

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

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Cover photo: Haultains and Dennistouns played tennis (Courtesy Vivian Boulas) See discussion page 24-25

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President's Report

As a kid England, I used to enjoy getting ancient books out of libraries, examining old maps, visiting museums and playing around ruins. I got the history bug early and even enjoyed the subject in school. Later, as a graduate student in Calgary, I researched the history of Glacier National park in B.C. and spent many interesting days in the Glenbow Museum and the Archives of the Canadian Rockies, which I still regard as a model archival institution. While a Professor of Geography at Trent University from 1971-2002, I continued my historical research, especially on the development of tourism in the Kawarthas, and on parks and hotels in Peterborough. So now, in so-called retirement, I am happy to help archives, as they offered me so much over the years.

I feel privileged to serve as President of the Trent Valley Archives (TVA) for the year 2005-6. When I first entered the TVA two years ago, I was impressed by the variety of archival records for genealogy and local history, by the professional staff and volunteers, but especially by the welcoming atmosphere and the numerous research projects being undertaken. I could not resist getting involved and will work with my fellow Board members to ensure TVA retains these characteristics while expanding and improving.

In the coming year we will be undertaking a variety of activities. Staff and volunteers will continue to help visitors and correspondents with their family history research. We will be offering a series of one-day workshops on genealogy, local land records, and document conservation. Through the summer we will lead our historical tours of Little Lake Cemetery, and around Halloween we will offer a new ghost walk in East City. Also in the Fall you can enjoy a harvest dinner with home made food, while before Christmas we invite you to a cosy evening of pioneer winter stories. Soon, we will be publishing a book on history of the communities along the Burleigh Road, another on mills in the region, and brochures describing tours of historical

features from barns to bridges in Peterborough County. We intend to encourage more involvement in our activities of students from local schools, Fleming College and Trent University. More mundane, but necessary tasks include updating the TVA bylaws, providing more membership options, developing a business plan, and fund raising to ensure the financial sustainability of TVA.

As usual I will try and balance my involvement in the management of TVA with some personal historical research. In particular, I will be continuing my inventory of heritage buildings in the rural areas of Peterborough County, and the writing of a book on the Place Names of Peterborough. I also intend to establish a group that will undertake research on, and publicise the history of the area now included in the new Kawartha Highlands Provincial Park.

I hope you will enjoy reading the ever more attractive Gazette, take advantage of our membership benefits, attend our various events, and drop by the Fairview Heritage Centre. And, if you want to volunteer to help us, there are many ways you can do so, and such help will be much appreciated. Meanwhile, thanks to all our present staff, Board members, and volunteers who make TVA such an effective and sociable organization.



John Marsh



K i n g
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wants to tear it down and the Peterborough City Council says that's fine. See page 31. Premier Haultain from Peterborough helped create the prairie provinces. See our special features from page 24.

Build a literary legacy for yourself

Smart aspiring writers have their archives ready

Robert Fulford, National Post

The news that Norman Mailer's papers sold to the University of Texas for US\$2.5-million excited two groups of professionals: the archivists who maintain manuscript collections and the authors who deposit with libraries the detritus of their lives.

If the price was high even by Texas standards, the extent of Mailer's records was even more astonishing. He sent off nearly 500 boxes, weighing some 20,000 pounds, filled with material that reached back to his 1920s childhood. Fanny Schneider Mailer was a proud memorabilia-saver, a mother who will be admired by generations of archivists and researchers yet unborn. The US\$2.5-million will no doubt be welcome in the Mailer household, where the word "alimony" retains its terrifying power, but it's probably no more heartening than the US\$3,000 Leonard Cohen received from the University of Toronto 45 years ago. Cohen was not yet a singer or novelist, just a good poet with no money and a flair for titles, such as *Let Us Compare Mythologies* (1956). But he delivered. He sent poetry manuscripts, galley proofs, letters from McClelland and Stewart, a CBC contract for a 30-minute program and anything else he could find. The \$3,000 he received covered his expenses for a year on Hydra, his favourite Greek island.

Like most universities, Toronto can no longer pay for manuscripts. But Cohen and many others donate their files in return for a tax credit that can be spread, if desired, over several years. This means that collections at several big universities, notably McMaster, Calgary and Toronto, continue to grow.

The University of Toronto's Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library is currently celebrating its collection with an exhibition called *Canlit without Covers: Recent Acquisitions of Canadian Literary Manuscripts*, which runs till Sept. 2. (This afternoon at 5, as part of the celebration, Rosemary Sullivan and other participants in the University of Toronto creative writing program will read their work.)

Guided by Anne Dondertman's expertly edited catalogue, visitors can see the detailed outline Eric Wright wrote for *The Death of a Hired Man*, Cohen's suggested (and rejected) jacket design for *Death of a Lady's Man*, one of many drafts Dennis Lee wrote for his speech accepting a lifetime-achievement award and a record from Beverley Slopen,

Howard Engel's agent, showing what countries have published his books and which movie, TV and radio rights have been sold.

One case holds Joseph Skvorecky's correspondence with William Styron about the Czech translation of Styron's *The Long March*, alongside a manuscript passage from Paul Wilson's English translation of Skvorecky's *The Engineer of Human Souls*. There's an accompanying note from Skvorecky explaining that in his novel "The Canadian Czechs all speak Canadian Czech," a language slightly different from the one they spoke back home.

Literary archivists can explain the value of the fragments they care for. Anyone in the world who studies Bertrand Russell visits his papers at McMaster, and anyone researching Margaret Atwood goes to the Thomas Fisher, which last summer welcomed four Atwood scholars from Japan alone.

Ever since universities began gathering fragments saved by living authors, the question of excessive self-regard has occasionally reared its head. If a young and little-known writer creates a private archive, believing that some university will eventually want it, does that reveal vanity?

Of course it does. But since all writers are vain (otherwise they wouldn't be writers), the answer hardly matters. On the other hand, concocted archives raise a more piquant question, one that would occur only to someone with a devious turn of mind, such as a writer: Do unscrupulous authors cook up extra material to make their papers more valuable to a university?

That notion was nicely developed by Mordecai Richler in *St. Urbain's Horseman* in 1971, not long after Texas began shipping great sums of money to impoverished British authors for the secret records of their lives. Richler describes a London writer who decides, while preparing his papers for sale, that what he has is too sparse and ordinary to bring a good price. He conspires with Richler's hero, Jake Hersh, to invent an exchange of letters apparently revealing that the two men (both thought to be heterosexuals) were once lovers; late in the novel a scholar uncovers the letters in the library and makes them public just as Jake, in the great crisis of his life, faces a criminal charge involving sexual misconduct. But do real university archives contain similar bogus material? About all we know for sure is that no one has been caught.

The Thomas Fisher exhibition does, however, contain evidence of a literary hoax. It provides the details of the trick played in 1988 by Crad Kilodney, a Toronto poet who was then known as the only author who made a living by selling his own self-published books, one copy at a time, on the street (he also claimed to have been voted one of the "5,000 best Toronto writers not living anywhere near the Annex").

To demonstrate how carelessly book publishers evaluated material submitted by unknown writers, he typed out a series of already published Irving Layton poems and submitted them as original work under the name Herman Mlunga Mbongo. Most publishers immediately rejected the manuscript, and if they noted the plagiarism they didn't mention it. But Michael Harris of Vehicule Press wrote: "Irving Layton, to whom I showed your manuscript, was as delighted as I was to see how useful his poems still are."

Atwood has given the university a particularly rich

archive, including a note in which she reports that Oryx and Crake appeared to her almost in its entirety while she was bird-watching in Australia. She has also recently donated a lengthy manuscript of a novel that never worked and was abandoned, but eventually became what she calls "the Ur manuscript from which both *Alias Grace* and *The Blind Assassin* arose."

Atwood's admirers will be charmed to know how early she prepared for her life as a published author. In 1954, as a 15-year-old high-school student, she set out to create a handwritten one-copy book, *A Trip to Nova Scotia*. She completed only the first page of the introduction, to which she added an illustration. She also produced that equally essential element of a published work, the copyright page. It says: "Copyright 1954. Atwood and Co., Publishers. 1st Edition -- Sept, 1954. Authorised Edition. U.S. pat pending."

Thanks to Robert Fulford for allowing us to reprint this interesting article which originally appeared in the *National Post*, 24 May 2005.

WHEN PETERBOROUGH BECAME A CITY

Elwood Jones

Editor's Note This article was prepared for the centennial edition of the Peterborough Examiner, published 29 May 2005, and is reprinted for the convenience of our members. I am grateful to the friends and researchers at the Trent Valley Archives.

Peterborough was always a place of comings and goings. Once firmly established, the town attracted people from the surrounding districts, and sometimes from abroad. But people were forever moving out as well. Some were drawn to Toronto, Detroit and Chicago and points west. Others moved to western Ontario, or northern Ontario. And forever true Peterborough helped build Canada's west.

Peterborough was Canada's most representative town from the 1870s to the 1920s, and even late into the 1990s the place had a mystique as a test town. Partly this reflected an unusual religious heritage in which Peterborough was a strong base for several religions, not just one or two. Anglicans always seemed strong in towns; in Peterborough the roots were in the post-Napoleonic migration that opened this area to half-pay officers, the Cumberland settlers, and the Anglican school. The Roman Catholics were well-rooted, too, thanks mainly to the Irish Catholic emigrants led to this area in 1825 by Peter Robinson, the area's link to the political power of Toronto. The Methodists were very effective missionaries in all their branches, and Peterborough proved to be one of the anchors of a Methodist hegemony that stretched south and east to Kingston. Curiously enough, Peterborough was also the anchor of the Scots Presbyterians that stretched in an arch of ever-increasing proportions that ran through Victoria county, Simcoe county, Grey county and points west. And the Baptists were stronger here than almost anywhere in the province because of the early work of the Rev John Gilmour. This extraordinary mix made Peterborough different than anywhere else in Canada; but it also made it part of everybody's idea of Canada. As late as 1921, nine out of ten Peterburians were tied to these denominations.

Its diverse labour force made Peterborough Canada's average town even by 1905. Peterborough did not rely heavily on one segment of the economy. Small business set the tone for the town and city. There were countless stores in the downtown core and spread throughout the town. The corner store was ubiquitous, and there are still many buildings that remind us that they once served as corner stores. Government jobs were comparatively few when matched against Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto. There were places with a greater percentage of industrial trades, but in many respects Peterborough set the standards for diversity.

In 1902, the field representative for the Department of Labour calculated the local labour force had about 3,125 workers of whom 800 worked at Canadian General Electric, and 800 were at Quaker. William Hamilton Manufacturing employed about 200; Canadian Cordage, 200, and Peter Hamilton Manufacturing, 150. There were an estimated 100 workers at the Peterborough Lock Works, at Auburn Woolen Mills, and at B. F. Ackerman's harness factory. There were three daily newspapers (the *Peterborough Examiner*, *Peterborough Review* and *Peterborough Times*) that together had 100 employees; the three local saw mills employed about 100 as well. The abattoirs of George Matthews (later to be part of Canada Packers) employed 80 workers. About 60 people were employed at Peterborough's three canoe factories: Peterborough Canoe, Canadian Canoe and William English Canoes. Remarkably, there were 200 people employed in tailoring and manufacturing clothes. And about 50 people in the flour mills. J. J. Turner had 25 people working in his tent and canvas business. The Central Bridge Works, on George south of Sherbrooke, was an important local business in 1901; Adam Hall was manufacturing steel ranges as well as selling stoves, baths and general house furnishings. There were about 60 people employed in smaller factories, such as the Riverside Planing Company.

Of these companies, Quaker and General Electric Canada continue to be major employers and are very important to the life of the city. Canadian Cordage, which manufactured binder twine, rope and lath yarn, was rated "one of the most modern and best equipped cordage factories on the American continent." Its great advantages in 1904 were its cheap electrical power, the railway sidings at its doors, the ready rail connections in all directions, and its modern labour-saving devices. Its factory became home to Canadian Raybestos in 1920.

New companies were coming to Peterborough all the time. This industrial diversity was made possible by the great force of the Otonabee River, whose power was harnessed in several hydro-electric plants, including Nassau Mills, the waterworks, Auburn, and London Street in Peterborough. Peterborough had an early start in industrial development as waterpower was harnessed from Jackson Creek, and from raceways on both sides of the river: Dickson's in Peterborough and Rogers' in Ashburnham. Peterborough had also emerged as a major regional rail centre. By 1905, trains were entering Peterborough with mail every hour of the day. Moreover, the Peterborough Town Trust had been well-managed since the 1860s and by the 1880s was able to line up industrial land accessible to rail lines. This was mainly possible because of the way in which George A. Cox managed the Midland Railway. The railway lands had been severed from the railway lines and the railway lines were leased to Grand Trunk while the Toronto Real Estate Company managed the lands. The Peterborough Town Trust lasted until 1951 when its tasks were transferred to City Hall.

Peterborough had successfully defied the common logic. After the great lumbering boom of the 1860s, Peterborough had an industrial boom in the 1880s and a building boom in the years before 1914. The Otonabee River was able to bring timber from the far reaches of the watershed through Peterborough. The Trent Canal, the great priority from the 1870s to the 1920s for those promoting the local economy, was designed to simultaneously handle the timber runs, generate electricity, and allow tourists to navigate. The old lumber town became an industrial town of major importance as capital was reinvested from lumbering into waterpower and then into electricity. The Otonabee River, the lifeline of the lumbering, brought timber from the northern woods of Haliburton and Peterborough county to the centre of town. From here lumber rafts moved to Quebec City and to Britain. By the 1870s, the trains were taking lumber to New York and Chicago. Peterborough even defined the environmental issues that Canadians came to embrace. For starters, we needed to clear the river of sawdust.

By 1920, the city of Peterborough had nearly 21,000 people, and ranked [] among Canada's cities. Since the 1860s, the population of Peterborough had doubled every twenty years; since then it has grown at half that speed. This is an accurate indicator of what was remarkable in Peterborough's history.

Curiously enough, the forestry converted the deep dark white pine woods into the more human sized environment that we take for granted. Cottaging opened on Stoney Lake by 1880 and was quickly firmly established.

Peterborough was a complex city whose history and geography combined in comfortable ways. The mix of industry and leisure became its hallmark. When Peterborough became a city, the town was well-known for its mix of baseball, lacrosse, and hockey. The sports seasons were short and it was not uncommon for people to pursue several sports, often at the mecca of local sports, in Ashburnham at the east end of the Hunter Street bridge.

The Rector of St John's, the Rev Canon (later Archdeacon) John C. Davidson served at St John's Anglican Church from 1889 to 1920. When he left, the community presented him with a dedicatory address lauding his contributions. Davidson had come from the Colborne area and headed to Toronto. He was, however, well-recognized throughout Peterborough. The local papers covered his frequent special events. He arranged rallies for the working class, and street corner services. He spearheaded an impressive community support for the People's Chime, which was completed as the city's special gift for the coronation in June 1911 of King George V and Queen Mary. He inspired the impressive local recruitment drive for soldiers in the Great War; he went overseas as a chaplain. He was the prison chaplain to the local court house; most famously he gave support to the young Russians hung for the death of a Havelock worker.

More often, those who left the city went further afield, often with major career advancements. It was a major city event when Maxwell Dennistoun went to Winnipeg, and continued his distinguished legal career. His father, James Dennistoun, had been the chief executive officer at the Auburn Woolen Mills, and his grandfather, Judge Robert Dennistoun, was a legend. His home, Inverlea, became the Victoria Museum (a forerunner of both the Peterborough Historical Society and the Peterborough Centennial Museum). This family was closely linked to the origins of the Peterborough Golf and Country Club (PGCC). Even before

Robert Dennistoun's brother founded the Royal Montreal Golf Club, he had golfed in Peterborough with the Dennistouns. James Dennistoun's widow provided the land, between the woolen mills and the canal, that was the club's first nine holes. The Dennistouns were closely connected to two other families, both in business and in leisure. The Hon Robert Hamilton and Judge Dennistoun were business associates, providing legal and banking advice to local investors. Hamilton had been a factor with the Hudson's Bay Company at Little Whale River; there, he golfed along the river, on a course free of trees. In Peterborough he built a three-hole golf course at his home, Auburn III, on the site of the home of Frances and Thomas A. Stewart; this was across the road from the later PGCC. The third family of golfing lore was the Haultains. Major General Frederick Haultain came from India and had a long military career, nearly born on the battlefield at Waterloo. His brother, Col Haultain arrived in Peterborough about the same time. Everybody in these three families was an avid golfer, and members of the next generation founded golf courses in Regina and Fort Macleod. Arnold Haultain wrote the first Canadian book dedicated to golf. Almost all this activity preceded the 1897 founding of the PGCC, itself remarkable for having used the same geographical location for over 100 years. But golfing had been played continuously in Peterborough since the late 1860s; Peterborough is the St Andrews' of North American golf. When Peterborough became a city, most of these families had moved on. Arnold Haultain was the literary executor to Goldwin Smith, and helped local writers such as Frances Stewart and Isabella Valancy Crawford get published. Sir Frederick W. L. Haultain became a father of Confederation, setting the conditions under which Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces in 1905; their centennials coincide with Peterborough's.

The Hon Robert Hamilton was born in Ireland, but his father came to Peterborough in 1833, where he purchased the property formerly belonging to Adam Scott. When his father died in 1836, he was 12 and continued his education in Peterborough until joining the Hudson's Bay Company in 1844. Peterborough attracted two other Hamilton families, also not related, who each began agricultural implement businesses. The William Hamilton Manufacturing Company on Reid between Murray and McDonnell streets was a major local business from 1856 until the 1960s. The Peter Hamilton Agricultural Implements Company (incorporated 1872) had been started by Peter's father, James, in 1848, and continued after 1912 by Peter's son, James Hamilton, who served as mayor of Peterborough, 1938-1945. This company ceased manufacturing around 1927, and continued as a supply company for another twenty years. James Hamilton had chaired the committee that built the Hunter Street Bridge, 1918-1921. The bridge has been recognized, after the Lift Lock, as the second most significant engineering project in Peterborough. However, citizens were outraged at the cost of building the bridge, and refused to have an official opening. Hamilton's exceptional municipal career began in 1928, a sign that the citizens now realized the bridge was a jewel. He donated the land that became Hamilton Park and in his will he left money in trust for the maintenance of local parks.

There were other families whose influence lasted through two or three generations. The Dennistouns had been important for three generations. By 1910, R. M. Dennistoun had gone to Winnipeg. The Rubidges and the Birdsalls likewise made lasting impressions.

The Dennes were a family that defined Peterborough for subsequent generations. Henry Denne migrated to Peterborough via Newfoundland in the early 1850s. Henry Denne leased the Blythe mills until 1873 when he acquired the site of the former Scott's Mills, at King and Water in downtown Peterborough. Henry served on Town Council and his two sons became mayor: T. H. G. Denne, 1901-1902, and Roland Denne, 1928-1935. Both sons were also in the seed and feed business. T. H. G. Denne became the grain buyer for Quaker Oats until he retired in 1917. During twenty years of retirement, T. H. G. Denne gathered the photographs that are still Peterborough's best photographic source for the nineteenth century. Roland Denne came, for me, to symbolize Peterborough of the 1920s and 1930s. In addition to running his feed business, he served an unusually long time as mayor but also ran the Peterborough Industrial Exhibition during its most effective years, 1918-1935.

The Peterborough Exhibition reinvented itself at different times. It began as the Colborne District Fair in 1842, operating for some years in the Court House Park until the park was landscaped by the Peterborough Horticultural Society. It bounced around on vacant lots before settling in the old burial ground where the Drill Hall had been built in 1866. When displaced by the creation of Central Park (renamed Confederation Park in 1927), the Exhibition moved to Morrow Park, largely for the free rent. At the time some thought that if the fair moved to Burnham Point it might lead to the union of Ashburnham and Peterborough; that did not happen for twenty years more. By the 1880s, the conventional wisdom was that fairs had to appeal to farmers and city folk; that meant finding quality entertainment on the midways and the grandstand. In the years around 1905, the big draws were big Highland military bands, or the famous Royal Canadian Dragoon Musical Rides. The formula worked well, and the Peterborough Industrial Exhibition lasted until World War II. In its best years, the Peterborough Industrial Exhibition drew over 40,000 visitors. The record grandstand crowds came to see the Welsh Brothers Rodeo; as close as Peterborough came to having the Calgary Stampede right here. During these years, Peterborough's fair was the fourth largest fair in Ontario, as it successfully blended the urban and the rural appeals.

Entertainment was important to the fairs, but Peterborough developed its own entertainment as well. Indeed, in many years, Peterborough talent was featured at the Ex. In 1875, officials at the local fair, known as the Central Fair that year, found a way to get free entertainment. Bands would compete in the grandstand, and the winning band would be invited for a special performance on the following day. Things fell apart very quickly, as the audience disagreed with the judges. The judges chose the Fire Brigade Band, but the audience preferred the Philharmonic Band. Downtown merchants arranged a special performance space for the band that was second to the judges, but first to the audience.

Peterborough developed an interesting tradition of music

that has become even more enriched since Trent University came to town in 1963. Edmund C. Hill ran a Music Hall in the upstairs of the first Market Hall, and the town had other public performing spaces of which Bradburn's Opera House and the Grand Opera were the most prestigious. Distinguished visitors included Winston S. Churchill, later famed British prime minister; Dr Barnardo, founder of the Barnardo Homes; and the silver-tongued orator, William Jennings Bryan. Peterborough was on the vaudeville circuit in the early twentieth century. Many of the best circuses came to town, playing at the market or at the fair grounds. Peterborough's Conservatory of Music, managed by Rupert M. Gliddon and his wife, Therese, had many successes between 1905 and 1931. The 57th Regimental Band, directed by Gliddon, played at the CNE for twenty successive years. The Boston Philharmonic and Sousa's marching band were among stellar shows that visited Peterborough.

One of Peterborough's more intriguing musical connections was the Rev Vincent Clementi, a son of the famed Muzio Clementi, a composer whose music remains performed frequently. Muzio Clementi was famous for his sonatas and symphonies, but made his wealth popularizing the piano. His factory produced Clementi pianos, and he wrote the music for people to play and practice piano; moreover, he became a celebrated concert pianist who earned the jealousy of Mozart. Vincent Clementi was an Anglican minister, but was more active as a supporter of worthy causes, and of managing real estate portfolios for British clients.

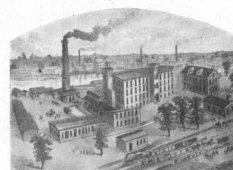
Clementi was a very proficient painter of water colours. Peterborough's most famous painter of portraits, Thomas Workman, who was active from the 1870s to the 1890s, died young. When Peterborough was becoming a city, Katherine Wallis was embarked on a long career in sculpturing. She was born and raised in Peterborough and left as soon as her parents passed away, studying under Rodin in Paris and settling in California. Katherine

Wallis accompanied her mother, the formidable Louisa Wallis, to meeting of the Peterborough Protestant Home and the Women's Auxiliary of St John's Anglican Church. Both institutions were remarkable. The Peterborough Protestant Home began as a response to poverty caused by winter but quickly transformed into a refuge for families in need, and eventually a home for the aged, known from the 1930s to very recently as Anson House. The WA at St John's predated the start of the national organization.

The Pearl at the foot of Charlotte Street; Ivan Bateman



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When Peterborough became a city, tourism was becoming important. The Peterborough Lift Lock had opened in July 1904, and the entire Trent system would be complete by the early 1920s. Apart from the thriving canoe companies, and the opening of resorts at the several lakes, the hotels were the indicators of the tourism. Hotels were used for travelling salesmen, some often coming for a week at a time and selling from their rooms. As most Peterborough houses were quite small and so guest rooms and recreation rooms were low priorities, hotel supplied guest rooms for family visitors, and the entertainment space, as well. Some hotels were used as apartments for young bachelors. However, tourism was an important element and some of the leading hotels had hacks to meet the trains.

At the turn of the century Peterborough had about nine hotels, none that were very large. Clancy's Hotel was on Hunter Street, where the name has been resurrected. Similarly, the White House on Charlotte Street has returned to its original name. The Oriental Hotel was the grandest hotel, and was located on the south side of Hunter Street just west of George. George N. Graham was probably Peterborough's best known hotel-keeper. Huffman House, at the corner of Charlotte and Water, and later known as the Cavanagh House and still later as the Empress, was also quite grand. The Snowden House on Charlotte Street was also quite nice. Ashburnham's Albion Hotel was run by Patrick Hogan; the modest building, now a dance studio, still looks impressive. J. B. Laroque ran the King George Hotel on Simcoe Street, and Edward Phelan had Phelan's Hotel across the street. The stone building had served as a hotel since the 1840s, and its two-storey outhouse had direct access to the creek. Two hotels stood on the corner of Water and Hunter. The Crown Hotel on the north-east corner had been around, with various names including Croft House, since the 1860s, and the building became an apartment and office building shortly after Peterborough became a city. On the south-east corner, Munro House formerly known as Morgan House was quite stately. It was later replaced by the Peterborough Examiner building, and more recently the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Hotels also were great places to organize the sports seasons. At the start of the season, meetings planned the details; at the end of the season there was the awards banquet. By the 1890s Peterborough was a hockey town; it still is. As the *Peterborough Review* noted in 1904: "This is assuredly a great hockey town. If general expression of opinion were taken, it is altogether likely that the vast majority would say that Peterborough was noted for its manufactories, its electrical power, its pretty girls, and its hockey teams. The institution that hasn't been mixed up in some kind of hockey match this season has not located here yet. As soon as it does, the fever will undoubtedly come along and the hands will ere long spoil for a contest." Led by H. King, Fred Whitcroft and a host of enthusiastic players, the Peterborough Junior Colts won the OHA championships in 1894, 1897 and 1907.

Peterborough had two major sporting organizations. The Peterborough Amateur Athletic Association managed Riverside Park and the Cricket Grounds and organized teams for lacrosse, cricket and baseball. Peterborough fielded a professional baseball team from 1912 to 1914, and minor league baseball flourished during the 1920s. Stan Cresswell and Frank Whitehouse were household names. Peterborough briefly had a professional football club in the league that became the Big Four. There was so much lacrosse played

when Peterborough became a city, some people were talking of the need for a Trent Valley league. Others, such as H. R. H. Kenner, the patron saint of local sports, wanted the leagues to merge and give Peterborough a nationally competitive team. He observed, "We have won provincial junior and intermediate hockey championships, Provincial and Dominion Intermediate Rugby football championships, and district Association football and baseball championships, and why not a lacrosse championship?" The Peterborough lacrosse players had won the coveted Gildersleeve Cup from 1881 to 1883 and had some successes in the 1890s. The other major organization was the Total Abstinence Society, known as TAS for short and promoted by the local Roman Catholics. Over the years, Peterborough was always a sports town.

Peterborough was also a competitive political town. Politics was defined by the newspapers. John Carnegie, one of the owners of the *Peterborough Review*, was MPP from 1883 to 1886, but then lost the 1886 and 1890 elections to James R. Stratton, the owner of the *Peterborough Examiner*. Stratton held the seat from 1886 to 1905 when Thomas E. Bradburn won a convincing victory for the Conservatives. In provincial politics, Peterborough has been a bell-weather riding; nearly always shifting support as governments are defeated. Stratton's long run was tarnished by charges of corruption in the Gamey Affair; it was alleged he bought the support of a Conservative so the Liberals could hand on to power a little longer. Reading old newspapers certainly expands your understanding of current events.

At the national level, politics were also competitive, although Conservatives tended to be more successful. George Hilliard, James Stevenson and James Kendry held the seat for the Conservatives from 1878 to 1904. Liberals R. R. Hall and James Stratton won the next two elections, but J. Hampden Burnham held the seat from 1911 to 1921, when he resigned to protest the Union Government staying in power through post-war reconstruction. E. A. Peck and G. N. Fraser held the seat for long runs, but Liberals G. N. Gordon and J. J. Duffus won in 1921 and 1935.

Peterborough always seemed under-represented in federal politics. Partly this was because the Maritimes are treated so generously, and Peterborough was in the shadow of Toronto. Even so, George A. Cox, Frank O'Connor, Iva Fallis and J. J. Duffus became Senators. Iva Fallis was the second woman called to the Senate; she was Dominion Vice President of the Conservatives when called. Cox, O'Connor and Duffus, all Liberals, carved strong reputations in business. One can judge the inequities of Confederation when comparing Peterborough to Prince Edward Island, where politics was far more profitable; they always had four senators. O'Connor was the founder of Laura Secord Chocolates, and even after taking the company to Toronto he retained strong local connections. Duffus was the Ford dealer as well as a frequent candidate for office. Cox had the most wide-ranging influence: banks, insurance companies, railways, and trust companies were tightly controlled by Cox and his closest associates. He was also a philanthropist, always supportive of Peterborough. Most famously, he donated a home for Barnardo children and financed the building of the YWCA in honour of his first wife. Cox and O'Connor went to Toronto to more closely manage their business interests. Many people associated with Cox followed that trail, and defined Toronto's business world: Sir Joseph Flavelle, W. T. White, A. E. Ames, E. R. Wood and H. P. Gundy, for example.

We have only begun to scratch the surface. There are many remarkable people who left their marks in Edwardian

Peterborough. Moreover, the trends of that period have continued. Peterborough attracts newcomers, primarily from east central Ontario, but always from a wider area as well. As well Peterborough has sent people to far corners of the world where they applied the knowledge and skills acquired in Peterborough. Many have returned to Peterborough; but in spirit it always seemed they had never left. Some, such as Robertson Davies, made tremendous contributions but were glad to leave: Davies was publisher of the *Peterborough Examiner* and a promoter of radio, drama and literature.

Already a hundred years ago, people from Peterborough were making a difference elsewhere. No two people had the same experience, and yet it seems fair to say that people were Peterborough's major export, even when it was one of Canada's major manufacturing towns. The centennial of Peterborough as a city seems a good time to remember the diversity of Peterborough's migrant experience. Maybe that was a component in what made Peterborough a political and consumer bellwether. Even our frugality may have been distinctly Canadian.

PETERBOROUGH'S NEW CITY NAME 1903

When Ashburnham village was about to amalgamate with Peterborough in 1903 and two years before Peterborough became a city, there was discussion in the local papers about what should be the name of the new city. As Peterborough celebrates its 100th anniversary it is worth revisiting that controversy. Readers of this magazine will remember that we published a major review of how Peterborough received its name and argued that Peterborough was named for Peterborough New Hampshire, but that it was important that Peter Robinson believed the name was a compliment. The correspondence printed here was recently drawn to light by Don Courneyea and we thank him for his diligence and astuteness in researching this story. Notice, too, the use of Peterburians to describe city residents.

PETERBOROUGH A CITY Ranked as a Town and Regarded by Outsiders of Little Importance

Peterborough Daily Review, 10 January 1903

Dear Sir, — I was not only disappointed but I must confess disgusted when looking at the reports of the municipal elections throughout Ontario in the Toronto press to find Peterborough not among the large-typed list of cities, but instead to find that grand and enterprising municipality among the small typed list of towns and villages. What a poor advertisement for Peterborough that was. Neither did I see a tag attached to the name "Peterborough" that Peterburians were proud to say that it stood as the largest "town" in Canada, and yet more than large enough to be a "city."

I am sure most people in Canada simply thought that our town was not eligible to be in the city class for want of population.

I read so much in the Peterborough press of some one here and some one there saying this and that business, and this and that organization is doing so much in advertising Peterborough, but I think I am safe in saying that the grandest advertisement, and the most spectacular too, would be the announcement to the world that Peterborough has been made a city. It would be prima facie evidence that we are progressive and have become a large community, for which there must be some good reasons.

To show how little Peterborough is really known to be what it is, — one of the largest manufacturers — a public man, too — told me lately he was informed that the only factories of any account in Peterborough were the Cereal and Electric factories. I certainly astonished him when I enlightened him about

our other large works, such as the Wm. Hamilton Company, the Cordage works, Auburn Mills, Matthews' Packing Company, Peter Hamilton Works, etc., etc. Who is to blame for this lack of knowledge of the outside public?

I noticed by the press reports that our esteemed alderman-elect, Daniel O'Connell, stated in his nomination speech that he thought Peterborough should be a city. It should be up to him to see that it be made so, and he is the man who is able, I am sure, to carry the matter to a successful issue.

Let us make the world forget our youth and recognise us as "grown up" and as a progressive and large community, for manufacturers find it well to locate in a populated centre so that they can secure a choice of labor.

It may not be out of place here to mention that I have arranged (informally as yet) with a large and influential society — whose profession is wrapped up in the progress and prosperity of this country — to hold this year's convention at Peterborough on the opening of navigation, and on my return to Peterborough I intend conferring with Mayor Roger and the council as to some sort of official recognition to that Society. I shall take it upon myself to show them what nature has done for us back of Peterborough, and no doubt others will be ready to join in showing them the sights of — I hope to say — the city of Peterborough.

Yours, etc.,

J. ALEX CULVERWELL

THE NAME PETERBOROUGH A Writer Explains its Origins and Urges that It Be Not Changed

Peterborough Daily Review, 14 January 1903

Sir: – In your report of the speeches at the Mayor's banquet on Monday [12 January] it is stated that Mr. Moore introduced the subject of changing the town's name from "Peterborough" to that of "Otonabee" and in the course of his remarks mentioned that the name was said to have been derived from Peter Robinson, which Mr. Moore pronounced "a myth." The only excuse Mr Moore could offer for the change was that there were other places of the name in different parts of the world.

I wish to correct any impressions that may be formed by your readers as to the origins of the name. In "Our Forest Home" compiled by Mrs Dunlop from letters written at the time, we find that on the occasion of a visit of Sir Peregrine Maitland, [Lieutenant] Governor of Upper Canada, to the settlement in 1826, a banquet was held in "Government House," a large log building which stood near the present market square, at which it was decided to give a name to the rising village, till then known as "Scott's Plains." It was the desire of those present to perpetuate the name of the gentleman who had been instrumental in bringing to this vicinity a large number of emigrants, known as the "Peter Robinson Emigration of 1825," and his subsequent labours in allotting the families to their future homes in the village and surrounding townships. After several suggestions the name of "Peterborough" was unanimously adopted. Since this important historic occasion the town has advanced through the stages of a hamlet, a village, a town and is now on the verge of cityhood. It has taken 77 years to attain its present standing and name, which is well and favourably known throughout not only the Dominion but other countries. Take as an example the "Peterborough Canoe." In what part of the wide world is this graceful craft not known? It has in a humble manner advertised the town to such an extent that our canoe builders almost control the trade of the world.

Just wait for the proposed gathering of the "Peterborough Old Boys' Association" which we hope will be held here during the summer of 1903, and which will include some thousands, and hear their opinion as

to the wiping the good old name off the map of Canada.

There are many other reasons for not changing the name which will occur to your readers both from a sentimental and business point of view. Thanking you Mr Editor for space and the opportunity of correcting a wrong impression.

PETERBOROUGH

13 January 1903

THE TOWN'S CITY NAME

Mr W. H. Moore Writes in Reference to Objections to His Suggestion

Peterborough Daily Review, 15 January 1903

Sir: – The letter of the gentleman who writes you anonymously in regard to my suggestions on the above subject at the Mayor's banquet and who mentions Mrs Dunlop's reference to the origin of the name, would have carried more weight had he appended his usual signature. I am inclined to think he may have been at the above important function, and after I had spoken was himself "called on" but apparently had no views on the subject, for he did not mention the subject. He does not now get down very closely to particulars of what passed when the name of Peterborough was selected. His present remarks would lead your readers to believe that he had read up the history of the place, but I am disappointed to observe he does not appear to know that the town was never a village, and that the fact is that the place had no corporate existence for twenty-five years after the date referred to but was during this period just a corner of the Township of North Monaghan. It is wonderful how present interests, prejudices and sentiment blind the eyes of people to future considerations. Some person must surely live in a very small and narrow world, who relying on the assertion that as posterity has done nothing for them, they owe nothing to posterity.

Another correspondent of your paper also writing under an alias says this silly act (changing the name) has been tried before in other places, but not often, and that it has proved unsatisfactory, and he instances Bendigo, Aus. changed to Sandhurst and back again. The first change was surely a blunder. Bendigo was a very distinctive name, just what I argued for, and it was a huge blunder to depart from so good a selection. Does "Civis" know that Ottawa was once Bytown, Toronto was York, Niagara was Newark and Winnipeg was Fort Garry? Were these changes silly acts of the citizens, and are these cities likely to be persuaded by Civis to

recant? If he does think so and is still unconvinced, I can point him out a number of silly things of this sort people have done when provoked by a plagiarized name, like ours, which duplicates many other localities. I have heard of a post parcel in the United States being directed to our town and taking two months to reach its destination having in the meantime gone in circuit of many other like named places in Uncle Sam's dominions. Several times I have received letters from England which had passed through the Peterborough Post Office there, which should not have done so, and in one case thereby lost the Canadian mail for a whole week and I am told now that to make the thing a little more absurd some "silly" person has given our "fair town" a common name to a mining "city" in British Columbia.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. MOORE

15th January 1903

P.S. Since writing the above I have met a gentleman who related a number of instances of letters to him going astray and causing considerable inconvenience, because of our town's common name.

THE TOWN'S CITY NAME

A Correspondent Would Stick to Old Name in Spite of Precedents

Peterborough Daily Review, 19 January 1903

Dear Sir, – Under the above caption, Mr. W. H. Moore undertakes in your paper to reply to the sensible remarks made by "Peterborough" and "Civis" anent his foolish proposal to change the name of our fair town, so well established under that good old name of Peterborough throughout the length and breadth of the land. Neither of them deigns to reply to his rejoinder, because of its puerility. But is it wise that his remarks though childish should remain unchallenged, lest by such silence some unthinking person might deem them unanswerable. He should know that if some people prefer to write anonymously it is because they have not the same desire as he has of seeing their names in the papers; nor have they the same ambition to offer their services to an unwilling electorate. He ought also to know that the handful of ex-mayors, and would-be-mayors, with which Mr Roger surrounded himself at his banquet for the purpose of getting pointers for his immature municipal mind does not represent all the intellect of the town, and that if a change of name for the town was attempted, ten

thousand others, more or less, would have to be consulted. It must be borne in mind that he is only the foster father of the proposed change, and that this bantling was the offspring of one who was ashamed to own it, or else he never seriously contemplated his proposal, for he never advocated it. Mr. Moore thinks he has made a point when he asserts that Peterborough never was a village, because as he alleges it had never been incorporated as such. Therein he reveals a want of knowledge which is so necessary for one to possess who undertakes to advocate a weak course, for even if he is right in his allegation, any person with a modicum of sense knows that villages may or may not be incorporated, and perhaps more frequently are not, such as Keene and Warsaw. He admits that it was a huge blunder to change the name of Bendigo to Sandhurst just as it would now be to change the name of Peterborough, a place of about the same size and importance. There is nothing in the distinctive name of Bendigo any more than there is in Sandhurst or Peterborough. There is no other town or city of Peterborough in the whole western hemisphere notwithstanding his statement, and none in the world except the grand old cathedral town in England, but whose importance lies along other lines.

We pride ourselves in loyally calling most of our towns and cities after Old Country names. He would also like the change because some post office official made a blunder once upon a time in transmitting a letter of his. There is no complaint of this character in the states, where many of the names of their towns and cities are found in almost every state of the Union. If Bytown was changed to Ottawa, Muddy Little York to Toronto, and Fort Garry to Winnipeg, it was for just the same reason that Scott's Plains was changed to Peterborough and not because of others of the same name, for there were none, but let any person propose to change the names of those places now, once they have outgrown their swaddling clothes, and you will see how soon they will be sat on, just as Mr. Moore would be if he made the attempt here. Because some mining camps in British Columbia proposed to found a city by the name of Peterborough, as he alleges, (a compliment to that name), he urges that as a reason for the proposed change. Should any one call a foundling after his name would that be any reason

why he should go to the trouble and expense of procuring an act of parliament to change his name. If such reasoning were to obtain, London, the capital of the empire and metropolis of the world, would also have to change its name as would hundreds of other places in the Old Country, to say nothing of such continental names as Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Athens. Even Asia, Africa, and Australia would have to get into line with such cities as Canton, Cairo, Alexandria, and Sydney. How inconsistent is he when he suggests Otonabee for a name when we have so many others places of that name so near, i.e. Otonabee Township, Otonabee Riveer and Otonabee Post Office. I wonder what would then become of his letters. Then its bearing an Indian name no stranger would know where to put the accent or how to pronounce it except he was an Indian. I have heard strangers frequently ask how the word was pronounced. Outsiders, no doubt, would think it was an Indian village with a few whites interspersed. It would suggest that as it appears there is not enough borough in the name, it should be changed to Mooreborough, and thus afford for that gentleman an avenue to imperishable fame.

Yours etc.

ONLOOKER.

January 16th, 1903.

PETERBOROUGH PROMOTED Union With Ashburnham and Assumption of City Rank

Peterborough Daily Review, 19 January 1903

The Toronto News and Toronto Star of Saturday evening [17 January] contain the following despatch from our good town:-

Peterborough, Jan. 17 – Peterborough people are much exercised, at present as to the advisability of annexing Ashburnham, which lies across the river Otonabee, and is, geographically speaking, part of Peterborough, which would give a total population of 15,000. The water powers at Peterborough which so long lay idle have been so developed lately that the consequent industrial growth increased the population over twenty per cent, the past two years.

The progressive element seem ben upon not only annexing Ashburnham but having the town incorporated as a city.

PETERBOROUGH A CITY An Advocate of Matrimonial Union – A Fitting Sobriquet

Peterborough Daily Review, 19 January 1903

Dear Sir, – It speaks well for the progressive spirit now shown in Peterborough and – our bride-elect, I hope to say soon – Ashburnham to see the unanimity of opinion as expressed lately on the platform and in the press as to the necessity of the union of Peterborough and Ashburnham, and the incorporation of them as a city. "Single-blessedness" is a poor sort of existence anyway.

While not wishing to enter into the discussion as to the advisability of having a new name for the city, I would like to suggest however for sobriquet, that of "The Waterpower City," and what more deservedly could we claim.

I have heard Peterborough called "The Electric City," but tha has been claimed first by the City of Hamilton and for three sufficient reasons. I have heard our town also called "The Plateglass City," but that is now useless and was a poor one at any time.

Let us claim the sobriquet of "The Waterpower City," and allow no other. It would not only be a pleasing one, but the most valuable one to our whole community.

J. ALEX'R. CULVERWELL,

Toronto, Jan. 17, 1903

PETERBOROUGH'S NEW CITY NAME A CORRESPONDENT EXPRESSES BUOYANT EXPECTATIONS AND CONFIDENCE

**Looks Forward to a Time not far Distant
when Peterborough shall have taken a
Place as the Queen City of Ontario**

Peterborough Daily Review, 26 January 1903

Sir: – I have read with great interest the beautiful and instructive letters of Mr J. Alexander Culverwell, published in your columns, and I have been much impressed with the devotion he has shown to the interests of our good town. I have rejoiced as I am sure we all do, all the wonderful success which has attended his efforts in the past, and, I look forward with buoyant expectations to and calm confidence to the time not far distant when Peterborough shall have taken the space now occupied by a rival city a little to the west of us, as the Queen City of Ontario. It is only about five years since Mr J. Alexander Culverwell discovered Peterborough, then a mere hamlet anchored to a stump on the bank of that raging and untamed Otonabee. Now it is a prosperous and progressive young city – why call it a

town? – of a great many thousand inhabitants, with cereal Works, and Electric Works, and Cordage Works, and foundries and machine shops and manufactories of all kinds, all introduced by the same progressive and beneficent genius – that word occurs to me because it all seems so like the wonderful tales of the Arabians, about Aladdin's lamp and that sort of thing. No wonder that Mr Culverwell is justly indignant that during temporary and unavoidable absence the town has 'neglected to take advantage of the glorious destiny which he had opened up for it, and that he feels humiliated to think that it is still a town merely and not a city like Belleville and Toronto.

I have no doubt that Mr J. Alexander Culverwell, with his usual energy and foresight has already taken steps to remedy this last neglect, and that a bill has already been prepared for submission to Parliament making Peterborough a city.

There is now but one thing for us to do. That is to give expression to the gratitude which we feel by giving to the young city the name of the beneficent founder or finder if you prefer. Alexandria to-day perpetuates the memory of the first Alexander the Great, by whom it was founded so many thousands of years ago. Why not have a second Alexandria in Canada, to perpetuate the name and the memory of a still greater Alexander? Then we may be sure that the King, recognizing the delicate compliment which he will think is being paid to the beloved Queen, will no doubt confer upon it the title of the Queen City and Toronto will, of course, have to take a retired position.

If that name is objected to because we should be getting here all the letters intended for Alexandria in Egypt I might suggest a unique and dignified title, the third name of our distinguished benefactor, "Culverwell." It sounds well, in fact, it rhymes with "well" and what could you desire better? I had thought of "Culverton" but that is open to the objection that the last syllable suggests the word "town" and that would never do. Besides with the insane jealousy that Port Hope entertains towards Peterborough, and the disagreeable habit that two of its inhabitants have of using language that offends our ears, they might want to shorten it into "Culltown" and that would be worse, you will admit, than the sentimental "Pete," "Pete," "Pete," that we have lately been hearing about, and which, after all, was only due to poetic fancy, not

to down right malice.

I suggest therefore either the royal name of "Alexandria" or that of "Culverwell" for the name of the rising young city, which under the magic title, will, within the next ten years, extend from Burleigh Falls at the north, to Heeley's Falls on the south, and will run by electricity supplied from those magnificent water powers.

Yours truly,
PETER

Was This a Murder in Contemplation?

Peterborough Examiner,
13 April 1905

A man found on C.P.R Bridge Monday night, bound hand and foot and drugged – Brave action of an Ashburnham young lady who rescued him from what would undoubtedly have been death – Unknown man of middle age and respectable appearance met with an experience which he will not care to repeat – Was robbed of \$200 and placed on bridge near the rail – Details of the story:

What from all the evidences was a most dastardly attempt to murder a man who had previously been robbed was only frustrated by the heroic work of a young lady living in Peterborough, but out of deference to her modesty the name is withheld from publication for the present at least.

The facts of the case, as learned by an Examiner representative are: That on Monday night last, the young lady referred to above, was walking home about half past eight. She lives across the river, and as she frequently does, was walking across the C.P.R bridge, since to take that way home is considerably nearer for her than to go around by the Hunter St. bridge. She was alone this night, and was hurrying across the bridge, but when she got about half of the distance across, she noticed in the moonlight an object lying on the ties close to the outer side of the rail.

As the facts which follow will show, the young lady is not lacking in courage, but for a few moments the sight of this dark object lying in front of her almost frightened her into beating a hasty retreat in the opposite direction. However, she decided to investigate the matter and went bravely up to the object which had first frightened her.

Approaching closer, she saw that it was the figure of a man, and further investigation revealed the fact that, as she supposed, he was

either under the influence of liquor or in an unconscious condition. She knew that in either case his position was an extremely dangerous one and decided to try and awaken him and get him removed to a place of safety. Her first thought was to run for help, but on reflection, she reasoned that while she was away after help, a train might come along and the man would be killed, for he was in such a position that he would have been struck by any passing train.

In view of this fact, the heroine, for she must be called such, resolved to be the man's rescuer herself. When she tried to arouse him to consciousness she was horrified to find that both his arms at the wrists, and his legs at the ankles, were securely tied with binder twine, wound around his limbs many times.

After trying for some time she succeeded in bringing him back to consciousness, and she asked him for a knife with which to cut the cords which bound him, and which with the drugs with which he had apparently been doped were intended to have kept him in the position he was when he was found until a train should have killed him. She finally got him to understand what she wanted, and securing a knife from the pocket indicated by the man, she released him.

The man by this time had regained his senses, and to his rescuer he told a most remarkable story. He said he arrived in town on Saturday, not mentioning however, the place from which he came. He was a stranger in town, not having been here before, but he brought letters of introduction to two men here. He met these men the same day that he arrived, and was with them that day and all day Sunday. On that day, he related the three were drinking and they took him away someplace but he has no recollection of anything further until Monday afternoon when he came to himself and found that he was in a little woods which he described and which the young lady recognized as that near the Burnham residence in Ashburnham. With him was one of the two men whom he had met on Saturday. As soon as he regained consciousness he was given some more liquor and foolishly drinking it he was again sent into insensibility and he then knew nothing more until he was awakened by the young lady to whom he told this story.

He further related that he had \$200 when he came to town but the whole of that amount had disappeared and he was left without a cent of money. The man would not tell his rescuer the names of the two men to whom he had the letters of introduction, and according to his story, the men, who were responsible

for his condition; neither would he tell his own name. He was however, a middle aged man getting slightly gray, as far as could be seen in the dim light and he appeared to be well dressed, and as if he might have been very respectable.

In telling his story, the young lady states he seemed to be telling what was absolutely the truth, as far as he knew it, and her impression was that he had been robbed and afterwards placed where she found him, for the express purpose of having him killed by the first train which happened along.

He was very grateful to the brave young lady who saved him from what would have undoubtedly been death, and asked for her name in order that when he returned home he might be able to reward her in some way, but with the same modesty which characterized her in telling her experience afterwards she refused to give him the information asked for, and he started off westwards, presumably coming into town, while the lady continued on her way home.

This story is a most remarkable one, and if its true, which there seems no doubt, at any rate as far as the young lady's part in it is concerned, it indicates that there are in Peterborough some pretty desperate characters for although the murder was not actually committed, it is perfectly plain that such was intended. It is certain that the man was not in the condition in which he was found, by his own desire or action, and if he was placed there by some one else, it could have been for no other object than to have a train strike him, as it must do in crossing the bridge and either throw his body into the river, or mangle it in such a way that it might be thought that he was on the bridge by accident and got caught there before he could escape.

The fact that the occurrence was not reported to the police is perhaps not particularly strange. The intended victim no doubt, left town as soon as he could and since he did not want to have his identity known even to the lady who had effected his salvation from death, it is not likely that he would want to have the publicity which a police investigation would give to him.

The fact that the young lady did not report it to the police is also easily explained. Naturally after having passed through an experience like that described above she would be in a very nervous condition, and it is quite natural that she should shrink from the possibility of having to go into a court and give evidence which

would probably convict some persons of attempted murder. In the meantime, the above are the facts, as far as they have been learned up to the present time. Later developments may arise which will throw more light on the subject, and needless to say any further information on the matter will be welcomed in the interests of justice.

Corroboration by Miss Annie Gorham

Young lady who rescued strange man on Monday night substantiates in every detail story told in Examiner of Thursday – An interview at her home throws some further light on the situation – She believes that the man was telling the truth and the young lady tells her story in a way which can leave no doubt as to the correctness of her statements.

Peterborough Examiner,
14 April 1905

In order to substantiate the story published in yesterday's Examiner in reference to the supposed attempted murder of Monday night, this paper to-day gives the name of the young lady who played the part of the heroine, and gives an interview with her, which corroborates in almost every detail the version of the affair first published by this paper. The police are inclined to doubt the truth of the story, but in view of the perfectly straightforward manner which characterized Miss Gorham's recital of the facts of the incident there can be no doubt as to the truth of her statements. Whether or not the story told by the man is true, it must be admitted that as far as her part in the incident is concerned, she has proven that the man was found as she indicated.

The more that the remarkable case reported exclusively in last night's Examiner is investigated, the deeper the mystery becomes, and the conviction is confirmed that there is something substantial in the story as reported.

Last night a reporter of the Examiner waited upon the young lady to whom the victim of his supposed friends owes his life to-day, and found her extremely modest when speaking of her part in the affair. At her express request, in the first story of the incident, the young lady's name was withheld, chiefly because she shrank from the publicity which she would be subjected to, were her name published, and last night for the first time since she told the Examiner's informant, she gave a representative of this paper, the details of the story.

The Young Heroine

The young lady's name, which this paper now has permission to publish, after earnest solicitation, is Miss Annie Gorham, a daughter of Mr. Patrick Gorham, and her home is at No. 1 Maria St. Ashburnham. She was found at her home last evening, and corroborated in every detail, the story published in last night's Examiner, with one exception that instead of the amount of money which the man said he lost being \$200, it was \$250. Outside of this one mistake, the Examiner's version of the incident was correct.

Miss Gorham was very much averse to talking of the affair, and in her modesty disclaimed the credit which is rightfully hers, by reason of her heroic action on Monday night. She related however, that the first sight of the man caused her some fright, but she recognized that to leave him where he was would mean certain death, since he was in such a position that a passing train would strike him.

Story of the Affair

Her first question to the man after she had reached him was to ask him if he had fallen off the train. This question was put because she heard him groaning and she naturally thought that he must be injured. To her first question no answer was given, and this fact strengthened her belief that he must be hurt. She then stooped over to see if she could find where he was injured and it was then, for the first time, that she discovered that his feet were tied together. His hands, which were also tied together at the wrist, were upon his breast.

Miss Gorham then discovered that he was not injured, but that he was only in a semi-conscious condition and her suspicions became aroused, but instead of running away in terror, as no doubt the great majority of persons, of either sex would have done, she determined to rescue him from his previous position. As has already been related, she got him on his feet, but his limbs were so stiff from lying so long in a cramped position, that it was only with difficulty that this was accomplished.

When he had returned to a state of consciousness, Miss Gorham questioned him as to the cause of his being in his present condition. It was then, after numerous questions that he related to her the story published in last night's issue of this paper. He refused to tell his own name, or the names of the two men to whom he had been introduced by letter on Saturday. Neither would he tell where he came from. He

seemed particularly anxious, so Miss Gorham states, that he should never be identified as having been the victim of this apparent attempt to murder, and asked her if she thought she would recognize him again, if she should see him. To this question she assured him she would be sure to which fact is not at all strange, since the events of that night will no doubt remain with her for all time to come.

Gathered up Twine

After he had been released, and had recovered somewhat from his semi-conscious condition, he gathered up all the pieces of twine with which he had been tied, and placed them in his pocket, and, after thanking his fair deliverer went towards the station. Before leaving, he requested Miss Gorham to tell him her name, but she refused to accept this offer and ran home.

She was very much excited, as was of course to be expected, but she had not intended saying anything about her experience, since she is naturally a very modest young lady. Upon entering her home, however, which she reached out of breath from running, her mother asked her what was the matter, and she then told of her exciting adventures. She had no sooner arrived at her home then a fast express went thundering through, and had she been a few minutes later in coming home, instead of finding the man as she did, she would probably have discovered his remains.

Miss Gorham stated to the Examiner representative that she was thoroughly impressed with the belief that the man was telling her his story in a straightforward manner, and she believes that what he said was absolutely correct. He is a man about forty years of age, well dressed, and impressed her as a man of respectability.

A Birthday Episode

The facts given above are those learned direct from the young lady heroine herself, and her story was told in a manner which could leave no doubt to the absolute correctness of it. She was very modest when speaking of her part in the incident and prefers that no publicity be given to her in the matter, and it was only after considerable solicitation that she allowed her name to be mentioned. It is rather a singular fact that Monday should have been her birthday, and it is certain she will remember for many years the experience she met with on that day.

May be a Clue

All efforts to find out the identity of the man who was rescued by Miss Gorham have as yet to be proved unavailing. It is learned, however, that on Monday night, about eleven o'clock a man who answers fairly well to the general description given by Miss Gorham, came into the CPR station. To the night operator he said that he was going to Norwood on the midnight but though he waited in the station until that train came in, he did not purchase a ticket. The operator remembers this man because he acted rather strangely, and he got the impression that he was intoxicated. He believes, however, that the stranger did go out on the midnight train for he disappeared from the station upon the arrival of that train.

Of course, at that time he had not heard of the attempted murder and thought nothing of the presence of the man there since it is not an uncommon occurrence for men under the influence of liquor to come into the waiting rooms.

Story is Verified

The story given in the Examiner has created considerable talk around town and in some quarters it was treated as a story without any foundation but it can now be stated positively that the incident as recorded last night is true. Miss Gorham substantiates the story and anyone hearing her tell it can have no doubt of the truth of her statements. Whether or not the statements made by the man are true cannot of course be absolutely verified but these facts can at least be taken as truth and they are sufficient to point out the evident desire of some persons to take the life of the man referred to after his money had been taken. That he was found in a semi-conscious condition lying in a position which had a train passed while he was there would have resulted in certain death. It is also certain that he did not tie his own hands nor did he place himself in the position in which he was found.

These facts being substantiated it now remains to be found out who the guilty person or persons are. The matter has not been reported to the police, and in the absence of any report being made, it is not probable that they will take the matter up, since the man by his silence placed an obstacle in the way of a solution to the mystery.

Stories such as these will be featured on our upcoming Eerie Ashburnham Ghost and Gore walks. Costumed guides with spooky lantern-light will lead groups through Ashburnham village from October 23-30. Advance tickets only. Please call the

archives to reserve a "plot." Call 745-4404.

If you have stories which you would like to share, please let us know.

2005 Islay Descendants Gathering

Toni Sinclair

From 24 to 26 June Trent University, Peterborough hosted the 2005 Islay Descendants Gathering. Fifty-seven delegates from all over Canada, the United States and Scotland came to 'share and compare' family trees of the families of the small Isle of Islay on the west coast of Scotland. Some emigrants left the Island and went to America in the 1700s, but most came to Canada from the 1820s to the 1860s, settling wherever land had been surveyed and opened up for settlement. The destination for many of these pioneers included the counties of Peel, Wellington and Grey/Bruce, as well as Simcoe and neighbouring Victoria County. Three previous Islay gatherings have been held in Ontario, two in British Columbia, and two in Scotland.

Trent University professor Elwood Jones, a specialist in American and Canadian history, spoke on "Patterns in Migration" which covered migration patterns from Europe to North America as well as local migration patterns on both sides of the Atlantic. He looked at historical events in Europe, economic conditions, diseases, religious conflicts and other factors which caused individuals, and larger groups of people, to migrate. Eventually, many people were drawn to America where they expected to start a new and better life in the 'new world'. Some were so poor that they 'indentured' themselves for up to seven years' labour in order to get their opportunity to hold land. His main argument was that migration decisions reflected family decision-making far more than the will of the government or the community leaders. However, the geographical and cultural patterns of family decisions were dramatically different in the experiences of Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, the Appalachians and Upper Canada.

When England won territory from

France, many of the soldiers found new possibilities by settling in Canada, followed by waves of emigrants from England, Ireland and Scotland. When Americans were deciding to become independent from Britain, many of its inhabitants preferred to remain loyal to the crown, and they migrated north to what was then known as Upper Canada. He commented on the Irish

waves from Scotland in the 1840s and 50s.

Mrs. Isabel Wessell, Victoria County author of *Hardscrabble, the Glenarm Manuscript* also addressed the group. Mrs. Wessell is also very knowledgeable of local history as she is the curator of the Islay/Zion Women's Institute Tweedsmuir History, and she brought several volumes with her for the delegates to peruse. Finlay Payne of British Columbia, a long-time researcher who doubled as the emcee, gave a description of Islay's history prior to the waves of emigration. Ted Larson of Minnesota, the administrator of the 400-member Islay discussion group on the internet talked about research resources available on various websites. Islay Family History Society volunteers Effie Clarke and Flora McAffar described the resources available for those who actually could go to Isle of Islay in person.

Many people sent e-mail greetings: Steve Gilchrist, our mailing list founder and Islay

website webmaster; Sue McCuaig Visser who while unable to attend still was the registrar for the Gathering; Ellen Millar, Assistant Archivist at the Simcoe County Archives; Dixie Cutler and Elaine Polglase both of Vancouver.

Several attendees made time for research on Friday and Saturday at local research facilities such as Trent Valley Archives and the University's library and archives. The research notes and writings of Archie Tolmie were the main attraction at the Trent Valley Archives. The Trent University Archives has a rich collection of county records for Victoria County. Registration took place on Friday afternoon followed by a reception and barbecue. On both Friday and Saturday evening there were intense conversations long into the evening and many interesting family connections were discovered! On the Saturday night, Toni Sinclair's brought in many books from her personal library and these

proved to be especially great resources for many folks who are relatively new to Islay research.

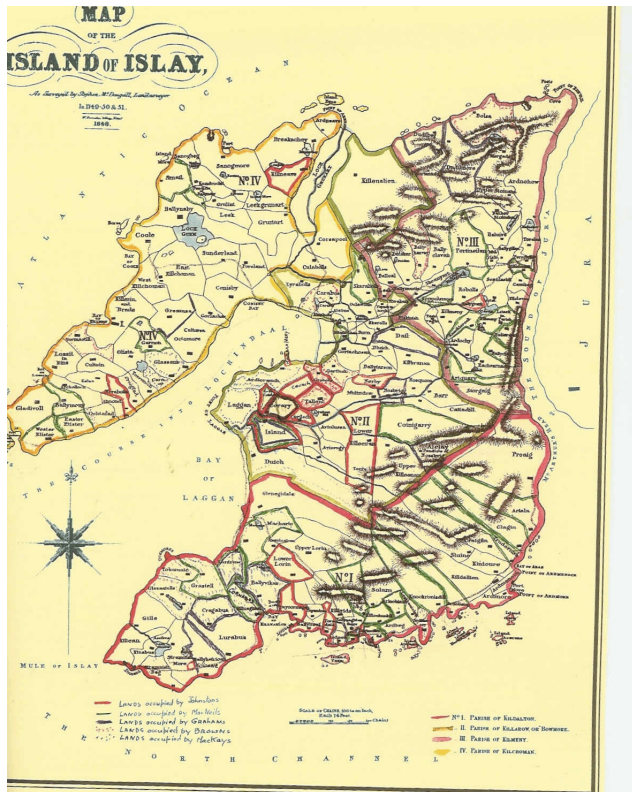
On Sunday morning following breakfast, people departed the campus at their leisure, armed with a box lunch – some on their long journey home, others making their way to churches and cemeteries around the area and yet others were off to Oro township to attend the annual Knox Presbyterian Church open house and service. All left having made a new connection, found a new important resource to follow up – or, as Dixie Cutler commented in her e-mailed greeting to the group, – at the very least made some new friends.

Islay-born Settlers in Eldon and Thorah Townships: a Search for Patterns

R.B. Fleming

Historians are always searching for patterns, for they help us to understand the past. On the subject of migration and settlement history, patterns answer questions such as why our ancestors left homelands overseas; or why their children born in the new world often moved to new lands, near and far; or why they stayed put on the land originally settled. What motivated them? Was it economics? Politics? Restlessness? A mixture of all three and more?

A conference held at Trent University the last weekend in June 2005 examined the migration of people from the island of Islay, located off the west coast of Scotland, as well as their re-settlement in the United States and Canada. One group migrated twice, not an usual phenomenon, from Islay to North Carolina in 1818, then a decade later to Upper Canada. I was particularly intrigued by a pattern that Elwood Jones set forth: that geography may have played a role in this double migration. The Appalachian chain of mountains is the key to explaining this migration, for it was the Appalachian states that provided British North America with large numbers of its first Loyalists, in the 1780s, upon the conclusion of the American Revolution.



patterns in Upper Canada from the 1820s to the 1850s to illustrate the importance of chronology. Peterborough's Robinson settlers, for example, differed in significant ways from the famine migrations of the late 1840s. Later, waves of pioneers migrated westward to the Prairies and beyond.

The conference also enjoyed a presentation on "Settlement of the Pioneers" by Dr. Rae Fleming, a local historian, educator and author who lives in the village of Argyll in Victoria County. Fleming wrote *General Stores of Canada*, *The Royal Tour of Canada*, *Railway King of Canada*, and *Boswell's Children* as well as *Eldon Connections*, a history of the settlers of that township, many of whom were from the Isle of Islay on the west coast of Scotland. Some of these early settlers came to Eldon via North Carolina in the early 1800s, followed by more

North Carolina is, in part, an Appalachian state. In an article called "Reminiscences of the Highland Pioneers in Eldon, Victoria County," published in the 1920s, Hugh Ray, a descendant of the small group of Islay people who moved from North Carolina to Upper Canada, contended that one of their reasons for moving north was loyalty to the British Crown and the Union flag.

While Elwood provided an overview of migration patterns within North America, I was asked to provide the local perspective. I grew up in Eldon Township, which like Thorah Township next door, bordering on the east side of Lake Simcoe, became home to many Islay migrants, some who came directly from Scotland and others from North Carolina. Thus I grew up surrounded by descendants of these migrants, Carmichaels, McFadyens, MacEacherns and all those Campbells, so many of them that one branch called themselves unofficially the "Hunter" Campbells, Hunter being the family name of the wife of the first Hunter Campbell to settle in Eldon. One of the early McFadyens was known as Sailor Donald, a name that suggests that he and perhaps others in his family made a living from the waters surrounding Islay or perhaps later, on Lake Ontario.

While many descendants had long ago moved away, in the latter part of the 19th century, to the cities, especially Toronto, and in once case, even back to North Carolina to work for an uncle in a store, others had stayed in Eldon and Thorah. In every succeeding generation, it seems, there was out migration of Islay descendants, mainly to the American and Canadian Wests – a Gilchrist from Glenarm ended up near Islay, North West Territories, east of Edmonton, returning in 1906 only long enough to marry a Glenarm woman, who soon became a resident of the new province of Alberta, which along with Saskatchewan is celebrating its centenary this year.

Today descendants of Islay folk who settled in Eldon and Thorah live across North America, and as far away as London, England. A few descendants still live in the two townships, though on what used to be called "Islay Street," the town (ie. dividing) line between Thorah and Eldon, where once all the names were from Islay, the mailboxes now bear names such as Goard, Clark and TenWesteneind. Even the name of the

road has vanished.

I knew that my audience would have traced their ancestors back to the migration generation, and that some of them had even figured out the parish system of Islay, and thus had found ancestors there before migration. Ian Campbell of Waterloo, for instance, has done just that. His delightful, informative and well illustrated *Difficulty Overcome* is a study of several Islay families including his ancestors, Colin Campbell and Isabella Carmichael, along with families who came with them from North Carolina.

A second Campbell family, one that arrived directly from Islay, is the subject of *A Campbell Family History: From Islay to Eldon and Beyond* by two sisters in Toronto, Isabel and Margaret Campbell. These Campbells lived in and around Eldon Station, a village located a few kilometres north and east of Islay Street. They also settled in the township in the 1830s, and intermarried with the MacEacherns of Eldon Station, who too were from Islay.

In all, and this is a rough count, there were about 400 Islay-born settlers in Eldon and Thorah, and parts of nearby townships, a not insubstantial number. Our problem today is trying to understand them, that first generation, a task made difficult by the fact that they rarely expressed themselves to us in written documents.

No place of origin, it seems, is more memorialized, at least in Eldon Township, than Islay. Was it the fact that Islay is an island with clearly defined boundaries that made Islay folk want to perpetuate that origin in the names of descendants such as Islay Carmichael, two Islay Campbells and an Islay MacGillivray (even though I am not even certain that the McGillivrays of Bolsover were from Islay)? There's the village of Islay on the Cambray Road, southeast of Glenarm, in Fenelon Township, once large enough to have its own post office. Its leading citizens in 1890 were not Islay folk but Buntings, Elfords and Tolmies. And, of course, Islay, Alberta, which may very well be in memory of both the island and the settlement in Fenelon Township. What to make of this perpetuation of Islay in names? Is it proof of an Islay identity? Or is it merely another example of romanticizing the rather harsh story of uprooting and re-establishment on the other side of a vast ocean that in the 19th century was usually crossed only once?

Migration from Islay began at least in the 18th century, if not earlier. In June 2000, Bob Campbell sent an e-mail

request to Rootsweb.com. He was searching for his ancestor, Edward Campbell, who with wife Mary McLellan and children, left Islay in 1788 and landed in Charleston, South Carolina, where the children married into McEachern and McBryde families, perhaps, he speculated, also Islay families. He guessed that they chartered the ship called "Industry" for the voyage in 1788. He doesn't mention any movement northward to Canada.

The Islay settlers to Eldon, Thorah and surrounding townships left the island throughout the 19th century. Hugh Ray's "Reminiscences" suggests that his ancestors, the Darrachs, the McFaydens and others, also traveled as a group, though he makes no mention of chartering a ship.

The details of names and places and years are important but what about patterns? In order to find them, Joanna Veale, my research assistant, and I, following the example of Helen Alsop a few years ago, examined transcriptions of local cemetery records, making note of everyone listed on a tombstone as born in Islay, as well as their year of death, age and date of birth, if given. Why tombstone recordings? While many other records – census records, for example – note "Scotland" as the place of origin, tombstones usually personalized origins, noting "Islay" or even, in rare cases, the parish on Islay where life began.

Tombstone research does have its drawbacks. What about a settler who cleared land then moved away, and was buried elsewhere? Or who joined another church and who is buried elsewhere? Or like Ian Campbells ancestor, Colin, who was a member of Knox, Woodville, but who is buried at the Old Stone Church, with a tombstone that notes only that he was from Argyllshire? Or what about people buried on the family farm with no marker? Some of the early Browns of Eldon are so buried. Or perhaps buried by the side of a road, as is the case of James Williamson north of Argyle? Or what about all those lost or broken stones at the old Knox cemetery in Beaverton? Or stones worn by time to near illegibility? And finally, the researcher has to trust the accuracy of the recorder. While we counted some 360 Islay-born names on Eldon and Thorah tombstones, we raised that total to 400 to include what we supposed were missing names.

Importantly, cemetery records indicate which cemeteries hold the most Islay bones, and thus to which particular branch of Presbyterianism, Knox or St

Andrews, each Islay settler adhered. We calculated percentages of Islay-born as a percentage of the total number of burials in the cemetery up to 1935. We chose 1935 as the cut-off year because most Islay-born people were in their graves by that year, with one or two exceptions. St Andrews South Eldon cemetery, east of Lorneville, has the greatest number and the greatest percentage of Islay-born people – over half buried there to 1935 are Islay-born, followed by Knox, Woodville, east of Woodville on the town line between Eldon and Mariposa, with about one-fifth Islay born of the total buried to 1935. The Stone Church is much lower because it was founded mostly by non-Islay Scots.

From cemetery records I proceeded to vital statistics, kirk session minutes, pew rentals, subscription lists to see who paid what for ministers, maintenance of manse and church and so on, to see who belonged to which churches. I also looked at records created by ministers such as John McMurchy of South Eldon and David Watson of the Old Stone Church, and also the papers of Archie Tolmie at the Trent Valley Archives, to get a sense of what roles these Islay folk played in the early life of the Beaverton-Woodville area. And of course the names of those visited by John Ramsay in 1870, when he came to Eldon and Thorah, and elsewhere, to visit some of his former tenants in 1870, are important to get a sense of the Islay folk as he saw them. Dr. Bert Mackay's *The Founding of Woodville Presbyterian Congregation*, published in 1924, is also informative, for there were several Islay names amongst the founders of that particular church.

From time of arrival in Eldon and Thorah until 1843-44, religion was a unifying factor. Most Islay migrants to the east side of Lake Simcoe and elsewhere were Presbyterian. During the first decade, they were served by visiting missionaries. In 1832, for example, J. J. Carruthers was sent out by the Presbytery of York (Toronto), in connection with the Church of Scotland. On Monday August 13th, at Donald Calder's, either his mill or his home in Beaverton, Carruthers spoke to a number of people about eternal life. Calder was the first miller of the area, and he was from Islay. Next day Carruthers held a public service "with some intelligent Christians of the Scotch Church" and spoke about "the

shortness of Time" and "the certainty of Death and Judgement." The following day, Wednesday, he crossed into Eldon and visited several families, probably on Islay Street. On the morning of Sunday the 19th, he catechized and instructed young people and children – probably the children of the Rays, McFaydens, Campbells, Macmillans, MacLachlans and so on – in the schoolhouse on Islay Street, after which he addressed the parents. In the afternoon, Carruthers delivered a lecture to "a good attendance of people."

In 1844, however, Presbyterianism no longer united the Islay people of the area. In that year there came the Great Disruption, which mattered greatly to many of the early settlers in Eldon and Thorah, and wherever there were Presbyterians throughout British North America. The Canadian Disruption followed one in Scotland the year before. In Scotland, at issue was the right of landowners to appoint clergymen, based on their argument that they had build the church on their own land, and they were paying for the minister. To some Presbyterians, this went against the Church governance and theology, for "presbyterian" meant grass roots governance whereby a congregation expressed its majority opinion through its elders, who then, without outside advice or interference, voted on issues such as the choice of clergymen.

In Canada the Disruption was connected with the founding of one of our national newspapers, and with the man who founded that newspaper, George Brown of Edinburgh. His father Peter had been enticed from New York City, where the Brown family was re-establishing itself, and brought to Toronto by Canadian dissenters. There, in 1843, Peter Brown founded *The Banner*, a newspaper that preached the grave dangers to religious freedom when landlords or the state or any temporal power were allowed to intrude in church affairs. The next year, George Brown established the *Globe*, which preached reform in religion and politics. As Maurice Careless, Brown's biographer, explains, both father and son were convinced that "political liberty was grounded on religious freedom" and that in order to worship and serve God, religion must be free of state interference, and that the citizen, in order to enjoy "free speech, civil liberties and self government," must be free from "clerical domination."¹ Brown and all Reformers, on both sides of the Atlantic, were critical of "superiority and special privilege... the habit of authority... and religious

arrogance."² In George Brown's mind, and in the minds of his followers, the best government was local and responsible, governing in a Presbyterian manner, from the bottom up.

Brown and his followers disliked Episcopal-style government, ecclesiastical or political, that worked top down, such as the Roman Catholic Church, and even, he argued, the Presbyterian Church of Canada in Connection with the Church of Scotland. In 1841, the Church of Scotland was declared just as "Established" as the Church of England, and thus entitled to a share of the revenue from the Clergy Reserves, at least until the reserves were eliminated in the mid-1850s. The Church of Scotland in Canada saw no danger either to church governance or to theology in accepting state money raised from the sale of Clergy Reserves. In 1844, the Church of Scotland in Canada split into two warring camps, Established and Reform. The former kept the name St. Andrews and the latter adapted the name Knox.

The Disruption of 1844 had a major impact on two congregations in Eldon and Thorah, St Andrews, Beaverton -- the Old Stone Church; and St Andrews, Eldon, known as South Eldon. By 1844, South Eldon had acquired a permanent minister, the Rev John McMurchy, and had just erected a small log church. The Stone Church congregation was busy building the fine stone church that stands today. Real estate and theology sometimes make a potent mixture. Because the Beaverton Presbyterians had the makings of a fine building, and because they had no permanent minister to guide them, the Disruption hit them hard. The dissidents from the Old Stone Church threw down their carpenters' tools and joined their fellow dissidents from South Eldon in forming the United Reform Church of Eldon and Thorah, which first met in a little building in Mariposa Township just east of Woodville. It soon became known as Knox Presbyterian Church of Woodville. Only later did the Beaverton Knox adherents form their own congregation and build their own church in Beaverton.³

What does the Split of 1844 tell us about the Islay folk of Eldon and area? This is where burials are important, for generally speaking people were buried in the cemetery connected with the church they attended. Since the majority of Islay-born are buried in South Eldon, the conservative church that maintained its connection with the Established Church

of Scotland, we can probably attribute to this majority group a conservative frame of mind, perhaps not unlike the conservative mind described by historian W.L. Morton, one that believed in both continuity and change, the continuity of the best of the past combined with an ability to address the inevitable changes in an evolving society.⁴ At the bottom of conservative thought in Canada was fear of an American-style break with traditions, as well as too much emphasis on individualism and entrepreneurship. The Loyalists in 1783, or the later Loyalists in the 1790s or in the 1830s, when the Islay folk chose Upper Canada over North Carolina, were part of this conservative tradition, that eventually coalesced around political leaders such as John A. Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of Canada, and one of the founders of the Conservative Party of Canada.

As for the minority who left the Established Church to form the Free Church of Eldon and Thorah, they tended to be followers of George Brown, more wary of state interference, more in favour of local governance and less sceptical of individual enterprise. In politics they tended to coalesce around Brown, Francis Hincks, John S. Macdonald and other leaders of what became the Liberal Party in Canada. Those who subscribed to the *Globe*, even after it merged with the more conservative *Mail*, were more than likely to be Liberals.

What about the group within the group, the North Carolina-Isay settlers? Surely one might assume cohesiveness among their number, for they were a relatively small group, and they seemed to have had strong reasons for leaving North Carolina, at least according to Hugh Ray. As well as being loyal to the British flag, they were against slavery and they decided to trade the harsher winters of Upper Canada for the sweltering heat of Southern summers. Ideology, nationality and climate are often unifying forces. Furthermore, they settled together in a community on Islay Street where in pioneer fashion they must have exchanged labour during the clearing period of the 1830s and early 1840s, and no doubt they celebrated family rituals together.

However, not even the North Carolina group could agree on religious and political direction. Colin Campbell, Ian Campbell's ancestor,

opted for the Free or Knox Church in Woodville. His name is on lists of adherents there at mid-19th century,⁵ and the census of 1851 verifies that affiliation. So did several members of the Ray family, though later, some of them were buried in South Eldon cemetery, which suggests that the family itself might have been split by the Disruption.

On the other hand, Archie McFayden, who was among the first families to arrive in Eldon from North Carolina, remained a staunch member of the South Eldon congregation, and in 1844 was a delegate, along with the Rev McMurchy, to the Synod in Kingston where the dissidents from all over Canada West walked out to form the Reform-Knox Church. The next year, 1845, Archie McFayden and his wife Mary Carmichael wrote to her sister Christine (or Christian) and her husband John Campbell who hadn't yet left Mulindry, Parish of Bowmore, Islay, for Canada. The Disruption, they wrote, resulted in "misrepresentations, discontentments and confusion." "This evil," they continued, "found its way even to private families to disturb their peace." (Was he thinking of his neighbours and relatives, the Rays?) They singled out for particular blame delegates of what they called "your Free Church," which implies that among the Carmichael family too there were differences of religious opinion.⁶ These delegates from the Reform Church in Scotland did indeed play an important role in agitating the Presbyterians in Canada. So even the North Carolina group was not united.

Of all Islay-born settlers, those who were in the area in 1844 and those who came later, by far the majority chose to remain with or to join the St Andrews branch, that is South Eldon Church, with a minority going to Knox Woodville. Why some of the first Islay-born settlers opted to join the dissidents, while others did, not may have had something to do with attitude to landlords on Islay.

So how does John Ramsay, Lord of Kildalton, enter the picture. One might speculate that he would not be a friend of the Reform-Knox group, for they were against any landlord participation in church affairs. His friends in Eldon and Thorah should have been the two St. Andrews congregations and especially the Rev. John McMurchy, minister at South Eldon, and Dr. David Watson, minister of the Old Stone Church congregation. Such was not the case when Ramsay visited the area in 1870.

Perhaps more than any other

historian, John Prebble has created the impression that most Scottish landlords were cold hearted. The first thing we must discount is any dislike of Ramsay personally during the Disruption, for he did not acquire any major land holdings until the 1850s. There is no doubt, however, that the landlord-tenant system led to bad feelings. They owned the land, collected rent, owned the distilleries, built the churches and schools and paid the salaries of the ministers and teachers, not so much in order to control as that the tenants were generally without capital even in good times. In Hugh Ray's account, one can infer resentment when his grandfather, John Darrach, tried to improve his lot on Islay by converting his barley into malt without a license. This may have been during the 1820s. Only the landlords were licensed to brew and distill. In other words, Darrach was a bootlegger, and he got caught. He was brought up before a board of magistrates, one of whom was the landowner, perhaps Daniel Campbell. It didn't matter that the landlord ordered that Darrach's confiscated horse and cart be returned to him, and that the landlord was willing to pay the fine of £5.

So while he had little to do with attitudes during the Disruption of 1843-44, John Ramsay inevitably came to represent the landlord class in the 1850s and '60s. Given the worsening economic situation of Islay and Great Britain in the 1840s and 1850s, with the decline in farm and commodity prices, and the explosive growth in population, he had little choice but to encourage migration from Kildalton and elsewhere. He had already turned to the Highland Relief Committee to create make work projects such as road and harbour construction, and land drainage in an attempt to employ people. As in the Great Depression of the 1930s, government and charities could only so much. There were too many people. Along with emigration societies and the national government, Ramsay assisted with trans-Atlantic transportation costs. In 1862-3, letters to the editor in Glasgow rebuked him for the "forced removals" of some 400 people from Islay.⁷

Thus one might be inclined to believe the late Donald Macmillan, who had Islay ancestors. Donald claimed that in Eldon Township there was much resentment of Ramsay. His Macmillans seem to have expressed that resentment through membership in Knox Church, Glenarm. When John Ramsay visited Eldon Township in 1870, according to Donald, he deliberately avoided the Macmillan

farm at the south-east corner of the 10th of Eldon and the Palestine Quarter Road, for he knew that he would be received hostilely. The truth of the matter is something else: John Ramsay never consciously avoided the 10th. In order to travel from Beaverton to Woodville, he took what he called the main road, probably the Central Road through Thorah, later known as the Centre Road, and now part of highway 48. He wound his way south through Thorah then turned eastward toward Woodville, calling on Donald McNab. Later that day he visited with several Islay families on Islay Street. Ramsay does not hint at any negative attitudes. The fact that Ramsay visited only a small number of Islay folk in Thorah and Eldon – Jamiesons, McNabs, McCuaigs, Carmichaels, Grahams, Mathiesons, Campbells, Smiths, McDougalls, Morrisons, Sinclairs and so on – probably was due to time constraints and not to any fear of being rebuked.

It was the Rev. John McTavish who drove Ramsay over to Islay Street from Woodville, for it was McTavish who played host to Ramsay during his overnight stay in Woodville. Ramsay did not call on the Rev. John McMurphy nor on Dr. Watson. McTavish was an Islay man, and perhaps his place of origin, and not his theology or ideology, made the difference. At home, Ramsay was a Free Church Presbyterian, no doubt genuinely interested in the welfare of his tenants in their new abode. And on his way through Toronto, on 22 August, he visited George Brown, that man suspicious of landowners who built churches and chose the preachers. Brown invited Ramsay to stay with the Browns upon his return to Toronto.

So patterns? I certainly don't find patterns in the attitude of Islay people to John Ramsay. I've looked at level of education and can find nothing unusual about the Islay folk. Some of the North Carolina folk appear to have obtained some education there, and Angus Ray opened a school on Islay Street. Archie McFadyen and his wife were capable of writing a letter home to Islay the 1840s. But surely settlers from other parts of Scotland were so capable. I thought about proximity to the sea. Did Islay produce more sailors than most places in Scotland? It that why John Ramsay and others noted that Islay men often worked on boats, on Lake Simcoe or Lake Ontario, to earn money? Surely the

other western isles of Scotland would have created just as many sailors.

What about morality? Were the Islay folk noted for a higher, or lower, moral standard? The Kirk Session minutes are one way to detect moral standards at least the Presbyterian members of the community. Islay names seem not to be among those brought before the Kirk Sessions for using intoxicants or for engaging in witch craft or wife battery. It was an Inverness-shire man, not an Islay man, who at South Eldon was confessed to fornicating with his young house keeper in 1873. I wasn't sure if Finlay MacMillan was an Islay-born man. In July 1873 he was denied a token to sit at the upcoming communion for he "was given to slander his neighbours."⁸ Colin and Mary (Carmichael) Campbell, from North Carolina, were chastised by the Session in Woodville for quarrelling with their son, George Campbell and his wife, Flora MacLachlan, in 1870.⁹ It seems safe to conclude that Islay folk were no better or no worse than migrants from other parts of Great Britain or from anywhere else.

On a grander scale, perhaps we can find in these Islay folk, or at least in the more conservative group, something that runs through Canadian identity. Dare we ascribe to the more conservative group, the majority who remained with South Eldon, what philosopher Charles Taylor and historian W.L. Morton perceived in Canada, that delicate blend of tradition and progress which Taylor labelled Red Tory, a progressive strain of political thinking that encouraged the state in to play roles in social welfare and healthcare, transportation and culture. In Eldon and Thorah themselves, there remains today a bedrock of Progressive Conservatism today that defies all appeals from the new Conservative/Reform Party, whose name evokes the Reformers of George Brown's day, and whose policies in many ways echo those of Brown.

Or is the fact that I find few patterns in the Islay folk typical of a country in which its various parts or regions tend to march to different drummers, one nation, eminently divisible, a phrase of Brown's biographer, Maurice Careless. The Islay folk were divided when it came to church and political affiliation. So too is Canada, a country of many narratives but no commanding meta-narrative. Of as John Wadland of Trent University used to tell his Canadian Studies classes, the motto of Canada should be "Divided We Stand."

Even that Appalachian theory about the origin of many of the Canadian Loyalists does not fit perfectly, at least for the Islay group. For those who migrated northward in the late 1820s, Hugh Ray's argument of loyalty works well. But how to explain the fact that John McFadyen, brother of Archie, the Elder at South Eldon, stayed behind? Today there are descendants of John McFadyen still living in Ellerbe, North Carolina, and surrounding areas. Slavery was not a problem with that branch of the family, and Loyalty meant Confederacy or Union, but not British or Canadian. Patterns, after all, are only meant to be suggestive and impressionistic, and will always have exceptions. Only when there are too many exceptions should the historian search for new patterns.

The Conference at Trent University in June 2005 merely scratched the surface. Much work remains to be done. One thing that interests me are the connections between the various parts of Canada and the States where Islay folk settled: Glengarry, Simcoe County, Eldon and Thorah, and all across Canada and North America. And what about the continuing connections with North Carolina? The *Beaverton Express* from time to time had stories in the 1880s and '90s of the close connections between Eldon and Thorah and North Carolina. People were still communicating by letter and in person at least to 1900. A few years ago, about 1985, two charming sisters, Agnes and Louise, nee McFadyen, visited Eldon and Thorah. Their ancestor John was the John McFadyen who stayed in North Carolina. Agnes Laton still lives in Ellerbe, where John settled after arriving from Islay, and her cousin, Edward King, lives in nearby Seagrove. Edward welcomes information from his distant cousins (336-873-7583). John McFadyen, his ancestor, had a sister who moved to Alabama. He keeps in touch with cousins in Kamloops (Mary Smith), in Iowa (Janet Smith), and another in Saskatchewan, who is also related to Hugh Ray. John (Darrach) Ray's wife was a McFadyen, a sister is John and Archie. When I talked to him by telephone, the day before the conference at Trent, Edward King also reported on another cousin, a Dr. John McFadyen, who apparently went north as a child then left Ontario in 1849 for the California Gold Rush. He later trained as a doctor in Philadelphia, then returned to California to practise medicine. This John

McFadyen is an example of the fish that was not netted by cemetery tombstone research, for he came and went in one generation. His burial place is probably somewhere in California.

The Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society has ended up with a log house that has Islay and North Carolina connections. The logs in a log cabin, one of four buildings that form the Society's museum complex on Simcoe Street, Beaverton, once provided shelter to the Ray family of Islay Street. Inside the log cabin, and one other building, is a fine collection of pine furniture and blue glass donated by the late Jean (Laidlaw) Shields, whose maternal ancestors were Rays of North Carolina and Islay.

The stories of these Islay migrants are endlessly fascinating.

R.B. Fleming is an historian, biographer and journalist currently working on a the life of broadcaster Peter Gzowski, which leaves him no time to pursue further research on Islay.

ENDNOTES

1. J.M.S. Careless, *Brown of The Globe, Vol. One: The Voice of Upper Canada 1818-1859* (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1959), 8.
2. R.G. Kelley in his *The Transatlantic Persuasion, The Liberal Democratic Mind in the Age of Gladstone* (1969), 54, cited in Elwood Jones, "Localism and Federalism in Upper Canada to 1865" in Bruce W. Hodgins, Don Wright and W.H. Heick, eds., *Federalism in Canada and Australia: The Early Years* (Waterloo: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 1978), 25.
3. Islay folk played only a small role at the Stone Church, for it was founded by people mostly from other parts of Scotland, with names like McHattie, Proctor, Houston and Hamilton.
4. Charles Taylor, *Radical Tories, The Conservative Tradition in Canada* (Toronto: House of Anansi Press, Limited, 1982), 74.
5. Archives of the Presbyterian Church of Canada (APCC), 1988-4010-1-3: AR4 WOODVILLE Ontario, List of members, nd, ca 1850-1860, 12 pp.
6. These letters are included in Ian Campbell's *Difficulties Overcome*.
7. Freda Ramsay, ed., *John Ramsay of Kildalton* (Toronto: Peter Martin Associates Limited, 1969), 40.
8. APCC, 1976-4008-1-4, Kirk Session 15 July 1873.
9. APCC, 1988-4010-1-2: Thorah and

Eldon Ontario, Woodville Presbyterian Church, Session Minutes, 1849-1910, page 150. Unfortunately the Minutes give no further details. It may have been a family quarrel of some sort, perhaps over property.

List of Islay-born Burials in Cemeteries in Eldon, Thorah, Mariposa and Mara

(Question Marks are placed beside names when place of birth is not completely clear. Descendants are asked to check in the relevant cemeteries.)

Argyle Cemetery (Founded as a Knox cemetery, 1 km east of Argyle)

Malcolm McEachern ____ - 28 June 1875 age 78;
 Elspie (Smith) McEachern ____ - 25 July 1892 age 87 (wife of Malcolm McEachern);
 Mary McEachern ____ - 23 Mar 1907 age 81 (daughter of M and E McEachern);
 Elspie McEachern (?) 1839-1924 (daughter of M and E McEachern);
 Catherine McEachern (?) ____ - 28 Aug 1912 age 84 (daughter of M and E McEachern);
 Margaret McEachern (?) ____ - 21 Sept 1917 age 87 (daughter of M and E McEachern);
 Sarah McEachern (?) ____ - 28 Sept 1917 age 82 (daughter of M and E McEachern);
 Donald McEachern (?) 1848 - 1931 (son of M and E McEachern);
 Alexander McEachern ____ - 9 Jan 1899 age 83;
 Margaret (Brown) McEachern ____ - 3 Apr 1894 age 75 (wife of Alexander McEachern)
 Farquhar McEachern ____ - 15 Dec 1896 age 72;
 Sarah (Montgomery) McEachern ____ - 28 Nov 1907 age 80 (wife of F McEachern);
 George Montgomery ____ - Sept 1890 age 60;

Total Number to 1935: 95
 Total Number of Islay Born: 13
 Percentage: 13%

Bolsover Cemetery (Belonging to St. Andrews, Bolsover, located in village, which is pronounced as "Bals" as in "Balsam" then "over" as in "over.")

John Fraser ____ - 6 Apr 1902 age 73;
 James Fraser ____ - 14 Mar 1883 age 80;
 Duncan Fraser ____ - 23 Apr 1870 age 20;
 Archibald Fraser ____ - Mar 1872 age 24;
 Ann McArthur ____ - 14 July 1878 age 70 (wife of James Fraser);
 Mary Fraser ____ - 20 Nov 1875 age 44 (sister of Duncan and Archibald)
 Donald Fraser (?) 25 Aug 1836 - 18 Feb 1922
 Elizabeth Spence (?) 20 Aug 1846 - 24 Jan 1926 (wife of Donald Fraser)
 Malcolm Fraser (?) ____ - 11 Oct 1910 age 67;
 Margaret (Bell) Fraser (?) 1852 - 1929 (wife of Malcolm Fraser);

Total Number of People Up to 1935 (old section) 230
 Total Number of Islay Born: 10
 Percentage: 4%

South Eldon Cemetery: (located 2 kms east of Lorneville, the cemetery of St. Andrews, South Eldon, now a defunct congregation)

Dougald McFadyen, 19 June 1850-31 Oct 1932;
 Mary McKirrell, 20 May 1848-8 Dec 1926 (wife of Dougald);
 Sarah Ann McFadyen, ____ - 27 Sept 1853, age 63;
 Marian Carmichael ____ - 1 July 1888, age 83 (wife of John McFadyen);
 John D. McFadyen ____ - 26 May 1887 age 32 (son of Marian and John);
 Malcolm McFadyen ____ - 11 April 1874 age 39;
 Mary McFadyen ____ - 23 May 1915 age 86 (wife of John Liv...);
 John Livingston ____ - 10 March 1874 age 70 (husband of Mary M?);
 James Livingston ____ - 16 July 1910 age 50 (son of Mary and John L)
 Plus children, probably born in Eldon
 Malcolm McFadyen ____ - 21 April 1874 age 39 (son of John and Sarah - duplicate?);
 Margaret McPhail ____ - 4 Oct 1881 age 88 (wife of Alex McPherson);
 Ann Smith ____ - 9 Sept 1904 age 91 (wife of Duncan Smith);
 Donald Campbell ____ - 1844 (Islay or not?);
 John Smith ____ - 8 Jan 1869 age 62;
 Christine Nicholson ____ - 30 March 1917, age 80 (From Islay??) (Wife

of John Smith);
 Angus Ray, ____ - 9 Sept 1884, age 78;
 Euphemia Ray, 1814-23 Oct 1900;
 Euphemia, ____ - 21 Sept 1887 (dau of Angus and Euph Ray, died in Niagara Falls South - born where? NC? Islay?);
 Catherine Morrison ____ - 12 Aug 1871, age 84;
 John Morrison ____ - 4 Dec 1883 age 89;
 Mary McDougall ____ - 24 August 1843 age 42 (Wife of Archibald M, who is not buried here);
 Mary McDougall ____ - 24 Nov 1865 age 30 (daughter of Mary and Archibald);
 Neil McDougall ____ - 9 July 1872 age 44;
 Ann McDougall (not listed on tombstone);
 Their children: John Eadie, ____ - 29 July 1853 age 10 mos; Mary Eadie, ____ - 9 May 1866 age 5 mos; Archibald Islay, ____ - 18 Sept 1868, age 10 mos; Alex Forbes, ____ - 14 Sep 1872 age 11 mos; William, ____ 21 Oct 1856 age 2 yrs; Catherine H, ____ - 2 Feb 1865 age 6 mos.
 Alexander Currie, ____ - 6 Dec 1864 age 85;
 Hugh Currie, ____ - 1836 age 19;
 Alexander Morrison, ____ - 9 Apr 1843 age 22 (son of Malcolm and Mary);
 Peter Morrison, ____ - 6 April 1851 age 40 (son of Malcolm and Mary);
 Dougald Morrison ____ - 7 Feb 1907 age 82);
 Malcolm Morrison 1857-1863 (son of Dougald and Ann);
 John Morrison 1858-1862 (son of Dougald and Ann);
 Malcolm Morrison 1864-1887 (son of Dougald and Ann);
 Mary Calder ____ - ____ age 76 (wife of Malcolm);
 MacArthur, Rachel 12 May 1833-7 Nov 1933 (wife of John MacMillan);
 Neil J. MacMillan, 16 Dec 1863-31 Aug 1937 (son of Rachel and John MacM);
 John MacMillan ____ - 16 May 1886 age 35;
 Duncan Carmichael ____ - 1 March 1880 age 62;
 (Broken stone) ____ - 31 Dec 1861 age 84;
 Mary Carmichael ____ - 28 Sep 1917 age 87;
 Catherine Smith ____ - 9 April 1861 age 50 (wife of John McFadyen);
 John McFadyen ____ - 11 Feb 1885 age 67;
 Mary McFadyen ____ - 30 Sept 1895 age 72;
 Angus McFadyen ____ - 14 Sep 1902 age 69;
 Isabell McFadyen ____ - 8 June 1902 age 84;
 Hugh Carmichael ____ - 6 Aug 1885 age 70;
 Isabella Carmichael ____ - 11 May 1865 age 51 (wife of Hugh C);
 Mary Carmichael ____ 31 July 1870 age 27 (daughter of Isabella and Hugh);
 John McArthur ____ - 23 Jan 1915 age 85;
 Mary MacMillan ____ - 14 June 1908 age 72 (wife of John McArthur);
 Malcolm ____ - 26 July 1879 age 22 (son of John and Mary M);
 Sarah ____ - 24 March 1864 age 5 (dau of John and Mary);
 Infant ____ - ____ child of John and Mary;
 Charles Muir 1776-1866 (Born on Islay ?)
 Peter McArthur ____ - 12 Aug 1888 age 88 (born on Islay ?);
 Ann McArthur ____ - 8 Jan 1884 age 86 (wife of Peter M);
 Neil McArthur ____ - 12 March 1849 age 25 (son of Peter and Ann M);
 Barbara MacMillan ____ - 30 March 1915 age 86 (sister of Mary MacMillan?);
 John McArthur May 1817-12 Jan 1898;
 Donald McArthur 24 Aug 1858 - 4 May 1913;
 Jane McArthur 28 Feb 1868 - 27 Jan 1938;
 Mary McArthur ____ - 22 Aug 1874 age 44 (Wife of John McArthur);
 Donald McArthur ____ - July 1848 age 80;
 Mary McArthur ____ - Jan 1865 age 92 (wife of Donald);
 Archibald McArthur ____ - 18 June 1853 age 48;
 Archibald McArthur ____ - 10 Nov 1887 age 49;
 Mary McArthur 16 May 1846- 31 July 1934 (wife of Archibald McA);
 Archie D McArthur ____ - 16 Aug 1888 age 6 (born in Eldon - son of Mary and Archie);
 Margaret Catherine McArthur ____ - 30 Sep 1878 age 1 (dau of Mary and Archie);
 Margaret McArthur ____ - 24 Nov 1875 age 74 (wife of Archibald);
 Donald McArthur ____ - 20 Sep 1889 age 62;
 Duncan McArthur ____ 15 Oct 1933 age 87 (Islay?);
 George Torry, ____ - 21 March 1853 age 50;
 Ann Torry ____ - 27 Feb 1910 age 77;
 Isabella Johnston ____ - 10 Nov 1849 age 36 (Wife of Duncan

McArthur)
 George Albert Torrey ____ - 14 Dec 1896 age 31 (born where?);
 Margaret Jane Torrey ____ - 23 Nov 1892 age 1 (Dau of John and Ann Torrey);
 John Torrey, 1830-1915;
 Ann MacDonald 1841-1919 (wife of John Torrey);
 Jessie Torrey 1869-1927 (dau of John and Ann Torrey, wife of Edward Metcalfe);
 Isabelle Torrey 1883-1932 (dau of John and Ann T);
 John A. Torrey 1886-1963 (son of John and Ann T);
 John McFadyen ____ - 27 Aug 1900 age 71 (Islay?);
 Colin McFadyen 1821 - 1911 (Islay?);
 Isabella Carmichael 1824-1904 (Islay?);
 Mary McFadyen 1854-1931 (Islay?);
 Archibald McFadyen 1847-1910 (Islay?), son of Colin and Isabella;
 Duncan McFadyen 1850-1931 (Islay?) (Son of Colin and Isabella?);
 John McFadyen, ____ - 1 June 1895 age 80;
 Flora McFadyen ____ 21 Feb 1896 age 79 (wife of John M);
 John McFadyen ____ - 9 Dec 1877 age 22 (son of John and Flora);
 John McFadyen ____ - 24 Oct 1872 age 60;
 Catherine (?) McCaffrey (sister of John McFadyen);
 Donald McCaffrey ____ - 11 Nov 1892 age 50 (Husband of Christina McCaffrey) (Islay born?);
 Christina McCaffrey ____ - 22 Dec 1902 age 40 (born in Islay?);
 Finlay McArthur ____ - 26 Feb 1914 age 70;
 Mary McArthur, ____ - ____
 Peter McArthur ____ - 19 Feb 1915 age 75;
 Duncan Mathison, 1866-1908 (Islay?);
 Carrie E Mathison, 1872-1938 (Islay?);
 John McArthur, ____ - 7 Oct 1847 age 64;
 Malcolm McArthur (Islay born?);
 Unknown ____ - 11 Mar 1865 age 20;
 John Bell ____ - 14 Dec 1874 age 72;
 Malcolm McEachern ____ - 8 May 1875 age 75;
 Unknown ____ - 5 Mar 1866 age 6;
 Archibald McEachern ____ - 28 Mar 1872 age 5;
 John McEachern ____ - 17 Jan 1903 age 77;
 Peter McEachern 10 Mar 1841 - 1 May 1924;
 Donald R McEachern ____ - 2 July 1887 age 66;
 Margaret (McDougall) McEachern ____ - 14 Jan 1902 age 67 (wife of D R McEachern);
 Ronald McEachern ____ - 1 July 1865 age 71;
 Rachel McEachern ____ - 10 Oct 1844 age 44 (wife of R McEachern);
 Neil McEachern ____ - 7 Aug 1871 age 35 (son of R and R McEachern);
 Ronald McEachern ____ - 1 May 1831 age 2 (died in Islay)(son of R and R McEachern);
 Archibald McEachern ____ - 19 July 1910 age 87;
 Margaret R. McEachern 4 Mar 1827 - 10 July 1915 (wife of A McEachern);

Total number of buried to 1935: 221
 Total number of Islay-born people to 1935: 123
 Percentage: 55%

Gamebridge Cemetery (Islay born)

Campbell, Christena (McNabb) ____ - 12 Apr 1904 age 100 (wife of Duncan Campbell);
 McCuaig, Dougall ____ - 26 Mar 1885 age 95;
 McCuaig, Catharine (Graham) ____ - 11 Jan 1895 age 94 (wife of Dougall McCuaig);
 McNabb, Isabella (McMillan) ____ - 31 May 1905 age 86 (wife of John McNabb);
 Montgomery, Sarah (Brown) ____ - 20 Aug 1906 age 67 (wife of Malcolm Montgomery);
 Campbell, Alexander ____ - 9 May 1896 age 69;
 Campbell, Mary (Montgomery) ____ - 11 Aug 1921 (wife of Alexander Campbell);
 Campbell, Alex G. ____ - 6 Aug 1910 age 88;
 Campbell, John R. ____ - 4 Feb 1900 age 85;
 Campbell, Janet (McArthur) ____ - 6 Mar 1908 age 81 (wife of John R. Campbell);
 Morrison, James ____ - 17 May 1893 age 62;
 Morrison, Neil ____ - 2 Sept 1901 age 67;

Total Number People Until 1935: 183
 Total Number of Islay Born: 12
 Percentage: 7%

Knox Cemetery (Beaverton) (Islay born)

Campbell, Ann ____ - 25 Sept 1862 age 57 (wife of Donald Campbell);

Total Number of People To 1935: 49

Total Number of Islay Born: 1

Percentage: 2%

Knox Presbyterian Cemetery (Glenarm) (Islay born)

McMillan, John ____ - 3 Nov 1869 age 63;

McMillan, Anne (Currie) ____ - 12 Nov 1890 age 95 (wife of John McMillan);
 Gilchrist, Ronald ____ - 29 Dec 1899 age 81;
 Gilchrist, Janet (Cameron) ____ - 11 Mar 1908;
 Graham, Alexander ____ - 28 Feb, 1877 age 69;
 Gilchrist, Donald ____ - 30 July 1908 age 94;
 Gilchrist, Mary (McDougall) ____ - 30 Nov 1922 age 89 (wife of Donald Gilchrist);
 Brown, Donald ____ - 10 Dec 1886 age 88;
 Brown, Catherin (Singular) ____ - 19 Aug 1887 (wife of Donald Brown);
 Brown, Duncan ____ - 19 Jan 1878 age 65;
 Angus, Catherine Ann (Currie) 5 Oct 1828 - 8 Dec 1910 (wife of James Angus, not Islay born);
 Spence, Donald ____ - 20 Feb 1862 age 77;
 Spence, Ann Hay (Storey) ____ - 9 Dec 1891 age 78 (wife of Donald Spence);
 Spence, Peter ____ - 8 July 1875 age 34 (son of Donald and Ann Spence);
 Nicholson, Katherine (McMillan) 1842 - 30 Apr 1912 (wife of Samuel Nicholson, not Islay born);

Total Number of People Until 1935: 229

Total Number of Islay Born: 15

Percentage: 7%

Woodville (Knox) Presbyterian Cemetery (1 km east of Woodville, south side of town line)

McDougall, John Calder ____ - 20 Dec 1860 age 14 (son of George and Ann McDougall);
 McArthur, Margaret ____ - 1 Jan 1868 age 97 (wife of Hugh McArthur);
 Cameron, Hugh ____ - 23 Feb 1873 age 88;
 Gilchrist, Ann (Calder) ____ - 17 Jan 1882 age 58 (wife of James Gilchrist);
 Jamieson, Donald ____ - 10 Nov 1882 age 88;
 Campbell, Alex ____ - 18 Oct 1862 age 78;
 Campbell, Catherine ____ - 1 Oct 1882 age 90 (wife of Alex Campbell);
 Campbell, John ____ 15 Aug 1874 age 50;
 Campbell, George ____ - 10 Oct 1910 age 80;
 McCuaig, Hugh ____ - 26 Jan 1892 age 82;
 McCuaig, Archibald ____ - 25 July 1895 age 66;
 McCuaig, Duncan ____ - 5 Apr 1837 age 57;
 McCuaig, Peter ____ - May 1835 age 11 (son of Duncan McCuaig);
 McCuaig, John ____ - June 1836 age 17 (son of Duncan McCuaig);
 McCuaig, Jannet (Campbell) ____ - 28 Apr 1874 age 91 (wife of Duncan McCuaig);
 McCuaig, Duncan ____ - 3 Jun 1870 age 57;
 (McCuaig, Isabella (McFadyen) born in North Carolina 20 Dec 1822 - 2 Sept 1901 wife of Duncan)
 McCuaig, Donald ____ 17 May 1866 age 59;
 McCuaig, Colin ____ 11 Apr 1882 age 74;
 McCuaig, Ann (McEachern) ____ - 5 June 1842 age 39 (wife of Colin McCuaig);
 Campbell, Duncan ____ - 29 Aug 1900 age 66 ?;
 Campbell, Mary (McCuaig) ____ - 10 Aug 1931 age 90 ?;
 McEachern, Nancy (Mary?)(McFadyen) ____ - 24 Aug 1864 age 80 (wife of Neil McEachern);
 Calder, John ____ - 4 Feb 1884 age 76;
 McDougall, John ____ - 8 Mar 1872 age 71;
 McDougall, Mary ____ - 12 Aug 1852 age 91 (mother of John

McDougall);
 McKerrel, Donald 1800 - 1875;
 McKerrel, Cathern (Campbell) 1814 - 1867 (wife of Donald McKerrel);
 McKerrel, Donald 1852 - 1884 (son of Donald and Cathern McKerrel);
 McCuaig, Angus ____ - 5 Jan 1881 age 87;
 McCuaig, Catherine (McNab) ____ - 5 Mar 1878 age 84 (wife of Angus McCuaig);
 McCuaig, Isabella D. ____ - 31 Dec 1891 age 50 (daughter of Angus and Catherine McCuaig);
 McCuaig, Catherine ____ - 17 May 1892 age 63 (daughter of Angus and Catherine);
 McCuaig, Margaret ____ - July 1879 age 44 (daughter of Angus and Catherine);
 McCaffrey, Archibald ____ - 30 Oct 1857 age 72;
 McCaffrey, Catherine (McGregor) ____ - 20 Apr 1863 age 76;
 Carmichael, Archie ____ - 1864 - 1935 ?;
 Carmichael, Annie (McCuaig) 13 July 1872 - 21 June 1941 ?;
 McMillan, Margaret (Calder) ____ - 14 May 1872 age 66 (wife of Archibald McMillan);
 Campbell, William ____ - 8 Aug 1856 age 59;
 Campbell, Mary (Hunter) ____ - 1 Nov 1871 age 71 (wife of William Campbell);
 Ferguson, Neil ____ - 29 Dec 1855 age 45;
 Ferguson, Donald ____ - 7 July 1863 age 21 (son of Neil and Jaennet Ferguson) ?;

Total Number of People Until 1935: 225

Total Number of Islay Born: 43

Percentage: 19%

Lakeview Cemetery (the cemetery of St. Andrews, Kirkfield)

Bell, Ronald ____ - 18 Mar 1908 age 87;
 Bell, Mary ____ - 28 June 1893 age 82 (wife of Ronald Bell);
 Bell, James ____ - 7 Nov 1914 age 63;

Total Number of People Until 1935:100

Total Number of Islay Born: 3

Percentage: 3%

Old Stone Church Cemetery (Old Section) (Islay born)

Campbell, Donald 6 Jan 1813 - 10 Aug 1900;
 Campbell, Catherine (Smith) ____ - 16 Dec 1905 age 96 (wife of Donald Campbell);
 Campbell, Donald D. ____ - 21 Mar 1917 age 76;
 Campbell, Lilly 12 Mar 1870 - 2 Nov 1952 (wife of Donald D. Campbell);
 McMillan, Hugh ____ - 8 Nov 1867 age 54;
 McMillan, Elizabeth (McCuaig) ____ - 21 Oct 1880 age 67 (wife of Hugh McMillan);
 McEachern, Peter Archibald ____ - 20 Sept 1915 age 60;
 McEachern, Neil ____ - 18 Jan 1900 age 69;
 McTaggart, Donald ____ - 28 Apr 1909 age 81;
 McTaggart, Ann (McMillan) ____ - 23 Dec 1912 age 74 (wife of Donald McTaggart);
 McTaggart, Robert ____ - 11 Nov 1907 84;
 McTaggart, Katy ____ - 18 Feb 1909 age 78;
 Cameron, James ____ - 21 July 1868 age 72;
 Cameron, Sarah ____ - 14 Jun 1879 age 64 (wife of James Cameron);
 Cameron, Donald ____ - 16 May 1878 age 42 (son of James and Sarah Cameron);
 Cameron, John ____ - 22 Feb 1857 age 2 (son of James and Sarah Cameron);
 Brown, Donald ____ - 29 Dec 1853 age 50;
 Brown, Donald ____ - 12 July 1893;
 Brown, Ann (McNabb) ____ - 21 Sept 1885 age 66 (wife of Donald Brown);
 McDougall, Mary (Campbell) ____ - 18 Aug 1898 age 74 (wife of Angus McDougall Sr.)
 McEachern, Neil ____ - 21 May 1861 age 64;
 McTaggart, Archibald ____ 7 Nov 1874 age 81;
 McTaggart, Ann ____ 30 Apr 1880 age 80 (wife of Archibald McTaggart);
 McTaggart, Isabella ____ - 7 Nov 1862 age 24 (daughter of Archibald and Ann McTaggart);
 Campbell, Agness ____ - 4 Jun 1861 age 48 (wife of Donald Campbell);
 Brown, Duncan ____ - 8 Mar 1852 age 88;

Brown, Margaret S. ____ - 12 Mar 1853 age 81(wife of Duncan Brown);
 Brown, Duncan ____ - 27 Oct 1896 age 88;
 Brown, Mary (Keith) ____ - 3 Oct 1902 age 76 (wife of Duncan Brown);
 McNabb, Ann (Campbell) ____ - 4 Jun 1853 age 25 (wife of Colin McNabb);
 Stewart, Elizabeth McEachern ____ 1 Feb 1875 age 94 (wife of Malcolm Stewart of Islay);
 Brown, James ____ - 1 Jan 1892 age 74;
 Brown, Catherine (McNabb) ____ - 16 Apr 1890 age 68; (plus children d. between 1858-1888);
 McNabb, Donald ____ - 6 Oct 1849 age 70;
 McNabb, Mary ____ - 12 Apr 1849 age 54 (wife of Donald McNabb);
 McNabb, Mary ____ - 12 May 1848 age 22 (daughter of Donald and Mary McNabb);
 McNabb, Catherine ____ - 15 Nov 1850 age 27 (daughter of Donald and Mary McNabb);
 Campbell, James ____ - 12 Jan 1855 age 52;
 McArthur, John ____ - 6 Jun 1883 age 67;
 McArthur, Mary (McPhee) ____ - 4 Aug 1916 age 83 (wife of John McArthur);
 McPhee, Archibald ____ - 19 Jun 1888 age 85;
 McPhee, Sarah ____ - 19 May 1876 age 73 (wife of Archibald McPhee);
 Campbell, Grace (Morison) ____ - 9 Feb 1876 age 52 (wife of James Campbell);
 Murray, Maggie (McMillan) ____ - 3 Nov 1851 age 32 (wife of William Murray, not Islay born);
 McMillan, Hugh ____ - 5 Nov 1869 age 84;
 McMillan, Ann (McKay) ____ - 25 Feb 1891 age 82 (wife of Hugh McMillan);
 McCuaig, Catharine ____ - 1 Jan 1844 age 77 (wife of Donald McCuaig);
 McCuaig, Barbara (Graham) ____ - 26 Apr 1897 age 90 (wife of John McCuaig);
 Buchanan, Agness ____ - 7 May 1879 age 78 (wife of Archibald Gillespie);
 McCuaig, Henry ____ - 24 Oct 1878 age 79;
 McLauchlin, Catharine ____ - 25 Jan 1874 age 41 (wife of Colin McLauchlin);
 McDermid, Mary (Wilkinson) ____ - 12 Apr 1853 age 75 (sister of J. Wilkinson);
 McDougall, Angus ____ - 2 Jan 1869 age 88;
 Gillies, Archibald ____ - 8 Aug 1880 age 75;
 Gillies, Sarah ____ - 4 Jun 1883 age 78 (wife of Archibald Gillies);
 Gillies, John 10 Mar 1829 - 5 Apr 1871 (son of Archibald and Sarah Gillies);
 Campbell, Archibald ____ - 17 Apr 1872;
 Campbell, Anne (Mathieson) ____ - 14 Jun 1870 (wife of Archibald Campbell);
 McDougall, John ____ - July 1871 age 88;
 McCuaig, Peter ____ - 23 Apr 1878 age 56;
 Campbell, Alexander ____ - 16 Aug 1877 age 73;
 Campbell, Christena ____ 26 Feb 1892 age 73 (wife of Alexander Campbell);
 McCuaig, Peter ____ - 26 Apr 1899 age 66;
 Montgomery, Alex ____ - 25 Jun 1861 age 65;
 Montgomery, Flora ____ - 23 Dec 1874 age 78 (wife of Alex Montgomery);
 Montgomery, Alexander ____ - 24 Sept 1878 age 38 (son of Alex and Flora Montgomery);
 Montgomery, William ____ - 28 Jun 1873 age 40 (son of Alex and Flora Montgomery);
 Montgomery, George ____ 1 Apr 1858 age 30 (son of Alex and Flora Montgomery);
 Montgomery, Alex Cameron 1829 - 1885 (son of Alex and Flora Montgomery);
 Montgomery, Jessie 1836 - 1936 (wife of Alex Cameron Montgomery);
 Montgomery, William ____ - Oct 1885 age 94;
 Montgomery, John ____ - 20 Mar 1877 age 53 (son of Alex and Flora Montgomery);
 Gillespie, Dougald ____ - 4 Nov 1879 age 62;
 Gillespie, Margaret ____ - 28 July 1880 age 66 (wife of Dougald Gillespie);
 Gillespie, Mary ____ - ____ age 3 (daughter of Dougald and Margaret Gillespie);
 Gillies, Donald ____ - 31 July 1855 age 42;

Gillespie, Dougald ____ - 20 May 1835 age 44;
 Gillespie, Mary (MacEachern) ____ - Oct 1856 age 73 (wife of Dougald Gillespie);
 McTaggart, Robert ____ - 6 Sept 1858 age 88;
 McTaggart, Euphemia (Nicholson) ____ - 13 Aug 1858 age 79 (wife of Robert McTaggart);
 McTaggart, Mary ____ - 6 May 1844 age 19 (daughter of Robert and Euphemia McTaggart);
 McTaggart, Archibald ____ - 26 Jan 1853 age 29 (son of Robert and Euphemia McTaggart);
 McTaggart, Gilbert ____ - 26 Mar 1854 age 32 (son of Robert and Euphemia McTaggart);
 Currie, Archibald ____ - 30 July 1879 age 73;
 Currie, Mary ____ - 8 Dec 1880 age 75 (wife of Archibald Currie);
 Currie, Donald ____ - Feb 1863 (son of Archibald and Mary Currie);
 Currie, Neil ____ - 12 Aug 1847 age 2 (son of Archibald and Mary Currie);
 Currie, Sarah ____ - 24 Dec 1860 age 30 (daughter of Archibald and Mary Currie);
 McFadyen, Donald ____ - 15 Feb 1858 age 60;
 Brown, Ann ____ - 11 Aug 1873 age 71 (wife of John Brown);
 Smith, Angus ____ - 1 May 1855 age 11 mos. (son of John Smith, Islay born);
 Smith, Catherine (Calder) ____ - 5 Feb 1884 age 70 (wife of Malcolm Smith);
 Westcott, Flora (McCuaig) ____ - 18 Apr 1890 age 85 (wife of William Westcott, not Islay born);
 McDougall, Catharine ____ - 1 Jan 1851 age 66 (wife of Dougall McDougall);
 McInnis, Angus ____ - 15 May 1884 age 89;
 McInnis, Mary (Carr) ____ - Sept 1858 age 60 (wife of Angus McInnis);

Total Number of People Until 1935: 1260

Total Number of Islay Born: 96

Percentage: 9%

Smith Cemetery (located on old 4th concession of Eldon, now Windmere Rd, east of Woodville)

Graham, Peter ____ - 12 Oct 1872 age 75;
 Graham, Elizabeth (McNabb) ____ - Dec 1891 age 80 (wife of Peter Graham);
 Graham, Peter ____ - 29 June 1907 age 55 (son of Peter and Elizabeth); (plus 4 other children)
 Logan, Angus ____ - 14 Feb 1907 age 80;
 McMillan, Catherine (Graham) ____ - 19 May 1882 age 29 (wife of William McMillan);
 McArthur, Jane (McNabb) ____ - 23 Mar 1882 age 84 (wife of Hugh McArthur);
 McCallum, Duncan ____ - 29 Aug 1900 age 71;
 Sinclair, Margaret (Kirkland?) ____ - 15 Oct 1846 (wife of Archibald Sinclair);
 Spence, John ____ - 13 May 1876 age 64;
 Spence, Ann (Smith) ____ - 20 Apr 1847 age 36 (wife of John Spence);
 Smith, John ____ - 5 Sept 1847 age 63;
 Smith, John ____ - 19 Nov 1903 age 90;
 Smith, Mary (McCarroll) ____ - 3 Jan 1899 age 72 (wife of John Smith immediately above);
 Matheson, John ____ - 26 Nov 1891 age 82;
 Matheson, Catherine (Graham) ____ - 6 Dec 1891 age 78 (wife of John Matheson);
 Graham, Betsy ____ - 6 Aug 1880 age 80;
 Campbell, William ____ - 18 May 1864 age 39;
 Spence, Margaret (Sinclair) ____ - 23 Dec 1907 age 88;
 Spence, Archibald ____ - 18 Jun 1855 age 60;
 Smith, Neil 15 Mar 1815 - 9 Dec 1886;
 Smith, Christina (Carmichael) 21 Jan 1827 - 20 Jun 1909 (wife of Neil Smith);
 Smith, Duncan 1825 - 1878;
 Smith, Duncan ____ - 1 May 1885 age 76;
 Smith, Ann ____ - 20 Feb 1868 age 96 (possibly wife of Duncan Smith);
 Smith, Peter ____ - 11 July 1853 age 72;
 Smith, Catharine ____ - 2 Mar 1858 age 71 (wife of John Smith);
 Smith, Margaret ____ - 4 Mar 1845 age 30 (daughter of John and Catharine Smith);
 McNabb, Christiana ____ - 8 July 1868 age 58 (wife of Robert McNabb);

Gilchrist, Ann (Campbell) ____ - 13 Mar 1905 age 72 (wife of John C. Gilchrist);
 Mathieson, John ____ - 26 Nov 1891 age 82;
 Mathieson, Catherine (Graham) ____ - 6 Dec 1891 age 78 (wife of John Mathieson);
 Graham, Betsy ____ - 6 Aug 1880 age 80 (sister of Catherine Graham);
 McDougall, Duncan ____ - 9 Dec 1898 age 83;
 McDougall, Ann (Carmichael) ____ - 16 Aug 1907 age 76 (wife of Duncan McDougall);
 (plus 3 children)

Total Number of People Until 1935: 404

Total Number of Islay Born: 42

Percentage: 10%

Union Cemetery (located Main Street, Beaverton, near highway # 12)

Carmichael, Duncan ____ - 16 July 1882 age 79;
 Carmichael, Flora (Campbell) ____ - 31 Jan 1893 age 84;
 Unknown (possibly Peter McMillan) ____ - 9 Sept 1897 age 74;

Total Number of People Until 1935: 95

Total Number of Islay born: 3

Percentage: 3%

NUMBER OF ISLAY-BORN/ESTIMATED TOTAL OF BURIALS TO 1935 = PERCENTAGE OF ISLAY-BORN IN EACH CEMETERY

Argyle:	13/95	= 13%
Bolsover:	10/230	= 4%
South Eldon:	123/221	= 55%
Gamebridge:	12/83	= 7%
Knox Beaverton:	1/45	= 2%
Knox Glenarm:	15/229	= 7%
Knox Woodville:	43/225	= 19%
Lakeview (Kirkfield):	3/100	= 3%
Old Stone Church:	96/1260	= 9%
Smith (Woodville):	42/404	= 10%
Union (Beaverton):	3/95	= 3%

Total of Islay-born estimated at 362

Add missing = up to a total of 400

Census 1921: Population of Eldon = 2,145

Population of Thorah = 1,174

POST-1901 CENSUS NEWS (Canada)

The webpage of the Library and Archives of Canada reports that it can now expect to release Canadian censuses 92 years after the date they were taken. The 1911 census has been transferred from Statistics Canada to the Library and Archives of Canada. Archivists are now preparing the records for access, and implementing the many standard policies that protect the census records as well as ensure access by researchers. Apparently they hoped to make these records available in August 2005.

Gordon Watt reported on developments on 28 June 2005 with this posting on the website <http://globalgenealogy.com/census>

On Tuesday 28 June 2005, at 11:00 am Eastern Time, Member of Parliament Dominic LeBlanc, Deputy Government Whip, rose and stated words to the effect that "If the Speaker would seek it, I believe he would have the unanimous consent of the House to deem Bill S-18 -- An Act to amend the Statistics Act, to have passed Third Reading" (not necessarily an exact quote). That consent was given.

Bill S-18 has now passed all necessary stages in both the Senate and the House of Commons. All that remains to be done to make it law is for it to receive Royal Assent. It is expected this will be received shortly.

Today there is cause for a great deal of cheering and celebrating. As I write this I imagine I can hear that cheering

taking place from Coast to Coast to Coast in Canada, and other countries where descendants of Canadian ancestors have been seeking access to our Census records.

It is believed that the Library and Archives of Canada has already scanned images of the 1911 National Census of Canada and they should be available on line almost immediately. We should now be able to spend our Summer researching the 1911 records instead of continuing the fight to see them released.

Genealogists and historians owe a great debt of thanks to the perseverance and dedication of the Hon. Senator Lorna Milne, without whose support over the past several years, we would have been unable to achieve this victory. Those wishing to express their thanks to Senator Milne can do so through her Policy Advisor, Jeff Paul at PAULJ@SEN.PARL.GC.CA

On behalf of myself, Muriel M. Davidson -- my Co-chair of the Canada Census Committee, and all members of the committee, I wish to express our thanks to all who have written letters and email, signed petitions, called their Parliamentary representatives, and who have generally supported our efforts to regain the public access to Historic Census records we believed we were always entitled to.

We look forward to hearing some of the stories of your success in researching the 1911 Census records.

Queries

Diane Robnik

Downs

Looking for a marriage between Thomas Downs and Sarah Moons approx, 1878 in either Cobourg or Hastings. Also looking for the siblings to Patrick Downs who married Bridget Lynch in 1847 in Hastings at Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Wondering if John and James Downs who also lived in Percy township are his brothers. Thomas Downs was also rumoured to have a brewery in Cobourg called the Hummingbird. Any help would be appreciated.

Winters

John Winters settled in Clarke township and then moved to Marmora where he lived up until 1869. He was married to Betsy Longwell. Children are: Nicholas, James Longwell, Silas, John (lived in Marmora), Catherine, Margaret, Rachel and Elizabeth. Looking for information about John Jr. There is a John in the 1871 listed as a stray living in Port Hope near Nicholas but I'm not sure this is him. John Jr. married Sarah Downard/Dainard and had the following children: Nicholas, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah, Silas, John Wesley (my line), and William. I've heard that John Jr. died during a Fenian Raid leaving the family destitute. The children were scattered amount family and neighbours in Marmora and I have never been able to find out what happened to their grandparents -- John Sr. and Elizabeth (Betsy). John Jr. died in Lakefield in 1878, but I have no idea where he is buried or his parents. Sarah remarried and is buried in Orillia.

Hillis

Looking for information on the Hillis family in Durham and Northumberland Counties. Isaiah Hillis married Margaret Harkness in 1832 in Newcastle District. Other Hillis family members are: John, Mary, Margaret and Isaac. Margaret, Isaac and Isaiah are siblings and I believe John and Mary are their parents.

RoseMere Manor

One of our researchers collecting and researching material for a history of RoseMere Manor. He is looking for records relating to the planning, design and construction of this historic building, which opened in 1907 under a Board of Management headed by P. McNulty, Warden, as a County owned and operated House of Refuge.

Peterborough Fires

Researchers working on a history of fighting fires in Peterborough wants assistance from anyone who knows people with good memories of fires and the work of firefighters. Perhaps you witnessed a fire, or helped in some rescue, or had a memorable experience during a fire safety drill.

Havelock bank robbery

Researchers interested in the history of the 1961 Havelock bank robbery request the assistance of anyone who remembers the event or its aftermath or who has information about people in the Havelock area who might have been connected.

Thanks!

Trent Valley Archives would like to thank one of our members, Randy Neals, for purchasing a network storage device which allows us to store and retrieve our documents quickly and more securely. It will be a great asset to our volunteers and staff.

Diane Robnik

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Trent Valley ARCHIVES

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Peterborough ON K9L 1N1
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www.trentvalleyarchives.com
Midnight Ghost Walks, 9 & 9:30
19 & 20 August
Little Lake Cemetery history tours
Every Wednesday at 6:30
To 1 September
Harvest Dinner and Silent Auction
30 September
Eerie Ashburnham
23-30 October 2004
Open Tues to Sat, 10 to 4

Saskatchewan and Alberta Celebrate Centennials

Saskatchewan and Alberta were carved out of the old North West Territories, 1 July 1905. A central figure in that story was Peterborough's Frederick William Haultain. There are many connections between Peterborough and the west but we thought we could capture it well by looking closely at the Haultains.

The *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* has carried several stories pertinent to the theme of this special feature. We published Alderman Crowe's journal of the local militia men who travelled to Saskatchewan in 1885 to end the Riel Rebellion. We shared a story of the Goodfellows who were among the founders of Prince Albert. We published memoirs of prairie people remembering the town of their birth.

The editor of the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* hails from Saskatoon. Saskatoon and Peterborough were nearly the same size in his youth. Since he has noticed many similarities. Both are on rivers with Indian names meaning "fast flowing water." The universities, both architectural treasures, are northeast of the city centres and hugging the river. Both had Quaker Oats mills, but the Saskatoon mill is gone. There seemed to be a special link between the Engineering School of the University of Saskatchewan and General Electric in Peterborough.

And it turns out, Haultain was also a link.

Haultain was the name of a district south of Saskatoon, and the public school attended by my mother was named Haultain. Haultain was the long-time Chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan. People in Ontario were less aware of the importance of Ontario people in shaping the history of the prairies.

Members of the Trent Valley Archives are wide-flung partly because Peterburians went everywhere. Peterborough was a great training ground for all the trades and professions. The town doubled every twenty years between 1860 and 1920. The capital generated from lumber helped fuel the subsequent developments in electrical power and manufacturing. Peterborough was well-placed because the combination of creeks, raceways and river allowed the town to develop the emerging technologies. Peterborough's know-how was in great demand in the west in the fast-growing years after 1890. Moreover, as Ontario law was the model on which the prairies started to develop, Ontario lawyers were at a premium in the west. Indeed, people such as Frederick William Haultain helped adapt the laws to prairie realities. Ontario loved three levels of government;

everywhere else in Canada believed that was very expensive government.

In an early issue of the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* I argued that the Dennistouns, Haultains and Hamiltons were playing golf continuously from the late 1860s, and consequently Peterborough was the St Andrews of golf in North America. The Haultains and Dennistouns helped transplant golf to the prairies.

The influence of Peterborough on Saskatchewan was political and cultural at the very least. However, when we consider that Sir Sandford Fleming surveyed the Canadian Pacific Railway across the prairies, and was followed in the next generation by Sir William Mackenzie with the Canadian Northern perhaps the infrastructure of the west, legal, financial and steel, was anchored in east central Ontario.

It is at least appropriate that we mark this occasion by looking more closely at Sir F. W. G. Haultain, one of the icons of the prairie west.

Vivian Boulos has the photograph of the tennis players in her family treasures and it was used in the history of the *Peterborough Golf and Country Club* (1997). With recent assistance from Gordon Young, and particularly his observation that F. W. G. Haultain had a twin brother Terrick, together with the information that Vivian Boulos had gathered it is possible to identify the people in this photo. The Dennistouns and the Haultains played golf and tennis together, and two of the Dennistoun girls married Haultain boys. In the back row are Terrick Haultain, Theodore Arnold Haultain, Margaret Dennistoun, Frederick Haultain. In the second row are Wilmot Haultain, Henrietta Dennistoun, Charles Haultain, and Helen Dennistoun. In the front row, are Annie Dennistoun, Helen Dennistoun, Jessie Dennistoun and Herbert Haultain. In the documents that follow we have the story of the marriage of Wilmot to Annie. The website of the Glenbow Museum in Calgary has the courting correspondence of Etta and Charles, who are together at the centre of this picture. The photo seems to date from the early 1880s, perhaps 1885.

The Peterborough homes of the families were some distance apart. In the 1880s, the Dennistouns lived at Castlenock a grand home on George Street north of Parkhill. The family of Lieut. Col. Frederick Haultain lived at the top of Brock Street, right across from the Court House. Major-General Francis Haultain and his family lived on Stewart Street, very close to Charlotte Street. The athletic centre for the town was the PAAA grounds in Ashburnham, near the bridge. Cricket was played at the Cricket Grounds on Driscoll Terrace just a couple blocks from the PAAA grounds. Golf was probably played at the Dennistoun grandfather's home at Inverlea, only a couple of blocks from Castlenock. The riverside provided a links style golfing ground. A bit north, Robert Hamilton, the former HBC factor, had a three-hole layout at Auburn, the third house of that name and on the site of the former home of Frances and Thomas A. Stewart. The Halls had a tennis court in their yard at the corner of Aylmer and Brock, and there were doubtless courts elsewhere.

In any case the Haultains and the Dennistouns enjoyed playing together. And at least half the people in this charming picture became pioneers on the Canadian prairies. And Frederick Haultain played particularly significant roles in the development of the new provinces. Some of the following documents are very fresh, and we hope you enjoy this tribute to the centennial of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The following letter is one of a series of courting letters between Charlie Haultain and Henrietta Dennistoun. They eventually married and Charlie Haultain became a doctor, based



in Calgary and often doing duty with the Mounties. The papers are at the Glenbow Museum and this letter is one of those posted to the web of Archives Alberta: <http://asalive.archivesalberta.org:8080>



Toronto
Sunday 7th / 2 / 85

My dear Etta

I have been longing to have a talk with you during the past few days, for I have been very distressed at a mistake they have made at home – A few days after I sent the letter telling them of our affairs, I heard from Arnold that they had mentioned it to him. I wrote down saying I was very sorry they had done so as I would much rather have told him myself, & then I got a letter saying they must have misunderstood me, as they thought I wanted it made known, & that Father had already told Aunt Helen about it – Now the family at the Hill are the last people I should wish to know of it & I think you feel the same about it – so I wrote again & asked them to tell Aunt Helen that they had made a mistake in saying anything about it, & to request her not to mention anything that she had heard – I asked them to return my letter because I could not understand what I had said that should make them misunderstand one so, & I will send it on to you so that you can see what I wrote – I am more sorry about the whole thing than perhaps you will be, not on my own account of course, but I had what were to me strong reasons for not wishing it to be made public until I returned from England – I thought, as I did in the North-West, that if anything should happen to me while

over there, that it would be much better for you if it had never been made public & I would for that reason rather not call it an engagement, except between ourselves, but I cannot tell you all I would like to in a letter, it would take too long. After what has happened now I will do

just as you wish about it – I told them at home that if anybody asked questions about it, they could either refer them to me, or tell them that they would be told about it when they were intended to know, without asking.

I don't know that I ought to tell you what Arnold said about it, but I think I will, considering I told you what Max said – he called me the luckiest beggar he knew in winning the best girl in Peterborough, & I know he meant it because I always knew he thought so – now I know you're blushing furiously so I won't say anything more

about it – he told me that he was going to write to you immediately. I don't know whether he has yet –
Monday

Mrs & Miss Dennistoun arrived here on Saturday night, & I went out to see about some medicine for her so left my letter till today – I am very glad to hear that you went to the Mikado – I enjoyed it better than I have anything for a long time – everything was so good about it, a thoroughly good company, but I don't think the play itself would be very much if it were put on by a poor troupe – the old Mikado himself I shall never forget, there was something so ludicrous about him – his laugh, his teeth, his facial expressions all suited the character. You certainly seem to be having lots of fun, Maggie told me about the dance being a great success especially as you were able to stay it out to the end – I should like to be able to see you with your new style of coil or wave or is it a la pompadour, there is a fashion of that name isn't there? but I suppose it is only for the house, so I can't expect a tintype, but I must close – they will be thinking in Kingston as Max says that your brother is very dutiful in writing so regularly & I am afraid with Maggie's enclosed that this will need two stamps – suspicious-looking.

Yr loving Charlie –

Frederick William Haultain

C.P. Mulvany, *History of Peterborough Ontario*, 551-553

The late LIEUT.-COL. HAULTAIN – The whole community was greatly surprised at the unexpected death after a brief illness of Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Haultain, which melancholy event took place at his residence, Brock Street, Peterborough, on Saturday morning, December 9th, 1882. The deceased gentleman at the time of his death was 61 years of age, having been born at Brussels on the 7th November 1821. He was the third son of Major-General Haultain, of the Royal Artillery. At the age of 16 years (in 1837) he entered the Military Academy at Woolwich, and passing his examinations in a very creditable manner, obtained a lieutenant's commission in March, 1839. He was made 2nd captain in 1844, 1st captain in 1854, and a Lieut.-Colonel on April 1st, 1860. His first foreign service was in Halifax. He was also from time to time quartered at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Gibraltar. Besides, he was for many years Captain-Inspector of the Royal Gun Factories in Woolwich Arsenal. In 1850 he was married in St. George's Church, Montreal, to a daughter of Major-General Gordon, of the Royal Engineers. He retired from the army in 1860, and coming to Canada, he took up his residence in Peterborough in September of that year. He was of sterling Liberal principles, and his merit and ability were so speedily recognized that the very next year he was returned at the general election over a very strong opponent, the late Mr. Conger. There was another general election in 1863, and he was again returned, by a majority of 106, over Charles Perry. For something like four years he resided in Montreal, where he acted as Secretary of the French Canadian Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active and zealous member. In 1873 he returned to Peterborough to accept the office of Registrar, made vacant by the death of Captain Rubidge. He filled the duties of this position, as he did those of every place in life, with conscientious care and great ability. Colonel Haultain was an active member and an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and was pre-eminently earnest in promoting its interests, by the employment of all his talents, which, fortunately for the Church's interests, were not stinted either in a moral, mental or material sense. But he was not only a zealous worker within the pale of his church, but his was a philanthropy, whose aims, wishes and labour extended to wherever there was good to do, evil to combat, and suffering and sorrow to ameliorate or assuage. In instance of the one, he was ever ready to promote, by his best exertions, all evangelical religious work, frequently holding religious services in places where the regular labours of ministers of the church were not available. The poor were his especial care, and as chairman of the Hall Trust and in the management of the Protestant Home, the kindly charity of his nature was revealed in all its earnestness. However greatly he will be missed in all other circles, the poor and needy will miss more than all the kindly word which was always seconded, when necessity arose, by the substantial earnest of a kindly deed. Colonel Haultain leaves a widow, four sons and three daughters, to mourn his loss, but they are not alone in their sorrow, for an entire community will lament the decease of a gentleman, who in the sterling philanthropy of a noble nature merited in his dealings with

the world about him, the credit of a kindliness and disposition and deed, such as less worthy men deem to be the extent of these duties to their home circles. But words are weak to express his worth. He will receive full credit and reward at the hands of that Master he has served so faithfully, and in whose bosom he is forever at rest.

Francis Mitchell Haultain Veteran Officer Passes Away

The Late General Haultain's Long Life of Service Years Spent in the Foreign Service with Honor and Distinction – A Life of Religious Usefulness in Peterborough Where he was Respected and Beloved.

Peterborough Review, 4 April 1900

The death, announced yesterday, of Major General Haultain removed from the community a gentleman whose long life had been one of activity and great usefulness. His life can be divided into three parts. First, his days of boyhood and youth, second, his many years spent in military service, and third, his advanced years spent in retirement, but marked by quiet and unostentatious service in the advancement of religious work and in the practice of charity among the less favored of his fellows. Of him it can truly be said that he died full of years, honored by his Queen, whom he had served courageously and well, respected by all who had an acquaintance with him or knew of him and beloved by those who benefitted by his kindly aid in times of trouble. A man of deep religious conviction, he will be remembered in Peterborough as one who lived a life of practical religion, of good work and charitable deeds, and he went to his reward with the peace and confidence that comes of long years well-spent.

The deceased gentleman, who had seen much foreign service as a military officer, had been a resident of Peterborough for about a quarter of a century, and had a wide circle of acquaintances, while his figure, always striking in its soldierly bearing, was familiar to nearly every resident of the town. Since residing here he had lived quietly, but was active in religious work and in charitable deeds. His death will be a loss to many deserving poor, who had benefitted by his kindly ministrations and generous aid. He had been in excellent health and vigor until very recent years, when age began to tell on his rugged constitution. An attack of illness, not in itself serious, resulted in weakening the already well-spent wellsprings of life that death came from heart failure. Mrs Haultain and his son, Mr T. Arnold Haultain, were with him when the end came.

His military career covered his active years, and was filled with thrilling events of foreign service.

Major General Francis Mitchell Haultain was the second son of Major-General Francis Haultain, of the Royal Artillery. He was born at Woolwich in 1818, and so was in his eighty-second year when he died. He entered the Indian Army in 1840 and joined the Third Palancotia Light Infantry of the Madras Presidency. Four years later he took part, under Outram, in the campaign against the hill tribes of Sawuni Waree country above the Western Ghats. He was present at the taking of the forts of Munahur and Munsuntosh. In the latter engagement he was severely wounded and was mentioned in despatches. He served with the same regiment in India and Burmah until he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1870, General Haultain was chosen

for the command of the 19th Native Infantry, then stationed at Singapore in the Strait Settlement, a regiment which had been occasioning much trouble to its officers in insubordination. This regiment he commanded, first at Singapore and then at Trichinopoly, till he retired in 1874.

Soon after retiring from the service, the General, in 1876, followed the example of his younger brother, the late Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Haultain, R. A., and came and settled with his family in Peterborough.

In 1856 he married Isabella, only daughter of E. B. Thomas, of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service, who, with three sons survive him. The sons are Mr. T. Arnold Haultain, of Toronto, Dr. Chas. Haultain, of the Northwest Mounted Police, and Mr. Herbert E. T. Haultain, mining engineer, of British Columbia.

The funeral takes place tomorrow afternoon.

Peterborough Review, 4 April 1900

The funeral of the late Major General Haultain was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 335 Stewart-st. Rev Dr Torrance conducted the funeral services. The pall bearers were Messrs. T. A. S. Hay, J. D. Collins, R. M. Dennistoun, R. Myles Hamilton, E. H. D. Hall and J. H. Burnham.

The Hon. Sir Frederick William Gordon Haultain

John Hawke, *Saskatchewan and Its People* (Regina, 1924) II, 1184-5

After a public service in the west lasting for a quarter of a century and marked by the highest distinctions in the territorial and provincial government, Sir Frederick William Gordon Haultain, in October, 1912, was elevated to the chief justiceship of the Supreme court of Saskatchewan with title of Chief Justice of Saskatchewan. To this position he brought a rich experience, an oft tested devotion to the public welfare, and a talent for executive and judicial responsibility that left nothing to be desired in the complete fitness of the selection. Sir Frederick Haultain was the first premier of the North West Territories, an office he held for fourteen years, and was the leader of the opposition in Saskatchewan for seven years. His career in its chief points is familiar to all residents of the province and here requires only the brief statement which may become its appropriate form for inclusion in the history of the province.

F. W. G. Haultain was born in Woolwich, England, on November 25, 1857, his parents being Lieutenant Colonel F. W. and Lucinde Helen (Gordon) Haultain. The father, who was an officer in the Royal Artillery, was born in Brussels in 1821. The paternal grandfather, Major General Haultain, also of the Royal Artillery, who had been a soldier under Wellington against Napoleon, had taken up residence in Brussels, after the battle of Waterloo – a fact that accounts for the birthplace of the father. Chief Justice Haultain was largely reared in Canada and obtained his education in the high school at Montreal, in the Collegiate Institute at Peterboro and in the University of Toronto, from which institution he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879, being called to the bar of Ontario in November 1882. In August 1884 he came west and located at Fort MacLeod, Alberta, where he engaged in law practice. In September 1887 he was elected to a seat in the Northwest

Council. In June of the following year he was chosen by acclamation to the first legislative assembly of the Territories, being a member of the advisory council at the time. In 1891 he was chosen by acclamation to the second territorial legislature, and the lieutenant-governor called on him to form the first executive committee in December of the same year, and from that time he continued as the responsible head of the territorial government for nearly fourteen years. By acclamation he held his seat in the third legislature in 1894 and was returned at the elections in 1898 and 1902, representing the constituency of MacLeod for eighteen years. He was member and chairman of the executive committee from December 1891 to October 1897. At the latter date he was called to form the first executive council and continued as leader of the Northwest government until the formation of the province in 1905. During that period he had served as attorney-general, commissioner of education and as treasurer. At the inauguration of the provincial autonomy in 1905 he was elected to the legislative assembly in Saskatchewan in the general elections of that year and was reelected in 1908 and 1912 from the constituency of South Qu'Appelle. During this service in the legislature he was leader of the opposition and retired from the local house upon his appointment as Chief Justice on the 29th of October 1912. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in 1918; Knighted on 1 January 1916; and received his honorary LL. D., Toronto, 1915. He was appointed King's Counsel by the Dominion Government in 1902 and by the provincial government in 1907. He was elected member of the senate of the University of Saskatchewan at the formation of that body, serving until 1917, when he was elected Chancellor and was re-elected Chancellor in 1923. In 1902 he represented the Northwest Territories at the coronation of his late Majesty, King Edward VII. He was a Conservative in politics, fraternally he identified with the Masons and in religious faith is an Anglican. He belongs to the Assiniboia Club and finds his chief recreation in golf. Both as a man and official, Chief Justice Haultain is regarded as one of the finest types of western citizenship.

Wilmot G. Haultain

John Hawke, *Saskatchewan and Its People* (Regina, 1924) II, 1406

Wilmot Gordon Haultain, Registrar of Land Titles, Regina, and Master of Titles for the province of Saskatchewan, was born in Peterborough, Ontario, May 20, 1861, a son of Colonel Frederick William and Helen (Gordon) Haultain, the former an officer of the Royal Artillery. In March 1880 he left Peterborough to take up a homestead in Manitoba. As farming was not at all to his taste, he left the homestead after a short time to work on the survey of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in the Rocky Mountains and after the completion of the railway he engaged in various other kinds of work in order to earn a livelihood. He lived in southern Alberta for several years but in the year 1893 he settled down in Regina and began to read law in a local office and was eventually called to the bar. Mr Haultain entered the Land Titles office at Regina in 1901, as a clerk, and in 1902 was transferred to the Dawson Yukon office, where he worked from January of the year until June 1904, when he was transferred back to the Regina Land Titles office as Deputy Registrar and four years later he was promoted to the post of Registrar and later became Master of Titles for the province.

Fraternally Mr Haultain is a Mason, belonging to the Mounted Police Lodge, A.F. & A.M. He is likewise a member of

the Assiniboia Club and for several years was president of the Children's Aid Society of Regina.

A Castlenock Wedding

Miss Annie C. Dennistoun and Mr Wilmot Gordon Haultain : Bride is Fourth Daughter of the Late J. F. Dennistoun, Esq. And Groom is Third Son of the Late Lieut.-Col. Haultain, R.A. – A Very Pretty Wedding.

Peterborough Daily Review, 29 June 1904

Marguerites, syringa and peonies formed the very beautiful background of an event of pleasing interest at Castleknock, the residence of Mrs J. F. Dennistoun this afternoon. The scene was most charming when at three o'clock there assembled a wedding party in which the principals were miss Annie Camilia, fourth daughter of the late J. F. Dennistoun, Esq., and Mr. Wilmot Gordon Haultain, of Dawson, third son of the late Lieut.-Col. Haultain, R.A., at one time registrar of the county of Peterborough. The bride was escorted and given away by her brother, Mr. R. M. Dennistoun and at the appropriate time the wedding march was played by Miss Alice Roger. Many guests were present and it was an ideal nuptial day, all things conspiring to make it a very pretty wedding. The rich bridal gown was of cream duchesse satin trimmed with accordeon pleated net and lace, with pearl ornaments. An old lamerce red veil lent by the groom's mother was worn by the bride; also real orange blossoms. A pearl necklace and pendant was the gift of the groom. Her brouquet was of roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Georgia Dennistoun, sister of the bride and Miss Helen Haultain, niece of the bridegroom. Their very becoming gowns were of white silk with a skirt of wide accordeon pleated frill with trimmings of lace embroidered with gold and girdles of gold. Their bouquets were of pink roses and they wore also gold shamrock and pearl brooches. The groomsmen were the Hon. F. W. G. Haultain of Regina, Premier of the Northwest Territories, brother of the groom, and Mr. G. F. Macdonnell of Toronto. The wedding was performed by Rev Dr Torrance, pastor of St Paul's Presbyterian Church, brother-in-law of the bride.

After the ceremony a dejeuner was served in a large marquee erected on the lawn of Castleknock. Many beautiful gifts were received by the bride, among them a handsomely engraved and ornamented address from St Paul's Sabbath School, where she had taken an active part for some years, and a handsome edition of the Temple Shakespeare from members of the Peterborough Reading Union of which Miss Dennistoun has been leader. The sources from which these two favours were received indicate a few of the spheres in which Miss Dennistoun enlisted her greatly appreciated services. In her departure from Peterborough the Ladies Golf Club will lose a prominent and most skilful member and her great popularity in social circles here will now be replaced by a cherished remembrance with all who knew her. Their best wishes will accompany Mr and Mrs Haultain to their home in Regina. By the 5:10 CPR train they left upon a wedding trip which will include a visit to Muskoka.

Among the guests from a distance were Mrs Haultain, Miss Haultain and Miss Helen Haultain all of St Hyacinthe, Que., Mrs F. M. Haultain, Toronto, ... Miss Dennistoun and Mrs Devlin, of London, Eng., Mrs G. M. Kirkpatrick of Halifax,

Miss Louise Kirkpatrick of Kingston, Mrs. A. M. Russell, Montreal, Mr Charles Beck of Montreal, Miss Ethel Baldwin, Mr Harry Beck, Mr J. A. Macdonald, and Mr. E. R. Peacock of Toronto.

The bride's travelling costume was of green Shantung silk with string coloured lace trimmings and hat to match. Mrs Haultain's handsome gown was of black ... silk with jet trimming. Mrs J. F. Dennistoun was richly gowned in black moule with touches of black and white lace.

**Mr H. E. T. Haultain is New Manager
Former Peterborough Man in Charge of
Corundum Mine: He is a Mining Specialist
Has Had Wide Experience and Won Reputation
for Himself – Corundum Mine in Renfrew
County.**

Peterborough Daily Review, 11 August 1905
Thanks to Don Courneyea

Mr H. E. T. Haultain, mining engineer, formerly of Peterborough, who arrived in Toronto a few days ago from Arizona, and left Wednesday night to take charge of the corundum mining in Renfrew County, is a distinguished alumnus of the School of Practical Science. He has had a very wide experience and not only won reputation for himself, but also brought credit and honor to his alma mater. Mr Haultain is a brother of the well-known writer of Toronto [T. Arnold Haultain] and a cousin of Premier Haultain of the Northwest. At the School of Science he took courses in mining and civil engineering, and graduated a medalist with the class of 1889. After two years of post-graduate work at Freiburg, Germany, where he specialized on mining engineering, he became manager of the St Mauritius tin mines, of Bohemia, where he built and operated a second plant for the company. Thence he went to South Africa, to the Rand, where he designed and constructed and then managed three stamp mills, one of which had a large output. On the outbreak of war he returned to Canada and was appointed manager of the Yellowstone mine in British Columbia, and afterwards of the Arlington. In 1903, on the formation of the great American lead and silver trust, known as the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, he was employed to take general charge of their different mills for the purpose of revising and improving the methods of concentration in each. The aggregate capacity of these mills is nearly 3,000 tons daily. Since then he has been travelling in Idaho, South Dakota, Colorado, Nevada and Arizona, studying the methods of concentration. He has now just been appointed to take charge of the mining and milling for the Canadian Corundum Company, who have been enlarging their plant and felt the need of a specialist of Mr Haultain's standing.

Scott and Haultain

**Interesting Contest for the Premiership of
Saskatchewan**

Peterborough Daily Review, 18 August 1905
Thanks to Don Courneyea

It begins to look as if Mr Walter Scott, M.P.P. for Assiniboia, and Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, Premier of the Northwest Territories, were about to face each other in the struggle for the

Premiership of the new province of Saskatchewan, says the Ottawa Journal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the new province is not likely to call upon Mr Haultain to lead the provisional ministry, pending the first provincial general election, because Mr Haultain, in spite of his long and useful public service as Premier of the Territories, has not engaged the affection of the existing Government at Ottawa. And the Government in Ottawa will appoint the Lieutenant-Governor. The chances are rather that Mr Haultain is up against his first fight from the outside, which he will find much harder than fighting from the inside, as he has done successfully for years. In a published manifesto he advances the easily palpable fact that the development of the material interests of the West, and not the development of party politics in the West should be the first consideration of the men of the West.

It was not to be imagined that the agents of the Dominion Government should see eye to eye with him on this point. They have an idea that anything in the way of development of the West would be better looked after by one of themselves.

They seem to have hit upon Mr Scott as the man who would lead them best in the patriotic movement. Mr Scott is a good looking man and a strong man and Mr Haultain would have to play a strong game to beat him, even if the deck had not been already stacked in Mr Scott's favor.

The Lieutenant-Governor Turns Down Mr Haultain

And Calls upon Walter Scott to Form First Administration for Saskatchewan
Shabby Treatment Accorded the Former Peterborough Man Who Has For Years Ably Governed the North West Provinces – “The Machine” Gets in Its Work – Strong Feeling in West Against Such Dirty Tactics.

Peterborough Daily Review, 6 September 1905
Thanks to Don Courneyea

Winnipeg, Sept 6 – Walter Scott said late last night that he had been called upon by Lt.-Gov. Forget to form the first administration for the Province of Saskatchewan. He said that he could make no announcement as yet as to his Cabinet, as that was still in process of formation. He added that it will probably be several days before he will issue a formal statement as to policy. He said he knew nothing of the Cabinet slate widely circulated in the city yesterday, and was altogether non-committal as to the composition of the future Government.

Haultain, the Man

Yesterday's tragic pageant, from which the principal performer in the person of the late territorial Premier, was practically eliminated, has thoroughly awakened popular opinion on the subject, and even in such a Grit stronghold as this city, the general consent is that Haultain is being shamefully treated by the machine. There is not the slightest doubt that the opinion of the coming campaign will see an astonishing rally of popular enthusiasm in the Province for the champion of Provincial Rights. The Liberal machine has

done its best to make the issue a straight party fight, but already this attempt has miserably failed. It can be stated with absolute confidence that so soon as the fight opens some great surprises will be sprung upon Scott and his friends.

Haultain for Leader

Old Peterborough Boy Discussed as Successor of Mr. R. L. Borden

Peterborough Daily Review, 10 December 1904

A Calgary correspondent of the Toronto Star has the following to say of an old Peterborough boy: –

Toronto Saturday Night's nomination of Premier Haultain as leader of the Opposition at Ottawa has aroused a great deal of interest in the Territories. The Calgary Herald reproduced “Don's” remarks on the subject in black-faced type in a recent issue, and the topic has since been widely discussed in the clubs, hotel corridors and other gathering places in the city.

Everybody, irrespective of party politics, is pleased with this recognition of the popular Premier of the Territories. Nobody doubts his ability to make a good leader. His experience in reconciling opposing interests, his tact, pluck, and great administrative ability and experience, all eminently qualify him for the Leader of the Opposition in Ottawa.

Yet I doubt if there is any man in the Territories who would be more opposed to his translation to Ottawa than Premier Haultain himself. Two important reasons would weigh in his consideration. The first would be his loyalty and devotion to the present leader, R. L. Borden. I have heard him, both public and private speak of Mr. Borden in terms of the highest admiration. In a recent conversation I had with him, the subject of providing a seat for Mr. Borden was mentioned, and Mr. Haultain expressed great regret at his defeat, and said it would be a national loss if he were not secured one. He spoke warmly of Mr. Borden's qualifications as a leader. He said: “Mr. Borden is a gentleman of the highest ideals of public life. One has to know him to appreciate his real character. He is gifted with magnetism, penetration, initiative. He does not desire office for mere office's sake. He has said to me: – ‘If I could get the people to think, to realize their individual responsibility in the government of our country; if I could awaken them to a realization of the part they must each play in the business of self-government, that in itself would be a success achieved. Success does not necessarily mean that one must achieve an immediate result; great successes are often the result of apparent failure.’” And you see, Mr. Haultain continued, “Mr. Borden is a man who looks upon public life from the point of view of the best interests of his country. He has every gentlemanly qualification possessed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier; his ideals are equally lofty, neither can his sincerity be doubted. But he is the superior of Sir Wilfrid as a constructive, businesslike statesman.”

Haultains at Little Lake Cemetery

The following Haultains are buried at the Little Lake Cemetery in Peterborough. The two families are adjacent and the plots have now been featured on two of the Trent Valley Archives' highly regarded cemetery tours. Last year they were featured on the Peterborough Notables tour, and this year are a highlight of the Military tour.

Haultain, Anna C	1905 04 06
Haultain, Emma E.	1881 06 21
Haultain, Florence F	1932 05 13
Haultain, Clara Eliza	1952 09 10
Haultain, F. M.	1900 04 03
Haultain, Isabella	1922 09 01
Haultain, Herbert E.	1961 09 19
Haultain, Mary	1887 10 03
Haultain, Eliza. A.	1885 12 01
Haultain, F. W.	1882 12 09
Haultain, Alex Gordon [baby]	1873 04 22

Haultain, Theodore	1914 09 28
Haultain, F. W.	1915 11 15
Haultain, Helen L	1976 08 20

Harvest Dinner & Silent Auction

September 30th at 6:30pm

Held at Trinity United Church Hall

Menu:

Chilled punch and hors-d'oeuvres,

Rolls/Bread/Butter

Soup Course: Vichyssoise, Curried Squash

Main Course: Beef Bourguignon, Turkey Pot Pie, Rice,

Baby Boiled Potatoes, Sweet Potato Casserole

Salads: Marinated Tomato & Cheese, Bean Salad,

Mixed Vegetable Vinaigrette, Broccoli, Cauliflower &

Mustard Dressing

Desserts: Pumpkin Pie, Apple Pie, Carrot Cake, Fruit

Platter & Dip

Coffee and Tea

A Fundraiser event for Trent Valley Archives

Tickets \$30 per person

Call 745-4404 to reserve

1960, and mayor of Peterborough and the sheriff of Peterborough County, 1962-1986.

For two generations he was everybody's favourite emcee and story-teller; it's Mr Peterborough. Many people had warm stories to share, and there is no doubt the place is poorer in his absence. At the funeral, many shared stories of Stan's empathy and help.

For me he was a source of historical lore. His daughter, Susan, was one of the first two people to register as students for the fledgling Trent University. When I was working on the *Peterborough: the Electric City* he shared stories on the early history of the canoes; his grandfather had made canoes at Gore's Landing, and the family was well-rooted in the livery business. On Berta's side the links with the Birdsalls were very direct. Long after his years as sheriff Stan was revered by immigrants whose love of Canada was linked to the man who prepared them for citizenship. Berta and he were stalwarts at the Peterborough Golf and Country Club, and both shared views freely. Stan has also been a mainstay with the Irish Canadian Club and a good friend of the Trent Valley Archives. And always he loved to share stories and jokes, perhaps testing ideas for an upcoming banquet.

Jack Marchen, writing in the *Examiner*, shared one of Stan's favourite ditties:

St Patrick was a gentleman
He came from decent people
In Dublin town he built a church
And on it he built a steeple
His father was a Corkery
His mother was a Brady
His auntie was an O'Keefe
And his uncle was an O'Grady
His cousin was a McCarthy
He was a joy and pride
But none was near as handsome and fine
As the one they called McBride.

Stan is survived by his wife, Berta, and by Stan and Susan; we extend our condolences to all the family.

Scott Young (14 April 1918- 12 June 1005)

Scott Young was a prairie boy who moved to Toronto in 1941 when George Ferguson of the *Winnipeg Free Press* refused to give him a raise. After several years with the Canadian Press, and freelancing from an Omeme base, he moved to the *Globe and Mail* in 1957. He worked for Macleans and for the Toronto Telegram before retiring from newspapers in 1980. As a sports journalist he covered Grey Cups, Stanley Cups and Olympics and other big events, and was a frequent guest on Hockey Night in Canada. As well, Scott Young was an accomplished writer whose books included the classic *Scrubs on Skates*, noels such as *The Flood*, two Arctic thrillers, and two memoirs: *A Writer's Life* and *Neil and I*.

Scott Young had a farm near Omeme and people in this area considered him one of ours. One of our members encouraged him to save his literary papers in a local archives, and they are in the Trent University Archives.

Scott was on a panel discussion at the Kawartha Conference at Otonabee College in 1980. The topic of the day was why the Kawarthas was a mecca for writers from Catharine Parr Traill to Margaret Laurence, John Craig and Scott Young. The last three were on the panel. Scott was drawn back to Omeme, the Irishman's Lake of his fiction because it was small-town and he felt comfortable with its people. Landscape

News, Views and Reviews

Stan McBride (8 November 1919 - 30 June 2005)

Stan McBride was a life-long member of the community. He grew up at the corner of Braidwood and Lock, and for many years has lived on Edinburgh near George. He was a swimming star in his youth, He worked in a lumber camp, as a farm-hand, on a stone-crusher, at Brinton Carpets, and Westclox (with a brief stint in the army) and ran service stations for several years. He was a city alderman, 1954-

was important in his writing, perhaps most notably with *The Flood*, in which Nature was the principal protagonist. He found that his stories sold because he told the stories he really wanted to tell. That's a terrific thought.

Scott Young's place in history is tied to Neil Young, his son and pop icon. Or perhaps with his books. Locally, the school in Omeme was named in his honour, and he appreciated that honour. He was a real gentleman.

King Edward School

Peterborough's first southward expansion, around 1908, featured the extension of George Street to Lansdowne, a large park and King Edward School. The school was well-built and the architect was William Blackwell, one of Peterborough's finest architects. The Peterborough City Council has sold the school to the YMCA with the understanding that the YMCA can demolish the building to allow future expansion and parking. This was a reversal of the original understanding; the YMCA was given a special deal to develop the property but must retain the building. Like a story straight out of Jonathan Swift, the road to this terrible reversal provides warnings for supporters of the community's built heritage. The YMCA decided that the property was not suitable for its purpose unless it also took over the park, or the day nursery or the school. Rather than tell the YMCA to look elsewhere, the city decided to see which of these three was most expendable to the local community. This strategy of divide and conquer was very successful, but the YMCA would not have been so successful without the steadfast support of the local newspaper and the aldermen. No one seemed to consider why the YMCA could not develop the school in connection with the bigger project; we were merely told that they had a national template they wanted to fit on the property. Nor was the city ever seriously tested on the question of whether the school could be retrofitted to city purposes. For example, the building would make a good city archives with high visibility; however, that requires thinking differently and the city is committed to consolidating the city museum and archives on the Armour Hill site. Still, the people of Peterborough are losing a fine heritage building for no good reason. Around City Hall, evidently, there are no binding commitment. Interestingly, though, the city closed off discussion of their hasty reversal by saying they did not want to look indecisive. And what is the story about the Emperor's new clothes? It is striking that in the old days citizens had protection against the profligate waste of community resources by a small body of people captive to the developer: we could have referenda and the annual election was the mainstay of local democracy.

So far, no one has seen the plans of the YMCA and no one has any idea of why they could not work within the footprint to which they originally agreed. One of my friends has commented that we are not obliged to support the YMCA even in the annual United Way campaigns. I will keep that in mind.

Wall of Honour

Since our last issue, the city of Peterborough has authorized the necessary archaeological tests to determine patterns of ancient burials in Confederation Park, the preferred site for the proposed Wall of Honour. The first tests involving scanning and test holes have been completed. As we go to press, the results are not in.

Pathway of Fame

Peterborough's Pathway of Fame, located in Cray Park near the George Street parking area, began in 1998 and the eighth annual induction ceremony was held in Trentwinds, Peterborough, 16 July. The latest individual inductees are:

William Lett, visual arts
William Telford, literary
Carol Laverne Wakeford, literary
Shirley L. Lannen, dramatic arts
Syd Waldron, dramatic arts
Albert Moher, entertainment
Paul (Streak) Konkle, entertainment
Paul Brown, cultural betterment
David Fife, cultural betterment
Mary Stockdale, cultural betterment
Jack Byers, Samaritan
Kenn Grainger, Samaritan

As well, two entertainment/ musical groups were added: The Bobcaygeon Old Tymers and Don Tandy & Just Plain Country. Members of the first group were Elva Anderson, Ruby Shackleton, Wally Graham, Eddy Van Buskirk, Woodrow Jones, Ken Shackleton, Rip Sanders, and Cal Evans. Those in the second group were Don Tandy, Hilton Mayhew, Ken Bellisle, Al Marshall, Gloria Downer-Pearson, and Bill Jamieson.

Counting groups as single inductees, the Peterborough Pathway of Fame now honours 139 inductees, each represented by an engraved stone.

Two of the current inductees came straight from history. William Telford was the famed "bard of Smith" whose Victorian poetry is still in print. David Fife discovered the Red Fife wheat that opened the prairies; the wheat had a short maturing cycle that allowed wheat to mature before frost.

William Lett, a Peterborough architect has left his mark on buildings around Peterborough such as Trent University and Showplace Peterborough. Carol Wakeford has written over 600 songs. Shirley Lannen was a musical lead with the St James Players, while Syd Waldron was a key actor in many Peterborough Theatre Guild productions, including the recent "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum." Paul Konkle was the area's leading guitarist of the 1960s. Albert Moher was the fiddler from Douro, who especially loved to practice when his mother was on the phone.

The Barnardo Play

Fourth Line Theatre new season features a play on the Barnardo children, running from 14 July to 14 August. Tickets may be obtained by calling 932-4445. The Fourth Line Theatre has set high standards for summer theatre based on home-grown scripts, and this appears to be in that tradition. The play is written by Rob Winslow and Ian McLachlan. The research included discussions with Ivy Sucee who has become absorbed in the history of Barnardo children since learning about historical research with the book on the Peterborough Exhibition ten years ago. Her father was a Barnardo boy, and she has also visited the Barnardo headquarters in England. One of the characters in the play, Rose, is inspired by Ivy's search to know more about her father. Her father's experience was largely positive and this sets the tone for the play. The play has been workshopped over four years, and the lead actor, Gary Bryant, was at an early workshop held in Port Dover. Rose is played by Kim Pomanti; Dr Barnardo by Phil Oakley.

Sara Roberts, from the Barnardo After Care, was a visitor to a rehearsal of the Barnardo play. She says that they have over 370,000 records and 1 million photo dating back to 1886.

In the past three years, there have been 32 inquiries from child emigrants Canada and 1,860 from descendants. The number of child emigrants is shrinking as the migrations ceased about 1930 as Canadian unions and Canadian social workers influenced the federal government to stop the migration. This was a response to the beliefs that child emigrants drive down wage rates and that Canada had a growing number of children eligible for adoption, and a professional group with the abilities to handle wider domestic placements. There are 28 children in the play; four are major roles.

Catherine Dibben, who researches Roy Studio photos from the Balsillie Collection at PCMA for the editorial page of Monday Peterborough Examiners, chose a photo showing Hazelbrae staff sorting trunks. Hazelbrae was the Peterborough home for girls from 1884 to 1922; and for boys during the 1880s. As well, PCMA is currently selling a Barnardo print featuring six girls and their favourite toys. Of course, there are Barnardo items in the Trent Valley Archives.

The Sydmonton Festival is workshopping a play about Dr Barnardo. Andrew Lloyd Webber wrote *The Likes of Us* nearly 40 years ago, and it is now being performed to mark the centennial of the death of Dr Barnardo. It is also reuniting Webber and Tim Rice whose amazing collaboration produced such hits as *Evita*. A Canadian actor, Adam Brazier, is playing the role of Dr Barnardo. Brazier played the lead in *Pal Joey* at last year's Shaw Festival.

The Ides of July Flood 2004

As we go to press, the people around Peterborough are remembering the flood of last July. In most areas there is the relief that things could have been worse. The city has received important reports on how to remedy the local infrastructure. The city received helpful grants from the provincial and federal governments, and many private people and companies contributed to the recovery efforts. At the Trent Valley Archives we are still waiting for the return of thousands of documents that were sent to Montreal because the humid air and lack of drying space meant that many of our documents were deemed not sufficiently dry. There are lessons to draw from this, but we are proud that inconvenience aside we did not lose documents and with the kind support of the Hudson's Bay Company were able to recoup our expenses. As we continue to move from strength to strength, we appreciate how lucky we were. The response from volunteers was terrific, and we thank each of them for their thoughtfulness.

Historica Fair

Gordon Young and Elwood Jones were among the judges for the Historica fair held in Peterborough in April. The Historica Foundation has sponsored historical fairs across Canada since 1995, and Peterborough has been on board since 2004. The judges were impressed with the enthusiasm and attention to detail that characterized the very best projects. In the end, the two best from the Peterborough fair dealt with the Halifax Explosion of 1917; one advanced to the national fair, and one to the Ontario fair. Taryn Davidson, who worked with Caleigh Pendergest, took their exhibit to Saskatoon in July.

So far the Peterborough fair is attracting exhibits from about half a dozen schools. The program really promotes good skills and should be encouraged more assiduously. We

would also like to tell teachers that we have good resources to support great historical displays on the Peterborough area. We know, because we did exhibits for the Edwardian Conference in May.

Strengthening Municipal and County Archives in Ontario

The Archives Association of Ontario met in Sudbury in June for an informative and enjoyable gathering. The Board will be working on long-term strategies to face some tough issues. There are worrisome indicators that some municipalities are retreating from commitment to municipal archives. One archivist who saved her municipality millions of dollars was released from her job, although a reduced archives staff remains. In another municipality, archives are being warehoused and the archivist who oversaw the creation of the archives is being shuffled to an unrelated and junior position.

Municipal archives are a boon to communities, but success is being measured by peculiar, even irrelevant, standards. In many cases, the politicians favour archives but the bureaucrats run the ship in fashions reminiscent of "Yes, Minister." However, archivists also have not rallied around a standard against which to measure archives and to determine the number and level of employees required. The Trent Valley Archives, ever since its founding in 1989, has championed the development of regional archives, and barring that, of county and municipal archives. The total picture has improved over those sixteen years and archivists widely take satisfaction from that. However, the models have varied dramatically. There seemed a consensus that local archives only develop where there is a strong grass roots movement that is effectively able to reach local clerks and local politicians. Brian Massenchaele said the best person to have as a champion for effective county archives is the local MPP, who also has the advantage of understanding the Municipal Act. There was also discussion of how to build upon the work already done. We could update the very important "From Warehouse to Powerhouse" initiative of the early 1990s. The web-page could be vetted for improvements in the descriptions. We could develop a small working group to develop strategies and work out details. The AAO could also produce a road show to share with various municipal bodies. *Off the Record* could also be an effective medium for sharing ideas. Mary Charles of the PCMA and Anne Hepplewhite of the Niagara Region Archives are willing to work on the committee.

Michael Moir, York University Archivist, was the keynote speaker at the AAO convention. Other speakers included Karin Foster of the Grey County Archives and Brian Masschaele of the Elgin County Archives on how to build on local support. Linda Burtch, Archivist with the Sault Ste Marie Public Library discussed the difficulties in keeping strong archival presences in northern Ontario. Professor Don Jackson shared his enthusiasm in developing the Shingwauk University; he stressed the importance of cross-cultural understanding. Mary Gladwin shared her extensive knowledge of how to run archives on a shoestring, or how archives define priorities in the heat of battle. Hugh Macmillan shared some of his favourite stories from his memoirs as an archival scout, 1964-1986, with the Archives of Ontario; his book, *Adventures of a Paper Sleuth*, was published by Penumbra Press in 2004. Mary Gladwin hosted a breakfast session designed to let the members of the AAO board to share ideas about what they do. In a major session, Fiona Peacefull facilitated a discussion on "How do we Forge Community of Archives in Ontario?" The ideas generated will be developed by the AAO in the near future. The last major

session brought together Anne Hepplewhite, Ralph Coram and Wayne Crockett. Anne is working on the development of a community-based regional archives in the Niagara Region. Ralph is an Heritage Policy Analyst for the Ontario Ministry of Culture. Wayne Crockett is with Collections Management at the Archives of Ontario.

The AAO conference featured the most diverse food menu in archival memory. The breakfasts were catered by the University's conference office, but the others were catered outside. The noon meals featured Native American and Ukrainian themes. The banquet had all the air of a Scottish night as Hugh McPherson was the drummer and Hugh Macmillan the speaker; the menu was a bit Italian. On the whole, this was a well-run conference, and there was much to learn. Congratulations to all involved, and especially Marianne Henskens.

Peterborough Centennial Museum & Archives

If you have been on top of Armour Hill any day this summer, you are likely to be in the midst of a hive of activity.

The "Summer Discovery" programmes for children are under way, with everything from "Space Academy" to "The World of Fairies", but there are still openings for more participants to register and have fun.

"Proud Traditions: Metis Nation" from the Musée Heritage of St Albert, is a very interesting exhibit documenting the Metis community of Alberta; it will be in the Heideman Gallery until 14 August. Following it will be "Voices of the Town: Vaudeville in Canada" (21 August - 30 October), a travelling show developed by the PCMA which features photographs of entertainers who performed across Canada in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Many of the pictures are from the Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio Images.

The Driftwood Theatre company's production of "The Complete Works of William Shakespeare" (Sunday, 7 August) is a hilarious presentation of all 37 Shakespeare plays - in 120 minutes! As in past years, this group of "wandering players" will set up their stage in the Museum's Heritage Pavilion. Admission is pay what you can, but bring your own chairs and bug repellent.

For information about any of the PCMA's programmes and events, call 705-743-5180 or check the website at www.pcma.ca

Hutchison House

Hutchison House Living History Museum, too, is a busy place this summer.

Morning programmes for children are being offered again this year.

Anyone with a craving for home-baked scones and oatcakes should take note that the House is holding its annual summer afternoon Scottish Teas from Tuesday to Sunday through July and August, and on weekends in September. A delicious tea, and a tour with a costumed guide - what an enjoyable way to spend an afternoon! For a very special afternoon, you can book a sitting at the Peach Tea (Thursday, 18 August).

The Bookshop is always stocked with an excellent selection of local histories and other interesting reading material for adults and children.

In September (24-25), Hutchison House will be hosting a two-day "Culinary Heritage Conference".

"Sir Sandford Fleming: His Life, His Words" is an exhibit running until September.

On Wednesday, 2 November, the very popular Heritage Luncheon series will restart. It is probably not too early to book your places for this event, as seating is limited and they always tend to sell out quickly.

For information about all the activities going on at Hutchison House, call 705-743-9710.

Trent University Archives


The Trent University Archives are open year-round. Their web-page is very accessible and is worth a visit. They currently have six web exhibits as well as direct access to useful searches in the records of the Newcastle District and the counties of Durham and Northumberland. During the current year they have been working on large collections of the Canadian Association of Gerontology and of the late Professor David Macmillan, a former professor of History at Trent and earlier an archivist in Australia. They are also transcribing the diaries of William Standen, a farmer near Barrie and of Edwin Yerex, of Little Britain, in Victoria county. A sample of the Standen diary is online.

Little Lake Cemetery Tours

The Trent Valley Archives entered its second season of Little Lake Cemetery tours with two new featured tours, and with a single starting time for the tours. We have had growing response as the word of mouth and the advertising reaches new people. The Edwardian Peterborough tour carves a tight circle south and east of the chapel. It features a couple of aldermen, a mayor, three manufacturers / managers, two grocers, a confectioner, a police chief, a fire chief and a customs officer, bread titan, Methodist minister, contractor, architect, a pork packer, two doctors and a teacher who just happened to be the last village clerk of Ashburnham. The combination provides the opportunity to capture the Edwardian world: its politics, its occupations, its priorities. There were many surprises for the planners of this tour and it has been much appreciated by our audiences. Our second new tour is one that traces military moments in the life of Peterborough. The subjects range across two hundred years of wars and special expeditions; it ought to be called from Napoleon to Eisenhower, or from Clipper to Satellite, or something else that conveys its variety. Back by popular demand is our tour of tragic tales. This features some very interesting inscriptions and some sad endings to otherwise ordinary lives. This year the tours can be purchased at a package price of \$12; the \$5 charge is pretty nominal and people have been pleased with the stories we tell. We thank Little Lake Cemetery for its support on this project, and believe there are many more stories worth the telling. The tours run until 31 August; every Wednesday at 6:30 for all tours.

Eerie Ashburnham

Building upon our previous successes, Diane Robnik, aided by Don Willcock and other volunteers, has put together another great show for all lovers of the bizarre, strange and curious. It is not too early to book your reservations. As with the Ghost Walks, it is also possible to get group reservations for special times. Talk to Diane, 745-4404.



Eerie Ashburnham Ghost and Gore Walk

A village tour by eerie lantern light

Halloween Week 2005

Tickets \$10
A rain or shine event

Trent Valley Archives, 567 Carnegie Ave,
Peterborough, 745-4404

Ghost Walks

Those who missed the Ghost Walks which were inaugurated last fall and which have been running by popular demand twice a month this past season have eight more opportunities to meet the spooks: 19 and 20 August, and 16 and 17 September. Book your tour in advance; we run two tours (9 and 9:30) each of the scheduled nights. Still only \$10 per person. Call 745-4404.

Harvest Dinner and Silent Auction

Mark your calendars: on Friday, 30 September we will be hosting a Harvest Dinner fundraiser event to be held at Trinity Church hall, starting at 6:30 pm. Tickets are \$30 per person and include a fabulous harvest-themed dinner, a silent auction, and lovely door prizes. The menu is mouth-watering and I will pass it on, along with other details in the near future. Plan to be there yourself, but invite your kith and kin to join you for what promises to be an entertaining event, fun for all ages.

At this time we are asking if any members have something to donate to our silent auction - we will be accepting new items from now until Wednesday, 28 September. There will also be a "collectibles" part of the silent auction so if you have any attic treasures such as jewellery, china, artwork, ephemera (please no large furniture) we would be happy to have them in the auction. Remember the more quality items we have - the more successful our fundraiser will be! If you have any questions about items, please feel free to contact me. Thanks everyone for your continuing support.

More on Saskatchewan

There have been many interesting projects to mark the centennial of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Some of these also point out the links with Peterborough and east central Ontario. The *Canadian Geographic* issue for January / February 2005 was a theme issue and the most prominent feature was "How the West Was Divided: Imagine

one big province called Buffalo." Aritha Van Herk uses Frederick Haultain as the major point of reference; he wanted the two provinces kept together, but the Liberals in Ottawa called the shot. In one interesting comment, the noted novelist says, "In photographs and paintings, Haultain looks pensive, a turn-of-the-century politician sporting an uncomfortable suit jacket and a carefully trimmed moustache. Although he came from Peterborough, Ont., with a legal training at the University of Toronto, Haultain dared to imagine an undivided West and fought long and hard for its coherence." (P 42) Although?



An abridged version of this article appeared in the Readers Digest for July 2005.

A new history of Saskatchewan has just been published by Fifth House, Saskatoon. The author, William Waiser, was a graduate of Trent University in Peterborough. The book, *Saskatchewan: a new history*, is apparently a wide-ranging and lively "people's history"; it runs to nearly 600 pages and is widely illustrated with maps, photos and easy-to-read tables. Readers will also be interested in the new *Encyclopedia of Saskatchewan* coming out this fall.

"Days Gone By" with Wally Macht

Peterborough amalgamated with Ashburnham in 1903 and the new town became a city eighteen months later, 1 July 1905. Wally Macht, a Saskatchewan native, has spent more than two years creating a TV documentary on the history of Peterborough. It is a splash of pictures, people and voices that tells some very interesting stories in innovative ways. The Trent Valley Archives was pleased to provide solid support to this project. "History of Peterborough: Days Gone By" is available on a two disc DVD available from CHEX-TV directly. <http://www.chextv.com/peterborough.htm> As well, Wally Macht is giving an archival copy to the Trent Valley

Archives.

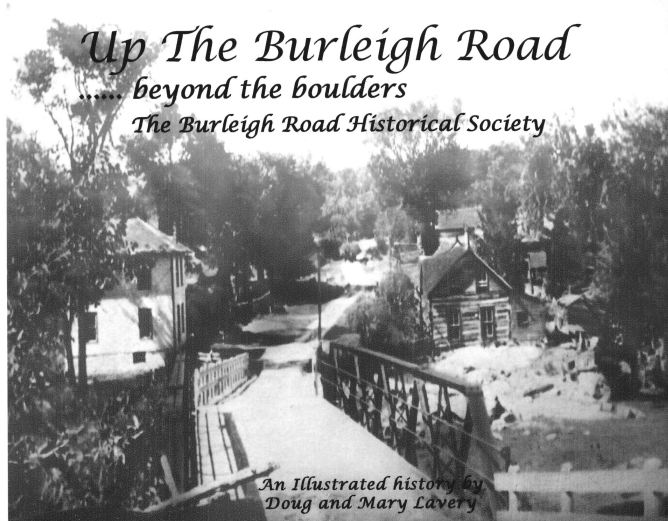
Peterborough's Centennial as a City

The *Peterborough Examiner* produced a special centennial edition that appeared on Wednesday, 29 June 2005. The Trent Valley Archives was very supportive in this project, and we also had a display advertisement which we are reprinting on the inside cover of this issue of the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*. TVA has copies of the paper in its research library, as well as a workable index to the issue.

- 1 Recording a city's history by Ed Arnold
- 2 Take a walk down George Street in 1905 by Ed Arnold
- 4 Peterborough was a busy community in 1905 by Ed Arnold
- 4 Peterborough as a city – moments in time by Arnold, Ed
- 6, 7, 9 Examining the birth of a city: Local historian Elwood Jones says Peterborough - with the mystique of a test town - was once Canada's most representative community by Jones, Elwood
- 8 Shaky start to city's first fire department by Jack Marchen 8
Police would weigh bread by Jack Marchen
- 9 Orietal Hotel considered grandest in city by Elwood Jones 11 A Rose
By Any Other Name: Peterborough? By Elwood Jones and Bruce Dyer
- 12, 13 A look at the Examiner – 1905
- 13 August murder in Dummer shocks nation: Case involving slain 12-year-old brings exoneration, then conviction
- 14 Lights come on in Electric City by Jack Marchen
- 14 Keep your toboggan off George Street: old bylaws kept careful control of dynamite in city by Rachel Punch
- 15 Nicholls helped kickstart park program: Confederation still considered one of the oldest parks in Peterborough by Jack Marchen,
- 15 The Making of Confederation Square by Elwood Jones and Bruce Dyer
- 16 Ashburnham was considered region's future by Jack Marchen
- 17 The origins of the Peterborough Canoe by Elwood Jones & Bruce Dyer
- 17 Trent-Severn Waterway construction took 87 years to complete by Jack Marchen
- 17 Trent Valley Archives advertisement
- 18 The summer fair of 1912 by Elwood Jones and Bruce Dyer
- 18 Peterborough has always had remarkable women by Elizabeth Bower
- 19 Quaker fire had impact on courthouse construction by Jack Marchen
- 19 Moments in time: A look at health care in the city
- 19 Peterborough and District Farmers' Market
- 21 Evening Examiner 29 June 1905 front page
- 22 E. C. Braund's grand opening by Elwood Jones and Bruce Dyer
- 22 What a difference 100 years makes: City's labour movement has had impact by Elizabeth Bower
- 23 Curfew demanded 1913
- 26 Memorial Centre by Elwood Jones and Bruce Dyer
- 27 Sharing special memories: Bess MacNab to turn 100 same day as Peterborough by Jack Marchen
- 28 Soldiers trained to be ready for battle in Europe by Jack Marchen
- 28 Marble Day had hundreds of children lining up in 1924 by Elwood Jones and Bruce Dyer
- 29 Ashburnham Bridge a source of pride by Elwood Jones & Bruce Dyer
- 30 The Turnbull store disaster: Five people died when downtown store collapsed by Elwood Jones and Bruce Dyer
- 31 Swords into Seahorses: The gift to last from Peterborough W.W. II veterans by Richard Staples
- 32 Literary Pilgrimage: I. V. Crawford visits city by Elwood Jones and Bruce Dyer
- 33 High standards in law hasn't changed: John Robertson, Jim Lillico, John W. Corkery by Alex Gazdic
- 34 Story of a school teacher – Nov 17 1012 - May 6 2001 Arnold Nofall by Mrs Arnold Nofall,
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- 37, 42 New sound really created a "Buzz" by Brian "Buzz" Thompson,
- 38, 39 A Rock & Roll remembrance; it was a different era back then by Ed Arnold
- 40, 41 Peterborough's Rock & Roll Family Tree
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- 45 Century of sporting excellence: top 10 sporting events in city's history by Don Barrie
- 46 Top 10 sporting events in Peterborough history: 10 Peterborough peewee team 1962; 9 Pansy Forbes and the synchronized swimmers; 8 Peterborough Lakers 1979; 7 Petes 1979 win Memorial Cup; 6 PCO Peterborough Jr A 1974 Minto Cup; 5 Peterborough Orfuns 1955; 4 Mann Cup 1954 by Trailermen; 3 Lakefield Charltons and Ray Judd 1960; 2 Mann Cup 2004; 1 Memorial Cup 1996 by Don Barrie
- 47 Hall of Fame introduction was memorable by Bob Feaver
- 48 Cup coverage had a big impact by Mike Davies
- 49 First time in a MLB press box: [Dale Clifford's top ten memories] by Dale Clifford
- 49 Attwell winner was unforgettable for city: [Mike Brophy's to ten memories] by Mike Brophy
- 51 Giant wrestler had reporter on the run by Ted Galambos
- 53 to 66 Murder at Market Hall; a novel by D. Crooks; Patt Devitt; Eileen Dunne; Lloyd Graham; Richard Lowery; Louise Lukianchuk; Shirley A. McCormick; Marilyn McInroy; Catherine McVicar; Debbie Minnema; Dean Pappas; Carol Reid; Paul Rexe; Bo Staudé; Claire Sullivan; James Wilson
- 67 Examiner 3 July 1905 front page
- 68 City centennial poetry contest winners : We are practicing past tense by Kerry Clare; Roy Studio photographs by Laura Rock; Old farm in Peterborough county by Ella Murphy
- 69 to 76 Cultural Icons
- 70 to 76 Performing Arts: the top 100 of the past 100 years includes photos of Sebastian Bach; David Bateman; Willie P Bennett; Danny Bronson; Count Victors; Sean Cullin; Dino and the Capris; Dub Trinity; Washboard Hank; Barry Haggerty; Ronnie Hawkins; Jackson Delta Blues Band; Donnell Leahy; Allan Nunn; Ian Osborn; Colleen Peterson; Bea Quarrie; Anne Ryan; Serena Ryder; Kate Story; Gladys Taylor; Buzz Thompson; Estelle Warren; Neil Young
- 77 to 84 City's Future
- 77 Advances in health care will continue: New 500-bed hospital is on the way by Rachel Punch
- 78 There is still a future for manufacturing here: Peterborough

has continued to evolve as a city

- 79 Mayor's message of future: City has been through a lot over past 100 years, mayor writes by Sylvia Sutherland
- 80 Choices for top 10 impact on city: 1 General Electric; 2 Trent University; 3 Quaker Oats; 4 SSFC; 5 OMC; 6 Simpson Sears; 7 Peterborough Square; 8 Hockey town; 9 Canal fight; 10 Crary Park; also rans by Ed Arnold
- 81 Contributions



- 81 Edwardian Peterborough conference by Jean Murray Cole81 Church has had big role in community
- 82 Examiner predates city's incorporation: oldest business in city
- 83 Generosity helped build Hall collection [Sports Hall of Fame] Feaver, Bob
- 85 to 92 Memories
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- an illustrated history of Burleigh and Anstruther Townships by the Burleigh Road Historical Society is being written by Doug and Mary Lavery and produced by Trent Valley Archives.

Pre-publication price is \$20.00 for this quality hard cover book which is full of vintage stories and photographs. After May 2006 the price will be \$30.00 for the book.

Trent Valley Archives, 705-745-4404, is taking orders. Place yours today.

and silent auction. Bring your friends.

Many of our members and friends support the Trent Valley Archives in tangible ways. We will be undertaking fundraising drives in the future, but even now donations on an annual or monthly basis can be most helpful. The cost of running this organization far exceeds the revenue from memberships alone. So anything you can do to help will be gratefully received and much appreciated.

Other Publications of the Trent Valley Archives

In *Sagas and Sketches: the Saga Rose World Cruise 2002* (2004), Martha Kidd and Beverly Hunter apply their great skills of observation in writing and sketching to fascinating places around the world. Martha is never far from Peterborough no matter where she travels, and we featured excerpts from her commentaries in the *Heritage Gazette* in 2002. 95 pages, \$20.

The Mills of Peterborough County has been a labour of love for Diane Robnik. She has gathered references to mills throughout the area and tried to match them with pictures from varied local archives. \$20.

History of the County of Peterborough: Biographical Notices [by C Pelham Mulvany and associates] Susan Kyle has carefully captured the contents of the biographies published in the 1884 edition. This is a very rare book, and the biographies are very interesting precisely because they have been written by the contributors working with Mulvany's local agents. Elwood Jones has written an introduction, and produced an index and table of contents. 300 pages. \$60.

History of the County of Peterborough: Peterborough and Haliburton histories [by C Pelham Mulvany and associates] This is the compilation of the local histories written for the county of Peterborough (by Mulvany), for the townships of Peterborough (by Charles M Ryan), and for the county of Haliburton (by Charles R Stewart). This too comes with a special introduction and index created for this occasion. 325 pages. \$60. There is a special discount price for ordering the previous two titles as a set. \$100.

Death Notices From the Peterborough Examiner. Each volume is 132 pages, \$6.50. Compiled by the late Marianne Mackenzie, assisted by Alice Mackenzie and Don Mackenzie.

Don't forget our upcoming events

Enjoy our cemetery tours and our justly famed ghost walks in downtown and Ashburnham.

You can also help us by attending our great harvest dinner

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Every Wednesday at 6:30
To 1 September
Harvest Dinner and Silent Auction
30 September
Eerie Ashburnham
23-30 October 2004
Open Tues to Sat, 10 to 4**

TVA Publications Program Off and Running

The Trent Valley Archives has launched its publication program. Our titles are available exclusively from the Trent Valley Archives. Our plan is to keep expanding our titles to reflect the great wealth of our resources. As well, we are developing community-oriented initiatives that will be valued very widely. We are planning a fresh edition of Martha Kidd's Peterborough's Architectural Heritage. As well, we will publish, really for the first time, two major landmarks in the writing of Peterborough's history. F H Dobbin's index to the History of Peterborough was voluminous and is a major reference work, but it was never published, probably because World War I absorbed Dobbin's energies. We are also publishing Howard Pammett's study of the Irish who came to Peterborough in 1825. This was his MA thesis at Queen's University and we serialized much of the work in the Heritage Gazette. We are open to other suggestions from our members.

In Sagas and Sketches: the Saga Rose World Cruise 2002 (2004), Martha Kidd and Beverly Hunter apply their great skills of observation in writing and sketching to fascinating places around the world. Martha is never far from Peterborough no matter where she travels, and we featured excerpts from her commentaries in the Heritage Gazette in 2002. 95 pages, \$20.

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley: Index to Contents, 1997-2004 from volume I to volume 9, 3 (2004). 44 pages, \$15.

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We are pleased to announce that Mary and Doug Lavery have assembled a terrific group to write Up the Burleigh Road. We are selling copies at a special pre-publication rate of \$20. Order yours today.

Trent Valley Archives
Publications Program
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Without Archives There is No History

History Begins Here

Trent Valley Archives

thanks our members for the generous response to our financial appeal. As you know, ours is a charitable non-profit organization and will issue charitable donation receipts for donations. We depend on donations from our members and friends. Your support helped us through an exciting year. Our research room with new library shelving and library tables is a pleasant place to do research. Our resources have grown, we have improved our humidity control. We now have a conservator on site. We have improved our machines for reading and printing microfilm and digital sources. We have added books, newspapers, microfilms and digital sources. None of this would be possible without support from various sources, but mostly you.

We need to increase our membership, which has been growing very steadily over the last couple of years. Even so, our success depends upon members giving extra financial support as they are able. Imagine what would happen if people gave monthly donations that matched their former yearly ones. It is possible, with your help.

For details contact Diane at the Trent Valley Archives: 705-743-0231 or admin@trentvalleyarchives.com

Thanks

“Up The Burleigh Road.....

1. ..beyond the boulders”
