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# The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

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#### Cover photo:

Catherine Baker emigrated in June 1901 with 105 other Barnardo children on the SS Tunisian which landed in Quebec City, with a final destination of Peterborough. Thanks to Catherine Montgomery for sharing this fine picture from the Barnardos organization.

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## *President's Report*

*John Marsh*

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## Using History: Notes from a Playwright

Dave Carley



The plays I write attempt to examine who we are. Who we are is, of course, some sort of accumulation of what we've come from, and (also 'of course') the answers to the questions of both our present and the future lie in the past. I've rifled through a variety of periods for my plays: pre-World War II Ontario and Europe, Peterborough post-war over the last six decades, and even a brief stint in the (crowded) backwoods of Ontario with Susanna Moodie. My quest has always been the same: to explain how we've arrived at the moment when we file into the theatre and the

lights began to dim. At its most ambitious, my quest has also involved looking forward to that moment when the houselights come up again, and we begin filing out of the theatre, back into our real worlds.

To that quest, a pragmatic sidebar can be appended: I could have written essays or poems or screenplays but I've learned that theatre and history make a supple and economic couple. If history is about events, and if 'showing' is more effective than 'telling', then theatre is indeed the ideal medium. The inventiveness of a good production combined with the willingness of audiences to invest their own powers of imagination mean that it is entirely feasible to present history on stage – whereas the costs of period drama in film and television are often prohibitive.

There's another practical reason why historical subjects are attractive to dramatists. Given that a play doesn't exist until it is performed – whereas a poem or story presumably comes to life the moment the first reader encounters it – and given the extraordinarily long gestation period for most theatre works, it is very difficult to be "topical". I once wrote a play, *Big Box*, which warned about the dangers of a pending Wal-Mart invasion. It was all very prescient at the time I was writing it in 1995 but, by the time the Blyth Festival workshopped, programmed, developed, rehearsed and premiered *Big Box* in 1998, that moment of foresight had passed. The Wal-Mart blitzkrieg had already rolled over Canada's retailers; my *Big Box* was as obsolete as the Main Streets Wal-Mart had helped to destroy. So much for topicality.

Putting those practical considerations quickly aside, it is the thirst to 'understand' that propels playwrights to muck about the past, and a similar yearning that tugs at their audiences. We have an amazing example right here in the Kawarthas, with the continuing success of 4<sup>th</sup> Line Theatre in Millbrook. Since its inception in 1992, 4<sup>th</sup> Line has become arguably the most successful theatre of its kind in Canada, mining the local landscape for stories – including the Millbrook telephone company, the Cavan Blazers, The Great Farini, Susanna Moodie, and Joseph Scriven. And 4<sup>th</sup> Line is not unique in its devotion to the regional story – this pattern of the local history play is repeated all across the country.

In fact, the local may have trumped the national on our stages. Perhaps we derive more of our sense of self from our immediate environs. Or possibly it's just a case of advanced narcissism; the lint in our own navel being more fascinating than that of our neighbour one county or province over. To some extent, national history-making also seems to have fallen out of vogue, or perhaps into the hands of special interest groups (which actually is a surefire recipe for it falling out of favour.) Whatever the case, the initial burst in the 1970s of "Wow, this is a Canadian story!" has dissipated. Or, as the Globe and Mail's theatre critic recently claimed, albeit as much in protest against the style of that kind of theatre as its content; "The nationalist project of 1970s Canadian theatre has served its purpose well, but in 2005 we're not served well by it."

The desire to understand the past is a wonderful thing. But, like any desire, there are countless intriguing ways to corrupt it. History is like a defenseless Barnardo child, thrust into an uncertain and often hostile world, subject to the whims or agendas of whatever writer/director/actors are involved. Some writers treat history well. Others have less than pure motives. Some of them want to suppress certain parts of it or to whip it into shape – selectively presenting it to make a point, or redirecting and correcting it. (More on 'correcting history' later.)

The responsibility of telling history is a big concern for me. There's the age-old conflict between telling a good story and telling it accurately. That battle didn't begin with playwrights, but we have certainly brought some new tricks to the table. We amplify events to make our points. We rearrange events to amplify our points. That's all fair game in making good drama – but when the story being told is local, there are risks. No one would be too upset if I wrote a drama about Julius Caesar and a gang of Romans roaming the rural areas of Gaul, burning down Catholic barns. That's in the past and "over there" and who cares if there are a few inconsistencies with the plotline or characters. But when 4<sup>th</sup> Line Theatre first announced plans to stage their Cavan Blazers story, the nabobs of local negativism were not amused. For starters, there still are many descendants of the Blazers throughout the county. Do we really want to know the truth about Great Uncle Billy's nocturnal missions? Surely it's better to let some sleeping dogs lie? And what exactly were those scruffy 4<sup>th</sup> Liners going to say about us?

On the subject of scruffy, there's another, converse danger to presenting history – and that is that we render it too comforting. Something that happened a hundred years ago tends not to threaten us now – unless a relative is somehow indicted. But actually, even the sins of the Blazers seem mild now – we've clearly progressed since those days. Protestants tend to leave Catholic barns alone nowadays. If history is the study of progress then by definition it is going to be comforting.

But that's antiseptic, especially when washed down with a gallon or two of nostalgia. Remember the *Wind at My Back* series on CBC? They were good stories and attracted a loyal audience. I wrote one about a beautiful baby contest (working from the series "bible") and it was a lot of fun to write, but the factual connection to its setting in a 1930s depression town was tangential at best. I have the same beef with a lot of our pioneer village museums. They are too classy – lovely wildflower beds, sturdy pioneer furniture, a little country store selling stick candy... You imagine our forebears eking out a jolly Currier and Ives existence, which would be great if they had – but they didn't. Things were actually pretty smelly back then; as well as ugly, nasty, brutish and often foreshortened. The earliest photos of the countryside

show a denuded, burned over, stump-covered landscape that bears no resemblance to the cosiness of Upper Canada Village. Our own Lang Pioneer Village is also lovely in its situation, but I give it more credit for approaching the reality of pioneer life, perhaps because of its compactness. With only a bit of effort on the part of the visitor, the truth about our past can be imagined in the dim claustrophobia of the Fife Cabin – how many people lived and slept in that smoky interior? Or upstairs in the hotel where the floor is covered in straw pallets – one can nearly smell the snoring, stinking travelers, and catch an itch from the bedbugs.

The fact that 'It wasn't better then' brings forth another, near-irresistible pitfall for the playwright bent on telling history as it wasn't. That is: the oppressive virtue of hindsight. This distresses me much more than any sins of historical beautification. Our theatres are brimful of sanctimonious playwrights who, with all the benefits of their humanist university education, feel free to graft that freshly-acquired wisdom on to historical inequities. Yes, slavery is wrong. Yes, child labour is wrong. Yes, women should vote. Yes, residential schools were a disaster. We playwrights of the new millennium should accept and build on these truths but never kid ourselves that we discovered them. What is truly fascinating are those moments in history when the tectonic plates of thought began to shift. When did those first people realize that slavery was wrong – and when should the rest of the world have accepted that wisdom? Where was the tipping point? What or who led people to it? That's what we need to know, as we use history to try and understand the issues with which we grapple today.

(Parlour game: What will playwrights be self-righteously vilifying us for a century from now? What great self-evident truth will they present as the gap in our moral armor of 2005? My bet: waste.)

Beautification, historical hindsight... the third horseman of the historical apocalypse is simply what can and can't be told. Theatre, like all the arts, relies heavily on government subsidies and, as a result, is subject to what the government grant-givers deem worthy of telling. Bureaucrats are a notoriously like-minded lot and none of them gives a cent without expecting something back. The Medicis didn't – those private sponsors of old – and neither do the public servants at The Canada Council. What CanCow requires is an adherence to certain philosophical principles – vague leftist ones, most of which I tend to subscribe to except for one: I shouldn't have to agree with anything in order to get money. (This completely begs the question of whether I am entitled to any kind of subsidy in the first place by virtue of calling myself an "artist", but that is one of those questions the asking of which would ensure I would never get a grant in the first place. It all gets a bit Kafkaesque...) Most artists are in denial about this. It actually may take another 20/20-hindsighted playwright a hundred years hence to show how we allowed our storytelling to be shaped by who gave us the bucks. But someone should be asking this: what kind of history does our government want us to tell?

And, conversely: what stories aren't being told? Thomson Highway, the celebrated First Nations playwright, author of *The Rez Sisters* and *Dry Lips Oughta Move to Kapuskasing*, has said that before healing can begin all the poison must be lanced. And he's right. But if we're going to turn stones, then we have to turn them all. In a local context this may indeed prove harmful. *The Cavan Blazers* is but one proof that Peterborough County was not settled by saints,

not by a long shot. (There were saints, too, but sinners are always a lot more interesting, and make for much better theatre.)

Those are some of the external forces that shape our telling of the past, but there are other impulses at work with playwrights as well. I often wonder why a playwright has chosen to tell a particular story. Sometimes there's a family link, or an ethnic or group connection of some sort, or a geographic coincidence, perhaps a lucky find in an archives – and sometimes it's as simple as a commission. I'm currently working on a play about the discovery of insulin for Toronto's Lorraine Kimsa Theatre for Young People – it was they who wanted the story told and now I am going to tell it for them. It's an interesting process, because I have no personal agenda vis a vis the discovery of insulin, at least not in the way I do with other topics. For example, when I discovered that CBC Radio had bizarrely not made plans to commemorate the D Day invasion of June 6, 1944, I kicked up enough of a fuss that I got a commission to write a drama set on an Allied landing craft as it approached Juno Beach. Before writing it, I was actually warned by the producer to "not glorify war". I replied that I had no bloody intention of glorifying war but I was sure as hell going to glorify the men when landed into that hell of bullets. That was my agenda and the drama that resulted – which I wrote with Glenda MacFarlane – was called *The Final Hour* and was very much an expression of Glenda's and my agendas.

When writing *The Final Hour* we also ran straight into the beautification problem. None of the men who landed on D Day were saints. They were average Canadians thrust into an extraordinary situation and that is where their heroism lay. A balancing act began for us: how to show these soldiers as flawed, scared humans like the rest of us without insulting them. They had to be rendered human because, if we couldn't understand their commonality, if we were able only to think of them as supermen then what they did would become oddly irrelevant. Nothing kills history faster than hagiography.

There is always a duty to the story. My father often said, "Never let the facts get in a way of a good story" which, on the surface, was exceptionally odd advice coming from a judge. But he was able to separate the goings-on in his courtroom from an amusing whopper told at dinner. And, in fact, where the honesty of a story is necessary is in the spirit of the telling, rather than the minutiae – but again, this is a difficult balance.

Canadians sometimes strike me as being over-factual and afraid of dressing up an event. I actually know people who will exaggerate a story down. Our American cousins have no such qualms. They decide what they want an historical event to portray – for example, 9/11 is about the triumph of heroism in the face of terrorism – and they proceed to pump up their history to suit it.

To return to the thirst for local history, unless a commission is bestowed upon a playwright, it is up to the writer to find the story. At first glance it's not easy pickings. The study of history in our schools is not emphasized, to put it mildly. And, as I recall, what we did learn was deadening: mostly a litany of national constitutional wrangling that would turn anyone off the study of the past. But the fact is, good stories are everywhere about us and the best of them do seem to be local. Peterborough, in particular, is littered with them. I'm sure Toronto has its share too, but the reconstruction of that city has been so relentless over the last century that the really good stories seem to have been demolished for landfill. In Peterborough the ghosts haven't yet been squished by condos; they still walk among us.

Like a magpie, I pluck these home stories for my plays. In law school, one of the first cases we were taught in Property Law was

*Grafstein versus Holme and Freeman*, a civil litigation which involved a property owner's rights to money found on his premises versus the rights of the finders of that money. The case included my grandfather as lawyer for the Grafstein family and was decided in their favour, and an important principle of property law was extended. I used that case as an inspiration for some of the events in my play *Walking on Water*, but changed the source of the money and threw in two murders.

In another play, *Taking Liberties*, I wrote a series of monologues on civil libertarian issues. One of the monologues featured a young girl defending Margaret Laurence's landmark novel, *The Diviners*. This too was culled from events in Peterborough when a local group had tried to remove the Laurence novel from high school readings lists. I had been impressed and moved by a spirited defense of *The Diviners* that a young girl mounted before the Board of Education. I didn't bring her words to the play but I tried to dramatize her spirit - the spunk that propelled her to so eloquently face a packed hall of adults, many of whom were actively hostile to her opinions.

History rarely unfolds dramatically. Big events unfold at a snail's pace. The greatest playwright in history will be the one who, a hundred years hence, manages to make our current constitutional wrangles the stuff of gripping theatre. *Meech: The Musical* anyone? (I thank God I'll be gently decomposing in Little Lake Cemetery by the time that one hits the boards...) Out of necessity, audiences will, in fact, accept a certain degree of historical licence, even with local stories in which they may have some emotional stake. They might let you mix your decades. They might even let you say that Great Uncle Billy was a serial killer of Catholic farmers. But if you were to turn around and imply that G.U.B. had red hair instead of blonde, they'll come down on you like a ton of bricks. And the writer who gets his details wrong risks irretrievably alienating his audience from the story. The devil is indeed in the details.

I recently was an extra in a television production of a work I had written on Al Purdy for CBC. The filming was outside Grossman's tavern on Spadina Avenue in Toronto; the scene being shot was set in the 1960s and in it a young poet, perhaps Al Purdy himself, was trying to sell poems to passersby. The take started, and I strolled up Spadina - a model extra I thought, careful to not look at the camera, and injecting in my walk a nifty blend of thoughtfulness with a subtext of beer-thirst. Suddenly the director yelled "Cut" and then, to my mortification, asked (loudly), "Would someone ask the writer if he thinks people actually carried Aberfoyle water bottles with them in 1965?" Had that scene gone to air, there would have been many viewers whose suspension of disbelief was plain entirely shattered by the site of the hydrating extra and his plastic water bottle. And once you lose them...

It's the same with language. My play *After You* is set on Stoney Lake in the 1930s. In it, two young women are falling in love with the same young man, and one of the girls lets fly with the F-word. My mother, who pre-reads my drafts and offers up editorial wisdom, declared that no well-bred girl of that era would ever have used that word. I argued that she couldn't possibly know that for sure, that somewhere on Stoney Lake there might have been an exception, a young girl not of her acquaintance who was willing to shock her friends with bad language. (A decade later and we are still arguing this point.)

There are two issues here. The language of the young woman was an historical detail that was within my mother's ken and it



rendered the world of the play inaccurate for her. The other issue - which constantly arises when culling the pasts of family and friends for storylines - is that local audiences will inevitably spend time grafting real names to fictional characters. My mother might well have suspected that some members of the audience would think the potty-mouthed young woman was her. (For the record: I have had women in my plays commit murder and adultery, produce dozens of children out of wedlock, lie, cheat, cuss like sailors and drive cars badly. My mother has dented the bumper of her Camry, but none of the rest.)

But if the devil lies in the details, then details are also the devil. I was often stymied when researching the piece on D Day that we wrote for CBC. The vets we interviewed constantly diverged on details, lending credence to the observation that one man's war was different from the war being waged by a man fifteen yards away. This was especially true on D Day, when the various regiments landing at Juno Beach and others met with wildly different degrees of resistance. In *The Final Hour*, Glenda MacFarlane and I focused on the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, a regiment out of Manitoba that incurred massive casualties because the gun placements facing their section of the beach were not knocked out by the Allied bombardment.

But it was the details again that stumped us. Some vets, for example, said the mood in the landing craft was sombre and very little conversation took place; others recalled chatting to pass the time. All of them agreed that the turbulent seas caused a great deal of sickness - a detail that we actually had to downplay, because audiences can only witness so much retching before being turned off...

That is just a snapshot of my tussles with history. I haven't gone into the great panty-hose debate with *The Edible Woman* (solved by my dentist's wife who remembered exactly when panty hose appeared in Toronto because she was able to snag a pair just in time for her wedding). Nor have I touched upon the Homer Simpsonian "doh" that an actor threw into a 1920s party scene set on the left bank of Paris, which forced us to erase an hour's of recording at CBC.

Details. Choice of subject. How to tell it. Why tell it. What's here. What's down the street and around the corner. I'm fully prepared to argue that Peterborough has more history per block and concession than anywhere else, and I look forward to continuing to write plays that use local stories. This region was settled by rogues and knaves and good people with bad luck and bad people with good luck, and it all adds up to a big box of history, waiting to be dramatized. The question really is not whether there's an audience for history - the issue is how do we tell it. And that inevitable friction between drama and factual adherence to the past is itself the stuff of drama.

Dave Carley is a Peterborough-born and raised playwright. His plays set in 'Ashburnham' include *Taking Liberties*, *Walking on Water*, *After You* and *The Last Liberal*, and they have been performed around the world. Dave's website is [www.davecarley.com](http://www.davecarley.com) The pictures have been drawn from the website. *After You* was published by Scirocco Publishers, Winnipeg.

## Music in Early Pioneer Life – and Beyond!

Barbara Scott

What was the role of music in the life of the early pioneers? Although I don't remember exactly what that was, I do know that coming to Peterborough brought me into touch with another love of mine – History. In Peterborough and surroundings, I came face to face with History everywhere I went – from the Liftlocks, Hutchison House, Adam Scott Collegiate, Peterborough Collegiate itself. Walking down those halls even for the first time, I was aware of its long history, going back to the early days of settlement. My curiosity led me to search out the story, and at the invitation of the Music Club of the Women's Art Association in Peterborough (itself an organization that has a long history) I prepared a paper on the subject. And I thank you for the opportunity to share my discoveries with you. Although I am well aware that, through the nature of your own interests, much of what I learned will already be familiar to you. I just hope, that perhaps, you will get pleasure from hearing it told again.

Gwen Craw, who was a member of the WAA at the time, shared information with me. Gwen wrote a chapter on music for *Land of Shining Waters* and presented a paper on the subject in the 1960's. She thought it was time for another presentation, and I thoroughly enjoyed my search. I enjoyed finding books containing material in the Peterborough Library, the Trent Valley Archives, as well as from Howard Pammett's *History of Peterborough* published in the *Examiner* in 1950 and from the wonderful writings of Robert Choate, a descendant of Thomas Choate, an early settler.

To me, pioneer life was one of long days of hard labour: clearing land, living in rudimentary log cabins with the barest of furnishings, growing their own food, hunting, fishing. Few people lived close enough to visit. There would be little time to pursue learning and culture. When I learned that many of these early settlers came from educated and cultured families, it was clear that they would try to preserve these values.

Many pioneers came with tuning-forks, and above all, vision. Among the country's earliest musicians were men of sound training and broad experience in the arts. In the wooded hinterland, choruses were singing the classics, and trios and quartets were playing tastefully and skilfully at a time when, even in Toronto, family chamber music was extremely rare. However, music was a natural recreation. The Irish and Scotch are noted for their good singing voices, and singing can be done while working. People sang to themselves, to each other and to their children, passing on the songs of their native countries and learning new ones, and even composing some. They sang because they wanted to sing. This held true from the earliest days of settlement for the majority of people in the Peterborough county.

As in all pioneer communities, social life had to be based on the home, church and the school, with an occasional 'bee' for logging, stumping, lime-burning, barn-raising, haying, butchering, husking, quilting, preserving, sugaring, paring, etc. These usually ended with races and wrestling among the men, visiting among the women, and a general round of dancing until midnight. Musical instruments were rare, but a form of mouth music, known as lilting was all that needed

to set feet a-dancing. In Douro, a man named Shields is remembered for his violin music, and Thomas Whibbs played the Irish bagpipes. There was Denis Sullivan, a flute player who once carried a plough from Peterborough on his back, setting it down occasionally to play his flute for a rest.

Susanna Moodie told of a 'bitter freezing night' during the hard winter of 1833, when her husband took up the flute and played old Highland airs which brought tears to the eyes of their homesick Scottish maid. Their hired boy, John Monaghan, would charm the children by songs in 'his native Irish'.

The Irish settlers had a special talent for singing and preserving their old songs and it is because of this that the Peterborough area is a fruitful one for the collector of folk songs, as Edith Fowke discovered when she came to the area in the 1950s. She found that many descendants of the Peter Robinson immigration who settled in the rural areas around Peterborough were far enough away from the main industrial parts of the province to resist the influences of the more urban centres; their traditions remained intact and folk songs are sung and Irish dances are performed today as they were in the lumber camps a century ago.

One such song titled "Turner's Camp" goes like this:

From the town of Kinmount  
I chanced to stray one day,  
And I landed up at Gooderham  
At eleven o'clock next day.

The place being rough and stumpy,  
I thought it next to hell,  
So I jumped on board the I.B. and O.,  
And I went to Tory Hill.

It rained all day in Tory Hill  
And left it very damp,  
And at supper time, well, I arrived  
'Way up at Turner's Camp.

Four o'clock the cook got up,  
His horn did loudly blow,  
Saying, "Arise, arise, my bonny boys,  
You to the woods must go".

Out on the wild woods  
Where there is no time to lurk,  
And early the next morning,  
They sent me out to work.

First they put me sawing,  
They seen that would not pay,  
And then they put me loading,  
A-loading the damned old sleigh.

Their repertoire included not just Irish songs but old British ballads, music hall ditties, love songs and sea shanties and any popular songs of the day which were frequently transposed to include local place names and references that made them their own. Though always the favourites were ones that told of life in the woods or the adventures of other lumbermen.

From unaccompanied singing in church services, or Sunday get-togethers and schoolroom singing, the love of singing developed into

singing schools. Usually these were conducted for the three winter months when there would be some slackening of work on the farm. Some of the pioneers brought precious violins, flutes and other small instruments with them, and jewsharps were easy to carry, and a very inexpensive instrument.

In the Westwood store in 1846, a Reverend Colquhoun bought a toy dog, a German silver pencil, two testaments and two jewsharps. Donald Cameron bought a fiddle string in 1850.

The family of Stewarts is an outstanding example of pioneers bringing with them their love of music.. Thomas Stewart and his family came from Northern Ireland and settled in Douro in 1823, two years before Peter Robinson and his group came. The letters of Francis Stewart to relatives in Britain are fascinating accounts of her life. It was for her that the first piano in the region north of Rice Lake was brought from Britain in 1829, with great difficulty. After a six-month voyage, it was almost lost through the ice on Rice Lake, when it fell from the sleigh She was regarded as a talented pianist and practised two to three hours a day, and this in addition to regular hours of home study in grammar, spelling, mathematics, simple chemistry, mineralogy, geology, natural science and botany. She was also fluent in French, and at one point was studying Italian. English literature was most important, and she was expected to read critically and to write well. In her published book 'Our Forest Home', written in 1842, she tells of a kindly Church of England rector, who 'is very musical and so clever he can tune and thoroughly repair pianos and has kindly undertaken to put our dear one in order for me.'

Especially in these early years of settlement, there was need for mutual assistance, and there was close integration of the lives of people. The earliest musical activity took shape among small groups of people. Two men in particular fostered the development of music. They were both remarkable men. In 1832 Mark Burnham published in Port Hope *The Colonial Harmonist* which is described on the title page as a "compilation of the approved tunes, anthems and chants, with a figured bass for the organ and pianoforte, designed for all denominations of Christians." This was the first published treatise on music in the colony. He also set forth the rudiments of musical theory and suggestions for "taking breaths at the proper place." "Expression," the author remarks, "is the art of so understanding and realizing the subject of the words we are singing, as to make the subject our own." The likeness of music to poetry or prayer is emphasized. Burnham also published a compilation of works by classical composers in a book entitled *The Seraph*.

Also in 1832, an Irishman, Robert McCarroll and his son, James, in Peterborough, advertised the establishment of their music academy in Cobourg. Both had been for 5 years under 'the immediate instruction of 2 of the most eminent professors of music in Europe.' Their favourite instrument was the flute, but they were also masters of the flageolet, (which is a small pipe, like a recorder) and every other requisite accompaniment to a complete band'. They also 'have it in contemplation to give lessons in sacred music. They also attempted a similar school of music in Peterborough. James was well known for his 'musical genius'. The interest of both in sacred music would have found expression in the choir of the newly-built St. John's Anglican Church. One of their students, William Cluxton, became choir master of St. John's, and played flute duets and solos at a special concert in 1850 in aid of the restoration of the church. Michael Peterman tells their stories in an Occasional Paper published by the Peterborough Historical Society.

Another influential musician was Thomas Choate, who was born

in Hamilton Township in 1809, and after gaining experience from his father as a mill operator and millwright, went to Batavia, New York, and there studied music. Soon after returning to Canada in 1836, he built the first mill at Warsaw and established a singing school which he carried on, without thought of remuneration, until just before his death at the age of 91. His methods of instruction of beginners were sound and direct. There were scales and exercises, plenty of them, and no shirking. A printed card of vest pocket size of the fah, sol, lah patterns was distributed to be carried about by pupils for daily practice. On the left side of the card you will see the eight notes of the scale identified by tonic solfa though not as we know them now (doh, etc) The numbers on the right hand side, 1, 3, 5, 8, etc in various order, instructs the singer to sing notes in that order and can be used in different keys, developing sound skills in singing in harmony. Then followed popular rounds, folk songs and hymn tunes. No instrument was used except for the tuning fork.

A false note brought a sharp thud of a sensitive and insistent baton and a fresh start. In an amazingly short time the young singers became rapid and sensitive sight readers with a keen sense of pitch and rhythm. Vocal music of the time was published in four-line form – tenor, alto, treble and bass. Some of the earlier books had wooden covers using the old 'buckwheat' notes. Then on to the more important works of Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Handel and Haydn.

The old Choate choir dating from the early 1840's was an ever-changing but continuous organization. Of the hundreds that passed through his singing school, most could take their parts creditably anywhere. There is an amusing story of Thomas George Choate, who may be Thomas' son, former reeve of Dummer, an accomplished violinist, who was fond of relating how, in later years when he was operating in the Chicago Board of Trade, he chanced to hear one of his operators humming the old tune, Dennis, (Blest Be The Tie). Immediately he supplied a bass. A few minutes later, the humming had become a four-part affair, in crescendo. Quietly the singers were surrounded by an applauding crowd. Daily thereafter, the quartet met, their repertoire widened and Peterborough music took a strange part in the easing of Grain Pit rigors.

Instruments –melodions, organs, pianos, strings, woodwinds and brass – gradually entered the Warsaw pictures. Thomas Choate, an Anglican, had given leadership to choirs of all denominations and not infrequently accompanied them on his cello. One winter's evening, the singers, driving in sleighs to a church festival in North Dummer, were delayed by heavy drifts of snow. The audience was waiting and on the party's arrival, the chairman announced: "Here comes Bass Choate and his ungodly big fiddle. The proceedings will begin".

Thomas also had a very talented daughter, Julia, who became proficient on the violin and performed widely. There is a program of a concert given at the Peterborough Conservatory which I will show you later, which lists her in a solo.

Music was among the astonishing list of subjects to be studied at schools in the early 1830's. An ad in the Cobourg Star of Nov. 27 '33 announced a school for young ladies in Peterborough, and lists a curriculum of no less than 29 subjects including Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy, Moral Science, Paley's Evidences, Music and Embroidery.

The Union School in 1856 listed 36 students studying vocal music from the total of 87 in the grammar school and out of 498 pupils in the common school, 103 studied vocal music. In 1837, when William Lyon Mackenzie and his friends were holding political meetings, an open-air meeting in Peterborough was drowned out by

shouts, songs and bugle calls. On 14 December, 300 members of the Peterborough militia charged on Lindsay with trumpets and drums.

The widespread use of alcohol among all classes of people not only at taverns but at 'bees' and election meetings resulted in the rapid growth of the Temperance movement in Upper Canada. Temperance societies sprang up everywhere and songs to deliver the message of temperance were plentiful. In 1858 the Band of Hope Division No. 368 observed the Queen's birthday in a celebration for 300 people in which 'original temperance songs with no accompaniment were sung.'

As new churches were built, existing congregations shared in the opening celebrations. The choir of St. Paul's Presbyterian church in Peterborough was driven to Lakefield to take part in the opening services at the Presbyterian church there in 1863. When the Lakefield church at Fowler's Corners was established in 1866, there was a Monday soiree in the new church when 'a good tea, excellent addresses and sweet music were the order of the day'.

William Cluxton writes of his youthful days in the 1840's when he often sat on the banks of the Otonabee with musical companions on summer moonlit evenings playing duets, trios and arias on their flutes. Cluxton studied with the McCarrolls mentioned earlier.

When the Prince of Wales visited Peterborough in 1860, he mounted a dais built for him in front of the court house. One thousand children sang the National Anthem, adding a third verse composed for the occasion:

Grant, Lord, our secret prayer,  
Still for old England's heir,  
Thy love evince.  
Watch o'er his early days,  
Guide him in wisdom's ways,  
So shall he sing Thy praise,  
God save the prince.

The first pipe organ was installed at St. John's Anglican Church in 1852 under Reverend Mark Burnham. In 1858 the Rifle Company Brass Band was organized under Bandmaster A. H. Rackett (!) –dormant during the '60's but later revived. By 1870, Rackett was leading the new 57<sup>th</sup> Battalion Brass Band which in summer gave a 'grand promenade concert in the Court House Park every Thursday evening. In 1875 the Fire Brigade Band won first prize over the 57<sup>th</sup> Band in the Peterborough Centennial Exhibition and in 1879 they competed in Toronto with 11 other bands for the amateur championship of Canada and won first place. At this point the Fire Brigade Band merged with the 57<sup>th</sup> band.

Gay young blades took their girls square-dancing and waltzing whenever possible although 'profane music' was not permitted. Plays and dancing were banned in public places on Sundays on penalty of fines. Confederation was declared in 1867 with military bands, parades, canon salutes, flags and evening concerts with speeches and fireworks.

The descendants of many of the early settlers are well known to many in the area, and their names and legacies of their ancestors have been preserved. One such family name is Telford, and I am indebted to Ruth (Telford) Jonasson for making her family story available to me. William Telford came to Canada in 1850, married a Hannah Nicholson. In their 2<sup>nd</sup> year of marriage, they moved to her father's

farm on Communication Road, which she inherited. William, who had a talent for composing poetry, was a great admirer of Burns, and at each anniversary of the Scottish National Patron Saint composed a poem to be read at the banquet – and became known as the Bard of the St. Andrew's Society. Music played a large part in his son, John's family. His four boys all had a good ear for music and formed their own vocal quartet, entertaining at church and community socials, etc. Ernest played a cornet, Clate and William, mouth organs. John played a small concertina for him and Eliza to sing to. John would like to have purchased a set of bagpipes but found the cost prohibitive.

People flocked to social gatherings in the late 1890s and music played a large part. An example was one affair organized by the Jubilee Lodge in Bridgenorth which included character songs and impersonations, recitations, tuneful selections by the Peterborough Harmony Club, a short address, a 'negro sketch', vocal music with autoharp accompaniment, several clog dances by a snare drummer in the Peterborough Fire Brigade Band – admission 25c!

To celebrate the 204<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Relief of Derry in 1893 a large procession was planned in Buckhorn. The piping notes of the fifes and deep boom of the drums as they struck up the traditional tunes of the Orange order stirred the pulses of spectators. The immense bass drum made a pygmy of the drummer and only his tousled hair and red, perspiring face were visible about his



burdensome instrument.

The centre for musical activity in Smith township was the 4<sup>th</sup> line Temperance Hall. Mr. Ketchum of Peterborough held singing schools there for several years. The Benson-Williamson Concert Company gave entertainments which included both instrumental and vocal music. The autoharp, cornet and violin were heard in solos. A change of pace was provided by comic songs or musical numbers played by striking glass bottles. On Monday nights the 4 Line Band took over the Temperance Hall for its practices. It was said that all along the line could be heard 'the winding notes of the cornet, the blast of the trombone, the deep notes of the double bass and the rattle of the drum'.

Christmas concerts in schools were enthusiastically supported.



An example at Ray's School in 1895 saw carriages driving over very muddy roads to attend a 4-hour program consisting of 49 numbers – on the violin, piano and mouth organ, with dialogues, solos and selections by the school chorus.

Plays, concerts, balls, lectures and other entertainments were held in Hill's Music Hall, seating 700 people in the old Market Hall on Water Street, as well as in Victoria Hall (over stores on George Street); in Bradburn's Opera Hall; and in the old George Street Methodist Church. In 1876, Thomas Bradburn built a new four-storey brick Market Block on leased land on the east side of George Street between Simcoe and Charlotte Streets. In the high steeple was installed a large clock. The ground floor had 4 stores, 2 on each side of an arcade, and above were the Town Council chambers, the Town offices and the Police Station. On the top floor, Bradburn's Opera House, a 'well-appointed theatre' which accommodated 1000 people was ceremoniously opened on November 13, 1876. Before Christmas of that year the Opera House was used for a Young Canadians Ball, a Bijou Opera Company comedy, an Orange Young Briton's Ball and a Christmas Concert. Singers and entertainers of renown performed there. In Boer war days about the turn of the century, patriotic effort manifested itself in concerts which packed the opera house. The 1883-84 directory boasted that 'very few places of our size can boast of such a well-appointed amusement hall.' Many prominent performers gave concerts there, including the famous singer, Jenny Lind.

In addition there was a small dance hall on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor of the Times Building on George Street. Club dances were held here weekly in winter to the music of the violin and harp played by a man and woman who toured professionally in summer. Six or seven local musicians usually joined them with cornet, clarinet, etc to learn their music and gain experience. The dances were waltzes, gavottes, schottisches and one-steps with some square dances.

A number of music schools operated during the decade of the 1870's. Most people were musically minded and the majority of homes had an organ or a piano. In the town of Peterborough, the activities of the organized church choirs provided for many years the main, if not the only, incentive for group performance. In the secular field, glee clubs waxed and waned, band leadership was at times merely competent but not always so. Chamber music of good quality would have been possible with the individual players then available, but it is not surprising that it remained unorganized. In Toronto it wasn't until the early 1900's that the first professional string quartet was founded by a Mrs. Adamson and her daughter both of whom were teachers at the Peterborough Conservatory. Founded by Mr. And Mrs. Rupert Gliddon in 1905, the Conservatory was located in the former William Lech home built in 1861. The Conservatory continued as Peterborough's music centre until 1931 when it was forced to close because of the Depression.

One of their most prominent students was Agnes Logan Green, who died not many years ago, in her late 90's. Before she was 12 years old, she had won high praise from critics for recitals in Peterborough, Toronto and London, Ontario and New York. In her teens, Agnes was honoured at the Ontario Music Festival in Toronto Massey Hall. She won 5 first awards including the piano concerto class opened to all Canadians. Sir Granville Bantock recommended that a special medal be awarded for her outstanding achievement. She furthered her studies in London, England at the Royal Academy and the Matthey piano school, where Matthey, teacher of Dame Myra Hess, wrote of her exceptional gifts. Following her return to Canada, she received unanimous high praise from Canadian music lovers for

her subsequent recitals on the CBC coast-to-coast, for a local series sponsored by the *Examiner*, and as a guest artist in Ottawa, and elsewhere.

Peterborough's first Golden Age of Music stretched from the 1890's to the mid 1930's. Other prominent musicians at this time were Martin Chenhall, organist and choir director of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, who also directed many Gilbert and Sullivan operettas and Dorothy Allan Park, who taught at the Conservatory and started the Madrigal Singers, a chorus which brought many prominent artists to town. Both Gwen Craw and Agnes Logan Green accompanied this group. Also, the Kiwanis Music Festival had its beginning in 1927, and except for a short time during the war, continues today. We are in another Golden Age marked by the successes of the Peterborough Symphony Orchestra, the Peterborough Singers, the Peterborough Concert Association, and many excellent choirs and instrumental groups and individuals.

Since the days of the tuning-fork, Peterborough singers have blended their voices a good many times in group singing. But perhaps the most note-worthy in this field during the early 1900's was the occasion when the Royal Chorus went to Toronto in 1901 to take part in the greeting to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall (later King George 5 and Queen Mary). The local choristers, numbering nearly 100, had been trained at home by George W. Mulligan, himself a widely popular singer of the time and an enthusiastic leader of movements looking to the advancement of home-town music. In the period of preparation, Dr. F. H. Torrington, who gained the reputation of being one of Toronto's greatest conductors, came to Peterborough several times to direct practices of the group. They were to form part of the massive choir of 1000 voices chosen to perform on a grandstand that rose tier on tier in front of the Toronto City Hall. They were accompanied by the massed bands of the 48<sup>th</sup> Highlanders of Toronto and the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Hamilton. The Peterborough chorus went together in special train cars attached to the CPR morning train.

Later that year, the Peterborough section, assisted by the CGE Glee Club, which had also been organized by the untiring Mr. Mulligan, gave a grand concert in the Market Hall. They sang the Toronto program and several other numbers. Mr. Mulligan sang as a solo, the famous 'Tinker Song' from Reginald De Koven's operetta 'Robin Hood' and swung a heavy hammer on an anvil during the chorus. H. O. Fisk of the Peterborough Light and Power Company had connected the anvil and hammer with the electric circuit of Market Hall. The result was a shower of sparks each time the anvil was struck! Understandably this was one of the most popular numbers on the program and had to be repeated to quiet the tumultuous applause.

It has been a fascinating study for me to explore the place of music in the life of people on the Peterborough area from pioneer days till the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. I have a newer, clearer image of the settlers who overcame such hardships, never lost their cultural traditions, and handed down a rich legacy to the present.

Barb Scott acknowledges the support of Trent Valley Archives and Trent University Archives. As well, the following books were helpful: Elwood Jones, *Winners*; Clifford and Elaine Theberge, *The Edge of the Shield*; Jean Murray Cole, *Origins: the history of Dummer Township*; Michael Peterson, *James McCarroll...*; and *Land of Shining Waters*. A version of this paper was recently presented to a meeting of the Smith-Ennismore Historical Society. Barb Scott taught music at Peterborough Collegiate and Vocational Institute for many years, and writes music reviews for the Peterborough Examiner.

## The McGibeny Family Travelled by Train: discovering a photo's stories

The Trent Valley Archives recently acquired 92 black and white 8x10 photographs which have been added to the Electric City Collection. The photos have connections with the Roy Studio, and the pictures are therefore either prints from Roy Studio negatives or copy prints from pictures taken to the Roy Studio. The prints from the negatives were often made in the 1970s, often for requests from the Peterborough Centennial Museum. Roy Pitchford was the photographer at Roy Studio in those days, and he would likely have produced many of the prints in this new acquisition. We can often tell which were based on Roy negatives because we have the B registers for the Roys from 1892 to the 1990s and the VR registers from 1908 to the 1990s. The Trent Valley Archives has been creating a spreadsheet finding aid for these registers, and these can be accessed by researchers. We have found these to be of great help. Researchers have been able to find out if and when their relatives went to the Roy Studios. Some have been able to order photos of their ancestors from the Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio Images at the Peterborough City Archives. Others have been able to use the information from the register to decide who is in the Roy Studio photos that have long been in their scrapbooks or on mantels and walls. Diane Robnik has spearheaded this project and will continue until we have digital access to information about all the photos in the collection. We believe the view register for photos taken outdoors before 1908 must have disappeared, and some of the new photos may have been from there. R. M. Roy, the founder of Roy Studios, had been a photographer since the 1860s and arrived in Peterborough with the Midland Railway in 1888. He set up a photographic shop in the Post Office Block at Water and Hunter in 1892, and then in 1896 to 140½ Hunter Street where the firm stayed for three generations and more than a century.

We have chosen to highlight the picture Electric City Collection 5.19 which is also this issue's cover photo. There was no information with the photo but we felt instinctively that it would tell us something about the railways in Peterborough at some unspecified moment. In looking closely at the picture we noticed that the train car was sitting by itself on a siding and that the car had a name, The McGibeny Family. How curious? How did train cars get names? We went to the web and soon discovered that the McGibeny Family was a show-business family that travelled widely across America during the 1880s in a railway car that had their name emblazoned on the side. It was our train car, and evidently the McGibeny Family played in Peterborough in the 1880s or early 1890s, probably at the Bradburn Opera House on the east side of George Street between Simcoe and Charlotte. We do not have the specific information at this moment. It is possible that we could do so by closely reading the *New York Clipper*, the pre-eminent show-business newspaper, 1852-1920; microfilm copies of this paper are in the Trent University library. As well, the Bradburn Opera House advertised its shows in the three local papers, and perhaps someday our researchers will have covered the entire period. Barb Scott has provided a useful starting spot

for the history of entertainment in Peterborough.

This meant that our photo dated from the 1880s. Where in Peterborough could one find this configuration of railway tracks. The photo offers other clues. There is a coal yard just past the train car, and beyond that is a grain warehouse. We went to the Goad fire insurance maps which we have in the Trent Valley Archives, in the Martha Kidd fonds. We were able to place the train car on a siding just north of Charlotte Street, kitty corner from the Midland Railway Station. This station later served the Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways. Goad's shows that James Stevenson had a grain warehouse at the south-west corner of Simcoe and Bethune, and evidently, too, the full width of Bethune Street was given to railway yards between Charlotte and Simcoe. The whole block was lined with coal sheds and grain warehouses. We were then able to identify a house on the far left of the picture as the home of Dr R. H. King on Charlotte Street; this house still stands as part of the Cavanagh appliances store.

We also considered the possibility that the family might have had photos taken by Roy Studios while in town. The business trade card of the McGibney Family features the private car taken at the full side view, bedecked with pennants. They advertised themselves as "The celebrated McGibeny Family: largest musical family." They offered a "brilliant bant, grand orchestra, superb chorus, program of gems, music and mirth for all." An 1883 poster features a family portrait of 13 people from a child aged about one to the parents: they offered "musical and sketch entertainment." Apparently the family normally had 14 performers. This photo was probably taken from just outside the Grand Trunk Railway station at Charlotte and Bethune.

It is amazing how, with research and questions, a photo can come to life! We now have extra insight into the extent of Peterborough's link to the vaudeville circuit. And we also know more about the rail yards that dominated Bethune Street in the years when railways were king. This is also an excellent view of the west side of Bethune Street with its coal yards and grain sheds.

## Peterborough: the Experimental City

*G. Young, Editor, Lakefield Heritage Research*

As Peterborough begins its second century as a city, perhaps the "Electric City" would be better titled the "Experimental City". It began with canoe builders such as John Stephenson and William English who developed patents and innovations for the design, production and shipping of canoes. From there, the wooden canoe industry continued to expand, and it was left to the Stricklands and C. Z. Rogers to create a semi-production line in the canoe building industry; where canoes were built on various stages by forms and by different crews. Last year, we celebrated the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the opening of the Peterborough Lift Lock which must, and will remain, one of the greatest experiments in engineering ever tried and successfully.

The Mowry Farm Machine Company of Ashburnham was bought out by the Massey Company as Massey desired to have many of the patents for the farm machinery that Mowry had been building. (Mowry of course, simply did not have the cash to thwart the Massey takeover and although there were capitalists in Peterborough that could have kept Mowry here. For reasons not entirely clear, those capitalists did not come

to Mowry's rescue.) This also happened to the two Hamilton Manufacturing Companies (they were not immediately related to each other.).

In 1889, the Edison Electric Company was persuaded to come to Peterborough, and it was, from the outset, intended to be motor a plant. The streetcar line built in Peterborough by the Edison Electric Company's (through its long-arm company, Peterborough Radial Railway Company) was for experimental purposes: to test different electric motors and gears in the streetcars and to experiment in the various pole hardware associated with stringing the streetcar line wire.

Initially, the streetcars were thought to be of the Birney-car design, but, it now appears that the C. G. E. cars were before the Birney-car

design. The Birney-car is now seen as but a refinement of the earlier C. G. E. cars which were finished in the car shop built on Edison Electric property. From what records we could find, there were at least twelve streetcars in-service and that most likely that they were a pair, or six pairs with different motors, gears and controllers. This was intended to assess the wear-n-





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Mounted on Model "41-6" and 50-B-29 Bus Chassis

**CAPACITY AND SEATING:** Seating plan—25 passengers. For 41-6—229" wheelbase: Individual seats in pairs with aisle between and fixed divan at rear. All seats facing forward. This particular seating arrangement so arranged over wheelhouse as to afford the greatest comfort. Rear divan seats five passengers.

**For 50-B-29—230" wheelbase:** Individual seats in pairs with aisle between and fixed divan at rear. Two individual chairs placed over right and left wheelhouses. This seating plan affords utmost comfort to passengers.

**CONSTRUCTION:** Gotfredson construction of suburban and interurban coaches affords luxurious ease and security for the passenger, smooth, swift and steady roadability, and a high-class, distinguished appearance. To conform with these requirements of both the operator and the passenger, the Gotfredson parlor car bus has been



Parlor Car Type Body—Mounted on 50-B-29 Chassis

tear of a certain motor, certain gear arrangements and controllers. It would seem that the Peterborough streetcar plant was not intended to be a full competitor to some of the large streetcar companies then existing, though they did sell quite a number of streetcars to cities in Ontario. The assumption that they were not intending to remain in the streetcar building business, but, to remain in the motor and controller supplier industry is indicated by the fact that they did not go back to building streetcars after World War One.

Why they didn't go back to streetcar building after completing World War One war commitments is neither clear

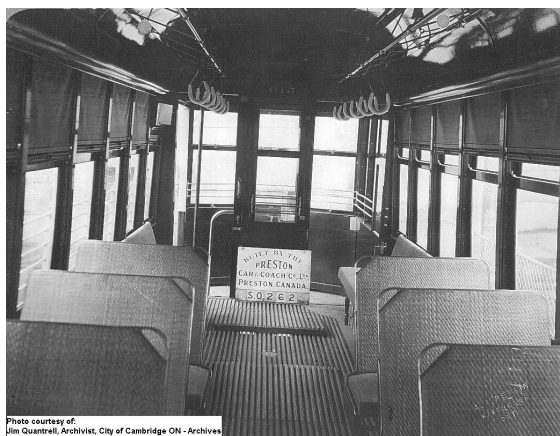


Photo courtesy of Jim Quantrell, Archivist, City of Cambridge ON - Archives

Peterborough until 1928, began as car shells at the Preston Car and Coach Company a Canadian subsidiary of the the very large Brill Car Company beginning in 1908 and was discontinued by December of 1915; likely to fulfill the last contract commitments.

The Fort Edmonton Radial Railway Society has a Toronto Street Railway car that was built in 1922 was similar to the C. G. E. cars of the 1914/15 era. The T. S. R. car has 35-horsepower electric motors and C. G. E. controller. The brakes were of a friction type and not of the air-type thus it has no air compressor. Equally interesting, is that the T.S.R. Car has trucks (wheel assemblies) made by the Taylor Manufacturing of Montreal, the same company that built the special compressor equipment for the Peterborough Lift Lock. The car shell was made by the Preston Car and Coach, and is so eerily similar to the photos that exist of the Peterborough streetcars, that it must have been P. C. & C's continuation of inexpensive small cars until the Birneys became the standard for small inexpensive streetcars.

The earlier car shells were likely made right on the property in 1893, or brought in from Brill in Philadelphia via the Grand Trunk Railway which had a siding to C. G. E. until P.C & C came on-line in 1908.

Some records indicate that C. G. E. streetcars were only built between, 1893 and 1901, ending with an order for the Hull Electric Company (an arms-length company of the E. B. Eddy Match Company). This comes as a surprise, since the Ahearn & Soper Company operating as the Ottawa Car Company was the largest supplier of streetcars with Westinghouse equipment, motors, controllers, and pole hardware. Evidence suggests that C. G. E. built streetcars for fourteen years, to 1907.

In any case, the Peterborough Plant continued building

streetcar motors, controllers and other components until 1938. During World War II the motor section of the plant concentrated on building motors for other industrial applications; this had been a sideline since World War I.

Although C. G. E. had exited the streetcar building by World War One, it was by no means out of the streetcar business as we noted, nor, out of the large motors. Indeed, many of the early large electric railway locomotives, principally, the Canadian Northern Railway and its subsidiary, the Mount Royal Tunnel Railway used freight motors built with Peterborough C. G. E. motors, controllers and associated equipment.

Another major railway of that era, the London & Port Stanley Railway used freight motors with Peterborough motors under the locomotives and the railcars. All through the years, C. G. E.-Peterborough has been the leader of motors from the small motors used in refrigerators and vacuums to large motors the size of a modest home for specific mining functions. For many years the operators at the generating station who lived in the few homes that existed at Nassau Mills were given appliances and other electric items that were then not generally available to the average resident of Peterborough. Such appliances, stoves, refrigerators, were apparently part of the larger experiment to find out what motors and other items worked best.

However, C. G. E. was by no means the only company that was experimenting with various pieces of equipment to see which worked best. Many companies, such as DeLaval, Westclox, later Outboard Marine to name but three of many were for years bringing new innovative products and techniques that had their competition scrambling to catch up.

While we could continue mentioning many other manufacturing firsts, from Peterborough; Peterborough was also in the forefront in other ways too. Although we have read the many newspapers from 1928 and the city minutes, we can not find a complete reason as to why the City dumped the streetcar system in favor of buses.

Yes, C. G. E. had been out of the streetcar building business for fourteen years, it still doesn't fully explain why, when offered by the newly reorganized Peterborough Street Railway Company to upgrade the trackage and new streetcars (presumably the Birney car), the City passed. The City Council also passed on C. G. E.'s new program of creating trolley coaches and associated hardware that C. G. E. was going to bring out and did bring out in 1930. Why? We simply can not find an explanation.

Nor, is there a solid explanation why they went to Border City Transit in Walkerville Ontario, then a suburb of Windsor. Try as we might, we can not find any direct connection between Walkerville and Peterborough that would have persuaded Peterborough City Council to give up on its streetcar system which, was, while it existed, quite efficient and with high riderships. And, although we could not find a direct connection to Border Transit and Peterborough, we do understand why Border Transit was chosen to supply the public transit. Up the road from Border City Transit (which was in an office of the hangar of the Border Cities Air Company) was Studebaker who was making bus bodies that were not too unlike today's school bus, and above them, was Gotfredson Motor Company. Gotfredson was the leading manufacturer of heavy trucks (1-ton to 5-ton).

Right across the road from Gotfredson was the Seagrave

Fire Equipment Company the leading maker of fire trucks of that era. (Oddly enough, though, Gotfredson, while supplying Seagrave with the 2½ ton or the 5½ ton chassis/running gear; it had a standing order from Bickle Fire Equipment Company of Winnipeg MB !) One wonders, did Seagrave pass along the savings in transportation since it was across the road in Walkerville? Betting is it didn't.

Canadian Bridge Company originally supplied the truck frames, but, well before 1928, Gotfredson had its own truck frame plant. McCord Radiator in Walkerville supplied the rads until Gotfredson bought the company out and began its own labelled aluminum rads, and, its thought, if the Lakefield Volunteer Fire Department's Bickle fire truck is an example, the Gotfredson buses were equipped with a Waukesha Marine Engine with dual ignition. Later Gotfredson began using the Buda gasoline engine of Harvey Ill. (Yellow Coach Company [which became GM-Transit] also built school-bus type buses on Mack Truck chassis, the engines and transmissions are unknown.)

Thus Peterborough seems to have been the first small city in Southern Ontario to have completely abandoned its streetcar system to experiment with buses. City Council may well have heard that Detroit was getting out of the streetcar business in 1925 and had simply decided that it would not pick up another ten year contract from the Peterborough Street Radial Railway Company when it came due in 1928; protests that the service would be refurbished and new cars purchased. Whatever the exact reason, Peterborough exited the streetcar and public transit business for the next forty years.

We can not find much in the newspapers about the City bus service from 1928 to 1940. If they followed the same routes as the streetcars the northern terminus on Water Street would have been just north of the Auburn dam. As well, the bus would have gone to Monaghan and Parkhill, near Jackson Park. The "city's southend" suggests that buses went to the old terminus as the foot of Lock Street, at Rye's Pavillion. This route would also have served the Exhibition grounds as "service extended to the Ex" at the Lock Street entrance. There seems to have been a bus service along Hunter out to Westclox. Sherbrooke Street seems to have been the "west-end service" and likely buses made a circuit up Clonsilla and Charlotte back to the downtown. These routes also served industries such as C. G. E., DeLaval and Brinton Carpet Company.

Most likely, there was no Sunday service as the streetcars had been banned from Sunday service and all train service through the city was banned on Sundays until at least 1PM so as to not disturb the Sabbath Services.

In any event, Border Transit had a service garage in Ashburnham on Douro Street until at least 1950 when Colonial Coach Lines moved from Armour Road to Douro Street. By 1950, the DeNure brothers who were running competing bus runs, were at least civil enough to each other to have a common garage on Armour Road, which, until recently was Fitzsimmons Towing Services. The Fitzsimmons family were the garage mechanics for Border Transit until there was a dispute in wages; they then worked as bus mechanics for the DeNures. When the DeNures finally closed up their bus services, the Fitzsimmons family went into towing full-time, though they had had a side-business of towing much earlier than 1950.

Ford buses appear to have ruled the 1940's on

Peterborough's transit, and then short-framed GM transit coaches right up until the demise of Border Transit's participation in the Peterborough scene. First the gasoline six cylinder versions with the in-slant two-piece windshields to the few "turtle-back" GM's of the 1960's with their "fish-bowl" windshields and six cylinder diesels with Allison automatic transmission. There appears to have been a brief "fling" with Canadian Car (aka Brill Bus under license in Canada) buses mixed in with the 1950's GM's serving the City. Another "fling" was with Fageols/Twin Coach Company of Kent Ohio, which also used the Hall-Scott "flat six". Likely the Canadian Car buses and the Fageol buses were "spares" when the GM short-frame Transits were down for repairs.

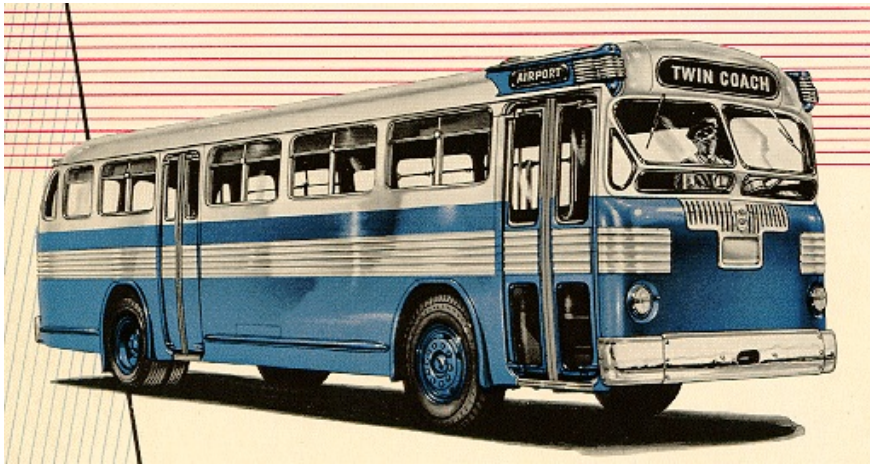
The Canadian Car buses were quite unique with a Hall-Scott "flat six" cylinder engine under the floor. Colonial Coach used the larger highway version. According to the retired drivers, these notorious gas-guzzlers could go fast. But, for reasons not clear, Colonial Coach kept the Canadian Car buses on the Toronto-Ottawa run through Peterborough, but, did not use them on the Toronto-Pembroke run. Odd. GM Buick flathead six cylinder "whalebacks" plodded through Lakefield on their way to Pembroke. The DeNures who serviced the Colonial Coach's buses for a short time were running with the "whalebacks". (Colonial Coach also ran "Flixible" buses on the Pembroke run. These are remembered for their huge whining rad fan and the large red stop light in the fan screening.) The Canadian Car short-frame transit buses are well remembered for the reek of gasoline in the winter when the bus windows were closed in Toronto. (1940 was a watershed in bus construction when GM brought out its V-drive, first used on army tanks, which revolutionized the design of city transit and highway coaches; the engines could now be put at the rear.)

Peterborough's experiment with a contract transit system was widely watched by other small cities throughout the 1940's and 1950's, though few opted for a contracted system. Curiously enough, Peterborough seems to have been the only major transit contract outside of Windsor Ontario.

Other bus companies began experiments in transit to Peterborough. The Stock Brothers of Fraserville began a bus run into Peterborough up the Old Keene Road for school children and included a shopping bus for folks in the southend of Peterborough County in 1958. This run terminated in the area of Brinton Carpet and the Confederation School where it met a city bus. While their school bus run from the southend of the County was not overly revolutionary, their shrewd acquisitions of the DeNure bus routes and other bus routes was. In fact, their school bus administration became widely copied across Ontario, making their experiment in school bus transportation, one of the leaders in the industry. From their Peterborough based office they acquired a huge segment of the school bus business in eastern Canada and extended well into the United States; a remarkable achievement for them and for Peterborough. The Stock Brothers sold their operations to a Canadian-American outfit, only to see their hard work being destroyed. They managed to regain the company, correct most of the wrong things and only have recently resold the business; this time to a UK company but with the Stock family still involved in the daily operations. Now the Stock Brothers operations are being expertly managed by the second-generation of Stocks out of Newmarket. Sincere thanks to all of the Stock family, Jeffery and his nephew David for their generosity in their support of this article with information and photographs.



Peterborough had yet another experiment in transportation that put it on the map. This time it was Elsie Knott who bought a station-wagon and then began bringing in school children from Curve Lake to the schools in Lakefield. The operation was expanded somewhat when a second station wagon was bought to include a run into PCVS to give the Curve Lake students a chance to receive their technical education there. While not immediately different to many other school bus beginnings in the early 1950's, Mrs Knott's early school busing was a landmark for the First Nation's people to take control over their own educational needs. Quickly other reservations in the Rice Lake area began their school busing programs and it quickly spread through out the



entire Province. From there it spread nationwide. But the first of the First Nation's school busing by First Nation's people began here.

We could mention so many pioneering landmarks that began here in Peterborough so that we can rightfully call it the Experimental City. Going into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the new DNA-cluster research at Trent University assure that the title Experimental City will continue for years to come.

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Denis Latour – Laval (Colonial Coach Lines); various websites (America on the Move; Seashore Trolley Museum; Kent Ohio; Gotfredson Company; GM Transit bus; Flixible/Grumann); various libraries and individuals including Jeffery Stock; David Stock; Ray DeNure, DeNure Tours-Lindsay; Donald Curry, Seashore Trolley Museum; Carol Turner and Roger Mitchell, Fort Collins Municipal Railway; Tom Vajik, Windsor (ON) Public Library; Dave Childs Editor/Archivist, Antique Motor Coach Association; Cambridge Public Library; Philadelphia Public Library; Halton County Radial Railway; Colin Hatcher, Fort Edmonton Radial Railway; Bozena Kornas, Canada Science and Technology Museum; Tolbert V. Prowell Railways To Yesterday, Inc The Rockhill Trolley Museum; Ron Medaglia, Pacific Bus Museum; Dick Chandler, Chandler Coach

Andrew Sullivan alias Arthur Brown

*The following story appeared in the account of the Doran family written by the late Olive Doran, one of*

*Peterborough's finest family historians. She observed that even in the best families there were black sheep, and this is a glimpse of the final days of one notorious black sheep. Andrew Sullivan (1896-1923) was the tenth of twelve children of Denis and Catherine (nee Doran) Sullivan. Andrew's mother died in July 1923, just months before her son made headlines in Canada and the United States. The obituary for the mother did not list Andrew; Olive Doran speculated the family did not know where he was, or did know where he was. Either way, they did not want to note this at the death of Catherine Doran. Andrew Sullivan was survived by his wife, Alice (nee Jones) (1894-1986) and a daughter, Rose Marion Sullivan Coulter (1916-1980). The following excerpts from the Peterborough Examiner in the fall of 1923, as recorded in Doran's tale, pp 228-230, tell the main features of the story, but leave us wanting to know more.*

*Peterborough Examiner*, 10 September 1923  
Kingston: Five convicts set fire to the Penitentiary stable here this evening and, during the confusion, scaled the walls and escaped in a stolen automobile. Although guards on the walls fired at them none were injured.

A large posse of guards and police, fully armed, is searching the woods and swamps for the escaped convicts, among whom are said to be McMullen, Wyoming bank bandit, and Ryan, alias Slade....

*Peterborough Examiner*, 12 September 1923  
Kingston: .... Edward McMullen, who was recaptured, declared that the guards would never have taken him alive had he not been hit by a shot from a revolver used by Guard Allan Forsythe, who chased the convicts in an automobile ....

McMullen and Slade, or Pat Ryan, as he was better known, were regarded as two of the worst convicts in the prison, and ever since they have been in the institution they have been closely watched, as it was believed that they were working on some scheme to gain their freedom.

The dense smoke screen was brought about by the use of oil, according to the opinion shared by several prison officials. It was no chance experiment, apparently, but a well-thought-out scheme....

*Peterborough Examiner*, 15 December 1923

Minneapolis (Canadian Press): Four escaped convicts, who were cornered after leaving

Minneapolis post office last night, shot and wounded a policeman and two bystanders; one of the gunmen was captured and taken to police headquarters where he gave the name of "Red" Ryan. All four of the men are alleged to have escaped from Penitentiary at Kingston, Ont., by setting fire to prison barn and climbing walls; later they are alleged to have robbed banks at Detroit and Chicago....

Men were trailed to Minneapolis by Walter Duncan, chief investigator of Department of Justice, Ottawa, and R. H. Tucker, Deputy Warden at Kingston Penitentiary. An elaborate plan for capture of gunmen had been evolved with assistance of Canadian authorities who warned Minneapolis police they would confront one of the most dangerous gangs known to Canadian police.

Norman ("Red") Ryan, bank-bandit, who with five others made a sensational escape from Kingston Penitentiary on September 10 last, and was shot and captured here last night, following a gun fight, confessed, the police said, to having escaped from the Canadian institution. He stated that on November 5 he held up the Grand Avenue State Bank in St. Paul and obtained five thousand dollars, and that with other gunmen he had been operating in various parts of the United States since their escape from Portsmouth.

*Peterborough Examiner*, 17 December 1923

Toronto ... "I'm through," said Ryan according to an interview with the bandit. "I can never get another pal that I would trust like Art Brown. Why, it was us two guys who framed that break at Kingston. Simpson, Bryants and McMullen were drop in's. Art only had eighteen months more to serve on his stretch, but when he found that I was going over, he sure had to go along." ...

*Peterborough Examiner*, 17 December 1923

Minneapolis (Canadian Press) Lured to the home of the girl he loved by a ruse, Arthur Brown, fugitive Canadian bank bandit, and pal of Norman "Red" Ryan, leader of a desperate gang, who was captured in a gun fight Friday night, walked into a police trap Saturday afternoon and was shot to death by Detective William Meehan.

Brown was killed as he stood on the porch of a house where the girl, Irene Adams, a waitress, lived ...

Miss Adams informed the police that she was expecting a telephone call from Brown. She said that she knew nothing of his criminal

career. With detectives, Miss Adams went to her home and waited. Shortly after noon Saturday, Brown telephoned and asked if he could come out and see Miss Adams. Speaking to him under directions of the detectives, she asked him to come.

About one o'clock Brown came to the side of the house and knocked. A detective opened the door a few inches, and was instantly recognized by Brown, who drew a revolver. Meehan fired. Brown staggered back a pace and sank to the floor.

"You've got me," he groaned and died. Brown had been shot through the heart.

*Peterborough Examiner*, 21 December 1923

Minneapolis - Miss Irene Adams, tall, slender, and golden haired, is a sadly disillusioned young woman.

The "gentlemanly automobile salesman" and "perfect dancer" with whom she visited Minneapolis dance cafes and theatres and who "spent money like water" was shot dead on her doorstep by Detective William Meehan and proved to be Andrew Sullivan, alias Arthur Brown, notorious Canadian bank robber and escaped convict.

Brown, as the dead bandit is known to the police here, and Albert "Red" Ryan had become acquainted with the young woman, posing as the "Miller Brothers." With another girl, they became familiar figures in Minneapolis night life....

*Peterborough Examiner*, 21 December 1923

Toronto (Canadian Press) - Accompanied by Mrs Sullivan, the body of Arthur [sic] Sullivan, alias Art Brown, who was shot and killed by a detective in Minneapolis recently, arrived in Toronto last night. Notorious as a confederate of Red Ryan, at present held by the Minneapolis police, Sullivan's career of crime is alleged to have included a daring escape from the penitentiary at Kingston, robbery of a bank in Toronto, and a recent gun fight with the police in an American city.

## Barnardo Girls came to Canada via Philadelphia 1906

On July 1st 1905, Canada began to keep a record of Canadian destined passengers, arriving via United States ports. These indexes are the only Canadian record for those arriving via Philadelphia. From 1906, a big-sheet manifest for each ship arrival was maintained by Canada for most other US east coast ports. If the New York records are representative of the other ports, then the Canadian destined passengers should also appear on the original US arrival records, usually with the notation "in transit." As with other contemporary US ship records, those should also contain place of birth, and the names and addresses of those the passengers were leaving, and those they were joining. Nearly all of these passengers arrived from Friesland on 30 April 1906. The last two names arrived from Balakani and from Brighton respectively on 20 April and 8 May. This list is transcribed from National Archives of Canada [NAC], microfilm T-513.

		Age	Occupation	Birth	Destination
<b>Friesland</b>	<b>April 30</b>				
Gibbs	Gertrude, Miss	46		England	Peterboro ON
Hoar	Arthur	28	seaman	England	Toronto ON
Hassett	Annie M	50		England	Toronto ON
Hassett	Elisabeth	24	dressmaker	England	Toronto ON
Erdahl	Hans B.	32	lawyer	Norway	Montreal QB
Ellerstein	Blume	20	milliner	Russia	Montreal QB
Roschberg	Max	32	tailor	Russia	Toronto ON
O'Mera	Richard	42	tailor	Ireland	Toronto ON
Joyce	Joseph	22	labourer	Ireland	Toronto ON
Brocklebank	Alfred	27	carpenter	England	Brantford ON
Bukovic	Joseph	18	mason	Austria	Ontario
Tager	Emil	35	labourer	Finland	Red Deer AB
Tusrinsky	Mandel	24	merchant	Russia	Brockville ON
Tusrinsky	Chajka	23	f	Russia	Brockville ON
Wechsler	Sarah	20	servant	Russia	Brockville ON
Allum	Elizabeth	16	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Andrews	Cecilia	10		England	Peterboro ON
Ashton	Edith	12		England	Peterboro ON
Ashton	Lily	10		England	Peterboro ON
Ball	Lucy	11		England	Peterboro ON
Brown	Maud	12		England	Peterboro ON
Burdon	Sage	11		England	Peterboro ON
Bines	Lydia	9		England	Peterboro ON
Breasley	Bessie	19		England	Peterboro ON
Botley	Violet	9		England	Peterboro ON
Botley	Ivy	6		England	Peterboro ON
Billings	May	12		England	Peterboro ON
Butler	Georgina	11		England	Peterboro ON
Coburn	Nellie	13		England	Peterboro ON
Coburn	Ethel	9		England	Peterboro ON
Cousens	Dora E.	13		England	Peterboro ON
Chorley	Annie	13		England	Peterboro ON
Chorley	Elizabeth	9		England	Peterboro ON
Caygill	Alice	13		England	Peterboro ON
Caygill	Ada	10		England	Peterboro ON
Demyer	Dorothy	13		England	Peterboro ON
Davies	Charlotte	16		England	Peterboro ON
Fenwick	Alice	11		England	Peterboro ON
Fox	Ethel	14		England	Peterboro ON
Frazer	Mary	16		England	Peterboro ON
Fryer	Ethel	11		England	Peterboro ON
Galbraith	Mabel	9		England	Peterboro ON
Gratton	Gladys	11		England	Peterboro ON
Hartshorn	Maud	12		England	Peterboro ON
Hatch	Elisa	12		England	Peterboro ON



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Holwell	Clara	15	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Houston	Minnie	13		England	Peterboro ON
Headon	Amanda	16		England	Peterboro ON
Ham	Beatrice	14		England	Peterboro ON
Harris	Mabel E.	9		England	Peterboro ON
Harwood	Alice	15	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Harper	Elizabeth	15		England	Peterboro ON
Harris	Amy	11		England	Peterboro ON
Jamieson	Evelyn	14		England	Peterboro ON
Jamieson	Agnes	10		England	Peterboro ON
Jepson	Minnie	12		England	Peterboro ON
Jepson	Jessie	13		England	Peterboro ON
Jones	Laura	14	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Jefferson	Myra	13		England	Peterboro ON
Keys	Annie	12		England	Peterboro ON
Kitching	Ethel	13		England	Peterboro ON
Kitching	Louisa	10		England	Peterboro ON
Knowles	Kathleen	11		England	Peterboro ON
Longbridge	Alice	10		England	Peterboro ON
Lee	Ellen	12		England	Peterboro ON
Lonsdale	Sarah	12		England	Peterboro ON
Lambert	Margaret	12		England	Peterboro ON
Miles	Ellen	13		England	Peterboro ON
Merryweather	Bertha	13		England	Peterboro ON
Molyneux	Helena	14	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Miller	Elizabeth	10		England	Peterboro ON
Mallinson	May	12		England	Peterboro ON
Mitchell	Emily	12		England	Peterboro ON
Mitchell	Helen	10		England	Peterboro ON
Moore	Jemina	16	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Moore	Annie	12	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Norris	Edith	11		England	Peterboro ON
Oram	Maggie	14	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Peckitt	Mabel	13	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Pender	Maud	12		England	Peterboro ON
Pender	Emma	8		England	Peterboro ON
Purr	Nellie	14		England	Peterboro ON
Ashley	Amy	11		England	Peterboro ON
Pragnell	Lily	15	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Prince	Sarah	14	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Prince	Agnes	12	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Plant	Mary	11		England	Peterboro ON
Plant	Ivy	9		England	Peterboro ON
Renshawe	Mary	15	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Richards	Sarah	10		England	Peterboro ON
Robinson	Louisa	9		England	Peterboro ON
Reed	Rose	11		England	Peterboro ON
Satchell	Catherine	13		England	Peterboro ON
Scrase	Kate	12		England	Peterboro ON
Small	Lena	15	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Steer	Lilian	15	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Stodderm	Matilda	15	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Sutton	Emily	11		England	Peterboro ON
Symonds	Elizabeth	11		England	Peterboro ON
Symonds	Evelyn	9		England	Peterboro ON
Stokes	Kathleen	11		England	Peterboro ON
Schiff	Camilla	12		England	Peterboro ON
Smith	Minnie	16	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Turner	Mary J	17	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Turner	Jessie A.	14	servant	England	Peterboro ON

Turner	Minnie	14	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Thewetes	Sarah	19	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Walker	Annie G.	12		England	Peterboro ON
Walker	Hilda	10		England	Peterboro ON
Ward	Dorothy	11		England	Peterboro ON
Wingfield	Julia	14	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Warren	Bertha	12	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Willett	Florence	17	servant	England	Peterboro ON
Wills	Henrietta	10		England	Peterboro ON
Woodman	Florence	10		England	Peterboro ON
Baker	Alfred	24	bricklayer	England	Toronto ON
Beeston	George	23	labourer	England	Toronto ON
<b>Balakani</b>	<b>April 20</b>				
Donnelly	Edward	30	fireman	England	Toronto ON
<b>Brighton</b>	<b>May 8</b>				
Peres	Troilan	20	student	San Domingo	Sackville NB

This ship list is so interesting. Who would think that Barnardo children came to Peterborough via Philadelphia? Philadelphia was a major seaport as the Delaware River was well-suited to countless piers and was over twenty miles from the tempestuous ocean. However, Quebec City, Boston and New York City all have shorter trips after leaving. It is a reminder to genealogists to cast a wide net when hunting for ancestors. Comparatively few ship registers are available, and so it is doubly cheering to find another way to access comparable information. Third, this register contains considerable information that can be analysed. We have 100 Barnardo children travelling Miss Gertrude

Gibbs. Of these 24 are described as servants; they are aged 12 to 16, but the youngest appear to be travelling with siblings. The average age is 12. One of the Barnardo children is only 6, but she is travelling with her 9 year old sister. The oldest in this group are 16, but some of the oldest are not described as servants. What should we make of that? Are those who are designated as servants already assigned to live with particular people in Canada? Maybe. The list also allows us insight into other ways in which immigration flows. There are some young couples; some family members travel with companions. Women are not always expected to have occupations; even Miss Gibbs is not assigned an



occupation. Some of those coming from Europe have had long trips; some come from as far away as Finland and Russia.

We thought our readers would like to see what advice was given to the Barnardo girls as they travelled to Canada. This circular has been transcribed and placed on [www.orphantrainriders.com/HomeChild](http://www.orphantrainriders.com/HomeChild).

[Photo of Catherine Baker also used on cover. Courtesy Catherine Montgomery.]

Dr. Barnardo's Homes  
National Incorporated association  
HEAD OFFICE  
50-52 Peter Street  
Toronto, Canada

GIRLS' DISTRIBUTING HOME

MARGARET COX - HOME FOR GIRLS, "HAZEL BRAE,"  
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

### A LETTER TO GIRLS GOING TO THEIR SITUATIONS.

#### TO BE READ VERY CAREFULLY

We ask your very careful attention to the following. It relates to matters of the greatest importance for you to know and understand. We have mentioned these things to you by word of mouth and hope you have not forgotten them, but we want you to keep this letter before you and often to refer to it for guidance in the future.

Remember that you are not being sent out into this new and beautiful county alone and friendless or to be left to contrive for yourself as best you can. Every girl who is brought out from the Homes in England is under the control and charge of those representing the Homes in Canada, who stand towards you in the position of parents and who have the same rights and duties and the same responsibilities as a father and mother. We have the right to say where you shall go, what you may or may not do, what company you may keep, how your money shall be disposed of, and so forth. In addition, the duty rests upon us of watching over and caring for you, and if you are unhappy or have any complaint or are in trouble of any kind, we are here to help you, and we are the people to whom you must look. The law makes us your guardians, but besides and in addition to this, we wish to be really your friends and to have you consider and treat us as such by giving us your full confidence. Believe us, we have your best interests at heart.

The conditions upon which each girl is placed, and the arrangements we make, depend upon her age, strength, the experience she has had and the kind of employment she is engaged in. We know quite well that our girls have to work--no one takes them simply as household ornaments--but we shall see that they receive what is fair and right for the work done, and are not in any way taken advantage of.

Addressed stamped reply post cards have been supplied to you and writing paper and envelopes are in your trunk, so that you can write us.

The younger girls must attend school during at least a portion of the year. While a girl is going to school and most of her time is taken up with her lessons, we cannot ask more for her than board and lodging; but as soon as she leaves school, she should begin to receive wages for the work she does, and as she grows older and becomes more useful, her wages will be increased in proportion. A girl should make sufficient to keep herself suitably dressed and to have a balance left over to be deposited every three months to her credit in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Peterborough, Toronto.

We ask every mistress to keep a strict account of expenditures for our girls, and we request that the receipted bills be sent to us so that we may look them over and see that everything is correct. Girls who are business-like will also keep an account themselves, so that they may know exactly what has been spent for them and how much they have to receive at the end of any one period.

This money will remain until girls are of age, and in the meantime it will be gaining good interest. Our principal reasons for taking this trouble on your behalf are: first, that we may know that the amounts due to you are fully and punctually paid; and secondly, that the money, which has been earned by hard work, may not be foolishly wasted, but that at least some of it may be laid up as a store for the future.

The Homes take this opportunity to remind you that when you were in need they came to your assistance, and that it is now your turn to help the Homes. They depend entirely upon the money that comes in from day to day to supply food, clothing, shelter, and medical care for the many thousands whom they are now supporting. Every right-minded girl is willing to do her share, and we hope you will give something every year, however small, towards carrying on the good work, bearing in mind our Lord's words when he said: "Freely ye have received, freely give."

The place you are going to has been well recommended to us. We never send a girl to anyone without enquiring into and knowing something of the character and position of the people with whom she is to live. At the same time we know that no places are perfect any more than girls are perfect, and wherever, you go, you must be prepared to put up with something. If, however, you find that your new home is not a place where you can be contented, or if at any time you are over-worked or ill-treated, or left in the home for a length of time without female companionship, you must let us know at once, and we will do whatever is necessary for you.

You will have visits from one of the ladies who travel about seeing our girls in their homes. She will want to have a private talk with you, and we hope you will open your heart to her, tell her all about yourself and your work and your affairs generally, and if there is any difficulty, let her advise and help you. This visitor will also hear what your mistress has to say about you, and she will make a report

upon your conduct and progress. All such reports are sent to the Headquarters of the work in England, so that we earnestly hope there will be nothing but good to say of you.

The greater number of our girls are placed in farm households. We look upon the country as the best and healthiest and happiest place for them; but we object very strongly to girls working out of doors, and no girl should ever be employed in the fields or at any kind of work that should properly be done by men or boys.

WE DISAPPROVE OF OUR GIRLS BEING OUT LATE AT NIGHT. No girl can be about the streets of a town or village or in country roads after dark without running serious risk and injuring her good name. Indoors is the proper place at night for all respectable girls and young women, and WE HAVE TO ASSERT OUR AUTHORITY VERY STRONGLY IF WE HEAR THAT GOING OUT AT NIGHT IS BECOMING A PRACTICE.

Always speak the truth; stand by your promises and fulfill your obligations. Look after your health and do nothing, either openly or in secret, you would be ashamed for us to know.

We publish for the benefit of all our girls and boys in Canada a Magazine, "Ups and Downs," which comes out every three months or thereabouts. It consists largely of letters from the girls and boys themselves, containing news of their doings. It is also illustrated with portraits of our young people either singly or in groups. Most of our girls are subscribers, and as we presume you will like to receive the paper, it will be sent to you regularly and the subscription price of 25 cents a year charged against your bank account.

We want you to read your Bible daily and to attend Church and Sunday School regularly, and for this purpose your employer has under-taken to give you every facility.

We hope you are going to be very happy and make good. The new life in the new country will no doubt bring new temptations, but we commit you, and would have you commit yourself to the living [unable to read] keeping of the best and truest of all Friends the [unable to read] to be an ever-present help in every time of [unable to read] talk with Jesus makes it right, " and [unable to read] little talk very often and that it will [unable to read] from day to day, to give satisfaction [unable to read] wrong habits, to be diligent, kind, unselfish, and [unable to read] to Canada, to the old Homes and the [unable to read].

We shall watch your progress with [unable to read] together with the good friends in England [unable to read] much at heart, we shall rejoice in your success.

Your sincere friends,

John W. Hobday, Manager

Rose Hobday, Lady Superintendant

the people we know into useful contexts and see how they compare with others who might have had similar experiences.

## Barnardo Children in the census of 1911

The following names were listed in the newly-released 1911 census as living at the Margaret Cox Home at 751 George Street. All people living in the house were described as female, single, English born, Canadian nationality, Anglican religion. However, the census also included information about age, and in some cases gave the year of birth. As well, the year in which people emigrated from England is also included in the final column printed here.

Bodie, Francis		10	England	1909
Bullock, Margaret		14	England	1906
Cullen, Hilda	1884	26	England	1899
Davis, Dorothy		18	England	1904
Davis, Gertrude		15	England	1909
Dove, Alice	1889	21	England	1901
Dunfield, Florence		11	England	1908
Fairson, Kate	1896	14	England	1911
Freeman, Harriott		17	England	1905
Frise, Manda	1899	12	England	1910
Furrier, Gertrude		13	England	1907
Garr, Nellie		20	England	1906
Getchen, Annie		17	England	1904
Gladys, Betty		13	England	1908
H?, Mary		14	England	1910
Harding, Ethel		18	England	1904
Holt, May	1892	18	England	1910
Johnston, Annie		11	England	1906
Kennedy, Annie		18	England	1908
Knott, Theresa	1890	20	England	1902
McCormick, Agnes		13	England	1907
Milliard, Ethel		14	England	1911
Morgan, Phyllis		13	England	1907
Needle, Florence		13	England	1907
Newton, Lillian		15	England	1907
Sanderson, Florence	1892	18	England	1905
Seabrooke, Charlotte	1895	15	England	1904
Simpson, Gertrude		14	England	1903
Smith, Olga	1899	11	England	1911
Taberville, Heather	1893	17	England	1902
Watts, Mary		15	England	1909

This provides an interesting snapshot about who lived in the house in 1911. We can see that the ages range from 10 to 26. The age at emigration appears to have ranged from 8 to 15. We have not attempted to verify the names, and as we are working from handwriting some interpretation was necessary. However, we thought it worth sharing not only for the names, but for the clear example of how one can use the 1911 census in a variety of ways. We can place

# Church Archives and the Genealogist

Elwood Jones

There are literally dozens of church archives that can be of value to genealogists working in this area. I want to focus on the Anglican Church, which I know best, but I will add comments on other denominations in passing.

## National

The Anglican Church has three levels of governance, each of which has records of interest to genealogists. The General Synod Archives, Toronto, house the records produced by the national level of the Anglican Church, but also have many records that are helpful for genealogical inquiry (notably related to the Diocese of the Arctic, or to First Nations, and they also provide a link to the thirty diocesan offices. <http://www.anglican.ca/about/departments/General-Secretary/archives/archives-list.htm>

## Diocesan

There are three major dioceses in eastern Ontario, all of which have excellent facilities equipped to serve genealogists. The Diocese of Toronto is the largest diocese in Canada, and includes all the area that the Trent Valley Archives treats as its mandate area as well as much more: the area from Georgian Bay to Trenton; from Mississauga to Haliburton. Most of the province east of Peterborough is contained in the Diocese of Ontario, with the see city of Kingston, and the Diocese of Ottawa.

One can easily access the holdings (at least at 1990) in *Guide to the Holdings of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario* (Toronto, 1990) which is available in the library of Trent Valley Archives. This book contains guides to the holdings of all seven dioceses in the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario.

I prepared a list of birth, marriage and death registers in the Diocese of Toronto and this appeared in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, November 2001, and is available on the Trent Valley Archives website.

[Http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com/gazette/anglican\\_parish\\_registers.htm](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com/gazette/anglican_parish_registers.htm)

+ Parish Registers in the Anglican Diocese of Toronto  
Anglican parishes are encouraged to deposit their non-current registers with their Diocese, but this is not uniformly done. Many parishes do not wish the information to leave, and some, such as St John's Anglican Church in Peterborough have developed parish archives. Others do very little, and commonly the parish secretary answers queries where people wish to confirm information about themselves.

Other denominations also encourage the archiving of birth, marriage and death registers at the regional level. For example, the United Church Archives at Victoria College, University of Toronto collects such registers for the Central Conference (which includes most of Ontario). The Roman Catholic dioceses are quite decentralized and the local records are in the Diocese of Peterborough offices in Peterborough; however, they encourage people to use the microfilm edition,

a limited edition. The Trent Valley Archives has a copy of these microfilms. Baptist churches are encouraged to use the denominational archives based at McMaster University. The Salvation Army has central archives in Toronto, on Bayview Avenue. There are Jewish archives in Toronto and Ottawa.

Descriptions for some of these records are accessible through Archeion, a service provided by the Archives Association of Ontario working with the University of Toronto FIS and the member archives. <http://archeion-aao.fis.utoronto.ca>

Working from Archeion, here are some local congregations with papers in the United Church Archives and the Presbyterian Church Archives.

### United Church Archives

F1467 Bobcaygeon-Dunsford-Providence Pastoral Charge, 1858-1967, 2.36 m

F1683 Trinity United Church, Peterborough, 1883-1984, 1.25 m

"Fonds consists of the membership records, board and committee records; legal records; women's groups records; Sunday School records; financial records; photographs and other material...." Some textual records are available on LCM microfilm reels.

F1554 St Andrew's [Presbyterian] United Church, Peterborough, 1858-1984, 31 cm  
Baptisms 1858-1928, 1925-1962  
Marriages 1834-1925  
Session minutes, 1858-1871  
Board of Managers minutes, 1858-1887,

1925-1935

F1324 St James United Church, 1947, 2 cm  
Minutes of YPU, 1947

George Street United and St Andrew's United both have archives on site.

### Presbyterian Church Archives

CONG-355 St Giles Presbyterian, Peterborough, 1897 (.25 cm), 1952-2001 (2 reels mfm) The 1897 item is a congregational history of Knox Presbyterian Church, Keene. The microfilm records include baptisms, marriages, communion rolls, session minutes and minutes of the AGMs.

CONG-171 St Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Peterborough, 1971-1984, 4 cm  
Just annual reports for some years.

St Paul's Presbyterian Church has an on-site archives.

The most impressive range was for the Belleville churches, in one fonds [F1314, United Church Archives] which totalled 3.46 metres, plus photographs. It includes baptismal, marriage and burial records as early as 1807; includes the Smith Creek Methodist Episcopal Circuit and other churches that eventually fed into Bridge Street United Church, Belleville. The fonds includes Trustee Board minutes for Bleeker Street United Church and what is described as "records" for Kingston Road United Church. Congregational records in archives at the regional or national level tend to include registers, architectural materials, and minutes of the governing councils. The papers of organizations and individuals permit researchers to delve into other levels of congregational life.

I have found the church websites to be poor ways to view the actual holdings of archives. However, that might

improve in future. However, the Trent University Archives provides a good local model of what might be possible in future. [www.trentu.ca/library/archives](http://www.trentu.ca/library/archives)

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterborough has on-site archives that were developed over the years by Ed Boland. These records have been mothballed and are inaccessible except for the LCM microfilm records, chiefly BMDs for parishes from Peterborough to Sault Ste Marie; the microfilms are available at the Trent Valley Archives.

There is a national gateway to archival holdings: CAIN, CCA, LAC partnership

<http://www.archivescanada.ca/index2.html>

#### **Use St John's as model of what is possibly available**

However, in order to gauge the range of materials with genealogical significance I have chosen to tour the Parish Archives of St John's Anglican Church in Peterborough.

Part of the archival holdings are available on microfilm in at least a half dozen archives in Peterborough and Toronto.

#### **[General description of Parish Archives on microfilm]**

Records, 1833-1935, 2 reels mfm. Parish registers, 1833-1917, service registers, 1876-1923, [select] vestry records 1840-1841; financial records, architectural records, building committee records, histories, legal records.

The records were microfilmed around 1980 by Marian Beyea, then with the General Synod Archives in Toronto. She worked with a portable microfilm unit; St John's did not want its records to leave the building, and this worked for us. We microfilmed all textual records that predated 1914, and completed the microfilming of any ledgers that had pre-1914 records in them.

#### **[Samples of documents in St John's Archives]**

- + St John's 1844
- + Marriages 1833
- + Marriages 1843
- + Baptisms 1841 (2 sheets)
- + Baptisms, Christ Church Lakefield, 1857-1858
- + Burials, St John's Peterborough 1842-1844
- + Burials, Christ Church Lakefield, 1855-1886

#### **Archival documents sometimes get published.**

Quebec Diocesan Archives

Kingston Parish Register

Guillet, *Valley of the Trent*

John Strachan *Letterbook*

James Reid diary

Memoirs of John Sanderson, George Street Methodist

George F. Playter, *History of Methodism in Canada*

*Croxford's Directory*

This is a biographical dictionary of Anglican clergy.

#### **Books sometimes have archival value.**

- + J. W. R. Beck's "Questions on the Lessons, Collect, Epistle and Gospel"
- + Presentation copy of book: C. B. Beck
- + Book of Common Prayer, 1820
- Samuel Armour's Bible
- + Delafosse: e.g. list of subscribers to original church
- + Jones: e.g. pew plan
- Proceedings of Synod 1851-1858*

various congregational histories; most of little value genealogically unless interest in the clergy; but can provide context against which to understand your family's stories.

#### **Other archival materials with genealogical significance**

financial registers; pew registers; pledge books; etc.

+ guest register, 1927 centennial / Canada's 60<sup>th</sup>

+ Vestry book notations: e.g. 1915

+ confirmation registers [no sample]

+ Minutes of Advisory Board; annual and special vestries  
Records of parish organizations

+ AYPa minutes 1920

+ Chancel Guild 1906

+ photographs

#### **Conclusions**

The story of church archives and the genealogist is one of potential rather than actuality. There are still many records not available; some maybe never will be. But I hope I have also made you aware that genealogical significance lies in many places beyond the BMDs. High quality archives have a wide range of sources that can allow genealogists to know more about specific individuals. Or genealogists can learn more about the communities in which their ancestors lived. These will help genealogists add texture, context and understanding to everything they know. Sometimes they will provide the information on specific people that was not available on what otherwise seemed the most direct route.

*These notes were prepared for a presentation to the Ontario Genealogical Society Region 7 meeting held at Northminster United Church Peterborough, 1 October 2005. Elwood Jones is the parish historian-archivist at St John's Anglican Church, Peterborough.*

## Queries

*Diane Robnik*

#### **Lumsden**

Frederick Chandler Eckworth married Elizabeth Maud Lumsden on October 25, 1910 in Peterborough. Their marriage does not appear to be in the vital stats. Looking to find out where they were married.

#### **Garrison**

Trying to find information on James J. Garrison born 1831 in Ontario. He was in the Sommerville, Fenelon Falls, Bexley area from 1860-1864. Children are James Luther Garrison in 1861 and Minnie in 1864. Looking to find out where he is in the 1861 census.

#### **Garrett**

Jonathan Garrett, b.1814, wife Elizabeth, b.1819 and daughter Emma b.1864 are found in the 1881 census of Percy, Northumberland. They are listed under "Jonathan Garrett." I cannot find any concrete evidence after that time. There is a Johnston Garrett listed as a boarder with Erastus Wood and wife Emma in the 1901 Census of Otonabee. There was a death listing for him in 1906. I'm trying to connect the above and find out where Jonathan is buried. Where is his wife Elizabeth buried and when did she die?

#### **Gunn**

Looking for Thomas Gunn and his wife Amelia A. Alford who was born October 14, 1852.

#### **Martin**

Looking for information regarding the death of Thomas Martin who drowned in May 1867 in Bass Lake, as well as any information pertaining to William Martin (b.1840) who married Eliza Steele Jeffrey (b.1839).

#### **Madill**



Researching Alexander Madill who was born in Ireland in 1813. Died in Belleville in 1877. Wife is Ann Bell (1821-1902) buried at Warsaw Cemetery. Immigrated before 1840 possibly around 1837. Interested in finding out his exact date of emigration, his parents names and from where in Ireland.

### Young family

Family researcher seeks information and old photos related to Francis Young family of Young's Point. Francis Young and family were born in Newport, Tipperary, Ireland; came with the Robinson emigration in 1825; settled in Young's Point. The family built saw and grist mill, general stores, hotels, and serviced a fleet of steam boats towing timber and providing passenger service.

### Winters

This is a follow-up to an August request about the **Winters** family. A researcher has found an Elizabeth Winters that married John **Laird**, but knows nothing else specifically about Elizabeth. John was apparently born in Ireland in 1836. They had 5 children. Annie (born 1875), Gertrude E (b 1877), Edith Sadie (b 1879), William George (b 1880), Albert Edward (b 1884). Researcher is interested in the Laird family and the **Dalzell** family. Albert Edward Laird married Amanda Dalzell (b 1887). The Lairds owned a paint store in Kingston and several of them are buried in the Cataraqui Cemetery in Kingston. Other families related to the above are the **Mundells**, **Rylotts**, **Adsits**, and **VanNormans**. They lived in the Kingston, Tillsonburgh, Hamilton, and Elora areas. If anyone has info re these families, the researcher would be happy to share.

## Florence Reid: Exceptional, Delightful, Remarkable

Bette Anne Reid

These are the words left in tribute to one Peterborough woman who etched an indelible image on Alberta's history. She was described as being as tough as steel, yet gentle and loving. Some said she was fun, a livewire who lit up the room with her charming presence. Others noted her perfect honesty and dedication to God. She received honours from dignitaries during her lifetime and lives on in the hearts of common folk who knew the caring touch of Florence Reid.

Florence Edith Churly Reid, the great-granddaughter of Robert and Maria Reid, was born 1 November 1894 in Douro Township on the farmland now owned by Ross Bolton. She was the fifth of seven children born to Robert Henry and

Elizabeth Reid in the time of a global depression (1875-1900). These were sad and anxious times, and every family struggled to make ends meet. The Reid family left Peterborough in 1911, hoping to improve their situation by heading to Alberta, where the newly formed province was giving away free land to encourage settlement. The family homesteaded near Vermilion, Alberta, but instead of improving, their lives for a time became even more difficult. In 1914 two stunning blows followed in quick succession: the death of Robert Henry Reid in August and the outbreak of World War One.

Nineteen-year-old Florence (Florie) had that year pledged her love to Percy Young. They were formally engaged, but their marriage was never to be because Percy lost his life in 1917 at the battle at Vimy Ridge. Florie's pledge to him, however, lived on for a lifetime. Denied the opportunity to raise a family with the man she loved, she made her entire life a gift to others, especially children. During the war years, Florie worked for the Bowtell and Vermilion Red Cross and helped to keep the community's spirits high through her involvement in the local Literary Society. Her innovative and strategic thinking was already evident, and Florie found a project that suited both pursuits. She recognized the usefulness of a cookbook that would help people to prepare nutritious, inexpensive meals and illustrate how to handle food to prevent waste. Domestic canning of fruit and vegetables was not yet widespread, and the methods for safe canning were difficult to find. Florie researched and found a Washington, D.C. source where she could write to obtain detailed instructions. Though it was wartime, she was able to employ her charming personality and convincing manner to solicit advertising from local businesses to pay for the printing. Now all she needed was

recipes. For these, she went to the community and offered an opportunity to each household. For a 10-cent donation to the Red Cross, families would have the privilege of seeing their favourite recipe in print. Thus, The Bowtell Cookbook was created and Florie began what was to become her long and distinguished service to the Alberta Red Cross Society.

For a time, beginning in 1921, Florie left Vermilion and was employed at the House and School for Ruthenian Girls in Edmonton. From 1924 to 1927 she was in nurses' training at Lamont's Archer Memorial Hospital, returning to Vermilion in 1928 as the nurse and public health teacher at the Vermilion Agriculture (Lakeland) College until 1931/32. At the same time, Florie

performed district nursing in the Hanna and the Peace River areas. These services earned her the 1932 appointment as Field Organizer and Nursing Supervisor for the Alberta Division of the Canadian Red Cross. This was followed by further promotion in 1933 when she became the Matron of the Alberta Red Cross Children's Hospital in Calgary.

The 50-bed house, opened in 1928, was Alberta's first hospital for crippled children. Florie was among the first to anticipate the coming need for a larger facility and campaigned tirelessly through the depression and afterward for funds to build a new hospital. Collecting nickel by nickel, she planned and saved and dreamed for over 15 years, even



helping to design the new facility. Finally in 1951, the new Alberta Junior Red Cross Crippled Children=s Hospital opened just in time to meet the worst polio epidemic in Alberta=s history. Some claimed the hospital would never have opened, were it not for Florence Reid=s dedication and hard work.

Years later, Reid=s Girls, Florie=s nurses, recalled her staying with the polio-stricken children when few others would go near them, even their own parents. Appointed as Director of Nursing in 1952, Florie introduced novel programs to give the hospital a home-like atmosphere for the children, many of who were destined to remain hospitalized for years. She was the first to introduce schooling in hospitals, she insisted that the children wear their own clothing instead of the normal practice of wearing hospital gowns, and was one of the first to use short-wave radio for her young patients from the Far North to exchange Christmas greetings with their parents.

Florence Reid was an extraordinary person. So much so, that her life is noted in the book, 200 Remarkable Alberta Women, as "a woman who 'mattered' in the history of Alberta." Over the years her hard work and dedication received prestigious recognition. At the hospitals where she was in charge, Florie hosted such dignitaries as Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Alberta=s Premier William Aberhart, and two of Canada=s Governors General: Lord Tweedsmuir at the Alberta Red Cross Children's Hospital, and Governor General Vincent Massey at the new Alberta Junior Red Cross Crippled Children=s Hospital. She remained as Matron until 1952, at which time she became the Director of Public Relations and Welfare until her retirement in 1962. Her story is encapsulated in the book, *The Child in the Centre: Seventy-Five Years at the Alberta Children's Hospital* (1997).

Florence Reid received many honours. The King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 recognized her outstanding contribution to nursing in the field of the public health. The 1952 Outstanding Citizen of the Year award from the Calgary Chamber of Commerce cited her untiring work on behalf of many children. (1952 was the first year in which the Chamber of Commerce included recognition of women=s contributions.) Upon retirement in 1961, the Calgary Kinsmen Club presented Florence Reid with a large Matt Lindstrum painting in honour of her many years of hard work for the children and the hospital to which she had devoted 30 years of her life.

Florence Reid passed away at the age of 86 on 10 August 1981. She had been truly loved and deeply admired by her siblings, her life-long friends, her devoted nurses, many nieces and nephews, and perhaps most of all, by hundreds of her patients. Even today, some who were in her care those many years ago lovingly remember Florence Reid. "Miss Reid was a great human being," remarked one of her former patients as recently as 2004. He had been with her over many stays in the hospital, one of over two year=s duration. "Miss Reid made the hospital like a home, and sometimes I didn=t want to leave to go to my real home." Thus, she marked many a young life within and outside of her family in this unique and truly exceptional way. Florie was, herself, exceptional. She was eulogized as a delightful woman; one who took the love she would have given to her husband and gave it to human kind, and the love that would have been reserved for her own children was given selflessly to those who were vulnerable and ill.

The life of Florence Reid was remarkable, and it all began in Peterborough.

[Photo: *Florence Reid meets Lord Tweedsmuir. Thanks to Bette Anne Reid.*]



## Christ Church Lakefield Burials in the cemetery 1857- 1886

The following list has been compiled chiefly from the information published in *Through the Years in Douro*, (1967) 100-108. The Christ Church Lakefield historians are now planning to extend their restoration work to the burial ground at the church. Only 40 of the 108 burial spots have been identified. There were 120 burial services, but 12 were buried elsewhere. This list notes when the burial occurred elsewhere, and also notes those for whom markers are known to exist. This information was matched with a list published in the *Peterborough Examiner*, 30 September 2005. The committee unveiled two new memorial plaques on 8 October 2005. It hopes that descendants will help them fill in the missing information. We are pleased to make the list available in a handy form. The total list is far more informative than information about only one family would be. The dates of birth and death are implied from the age data and may be slightly in error. However, including such information makes this an analysable group of historical figures.

The average age of death was 29; the median age of death was 20; for men, it was 24, but for women a shocking 11. Seventeen died before age 1, and another 26 died before the age of 10. Of the 108 buried at Christ Church, 56 were male. The oldest person buried here was Francis Lemay (1783-1878) aged 95. Eight others lived to their 80s; 4 male, 4 female. One is struck by the number of drownings, often in the course of lumbering. The diagnosis is often descriptive rather than diagnostic. However, a close review of the people tells quite a bit about Lakefield in these three decades.

				Age	Marker	Cause of death	
1	Amys	Caroline	1867 1882	15	Marker	lung inflammation; heart disease	
2	Beatty	Edward	1828 1882	54		epilepsy & paralysis	gentleman
3	Bell	Ernest	1860 1882	22	Marker	drowning	druggist
4	Bolton	Elizabeth	1801 1886	85			relict of George
5	Bolton	Elizabeth	1833 1861	28		fits	
6	Bolton	George	1800 1883	83			labourer
7	Bolton	Mary	1861 1863	2		croup	
8	Bolton	Matilda	1839 1882	43		intermittent fever	
9	Bowker	Catherine Annie	1872 1874	2	Marker		
10	Bowker	Catherine Esther	1875 1877	2	Marker	teething	
11	Bowker	Reginald Maclean	1880 1881	1	Marker	teething	
12	Bowker	Thomas	1879 1879	0		dysentery	7 months
13	Caddy	George Wallace	1812 1871	59		fell from wagon	
15	Caddy	Maryann	1858 1862	4		scarlet fever	
14	Caddy	Maryann V.	1817 1862	45		heart disease	
16	Carveth	Henry	1845 1861	16		bowel inflammation	
17	Casement	Charlotte Leigh	1866 1877	11		diphtheria	
18	Casement	Mary	1792 1867	75	Marker	decay of nature	
19	Casement	Robert	1813 1875	62		liver enlargement	merchant
118	Choate	Anna Eliza	1834 1885	51			wife of David Choate
116	Clarkson	Thomas	1811 1882	71	Smith Twp	old age and falling	farm labourer
20	Cochran	Anne Louisa	1874 1884	10			
110	Coheen	Mary Felicia	1868 1873	5		remittant fever	

21	Cotton	Richard	1833 1863	30		falling accident	carpenter	
22	Crawford	Rebecca	1859 1864	5		scarlet fever		
23	Crossen	John	1861 1864	3				
24	Crossen	Mary	1829 1864	35		childbirth		
25	Crowe	James	1831 1884	53			cooper	
26	Dench	Bertha Maria	1873 1874	1	Marker	typhus fever		
27	Dench	Edith Anne	1870 1874	4		scarlet fever		
28	Down	Ann	1792 1871	79		decay of nature		
109	Down	Kefsiah	1854 1855	1	Smith Township			
29	Down	Thomas	1792 1868	76		decay of nature	yeoman	
30	Dunk	Solomon	1808 1870	62		falling accident		
31	Eaton	Thomas	1818 1868	50			labourer	
32	Eden	Malcolm Joseph Edward	1883 1883	0				7 months
33	Edridge	John William	1873 1873	0				
34	Edwards	Alice Maud	1880 1882	2		inflammation		
35	Evans	John	1809 1858	49		gun accident		
36	Falwasser	Grantham	1839 1863	24	Marker	drowning	gentleman	
37	Fleming	James	1841 1861	20		drowning	lumberman	
38	Fredenburgh	Ida	1875 1880	5	Little Lake	consumption		
115	German	Mary Elizabeth	1844 1880	36	Smith Twp	consumption		
39	Gill	Evelina	1851 1862	11	Marker	burns accident		
40	Goheen	Mary	1868 1873	5				
41	Greig	Annie	1819 1884	65			labourer's wife	
111	Griffin	Ellen J.	1872 1874	2	Little Lake	diarrhea		
112	Griffin	Hollis Howard	1876 1877	1	Little Lake	diarrhea		
42	Hale	Walter Blogden	1825 1872	47		diarrhea	gentleman	
43	Hampton	George	1812 1873	61		dropsy	labourer	
44	Harmlin	John Edward Bomen	1802 1885	83			labourer	
45	Hawthorne	John	1809 1874	65	Marker			
46	Heath	Henry	1831 1878	47		drowning	labourer	
47	Hetherington	James	1789 1864	75	Marker	dropsy	blacksmith	
48	Hett	William	1852 1870	18		drowning		
119	Hill	George Arundel	1802 1885	83	Hill farm			
114	Hill	Hannah	1796 1879	83	Hill farm	old age		
49	Hill	Sarah	1860 1863	3				
50	Hill	William	1853 1863	10		drowning		
51	Hubert	Henry	1829 1881	52	Marker	heart disease	office clerk	
52	Johnson	John	1859 1860	1		brain disease		
53	Kennedy	Charlotte	1830 1864	34		throat disease		
54	Kettles	Anna Maria	1833 1878	45	Marker	ulcer	farmer's wife	
56	Le May	Francis	1783 1878	95		old age	labourer	
55	Lefevre	Alfred	1840 1857	17	Marker	drowning		
57	Lilliecrap	Ada Jane	1857 1864	7	Marker	croup		
58	Lilliecrap	Frances Mary	1859 1864	5	Marker	croup		
59	Lilliecrap	James	1817 1861	44	Marker	apoplexy	East Indian Co ex-officer	
60	Little	Clarissa	1880 1880	0		croup		14 days
61	Macdonald	Charlotte	1795 1880	85		old age		
62	Mann	John A.	1813 1876	63		old age	doctor	
63	Mann	Mabel Sherman	1833 1874	41	Marker			
64	Mason	Robert James	1860 1882	22		lung inflammation	labourer	
65	Mason	Tryphena	1882 1883	1				7 months
66	McDonald	Walter Hawthorn	1871 1876	5		lung		

						inflammation	
67	McKeen	Mary Caroline	1883 1883	0			7 months
68	Mellor	Harriet Mary	1872 1880	8	Marker	inflammatory rheumatism	
69	Murduff	John	1804 1886	82			
70	Nicholls	Ann	1804 1886	82		consumption	
117	Payne	Sarah Ann	1850 1885	35	Warsaw		labourer's wife
71	Pearse	Henry	1838 1860	22	Marker	typhus fever	
72	Reed	Anne Jane	1852 1877	25	Marker	typhoid fever	
73	Sanders	Charles	1877 1879	2	Marker	worms	
74	Sanders	Maud	1880 1880	0		debility	9 days
75	Shairf	Henry	? 1875			poisoning accident	
76	Shairfe	William	1871 1874	3		brain fever after sunstroke	
77	Sherin	Thomas	1864 1864	0			2 months
78	Smith	John	1815 1883	68			labourer
79	Squire	William	1842 1865	23	Marker	gun accident	
80	Steele	Arthur	1843 1880	37		consumption	farmer
81	Steele	Thomas	1803 1884	81	Marker		gentleman
82	Strickland	Alfred	1875 1877	2	Marker	cholera infatum	
83	Strickland	Arthur Francis	1838 1858	20	Marker	typhus fever	
84	Strickland	Clara Fanny	1862 1879	17	Marker	drowning	
85	Strickland	Edith Julia	1869 1872	3	Marker	measles	
86	Strickland	Eleanor Firth	1879 1884	5	Marker		
87	Strickland	Ellis Alexander Standish	1880 1880	0	Marker	teething	5 months
88	Strickland	Ethel	1864 1864	0		water on the brain	8 days
89	Strickland	Frances A. Clair	1839 1871	32	Marker	lung inflammation	
90	Strickland	Henry George	1867 1867	0	Marker	water on the brain	
91	Strickland	Kathleen Irene Sylvia	1874 1874	0		brain congestion	3 months
92	Strickland	Madeline Clementi	1846 1881	35	Marker	lung congestion	
93	Strickland	Mary	1874 1874	0		heart disease	6 weeks
94	Strickland	Mary Jane	1846 1874	28		childbirth	
95	Strickland	Maud Millicent	1874 1874	0			1 day
96	Strickland	Samuel	1804 1867	63	Marker	diabetes	
120	Tedford	June	1806 1886	80	Little Lake Cemetery	farmer's wife	
113	Tighe	James	1800 1877	77	Warsaw	old age	
97	Traill	Thomas	1793 1859	66			retired army officer
98	Wait	Henry	1865 1865	0			
99	Wait	Sarah Edith	1863 1864	1		lung inflammation	6 months
100	Waldon	Herbert Down	1880 1883	3		lung inflammation	
101	Warren	Margaret	1823 1863	40	Marker		
102	Watson	Edward	1867 1867	0		summer complaint	5 months
103	Watson	Richard	1857 1874	17		typhus fever	
104	Wigg	Agnes Strickland	1858 1880	22	Marker	puerperal fever	
106	Wolseley	Alice	1791 1864	73		decay of nature	
105	Wolseley	Henry Hulbert	1813 1876	63		decay of nature	
107	Wright	Elsie Methuen	1875 1875	0			6 months
108	Yates	Mary	1775 1858	83			

## John Callaghan Thrived with the Robinson Settlers

Transcribed *Newry Telegraph*, 1 January 1828, by permission of The British Library. Thanks to Mary Callaghan for sharing this letter, which earlier appeared in the *Cork Constitution*.

### Emigration to Upper Canada. From the 'Cork Constitution'.

As often as the plan of emigration was proposed by the Government, it met with opposition, and was ridiculed as a measure which had already failed in its operations, productive of no good, and ruinous in its consequences, as far as the objects whose condition was sought to be ameliorated were concerned.

However, one practical illustration of the great benefits resulting from this desirable measure being put into effective operation in this country, is worth a thousand ill-founded assertions; and we hasten to lay before our readers a letter received by the respected Recorder of Cork, from a poor man who was of the number who took their departure some time since from Cove, under the direction of Mr. P. Robinson.

The writer of the letter lived in the neighbourhood of Kittsboro, where he had a farm in which he failed, and afterwards had recourse to a public-house business, and was equally unfortunate. He ultimately determined on proceeding to Canada, and having received a certificate of character from the Recorder, he succeeded in obtaining the protection of the Government, with what benefits to his family the letter speaks sufficiently. It would be well if persons in the writer's rank in life would study it well, and the lesson may also be deemed seasonable to others in a more elevated sphere, who are mispending [sic] their time at a period when a fair prospect presents itself of realising a comfortable independence, after a few years of industry.

The following is the letter, which, as one that can be relied on with confidence, will be read with interest:--

Emily in Upper Canada, Oct. 8, 1827.

Sir.--I take the liberty of communicating these few lines to your honor, hoping they will find you and sister in perfect health, and also P--- D---, Esq. and family, which leave us at present in health, thank God for it; and are also in a prosperous way of doing well for my family. I have got 200 acres of most excellent land, needs no manure these many years to come, and 60lbs. of wheat is sufficient seed for an acre, and all other seed in proportion. We sow wheat in both potato and fallow ground in the month of September, and the wheat we sow in April is nearly ripe as soon, but not so productive but better quality flour; as for potatoes there is no bounds to their produce, for on four cuts there is generally a weight of 21lbs.; the pumpkins and melons grow any where the seed is set, which is obliged to be reared very tender in your country. As for clearing the land, a man will fall, cut in 12 feet logs, make in heaps, and burn one acre in six weeks. I have at present cleared better than 20 acres, on which at present I have 12 acres in fall wheat, and expects to have six more as soon as I have the potatoes

cleared off. The Indian corn is a good crop in this country, there is about 50 bushels per acre of 60lbs. to each bushel.

We hear it reported before we left Ireland, that any letter sent from this by emigrants to their friends, would be carefully examined, fearing bad accounts; it's all false, for there cannot be a bad one sent by any person, except a scheming idle drunkard, who is not inclined to industry. I would be very happy that honest industrious men, who are idling for want of employment, would be here, for the good of themselves, and more so for their growing family, as it's here they could make a property, without rent, rates, or taxes, but enjoy at their table the sweets of their labour. The labourer gets from 15 to 16 dollars a month, with the best of diet, on the same table with the employer. There are plenty different quality of teas growing spontaneously in the woods, and can make plenty sugar from the maple tree; the sap runs from the first March and continues until the middle of April. My family made last season better than 500lb. weight of sugar, two casks of molasses and a barrel of vinegar, all the produce of the maple.

I expect your honor will take the trouble of communicating this letter to my son Cornelius, who remained behind me when we emigrated, by means of bad advisers, which is a severe loss to him, or any young man that had his opportunity, but as it so happened, if he can muster as much as will bring him to come next season, with the first vessel from thence to Kingston, from that to Smith's Creek, where he will be within one day's journey of my place, and to inquire there for Mr. Smart, store-keeper, who is a co-partner to John Lester, Esq., and his waggon come from thence twice a week, where he can have the opportunity of getting his baggage brought within ten miles of me, and leave it there until sent for. If he has no means of paying his passage, let him write as soon as possible, that his brother may send him money that would enable him to come, and if possible let him get the letter franked by Sir N. Colthurst, or C.H. Hutchinson, if in Cork.

No more at present, from your well-wisher and former neighbour at Mackey's Cross.

John Callaghan.

Direct to me, at Emily, 5th Lott, 5th Concession, in the County of Durham, and district of New Castle, Upper Canada, North America.

To William Waggott, Esq., Recorder of  
the City of Cork, Ireland.

Trent Valley Archives

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## President's Report

John Marsh

I grew up in England in a big Victorian house that I was sure was haunted and which left me scared of ghosts. So, on coming to Canada, I was relieved by the belief that such a new country would not have any ghosts. Catharine Parr Traill had similar expectations when she arrived from England in the backwoods of Ontario in 1832. She wrote: "As to ghosts or spirits, they appear totally banished from Canada. This is too matter-of-fact country for such supernaturals to visit. Here there are no historical associations, no legendary tales of those that came before us." Even as late as 1977, Northrop Fry suggested that Canadians are "haunted by a lack of ghosts." However, Margaret Atwood wrote about aspects of the supernatural in Canadian fiction and John Robert Colombo has written three books on ghost stories in Canada.

Now we have discovered all sorts of ghosts and supernatural phenomena in Peterborough, and the Trent Valley Archives (TVA) has just presented a very successful series of ghost walks through Eerie Ashburnham. I would like to thank Diane Robnik and those who researched the stories for the walks, all the walk leaders and volunteers, as well as Martha Kidd for allowing us to visit her wonderful haunted house for hot chocolate, and the Trent Severn Waterway for kindly lighting up the Lift Lock for our visits there. Having replaced my fear of ghosts with a curiosity about them, I led two of the walks and was impressed by the number (over 500) and variety of people (young, elderly, local and from Toronto) we attracted and their great interest not only in ghosts but in many aspects of local history. In particular, I recall a student saying "this is the best way to learn history." The walks have come to the attention of the producers of the TV series "Creepy Canada". Our stories about strange occurrences at the Lift Lock are being featured in one of their programmes, which will give TVA considerable publicity.

Not only have our walks been entertaining and educational but they have also generated substantial revenue for the Trent Valley Archives. Similarly our Harvest Dinner was a great success as both an entertainment and fundraiser. Particular thanks for this go to Gina Martin, Bruce Fitzpatrick, other volunteers, as well as Doug Lavery and the staff of Trinity United Church. In December, our Winter Storytime event at Cinema 379 features more storytelling by local personalities on an historic Christmas and winter theme. In February we will host our first Valentines event – an evening of chocolate, champagne and live music at St. John's Church hall in Peterborough.

Despite all these events, we need to raise even more money to obtain and conserve documents for the Archives, help the public with genealogy and local history research, and implement many exciting local history projects. Accordingly, I encourage all those reading this who are not members of TVA to become

members. Whether members or not, please also respond generously to our current fundraising drive. And, if you know of any good Peterborough ghost stories, let us know, so we can present some more entertaining and historic walks next year.

## TVA Publications For Sale

*Sagas and Sketches: the Saga Rose World Cruise 2002* (2004), Martha Kidd and Beverly Hunter. 95 pages, \$20.

- *The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley: Index to Contents, 1997-2004 from volume 1 to volume 9, 3* (2004). 44 pages, \$15.
- *The Mills of Peterborough County* has been a labour of love for Diane Robnik. Pre-publication special \$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 prepared an index for this great-looking book. 300 pages plus index. \$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, commentary and index. 325 pages plus index. \$60. There is a special discount price for ordering the previous two titles as a set. \$100.
- *Death Notices From the Peterborough Examiner 1990*. 132 pages, \$6.50. Compiled by the late Marianne Mackenzie, assisted by Alice Mackenzie and Don Mackenzie.
- 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.
- We have many titles in our bookshop that come from donations and these are available for sale to our membership if we do not need the title in our great reference library. These are sometimes posted and people should consult our webpage [www.trentvalleyarchives.com](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com)
- However, it is a good idea to let us know of titles that you would like to find. We might be able to help.
- We are also open to suggestions for good and useful books relating to family history, local history in this region, and genealogy.

**Trent Valley Archives  
Publications Program  
567 Carnegie Avenue  
Peterborough ON K9L 1N1 Canada  
705 745 4404**

## Gil Painter Fonds of Oil Paintings

We recently received a collection of 42 fine oil portraits and one oil painting of Gil Painter's home at the corner of Benson and Geraldine streets in Peterborough. When Gil Painter turned to painting after retirement in the 1970s he fulfilled a life-long ambition. When he was only 12 years old the *Montreal Herald* in June 1922 commented on the great talent he had displayed as a student in William Brymner's art classes run by the Art Association of Montreal at the Montreal Art Gallery. "While he is now engaged wholly in painting in oils from the living models furnished the class at the Art Gallery, some of his pencil and charcoal work from copies show excellent drawing and a firm touch which an adult might envy." Four of those paintings are included in the paintings recently donated to the Trent Valley Archives by Robert Painter, his son who graduated from Trent University in 1969. The paintings have been hung on the walls of the archival documents room.

Gil Painter was one of the founders of the Kawartha Art Group and the other paintings in this fonds were painted in the 1960s and 1970s chiefly while associated with KAG. The portraits, entirely head and shoulder, are most commonly painted on 16 x 20 artboard. The 1921 paintings are 16x24. The painting of the house was painted on canvas, 20 x 24.

The subjects of the paintings in TVA Fonds 133:

1. Joni Hindmarsh
2. Sharon Merrett
3. Elizabeth Duncan
4. William Brymner
5. AAM girl model
6. Margaret Pirie
7. Donna Northey
8. Doreen Spencer
9. Girl in graduation robe
10. Mrs L. Faggetter



11. Mr s Dell Coombs
12. Joa nna Milder
13. Gir l in black dress
14. Mr s Survis
15. Girl in red shirt
16. Girl
17. Man
18. Ralph Brandus
19. Woman
20. Mrs Langford
21. Olga Middleton



22. Wo ma n in kha ki shi rt
23. Lin da Pos t
24. Ronnie
25. Na ncy Ma rsh all
26. Car ol

- Baker
27. Carol Moncrief
- 28.
29. Lady in Green
30. Meditation
31. Joe Adams

32. Elizabeth Feaver
33. Jennifer Sproule
34. Elaine Cleary
35. Margaret Stephens
36. Harry Crank
- 37.

38. Robert Clysdale
39. Mrs Mabel Wood
40. Janie Clarke
41. Mike Cournoyea
42. Ursula Donovan
43. 49 Benson

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## The Bible Christian Project

*Sher Leetooze*

Finding out that my ancestors were Bible Christians posed more questions for my research than answers! What was a Bible Christian? I had to find out.

So began a search that would shortly turn into a gathering of data from around the world, now called **The Bible Christian Project**. A formidable project if you stop and think about it, but divided into sections it's manageable, just!

The first leg of the project for me, would naturally be about those who immigrated to Canada, though Bible Christians emigrated by the boatload every week and found homes all around the world. Where did the Bible Christians come from? Most came from Devon and Cornwall in the UK, some came from Hampshire, some from Kent, a few from London. But the further away from Devon and Cornwall you get the fewer the congregations, and the fewer the number of Bible Christians emigrating. Devon and Cornwall might be called the epicentre of the whole religion.

But what was a Bible Christian? To answer that in depth would take more space than I am given for this article, but simply put, they were a branch of the Methodist church. The founder, William Bryant, a Cornishman, was ordained as a Methodist preacher as soon as he was old enough to be accepted, about age 19 or 20. He was of 'mixed parentage' - his mother was Church of England, and his father was Methodist. His father had taken him to hear John Wesley when he was but a lad, and Wesley had laid hands upon him and pronounced ... "You will touch thousands". And so he would.

As a young preacher he had faith, fire and flair, qualities that drew people to him like a magnet. But he found it hard to work under the strict rules of the Methodists, and eventually they had to ask him to leave their number. He continued to preach independently wherever he could bring together people to listen to him. Eventually fate brought him to Langtree parish in Devon where he was heard by John Thorne. So taken with him was Thorne, that he asked him to come to his farm and preach the next day. Bryant accompanied Thorne home to Lake Farm at Shebbear ( in the next parish) and the next day preached to Thorne, his family, and a number of his neighbours. They all wanted to know where to sign-up for this new religion, and so The Bible Christians were born October 9<sup>th</sup>, 1815.

All five of John Thorne's children became involved with building this new religion which was based on the Methodist model. The only difference between them was that the Bible Christians encouraged women to be preachers, and the everyday person to be a lay-preacher. Rather than the content of the religion, it was likely the personalities of the two main movers that brought people flocking to the Bible Christian meetings. John Thorne's son James, the first ordained minister for the movement, looked after Devon while Bryant went back to serve Cornwall. Under their hands this new religion grew by leaps and bounds, nearly every hamlet, village and town having, eventually, a Bible Christian chapel.

When the first trickle of emigrants left Devon and Cornwall for places far away among them were Bible Christians. By 1830 the people who had come to Canada were writing home asking for missionaries to be sent to them. The first missionary was sent the following year, but finding the ship less than seaworthy, the Captain turned back to port, and the missionary did not arrive in Canada until 1832. This was Rev. Francis Metherall from Devon. He was sent to Prince Edward Island in answer to a request from a Mr. Abbott. In 1833 the second missionary went to Ontario. He was scheduled to arrive in 1832, but he was ship-wrecked off the coast of Ireland and did not arrive until the following year. This was John Hicks Eynon, known as the "father of the Bible Christians" in Ontario. He set up his home base at Cobourg and proceeded to develop a circuit that extended about 200 miles through the bush. His wife, Elizabeth



Dart, a preacher of much renown in England, accompanied him and preached at his side.

And so began the Bible Christian church in Canada. By about 1835 other preachers were being sent to help these missionaries and their number continued to grow. Chapels were raised everywhere and Darlington, in Durham County, became the first important Bible Christian centre. Hope Township followed, and had it not been for the Bible Christians, very little religion would have been found in Hope Township!

Peterborough County was early to invite Rev. Eynon to preach, the home of the Paynes on the Indian River being one of the preaching places in those early days. Eynon would roll up his sleeves and work along with the settlers during the day, then in the evening, the days work behind them, he would get up on a stump and preach. He said of this method, "My shirt may be soiled but my conscience is clean." After he had retired for the night, Mrs. Payne always looked after the soiled shirt, laundering it and having it ready for him in the morning.

At Peterborough town, the chapel is no longer in existence, but stood where the Royal Canadian Legion stands today.

Though the congregations may not have been large in those days, they were many, and as the early settlers moved around looking for a better place to live and grow they brought their Bible Christian faith with them and soon 17 counties across the province had Bible Christian chapels. The townships of Stephen and Usborne in Huron County soon rivaled Darlington Township as the largest Bible Christian centre.

Here in Ontario it has been fairly easy to follow the Bible Christian families as they made their way across the province. Our census has always had a "religious" question, while the census of England and the US has not, except for the 1851 census in England which added a "religious" question. But they found out that the Church of England was not the most popular religion and never again asked the question. Too bad, it certainly aids family researchers in their difficult search for family members.

Also, the Bible Christians, for the most part, were very good record keepers, and many of these early records are now being dug out of archives and published. Even though civil registration did not begin until 1867 (well, it didn't really take off until 1873 - between these two dates there is some very grey areas for researchers) finding Bible Christian families from earlier times is easier than finding many others.

By 1884 when the Bible Christians joined with four other Methodist branches in a union that was the forerunner of the modern United Church of Canada, there were over 230 chapels across North America. Members included a significant portion of the population, and their beliefs and attitudes made up a significant portion of the "modern" Methodist church. If you come from a United

Church of Canada family, you were likely raised on Bible Christian values.

Now that I've given you a fairly brief answer to the question, "What is a Bible Christian?", I'd like to tell you about the research. It has produced three books to date, all about the Canadian Bible Christians.

**A Corner For The Preacher** is the story of the emigration of the people of Devon and Cornwall and their subsequent immigration to Canada. We find out about some of the places they left behind, we travel with them to the ports of departure, and we accompany them on their perilous voyage across the North Atlantic. We are with them as they build new lives in the wilderness, and eventually build their chapels. From each county where there was Bible Christian settlement I have followed a few families into the

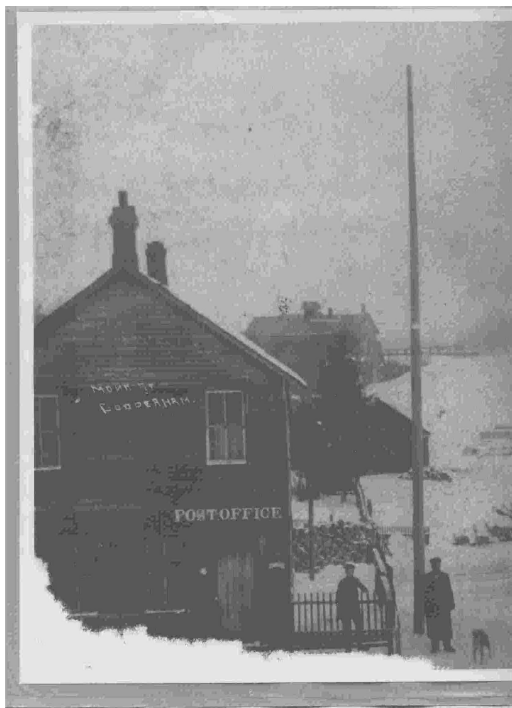
20<sup>th</sup> century to see how they fared. Their stories are told in their own words using their diaries, letters and journals.

**Bible Christian Chapels of the Canadian Conference** gives us the history of over 230 chapels in North America, including PEI, Ontario, and three US states - Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan - which fell under the umbrella of the Canadian Conference.

**The Damascus Road** gives a short biography for every Bible Christian minister who served in North America between 1832 and 1884. There is also a chapter about Shebbear College where many of these men received their education and training. The epilogue

describes the project, and gives readers a glimpse of future phases - those who went to Australia and New Zealand, and the missionaries who went to China.

All three books have many never-before published photos, donated by descendants or found in archives. Never before have Bible Christian records been brought together to form for us such a full picture of the lives of our ancestors, and their experiences that made them the strong people they had to be to survive in the wilderness. The Bible Christian story is the story of ALL immigrants to Canada's shores; it is the story of ALL the pioneering families not matter what religion they espoused; it is the story of ALL our ancestors and how they coped with their world. Contact Sher Letooze at 80 Roser Cres., Bowmanville, Ontario L1C 3N9 (905) 623-9147.



## Gooderham Post Office

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The Monk Road was completed to present day Gooderham in 1872 and the Buckhorn Road met it there in 1873. The intersection of these two roads was probably one of the reasons that the Hamlet of Gooderham evolved in its present location.

Pelham Mulvaney in the *History of the County of Peterborough County* (1884), writing about Glamorgan Township in the Provisional County of Haliburton, says: "Extract from the Report to the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, made by E. R. Usher, P.L.S., in 1861 - 62 .... There is on Lot 26, in the 6<sup>th</sup> concession, a fine site for a mill, having a fall of some fifteen feet."; this is the outlet of Pine (Gooderham) Lake. Certainly grist and lumber mills were necessities for the settlers and such a good mill site provides another reason why the community evolved in this location even though there is no record of a mill having been here before 1875.

In response to my inquiry about the criteria for establishing a Post Office, David L. Newman, President, Essex County Stamp Club replied: "There was really no real population size needed. It was basically that if a town was growing economically, had political connections, access to transportation ... distance to the next post office. These were taken into consideration before approval of a PO." and, "Also the PO travelled along the end of the rail line as it was being built. Same with very long roads ..." , such as the Monk Road.

According to oral history, the community was first called "Pine Lake" but there is no record of a Post Office by that name. Gooderham Post Office was established in 1873. Prior to that date there were Post Offices at Haliburton, Kinmount and Hall's Bridge (Buckhorn), all of which were a day's ride (round trip) away. Newly arrived in the community, Charles Way was appointed the first Postmaster.

The story of the enterprising whiskey salesman, who some credit with naming the town by virtue of his generosity, is tempered in an article called "On the Main Street" written by Fred Moynes in the May 27, 1968 issue of "the Post" [Lindsay]. Mr. Moynes quotes a "former resident" as saying, "I understand that the village was named after a member of the well known distillery firm bearing the name Gooderham and that he used to spend some time there as a tourist and also as a salesman for the product." Alan Rayburn in *Place Names of Ontario* states that the name was changed from "Pine Lake to Gooderham in 1873 after George Gooderham ... gave generously to a subscription to build a Methodist Church here." and that the whisky salesman story was "probably apocryphal". (Note: Part of Lot 3, Con. 6 was acquired by William Herbert Gooderham in 1931 and was still later acquired by his nephew, Murray Glen Gooderham. A niece of Mr. Murray Gooderham visited my office [i.e. Township of Glamorgan Municipal Office] while settling her Uncle's estate and told me that the Gooderham family was of the opinion that it had been named for the family because it had made a large donation to a church in Gooderham.)

Writing in 1884, Pelham Mulvaney says: "There are two mails each week to Gooderham, and once a week there is a through mail to Cheddar in Cardiff."

Postmasters at the Gooderham Post Office, as shown on the National Archives of Canada Website, were:

Charles Way	1873 to 1892
Matthew Johnston	1893 to 1894
John W. Gould	1894 to 1900
Mrs. Elizabeth Gould	1901 to 1927
William Austin Maxwell	1928 to 1956
Mrs. Ruby Ellen Maxwell	1956 to 1960
Mrs. Vivian Dovell	1960 to 1973
Mabel Myrtle Hunter	1973 to 1987
Marie Bird	1987 to 1990

The Township of Glamorgan entered into a contract with Canada Post to operate the Gooderham Post Office in 1990; the Municipality of Highlands East has continued that contract.

## Barnardos Host a Centenary Thanksgiving Service

Ivy Sucee, Hazelbrae Barnardo

On 17 September 2005 Barnardos hosted a celebration of the life of Dr. Thomas John Barnardo and the continuation of his work 100 years, after his death. Over 500 people attended the Centenary gala which took place at Barkingside in Ilford Essex where the organization now has its offices which were formerly at Stephney Causway. Dignitaries included Dr David Barnardo, Chair of the Trustee Council and great-great nephew of Dr Thomas Barnardo; Roger Singleton, CEO; Rev David Gamble; Mark Gill from the National Council of Old boys and Girls; the Rt Rev Stephen Oliver, Bishop of Stephney; and Rev Fred Cowan. Barnardo staff members were on hand to greet visitors and answer questions.

In the After Care Offices there was an exhibit of pictures of former homes, children, and galas and some memorabilia. Outside the offices tables people could buy Barnardo souvenirs or Margaret Roberts' famous jams, jellies and pickles; all proceeds went to Barnardos. Of course the food tent was very busy. While in the long lines waiting to be served everyone chatted and told where they were from or in what cottage they had lived while they were in care at Barkingside. Many people came to reunite with friends they had while living there, and to reminisce about their early lives.

The program began with welcoming speeches from Roger Singleton, Kate Roach (from After Care) and Margaret Roberts (Old Girl). The Honorary old Boys and girls awards were presented to Chris and Shirley Werrell who have helped children for many years. Dave Ryall, Barkingside's long-time faithful gardener had everything in top notch condition; he works tirelessly to keep the lawns and gardens looking their best. Margaret Bennett and May Chicken for many years raised foster children for Barnardos.

In the village church the boy students of Ilford County High School under the direction of Mary Godfrey presented a play titled "Carrots" about the early history of Barnardos. Dr Barnardo had to turn a young boy away because of lack of space; days later the boy died from exposure and hunger and Barnardo had a carpenter make a sign that to this day is the Barnardo motto: "No Destitute Child Refused". The play also tells of the young servant girl who gave 27 farthings, Dr. Barnardos first donation. He was most reluctant to accept this donation as it was all the money the girl had to her name but she wanted him to accept it for his work. He gratefully did accept it.

Just before lunch there was a ceremony of planting the Centenary

Roses. Dr David Barnardo, Jeff Edwards and Ivy Sucee from Canada planted these special memorial rose bushes. Several programs were taking place at the same time so unfortunately I missed many.

The church service was a highlight. After the processional hymn, "O Love Divine" Roger Singleton gave the welcome and remarks about the Barnardo work still going on. The Rev David Gamble read the opening prayer and Bobby Burton from the National Council of Old Boys and Girls read Psalm 37, verses 23-28. After we sang "Eternal Father" many people were seen dabbing their eyes; it must have been bringing back memories. The London Community Gospel Choir, a group of seven gifted spiritual singers sang several songs and led a rocking hymn sing. Rodney Eborn of the Devotional committee read from Matthew 25, verses 31-40. We then sang "Shine Jesus Shine", "Children in Danger" and "Onward Christian Soldiers". Gladys Reid, a former Barnardo girl, read a poem, "Thank You Dr. Barnardo" that was composed for this occasion. Dr David Barnardo read from Syrie Barnardo's Memoirs recounting Dr Barnardo's hopes for helping needy children. The blessing and grace were given by the Bishop of Stepney. We then proceeded to the Dr. Barnardo monument where wreaths were laid by a young boy and girl representing all the children that had passed through Barnardo's care.

Dr Barnardo had long desired a village church which could accommodate all the children. A lady had offered Dr. Barnardo £3000 pounds to erect a church but the bids came in at £5800. With cap in hand back Barnardo went to the original benefactress and after a nervous wait she agreed to fund the full amount so long as her gift remained anonymous. At the front entrance porch a stone reads "This church is dedicated to the glory of God. In loving memory of her father and mother by their daughter." It is a lovely grey brick building with arch shaped doors and windows and corners made of white stone extending to the top of the church. Inside the pews are low for the children and the magnificent stained glass windows depict many children's Bible stories. The walls have paintings and beautiful silk panels from the young helpers league. Dr. Barnardo first spoke in the church 20 August 1893. There are 8 bells in the tower. Children attended services three times a week. The church is used regularly for Tuesday lunchtime services, special festivals and concerts.

The impressive monument to Dr. Barnardo stands on the spot where Dr Barnardo wished the ashes of him and his wife interred. On top of the granite pedestal is a bronze group of children. Charity sits on top protecting two children. Lower is the portrait of Dr. Barnardo and at the base are three children. The girls were modelled from girls who lived in the village. One girl by the name of Emily has braces on her legs from polio. He called children that were mentally or physically challenged "His wounded Soldiers" On the long granite seat that flanks either side of the figures is inscribed: "In as much as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, ye did it unto Me"; "Suffer little children to come unto Me, for such is the kingdom of heaven" and "I hope to die as I have lived, humble but assured faith of Jesus Christ my Saviour, my Master and King."

## Crystal Fulton on Irish Sources for Family History

On 23 August, over 60 people attended the Dr Crystal Fulton's fascinating talk on sources for doing family history in Ireland. Dr Fulton is a Canadian teaching at the Library School at Trinity College, Dublin, and has done extensive research on why genealogy is so important to so many and how genealogists do research. How do they find sources, establish contacts, share information?

In 1922, the final push for Irish Home Rule led to the big fire which destroyed government archival records. Notably, many pre-1858 records were destroyed beyond retrieval; some were saved. The records are incomplete, especially when it touches religion and politics. Even so, there are many ways to work around the difficulties. Start with what you know: family stories, photos, Bibles. She cautioned that people often change religion, often because of politics, marriage or distance to church or chapel. One also needs to look for local sources of information. As cemetery records and birth records are now more decentralized, many researchers and organizations have created handbooks to guide genealogists. She recommended John Gunhan, *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors* (1999) and James G. Ryan, *Irish Records: sources for family and local history* (1997). For Northern Ireland, there is Ian Maxwell's thin *Tracing Your Ancestors in Northern Ireland*. For many counties, one can consult bibliographies and find local histories. The Irish Genealogical Office has lists of some resources. Do not expect to get information for free.

Before going to Ireland genealogists should learn as much as possible about travel guides, the location of census records and substitutes for census records. There are birth, marriage and death records, parish records, land records. Rarely, the internet can be helpful. However, the census records are online at [ancestry.com/uk](http://ancestry.com/uk) and it is worth checking [familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org). With respect to census substitutes she mentioned muster rolls, hearth money rolls, subsidy rolls, poll tax returns, and other lists. For information on the records available at the National Library of Ireland go to [NLI.ie](http://NLI.ie). She noted that card catalogues before 1991 have not been transferred to the web, and the library is closed stack which means you have to request items by author and title and wait for the library clerk to fetch the item. In open stack libraries one can browse the neighbouring shelves, but that luxury is not available to closed stack research. When doing research, allow plenty of time. There are good newspaper resources at the National Library of Ireland and the National Archives of Ireland. The Church of Ireland records before 1954 are often at the NAI as well.

After 1860, births, marriages and deaths were subject to laws for civil registration. This often gives great leads, for example, to parents. For land records, look at registers, Griffith's Valuation (which includes everything related to land for 1840s to 1860s), and tithe apportionment books. For wills, check the Irish Index of Wills as well as the good index of NAI.

Crystal Fulton advised people to think broadly, as they would when doing research in Canadian sources: school records, hospital records, charity records, court records, military records, directories, graveyards, photographs, newspapers, passenger lists, pedigrees, private manuscript sources, biographical dictionaries, gazeteers, telephone directories and local histories. There are ancient guides to Irish place names that remain valuable: P. W. Joyce, *Names of Places* (1893) and

*Irish Local Names Explained* (1884). When considering other places to go look for local historians and local experts, Joyce House, other libraries, private collections, churches, and the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland. She recommended [www.ucd.ie/gennetstudy](http://www.ucd.ie/gennetstudy) and email to [gennetstudy@ucd.ie](mailto:gennetstudy@ucd.ie). It is not impossible to find Irish relatives. She gave an example from personal research for a Lynden: once she found the village and accepted that people lied about religion and age, she made great progress using Griffiths Valuations.

Discussion was wide-ranging and intriguing. She noted the value of estate records. Keith Dinsdale had useful advice about finding records that officials claimed did not exist. He also mentioned that the Trent Valley Archives has considerable information, such as *Irish Pedigrees*. There was shared advice about how to organize your trips to Ireland. The most important advice: do what you can in Canada first.

## Else Churchill and the search for British sources for family history

Else Churchill, the genealogist with the Society of Genealogists (SoG) in London England, was the feature speaker at the annual conference of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, 15 to 17 September, and then at the Peterborough Public Library, as the guest of the Trent Valley Archives. The Trent Valley Archives had a table at the conference and met some of our members who belong to BIFHSGO.

Else Churchill has solid credentials. She has been with the SoG since 1994, but has been a professional genealogist, librarian and researcher for over 20 years. She has been a frequent contributor to genealogical magazines and is the genealogical consultant with the BBC History website. She is her family's genealogist and is currently researching in 17<sup>th</sup> century Herefordshire.

Else Churchill used the SoG's extensive library as a point of reference to discuss sources for doing research in Britain. She mentioned that [www.bbc.co.uk/history/your](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/your) has much useful information. Good general sources include Stuart A. Raymond, *Using Libraries: workshops for family historians*; Richard Harvey, *Genealogy for Librarians*. There are several useful libraries in the United Kingdom. The British Library in London, the National Library of Wales, and the National Library of Scotland are national deposit libraries. The next tier of libraries includes the county libraries. As well local libraries and branch libraries commonly have local studies libraries. The British Library website at [www.bl.uk](http://www.bl.uk) carries catalogues of its books and newspapers. Their family history records tend to be specialized and include the Harleian Mss, Victorian pedigrees, very rare books and the records of the India Office.

Finding sources in local libraries varies, but the Familia web site - [www.familia.org](http://www.familia.org) - is shared by all the county libraries. Very shortly this website will be subsumed by the Cornucopia website. Local libraries have Birth, Marriage and

Deaths, local censuses, trade directories, locally-produced indexes and poll books. The Local Records Offices have clear and informative websites. County libraries usually have genealogical libraries; Stuart Raymond is the guide to these. There are also special subject libraries which can be identified through the *ASLIB Directory of Information Sources in the United Kingdom* which is edited by Keith Reynard. If your ancestor pursued a particular trade then the libraries related to that trade will allow you to find out what it was like to work at a given time.

The Society of Genealogists was founded in 1911 and is now the biggest of its kind. It promotes grassroots (as opposed to elitist) genealogy. They have been transcribing and indexing records steadily, and they spearheaded a British campaign to make original documents accessible. Each floor of the library leads to different sources. The lower library has digital and microfilm sources and the focus is pre-1920. Members have access to key websites such as [ancestry.com.uk](http://ancestry.com.uk); [nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://nationalarchives.gov.uk); and [familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org). The 1851 census is scheduled to come on line very soon. They have a massive will index for England and Wales. Their local sources for parishes are organized around the old county boundaries. The middle library has gazeteers and the excellent Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers; there is stuff related to 10,000 of Britain's 13,000 parishes. Their catalogue is on their webpage [www.sog.org.uk](http://www.sog.org.uk). They also have some special county collections, as well as strong holdings on Scotland and the Anglo-Irish. The Upper Library has many unique items and information on what's been done before: biographies, research directories, family histories, Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, heraldry sources, as well as the 1903 and 1953 editions of the *Genealogists' Guide*. Their annual memberships for overseas members is £25.

At a later session, Else Churchill looked at how to find sources related to the occupations of our ancestors. Although England was a small country, its inhabitants, particularly the more highly skilled, were very mobile. It is generally easier to trace the self-employed. However, many of the trades are well-documented, and one can learn what one's ancestors might have done. She noted, for example, *Brittain's Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers*. Local directories are particularly helpful, and there are many ways to find the pertinent directories. The Society of Genealogists, the London Guild Hall, and local libraries have varied directories. She noted that apprenticeship registers exist for 1710 to 1744 as well as for City of London apprentices. The Inland Revenue series contains information about collecting taxes on apprentices. Parish apprenticeships can be found in parish chests recorders at the County Registry Offices; these are rarely published, but Wiltshire's are published. She noted that *Crockford's Directory* is a great source for biographical information about Anglican clergy; these are being transferred to [www.clergydatabase.org](http://www.clergydatabase.org) although only for five counties so far. There are handy sources for identifying university graduates; Cambridge alumni are on [ancestry.com.uk](http://ancestry.com.uk). Army lists are frequently published and the National Archives, which works closely with the Imperial War Museum, has all lists to 1914.

She noted that the SoG sometimes acquires archives, often with a view of transferring them to an Archives later. For example, they have the Fawcett Index which lists teacher registrations from 1902 to 1948, and which also includes useful information on Yorkshire. The index to Civil Service exams, 1855 to 1935, is being prepared for the website. They also have Great Western Railway probate records. During question period she confirmed that Edinburgh and Dublin have similar records. London cab drivers can be identified at the London Guildhall. Records for Mechanics' Institutes are hit and miss. Quarter session records are kept locally; assize records are at the National Archives. The University of York has trade union records. Freemasons are well-documented.

Anything related to brewing and distilling required licenses. It is not easy to find information about informal adoptions, but quite possible if done through an organization such as Barnardo.

When you are stuck, she says use WWWWW to identify what could be pertinent, necessary or possible. People can go beyond parish boundaries. Use the “ripple method”; look for any port in a storm. Find the location of family history societies. Check out [nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://nationalarchives.gov.uk) even though not everything is described. She mentioned that banns are recorded in separate books after 1754 and should be found wherever marriage registers are found. Sometimes people stop looking for marriages too early. Check other family histories for parallels. Quaker records are not in the IGI, but Dr William’s Register of Births, 1742-1837 is in the supplement to IGI. And never overlook the lure of London; check [www.britishorigins.org](http://www.britishorigins.org). Sometimes chancery proceedings or records of the poor laws can be helpful.

## British Isles Family History Conference

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa held its annual conference in September. There was quite a bit to learn from the many sessions, the information tables and the bookdealers. It is open to non-members at slightly higher fees, and was worth the effort. Else Churchill was the star of this conference, but there were many other sessions. The opening speaker was David Phillips who shared many stories about weather and history. In addition to useful anecdotes he considered how promoters presented Canada’s tough weather as healthy. He also compared today’s weather with what our ancestors might have encountered; it was more extreme then (big storms notwithstanding). He also considered how people received their weather predictions. More people were victims of the weather: falling snow and ice, lightning, high temperatures, wildfires and dust storms took their tolls. One speaker talked of families with the Family Compact, but I found I became increasingly impatient after she commented that Peter Robinson left no descendants; not true as the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* makes clear. Sher Letooze made an animated and persuasive presentation about the Bible Christian church and its spread from Cornwall and Devon to Hastings county and neighbouring counties. Another speaker talked about the Canada Company, but he was more interested in the politics of management than in the settlement process; the question period was marked by lively exchanges between genealogists talking of their successes in tracking down information about Canada Company settlers. Keith Dinsdale organized a table for the Trent Valley Archives and it proved a good base for engaging with researchers.

Thanks for your support. It is much appreciated.

**Trent Valley Archives**

## The Past and Present

### Laying A Cornerstone Thirty-eight Years Ago [1851]

An Old Newspaper of 1851 Tells how the Corner Stone of the Old Market Building was Laid in Position – Opening the Bottle – The Ceremony to be Witnessed Next Week – The Soldiers and Firemen to Participate.

*Peterborough Daily Evening Review, Saturday, 21 September 1889*

Antiquity seems always to lend a most attractive and interesting halo to any thing or place, and although a lapse of thirty-eight short years does not carry a person back beyond the memory of quite a number of citizens of Peterborough, still unusual interest has been manifested by almost everyone in the unearthing of the contents of the corner stone of the old market building. When the glass bottle which has lain in the cavity of the stone since the year 1851 was drawn forth on Wednesday afternoon last an eager throng wished to see the contents but they were denied the gratification of this desire and not until yesterday afternoon were the contents of the bottle exposed to the air and the view of an interested few.

#### OPENING THE BOTTLE

The committee of the Town Council which have the arrangements for the laying of the cornerstone of the new market building in charge met yesterday afternoon and it was in the presence of the gentlemen composing this committee that the bottle was broken and its contents revealed. Councillors E. H. D. Hall and Langford and Town Engineer J. E. Belcher were present when Town Clerk Macdonald broke the neck of the bottle and drew forth the contents. The papers and parchment which were in the bottle were found to have decayed, the time having in some way found its way in, and they crumbled to the touch and were hardly readable. The newspapers in fact could not be read, as they could not be unfolded, while the writing on the parchment was only deciphered after much difficulty. The bottle contained the following: – A copy of the Toronto Globe of the 25<sup>th</sup> September 1851, a copy of the Weekly Despatch, Peterborough, dated 25<sup>th</sup> September 1851, and one of Scobie’s Canadian Almanacs, on the back of which was plainly distinguishable the names of Messrs R. Ridley and E. R. Perry, M. D. Besides these papers there was a parchment with an inscription as given below, and a number of coins, including an English shilling of 1834, a sixpence of 1845, a four pence of 1842, and Upper Canada penny of 1850, a Lower Canada penny of 1837, a George IV penny of 1831, an Upper Canada copper of 1850, an Upper Canada half penny of 1850 and two British half pennies of 1815 and 1807. The contents of the

bottle will be reinterred in the stone of the new building on Thursday next with great ceremony, and at this present time the report of the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone thirty-eight years ago will be read with interest. The account is taken from an old file of the Weekly Despatch, the only local paper printed in Peterborough in 1851. The report does not mention the roasting of the ox which followed the ceremony, the stealing of which was re-counted in the REVIEW a few weeks ago. A gentleman who was present when the old stone was placed in position glanced over the names of the gentlemen then in the Council, and remarked that they are all dead with the exception of Mr. Thomas Chambers, who is now in Winnipeg. The report of the

#### CEREMONY THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO,

while it may give no pointers to the present committee in charge of arrangements, will be read with interest by old residents. It is taken from the impression of The Despatch of the 2<sup>nd</sup> of October, which was the week following the ceremony. The report describes the ceremony and the feast that followed, thusly: –

“On Saturday last, according to public notice, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new market house of Peterborough, was performed with the usual accompaniments. Large numbers of farmers and their families came into town at an early hour, and the bustle in the streets evidenced great activity and preparation. At the appointed time the several societies who had been invited to join the procession, assembled and took the places assigned them in the programme, and after they had marched through several of the principal streets, returned to the site of the market house, where the Mayor, Chas. Hudson, Esq., assisted by W. H. Wrighton, Esq., proceeded to lay the stone, in accordance with approved usage. An appropriate address was delivered by the Mayor and the large assemblage dispersed. A sheet of parchment, with the following inscription, was deposited in the corner stone: –

“On the 27<sup>th</sup> day of September, A. D., 1851, Chas. Hudson, Esq., Mayor, laid the foundation stone of this building, erected by order of the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough. Members of the Council: – Charles Hudson, Mayor, James Harvey, Joseph Spencly, John Reid, Thomas Chambers, Clarke Spalding, James T. Henthorn, Edmund Chamberlen, Egerton Perry, M. D., Thomas Hutchinson, Robinson Rutherford and John Haggart. Members of the Building Committee: – Edmund Chamberlen, James T. Henthorn, Thomas Chambers, John Reid and James Harvey, Esquires. Walter Sheridan, Esq., Architect, Mr. David Taylor, Contractor.

(Signed) W. H. WRIGHTON, Town Clerk.

Peterborough, the 27<sup>th</sup> day of September, A. D. 1851, in the 15<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. “

About four o'clock a large and respectable company sat down to a superb dinner, provided by the worthy host of the Commercial hotel, Mr. Chambers, in his very best style. Charles Hudson, Esq., in the chair, assisted on his right by Dr. Perry, and on his left by R. Ridley, Esq., in the chair, assisted on his right by Dr. Perry, and on his left by R. Ridley, Esq., John F. Albro, Esq., acting as vice. The usual loyal toasts were drank, with great enthusiasm, and several excellent speeches were delivered, and a good song enlivened the entertainment. On the health of James Hall, Esq., being drank, that gentleman returned thanks in a very good speech, which was listened to with marked attention and elicited

marked applause. He alluded in a very felicitous manner to the necessity of avoiding all reference to political questions on such an occasion, and turned the attention of the company to a grateful and clear exordium, to the very appropriate and acceptable subject of the Great Trunk Railway, advocating by clear and forcible argument, well supported by statistics, the advantage of constructing this railway on the rear route. He then alluded in a most happy manner to his recent visit to Boston, showed what triumphs, over a sterile soil, immense natural impediments, and a vigorous rivalry, had been achieved by the enterprise and perseverance of the New Englanders, and especially by the Bostonians, and strongly urged upon Canadians, particularly the inhabitants of the rear counties, to imitate so excellent an example. Mr. Hall assured his audience that the people of Massachusetts and Eastern New York were quite willing and prepared to subscribe the whole of the capital necessary to construct the railroad on the rear line, tho' they are naturally desirous that the inhabitants on the route, and especially the local municipalities, should co-operate with them, and become stockholders to a moderate extent. He informed the party that in the course of a few weeks, a delegation from the Boston and Ogdensburg Railway Company would visit Upper Canada, and hold meetings at various points, to awaken interest to this important matter, and that we might soon expect the gentlemen in this town – more specific notice being of course first given. Mr. Hall sat down amidst universal applause. Several volunteer toasts were given and responded to in a very neat manner. The evening passed amidst the utmost harmony, the company separating about nine o'clock in the most perfect good humor. Thus auspiciously passed off the celebration of the commencement of the first public improvements undertaken by our newly created municipal authorities.”

#### THE MODERN WAY

The committee which met yesterday afternoon have decided upon a programme which will be interesting and appropriate. His Worship Mayor Stevenson will lay the corner stone in position in the new market building and will be surrounded by the legislators of our town, together with the officials, while the presence of the Fire Brigade and 57<sup>th</sup> Battalion will contribute to the impressive and imposing part of the ceremony. The Fire Brigade and Volunteers are to meet at the Central Park at 9.30am and headed by the Battalion Band will parade the principal streets arriving at the market square at 10.15 when the ceremony will be proceeded with. When the stone has been duly and truly laid the volunteers and fire men will be entertained by the Corporation at the Fire Hall. No ox will be roasted, and therefore no thieves will be afforded an opportunity to deprive the hungry of the expected feast as was the case, so say the old sages, thirty-eight years ago. The date of the laying of the stone of the old building it will be notices was the 27<sup>th</sup> September, this time is just one day earlier, the 26<sup>th</sup>.

## Well and Truly Laid

### Mayor Stevenson lays the Corner Stone of the Market Building

## An Immense Crowd Witnessed the Ceremony – The Military and Firemen Participate – Short Speeches – The Dinner in the Drill Shed

*Peterborough Daily Review, Thursday, 26 September 1889*

Cloudy, threatening and rather chilly was the weather this morning, and many were the expressions of regret, it being feared that the unfavorable weather would interfere with the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new market building. However, such was not the case, for the foundation stone has been placed in position under the most auspicious circumstances.

Long before ten o'clock George-st. was crowded with people, while an immense crowd had collected at the corner of George and Charlotte-st., where advantageous positions were sought so as to obtain a good view of the ceremony. Preparations for the laying of the stone were visible at the south-west corner of the building, where the stone is situated. There suspended by chains from a triangle was hanging the large block of stone, beneath which was to be entombed the records of the day and to see which placed in position the crowd had gathered. The cavity beneath the stone was just large enough to receive the box it was intended to, and had been nicely cemented. A few gentlemen who had seen the stone of the old building laid thirty-eight years ago tomorrow, viewed the preparations and contrasted the surroundings with those of thirty-eight years ago. How different was the building in course of erection to the old one, how different the ceremony and how few of those who were present then were in attendance today.

### THE PREPARATIONS

Shortly after ten o'clock the Fire Brigade proceeded to the Central Park where the 57<sup>th</sup> Battalion was paraded. Here a procession was formed headed by the Battalion band, then came the volunteers, under Col. J. Z. Rogers and Major Bell, then the firemen under command of Chief Thos. Rutherford and Capt. J. Craig, followed by the hose waggon, hook and ladder truck and engine. The appearance of the soldiers and firemen was most creditable and the apparatus of the latter was also shining like a new silver dollar. Down George-st. came the procession, in the centre of the muddy street, to the scene of the ceremony. Here the crowd must have numbered thousands, while the neighboring windows were filled with interested spectators. The school children had been given a holiday, and, as was to be expected, they were present in large numbers. Chief Roszel and Constable Adams kept a clear space around the platform that had been erected near the stone until the procession arrived. Then the volunteers formed around the platform, serving as a wall to keep back the crowd, and the band took up a position to the right of the platform. Architect J. E. Belcher, Contractor Thos. Rutherford and

Councillor Langford, the latter holding the silver trowel in his hand, took their positions near the stone and Mayor Stevenson and the members of the Town Council and a number of other citizens filled the platform. Among

### THOSE ON THE PLATFORM

or noticed in prominent places, were: – Rev. Alex Bell, Rev. M. L. Pearson, Rev. P. Clifton Parker, Rev. J. C. Davidson, Rev. S. J. Shorey, Rev. V. Clementi, Rev. G. H. Davis, His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, Rev. Father Rudkins, Mayor Stevenson, M.P., Town Clerk Macdonald, Councillors Thos. Kelly, Wm. Langford, H. C. Winch, R. B. Davidson, E. H. D. Hall, A. Hall, A. Rutherford, A. Dawson, J. D. Baptie, J. J. Hartley and James Kendry; Wm. Cumming, tax collector; Messrs. J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.; John Carnegie, ex M.P.P.; John Burnham, Reeve of Ashburnham; John Wood, Village Clerk of Ashburnham; Councillors H. Calcutt, John Craig, jr. and H. Marshall, of Ashburnham; Edgecombe Pearce, County Clerk; Col. H. C. Rogers, postmaster; George Edmison, County Magistrate; A. C. Dunlop, W. H. Wrighton, R. E. Wood, Peter Hamilton, John Doherty, John Irwin, R. H. Fortye, L. Payne, E. C. Hill, Ed. Phelan, B. Shortly, H. Phelan, B. Morrow, G. W. Hatton, John Lockhart, John Delaney, Robert Walton, Alex. McNeil, W. H. Moore and Col. Poole.

### THE SPEECHES

Mayor Stevenson, before proceeding with the ceremony, made a short, appropriate address to the immense gathering of people. In commencing His Worship said there were very few of those present who remembered when the last corner stone of the old market building was laid. The only member of the Council of that time who was still alive was Mr. Thomas Chambers, now of Winnipeg. The Council had desired to lay the stone with a little ceremony so as to give it an official character. The old stone had been laid with ceremony and an ox had been roasted, but they dreaded a similar scene and so had not roasted an ox. He hoped the market building of which that was the corner stone would be for the good of the future of Peterborough and bring the farmers in to see them. To those who had seen Peterborough grow from a village of 1500 inhabitants, as he had, the hope could be cherished that their children would see it a city of 30,000 before another thirty years. It was thirty-eight years, lacking one day, since the old corner stone had been laid, and now they were about to take down that old building and have the whole square for market purposes. Then Mr Stevenson referred to Peterborough's rapid growth, to its successful industries and to the facilities which the town possessed for manufactories. He announced himself as opposed to bonuses.

### THE CONTENTS OF THE BOX

The leaden box which was placed in the cavity of the stone contained quite a collection of literature, coins and photographs, and should it all remain buried, for a century or more those who open the box and break the bottles will certainly be enlightened as to the people of Peterborough in 1889. Every precaution was taken to prevent the papers and photographs going the way of all things, that is to decay. The more important papers were placed in two half-gallon self-sealers, which were also sealed with wax. Then these glass jars were placed in a leaden box, about 10 inches square, and the other papers and photographs, which were wrapped carefully in paraffin paper, were packed around the bottles. The lead cover of the box was then closed and hermetically sealed. The contents of the box was as follows: – A parchment with names of Councillors, etc.; copies of each of the local papers, daily and weekly; the six Toronto dailies; Y.M.C.A. Notes; The Baptist Visitor; The Methodist Lifeboat; The Dominion Philatelist; The Canadian Lumberman; The Canadian Agriculturalist and The Nut Shell, these being also all local papers; a copy of the War Cry, a copy of the Canadian Almanac, the prize list of the Central Exhibition, the Municipal Voters' List for 1889, a copy of the Town Directory of 1888-89, a copy of the by-law voting the money to build the market building,

a photograph on glass of Mayor Stevenson and one of Town Clerk Macdonald, twenty-one photographs of public town buildings and churches, and coins, including one, five, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces. The parchment taken from the stone of the old market building, together with the coins found there, was sealed in an envelope and also placed in the box. The new parchment in the box, of which Mr. R. D. Nimmo, of the Peterborough Business College, was the penman, read as follows: –

On the 26<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1889, the corner stone of this market building was laid by James Stevenson, Mayor.

James G. Macdonald, Town Clerk.

Charles McGill, Treasurer.

Members of Council: –

*Ward No. One*

R. S. Davidson

H. C. Winch

T. Cahill

*Ward No. Two*

Thos. Kelly

Adam Hall

E. H. D. Hall

*Ward No. Three*

Arthur Rutherford

John D. Baptie

Adam Dawson

*Ward No. Four*

James Kendry

Wm. Langford

J. J. Hartley

Architect, John E. Belcher

Contractor, Thomas Rutherford

J. G. Macdonald, Town Clerk

J. Stevenson, Mayor

Mr John Burnham, reeve of the neighboring village across the Otonabee, was next called upon and he made a very appropriate, happy speech, in which he remarked that Mr. Stevenson had expressed the hope that their children would see Peterborough a city of 30,000 inhabitants. Mr. Burnham would see it a city of 20,000 himself and he believed that with confidence and a few more men with the energy and activity of Mr. Stevenson it would not be long before the town would be a city.

Mr. J. R. Stratton also made a brief address in a suitable strain.

Loud cries of “Carnegie, Carnegie” failed to bring that gentleman to the front, and

#### THE CEREMONY

was proceeded with. Architect Belcher handed Mayor Stevenson the handsome silver trowel with which he was to lay the stone. The trowel was a fine piece of workmanship, and was made by Mr. R. W. Muncaster. It was ebony handled and bore the following inscription: –

Presented to James Stevenson, Esq., M.P., Mayor, on the occasion of his Laying the Cornerstone of the Market Building, Peterborough, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 1889.

His Worship then spread the mortar with the back of his costly trowel, and the stone was lowered into position, the Mayor declaring it laid with the words “On behalf of the corporation of the town of Peterborough I declare this stone

duly laid.” The band then played “Rule Britannia” and “God Save the Queen,” while the crowd stood with uncovered heads.

#### A SPREAD AT THE DRILL SHED.

The procession was then re-formed and the volunteers marched to the drill shed where tables had been spread and an excellent dinner was served by Mr. J. Craig. There were no speeches and when the men had discussed the good things provided to their individual satisfaction they dispersed.

#### CHIPS FROM THE STONE.

To the committee who had the arrangements in charge and of which Councillor Langford was the chairman, great credit is due for the successful and smooth manner in which everything was conducted.

Town Clerk Macdonald and Councillor Langford packed the bottles and box last night.

Mr. R. M. Roy took several photographs of the scene.

The photographs of Mayor Stevenson and Town Clerk Macdonald which were placed in the stone were faultless, being most perfect pictures. They were transferred to glass by Miss Irwin, daughter of Mr. John Irwin, and the young lady executed her work remarkably well and with great neatness.

A copy of Saturday’s REVIEW in which was the report of the laying of the corner stone of the old market building was put in the stone, as well as a copy of yesterday’s issue.

*[Ed note: People in 1889 remembered Peterborough’s remarkable first market hall even as they opened the new market hall nearby.]*





## *Gift Memberships to the Trent Valley Archives*

This Christmas consider introducing a friend to the Trent Valley Archives with a gift membership. Membership entitles free access to our research facility, invitations and news regarding upcoming TVA events as well as four issues of the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*. Send all gift requests to the Archives accompanied with payment of \$40 for single membership and \$50 for family. Remember to include the name, address, phone number and, if possible, the e-mail address for each recipient. A gift card will be sent for each gift membership. What a wonderful way to say Merry Christmas!



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## *News, Views and Reviews*

### Doors of Peterborough poster



The Peterborough Historical Society working with the Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee produced this very attractive poster as a fundraiser for Hutchison House Museum. It costs \$10 plus shipping and is available from Trent Valley Archives.

## We need your help

We are always amazed at how much has been accomplished over the years. The Trent Valley Archives has emerged as one of Peterborough county's best heritage organizations. We have not lost sight of our original goal – to make archives accessible to researchers: genealogists, local historians, writers, and people interested in families and architecture and community development. As well we have found fresh ways to document local history and to share it widely. We are very proud of our very successful historically-sound walks that have shared nooks and crannies of local history. We have published sources and information on our great website, in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, and more widely in the local press and on television. We maintain an archival facility that meets high standards of archival excellence as well providing an exceptional ambience for productive research. All of this takes money, and we depend almost entirely on memberships, donations from friends and from our varied fundraising activities. As great as that is it is not enough. We need an additional \$18,000 by the end of the year to maintain our perfect record of finishing every year in the black. We think this is achievable, but it can only be done if we get support from you. There are different ways to give money, but the more people who give a few hundred dollars or \$1000, the better our chances will be. Of course, every bit helps and we are grateful for whatever you can do.



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for details

Authors include Susanna Moodie, Catharine Parr Traill,  
Anne Langton, Washington Irving, Lucy Maud  
Montgomery,  
Stephen Leacock, Gina Martin.

Readers to be confirmed.

We wish to thank the many volunteers who keep the physical side to TVA going: Keith Dinsdale, Art Dainton, Susan Kyle, Andre Dorfman, the xxxs. Alice Mackenzie is indexing the abstract registers to the county land records and Alice and Don have made headway on the guide to the land instruments. Anne Nighswander is working on the index to the Leitha Kidd scrapbooks. Diane Ferguson is digitizing our 1877 Cork (Ireland) Directory. And many others have helped on collections big and small, and we are grateful to them all.

On the publications front, we have several projects on the go. Rest assured that we are making progress. As one member observed we are running a veritable publishing house. And we are! Susan Kyle is heading up our publications initiative but our writers and editors include Elwood Jones, Diane Robnik, Doug and Mary Lavery, Martha Ann Kidd, Marlyne Fisher-Heasman and others. Many are producing finding aids or scanned pictures that will find their way into print. It takes a lot of work and money to make these projects happen.

Some of our major activity has been tied to four major outreach projects. We ran fresh versions of our very successful downtown ghost walk. They ran on full-moon weekends through the summer and by special appointment groups have been arranging special tours. Our new walking tour, Eerie Ashburnham, is about to run as we go to press. It promises to be an outstanding success. People are excited about well-researched trips with special ambience and touches of the unexpected. Our cemetery walks were held every Wednesday from May to September, and people were quite impressed and learned quite a bit about the history of Peterborough and its people. We offered three cemetery walks this season. By popular demand we kept our Tragic Tales cemetery walk and we added special walks to mark the centenary of Peterborough becoming a city, and the year of the veteran. One was titled "Edwardian Peterborough" while the other covered the military history of Peterborough. We had countless volunteers on these projects but should give special thanks to Diane Robnik, Jeff Dafeo, Amanda Buelow, Toni Sinclair, Catherine Dibben, Ivan Bateman, Art Dainton, Susan Kyle, Dave Edgerton, Gina Martin, Louis Taylor, Don Willcock, Elwood Jones, Heather Aiton-Landry, Laura Monkman, Sian Waterfield and Inge Lovell.

We also had a great dinner that was without question our most successful ever. It took an unbelievable amount of work from Gina Martin, Susan Kyle, Nicole Alfred, Don Willcock and the kitchen helpers led by Mitch Parker and Gary Cooper. As well, we had a silent auction that was only made possible because of Ron and June Doughty, Anne Nighswander, members of the board, and the donations of many members and public-spirited citizens such as George Raab. We express special thanks to Trinity United Church for its many kindnesses. Dave Edgerton and Art Dainton ran the 50/50 draw, and many others pitched in to make this a great success.

Of course, it also takes the work of many hands to make the *Heritage Gazette* succeed. Diane Robnik and I extend special thanks to David Carley, Barb Scott, Ivy Sucee and Gordon Young for sharing their stories. Andre Dorfman passes on many useful leads in every issue. Gina Martin and Don Willcock are frequent writers and help in the editing process.

Trent Valley Archives depends on the work of all these people and others that I have doubtless overlooked. We have

## Happenings around TVA

The Trent Valley Archives has been busy. We have been adding new collections of photographs and family history as well as many new registers for the genealogical research section of our library. We are really excited about acquiring a copy of the *Historical Index of the Town of Peterborough* which was produced by Francis H. Dobbin, Peterborough's leading historian of Victorian and Edwardian days. We also continue working on our many in-house finding aids. Special thanks to Anne Nighswander who has completed the index to the *Dummer News*, and Karen Taylor who has made a good start on the index to local newspapers in the Don Courneyea collection. Mitch Parker is scanning and annotating pictures in the Martha Kidd fonds and Electric City Collection. We are really quite excited and believe we are the best starting point for any study of this region's genealogy, family history or local history.

a good volunteer activity for you. Just let us know your interest. Contact Diane or any member of the board.

## Voices of the Town: Vaudeville In Canada

*Voices of the Town: Vaudeville in Canada* played at the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives for three months, ending 30 October. The exhibition was developed by PCMA to tell the story of vaudeville as it was seen in Roy Studio. Vaudeville shows usually ran continuously and featured fast-paced variety sketches, comedy routines, songs, dances, acrobats, and stunts. Peterborough was on the vaudeville circuit



by the 1880s when train connections were superb, and acts could play in E. C. Hill's Music Hall, the Bradburn Opera House, or the local exhibition grounds or the market square.

"Voices of the Town recreates the ambience of an evening at the theatre, complete with a reproduction ticket booth and

kinetoscope (an early film viewing machine). Images from the Roy Studio, the authentic costume of Oklahoma Jack (a sharp-shooting Vaudevillian who performed with Buffalo Bill Cody), and a palette of educational programming and interpretation make this exhibition a memorable and entertaining experience for everyone." The show paid some attention to Canada's famous Marks Brothers and to local star Dan Simon who made good on Broadway. John Oldham scripted the exhibit which will now travel to other Canadian museums. The exhibit is showcasing photographs that had been damaged in the Peterborough flood of July 2004. He says, "Quick action by staff and professional colleagues at many levels averted disaster and recovered/restored all 114 vaudeville images. The images used in this exhibition therefore represent the very first images successfully restored using a ground-breaking technique which involves the freeze-drying of glass plate negatives."

## Creepy Canada

Trent Valley Archives will be featured on an upcoming "Creepy Canada" show which broadcasts on the Ontario Life Network and elsewhere. They were very impressed with some of the stories we have uncovered while researching our famous walks. Some of these stories will be featured on the Eerie Ashburnham walk.

## Trent University Archives has old Durham County records

Trent University Archives has many sources that can be of great help to genealogists. You can survey their holdings easily from the web: [www.trentu.ca/library/archives](http://www.trentu.ca/library/archives) We have had many inquiries about people wishing to find the abstract registers for the County of Durham especially since we have the land instruments for Cavan and Millbrook. County boundaries have changed over the years, but it would be nice to make the connections. We are still searching, and welcome any news

from our members. However, we were delighted to see that Trent University Archives has had the records of the old county of Durham processed since 2001. The index books make this very accessible and is worth the visit if your ancestors lived in the areas covered.

1. Six account books for East Durham Riding, Durham County: 1833-1841; 1851-1856; 1851-1863; 1859-1860; 1861-1868; 1894-1927.
2. Three Index Books which list names and instrument numbers in all 16 Registers of Land Instruments.
3. One "Abstract Index" for the Township of Hope, 1816-1968 (recopied in 1927)
4. Two Registers of Land Instruments for Township of Hope: 1-576 and 577-1507
5. Sixteen Registers of Land Instruments labelled "B" to "P" and containing Instruments 1-7915 for East Durham Riding of Durham County and covering ca. 1845 to 1887.

## Kawartha Lakes Archives

There have been changes at the City of Kawartha Lakes Archives which do not bode well for the archival and historical communities in that area. Catherine Hennings has left as archivist because the position disappeared and city saw no need for archival and records management expertise. In the Municipal Act, responsibility for archives rests with the City Clerk but no prescribed way in which that responsibility needs to be exercised. It is too bad, as the archives was the most promising outcome of the forced amalgamation of the old Victoria County. We would love to see an inventory of what has been lost by the several amalgamations that occurred in the 1990s; the only one in our region that created an archives as a consequence of amalgamation with the City of Kawartha Lakes. It is an unfortunate development.

## Wall of Honour

Since our last issue went to press, there have been new developments. The archaeologist hired by the City identified 146 possible graves. The city has confirmed with the Ontario registrar of cemeteries that no further digging is necessary. Rather than remove and rebury remains, it is better to find the least intrusive spot in Confederation Park and build the wall there. The wall will be placed in a location with names on both sides. Dave Edgerton is confident that the additional needed money can be raised. If you wish to have more information check [www.wallofhonour.com](http://www.wallofhonour.com)

## Trafalgar anniversary

This has been a year of marking anniversaries and we had Trafalgar on our list. Fought on the afternoon of 21 October 1805, the Battle of Trafalgar marked the ascendancy of the new British empire. Napoleon kept fighting off and on for another ten years, but the British controlled the seas. There have been many historians and commentators to tell the story of Admiral Nelson, of the *Victory* and of this defining naval battle. The importance in east central Ontario was of another sort. Some of the people who set the tone of society had claims that linked back to Nelson and Trafalgar.

For example, Captain Charles Rubidge, the second settler in Otonabee Township, and a key figure in the settling of the Robinson settlers never fought at Trafalgar, but used it as a point of reference in his summary of his naval career. [Rubidge's *Autobiography* was published in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, May 2004.]

... The *Ceres* was then paid off. After a short time on shore I joined the *William*, Store Ship, going out to Malta. There I was drafted into the *Agincourt* of 64 guns, Captain Sir Thomas Briggs. Again visiting Alexandria, in Egypt, we returned to Malta and sailed to join the fleet under Lord Nelson, off Toulon, where, after encountering a succession of heavy gales off Cape Cicie, the ship started two of the butends, by which she was in danger of foundering, when, by signal, running under the stern of the *Victory*, Lord Nelson hailed us to make the best of our way to Malta. Fortunately the wind was fair for that port, which we reached in a few days, expecting the ship to founder all the way. We had eleven feet of water in the hold, the decks forward were scuttled and hand-pumps put down. The four chain-pumps were kept constantly going night and day, every tub and bucket in the ship used in bailing out water. Providentially we reached the harbour of Malta in safety. The ship repaired, we sailed again to join Lord Nelson's fleet off Toulon, stopping at Syracuse and Messina in the Straits of Messina, passing Mount Aetna and Stromboli in the night; being close to the latter we saw a great stream of lava pouring down its side. At daylight in the morning when in sight of the Island of Corsica we saw two large French Frigates about four miles off, to which we at once gave chase and we continued to follow them with all sail until the evening, when the wind failing them and favouring us we got within gun-shot of them, and our hopes were greatly raised for a short time, but soon again they caught the breeze which enabled them to get to the harbour of Calvi, in the Island of Corsica. What might have been the result of an action between two heavy Frigates, carrying long guns, and a 64, with cannonades, 68 pounders, on the main deck, and 24 pounder long guns on the lower deck, it is not easy to say, but certain it is, we would gladly have attacked them, although the odds were greatly against us. In 1805 I removed to the *Orpheus* with Sir Thomas Briggs, and passed my examination for a Lieutenant's Commission on the day the news of the Battle of Trafalgar arrived in London....

The English Church in Peterborough, soon known as St John's Church, apparently used the pulley from the *Victory* to hoist the flag that announced services. We know, too, that government officials wished to reserve tracts in Otonabee township for veterans of the Navy; Rubidge complained that officials were ignoring his claims to a lot because they wanted him to settle elsewhere. Early stereotypes of the Peterborough area often reported that Napoleonic veterans set the tone of this society. So Don Willcock found it surprising that the actual links to Trafalgar were fewer than we had imagined.

Still the general point that inspired us to investigate the possibility remains. The history of any area is a composite of where people have come from and where they go as well as of those who stay.

## Sweets and Sweethearts

### A Valentine Celebration



St John's Guild Hall  
99 Brock Street  
Peterborough Ontario

The Saturday before Valentine's, 7pm  
A romantic night of story, music and food  
A special night for lovers

A special event to support  
**Trent Valley Archives**

For tickets and information  
call Trent Valley Archives  
705-745-4404

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It is available as a benefit of membership.  
We also welcome donations to support our work.



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## Without Archives There is No History

History Begins  
Here

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### 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](mailto:admin@trentvalleyarchives.com)

Thanks

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## “Up The Burleigh Road.....”

## ..beyond the boulders”

- 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.

Peterborough's Centennial

The Peterborough Examiner, on 29 June,

Trent Valley ARCHIVES
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