s1	Sullivan, John	hotel keeper	Hunter wg n3
Moloney, M	merchant	Hunter eg s1	Burnham, John	barrister	Hunter wg n4
Ormond, J R	watchmaker	Hunter eg s1	Course, William	grocer	Hunter wg n4
Robinson, I	merchant	Hunter eg s1	Tanner, George	cabinet maker	Hunter wg n4
Winship, Thomas	tobacconist	Hunter eg s1	Dinsdale, A W	illeg keeper	Hunter wg n5
Barrie, William	artist	Hunter eg s2	Robinson, I	merchant	Hunter wg n5
McMillen, Wm	professor	Hunter eg s2	Hall, James	sheriff	Hunter wg n6
Mitchell, William H	saddler	Hunter eg s2	Bastard, James	millar	Hunter wg n7
Pengally, James	saddler	Hunter eg s2	McCanly, Jacob	laborer	Hunter wg n7
Uin, Hamilton	hotel keeper	Hunter eg s2	Patterson, W sr	currier	Hunter wg n7
Dennistoun & co	barristers	Hunter ew n1	Dickson, S	lumber merchant	Hunter wg n7 n8 n9
Byrne, James	gentleman	Hunter ew n1	Hall, James	sheriff	Hunter wg n8-9
Kennedy, Thomas major		Hunter ew n1	Goldey, Thomas	painter	Hunter wg n10
57 batt			Mooney, Fred	lumber merchant	Hunter wg n10
Rountree, Thomas	shoemaker	Hunter ew n1	Rowe, Robert	builder	Hunter wg n10
Smith, Sidney Hon	barrister	Hunter ew n1	Mooney, Fred	lumber merchant	Hunter wg n11
Wood, Stephen	gentleman	Hunter ew n1	Russell, John	laborer	Hunter wg n12
Carveth, John	laborer	Hunter ew n4	Morrow, Robert A	gentleman	Hunter wg n12 n13
Hodgson, James	shoemaker	Hunter ew n4	Hall, John	clerk	Hunter wg n16 n17
Kennedy, William N	law student	Hunter ew n4	Donnelly, Thomas	saddler	Hunter wg n18
May, Mrs		Hunter ew n4	Hastings, Mrs		Hunter wg n18
Morrison, Crawford	clothier	Hunter ew n4	Hall, W H	lumber merchant	Hunter wg n18 n19
McFaul, J H	schoolmaster	Hunter ew n5 n6	Patterson, James	blacksmith	Hunter wg n19
McMahon, M	laborer	Hunter ew n6	Nicholls, Robert	merchant	Hunter wg nx
Arnot, William	confectioner	Hunter ew s1	Beatty, Thomas	grocer	Hunter wg s1
Barrie, William J	artist	Hunter ew s1	Bell, William	druggist	Hunter wg s1
Brownlee, George	gentleman	Hunter ew s1	Bradburn, Thomas	merchant	Hunter wg s1
Chambers Brothers	hotel keepers	Hunter ew s1	Cluxton, William	merchant	Hunter wg s1
Chambers, Thomas	gentleman	Hunter ew s1	Collins, Thomas	grocer	Hunter wg s1
Jorden, James	laborer	Hunter ew s1	Dumble, D W	barrister	Hunter wg s1
Keane, Mrs		Hunter ew s1	Hamilton, R	hardware merchant	Hunter wg s1
Stewart, G A	civil engineer	Hunter ew s1	McClelland, John	watchmaker	Hunter wg s1
Wilson, Miss		Hunter ew s1	Mitchell, G	saloon keeper	Hunter wg s1
Chambers, Thomas	gentleman	Hunter ew s2	Stenson & son	shoestore	Hunter wg s1
Edwards, J	town clerk	Hunter ew s2	Stevenson, J	stove merchant	Hunter wg s1
Lundy, William	merchant	Hunter ew s2	Redmond, M	waggon maker	Hunter wg s2
Marks, Irwin	blacksmith	Hunter ew s2	Flynn, James	blacksmith	Hunter wg s3
McDonald, Mrs		Hunter ew s2	Henthorn, D G	livery keeper	Hunter wg s4
Lundy, William	merchant	Hunter ew s3	Kennedy, John	blacksmith	Hunter wg s4
Shaw, N	lumber merchant	Hunter ew s3	Callaghan, Patrick	laborer	Hunter wg s5
Taylor, Miss		Hunter ew s3	Douharty, John	carriagemaker	Hunter wg s5
Croft, William	hotel keeper	Hunter ew s5	Douharty, Michael	blacksmith	Hunter wg s5
Allen, George	gunsmith	Hunter ew s6	Wilson, John	saloon keeper	Hunter wg s5
Reynolds, B	saloon keeper	Hunter ew s8	Martyn, Mrs		Hunter wg s6

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Barbino, Mrs		Hunter wg s7	St Louis, Philip	laborer	King wg s5
Callaghan, John	tailor	Hunter wg s7	Glode, Solomon	laborer	King wg s6
Galvin, Patrick	blacksmith	Hunter wg s7	Stevenson, J	stove merchant	King wg s6
Lorren, Benjamin	laborer	Hunter wg s7	Fox, Charles J	laborer	King wg s7
McGinnis, John	laborer	Hunter wg s7	O'Conner, Mrs		King wg s7
McGrath, C	shoemaker	Hunter wg s7	Covert, H	railroad proprietor	King wg s9
O'Brien, P	waggon maker	Hunter wg s7	Kane, Andrew	trader	London
O'Shea, John	shoemaker	Hunter wg s7			London
Walsh, Mrs		Hunter wg s7	Burnham, George MD	doctor	London eg n1 n2
Williams, Angus	gentleman	Hunter wg s7	Harvey, Alex MD	doctor	London eg s1
Gillespie, John	founder	Hunter wg s8	Cole, Gregory	shoemaker	London eg s2
illeg, John	blacksmith	Hunter wg s8	Graham, Mrs		London eg s2
McKellar, Malcolm	hotel keeper	Hunter wg s8	Harbison, Alex	clerk	London eg s2
Menzies, James	tailor	Hunter wg s8	Harbison, Alex	clerk	London eg s2
Wixxx, William	shoemaker	Hunter wg s8	Cox, George A	express agent	London ew n1
McBurney, Thomas	gentleman	Hunter wg s9	Millar, James	blacksmith	London ew n2
DeSheno, Joseph	laborer	Hunter wg s10	Mills, George	blacksmith	London ew n2
Handreand, Patrick P		Hunter wg s10	Wait, Daniel V	millwright	London ew n2
Holdway, Edward	clerk	Hunter wg s10	Yelland, William	blacksmith	London ew n2
Morroen, Seville	laborer	Hunter wg s10	Armstrong, William	laborer	London ew n3
Morroenn, Peter	laborer	Hunter wg s10	Doyle, William	cabinet maker	London ew n3
Primo, Mrs		Hunter wg s10	Munro, George	millner	London ew n5
Bakewell, Ebenezer	tailor	Hunter wg s11	Chambers, John	clerk	London ew s1
Eastland, Thomas	gentleman	Hunter wg s11	Hagerty, Patrick		London ew s1
Mercer, William	merchant	Hunter wg s11	McCullough, William	clerk	London ew s1
Ogilvy, William	bank manager	Hunter wg s11	Rogers, John	farmer	London ew s1
Hall, William	merchant	Hunter wg s12 s13	Sherwood, Henry	mason	London ew s1
Rubidge, Charles	gentleman	Hunter wg s16 s17	Britton, John	cooper	London ew s2
McDonald, Mary Miss		Hunter wg s19	Brown, John	cabinet maker	London ew s2
Shaver, Edward	hotel keeper	Hunter wg s21	Sage, Benjamin	laborer	London ew s2
Barritte, A	grocer	King eg n1	Croly, Thomas M D	carpenter	London ew s3
Hunter, Edward	laborer	King eg n1	Davidson, John I	clerk	London ew s3
Lamoureux, Sol	laborer	King eg n1	Fitzgerald, Tobias	carriagemaker	London ew s3
Parnell, Richard	millner	King eg n1	Mineker, William	waggon maker	London ew s3
Hamilton, James	founder	King eg s1	Hatton, D G	barrister	London ew s4
Hamilton, Peter	founder	King eg s1	Dancy, Edward	teamster	London ew s6
Parnell, Richard	millner	King ew n1	Kennedy, John	blacksmith	London wg n1
Parnell, Richard	millner	King ew s1	Schneider, George	grocer	London wg n1
Fowler, William	farmer	King wg 12 14	Douglass, Robert	weaver	London wg n10
Bovies, James	laborer	King wg n1	Fitzgerald, Gid	carpenter	London wg n10 11
Goyett, Peter	laborer	King wg n1	Hutchison, Thomas	gentleman	London wg n11
O'Connor, Edward	laborer	King wg n1	Stalker, Joseph	shoemaker	London wg n12
Royel, Mrs		King wg n1	Cox, George A	express agent	London wg n13
Robinson, I	merchant	King wg n1 n2	Dumble, D W	barrister	London wg n15
Butler, Robert	boarding house keeper	King wg n10	Whyte, John	founder	London wg n15
			Knight, Mrs		London wg n17
Henderson, R	merchant clerk	King wg n11	Doleman, Thomas	pump maker	London wg n2
McKelvy, James	auctioneer	King wg n11	Petre, Boselle	laborer	London wg n22
Rubidge, Charles	gentleman	King wg n12 n13	Robertson & Martin	carpenters	London wg n22
Cruickshank, R	accountant	King wg n14	Yates, William	teamster	London wg n22
Daly, Michael	mason	King wg n16	Chapman, William	laborer	London wg n24
Daly, Timothy	tailor	King wg n17	Kane, Andrew	trader	London wg n24
Parnell, Richard	millner	King wg n2 n3 n4	McGregor, John	machinist	London wg n28
Felee, Narcissus	laborer	King wg n5	Baldwin, Charles	engineer	London wg n3
Goslin, Francis	laborer	King wg n6	Hope, James	carpenter	London wg n3
Yerrah, Clement	laborer	King wg n6	Lech, William	furrier	London wg n4
Huffman, Timothy L	plasterer	King wg n7	Erritt, Richard W	insurance agent	London wg n5
Davidson, Robert	farmer	King wg n8	Jorden, Martin P	lumberer	London wg n5
Harvey, Alex MD	doctor	King wg n8	Borland, William	machinist	London wg n6
Sanderson, Michael	farmer	King wg n8	Fraser, Donald	machinist	London wg n6
Cluxton, William	merchant	King wg n9	Patterson, James	blacksmith	London wg n6
Covert, H	railroad proprietor	King wg n9	Stewart, Alexander	weaver	London wg n6
Armstrong, Mrs		King wg s10	Ford, Joseph	weaver	London wg n7
Robertson, Robert	carpenter	King wg s10	Hall, James A	deputy sheriff	London wg n8
McMann, Hugh	shoemaker	King wg s11	Bavis, John	teamster	London wg n9
Laronde, Michael	teamster	King wg s16	Griffith, James	carpenter	London wg n9
Rudkins, Patrick	shoemaker	King wg s4	Irwin, John	shoemaker	London wg n9
Hurley, Mrs		King wg s5	Lawder, Edward	merchant	London wg n9

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Alexander, C A	grocer	London wg s1	Cluxton, William	merchant	McDonell eg n1 n2
Alexander, James	carpenter	London wg s1	Brisbane, William	shoemaker	McDonell eg s1
Bradburn, Thomas	merchant	London wg s1	Dennis, Henry	pump maker	McDonell eg s1
Jay, Samuel	grocer	London wg s1	Green, William	butcher	McDonell eg s1
Sarney, Charles	printer	London wg s1	Loudon, H	pattern maker	McDonell eg s1
Stephens, J H	fancy store keeper	London wg s1	Meatland, M	carpenter	McDonell eg s1
Taylor, Thomas	laborer	London wg s12	Norton, Stephen	tinsmith	McDonell eg s1
Dumble, D W	barrister	London wg s14 s15	Best, James	merchant	McDonell eg s2
Perry, Charles	MP	London wg s16	Parnell, Richard	millers	McDonell eg s2
Tucker, Thomas	moulder	London wg s16	Dickson, S	lumber merchant	McDonell ew n block of land
Logan, William	carriagemaker	London wg s17	Nicholls, I Miss	lady	McDonell ew n1
McWilliams, J H	carriagemaker	London wg s17	Britton, John	cooper	McDonell ew n2
Callaghan, Patrick	laborer	London wg s19	Parnell, Richard	millers	McDonell ew n2
Patterson, Thomas	pattern maker	London wg s19	Thompson, E	lumber merchant	McDonell ew n2
Culver, James	blacksmith	London wg s2	Breen, Patrick	laborer	McDonell ew n3
Fraser, John	farm laborer	London wg s22	Burgoin, Lewis	laborer	McDonell ew n3
Tierney, Jane		London wg s22	Foster, Edward	plasterer	McDonell ew n3
Bird, John		London wg s3	Heathfield, Thomas	gentleman	McDonell ew n3
Boswell, Mrs		London wg s3	Henry, John	plasterer	McDonell ew n3
Leslie, George H		London wg s3	Kelly, Mrs		McDonell ew n3
McDowell, Mrs		London wg s3	Charlier, Mrs		McDonell ew n4
Edmison, Alex	laborer	London wg s4	Payne, Lazarus	gentleman	McDonell ew n4
Parnell, John	millers	London wg s6	Billington, H	teamster	McDonell ew n4 n5
Lince, James	gentleman	London wg s7	Robertson, James	gentleman	McDonell ew n4 n5
Madegan, Martin	laborer	London wg s8	Duncan, Robert	laborer	McDonell ew s1
Melone, Hugh	teamster	London wg s8	Fitzgerald, T	carriagemaker	McDonell ew s1
Evans, Hugh T	marble worker	London wg s9	Fitzgerald, Tobias	carriagemaker	McDonell ew s1
Hannegan, William	carpenter	London wg s9	Stevenson, Mrs		McDonell ew s1
Stapleton, Charles	bailiff	London wg s9	Trotter, Mrs		McDonell ew s1
Wilson, J	butcher stall	Market House eg2	Erskine, George	weaver	McDonell ew s2
Howden, James	butcher stall	Market House eg3	Thornton, William	carter	McDonell ew s2
Winch, H C	butcher stall	Market House eg3	Flavell, John		McDonell ew s4
Webber, George	butcher stall	Market House eg4	Kennedy, William N		McDonell ew s5
Leplant, N	butcher stall	Market House eg6	Ryan, James	clerk	McDonell ew s5 s6
Heather, F W	butcher stall	Market House eg7	Morrow, Robert A	gentleman	McDonell ew s6
Hodgins, William	carriagemaker	McDonald ew s2	Smyth, William J	schoolteacher	McDonell ew s7
Larmour, Robert	shoemaker	McDonald ew s2	Tremaine, J	spinner	McDonell ew s7
Rurdon, John	laborer	McDonald wg n	Wrighton, W H	grocer	McDonell ew s7
Rutherford, A	carpenter	McDonald wg n16	Dickson, S	lumber merchant	McDonell ew s8 s9
Tully, John	tailor	McDonald wg n17	Dumble, D W	barrister	McDonell wg n14 n15
Brown, Thomas	laborer	McDonald wg n19	Fraser, Alex	laborer	McDonell wg n22
Duncan, William	blacksmith	McDonald wg n19	Bell, William	druggist	McDonell wg n23
Fraser, Robert	laborer	McDonald wg n20	Toole, William	builder	McDonell wg n3
Fraser, Robert	laborer	McDonald wg n21	Campbell, A H Co	lumber merchant	McDonell wg n5
Whittle, Andrew	merchant	McDonald wg n21	Hall, William	merchant	McDonell wg n6
Wilson, Mrs		McDonald wg n21	McConechie, John	clerk	McDonell wg n6
Cookson, Ed	carriagemaker	McDonald wg n22	Thompson, W G	merchant	McDonell wg n6
Spencely, J	mason	McDonald wg n22	Mitchell, George	clerk	McDonell wg n7
Waller, Abraham	carriagemaker	McDonald wg n22	Chambers, Thomas	gentleman	McDonell wg n8
Hewett, John	gentleman	McDonald wg s11	Chambers, William	hotel keeper	McDonell wg n9
Lilly, William	painter	McDonald wg s11	Cooney, P	gardener	McDonell wg s10
Stewart, Mrs		McDonald wg s11	Whyte & Hamilton	founders	McDonell wg s16
Tagney, J	laborer	McDonald wg s12 13	Whyte, John	founder	McDonell wg s18
Carr, Mrs		McDonald wg s14	Baron, Julia Miss		McDonell wg s7
McCullough, J	laborer	McDonald wg s14	Cluxton, William	merchant	McDonell wg s7
Weir, Robert	tailor	McDonald wg s14	Garvin, James	farmer	McDonell wg s7
Cook, Charles	shoemaker	McDonald wg s15	Snyder, William	gentleman	McDonell wg s7
Derry, Thomas	saddler	McDonald wg s15	Malcolm, William	machinist	McDonell wg s8
O'Brian, John	carriagemaker	McDonald wg s15	Brooks, Daniel	clothier	Mill reserve ew
Burns, Henry	laborer	McDonald wg s16	Munro & Dawson	millers	Mill reserve ew
King, John	moulder	McDonald wg s17	Rogers, Robert D	merchant	mill reserve formerly island
King, Mrs		McDonald wg s17			mill reserve two mills, piling ground & water privileges
Adam, Robert	laborer	McDonald wg s18	Dickson, S	lumber merchant	Murray eg n1
Cooper, John	laborer	McDonald wg s21			
Davy, William	potter	McDonald wg s8			
Simm, John	carpenter	McDonald wg s8			
Vennet, Francis	cooper	McDonald wg s9	Edgar, James	boarding house keeper	
Vennet, Gabriel	cooper	McDonald wg s9			

Lockhart & Miller	carriagemakers	Murray eg n1	McGill, Henry	teamster	Murray wg s4
Metheral, John	carriagemaker	Murray eg n1	Shanahan, Mrs		Murray wg s4
Best, James	merchant	Murray eg n2	Carew, Mrs		Murray wg s5
Burritt, H C MD	doctor	Murray eg n2	Rush, Thomas	veterinary surgeon	Murray wg s5
Kincaid, Robert MD	doctor	Murray eg s1	Toole, William	builder	Murray wg s5
Yelland, William	blacksmith	Murray eg s1	Whitfield, Edg R	farmer	Murray wg s6
Connen, Miss		Murray eg s2	Metherall, William	carriagemaker	Murray wg s7
Stapleton, Charles	bailiff	Murray eg s2	Johnson, Mrs		Murray wg shanty
Arnot, William	confectioner	Murray ew n2	O'Dette, M	laborer	Sherbrook eg n1
Baker, George	blacksmith	Murray ew n2	Yerrah, D	laborer	Sherbrook eg n1
Roger, Henry C	gentleman	Murray ew n2	Leplant, Tousant	laborer	Sherbrook eg s1
Armstrong, William J	shoemaker	Murray ew n5 n6	Miller, William	blacksmith	Sherbrook eg s1
Erly, Thomas	clerk	Murray ew n5 n6	Lundy, William	merchant	Sherbrook eg s2
Larkin, William	carpenter	Murray ew n5 n6	Poole, Thomas	cabinet maker	Sherbrook wg n1
Ormond, Charles	druggist	Murray ew n5-6	Fowler, William	farmer	Sherbrook wg n12
Mason, William	clerk	Murray ew n6	Carduff, Mrs		Sherbrook wg n14
Morrow, Alex	gentleman	Murray ew n6	xxx, J A	carpenter	Sherbrook wg n14
Brooks, Daniel	clothier	Murray ew n7	xxx, xxx	blacksmith	Sherbrook wg n14-15
Hartley, John	insurance agent	Murray ew n7	Andrew	gentleman	Sherbrook wg n15
Dickson, S	lumber merchant	Murray ew n8 n9	Cashman, Timothy		Sherbrook wg n15
Dickson, S	lumber merchant	Murray ew s8 s9 s10 s11	Donovan, Mrs		Sherbrook wg n15
Douglass, John	blacksmith	Murray wg n10	Poole, E	cabinet maker	Sherbrook wg n15
Leitch, John	carpenter	Murray wg n10			Sherbrook wg n15
Stapleton, Charles	bailiff	Murray wg n12			Sherbrook wg n15
Borrowman, R	carpenter	Murray wg n13			Sherbrook wg n15
Robertson, John	moulder	Murray wg n13	Armstrong, William	lumberman	Sherbrook wg n2
Ross, John	laborer	Murray wg n14	Poole, Thomas	cabinet maker	Sherbrook wg n3
Whyte & Hamilton	founders	Murray wg n14 n16 n17	Scott, Mrs		Sherbrook wg n4
Hamilton, William	founder	Murray wg n15	Wright, S	carpenter	Sherbrook wg n4
O'Brian, John	carriagemaker	Murray wg n15	Scott, W A	lumber merchant	Sherbrook wg n5
Whyte, James	carpenter	Murray wg n15	Patterson, R	shoestore keeper	Sherbrook wg n6
Sheean, Mrs		Murray wg n18	Pratt, Thomas	carpenter	Sherbrook wg n7
Whyte, John	founder	Murray wg n18	Covert, H	railroad proprietor	Sherbrook wg n9
Burnham, John	barrister	Murray wg n19	Smith, Mrs		Sherbrook wg s1
Campbell, John	clothier	Murray wg n21	Graham, Mrs		Sherbrook wg s10 s11
Dolier, Joseph	laborer	Murray wg n21	Sheridan, Walter	treasurer	Sherbrook wg s13
Stinson, James	carpenter	Murray wg n21	Edward	laborer	Sherbrook wg s14
Stutt, Andrew	gentleman	Murray wg n21	Robert	laborer	Sherbrook wg s14
Thompson, William	weaver	Murray wg n22			Sherbrook wg s14
Beattie, Mrs		Murray wg n7			Sherbrook wg s14
Hartly, Henry	teamster	Murray wg n7	xxx, Mrs		Sherbrook wg s15
Malcolm, William	machinist	Murray wg n7			Sherbrook wg s15
Metherall, William	carriagemaker	Murray wg n7	xxx, xxx	blacksmith	Sherbrook wg s16-17
Wand, William	carpenter	Murray wg n7	Mulligan, Joseph	teamster	Sherbrook wg s2
Cluxton, William H	clerk	Murray wg n8	Poole, Thomas	cabinet maker	Sherbrook wg s2
Benton, George	laborer	Murray wg n9	Scott, W A	lumber merchant	Sherbrook wg s3 s4
McDonald, Agnes		Murray wg n9	Elliott, smith	teamster	Sherbrook wg s5
Sheerer, Peter	laborer	Murray wg n9	O'Reilly, James	teamster	Sherbrook wg s5
Terrault, William	laborer	Murray wg n9	Vennet, Batice	laborer	Sherbrook wg s5
Nicholls, Robert	merchant	Murray wg s1	Yelland, Mrs		Sherbrook wg s5
Lundy, William	merchant	Murray wg s10	Fortye, T	custom house officer	Sherbrook wg s6 s7
Gibbs, John	painter	Murray wg s12	Bell, George	clerk	Sherbrook wg s8
Robinson, Charles	painter	Murray wg s12	Hamilton, William	moulder	Sherbrook wg s9
Baptie, Mrs		Murray wg s13	Blomfield, C	manager CLEC	Simcoe eg n1
Brown, Henry	laborer	Murray wg s13	Brown, Robert	barber	Simcoe eg n1
Masters, Mrs		Murray wg s13	Connel, Peter	merchant	Simcoe eg n1
Kerns, William	plasterer	Murray wg s14	Coulter, William	druggist	Simcoe eg n1
Lane, Timothy	laborer	Murray wg s16	Fitzgerald, Thomas	saddler	Simcoe eg n1
Hamilton, William	founder	Murray wg s17	Giles, Philip	gardener	Simcoe eg n1
Whyte, John	founder	Murray wg s19	Hall, Albert	grocer	Simcoe eg n1
		s20s21s22	Kidd, Alex B	stationer	Simcoe eg n1
Delany, John	blacksmith	Murray wg s2	Lawder, Edward	merchant	Simcoe eg n1
May, John	blacksmith	Murray wg s2	Lipsett, Lewis	grocer	Simcoe eg n1
Wescott, Robert	potter	Murray wg s2	Moore, William H	barrister	Simcoe eg n1
Babb, John		Murray wg s21	Ormond and Walsh	druggists	Simcoe eg n1
Cox, Henry	painter	Murray wg s4	Taylor, John	shoestore keeper	Simcoe eg n1
Defoe, Gilbert	turner	Murray wg s4	Thompson, Robert	artist	Simcoe eg n1
Fife, William	gentleman	Murray wg s4	Thompson, W G	merchant	Simcoe eg n1

Waddell, William	saddler	Simcoe eg n1	White, S	shoestore	Simcoe wg n1
Walton, Robert	stove merchant	Simcoe eg n1	Goodwin, R A	confectioner	Simcoe wg n1 n2
Carver, Samuel J	postmaster	Simcoe eg n2	Bettison, Miss		Simcoe wg n10
Eastwood, D S	bank manager	Simcoe eg n2	O'Donnell, M	teamster	Simcoe wg n10
Fortye, T	custom house officer	Simcoe eg n2	Webber, Giles	gentleman	Simcoe wg n10
Nicholls & Hall	merchant	Simcoe eg n2	White, Thomas	gentleman	Simcoe wg n10
Patterson, R	shoestore keeper	Simcoe eg n2	Breeze, David	tinsmith	Simcoe wg n11
Stratton, James	publisher	Simcoe eg n2	Cameron, Charles	merchant	Simcoe wg n11
Taylor, Robert	tailor	Simcoe eg n2	Dunford, Charles	carpenter	Simcoe wg n11
Beall, Walter	provisions merchant	Simcoe eg s1	Moloney, M	merchant	Simcoe wg n11
Clarke, John	watchmaker	Simcoe eg s1	Hartley, John	insurance agent	Simcoe wg n11 ?
Dunsford, George	barrister	Simcoe eg s1	Adams, Mrs		Simcoe wg n12
Fitzgerald, James	surveyor	Simcoe eg s1	Fraser, Mrs		Simcoe wg n12
Forsythe, John	artist	Simcoe eg s1	Hague, Mrs		Simcoe wg n12
Freemasons' Hall (D S	Eastwood, D S	Simcoe eg s1	Mason, Miss		Simcoe wg n12
Eastwood master)			Mercer, John	merchant	Simcoe wg n12
Good Templars		Simcoe eg s1	Hazlehurst, Mrs		Simcoe wg n12 n13
(Pentland D)			Conner, Alex	shoemaker	Simcoe wg n13
Kincaid & Co	druggists	Simcoe eg s1	Davis, Thomas	gentleman	Simcoe wg n13
Lundy, William	merchant	Simcoe eg s1	Ferguson, John	merchant	Simcoe wg n13
McComb, G	fancy storekeeper	Simcoe eg s1	Hoyland, John	travelling agent	Simcoe wg n13
McDonald, A	merchant	Simcoe eg s1	Fletcher, John	shoestore	Simcoe wg n14
McFarlane, D	accountant	Simcoe eg s1	Donnelly, Thomas	saddler	Simcoe wg n16
Moloney, John	merchant	Simcoe eg s1	Collins, Thomas	grocer	Simcoe wg n17
Noble, James	clerk	Simcoe eg s1	Kelly, Patrick	laborer	Simcoe wg n17
Ogilvy, William	bank manager	Simcoe eg s1	O'Donnell, M	laborer	Simcoe wg n17
Patterson, George	saloon keeper	Simcoe eg s1	Mahoney, Thomas		Simcoe wg n18 n19
Pentland, D	dentist	Simcoe eg s1	Moronsee, B J	laborer	Simcoe wg n18 n19
Romaine, Robert	publisher	Simcoe eg s1	Turcott, F	laborer	Simcoe wg n18 n19
Scott, William H	barrister	Simcoe eg s1	Gasprie, Matt	shoemaker	Simcoe wg n2
Williamson, John	tailor	Simcoe eg s1	Perry, George	baker and grocer	Simcoe wg n2
Cox & Comstock	cabinet makers	Simcoe eg s2	Ryan, James	clerk	Simcoe wg n3
Freemasons' Hall (R	Kincaid, R	Simcoe eg s2	Ryan, P	leather merchant	Simcoe wg n3
Kincaid master)			Helm, William	founder	Simcoe wg n4-5
Good Templars (W	Lundy, W	Simcoe eg s2	Stevenson, J	stove merchant	Simcoe wg n6
Lundy)			Dobbin, Adam	carter	Simcoe wg n7
Green, William J	baker	Simcoe eg s2	Dunn, Justuce	waggon maker	Simcoe wg n7
Homestead, F W	bank clerk	Simcoe eg s2	Glover, Lewis	grocer	Simcoe wg n7
Mungoven, P	news agent	Simcoe eg s2	Simon, Peter	tailor	Simcoe wg n7
Orange Hall (DG Hatton)	Hatton, D G	Simcoe eg s2	Taylor, George	pump maker	Simcoe wg n7
Smith, Alex	bank manager	Simcoe eg s2	Hall, Mrs		Simcoe wg n8
Weller & Hatton	barristers	Simcoe eg s2	Hunter, Percival A		Simcoe wg n8
Cox, George A	telegraph company	Simcoe eg s4	Pallett, Robert	shoemaker	Simcoe wg n8
Chamberlain, E	gentleman	Simcoe ew n1	Stutt, John	saddler	Simcoe wg n8
Clarke, William	watchmaker	Simcoe ew n1	Hogan, Henry	sausagemaker	Simcoe wg n9
Hall, Albert	grocer	Simcoe ew n1	Smith, Alex	bank manager	Simcoe wg s
McCabe, P	baker	Simcoe ew n1	Eastland, William	merchant	Simcoe wg s1
Mills, Mrs		Simcoe ew n1	Graham, Mrs		Simcoe wg s1
Swinton, James	teamster	Simcoe ew n1	Jenkins, Mrs		Simcoe wg s1
Wilson, Mrs		Simcoe ew n1	Long, William	clerk	Simcoe wg s1
Fry, John	painter	Simcoe ew n2	McNabb, Robert	feed merchant	Simcoe wg s1
Kernen, Thomas	shoemaker	Simcoe ew n2	Restum, J ?	hardware merchant	Simcoe wg s1
King, William	manufacturer soda	Simcoe ew n2	Rose, John	machinist	Simcoe wg s1
Arnot, William	chief constable	Simcoe ew n3	Strickland, H	lumber merchant	Simcoe wg s1
Carver, Samuel J	postmaster	Simcoe ew n3	Turver & Jewett	hotel keepers	Simcoe wg s1
Allen, George	gunsmith	Simcoe ew n5	Archer, Francis E	gentleman	Simcoe wg s10
Croft, William	hotel keeper	Simcoe ew n5	Goodfellow, A	merchant	Simcoe wg s10
Richardson, R	bank manager	Simcoe ew s1	Stevenson, J	stove merchant	Simcoe wg s10
Dunsford, George	barrister	Simcoe ew s1 s2	Sutherland, D	grain merchant	Simcoe wg s10
Green, Benjamin	feed merchant	Simcoe ew s3	Barnhart, N	lumberman	Simcoe wg s11
Green, William J	baker	Simcoe ew s3-4	Cooney, B	lumberer	Simcoe wg s11
Best, James	merchant	Simcoe wg n1	Cummings, William		Simcoe wg s11
Donnelly, Thomas	saddler	Simcoe wg n1	Doris, James	carpenter	Simcoe wg s11
Fairweather & Co	merchants	Simcoe wg n1	Hoben, Mrs		Simcoe wg s11
Ferguson, John	merchant	Simcoe wg n1	Patton, Mrs		Simcoe wg s11
Green & Roche		Simcoe wg n1	Reirdon, Mrs		Simcoe wg s11
Johnson, Robert	merchant	Simcoe wg n1	Ferguson, Mrs		Simcoe wg s12
Stetham & Co	hardware merchant	Simcoe wg n1	Romaine, Robert	publisher	Simcoe wg s12

Burnham and son	barristers	Simcoe wg s1-2	Rule, George	pedler	Townsend wg s
Fairbairn, Thomas	barrister	Simcoe wg s13	Shanaghan, Paul	laborer	Townsend wg s
Barlee, George	deputy registrar	Simcoe wg s14	Clementi, Vincent	gentleman	Wolfe wg 10 11
Beall, Walter	provisions merchant	Simcoe wg s14	Hall, John	clerk	Wolfe wg n5
Rowe, Robert	builder	Simcoe wg s15	Kennedy, Thomas major		Wolfe wg n6
Leonard, George T		Simcoe wg s16	57 batt		
Barrie, John	machinist	Simcoe wg s17	McNabb, Robert	feed merchant	Wolfe wg n8
O'Brien, M	waggon maker	Simcoe wg s17	Rubidge, Charles	gentleman	Wolfe wg n9 n12 to n15
McDermote, Miss		Simcoe wg s18 s19	Boswell, Walter W		Wolfe wg s1
Spry, Lewis	tinsmith	Simcoe wg s18 s19	Connors, Patrick	laborer	Wolfe wg s6
Kennedy, James	painter	Simcoe wg s2	Connors, Peter	laborer	Wolfe wg s7
McDonald, William	hotel keeper	Simcoe wg s2	Walsh, John	laborer	Wolfe wg s8
Phelan, Edward	hotel keeper	Simcoe wg s3	Rubidge, Charles	gentleman	Wolfe wg s9 s14 s15
McCombe, George	grocer	Simcoe wg s4			
McCombe, William J	carpenter	Simcoe wg s4			
Muncaster, Charles	watchmaker	Simcoe wg s4			
Reid, John	hotel keeper	Simcoe wg s4			
Tierney, William	hotel keeper	Simcoe wg s4			
Eastland, Pool		Simcoe wg s5			
Jorden, M	lumber merchant	Simcoe wg s5			
Boyle, John	carpenter	Simcoe wg s6			
Burnham and son	barristers	Simcoe wg s6			
Dolier, Joseph	laborer	Simcoe wg s6			
Henry, Thomas	tailor	Simcoe wg s6			
Lebelle, Moses	laborer	Simcoe wg s6			
Lowry, Mrs		Simcoe wg s6			
McManis, Hugh	laborer	Simcoe wg s6			
Moloney, John	merchant	Simcoe wg s6			
Johnson, Samuel	carpenter	Simcoe wg s7			
Kingdom, George	cooper	Simcoe wg s7			
McDonnell, J Rev	minister	Simcoe wg s7			
Tanner, Mrs		Simcoe wg s7			
Nicholls, Robert	merchant	Simcoe wg s8			
Bevis, Thomas		Simcoe wg s9			
Martyn, M	millar	Simcoe wg s9			
Owens, Henry	cabinet maker	Simcoe wg s9			
Wright, Gordon	laborer	Simcoe wg s9			
Zolin, Joseph	laborer	Simcoe wg s9			
Lee, William	carpenter	Smith eg s1			
Dunn, Michael	cooper	Smith eg s2			
Powers, Mrs		Smith wg s			
Lee, John	carpenter	Smith wg s1			
Lee, John	laborer	Smith wg s1			
Sixsmith, T L	teamster	Smith wg s1			
Howson, James	carpenter	Smith wg s11			
Lynch, James	laborer	Smith wg s11			
Wright, James	laborer	Smith wg s12			
Sherwood, Henry	mason	Smith wg s12 s13			
McCormack, J	laborer	Smith wg s18 s19 b			
Thompson, Edward	teamster	Smith wg s2			
McFadden, James	laborer	Smith wg s20			
Kane, Michael	laborer	Smith wg s22			
Dixon, James H	gentleman	Smith wg s24			
Cardenoll, Marcell	laborer	Townsend eg s			
Lane, John	laborer	Townsend eg s			
Boswell, Walter W		Townsend wg n1			
Costello, John	laborer	Townsend wg n6			
Best, Thomas		Townsend wg n7			
Cahill, Thomas	section man	Townsend wg n8			
Rubidge, Charles	gentleman	Townsend wg n9 n14 n15			
Alfred, John	carpenter	Townsend wg s			
Corkery, Jer	laborer	Townsend wg s			
Costello, John	laborer	Townsend wg s			
Elward, Francis	laborer	Townsend wg s			
Kennell, John	laborer	Townsend wg s			
McNamara, Mrs		Townsend wg s			
Quinn, Hugh	laborer	Townsend wg s			

MILITARY WALK AT LITTLE LAKE CEMETERY

Gina Martin

It seems appropriate in this month of Remembrance Day to remember some of the interesting names associated with the City of Peterborough. The following script was developed for one of the seven variations of cemetery walks conducted by the Trent Valley Archives over the past three years. The Trent Valley Archives will be developing two more variations for next year, and the current thinking is that we will run the cemetery tours from June to Labour Day.

Captain Andrew Simon Fraser

Captain Fraser was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland in 1795 and entered the army at 15 years of age. From a military family, he spent most of his career attached to the 42nd Highland Regiment; so had his father, grandfather and brother. He served through most of the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington. Captain Fraser took part in the British victory at Vittoria and in the encounters at Borgos Nive, Nivelle, the Pyrennes and the Battle of Toulouse in 1814. Later he fought at Quatre-Bras and then at Waterloo where most of his regiment was lost. During his time with the 42nd he received two medals for meritorious service and retired at half pay with the rank of Lieutenant. After retirement he joined the Spanish colonists' revolution under Simon Bolivar to overthrow Spanish rule.

Captain Fraser immigrated to Canada about 1833, settling in Verulam Township where he remained until about 1837. During 1838 he became a captain in the 7th Provisional Battalion of Peterborough to oppose the Rebellion. He retired from the military in 1841 and was appointed a Justice of the Peace, a post which he held until his death at age 71.

Captain Fraser was married but had no children. He died suddenly on 13 November 1866 and was buried with full military honours at Little Lake Cemetery.

John Andrew Sherlock

John Sherlock took part in Canada's very first overseas mission after Confederation. In 1884 he was one of 15 Peterborough men accompanying a much larger Canadian contingent to the Sudan on a mission with the British Army to rescue British Major-General Gordon at Khartoum. Muslim fanatics had taken captive all British soldiers and their families at the military compound commanded by Gordon and Prime Minister Gladstone assigned General Wolseley to travel up the

Nile and rescue them. Familiar with the navigational skills of Canadian loggers from his involvement in the Red River Expedition against Louis Riel in 1870, Wolseley immediately asked that a contingent of Canadian "voyageurs" be assembled to guide the British soldiers up the Nile to Khartoum. A competition was held in Peterborough from which 20 men were selected and signed to a six month contract. Fifteen of these men actually made the trip. None had military training but their skill in navigating rough waters was a vital part of the mission.

Sherlock's contribution was actually two-fold. Along with navigation he was also a prolific writer and wrote many letters home to his family describing various aspects of the Sudan Expedition. His father, Lucius Sherlock, was an employee at the *Peterborough Review* which published most of his son's letters. These letters are one of the best accounts both of Canadians in the Sudan and of the Peterborough contribution.

At the end of the six month contract, most Canadians went home to a hero's welcome. However, many, including Sherlock and two others from Peterborough, continued on a volunteer basis to complete the mission. Sherlock contracted small pox and died at age 28 at Kaybar, Egypt on 28 March 1885. He was buried on the banks of the Nile and his family put up a marker at Little Lake Cemetery. The epitaph reads, "In memory of John A. Sherlock, Canadian Voyageur and of those who volunteered prolonged service under Lord Wolseley. He died at Kaiber in the Nile in the Soudan, March 28, 1885, aged 28 years and 4 months."

Lucius Sherlock

The father of John Andrew Sherlock, Lucius Sherlock was an Irishman who served many years in the British Army with distinguished service at Antigua. He came to Canada via the United States and settled in Peterborough in the early 1850s where he worked as an accountant and bookkeeper.

When the US Civil War broke out he decided to make the trip south to volunteer for the Union Army. On 25 May 1861 he enlisted as a private in what would become Company D, 102nd Infantry Regiment of New York. He served at Harper's Ferry and in the Shenandoah Valley. He was at the Battle of Antietam under Captain James Halstead after which he was transferred to Company C and promoted to Full Lieutenant 2nd class on 15 November 1862. He was discharged 28 January 1863 and received a US Army pension. He died 13 December 1901 and was buried in Little Lake Cemetery.

Col. Alexander McDonnell

Scots-born McDonnell came to Upper Canada in 1803 with his uncle, Bishop Alexander McDonnell, and the Scottish highlands military unit, the Glengarry Fencibles. The highlanders were promised free land if serving in the Canadian Fencibles. Bishop McDonnell was the founder of both the Glengarry Fencibles in Scotland and the Canadian Fencibles out of Kingston. This unit was the forerunner to the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders.

Bishop McDonnell's nephew, Alexander McDonnell, joined the Canadian Fencibles at about 12 years of age and was attached to this unit during the War of 1812. He saw action at the Battle of Sackett's Harbour and, by 1820, became a Colonel. In 1825 Peter Robinson hired him as an Immigrant Agent and he was later a Crown Land Agent, encouraging and advising many of the area's early settlers. Col. McDonnell organized and commanded the first military units in the Peterborough area.

Although the first purely local regiment was not formed until 1857, there were volunteer units in the area as early as 1833 as part of the Upper Canadian Militia. With the unrest of 1836-7 between the Government and the Reformers, more than 200 local volunteers quickly assembled into various companies and travelled to Port Hope and later Toronto to assist in pushing back the Reformers. Col. McDonnell commanded the march.

In 1839, six companies of 50 men each organized into the "7th Provisional Battalion of Peterborough" (Sedentary Militia). They drilled at intervals from January to May and were again led by Col. McDonnell and trained by Major Cowall. Many names associated with the earliest beginnings of Peterborough were attached to this unit such as Hutchison, Boswell, Benson, Rubidge, Hall, Caddy and Armour.

Col. McDonnell was also a politician and held office in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada between 1836 and 1840.

Col. McDonnell died on 29 November 1861 and was buried at Little Lake Cemetery with full military honours. The Rifle Company and band as well as officers in uniform led the funeral procession to the cemetery. The pallbearers were all uniformed officers of the Rifle Company.

Lt. Col. Frederick William Haultain

In 1862, Lt. Col. Haultain raised Peterborough's first artillery unit. During the American Civil War there were rumours that Americans might invade Canada after the war. It was necessary to strengthen the militia in Peterborough.

The son of Major General Francis Haultain, Frederick William Haultain came from a long military heritage. His father, uncles and grandfathers served the British army all over the world including in India, Burma, New Zealand and Africa. He was born at Brussels, Belgium on 7 November 1821 and was educated at the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich, England. In 1839 he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and served many years in Canada. He retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel in May 1860 and settled in Peterborough in September of that year where he almost immediately became involved in politics. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1861 after narrowly defeating W. S. Conger.

The new artillery battery consisting of 70 men and 56 horses was formed on 7 January 1862 with Lt. Col. Haultain as Captain. The ranks were filled in two weeks. Training began in September and drill was held in the old Bank of Toronto building which later became the Town Council Chamber. Lt. Col. Haultain personally gave sword training to this unit, a point which apparently he was ribbed about in the Legislature.

Col. John Wesley Miller

Col. Miller was a veteran of both the US Civil War and the Fenian raids. He was our "boy soldier of Gettysburg". Col. Miller was born in Bowmanville, Ontario on 4 October 1845 and moved to Peterborough with his family in 1847.

In 1861, Miller enlisted as a private in Company G of the 6th Regiment New York Cavalry and fought with the Union under McClelland, Hooker and Meade. In the early part of the battle at Gettysburg in July 1863 his horse was shot, fell on Miller and crushed all the ribs on his left side. He lay there several hours until rebels freed him from underneath the horse and took him prisoner. He was in prison for two months at Richmond, Virginia until freed in a prisoner exchange. He continued fighting in the front ranks until the end of the Civil War when he returned to Canada.

John W. Miller returned to Peterborough and joined the Peterborough Light Infantry Company #1 as a Lance Corporal under Captain John Kennedy. Many Americans relieved of duty after the US Civil War were reportedly joining the ranks of the Fenians and were drilling in order to cross the border into Canada. Canadian military authorities on 19 March 1866 alerted Peterborough volunteers to be ready to march. On 20 March Miller's company, along with others from Lakefield and Ashburnham, left for Port Hope. After nearly two weeks they had received no mobilization orders and were released home on 31 March. Just two months later Fenians crossed into Canada at Black Rock near Buffalo and orders for mobilization came through early on 3 June 1866. By afternoon the same four units were on a train for Port Hope, Cobourg and Toronto. On 6 June the four Peterborough companies mustered with others into two battalions trained and then fought in a skirmish at Ridgeway. They returned to Peterborough on 19 June.

John Miller remained attached to the Light Infantry unit which eventually became part of the 57th Battalion, Peterborough Rangers and eventually became Colonel of the regiment. He disliked retirement and, in 1914, volunteered for service in the First World War. He was turned down and appealed to his good friend, Sir Sam Hughes. Hughes said they "were both born too soon". Col. Miller had to sit out World War 1.

In civilian life, Miller supported his wife and family of 10 children as a shoe merchant on George Street! He was for many years part of Town Council, the Board of Education and a Clerk of the Division Court. He retired in 1923. Shortly before his death he was the only Canadian among about 500 veterans attending the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. He died 28 October 28, 1938 at age 93. He was the last survivor of the 220 Peterborough men who left to fight the Fenians and was one of the last Canadian survivors of the US Civil War.

He was buried at Little Lake Cemetery with full military honours including a firing squad and guard of honour. The pall bearers were all members of the 57th in full uniform. Lt. Col. Arthur Stevenson, Lt. Col. Jack Dewart and Col. T. J. Johnston each delivered eulogies.

William Hamilton Munro

William Hamilton Munro was the oldest son of George and Euphemie Hamilton Munro and grandson to William Hamilton of the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company. He attended school in Peterborough and graduated in 1904 from the School of Practical Science at the University of Toronto. He joined the engineering firm of his grandfather's company and later worked for other engineering firms in Ottawa and Toronto. He specialized in dam and power house construction and later became manager of the Peterborough Light and Power and Radial Railway Companies. He joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force and was first stationed at Shorncliffe, England as a transport officer. He went to northern France in 1916 and remained there until Armistice Day. He was also with the Canadian forces during the occupation of Germany in 1919. He was discharged from the military in England where he remained for a time with a London engineering firm specializing in water turbine power. His work took him many places including Halifax, Ottawa and La Paz, Bolivia. He retired in 1951 and returned to Peterborough.

George Reid Munro

"Reid" Munro was the second son in the Munro family and also graduated from the Faculty of Science at University of Toronto after which he became a part of the survey party of the Hudson Bay Railway Company. He was never in the military and did not go overseas. During the war he transformed the family owned William Hamilton Manufacturing Company into a munitions factory making ammunition and light machinery for the war effort. His brothers survived the war and lived long lives. Reid Munro died in 1920, a victim of the influenza epidemic. Records of Reid Munro's work and the factory are at the Library and Archives of Canada.

Alan Hugh Munro

The youngest of the Munro boys, Alan also graduated from the Faculty of Science at University of Toronto specializing in power development. He worked for the Dominion Department and Railways and Canals, Rice Lake Division of the Trent Canal. During the war he served with the 6th Field Company, Canadian Engineers. In spite of being wounded in 1917, he survived his extended service in the trenches of France.

The Munro family were prolific letter writers and wrote a series of very telling letters back and forth during the war which are in the Trent University Archives. They give a great cross section of life for the family unit in wartime.

Robert David Rogers

The son of a United Empire Loyalist, R.D. Rogers was born near Grafton in 1809 and served with Captain Warren's Volunteer Company of Cobourg. He came to Ashburnham in 1842 and was a founder of the "Scotch Village".

Before arriving in the Peterborough area, Rogers took part in one of the most daring and notorious military events in Canadian history. The "Burning of the Caroline" took place in American waters near Buffalo on 29 December 1837. For months the British/Canadian military had been watching the activities on Navy Island where rebel William Lyon Mackenzie had set up his headquarters. Intent on overthrowing the Canadian government, Mackenzie recruited some American sympathizers who gathered on the island, anxious to assist the rebel leader. Canadians insisted that the Caroline, a small American steamer, was a supply ship for the rebels. The Caroline made regular stops at Navy Island often dropping off American travellers "with no place to stay". The Canadians felt these Americans were joining the rebel cause and had to be stopped. Col. Allan Napier MacNab assembled a "cutting out team" of 60 men to destroy the Caroline and prevent it from either bringing rebels into Canada or bringing supplies to the rebels already assembled at Navy Island. On 29 December 1837, the group overtook and boarded the Caroline. According to all accounts, a sword and pistol fight worthy of any Errol Flynn movie took place on the deck and the Caroline was quickly taken. The Canadians quickly cut all lines including the Caroline's anchor, set her on fire and sent her adrift down river where she eventually toppled over Niagara Falls. One of the Caroline's men was killed in the melee. The burning of the Caroline achieved its purpose and William Lyon Mackenzie abandoned Navy Island.

The Caroline incident nearly caused another war between Canada and the United States. While the Canadians saw it as a way of squashing the threatening rebel cause, the Americans saw it as hooliganism and murder and the US president demanded justice from the British government. The incident actually

sparked the organization of hundreds of Americans, called Hunting Lodges, began training along the US border with the goal of invading Canada. Their training motto was "Remember the Caroline". War was averted.

Once in Ashburnham, R.D. Rogers pursued a much quieter life. He built flour and saw mills and operated a mercantile business located just over the present day Hunter Street Bridge right next to Quaker Oats. He was also Ashburnham's first Post Master. In 1863, Rogers set up Ashburnham's first infantry company known as Ashburnham Light Infantry Company #2 which he commanded until late 1866. At that time his son Zacheus took command.

Col. James Zacheus Rogers

James Zacheus Rogers, born 1842, was the son of Robert David Rogers. In 1863, he organized a group of light infantry volunteers. In 1866 he amalgamated this group with the Ashburnham Light Infantry Company #2, founded by his father, and became commander. Under Zacheus' command the unit took part in quelling the Fenians in 1866 and eventually became Company #4 of the 57th Battalion, Peterborough Rangers after its organization in 1867. From 1879 to 1895, he was the Commanding Officer of the 57th.

J. Z. Rogers founded the Peterborough Canoe Company of which he was president and chief operating officer. He engaged in significant lumbering enterprises in conjunction with the mills owned by his father.

Captain George Charles Rogers

George Charles Rogers was born in Ashburnham in 1854 and succeeded his father, R. D. Rogers, as manager of the Otonabee Four Mills. He also followed the family military career and became captain of No. 3 Company of the 57th Battalion. He died prematurely at the age of 29 years when he was accidentally drowned at the mill in 1883. He was buried at Little Lake with full military honours.

John Roche

Born in England in 1778, John Roche entered the Royal Navy as a cabin boy at age 10 and eventually rose to the rank of Commander. He was actively employed during the Peninsular Wars. He was engaged with the Dutch fleet off Camperdown; at the capture of the French fleet off the coast of Ireland; at the capture of the men-of-war "Le Genesieux", Ville de Marseilles" and "Guillaume Tell" in the Mediterranean; at the taking of Egypt; blockade of Calais, Bologne and Dieppe and at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope where he was wounded. He retired to Canada and eventually settled in Peterborough with his family. He died in August 1848 after falling from his carriage while it was stationary on Simcoe Street.

Achilles Turner

Some Peterborough men fought in the South African Boer War although no unit was raised from this area. Four members of the 57th were with the 2nd Regiment Canadian Volunteers that served in South Africa. They were Daniel Spence, Mr. Trussler, Mr. Hall and Achilles Turner. Spence was killed at Booschoport, South Africa. Trussler and Hall returned to Peterborough after contracting a bush fever. Turner returned unscathed and was awarded the South African Medal by Queen Victoria. He became Vice President and then President of J.J. Turner and Sons Limited, a successful George Street firm that for many years manufactured tents, awnings and tarpaulins.

Arthur James Houghton

Arthur was a PCVS boy who joined the Air Force and was eventually killed in action in 1942. His name is on the marble tablet to the Unreturning Brave in PCVS. He wrote a fascinating letter to the Student Council in 1940 after receiving a care package put together by the school. In the letter he describes life in the barracks in England along with various aspects of training. But what seems most striking about the letter is his extreme youth. He talks about his life back at the school, about "crashing" a school dance, the football team and how his poor penmanship would certainly bring him the wrath of a certain English teacher at school.

NEWS, VIEWS AND REVIEWS

SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTURE OF MILLBROOK

The Millbrook & Cavan Historical Society launched its newest book "Significant Architecture of Millbrook" in September. The occasion was marked by a wine and cheese party at Millbrook's Royal Canadian Legion. The book is selling for \$25 and is available from the Society.



DOORS OPEN PETERBOROUGH 2007

Susan Schappert

A more detailed report is to come, but Doors Open this year was a terrific success. It was a tremendous day, the weather was amazing, and feedback has generally been very positive. Overall, we recorded 5176 visits to our 15 Doors Open sites, compared to about 2600 visits to 18 sites the previous year.

As well, our free Doors Open bus, with tour guide on Willcock from Trent Valley Archives had about 150 riders throughout the day. It was standing room only on its first trip out at 10:15 a.m. Attendance was as follows: Scott House: 515; Langton House: 381; Crawford House: 489; Wallis Hall: 237; Kerr House: 375; Bradburn House: 424; (Traill College total: 2421); Pappas Billiards: 345; Pig's Ear: 273; Former Bank of Toronto: 242; Spill: 289; Miranda: 316; Old Examiner: 310; Sadleir House: 206; Canoe Museum: 558

UPCOMING EVENTS

November 7 - Lecture: Trent Valley Archives presents **Why Preserve Cemeteries?**, a lecture, from 7 - 9 p.m. at Little Lake Cemetery Chapel (Haggart St., Peterborough). Cemeteries are important pieces of our heritage and are a non-renewable resource. In honour of Remembrance Day, **Gina Martin** will begin the evening with a slideshow history on military men that are buried at Little Lake Cemetery. **Diane Robnik** of the Trent Valley Archives will speak about pioneer cemeteries and their importance. Tickets are \$10, and are available at Titles Bookstore (George St., Peterborough). For more information call (705) 745-4404.

Friday, 30 November 2007, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Trent Valley Archives Presents: **Christmas Stories**. Join us for a relaxing evening of incredible desserts served with entertaining old-fashioned stories and holiday songs at the Natas Café, 376 George Street North. Call 745-4404 for more information, or pick up your ticket at the Natas Café!

Christmas Greetings from the Trent Valley Archives!
Our tradition of combining history with good times continues! We invite you to come out for our annual Christmas event "The Christmas Stories", Friday, 30 November 2007 from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. at the **Natas Café**, 376 George Street North. Join us for a relaxing evening of decadent desserts, historic and period stories relating to Christmases past in Canada and traditional holiday songs. Some of featured story tellers are **Bruce Fitzpatrick**, **Wally Macht**, **Gina Martin** and **Steve Guthrie**. Call 745-4404 for more information to order tickets, or pick up your \$25 ticket at the Natas Café! Seating is limited so call today. Cost of the ticket includes dessert. Hope to see you on November 30th!

Special Events in advanced planning stages

Early March 2008 – Trent Valley Archives presents a **Heritage Dinner** Theatre at the Burnham Mansion. Three course meal and charitable tax receipt included. Special guests of honour will include fascinating characters from Peterborough's past.

April 2008 – **Genealogy Fair**, featuring special presentations on researching military history. Look for more information in the February 2008 Heritage Gazette.

MILITIA UNIFORMS 1848

*Thanks to Don Willcock
Peterborough Despatch, Thursday, 14 September 1848*

MILITIA OF CANADA WEST
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 25th August, 1848.
GENERAL ORDER

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to order that the uniforms to be worn on service by the Militia of Canada West shall be those recommended by the Board of Clothing appointed at Toronto in 1848, and approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, by the General Order of the 23rd April, 1848, viz:--

FOR THE GENERAL'S STAFF – The uniform prescribed for the staff of the regular service, excepting that the Epauettes,

Embroidered Lace and Mountings of Sword Belt, are to be of Silver.

FOR ARTILLERY – The uniform prescribed for the R.A. [Royal Artillery], excepting that the Epauettes and Lace are to be of Silver, and that the Shako is to be of blue cloth, of the regulation pattern, with a Mohair Crown embroidered with Silver, and a Royal Cypher beneath. For undress, the Shako is to be worn with an Oilskin Cover, buttoned at the sides.

FOR THE INFANTRY – Full dress, the same as prescribed for the Militia of G.B. [Great Britain], with the exception of the Shako, which is to be the same as the Artillery Shako already described – undress, a Blue Frock Coat, single-breasted, with nine buttons down the front, and a Prussian collar – the shoulder-strap of silk cord one-eighth of an inch in diameter, doubled.

The Glengarry Battalion are to wear the Highland Bonnet, Tartan Scarf, and Trowsers as heretofore.

By command,
D. MACDONNELL,
Lt. Col., Dep. Adj. Gen. Of Militia.

STAN MCBRIDE COLLECTION OF PETERBOROUGH DIRECTORIES

We are really pleased to announce that Stan McBride Jr has donated the collection of city directories that had been kept by his father, Stan McBride Sr. The collection totals 51 volumes and fills a huge gap that we had in our holdings, notably from 1905 to 1940. We print the list of directories from those years. The whole series is now in our reading room and can be consulted by researchers.

The street directories are very useful. The Union Publishing Company, and then Vernon Publishing Company both had similar objectives. In most years one can research by name, by street address and by trades. Many issues have lists of community organizations. The name given by street or by trade often adds details not noted in the name pages. By looking at all the lists, and then studying them across several years, one can learn quite a bit.

For example, we had a recent request for information about Walter Brown who lived at 118 James Street in the 1911 census. This is posted in our Queries column. We did not learn much about Walter Brown, and suspect he lived a short time in the city. However, we learned much about 118 James and our research raised questions. The house was a grocery store for many years until 1940, when the house was duplexed. The house seems to have had a very mobile constituency in the 1910s, and may have been an effort to recruit workers from overseas to work in Peterborough, and perhaps in the lumber camps of the Peterborough Lumber Company. We will continue to explore these possibilities, but it was the street directories in the McBride Collection which got us excited.

Genealogists would be wise to add street directories to their lists of essential documents. As members know, we have had the 1888 Peterborough Directory on the website of the Trent Valley Archives for several years. This is the only version of that directory that is available anywhere and we are proud it is on our website. We also have the assessment rolls for 1869 and 1910 on the website. Directories often began in the assessment office at City Hall, and so the documents are cousins. Researchers have

commended us for three such documents which give a good source for successive generations.

We wish to thank Stan for continuing his father's public spirited ways. We know that this collection will be widely used.

- A. Stan McBride Peterborough Directory Collection, 51 volumes
 Morrey's 1911-1912: E. B. Morrey, *Union Publishing Company's Farmers and Business Directory for the counties of Haliburton, Ontario, Peterborough, Victoria and York 1911*, Vol. XVI (Ingersoll, Union Publishing Company of Ingersoll, 1911) Pp 760
 Peterborough 1906: *Peterborough Directory 1905-6* (Ingersoll, Union Publishing Company, 1905) Pp 287
 Peterborough 1907: *Peterborough Directory 1907* (Ingersoll, Union Publishing Company, 1907) Pp 307
 Peterborough 1908: *Peterborough Directory 1908* (Ingersoll, Union Publishing Company, 1908) Pp 335
 Peterborough 1910: *Peterborough Directory 1910* (Ingersoll, Union Publishing Company, 1910) Pp 387
 Peterborough 1912: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1912* (Hamilton, Vernon & Son, Publishers) Pp 324, 1st edition
 Peterborough 1914: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1914* Pp 341, 3rd edition
 Peterborough 1915: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1915* Pp 324, 4th edition
 Peterborough 1916: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1916* Pp 321, 5th edition Book has some stress.
 Peterborough 1917: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1917* Pp 327, 6th edition
 Peterborough 1918: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1918* Pp 327, 7th edition
 Peterborough 1920: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1920* Pp 325, [title page missing]
 Peterborough 1923: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1923* Pp 327, Corrected to June 1st, 1923
 Peterborough 1924: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1924* Pp 300
 Peterborough 1925: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1925* Pp 305, Corrected to 1st May 1925
 Peterborough 1929: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1929*
 Peterborough 1931: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1931*
 Peterborough 1932: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1932*
 Peterborough 1933: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1933* Corrected to April 1933
 Peterborough 1935: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1935*
 Peterborough 1937: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1937*
 Peterborough 1938: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1938* Corrected to September 1938
 Peterborough 1939: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1939*
 Peterborough 1940: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1940*
 Peterborough 1941: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1941*
 Peterborough 1942: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1942*
 Peterborough 1943: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1943*
 Peterborough 1944: *City of Peterborough Directory for the year 1944*

Fire insurance plans (or maps) are delightful and informative and are an essential resource for anyone interested in what buildings looked like, the layout of streets, and the quality of the buildings in the city.

The Trent Valley Archives has Goad Fire Insurance Plans for Peterborough from 1882 to 1929 which are in the Martha Kidd fonds. We also have copies of fire insurance plans for Lakefield which we have received through Stan McLean. For the most part the plans identify every building as well as the information about firefighting capability: hydrants, fire stations, fire towers, rail lines and crossings, and the streets. Each building is colour coded to show the type of construction: brick, brick-clad, frame or other. The address of the building is noted. The maps are usually linen-backed with the expectation that they will need to withstand heavy reference use. It was assumed that the end-users would be the fire insurance sales agents and the fire departments. As with archives generally, documents can be used with the original intent intact. For example, historians and geographers could reconstruct what Peterborough looked like at given points in time. But archives also take on additional value when placed in an archives, especially in close proximity to land records, historians accounts, correspondence, diaries, and newspaper clippings. Now we can reconstruct the neighborhoods of your ancestors and give considerable information about their houses, summer kitchens and barns and outbuildings.

For those whose ancestors lived outside Peterborough, but in a village or town in the Trent Valley Region, there is good news also. In the 1970s, a warehouse filled with Goad fire insurance plans was acquired and several archives in the province were able to build up a sample of maps related to their region. Ken Johnson, the Trent University archivist at the time, acquired all the plans that were pertinent to the Trent Valley region.

Researchers have been really pleased with using the fire insurance plans. Of all archival documents, it presents little frustration and high satisfaction. There is just so much to see.

We do not have complete fire plans even for Peterborough. Sometimes we have special plates devoted to particular industries. For Ashburnham, for example, there are plates for Peterborough Lumber on Burnham's Point, and for Quaker Oats and for Auburn Woollen Mills, but not for all the residential streets. It is possible to use fire insurance plans to identify what buildings stood at particular moments, and precisely where they stood. However, we have not been able to pinpoint the location of the Ashburnham drill hall, which stood on Mark Street near Hunter (Elizabeth) Street from about 1866 to 1912. If Fire insurance plans were produced annually, as street directories are, we would be able to trace changes in such buildings. Instead, we have snapshots, and the snapshots are not evenly paced.

But they are a joy to work with. At TVA we have saved a display exhibit prepared for the Edwardian Peterborough conference in 2005. One set of panels showed how to use fire insurance plans in connection with the street directory. We supplemented those examples with some photographs, as we were using the heart of downtown for our example.

We recommend the fire insurance plans to our members. They would also make a good feature around which to work with school groups. Trent Valley Archives offers many opportunities to put your family in context.

Martha Ann Kidd celebrated her 90th birthday by greeting 140 friends who dropped in to her splendid Victorian home for cake and mountains of food. Visitors got to see the latest addition to her collection of gargoyle decorations. It was also an opportunity to chat with interesting people. Martha was the founder of the Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, and one of the founders of the Trent Valley Archives. She wrote two books on Peterborough's architecture and buildings; one is still selling at the Trent Valley Archives, and the other is one that we plan to update and present in new publications. Her papers have been donated to the Trent Valley Archives and are a great testament to an outstanding career. Martha was a graduate student in art and architecture at the University of Chicago when she met Ken Kidd, then on a Guggenheim fellowship at Chicago, and their lives were never the same. After some years with the Royal Ontario Museum, Ken Kidd came to Peterborough to establish the Department of Anthropology at Trent University. He later started the first Canadian department dedicated to Native Studies and Indigenous Studies. Martha quickly joined the Peterborough Historical Society, and was part of the small group known as the Old Buildings Committee. They produced slide shows and talks on important buildings in Peterborough, and wrote articles that appeared in the *Peterborough Examiner* and the *Peterborough New Paper*. When the PHS received the former home of Dr Hutchison, she spent countless hours working on the architectural study necessary to restore the building so it could be used as a museum; Hutchison House Museum opened 24 May 1978. Peter J. Stokes was the project architect, and the museum is richer for the careful attention to detail that he gave the house in those formative years.

Martha Kidd was one of the great advocates for the Ontario Heritage Act of 1975, and with its passage she helped start one of the first LACACs in the province; so far as I know, it is the only one that had its own acronym, PACAC. Among the many projects of the 1970s, she led the local teams creating individual reports for the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings. Copies of these reports were deposited in the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives, and her copy is in her papers at the Trent Valley Archives. The development of the Ontario Heritage Act dovetailed with local efforts to save parts of Peterborough's downtown. We could not protect the old houses from the local contractor who built shoddy and small apartments in buildings with huge attics, usually disguised as inelegant mansard roofs. Around 1972, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce demolished the grand Cluxton Building, architecturally the most important building in the downtown. The best that could be said for the building that replaced it was that it matched in scale and brick tone the very unimaginative Metropolitan Stores building that had been built to replace the four-storey Zack's building destroyed by fire in May 1951.

However, these failures helped the group to partial victory at Peterborough Square. There the Market Hall was saved by direct appeal to the architect: why destroy the icon of downtown for something that looked akin to the Oshawa Centre, with its back turned to George Street. As a result of the intervention of local conservationists, the architect changed the plans. Two old buildings, the Market Hall, and the Peterborough Club, were saved from demolition. New construction opened on to George Street, effectively treating George Street and Zeller's as anchors

for the square. As well, the buildings were built of brick to match the building material of choice in downtown Peterborough, and while the offices went as high as four storeys, the buildings matched the prevailing height along George Street. However, the Bradburn Building and the Bradburn Opera Buildings were both demolished as was the historic row housing on Water Street near Charlotte. But at least there was the partial victory, and since then the local support for conservation, restoration and preservation has been generally healthy. Martha Kidd deserves a lot of the credit. She brought expertise, knowledge, patience and a sweet disposition to every issue.

Martha says she is now planning for her 100th birthday party for October 2017. Where's my calendar?

PETER ADAMS: TRENT, MCGILL AND THE NORTH

Peter Adams tells the interesting story of his years of research in the North, and its importance especially now that Canada wants to warm up its claims to Arctic sovereignty. Peter founded the Department of Geography at Trent University and had a very successful political career locally and in Toronto and Ottawa. His story begins with his graduate work at McGill where he spent summers in Axel Heiberg Island and at McGill's Sub-Arctic Lab at Schlefferville on the border between Quebec and Labrador. The work on these projects followed him to Peterborough. Peter's research into ice and snow proved most useful over the years. Now, however, his life's work assumes new importance as he established benchmarks in our understanding of global warming and in Arctic mapping, two separate issues with large political landscapes. Even as a politician he found time for trips to the Arctic and the Antarctic, and his great enthusiasm fired a generation of students and colleagues. I wish the book were printed in larger font, but the book is a bargain. It can be purchased for \$20 from Package Plus on Rink Street, or directly from Trent University's Alumni Office.

Peter appeared on a recent episode of Ken Armstrong's great public affairs show on Cogeco with great artifacts and film footage. We should be seeing lots more on this story.

UNITED CHURCH ARCHIVES

United Church Archives will move to a new home at the United Church offices at 3250 Bloor Street near the Islington subway station. There is also a good parking lot. The archives will be moving into a specially-prepared area that has served as the studio for the production of audio-visual tapes, an activity that will end in December 2007. The move will be huge, as it is estimated that the United Church Archives includes over 20,000 boxes. Bernard Granka, the project manager for the move observed, "The studio is self-contained, with a separate, existing heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) unit, allowing precise control of the environmental conditions of the storage vault. Immediately adjacent to the archives' new vault are offices that will become the new reading room and staff workstations. Compact shelving will be installed to maximize archival storage capacity in the available floor space in a single vault."

Thanks to Bill and Gail Corbett for drawing our attention to the press release posted on the United Church website.

WINNERS

The Trent Valley Archives has acquired several copies of a book long-believed to be out of print. Elwood H. Jones wrote *Winners: 150 Years of the Peterborough Exhibition* (1995) with terrific assistance from Don Willcock and Ivy Sucee. The book is quite detailed. The book makes clear that the first county fair was in 1843, which was two years earlier than had been claimed by the exhibition people. The book also shows how the fair became the fourth most important fair in its heyday. Some decisions in subsequent years hurt the Peterborough Exhibition very much, and the book discusses some of these matters. During the war years, Morrow Park was used as a training ground for soldiers. The Morrow family trust presented some difficulties, especially when the Memorial Centre was built, and in the 1970s when the city got too pushy. Elwood is the editor of the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* and writes a Saturday column in the *Peterborough Examiner*. Two of his columns have related to stories from this book. He told the story of Peterborough's Crystal Palace, and also of the Great Band War of 1875.

The book stands up well, and belongs in your library and makes a good Christmas gift. It is available to members for \$25 (plus GST and postage). Proceeds from the book will help the work of the Trent Valley Archives.

RECENT OBITUARIES

Albert Wilfrid Hosick, the retired golf professional at the Kawartha Golf and Country Club, died 17 September 2007. He was the club professional for 30 years, 1968-1998, and was highly respected across Canada. He served as president of the Ontario and Canadian PGAs in the mid-1970s.

Jack Matthews died 7 September 2007. He was terribly impressive through several careers. He was Headmaster of Lakefield College School and then went to Victoria BC to found the Lester Pearson United World College. He returned to Peterborough and started the International Program at Trent University. As well, he was an extraordinary presence, and key player, in the early years of what has become the Canadian Canoe Museum. He related well with people, and was very astute and well-read. He was an all-round great guy.

Richard Hayman was a talented artist and a dedicated teacher, both at Lakefield College School and then at the Lakefield School of Art, which he founded in 1991, and at the Peterborough School of Art which he founded in 1993, and moved to Charlotte Mews breezeway the following year. TVA promoted Hayman's two prints related to the Lift Lock Centennial in 2004. They are very clever mergers of historical images and he captured a story of the building of the Lift Lock that was imaginative and accessible. He died suddenly and was only 65. Danby died about the same time; we lost two great painters at almost the same time.

PETERBOROUGH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Jodi Aoki, who works in the Trent University Archives with Bernadine Dodge, has recently completed her M.A. thesis on "Private to Public: Frances Stewart, Ellen Dunlop and the Production of Our Forest Home." She shared her work with the Peterborough Historical Society at its September meeting. We look forward to seeing more of Jodi's work. It is a great advantage to work in an archives with the papers so central to your work. The historical community was thrilled when the

papers were donated to Trent University. It did not take long for people to appreciate that the editing of the letters did not meet professional standards for such a work. Still the work has been very popular for the book gives one a feel of the 1820s and 1830s, and the difficulties of trying to maintain genteel ways in the backwoods of Canada.

CAUGHT IN PASSING

Ken Brown was featured in Peterborough This Week as George Smith wrote a fine article on Ken's commitment to jazz.

Wally Macht was one of the local Community Leaders honoured by Trent University. Congratulations.

Ed Arnold is publishing a new book, *George Street Stories*, which should be available in late November. The book draws on Ed's long association with the Street, and some of the people he knew over the years. He spent several days researching at the Trent Valley Archives. We know his book will be helpful in TVA's projected book on the architecture, streetscape and neighborhoods with the working title, *Peterborough: By George*. **T.H.B. Symons** gave a keynote address on the Cox Terrace history when the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada recognized the 1882 building as nationally significant in September.

The *Toronto Star* did a nice photo feature on **St Peter's on the Rock**, 1 September 2007, the Anglican church on Stoney Lake that has greeted Stoney Lake cottagers since 1914.

CENTENNIAL MUSEUMS TURN 40

The year 1967 was a great year for museums, and about 125 museums across the province were founded or expanded during the late 1960s. Congratulations to the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives and the Lang Pioneer Village which both had special projects to mark this auspicious anniversary. The PCMA exhibit, *Stories from Near and Far*, may be viewed on line from their website.

<http://www.pcma.ca/storiesfromnearandafar/homepage.htm>

The Museum has received extra funding to fine-tune the proposed additions to the museum which it is hoped will become a reality in the next few years. My view is that the museum needs to be more ambitious in its planning. It is working from assumptions derived from current programs and expectations, but that is not enough. The heritage community supports this growth because it is important to the community at large to have a museum that can meet community needs. The planning process, with the hoops determined in Ottawa, puts too much emphasis on the museum staff rather than the public. City Council, notoriously frugal in the past, has not talked about how to meet the greater costs of running a larger museum with greater gallery space. There will be a need for more staff to deliver exhibits that are worthy of the new facility's promise. The City Council was very cautious in spending the additional money on planning. The whole heritage community needs to get together on this important project and find ways to make it seem more exciting and more essential.

CANADA'S LACROSSE CAPITAL

Don Barrie made a persuasive case for Peterborough being the Lacrosse Capital of Canada even before the Lakers defeated the Coquitlam Adanacs in six games in Coquitlam. This was the Lakers' third Mann Cup in four years. It is very difficult to win

when every game is played away, but that reflects the financial realities of lacrosse. Peterborough did the trick and was the first Eastern team to win out West since 1995. Congratulations are in order, for sure. Earlier in the summer Trent University hosted the Under-19 World Lacrosse Tournament, and Peterborough received rave reviews. Barrie rightly notes that City Hall has not been accommodating over the years. Indeed, the base for lacrosse in Peterborough was built, as Barrie notes, by local businessmen such as Ted Higgins, Tim Barrie and Carl Doughty.

TVA FUNDRAISING EVENTS

This has been a most successful year for our two ghost walks, our pub crawls and the cemetery tours, and we are grateful to all those who have contributed to this success. We have had good advertising materials, thanks to Louis Taylor. Our interpreters have been outstanding, beginning with Diane Robnik and Bruce Fitzpatrick on our Scoundrels pub crawls. Special thanks to Karen Carter-Edwards, Louis Taylor, Toni Sinclair, Steve Guthrie, and Elwood Jones for the cemetery tours. The ghost walks have featured Diane Robnik, Basia Baklinski, Don Willcock, Ivan Bateman, Sue Schappert. We are especially grateful for the support from the media, and from the terrific word of mouth. It has taken three years, but the tours are now part of the local tourist landscape.

We are always looking for new ideas. It is important to keep fresh and to find new stories that fit our tried and true methods. We are always making changes. For the cemetery walks, we would like to introduce two new versions, so if you have ideas pass them on to Diane or Elwood.

We believe that our successes of the past three years have demonstrated our ability to present historical material in street theatre form. During the winter, we are adding some fresh and exciting indoor versions. We had workshopped our Christmas readings program in 2005 and we are running with a new and improved version on 30 November at the Natas Café in downtown Peterborough. It should be a fascinating evening, and we are hoping people will enjoy all the treats we have to offer.

In early March we are offering a night out with three historical celebrities played by sprightly actors.

During Archives Week, the first week in April, we are presenting a Genealogy Fair. We will have full details on these two events in our next issue.

BRIEF TO THE PANEL OF THE FUTURE OF THE TRENT SEVERN WATERWAY OCTOBER 2007

Elwood Jones

The Trent Valley Archives believes the Panel of the Future of the Trent Severn Waterway has the opportunity to open doors to a more solid interpretation of the Trent Severn Waterways. This will be an asset both to tourism and to education, broadly understood.

The Trent Valley Archives was founded in 1989 with a view to promoting archives in the area defined by the watershed of the Trent Valley. The earliest political divisions reflected the importance of the valley, and the interconnections between the parts remains imbedded in the regional culture. The District of Newcastle included the area that became the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and

Haliburton. The importance of the waterway elevated Peterborough to the most important place of population and administration in the region.

The waterway dominated the area's economy in ways not always well understood. The waterway was successively the vector of the timber trade, the lumbering industry, the electrical networks that prefigured Niagara, the opening of cottage country, and the development of tourism, education and recreation. Places and people along the waterways developed differently because of the proximity of the waterways.

For an entire generation, the counties of Peterborough and Victoria elected Members of Parliament who were effectively charged with getting improvements along the waterway. Of those improvements, the most significant was the Trent Canal. People understood, correctly, that the economic growth in this area was dependent on the canal. Several industries, for example, were attracted to Peterborough directly because of the importance of the waterway. Canadian General Electric harnessed the power of the river directly from Nassau Mills. Quaker Oats wanted a direct water connection to Chicago, at a time when water was the cheapest way to transport heavy goods. Vermont Marble wanted to move marble from Vermont to Peterborough, and the Trent Canal was key to making that work. Several industries were established here precisely because electric power was pioneered in this region.

Peterborough was a significant rail centre precisely because railways were extensions of major water ways, and because George A. Cox crafted a credible alternative to the Canadian Pacific that built on the Grand Trunk Railway and Peterborough's links to Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay. The earliest initiatives to promote tourism built upon the "Iroquois Trail," more precisely the ancient canoe traveling route of the First Nations and of Champlain and others, in part.

When Trent University was founded in the 1960s, it looked to the Trent Canal for its name, its logo, its architecture, and ultimately its community interaction by doing research related in some way to the Trent. The importance of the region was defined by the Trent Canal. The history of the area has been understood by reference to the waterway, explicit and implicit, in countless works. Titles that evoked the importance of the Otonabee River and the Trent Canal include Edwin Guillet's *The Valley of the Trent* or my own *Peterborough: the Electric City*. The historical journal, published four times a year since 1997, *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*. Other book titles include Peterborough and the *Kawarthas*, *Peterborough Land of Shining Waters*, and *Steamboating on the Trent Severn*. Even books such as *Up the Burleigh Road* and the *Peterborough Golf and Country Club* are framed by the importance of the Trent Canal. It is the lodestone of all local history in this area.

The area's history has not been well-known outside the region, largely because it is part of Ontario and never established even in Ontario the fame it deserves. This is partly because too little is known about the importance of the Trent Severn Waterway and its impact on the people in a wide area.

The Trent Valley Archives believes that "Without archives there is no history." It has archival holdings that can tell us much about the history of the Trent Canal. Our largest and most important collection is the Peterborough County Land Records. This collection includes over 200 ledger books containing the abstract history of each piece of land in the county. As well, we

have the land instruments related to those transactions for the years 1867 to 1953. There are many land records for the region that have not gone to the archives and we fear the province will destroy many of these records as part of its ongoing digitization project. However, the records are rich sources for understanding the importance of the waterway. Many surveys are defined with reference to the water, and to mill sites, and to the canal. The canal has affected water levels throughout its length, and redefined our geography.

We also have the research notes of several historians who have made clear the importance of the relationship of the water. One historian surveyed the history of canoeing and uncovered the roots of canoeing in this region, arguably crucible of canoeing culture. Several of our fonds relate directly to cottage country, and to the lakes and the industries. One historian has documented the houses of Peterborough. Another has looked at different institutions within Peterborough and area including the Peterborough exhibition, a golf club and a home for the aged. A couple of historians have looked at the history of Victoria County. Several historians have studied small towns in our area. We have a rich collection of maps over time, and of photographs, many of which can tell much about the impact of the Trent Canal. We have some newspapers, but we are hoping to acquire the microfilm copies of available newspapers in the Trent Valley. Many of the newspapers and scrapbooks that we have make it clear that the Trent Canal was a defining characteristic of the area. We also have a rich research library, much of it a legacy of local historians and genealogists, which makes it possible to learn much about the people and the places of the immediate area and its wider connections.

There are other archives and libraries in our county which also have fonds that related to the importance of the Trent Canal. The Trent University Archives, the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives and the Lang Pioneer Village Archives have much that is revealing. Still we know that some of the most important archival collections lie outside our region. The Archives of Ontario has significant holdings related to the Kawarthas. The Library and Archives of Canada has the huge fonds of the Mossom Boyd papers that would be better used if they were accessible in our region. As well, the archives of federal departments whose work impacted in this area are located in Ottawa, Gatineau or Cornwall. This would be a good time to consider whether such archives should be moved to a federal facility in the Peterborough area. The Library and Archives of Canada has regional record centres outside of the Ottawa region. Maybe it is time to follow the American example which has many regional archives operating under the National Archives or other federal agencies. Since 1989, the Trent Valley Archives has supported the principle of a regional archives in the Peterborough area which would house records of countless institutions in a single facility or interconnected facilities.

The Trent Severn Waterways has an exceptional archival record of the building of the Trent Canal, and we hope the Panel recommends ways to make those records more accessible. Indeed, there may be other archival records in the possession of the Trent Severn Waterways, and others being created by the current Panel. We hope these, too, are made accessible.

The waterway has been central to understanding east-central Ontario since time immemorial. We believe this history needs to be celebrated and studied in its own right, and we hope

the Panel will advocate steps to improve the infrastructure of archives, both buildings and documents, in this region.

1. Promote archives as tourist destinations and as resources for history

Archives already are tourist destinations, but they are not promoted in the regional tourist literature nearly enough. Most archival tourists are seeking information on their families. At the Trent Valley Archives we have found a strong interest to know more about the world in which their ancestors lived, and so many keep the connection by subscribing to our *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*. We featured the centennial of the Kirkfield Lift Lock in our most recent issue, and several articles have referred explicitly to the Trent Canal. We did special issues for the centennial of the Peterborough Lift Lock and for the International Plowing Match held in Otonabee in 2006. It is a rare issue that does not have something explicit relating to the Trent Canal. We think it is very important to promote the historical writing related to the region, and we regretted the decision to close the book room of the Friends of the Trent Severn Waterways in 2006. We need, though, more writing, more publishing of documents, and more public and government awareness of archives, and their symbolic and real importance.

2. Promote archives as universal places of learning, from elementary schools to university

Archives are places for preserving and disseminating history and we need to place more incentives on developing ways for students at all levels to experience archives and to understand how knowledge of our past unlocks keys to our regional culture, to our sense of pride of place.

3. Promote greater awareness and networking of archives

Archives are not just held in public archives and in government institutions. Large businesses, arts organizations and private individuals hold documents that are often not recognized as archival. So we need to raise a wider public awareness of the importance of archives, current as well as ancient. Collectively we should be seeking better ways to improve the co-operative network of archives, and to make them even more central to tourism, even more effective in presenting information to the general public, and in extending the opportunities for research and education at the elementary, secondary and post-secondary levels.



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[Editor's note: During 17 days of public hearings, the Panel on the Future of the Trent-Severn Waterways received over 100 formal presentations, and heard 1,100 speakers.]