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## HERITAGE GAZETTE OF THE TRENT VALLEY

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Cover photo: Peterborough County Court House looking up from Victoria Park, 2011 (Elwood H. Jones)  
Join us on Wednesday, February 17, 7 pm for a presentation on the Peterborough Jail.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

Fairview Heritage Centre

567 Carnegie Avenue

Peterborough Ontario Canada K9L 1N1  
705-745-4404

[admin@trentvalleyarchives.com](mailto:admin@trentvalleyarchives.com) [www.trentvalleyarchives.com](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com)

Trent Valley Archives, Fairview Heritage  
Centre Peterborough Ontario K9L 1N1  
(705) 745-

4404 [admin@trentvalleyarchives.com](mailto:admin@trentvalleyarchives.com) [www.trentvalleyarchives.com](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com)

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**Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley**

Elwood Jones,  
editor [Ejones55@cogeco.ca](mailto:Ejones55@cogeco.ca)  
Pat Marchen  
Dorothy Sharpe, typist

**Trent Valley Archives Trust Fund**

Peter Lillico, Michael Bishop, Tom  
Robinson

**Trent Valley**

**Archives** [admin@trentvalleyarchives.com](mailto:admin@trentvalleyarchives.com)  
Elwood Jones, Archivist  
Heather Aiton Landry, Assistant Archivist  
Carol Sucee, Librarian

Trent Valley Archives Events Chair  
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Trent Valley Archives Publications Chair  
Elwood Jones [elwood@trentvalleyarchives.com](mailto:elwood@trentvalleyarchives.com)

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TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

**Heritage Gazette Completes Vol. 20**

*The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* was started by TVA in 1997 on the initiative of Art Dainton and Steve Gavard, the first editor. It replaced the TVA Newsletter which kept people abreast of archival issues more widely. The *Heritage Gazette* widened the scope to include history, heritage and family history. In the first instance it was intended to be a common bond for local groups of similar interest. We had hoped that the magazine would be a benefit of membership for all participating groups. It proved very difficult to give timely attention to upcoming events even after the journal became a quarterly in 2000. We still share news and promote events for other organizations who can profit by our February, May, August and November issues. The deadlines are the first of the month preceding (January, April, July, and October).

We went to 8 ½ x 11 format with the start of Vol. 5 in May 2000. We ran with 32 pages expanding gradually to 44 pages in May 2008. The cover went colour in February 2006. In 2015, we added colour advertisements to the Gazette.

We are proud of what we have accomplished. Our magazine is unrivalled by any local historical or heritage publication in the province. It is a treasury of life in Peterborough county. We have published archival documents, and have featured stories by some great local researchers: Howard Pammett, Martha Kidd, Dave and Sharon Barry, Colum Diamond, Peter McConkey, Dennis Carter-Edwards, John Marsh, Ivan Bateman, Zhongping Chen, Rae Fleming, Fraser Dunford, Betty Anne Reid, Bev Lumsdahl, Robert Neild, Larry Lamb, Kim Krenz, Al Brunger, Peter Adams, Gord Dibb, Pat Marchen, Don Willcock, Gina Martin, Andrew Elliott, David Edgerton, Mary Lavery, Carol Taugher, Ivy Sucee, Lois Watson, Ray Johnson, Eleanor Darling, Gord Copperthwaite, Enid Mitchell, Sharon Skinner, Cy Monkman, Peter Lillico, Basia Baklinski, Brooke Broadbent, Paul Allen, Matthew Griffis, Gordon A. Young and Diane Robnik. We have shared family memories, queries and articles about people who left a mark locally. We have run major features over several issues: the history of the Peter Robinson settlers (volume 5 to 8); the Barnardo Children Project, 2012 and continuing; the diaries of A. J. Grant, Dit Clapper; Gene Kelly, Central Bridge Works, different cultural and ethnic groups and Peterborough Architecture. Some people have been great in sharing gems they discovered while doing their own research. We have also reprinted some great stories by former newspapermen. And many more.

The index and whole issues of the Gazette since 2005 are on our webpage: [www.trentvalleyarchives.com](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com).

Thanks to our 300 members and all those who have contributed to the success of this journal over two decades.

*Elwood*

## Sandford Fleming and the Newcastle & Colborne Districts Map 1848

Elwood H. Jones

Sir Sandford Fleming (1827-1915) had many accomplishments in his lifetime, but his first career as a surveyor led to his producing several superb maps including of Peterborough in 1846, and of the local districts and Toronto by 1848.

Fleming had been working for Scobie & Balfour printing firm during 1847, but his diary for that year has not survived. However, he was back with Scobie & Balfour beginning on Monday, January 10, 1848. The following Monday he commented, "Engaged at Scobies just now making a title to the Newcastle & Colborne map. There is a great deal of work at it, but shall try to make a good job." (p. 109) Then on Saturday, the 22<sup>nd</sup>, he noted, "Getting pretty well on with the work at Scobies, but it will be some time before we finish." In early February, on Monday, February 7, he was still "As usual at work at the Newcastle & Colborne map, will soon get a proof of it now, got one of the first stone in the afternoon." The next day, February 8, "Got a proof of the second stone today. They look pretty well together. Got 24 copies home with me in the afternoon and commenced coloring and putting them on the board in the evening." On Wednesday, he began engraving the Statistical Tables. "I thought it as well to get a few thrown off to get on with the mounting and we can paste on the Tables afterwards." (p. 111)

On Thursday, he "Got one of the maps put on rollers today and taken down, everyone is well pleased with it. At work getting some additions put on the stone. Mr. Balfour being from home for the last three weeks came home, is well pleased." On Friday, "Today [he was] finishing the second stone of the District map which was begun to print in the afternoon. Got home with me 26 copies. The map indeed looks pretty well now." On Saturday, Mr. Balfour ordered Fleming to get a machine for ruling wavy and straight lines, which would cost 50 or 60 dollars.

During these days he had also been working on a plan for a new town hall in Cobourg. His map of Peterborough which had been completed June 1846, and he was selling copies of it. A digital version of that map is in the Electric City Collection at Trent Valley Archives, and has proved excellent for researchers who wish to zoom in on parts of the map. The 1846 Peterborough map was included in the 1975 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Town and*

*County of Peterborough*, as was the eastern half of the 1848 Districts map; however, the 1848 map was a very muddy photostat. TVA has a clean copy of the map at the size of Fleming's original.

On Wednesday, February 23, Fleming was selling the Newcastle & Colborne District map in Toronto, and went to Cobourg on Thursday, by stage. He commented, "left with Scobie & Balfours 14 maps coloured & mounted with a few quarter dollars in my pocket." Over the next few days he left maps in Cobourg, Port Hope, at Graham's Tavern (halfway to Peterborough) and at Peterborough.

Travel arrangements were difficult. On the way to Cobourg, a wheel came off the stage and they had to wait for a second stage. "Rolling away on the rough road, arrived at Cobourg a little before 4 in the morning, got to bed & slept till a little after nine." The trips to Port Hope and Peterborough were by sleigh: "The sleighing is good but bitter cold..."

At Peterborough, where he was staying at the Hutchisons, he untied the maps and was pleased that the travel had not caused problems. On Friday, he took the District map to the Despatch and the Gazette and to Walter Sheridan at the district court house. On Monday he was taking orders for the Districts map at the Court House, and on Tuesday he was at the Fair Day in Peterborough. He commented, "The fair passed away without a fight, but there was not much business done. These fairs do but little good." While in Peterborough he was working on the accounts for the late Dr John Hutchison who had died of typhus in August 1847 while attending immigrants at the isolation hospital on Little Lake. On Thursday he was unsuccessful in selling maps in the Scotch Village (Ashburnham) but later sold a map to R. D. Rogers.

He sold maps in Keene, and then most of the week was taking orders at the various stores in Peterborough, and at Benson's mill. He also was "trading maps for harness, axes, etc." For most of the month he was selling maps in Port Hope and elsewhere, but had poor luck which he attributed to the shortage of money at this time. He described Port Hope as duller than Peterborough as far as trade was concerned.

I was excited by the map. The original was 36 x 34 inches and the scale was 2 miles to an inch; the facsimile map is about 15 x 14 inches on a sheet that is 24 x 18 inches. This map was produced using the original map from the National Map Collection of the

Public Archives of Canada (now the Library and Archives of Canada) and was supplemented with other originals because of the wear and tear on the map. There are still some spots around the edges that are blank. The reprint was done in sepia ink on a light orange cover stock paper. This map is Facsimile No. 1 in a series produced by the Canadian Heritage Publications, Ottawa.

The Statistical Tables that Fleming noted in his diary are on this map. They do not intrude on the townships and do not interfere with the information on the map. The title is at the very top, slightly right of centre. In artistic lettering, it reads "MAP OF THE NEWCASTLE & COLBORNE DISTRICTS. Compiled from Maps of the original Surveys and the best Authorities. By Sandford Fleming Surveyor. Published by Scobie & Balfour Lith. Toronto 1848" The first table gives the population figures for the townships in Newcastle District; the similar table for the Colborne District is at the bottom, left of centre.

One table gives the population of towns and villages in the two districts based on the 1847 "census", which was really an assessment. The largest towns were Cobourg, 3,000; Peterborough, 2,000; and Port Hope, 1,800. The smallest listed was Warsaw at 70. Millbrook had 250 inhabitants; Lindsay, 200. The total population of the Colborne District was 20,011.

At the bottom left there is a table of distances which has the interesting feature of suggesting the route. The distances, for example, from Bewdley and Gore's Landing were shown as by river. From each of those places to Cobourg was by plank road. Some distances were by the "present road". From Peterborough to Port Hope was 36 miles by river and graveled road; in a straight line it was 24 miles.

A box in the upper right describes survey descriptions in the several townships and comments on the number of townships in each county: Durham 6; Northumberland 7 ½ ; and Peterborough 18½ . The divided township was Monaghan.

In a box at the centre bottom, labeled "Explanations", Fleming had the numbers for lot and concession and the boundaries of townships and districts. Four types of roads were distinguished : "principal traveled road", plank, graveled and proposed. The major plank roads were also labeled along their lengths. One plank road went from Cobourg to Gore's Landing. There was also a plank road that went along the concession road from the Keene Road to Smith Road (Parkhill Road). A graveled road extended from Port Hope to Bewdley.

A "contemplated railway line from Peterboro

to Lake Huron of nearly 76 miles" is clearly marked running through Lindsay. There are also proposed railway lines from Toronto to Kingston, and from Port Hope to Peterboro only shown to Bewdley, which had links to Millbrook and Cobourg. The first railways were built in the early 1850s. The Cobourg and Peterborough Railway is not contemplated on this map.

Some of the lakes are named differently; although a few locks and timber slides had been built, 1848 is still half a century before the building of the Trent Canal. Chemong Lake was called "Chemong or Mud Lake". The lake between Lakefield and Boshink was called Salmon Trout Lake; further east Upper Stoney Lake was called Stoney Lake.

An interesting feature of this map is that it marks in the countryside grist mills, oat mills, saw mills and schools. In the vicinity of Peterborough, Fleming has indicated Benson's Mills, on the Otonabee River, just north of the town (just north of the junction of Water and George). There are two saw mills and a grist mill in North Monaghan; a grist and saw mill near Young's Point; saw mills at Nassau Mills and a saw mill at what is now Lakefield. As well, there are four saw mills and two grist mills along the Indian River between Keene and Warsaw and four saw mills and two grist mills in Asphodel near Crook's Rapids (Hastings), Norwood and Westwood. There is a distillery shown north of Benson's Mills. These are good indications of the coming of the industrial revolution.

This rare map captures exceptional features of local history at an early date, 1848. Fleming should not have had such difficulty selling this treasure.

*The diary of Sandford Fleming for the early years were published by the Peterborough Historical Society Publications Committee in conjunction with Dundurn Press. See Jean Murray Cole, ed., Sir Sandford Fleming: His Early Diaries, 1845-1853, Toronto, Dundurn Press, 2009. The original diaries are at the Library and Archives of Canada. Fleming kept a diary religiously from 1845 to 1913, from his emigration from Scotland until he died. The book is available for purchase at the Trent Valley Archives.*

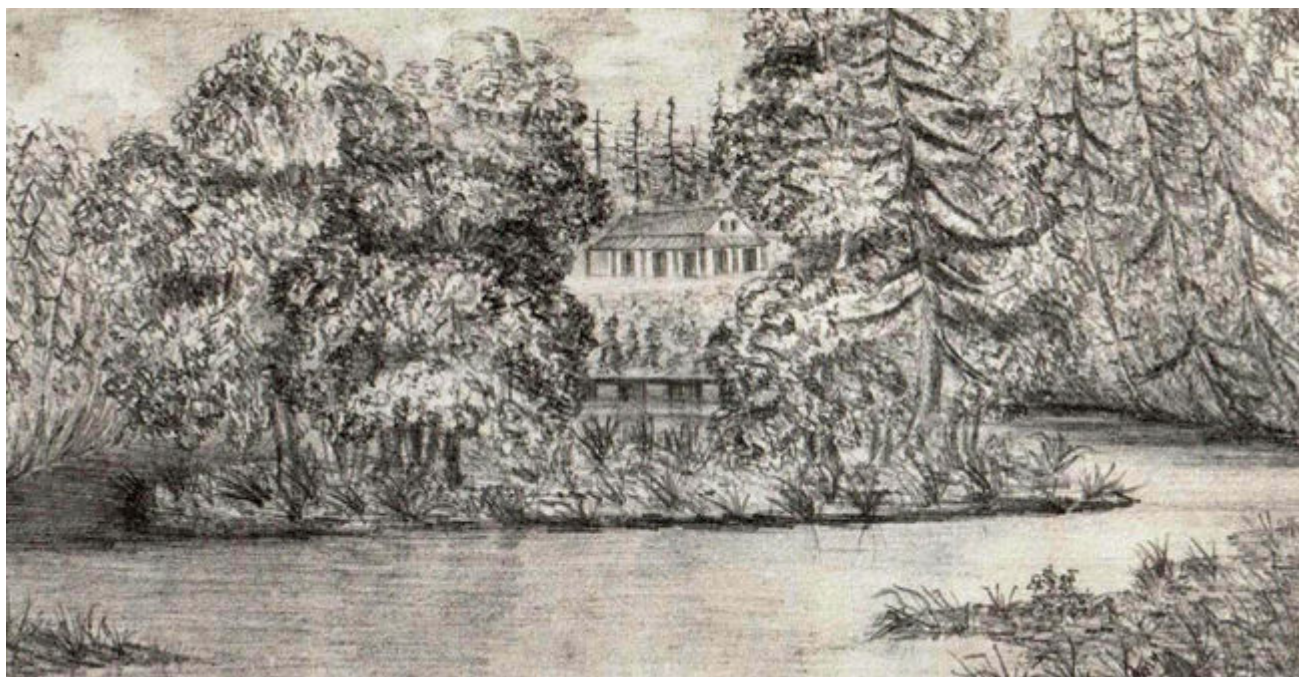
*The Trent Valley Archives sold out on the copies of the 1980s reprint of Fleming's 1848 map of the Newcastle and Colborne Districts in two days following the announcement. However, we have research copies at the Trent Valley Archives, and we do continue to sell a wide range of books, photographs and copies of maps. Contact Heather at 705-745-4404 for details.*

*We also have a four sheet Photostat copy of the map in Fonds 182.*



## Hunting for Hazelbank: This historic Ashburnham home overlooked the Otonabee

*Elwood H. Jones*



*Hazelbank, as viewed from the river was sketched by Col. Robert Brown. His Gore's Landing property was also called Hazelbank.*

The Peterborough Historical Society has placed one of its trailway plaques on the site of Hazelbank, the picturesque Georgian gentleman's cottage that overlooked the Otonabee River from the 1830s to the 1890s near where Tivey Street meets the Rotary Greenway Trail. This was the home of Col. Robert Brown (1792-1876), who rented the house and its orchard and large estate when he was in Cobourg and Gore's Landing.

My first knowledge of the cottage came from reading the Cobourg Star for April 1838 while searching for a reference to the Roman Catholic Church in Peterborough. Before Peterborough had newspapers, the Cobourg Star was a good source for information about Peterborough. Many of the early leaders had Cobourg connections, and the major vector for immigrants in the years before roads and railways became improved. The Cobourg Star up to 1840 is available on microfilm at the Trent Valley Archives.

The Cobourg Star for April 1838 carried an

exceptional notice of a property rental in Peterborough. Hazelbank Cottage was described as "a suitable residence for a large genteel family, being fitted up with every requisite, and well adapted to the climate, having on the ground floor extensive Verandahs and French windows." The property had 10 acres cleared with "a good Garden and Orchard." Hazelbank was described as "picturesque" mainly because it was on the banks of the Otonabee "and commanding views unrivaled on that interesting river." The ad also noted that it was "within half a mile of the flourishing town of Peterborough." The house had offices "of the most useful description" and lots of "spring and soft water." It was also possible to acquire more property in the immediate neighborhood. People wishing to rent this property were directed to talk to Robert Brown, Esq., the Collector of Customs in Cobourg, or they could talk to Stafford Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Peterborough. Brown was the Collector of Customs at Cobourg, 1835 to 1839.

The papers of the late John G. Pierce, which are at the Trent University Archives, had a rough sketch of the Hazelbank property. I used the 1875 Romaine map and the 1896 Cameron map to locate Hazelbank. The Robert Romaine map of 1875, showed the Hazelbank

property as Block L in Ashburnham, a large area between Armour Road and the river stretching from Oxford Street to midway between Tivey and Stanley. In the land books, this property was described as part of Otonabee concession 13, lot 31. Part of this property is now covered with the Rogers Street housing development, located on Tivey Street off Rogers.



*Col. Robert Brown*

There were several documents, including Brown's will, in the land records for Ashburnham at the Trent Valley Archives. In addition to creating a trust fund for his daughter Charlotte, Brown left the property equally to his four daughters and their heirs: Charlotte Brown; Catherine Bayly; Mary Wilson; and Jessie Tremain. Charlotte (born in France in 1831), who lived with her father, was the executrix for the estate. When she was unable to sell Hazelbank as a single property, it was divided into 23 lots, all part of Ashburnham's Block L, also called Ashburnham Plan 10. Lot 23, which ran along the bank overlooking the river was sold to John Craig, and part of it went to the railway, and part to the McWilliams family before being acquired by the city. By 1887 the lots had been sold to Catherine McConnell, James Stewart, Catherine Wand, Josias Gillard, and to Robert G. Mercer, whose lots quickly passed to William Wand and by 1891 to

Roland Tivey.

Col. Robert Brown had quite an exciting history. It is possible that Brown Street, which ran between Hunter and Douro, and was renamed Mark Street after Ashburnham was amalgamated in 1903, was named for this Brown. In some early plans the street would not have stopped at Douro, and it would have been a direct route to Hazelbank.

Lloyd J. Delaney in his book, *Small but Bountiful: Rice Lake Story - Gore's Landing, Ontario* (1983) discussed Col. Robert Brown. He says that Brown served at Bergen-op-zoom, presumably during the unsuccessful British siege of the town in south Netherlands. After the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, Brown served in the Duke of Wellington's Army of Occupation.

Delaney at that time had Brown's scrapbook of military and political events which contained paintings of soldiers, including one of his first commanding officers from 1810, Colonel, later General, Sir William Paterson.

Brown was in Peterborough in 1830. When I was writing in 1976 the history of St. John's Anglican Church in Peterborough, Col. Brown came to my notice. He had a prime pew very close to the pulpit, immediately behind the pew for the Churchwardens. Robert Brown was one of the generous contributors, £25 to the 1833 subscription fund to build the new church. However, according to the rector, the Rev. Mr. d'Olier, Col. Brown lost the church bell in a card game. The church reverted to a flag to announce when services were being held.

The pulley that was used to raise this flag had been brought to Canada by Stafford Kirkpatrick, who became one of the first churchwardens. When Admiral Nelson's Victory was converted to a training ship one mast was taken to Kew to be used as a flagpole. "A certain Lieutenant Smart who was standing by when the mast was being raised carried off the pulley and presented it afterwards to Mr. Kirkpatrick".

Francis H. Dobbin's military history of Peterborough comments on the important role that Brown played when word was received of William Lyon Mackenzie's Yonge Street rebellion in December 1837. The militia in the northern part of Newcastle District, mustered at Hazelbank, some 800 strong drawn from Peterborough, Douro, Dummer and Asphodel. Of these 350 marched with Col. Brown to Toronto, a trip that took five days. The remainder were kept as reserve forces led by Lt. Col. Walter Crawford.

Catharine Parr Traill noted that news of the December 4 rebellion took two days to reach this area. She said the Peterborough Volunteers met up with the 2nd Northumberland Regiment under Col. A. McDonnell and the 4th Northumberland Regiment



under Col. R. Brown at Port Hope.

In 1839 the newly formed "7th Provisional Battalion of Peterborough" drilled and trained between January and May that year, under the command of Col. A. McDonnell; Major James Gifford Cowell was the training officer. The other officers included Captain S. F. Kirkpatrick. There was also an Ensign Robert Brown, but likely was not our Robert Brown. There were a few Robert Browns in the area, one of whom was African-American.

Robert Brown was living in Gore's Landing, Hamilton Township, Northumberland County, from about 1845 to 1865. His wife was Charlotte, and so was one daughter, who was born in France in 1831. In 1851, the Brown household had Robert, Charlotte, Charlotte, William and Richard. In 1861, Robert Brown, 68, Charlotte, 71, and Charlotte 39 were in the household; as well, Elizabeth Manly, a non-member of the family lived with them. Delaney notes that another daughter, Catherine, married first a Mr. Mercer, and then a Rev. Mr. Bayly. However, he was at Hazelbank in 1871.

Delaney noted that Brown was sometimes a church warden at St. George's Anglican Church in Gore's Landing, and his daughter, Charlotte played the harmonium for church services while William and Richard sang in the choir. The beautiful cobblestone church at Gore's Landing was not built until 1909, but the earlier frame church was built in 1848.

According to Delaney, William Brown built the first store in Gore's Landing, and it had the post office. Richard Brown trained as a surveyor, possibly with Thomas F. Gore, a surveyor and neighbor. After some years as a surveyor in Ontario, Dick Brown moved to Pennsylvania and became "a successful oil operator."

In the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County published in 1975, Brown is listed as non-resident in 1875 but as the owner of Block L. Brown was listed on the voters' list for 1870 residing in concession 13, lot 31; in 1871, the voters' list placed him in Block L. The 1875 Romaine map only shows one house on the Hazelbank property, and that is on lot 17 on Wilson Street (now Tivey) immediately east of the railway, now the trailway. The flat open area across the trailway toward the river might have been the orchard.

It was exciting to capture the history of Hazelbank, a name which had disappeared from local usage. The house must have been similar to Clonsilla, and this picturesque property was linked to a colourful person, and with at least the Rebellion of 1837 as a significant community event. High above the river and midway between Quaker Oats and the London Street dam the view to the west is remarkable. The Peterborough Historical Society plaque is an apt reminder of some colourful local history.

*A version of this article appeared in the Peterborough Examiner, December 2015*

## ***Notice Annual General Meeting TVA***

### **April 21 Annual General Meeting**

#### **Paul Rellinger: Reflections on a media career**

7 pm, Highland Park Funeral Centre

Guest Speaker, Paul Rellinger, retired from Peterborough This Week, will reflect on his media experience, particularly as it pertains to Peterborough. He says it is vital "to relate stories of people behind events, be they historic or current." Paul Rellinger is an engaging speaker whose media career connected with a wide range of people, notably in the world of entertainment. He was also a proponent of many fundraising causes.

This event is free and open to the general public. Thanks to Little Lake Cemetery for its assistance.

The usual matters of an annual general meeting will be discussed after a refreshment break.



## **TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES**

Fairview Heritage Centre

567 Carnegie Avenue

Peterborough Ontario Canada K9L 1N1

705-745-4404

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

[www.trentvalleyarchives.com](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com)

Do you have a birthday, staff party, family reunion, or another important event coming up? Many of our tours and workshops can be booked for private groups! Contact Heather at Trent Valley Archives for details **at least 3 weeks in advance** of your proposed date.

## Eb Zeidler and the Peterborough Memorial Centre

Elwood H. Jones



*Memorial Centre 1956  
(TVA, Electric City  
Collection)*

games in Omemee, Lakefield and Lindsay.

Fundraising occurred during the war, and people such as Frank Buckland, later president of the Ontario Hockey League, pressed the need for a covered arena for a junior hockey team. In 1944 voters approved a \$75,000 subscription to the Memorial Centre, to which citizens had already

subscribed \$310,000.

When Peterborough buzzed with suggestions for a new arena dedicated to the memory of those who died in World War II, Morrow Park proved to be the most popular site. Once again, it was discovered that the trust deed was more flexible than first imagined. The Memorial Centre Committee wanted the new arena on city property so the City asked the Peterborough Industrial Exhibition Board to relinquish any claims that it might have. In 1947, the board agreed to this "unconditional surrender" provided the city guaranteed that the agricultural society could set the standards and operate agricultural fairs and all other shows of an agricultural nature.

In 1951, the issue warmed up again, when the city sought to expropriate a lot 240 feet by 300 feet for the Memorial Centre. The agricultural society board requested representation on the Memorial Centre board.

Architect J. Craig's plot plan envisaged a lot 460 feet by 210 feet; the board objected to this somewhat larger lot and proposed limiting the lot to the size of the building plus 20 feet on all sides; 40 feet at the front, on Lansdowne. Also, it expected the Memorial Centre Committee to pay the costs of moving the Arts building, the cattle barns and other buildings displaced by the new arena. As the Department of Agriculture was committed to the project, the agricultural uses for the arena were important. Representatives of the trust, the society

In his recent autobiography, *Buildings, Cities, Life* (2012) Eb Zeidler mentioned that some of his European friends who had been reading accounts of the Peterborough Memorial Centre wondered how a small Canadian city of 60,000 could afford an "ice palace." He responded by asking how similar sized European cities "could afford an opera house." (83) This was Zeidler's first big project and he is proud that it is still standing half a century later.

History had left the Peterborough Exhibition tied to the Morrow Trust and to the City of Peterborough. The land given by the Morrors in 1938 turned out to be compromised by the experience of World War II. The Exhibition did not have any clear rights. The Morrow Trust had collected the rent and the army had used the grounds for purposes other than an agricultural or industrial exhibition. City politicians wanted control of the park, which was at a major crossroads of Lansdowne and George.

The million-dollar Memorial Centre, in Morrow Park, designed by the firm of Blackwell, Craig and Zeidler, and built by Eastwood Construction was officially opened by Governor-General Vincent Massey in December 1956. The idea of a combination agricultural exhibit building and sports complex had been raised as early as 1938, and W. R. L. Blackwell was retained as the architect in 1939.

The Brock Street Arena was converted to a dance hall in 1942 and Peterborough was without a covered arena until the Civic Arena was built on Park Street in 1948. Meanwhile the teams played home



and the centre agreed to a lot bounded on the south by the natural boundary of park lot 19. The Peterborough Agricultural Society paid \$100,000 toward its construction; this money came from federal and provincial grants for which the society had been eligible and applied.

In exchange, the exhibition board was given free space for a secretarial office and a board room, a member on the Memorial Centre management committee, and free use of the Memorial Centre during the exhibition and 15 other days. The exhibition board also received the revenue from the supervised parking lot. The Memorial Centre proved a fine addition to the exhibition grounds.

Eb Zeidler was drawn into the Memorial Centre project while still with Timber Structures. He had designed churches, the Marmora Public School and Adam Scott Collegiate, and was now set to undertake his largest project in Peterborough.

Zeidler's earliest drawing on the Memorial Centre is in the firm's archives at the Archives of Ontario, and I was surprised to see a circular building occupying a square lot. Zeidler said he designed "an elegant glulam structure with sweeping arches." As he says in his autobiography, "The promoters originally wanted to build a first-class hockey rink where the national teams could play." The city now wanted more than a hockey rink. "Perhaps, it should also be able to sponsor exhibitions and other events as well as theatrical performances, the symphony and even visiting opera companies." They seemed to want a building that could hold 16,000 spectators; the Memorial Centre currently has seating for 4,000.

The architects undertook research to find out what worked and what did not work in other arenas. At Maple Leaf Gardens, they learned that the concrete slab had heaved because of the permafrost and it was difficult to have a level ice surface. They quickly concluded that glulam arches would not work because of the large distance that had to be covered; steel was needed for the large spans.

The building needed dignity if it were to be used for symphonies and operas, but it also had to be a "pleasure to use for other purposes." (78) Space for concessions was very important, as their research showed that other arenas received nearly 40% of their revenue from concessions.

Zeidler's team invented a new ice sub-surface to counter frost causing the movement of the foundations. "we put the concrete slab on short concrete block walls and circulated our interior air under it before exhausting it to the outside." As well, they invented ways to remove ice in six hours so the space could be converted from hockey rink to exhibition space overnight.

These and many other considerations were

tackled, and the plans were approved by the Memorial Centre Committee. There were several public meetings to discuss the details.

Building on the work of many committees, including the building committee chaired by Ross L. Dobbin, the municipal referendum on the concept plan authorizing the construction of the \$550,000 Memorial Centre was passed in December 1954. Zeidler said, "We won."

The city sought provincial legislation to put the Memorial Centre on the north-east corner of Morrow Park with sufficient land for the building, future additions, and parking. The exhibition board debated whether the building should face Lansdowne or the extension of George Street, but left that decision to the city's site committee. The Ontario legislature passed the Memorial Centre Act in 1955. Among other things, the Act said that the Morrow Trust was able to convey land to the city to be managed by the Memorial Centre Committee.

Zeidler felt that the construction went smoothly and the problems were resolved as they arose. Zeidler returned to make alterations in 1959 and 1960. The Zeidler firm also designed the Peterborough Agricultural Society offices just west of the George Street extension. There have been other changes made over the years, and in 2003 the city committed to a major overhaul funded to 2023.

In the opening game, November 8, 1956, the Peterborough Petes defeated St. Catharines in overtime. Cec Perdue reported the moment in the Peterborough Examiner: "Hamilton potting the puck in the hemp with a fine finish, in close, after a neat piece of going in combination with Black and Babcock."

The building remains a venerable landmark on Lansdowne, one of only two streets that crosses the width of the city. The distinctive projection over the main entrance gives a sense of presence. The Memorial Centre has been used for the annual exhibitions of the last 50 years, but it proved too cavernous. The interior has been softened with the huge Bierk portrait of the queen, and banners celebrating major successes of the hockey and lacrosse teams. The research done by Zeidler and Craig and their team stood up well.

Visitors, sometimes complaining about inconveniences within the building, always seem impressed by the building which is as old as the Peterborough Petes who have been its main tenants. Some think it is typical of old-time arenas, but this is one of Peterborough's outstanding 1950s examples of modern architecture.

*This article is part of a series relating to Eb Zeidler that appeared in my column "Historian at Work" in the Peterborough Examiner.*

## **Discover Peterborough's History with us 2016**

For any of these events go to the webpage, [www.trentvalleyarchives.com](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com) for details. We recommend that you reserve in advance as some events have sold out in the past. Phone 705-745-4404 for details and to reserve.

### **February 17 Heritage Week**

#### **History of the Peterborough Jail** 7 pm, County Council Chambers, tickets \$10

Elwood Jones looks at the history of the Peterborough Gaol from its earliest days. The jail is being converted into an historic park interpreting its history and this is an opportunity to consider its impact on local heritage and culture.

### **April (date TBA) Archives Awareness Week**

#### **Land records**

Gina Martin is a leading authority on the provenance of land records and on the ways to use them to extract information about our ancestors. Trent Valley Archives has created a nominal index to most of the land records related to Peterborough County. Details to follow.

### **April 21 Annual General Meeting**

#### **Paul Rellinger: Reflections on a media career**

7 pm, Highland Park Funeral Centre

Guest Speaker, Paul Rellinger, retired from Peterborough This Week, will reflect on his media experience, particularly as it pertains to Peterborough. He says it is vital "to relate stories of people behind events, be they historic or current." Paul Rellinger is an engaging speaker whose media career connected with a wide range of people, notably in the world of entertainment. He was also a proponent of many fundraising causes. This event is free and open to the general public. Thanks to Little Lake Cemetery for its assistance.

### **May 13, June 17, 24**

#### **Scandals and Scoundrels Pub Crawl** 7 pm, tickets \$20

Experience strange tales about Peterborough's historic taverns, and see what has made them attractive over the years. Much of our cultural history is there. Price of tour does not include beverages.

### **May 28**

#### **Heroes & Rails Bike Tour**

Follow the rail trail along the Otonabee River and explore the early influence of industry on the town.  
1:30-4 pm, tickets \$15

### **May 29, June 5**

#### **Murder on the Rue George** 2:00 pm, tickets \$20

This new event, led by Elwood Jones, explores and recreates some of the most interesting murder cases in Peterborough from the 1880s to the 1920s; all had connections to downtown and because of that the murderers had the sympathy of the locals.

### **June 23**

#### **Little Lake Cemetery Tour: Peterborough's Military History**

Tickets \$15 time of day TBA

Some interesting aspects of our military history from Napoleon to the 1950s are visually retrievable at Peterborough's most historic and greatest landscape cemetery.

### **June 18**

#### **Transportation & Historic Sites Bike Tour**

Take an easy ride through central Peterborough and discover streetcars, railroads and industry from by-gone days.  
1:30 – 4:00 pm, tickets \$15

## **THE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE Y.M.C.A. BUILDING IT IS NOW ONE OF THE FINEST IN CANADA FOR THE PURPOSE**

**So Popular has the Institution Become That the Perfection of the Building was Absolutely Necessary –  
Four Stories are Now in Commission – The Work Excellently Performed**

*Daily Evening Review, Peterborough Tuesday September 10, 1901*

The directors of the Y.M.C.A. were not altogether blameless of being skeptical, when the new building was opened a few years ago, that the handsome quarters would ever be used from “turret to foundation stone” for the purpose of furthering and fostering the aims and objects of the Association. And hence it was that part of the interior of the building remained unfinished until this year. So progressive and so continuously and widely influential has proven the Y.M.C.A., however, that this year, 1901, the first of the new century, discovered that more room was necessary. The work was broadening out, the influences becoming far-reaching, the advantages, the assured accomplishments, the homelike attractions, the Christian brotherhood of the institution have recommended it juveniles, [sic] boys, young men and seniors throughout the town, and today it is most widely patronized and exceedingly popular.



More evident every month became the necessity that the building would have to be rendered adequate for the proper accommodation of winter classes, which, in their multiplicity, give the building the appearance literally of some largely attended

educational institution. Such, indeed, it has proven to be. The public is well aware of the extensive work along these lines carried on by the Y.M.C.A. during past winters, and of the very desirable aim that has thus been accomplished. Many a young man in Peterborough, yes, and in other places as well, will bless the day he ever entered the portals of the of the Y.M.C.A. and after partaking of its privileges, and its advantages, has gone forth a better man spiritually, morally and intellectually. As such, he has given to the community a more desirable citizen, and exemplified the possibilities that are open to every young man who only will.

It has required no second glance for the Board of directors to behold the marvelous growth of the Y.M.C.A., and with wholesome activity they set to work to produce the means consistent with the demands of the object. Only two flats, practically, were in a finished condition. The basement, with the exception of the bicycle room – used in winter as a coffe [sic] room – remained as so much raw material. The third flat was in a similar state. The time has come when their value was recognized.

For the past two or three months people have probably wondered as to they why of the continued tenancy of a portion of Murray st by mortar boxes and other signs of industry in the vicinity of the Y.M.C.A. For a fact, workmen were perfecting the interior of the fourth storey of the building, while below in the basement they were carrying on similar operations. To-day, all is finished, and a visitor to the place will not but admire the very commodious, well-lighted, clean, inviting, and withal, tastefully perfected apartments through which he is escorted by the General Secretary, who, naturally, betrays a righteous pride.

“The basement,” he will tell you, has been fitted up for the exclusive use of the working boys and juniors. There are, you know, boys who attend school, and to them the Y. is of particular interest during the spare hours of the day and at the conclusion of their studies. The working boys rally thither in the evening. The Murray st. entrance will be used by these members, and in the



hall here will be arranged an office for the boys' secretary, who will be with us in a very few days. We have here a boys' meeting room and Bible class room, a game room and reading room. These three apartment, you will see, have been finished very handsomely and their accommodation cannot but be appreciated by the boys. A door from the reading room leads to the bath room or gymnasium, without making it necessary for the young athlete to climb to the next flat. The rooms are all well lighted and very comfortable. The bicycle-room will be used as such during the summer and in the winter we will devote it to some good object."

The second floor, that obtained by the main George st. entrance will be at the disposal of the members, and as the result of changes to be made, the magazine and reading room will not be situated in what was formerly the boys' department, a pleasant room facing on Murray st. There the library will find space, together with correspondence tables. What has formerly the magazine room and parlor combined will now be set apart exclusively for social purposes. "It was rather unpleasant sometimes, remarked the Secretary, "for a man who was porting, deeply interested, over a magazine to be bothered by some young musician liberating his tuneful soul in shattering melodies upon the piano, all in the same room. This will be now avoided by this change. The other departments will remain the same, as will also the third flat to a great extent , with this difference. The noise and chatter caused by numerous classes meeting on the same floor, will disturb no more, the meetings that may from time to time be held in the large hall.

The fourth storey, that recently finished, is where all the work is to be done. A stair, handsomely finished in ash and harmonizing with the other interior woodwork, leads to this floor. Everything here has been perfected after that style which renders the building so pleasant and consistently magnificent. On either side of a spacious hallway is an educational class room. These are large and admirably adapted to the objects for which they are set apart. Numerous incandescents evidence that the students will by no means want for light. At the south end of the hallway are two smaller apartments at present occupied by the secretary and the physical director as places of nocturnal repose.

"But this is not all, " remarked the Secretary, " we have lots more rooms upstairs," and opens a door and climbs a narrow stairway, to what might now be called the attic, but which, if occasion

demanded, could be converted into several very desirable rooms. It can be seen that above the gymnasium there is, moreover, another large, unfinished apartment. All this is still available and suggests that, were it thought well , domiciles or lodgers could be fitted up. In this the Y.M.C.A. would extend to young men who are strangers the same benefits which the Y.W.C.A. afford young women. In fact Secretary Williamson has already considered such a movement, and this may be one of the new departures of the future.

In addition to these improvements, the woodwork on the exterior of the building has been freshly painted, and, further, 50 new lockers are to be added to the bath room. Some \$1,200 has been well expended in these very extensive finishing touches which render the Peterborough Y.M.C.A. one of the most excellent buildings for the purpose in Ontario. It remains for the citizens, the young men and the boys to look to it that so worthy an institution shall receive their heartiest support, for in no other direction can it be hardly so well expended.

Mr. H.C. Stabler, who had the contract for the improvements, is certainly to be credited with having had his work done well, he himself having charge of the carpentering. The sub-contractors were: Wm Henry, plastering; Dunoan & Doupe, painting and kalsomining; Adams Hall plumbing; Alexander & Miller, electric wire stringing, all of which carried out their task in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. The [sum] expended has been provided for. Citizens are invited to pay the Y.M.C.A. a visit and inspect the many fine additions and improvements.

*Thanks to Dennis Carter-Edwards*



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

Fairview Heritage Centre  
567 Carnegie Avenue  
Peterborough Ontario Canada K9L 1N1  
705-745-4404  
[admin@trentvalleyarchives.com](mailto:admin@trentvalleyarchives.com)  
[www.trentvalleyarchives.com](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com)

## Ashburnham, Scotch Village In 1858

### Bonfire Marked Ashburnham's Village Status

One hundred years ago Ashburnham was incorporated as a village.

Forty-five years later, on Dec. 18, 1903, a proclamation was issued which formally announced the union of Peterborough and Ashburnham into the City of Peterborough.

During that span of years many of the big news stories were concerned about building bridges — they had a bad habit of collapsing — and the perennial topic of annexation between Ashburnham and Peterborough.



When the people of Ashburnham heard the news they had been incorporated as a village, previously they had formed a

part of the Township of Otonabee, "the villagers assembled in force for the purpose of rejoicing over this era in their history."

### MUCH CELEBRATION

In an Examiner editorial on Sept. 9, 1858:

"A huge bonfire was lit and other demonstrations of joy which usually go on in such occasions were entered into with a spirit worthy of the Ashburnhamites. The excellent brass band of the village enlivened the evening with their spirited airs, executed in a highly creditable manner."

The news item continuing said a congratulatory address was given by Capt. Sutherland, who, on retiring, "proposed three cheers" for the Hon. Sidney Smith, the postmaster general, through whose efforts the village had been incorporated.

Ashburnham was linked to Peterborough, in those days, by the Howe truss wooden bridge. The bridge connected Hunter St., Peterborough, to Elizabeth St., Ashburnham. This span, however, was destroyed by fire on July 3, 1871, apparently after a carelessly-flung match ignited dry debris and manure on the bridge.

While work on a replacement was proceeding, a foot bridge was used.

The new bridge was opened - on March 10, 1872, but it, too, had a short life. Less than three

*Peterborough Examiner —Friday, October 3, 1958*

years later, Jan. 12, 1875, the east span fell into the icy waters of the Otonabee.

The west span was found to be unsafe and only link with its sister community was boats.

The following September, an \$8,000 contract was let for a new bridge, which was speedily completed and opened on Oct. 13 in the presence of councillors from the town, the village and the county.

The method of testing the latest bridge was unusual and not without drama.

Nine loads of lumber and one of flour, estimated to weigh 40 tons, were placed on one span. Happily, the span held.

A new link between the village and the town was established in 1877 with the completion of the Smith St. bridge (Parkhill Rd.), which cost \$2,678.

Six years later, this bridge was raised three feet to meet the new grade of the railway track.

A bridge in the south end was proposed in 1887 from Burnham Point to McDonald's Mill, now Pt. St. Charles, but this plan was rejected.

The following February, a contract was let for the erection of the Locks Bridge. It was opened Oct. 27 of that year.

In 1893, the Smith St. bridge was declared unsafe. It was torn down and replaced by the present structure.

### STREET NAMES CHANGED

Some of the well-known streets in Ashburnham today went by different names 100 years ago. For example, Rogers St. was known as Stewart St.; Armour Rd. as Concession Rd.; and Burnham St. as Lake St.

Robert D. Rogers was the Reeve of Ashburnham in 1859, 1861, 1863, 1864 and 1865.

In 1860 and 1862, Francis Armstrong was the reeve while in 1866 A. C. Dunlop held the position.

The local superintendent of school in Ashburnham from 1858 to the close of 1864 was the Rev. J. S. Douglas, then minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The Rev. J. W. R. Beck, rector of St. John's Anglican Church, held that office for 1865 and 1866.

### DISCUSS AMALGAMATION

Meanwhile, the first whisperings for amalgamation of Ashburnham with Peterborough were heard in the early 1870s.

On Jan. 10, 1873, Ashburnham ratepayers voted 146 to 9 in favour of the merger and the village drew up a bylaw to this effect.

Peterborough town council approved, and applied for a provincial act to carry out the proposal, but the act never was passed.

A deputation from the town council on Feb. 4, 1889 met the village council to discuss the proposition of amalgamation of the municipalities. It was decided to refer the matter to the ratepayers of the village.

At another meeting five years later between both communities a resolution was passed "that in the opinion of this meeting a union is desirable."

However, the ratepayers of the village seemed to be afraid of the \$160,000 sewage system that the town was flirting with.

Further in the same year Peterborough decided by majority of 147 votes to unit with the village. The vote was 236 for union and 89 against.

A joint committee of the two councils got together four year later to have further talks on the union of the two communities.

It was decided that a vote should be taken on the question and that the matter of union should carry with it the understanding that a sewage system for the village would be constructed, costing less than \$10,000, as a share of the sanitary work in progress.

On Dec. 2, 1903, the property owners of Ashburnham and Peterborough voted in favour of the union of the municipalities.

In Peterborough, 273 voted for the annexation while 163 were against it. Ninety-nine people were in favour of the union in Ashburnham and 79 were opposed. The sewage by law was carried by a majority of only 17.

Sixteen days later a proclamation was issued which formally announced the union of the two communities. Ashburnham was now Ward 5.

#### **FIRST RAILWAY**

The Cobourg and Peterborough railway charter was obtained about 1853. The railway station was in Ashburnham, near where the McCarthy and Johnston Fuels Limited stands today.

The railway from Cobourg, which crossed Rice Lake on a bridge, was completed in the autumn of 1854 and was the first to enter this area. The road provided an outlet by rail from Peterborough to the lakeshore. But unfortunately this line failed to prove permanent. The bridge across Rice Lake built upon piles and piers, and about three miles in length, was terribly shaken by ice during the winters of 1855, 56 and 57. For weeks Ashburnham and Peterborough were without rail communication with the front. During the summer of 1857 a permanent fill was discussed and the line would cross the lake on a causeway. This was estimated to cost £50,000. A

considerable portion of the bridge from the south shore at Harwood was filled in, but with financial trouble, as the road was not paying, the work stopped. The line, after being in operation at intervals for six years, was finally closed in the autumn of 1860.

In the meantime a railway had been built from Port Hope to Lindsay by way of Millbrook and in the fall of 1857 work was commenced on building a spur line from Millbrook to Peterborough. On May 20, 1858 the first train passed over this line and on May 24 the Port Hope Town council ran an excursion to Peterborough and seven days later a return excursion from Peterborough to Port Hope was made.

#### **OLDTOWN HALL**

A landmark still standing in Ashburnham is the town hall, located at Mark and Hunter Sts. E. Probably in the old days, there were many outstanding council debates but as the time has progressed the hall has slowly faded into the background.

The hall, which housed a lock-up on the ground floor, was until recently used by the Peterborough Recreation Commission. Now there are a number of stores on the street level.

For many years the people of Ashburnham went across the river to Peterborough to church. One of the earliest churches in Ashburnham was the Bible Christian Church, a branch of the Methodist Church, erected about 1853 on Mark St. south of Hunter St. E. Mark St. United Church replaced that church about 30 years ago.

Another well - known church in Ashburnham is St. Luke's Anglican. The first service was held on July 9, 1876, the late Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. Dr. Bethune officiating in the morning service, and the first Incumbent, the late Rev. W. C. Bradshaw, preaching his first sermon in the evening.

The first wardens were H. T. Strickland, people's warden, and John Burnham, rector's warden, who held their office for 21 years. G. C. Rogers was the first verty clerk.

The first public school was at the corner of Mark and Robinson Sts. where the Immaculate Conception separate school is today located.

Even today Ashburnham is a scenic spot. The Peterborough liftlock, the Trent Canal System, Nicholls Oval, and Ashburnham Memorial Park, all situated in the former village, are all tourist attractions. Then there are the fine old homes. Stately buildings which stand today reflecting the glorious past of the village.

*Thanks to Dennis Carter-Edwards.*



## Trent Valley Archives Queries and News

### Remembering Carl Doughty (1930-2016)

Doughty Masonry was founded in 1950 and has grown steadily over the years. In the early years, his biggest activity was buying cement, which mainly came from England, as Canadian supplies were largely tied to Ontario Hydro. "Although cement was priced by the barrel, it was sold by the bag, four bags to a barrel. It was delivered from Montreal by boxcar, 1,000 bags at a time. Each bag weighed 87.5 pounds if produced domestically, and up to 94 pounds if it was an offshore product. Each one had to be moved by hand. A boxcar of cement would last a month and then the process was repeated." Within a few years the process of handling cement was automated. The company, which had a loyal work force and workers with long service, manufactures concrete blocks. In the first instance, the concrete blocks were used in house construction, but with the advent of poured concrete the company moved into a wider range of concrete blocks to meet growing institutional needs.

Carl Doughty talked to me about one big project in the early 1970s. Doughty produced the concrete blocks for the building of Otonabee College at Trent University, a college of which I was a former master. The thousands of blocks were custom-made by Doughty's firm, and met important standards of colour control and smoothly rounded corners. Macy Dubois, the architect for Otonabee College, was commended for this project and shared the award with Carl Doughty and Trent University.

The manufacture of architectural block became an important part of the business by 1980; they produce 6,500 eight inch concrete bricks a day. They have taken many steps to ensure the high quality of their product. The company's product line increased to include bagged cement, landscaping supplies, blocks and bricks, accent pieces and trowels, aggregate, retaining wall blocks and safety equipment.

"More than 50 years later, the company continues to thrive, having proven for over half a century that often the strongest foundation is not the materials, but the people who provide them." (Catherine Stutt, Ontario Construction News) The masonry business was his focus, and his children Brian and Leslie have

*Elwood H. Jones, Trent Valley Archives* been connected to the company for most of their lives. The company grew with the post-war construction boom which began with houses but soon included schools, hospitals and businesses to meet the rising demand for services.

Carl Doughty was one of the best friends of the Trent Valley Archives. He had great respect for our efforts to run a volunteer organization. Perhaps, like Doughty Concrete, he recognized that we too were committed to quality, commitment and service. He and his friend David Mitchell supported us in various ways, often in ways only I knew. His financial support was essential to our operations as Trent Valley Archives depends on all sources of income, and none more than donations by our closest friends. In addition to strong financial gifts, Carl and Doughty Concrete supplied the concrete blocks needed for the foundation of the Annex wing, and also the patio slabs for the new sidewalk at our front entrance. He looked for ways to be helpful, and it worked.

Most recently, Carl Doughty donated his milk cap collection to the Trent Valley Archives. Carl, along with his friend Terry Hawkins, produced a guide to the delivery of milk in city and county during what they called the milk bottle era. One of the first inquiries we received was from a researcher preparing a video on the milk boxes built into so many houses from the 1920s to the 1950s.

He donated his photograph of the Milk Parade held in Peterborough in May 1915 which to him represented the yardstick against which to measure the history of milk locally. No one was more important than George A. Gillespie who started the Peterborough Pure Milk Dairy, eventually bought out by Silverwoods. The Milk Parade promoted the idea of cleanliness, and the importance of white, in the marketing of milk. It also provided a snapshot moment in which to see the range of people supplying milk and the expectations of the local community.

His enthusiasm for the history of milk came from his father, Charles C. Doughty, who in 1937 was the agent for Universal Milker Supply, and living at 12 Inverlea. Both he and his son Kenneth were agents for Crown Dairy Supply Company, originally at the north-east corner of Simcoe and Water; for awhile they were in East City near the Peterborough Examiner office today. Later in the 1950s the business was on Lansdowne Avenue, across from the Otonabee Motor



Inn, which has expanded into the Best Western Otonabee Inn. Carl thought it was interesting that they were able to prosper in competition with DeLaval, which produced milk separators and other dairy supplies at its Park Street factory.

The Doughty family was entrepreneurial for four generations beginning in Dummer Township.



**A JURY OF FARMERS**

—Leave it to them—they're the best judges—they have had the experience—they ought to know. Get their opinion of this Big-Four combination:

**NOXON BROS. FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS**  
**THE COCKSHUTT LEADING PLOUGHS**  
**BRANTFORD BUGGIES, CUTTERS AND SLEIGHS**  
**AND THE UNEXCELLED SPEIGHT WAGONS**

Ask the Farmers if these are not **ALL WINNERS**. Let the Farmers tell the Tale—they take the Cake, the Prizes and the Diplomas—The Best to-day and for Years to come.

I am Sole Agent in Peterborough for them all. No trouble selling them. The Farmers back up all we claim for them. 'Nuff said.

**W. J. DOUGHTY**  
Farmers' Headquarters for  
Agricultural Implements,  
Machinery and Rigs  
WAREHOUSES, 11 WATER ST. Adjoining Morgan's Hotel, Peterborough

William J. Doughty (1856-1905), who was married to Margaret Jane McIntosh (1856-1934), was described in the City Directory for 1900 as being at Carriage Repository, 388 Water Street. This was on the east side of Water Street, just south of the Morgan Hotel and a long-time site of the Peterborough Examiner at the corner of Water and Hunter. According to an advertisement in the newspaper, Doughty was selling agricultural machinery and implements from these warerooms.

Their children were born in Warsaw where the Doughty Brothers ran a general store from 1890-1908. The ledger, which is in the Trent Valley Archives as part of the Frederick Arthur Payne fonds, was used as a genealogical notebook by the Payne family who took over the general store. According to family lore, a Doughty was married to Payne.

Carl's grandparents were Frederick Doughty and Margaret Doughty who in 1911 were living at 326 Rubidge Street. At that time they had four children of whom Charles was the eldest at 7. The others were Melba, Mabel and William.

Charles Clifford Doughty (1903-1981) and his wife, Eva Edna Bell (1902-1976) were married in July 1926 in Peterborough, and their oldest son was Kenneth Earle Doughty (1927-1959). In March 1955, Charles travelled from Havana, Cuba to Key West, Florida on the S. S. Cuba. Since he was travelling alone I assume he was travelling with the milk business. Ken was a lacrosse player, and Carl says the experiences of his brother gave him a life-long interest in lacrosse, and he was in recent years the major sponsor for the Lakers, 2005 to 2014.

When Carl began his concrete business in 1950 he was living at home, at 216 O'Carroll Avenue. His

long friendship with David Mitchell dates from these early years when David was key to establishing the Peterborough Home Builders Association and Carl was the first associate member of the group.

Carl Doughty was a remarkable man whom I will remember as a friend whose encouragement, support, loyalty and generosity were valued beyond words.

Sadly, Carl Doughty, aged 86, passed away on January 24. He is survived by his wife of 63 years, Wilma, his son, Brian, and daughter Leslie (Fair) and two grandchildren. Funeral arrangements will be through Nesbitt Funeral Home.

**Gladys Violet  
(Brault) Jones**

An inquirer is seeking information regarding Gladys (Brault) Jones and her family after they (presumably) left Peterborough in the early 1940s.

Gladys Brault (b. 19 Feb 1911) married Herbert Jones (b. 26 Aug 1913) on January 9, 1932. They divorced in 1936 and Gladys moved to Peterborough with her young son, Arthur (b. 18 Nov 1932), where they lived with with her parents, Archie and Matilda Brault.

According to Vernon's Directory for 1939, Gladys is listed as Gladys Brault and is living at 865 Water Street with her parents. In 1940, she is listed as Gladys B. Jones, clerk at A. A. Brault. By 1943, neither Gladys nor her parents are listed in the directories.

### **Patrick Grady**

A researcher is seeking information on Patrick Grady, whom he suspects may have worked for and lived with Reverend John Gilmour before 1851.

Rev. Gilmour was very influential in the Peterborough area, establishing a number of Baptist churches during the mid-1800s. The 1838 assessment for Monaghan Township lists John Gilmour, but neither Patrick Grady nor anyone else is listed by name in his household, nor does either individual appear on other Monaghan or Smith assessments before 1851.

### **Coates Tonsorial Parlour**

Coates Tonsorial Parlor operated at 164 Simcoe St. during the first few years of the 20th century. A researcher is seeking any information regarding this business, particularly photographs. Some photographs of this business can be viewed at <http://www.coates.info/Tonsorial/index.html>.

### **Another One Rides The Bus**

A researcher recalls his father driving a daily commuter bus from Lakefield to Peterborough that dropped off workers at various local factories, including General Electric and Outboard Marine. He is looking for published schedules or

timetables for this (or other) Colonial Coach Lines routes.

At Trent Valley Archives, F30 Delledonne contains schedules, clipped from a local newspaper, for three local bus services. As of June 15, 1942, commuters could leave Lakefield for Peterborough daily, except Sunday, at 6:10 am and 8:10 am. The possible connections to other transportation systems are impressive, and travellers could catch the Steamer Islinda at Lakefield from both the Peterboro-Lakefield Bus Service and the Peterboro-Apsley-Bancroft Coach and Express Service. The latter also connected each day with the Collacutt Coach Line to Toronto.

If this kind of service were to be re-instated, this Assistant Archivist would certainly consider taking her car out of circulation.

## Angell, Thomas B. (1858-1900)

I am researching Thomas Barham Angell, b. 1858 in England. Father Thomas John Angell, b. 1817 d. 1891, mother Julia Maria. Family lore says we are related to Richard Harris Barham through Thomas Barham Angell. Looking for more info, connections to Barhams. Thomas B. Angell was ordained in Harrisburg, PA, in 1884, married Clara Cluxton in 1886 in Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, and lived in Harrisburg most of his life. He died in 1900 in Wilmington, Delaware.

### Angell, The Rev. T. B.

We were able to confirm that the Rev. T. B. Angell was married in Peterborough in 1886, and that he had been a curate at St. John's in 1885-1886. Clara Cluxton was the youngest daughter of William Cluxton.

### A Wedding at St. John's

*Peterborough Examiner*, 17 March 1886

This morning about 11 o'clock the bell of St. John's Church, unable to hold its tongue any longer, told that a wedding ceremony was being performed. Rev. T. B. Angell, lately curate of St. John's Church, was united in marriage to Miss Clara Cluxton, youngest daughter of W. Cluxton, Esq. Rev. J. W. R. Beck, Rector, officiated. Only a small circle of friends were present. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents. The bride is well-known in town as an accomplished and amiable young lady, and has a large circle of warm friends. Mr. Angell, who has labored in Peterborough for some time as curate of St. John's is a young man of ability and earnest purpose, and is deservedly popular with all. The happy couple will leave town this evening on an extended wedding trip, carrying with them the well wishes of a large circle of friends. The EXAMINER would also add its congratulations, wishing them all the prosperity and joy of a long and happy wedded life.

### MARRIED

*Peterborough Examiner*, 17 March 1886

ANGELL-CLUXTON, -- On Tuesday, March 16<sup>th</sup>, at St. John's Church, Peterborough by the Rev. J. W. R. Beck, Rector, the Rev. T. B. Angell to Miss Clara Cluxton, youngest daughter of Wm. Cluxton, Esq., of Peterborough.

St. John's Parish Archives, Marriage Register 1886

March 16, 1886.

T. B. Angel 28. England. Bachelor  
Thos. J. & Emma

Clara Cluxton 23 St. John's Church, S.  
William & \_\_\_\_\_

Cluxton, Ret

C of E.

[witnesses] W. Cluxton & A. P. Poussette.

The Rev Thomas B. Angell died in Newcastle, Delaware, 18 January 1900, aged 41, of pneumonia. [Ancestry.com]

Elwood H. Jones, *St. John's Peterborough: the sesquicentennial history of an Anglican Parish, 1826-1976* (Peterborough, Maxwell Review, 1976)

Note reference to Thomas B. Angell page 105 list of curates.

Note reference on page 107 to Churchwardens: A. P. Poussette was a churchwarden 1875 to 1885; William Cluxton, 1846.

Elwood H. Jones, "William Cluxton: the making of Peterborough", *Peterborough Examiner*, 2010

Ceremony for the Rededication of the People's Chime, September 1993

Souvenir program for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Diocese of Toronto, 1989

"They laid the cornerstone," souvenir for 175<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the church building, 2010

## Joseph Lundy

We had a complex query relating to Joseph Lundy. In part we checked sources. In part the question was whether Joseph Lundy a builder was somehow connected with the family of J. J. Lundy, a one-time mayor of Peterborough. We could not confirm, but we thought there was a plausible argument to make. Part of the difficulty is related to records of Irish origins. Part is related to linking records from different sources. Part is related to the name which is not unique.

Valuation of Tenements, Parish of Killinkern, 1847-1864  
Joseph Lundy townland occupier and immediate tenement House, offices and land total annual valuation £15 15s

Joseph Lundy married Ethel Fannin, 12 April 1853; son of Joseph Lundy

1871 Census Town of Peterborough

Joseph Lundy, 41, and wife Ellen, 44; carpenter; had four children, Joseph 12; William 10; Richard 6; Francis 4; all children born in Ontario; family members Church of Scotland, except Ellen is Catholic.

1881 Census Town of Peterborough

Joseph 51; Ellen 54; Joseph 21; William 19; Richard 17; Francis 15; Joseph Lundy listed as Church of England [assessor probably misheard religion described as Church of Scotland]; wife and children as Catholic; Joseph listed as carpenter and assessor; Joseph, carpenter; William lather



Peterborough Examiner, 20 April 1886 Joseph Lundy was building new houses on Aylmer Street

1891 census Monaghan North  
Joseph 58; Ellen 60; Living with parents; Joseph, 31, lather; and Richard, 27, bricklayer; also Fanny Lundy, wife of Richard, born in Quebec, 25, no occupation.

1901 census Town of Peterborough  
Joseph 69; emigrated 1855; Joseph 41; Frank 35; both sons listed as carpenters, earning \$275 and \$300 respectively; everybody listed as Canadian Presbyterian

1901 census Town of Peterborough  
Next household enumerated  
William Lundy and wife Margaret, each 39; tailor, employed, employed one month (one year?); earning \$300 year; 3 daughters and 2 sons, aged 11 to 4; everybody listed as Canadian Presbyterian

Death certificate 1908  
Joseph Lundy, 77, died 5 February 1908; widower; retired carpenter; heart disease and other

Little Lake Cemetery list  
Lundy William John 19450622  
Lundy Joseph 19080205

Lundy Joseph 19280916  
Lundy Frank 19251228

I do not see any reason to doubt the claim made in the obituary, that "he erected every station on the CPR line between Indian River and Toronto." However, to check such a claim it would be necessary to have the employment records for each project. I wrote about the architect for the CPR station in Peterborough (and it appears in my book, *An Historian's Notebook*, published by and available at Trent Valley Archives) but I found no information pertinent to those who actually worked on the project. Occasionally, I have seen newspapers report on buildings in progress (such as the one in 1886 noted above) and these often mention carpenters, brick layers, etc.

There are a couple of extra points of interest. William Lundy (d. 1878) who emigrated in 1828 and came to Peterborough in 1832 was a tailor; Joseph's son William was also a tailor, and may have been employed by J. J. Lundy, the son of William, who took over his father's businesses after 1874.

Trent Valley Archives has the assessment roll for 1869, and Joseph Lundy appears on it

Lundy, Joseph laborer Charlotte wg n7 400 400

This is a one acre lot at Charlotte and Aylmer and it includes the houses we know were built for members of the Joseph Lundy family.

## St. John's Church Organ Concert 1863



**CONCERT.**  
**Messrs. HEATHFIELD & BROWN**

WOULD respectfully intimate to the Public in general, and to the Members of St. John's Church in particular, that they will give a **CONCERT**, which they intend to make unusually attractive,

**On Thursday Even'g, Dec. 17,**

This Concert is for the purpose of raising money to pay for certain improvements now being made in the Church Organ, which have been undertaken, in the belief that for such an object there would be a large turn out. The Programme will be out immediately, in which all particulars will be given.

Peterboro', Dec. 9th, 1863. 50

Thanks to Ken Brown

**THE CONCERT THIS EVENING,**

This affair on behalf of the Organ Fund, of St. John's Church, promises to be very entertaining. From a glance we have had at the Programme, we find the names of Mrs. YARKER and Mr. T. Brown, opposite that beautiful Duett "The Parting Hour." Mr. HIGGINSON, sings "Treasures of the Deep," and the MISSES CLUXTON with Mr. HEATHFIELD, perform on the Piano. We hope there will be a large attendance. The Concert is to be in Messrs. Coulter & Stevenson's Hall.

WE inadvertently, last week, omitted to notice the Concert, of MESSRS. HEATHFIELD & BROWN. We were sorry to see so few present. There ought to have been more. The singing of Mr. T. Brown and Mrs. YARKER was very fine; that of Mr. HIGGINSON was also encored. The playing of Prof. HEATHFIELD and the MISSES CLUXTON was very effective, and elicited much praise.

Peterborough Examiner, December 1863

## Murphy's Law, the crowd-funded documentary of her bicycle trip across Ireland, is in final editing

Sam Tweedle

Published December 13, 2015



*Megan Murphy with her father's bicycle at the Cliffs of Moher in County Clare in a scene from Murphy's Law, the documentary of her journey across Ireland*

In 2014, Megan Murphy's cross-Ireland bike trek made local news headlines. Now with her upcoming documentary *Murphy's Law* in its final editing stages, Megan reveals that the journey didn't end in Ireland. It's been an ongoing one filled with personal strength, surprises, and a lot of emotion.

One of Peterborough's most-respected performers, Megan has shared her story many times but it never loses its power.

On her 35th birthday, she moved from Toronto back to Peterborough into her parents' house. Her return to Peterborough was anything but a happy one.

Having lost her 65-year-old mother Mary Anne to cancer in 2012 — and still grieving the 2004 death of her 57-year-old father, well-known Peterborough lawyer Marty Murphy — Megan had also recently ended a six-year relationship. She found herself at the lowest point of her life.

It was during this dark time that she discovered something that would change her life forever.

"Just around the time that I moved back, I found a journal in a box under the stairs," Megan explains. "It chronicled a journey my father took when he was 26, during a difficult time in his life. He and my mom weren't married yet and they had taken a break of their own. He was trying to figure out what he wanted, so he

got his bike and rode around Ireland for a month and tried to find himself." Megan's discovery of the journal was a surprise, as her father had said it perished in a house fire in the late '70s.

"When I found the journal, I felt right away that it was a sign," Megan recalls. "If my parents had been alive when my life fell apart, my father would have said, 'Maybe you've got to go out and find yourself.' He did do that. He just wasn't here."

Megan decided to replicate the same 1,400-kilometre bicycle trip across Ireland her father took in 1973 — and then discovered he had left more behind than just the journal for Megan's journey.

"His old bike was hanging in the rafters of the garage," Megan says. "I took it to Wild Rock Outfitters and told them the story and asked them to keep as much of the old bike as they can. They did a great job."

Megan realized the journey she was about to go on was one that needed to be shared, so she decided to make it into a documentary.

"When I started to do the trip, I thought I would do it because I was so broken," she says. "But, because I'm an artist, I also thought 'If you are going to do something this huge, you need to make something out of it.' Suddenly, I was making a film."

"I've always been fascinated by how people manage during times of difficulty," Megan adds. "Sometimes the only thing we can do is share our stories. We are all walking wounded in a way — and the best way to heal is to share."

Megan launched a [successful crowd-funding campaign](#) that helped to finance the trip and to hire a two-person film crew. In July 2014, she travelled to Ireland to begin shooting *Murphy's Law*.

Six months after she had moved back to Peterborough and "couldn't get off the floor", Megan was riding up a hill in County Kerry.

"I felt my parents with me a lot," Megan says of the journey. "There were so many days where I would be somewhere my dad was, or would have so many similar experiences. I felt like I was guided on my trip."

It would prove to be an intense physical and emotional journey but, along the way, Megan began to rediscover her own spirit and sense of self.

"Sometimes you have to figure out where you come from before you can figure out where you're going," Megan says. "When my parents died I felt

anchorless, and when my relationship ended I didn't know who I belonged to. I didn't have a title anymore — I wasn't a daughter and I wasn't a fiancé. I didn't know what I was. So it was neat to go back to Ireland and find out I had come from a lineage of hundreds and hundreds of people."

While Megan wanted to share her experience of self-discovery with others, not all of her journey took place in front of the camera.

"Because it's my life and not just a story, I actually wanted to heal," Megan says. "I really wanted to have some kind of communion with my parents and myself, so I did one stretch of the trip completely on my own."

After Megan completed her journey and returned to Canada rejuvenated, her story — which she also describes in her blog at [www.murphyslawfilm.net](http://www.murphyslawfilm.net) — gained widespread attention in the media. The result has been overwhelming, as people have reached out to her with their own stories of tragedy and triumph.

"My being honest has given other people the chance to be honest," Megan says. "Strangers have reached out with their stories and people I have known for years have shared stories they've never shared before. When you're exposed and vulnerable, you are healing but also connecting. It's just so powerful to be really honest."

Although it seemed her adventure in Ireland was behind her, more surprises and strange coincidences were waiting for Megan as she faced the daunting task of editing her film.

"Six months after I came back, I was editing the film and going through my dad's slides and I came across a cassette tape," Megan recalls. "About four days before my dad died, my sisters and I gave my parents a little date night and they made this tape. I didn't know about it and I hadn't heard it. So when I found it, I filmed myself listening to the tape for the first time."

At one point on the tape, Megan's dad describes to his wife the exact moment during his bicycle trip when he realized he wanted to spend the rest of his life with her: while he was lying on the edge of a cliff on the Aran Islands. On the tape, he also tells his wife that he described this moment in his journal, "but we lost that a long time ago."

Since Megan had been using her father's journal to guide her trip around Ireland, she had also visited the cliffs on the Aran Islands.

"I got on my stomach and looked over the 300-foot cliff at the same spot that he talks of," she says. "I have footage of me doing the same thing."

Another profound moment for Megan came later

on the tape, when her father says, "Sometimes I go into the garage and I see the old bike hanging on the rafters, and I think maybe one of the girls will want it."

But that wouldn't be the last time a found object from the past would help Megan during the editing process. "Fast forward another six months," she says. "I'm stuck in the footage and I don't know where I'm going next. I was editing from home, so I knew I had to get out of the house. I looked up a place in town called Offices That Work!, and the building is owned by lawyers, and my dad was a lawyer."

Megan had heard her mother had given away her father's desk to the building's owners after he died, and she asked them if the desk was still there.

"They said 'Yes it is. It's in what we call The Murphy Room. We insist that you edit on your dad's desk,'" Megan relates. "So I'm working there — at my father's desk."

As well as Megan — who was writer, director, and producer and also did additional camera work as well as editing — others involved in the film's production of *Murphy's Law* are Rob Viscardis (editor), Kirk Lilwall (editing, camera, producer), Robin Bain (cinematographer), John O'Donnell (cinematographer), and Susan Downey (sound recording engineer).

With post-production nearing completion, Megan plans on submitting the film to the Toronto-based Hot Docs film festival in 2016.

Local screenings of the film are still pending.

Megan's story has inspired the imagination of the Peterborough community and beyond. But most of all, the journey has brought Megan back into her own as the confident, inspiring, and lovely woman who has gained the community's admiration.

While she wishes she hadn't lost her parents, Megan feels the journey of self-discovery prompted by that loss has ultimately made her a better person — and a better artist.

"I wish we didn't have to experience a lot of the tough stuff in life, but that is being human," Megan says. "The best way to deal with it is to be a story sharer and to let people in — and know that you are not alone."

*Megan Murphy presented a talk on this project at the Irish Heritage Night, sponsored by Trent Valley Archives and others, at the Peterborough Public Library, February 2015. There is wide interest in this interesting story.*



# Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial 1914

John Sayers and Ivy Sucee

## Barnardo Girls Peterborough Project

### 1884 to 1923 Number of children by Year.

	Boys	Girls	Total
1883			71
1884	120	132	252
1885	275	118	(305)
1886	390	234	(515)
1887	371	41	(104)
1888	395	94	(484)
1889	396	107	(481)
1890	291	0	(257)
1891	417	5	(369)
1892	596	131	614
1893	758	76	(770)
1894	635	89	(632)
1895	578	155	(633)
1896	490	188	(548)
1897	438	226	(666)
1898	371	242	(1,165)
1899	446	201	(1,169)
1900	592	339	(931)
1901	698	315	1,013
1902	692	369	1,061
1903	654	385	1,039
1904	695	390	1,085
1905	870	305	1,175
1906	685	401	1,086
1907	717	315	1,032
1908	630	316	946
1909	638	335	967
1910	624	330	954
1911	591	410(436)	1,001
1912	539	372	911
1913	460	365	825
1914	353	257	610
1915	164	131	295
1919*		155	[In the
1920 figures]			
1920	316	287	603
1921	340	166	506
1922	166	60	226
1923	367	130	497

Total 17,758 8,088 25,846

The Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial on

Barnardo Avenue in Peterborough, Ontario lists every person, nearly 10,000, who came through Peterborough's distribution home between 1883 and 1923. From 1883 to 1887 both boys and girls came through Peterborough, but after that, all were girls. The research for the names that went on the memorial was conducted by John Sayers, ably assisted by Ivy Sucee of Peterborough and others. The research has been time consuming and demanding, as the researchers worked without a master list. The list was created mainly from ship registers and various archival sources related to the Canadian government and to Barnardos in England. This is an excellent list, compiled from original sources and scrupulously interpreted. There are bound to be errors created by misreading hand writing, and omissions could easily have occurred, as well. The ship registers could have been improperly maintained, or those creating the lists could have misheard or been distracted. Such officials often misspelled names. None of these difficulties is beyond the ken of genealogists and family historians, but these lists will prove quite useful for all researchers. We are grateful to John and Ivy for doing the research and for giving us permission to share the information they gathered.

For those wishing to pursue research on the Barnardo children, the Trent Valley Archives is a good place to begin. We have some resources, particularly in the Barnardo Homes



collection and in the Gail Corbett fonds which includes some memories and some copies of *Ups and Downs*. As well, we have access to the Library and Archives of Canada's terribly impressive holdings, and have samples of ship lists. We also have the archival copy of the monument from the Hazelbrae plot at Little Lake Cemetery.

This is the twelfth installment in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*; in February 2012, we began with the names for 1883-1885. Here is the list for 1915.

ADAMSON  
ADAMSON  
Doris 8

Royal May 13

ALBURN	Doris	12	MADDOX	Elizabeth	11
ANDREWS	Caroline	11	MAJOR	Elizabeth	9
APLIN	Harriet	12	MANNING	Bessie W	9
ASHWIN	Ethel May	11	MARFLETT	Ellen	12
ATKINS	Eva May	8	MARTIN	Annie	13
BANHAM	Phyllis J G	8	McDOUGALL	Phebe A	11
BARKER	Ann	11	McNICHOLLS	Harriet	14
BARKER	May G	10	MILNE	Maud	14
BARNES	Constance	14	MINTRAM	Ellen	12
BOWDEN	Sarah	13	MORGAN	Eleanor	12
BREAKSPEAR	Rose	13	MORGAN	Clara	13
BROOKER	Margaret	14	MORLEY	Norah	14
BULL	Alice	12	NEWMAN	Jessie F	13
CALLUM	Miss	a	NIXON	Mary	12
CHANDLER	Grace R	10	PARKES	Ethel	11
CHAPMAN	Mary J	11	PATERSON	Ellen	14
CHEASLEY	Elsie M	9	PENNINGTON	Prudence	14
CHEASLEY	Dora G	8	PERKINS	Eleanor	11
CHILD	Mary A	10	PERKINS	Charlotte	10
CLARKE	Ellen	12	PEVERELL	Mary R	14
CLARKSON	Kathleen	12	POULTON	Catherine	12
COOMBES	Alice	10	PRIDDY	Maud	9
COOPER	Florence	14	PUGH	Dorcas E	14
COOPER	Florence Marg	13	PUGH	Winifred	11
COOPER	Lilian Mary	11	RAND	Violet E	11
CROOKS	Winifred	14	RAVEN	Elsie	8
DAVIES	Mary E	15	RAYNOR	Florence	14
DIBDEN	Ruby Matilda	11	REDPATH	Jane	10
DONOVAN	Violet M	11	REDPATH	Doris E	8
DOUGLAS	Annie	14	REMNANT	Violet	9
DOUGLAS	Cassie	13	ROBBINS	Catherine	14
DOUGLAS	Sarah	10	ROBERTS	Mary E	12
EAGER	Lily	12	ROBERTS	Rachel	10
ECCLES	Eleanor B	13	ROBINSON	Elizabeth	12
ELLIOTT	Wilhelmina	12	ROBINSON	Ellen	11
ELLIS	Ada Mary	11	SALTHOUSE	Elizabeth	14
ELLIS	Hilda Mary	11	SALTHOUSE	Ellen	11
ELSMORE	Ellen	9	SALTHOUSE	Mildred	10
FERNEYHOUGH	Charlotte	11	SANDS	Florence C	10
FIRTH	Martha	12	SAUNDERS	Olive	8
FOSTER	Ada Nelly	15	SAWYER	Grace G	11
FREEMAN	Eliza	12	SIMPSON	Sarah	14
GOODYER	Evelyn	11	SIMPSON	Annie	9
GRIFFIN	Maria	10	SMITH	Ida K	9
HALE	Lily	10	SMITH	Mabel	15
HALE	Adelaide	11	SMITH	Mary E	10
HARRIS	Lily M	13	SMITH	Marjorie	15
HAY	Lizzie	13	SQUIRE	Winifred M	13
HEASMAN	Nellie	14	STANGER	Florrie	11
HENDERSON	Elsie M	13	TONE	Florence M	14
HENDERSON	Lilian	11	TONEY	Winifred M	15
HIGGINSON	Eliza	10	TREGO	Emily F	12
HOPKINSON	Nellie	14	TUISSANT	Edith R	13
HOWE	Ethel	11	TUISSANT	Lilian	11
HOWITT	Violet	10	TYLEE	Agnes Maud	14
JACKSON	Mabel	12	UNWIN	Violet Louisa	14
JACKSON	Hilda	13	WALLIS	Mary Jane	17
JONES	Lilian	9	WARDEN	Selina	8
KENT	Rose	14	WATKINS	Olive M	9
KENT	Emma	12	WATSON	Esther L	11
KENT	Elizabeth	10	WHITESIDE	Elizabeth	11
KIRK	Emily R	14	WHITING	Florence G	12
LOFTHOUSE	Clara	12			

WILKINSON	Edith	12
WILLIAMS	Elsie A	12
WILLIAMS	May	11
WINN	Dorothy B M	13
WOODHOUSE	Gladys	15

WOODHOUSE	Evelyn	12
YOUNG	Margery	12
YOUNG	Phyllis M	11

## Ships that brought Barnardo Girls to Peterborough 1883 to 1923\*

### Year Ship Film # Girls

1883	Sardinian	C-4533(Q83EN)	72
<b>Hazelbrae opened 17 May 1884.</b>			
1884	Circassian	C-4533(Q84DT)	25, 3girls
	Peruvian	C-3534(Q84EB)	121
	Sardinian	C-3534(Q84EU)	49 boys
	Peruvian	C-3534(Q84FF)	12
	Parisian	C-4512(H84AR)	60 boys
1885	Circassian	C-4512(H85AS)	153 boys
	Polynesian	C-4534(Q85BP)	74
	Peruvian	C-4534(Q85CS)	93 boys; and 30 to Toronto
	Sarmatian	C-4534(Q85EB)	46
	Total 1885 to Peterborough		366 boys and girls
1886	Parisian	C-4535(Q86FG)	59
	Parisian	(X86FG)	3
	Parisian	C-4535(Q86FE)	177
1887	Sardinian	(X87AX)	42
1888	Parisian	C-4536(Q88BJ)	90
1889	Caspian	C-4537(Q89CD)	106
1890		Zero	
1891	Unable to identify the five girls		
1892	Sardinian	C-4539(Q92DF)	127
1893	Labrador	C-4540(Q93BE)	75
1894	Laurentian	C-4516(H94AQ)	87
1895	Sardinian	C-4540(Q95AD)	110
	Sardinian	C-4540(Q95AB)	2
1896	Scotsman	C-4541(Q96EM)	99
	Scotsman	C-4541(Q96FK)	87
1897	Labrador	C-4541(Q97AE)	105
	Labrador	C-4541(Q97AZ)	26
	Labrador	C-4541(Q97BS)	2
	Vancouver	C-4541(Q97AM)	86
1898	Labrador	C-4542(Q98BE)	120
	Dominion	C-4542(Q98BN)	123
1899	Lake Huron	C-4542(Q99FB)	100 (102)
	Arawa	C-4542(Q99GB)	103
1900	Cambroman	T-479(Q00CA)	121
	Tunisian	T-479(Q00YD)	119
	Tunisian	T-479(Q00YL)	80
	Cambroman	T-494(Q00CA)	Should be 5 girls
1901	Tunisian	T-479(Q01AL)	103 + 1 boy
	Numidian	T-480(Q01AS)	4 women
	Parisian	T-480(Q01AT)	99 + 2

	Tunisian	T-480(Q01BD)	104
	Tunisian	(Z01CH)	5
1902	New England	(X02AA)	119
	C-4715	(X02AB)	125
	Colonian	(X02AJ)	2
	Dominion	(X02AK)	1
	Dominion	T-480(Q02AA)	105
1903	Kensington	T-481(Q03AR)	133
	Kensington	C-4715(X03AS)	19
	Dominion	T-481(Q03CW)	134
	Dominion	T-482(Q03EN)	127
1904	Southwark	T-498(H04AZ)	3
	Kensington	T-492(Q04EA)	132
	Southwark	T-483(Q04FT)	121
	Southwark	T-483(Q04HR)	108*
	Bavarian	T-484(Q04IF)	40
1905	Dominion	T-484(Q05AM)	104
	Southwark	T-485(Q05AP)	1
	Southwark	T-485(Q05AX)	
	Dominion	T-485(Q05AZ)	114
	Canada	T-485(Q05BI)	89
	Canada	T-485(Q05BU)	1
1906	Dominion	T-487(Q06AP)	97
	Friesland	T-513(P06AC)	100
	Dominion	T-488(Q06BE)	96
	Dominion	T-488(Q06BN)	94
1907	Dominion	T-514(P07AA)	56
	Dominion	T-489(Q07AF)	99
	Kensington	T-491(Q07BH)	92
	Dominion	T-492(Q07BQ)	107
1908	Dominion	T-503(H08AC)	55
	Dominion	T-493(Q08AN)	108
	Dominion	T-4759(Q08BF)	96
	Dominion	T-4760(Q08CA)	63
1909	Dominion	T-4689(P09AA)	54
	Corsican	T-4760(Q09AQ)	103
	Sicilian	T-4761(Q09BC)	104
	Sicilian	T-4764(Q09BO)	81
1913	Corinthian	C-4716(J13BK)	110
	Corinthian	T-4799(Q13EX)	138
	Corinthian	T-4805(Q13IV)	119
1914	Corinthian	T-4810(Q14IG)	102
	Corinthian	T-4813(Q14LE)	60



[illegible]

48

70

\*Some names are difficult to read; because of the record keeping and handwriting, there are some discrepancies that could not be reconciled.

*Sample page from the ship register  
for 1905 Dominion. (Thanks to John  
Sayers)*

In our next installments we will list the girls that came to Peterborough 1920 to 1923, after World War I.

			Originality %
1915	Sicilian	T-4829(J14CU)	99
	Sicilian	T-4814(Q15BJ)	52
	Scandinavian	T-4830(J15CT)	83
1920	Sicilian	T-14840(J20AB)	100
	Scandinavian	T-14710(Q20AE)	112
	Scotian	T-14706(Q20AF)	80
1921	Scandinavian	T-14713(Q21AX)	66
	Minnedosa	C-4716(X21CR)	70
	Scandinavian	T-14843(J21CF)	33
1922	Melita	C-4716(X22AA)	22
	Minnedosa	C-4716(X22AD)	33
1923	Melita	C-4716(X23AA)	12

## How Dr. Russell E. Morgan came to Peterborough

*Dr. Russell E. Morgan*

*[thanks to Rhys Morgan and Gordon A. Young]*

In the fall of 1944, with the realization that the war was slowly but surely going to end with victory for the allied forces, I naturally began to think of my future in civilian life. I had not thought of doing anything but resuming my medical practice in Toronto with my father.



By the summer of 1944 activity at the base at Debert, Nova Scotia was lessening and I was transferred back to Toronto Military Hospital and then to Camp Borden where I remained until I was discharged from the service in September 1945 with my rank [Lt. Col.] confirmed.

The first thing that happened to make me consider leaving Toronto was a phone call from the

Brigadier in Ottawa asking me to come and see him. I had no idea the reason for his call and on arrival at his office, I was surprised when he introduced me to Dr Thoriakson of the Winnipeg Clinic. He told me that he was recruiting personnel to enlarge his clinical group and gave me an invitation to join.

Within the next month or so three different physicians from Peterborough contacted me to inquire if I would consider going to Peterborough, when I retired from the Army. The first was Dr. Agnes Moffat, who was a member of the Peterborough Clinic group. Agnes and her husband, Rusty Magee, had been internes at the Toronto General Hospital at the same time as I had. I was sufficiently interested in their proposal to go to Peterborough and talk to their senior partner. I found the Clinic was prepared to provide office space, equipment, etc. and they would, also, be able to refer enough patients to insure I would be fully employed within a very short period. I declined their offer.

Within a few days of that decision, Rodger Chenoweth came to see me at Camp Borden to inquire if I might be interested in joining a group he was developing. I had known Rodger in Toronto, where he was several years behind me but he had taken residencies in both Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Toronto Western Hospital. Rodger had refused to join the Clinic group for the same reasons as I had and then began his own very successful practice. He had a loose association with Dr. Addison Mitchell, an internist, and an old school friend of mine, Dr. Robert Nott, who was doing a general practice with a special interest in Obstetrics. This group of three were considering an expansion and somehow or other had heard I might be available.

When I was considering Rodger's group, I received a phone call from Dr. Raymore Scott, a senior surgeon in Peterborough who was, also, considering developing a clinic group-type of organization.

I was now well-trained in most aspects of Internal Medicine and had been granted a fellowship in the American College of Physicians and Certification (later fellowship) in the Royal College of Physicians of Canada.

At this time I discussed resuming my post-war medical practice with my father in Toronto. Unfortunately, these discussions led to the realization that I could not resume a medical practice in Toronto with my father.

While we were contemplating our future, fate stepped in when I received a telephone call from one of my former clinical teachers at the Toronto General Hospital. It was Brigadier William Warner calling to offer me the position of Chief of Medicine in a new



hospital which the Department of Veteran Affairs was developing in Peterborough. It was to be for the treatment of veterans of all services who had developed tuberculosis. It was to be a well-paying part-time employment, which would, also, allow me to develop a private practice.

The decision to leave Toronto was not an easy one. My wife and I were both brought up in Toronto where we were in familiar surroundings with friends and, of course, our home in Wychwood Park. However, the overriding factor was that our financial situation was such that we needed an immediate income. It should, probably, be explained that though I had reached the confirmed rank of Lt. Col. my pay was nowhere near the income I would have received in civilian practice and that my Army pay was subject to income tax.

Within twenty-four hours of announcing our

decision to move to Peterborough, we had an acceptable offer to buy our home in Wychwood Park and after considerable difficulty, we were able to buy a home on Weller Street, Peterborough.

After further talks with Rodger Chenoweth and Bob Nott, I became the fourth member of a medical group that expanded rapidly to become The Medical Centre with the present (1986) number of twenty-five including several family physicians and representatives of most of the medical specialties.

The hospital for treatment of tuberculous veterans was established in the staff quarters, which had been built to house workers who came to Peterborough to work at the G.E. plant making armaments. My work was a good experience and provided opportunity to care for a large number of patients. I established a practice on Charlotte Street and within a short time was working full-time so that

when the hospital burned to the ground, in less than two years after establishment, I was sufficiently busy that I did not need this hospital work.

### **Old Fire Brigade Band**

Thanks to Ken Brown for sharing this clipping from the Peterborough Examiner, 26 August 1909, recalling the history of the band in the 1870s. The story is told in Elwood H. Jones, *Strike Up the Band*

**THE OLD FIRE BRIGADE BAND AT ITS BEST**



**The Crack Band That Was Affiliated With Peterborough's Volunteer Fire Dept. Years Ago**

Back row, left to right—Wm. Crowe, Wm. Beatty, Robert Mein, Drum Major Billings (wearing busby), Ernest McCabe.

Second row, standing—Fred Irwin, Richard Shelton, Harry Dunford, John Butcher, John Fraser, Wm. Bridges, Robert Browne, Jas. Logan.

Third row, sitting—Geo. Hamilton, Herbert Holland, George Crowe, F. W. Miller, (Bandmaster), Alf Miller, John Miller, James Miller.

Front row, sitting—Fred Jones, Robert Beach, Sid Martin, Wm. Holland.

A father and his three sons are included in the above, in the late Jas. Miller and his sons, Finch W., (Conductor), Alfred, and John—quite a musical family.

The best effect is secured by holding the picture at arm's length.



## **Gene Kelly and Peterborough**

*Dave and Sharon Barry*

### **James Patrick Joseph Kelly and Harriet Catherine Curran**

(3<sup>rd</sup> Generation)

One of the middle children born to John<sup>2</sup> Kelly and his wife Catherine Barry was **James Patrick Joseph**, who as previously discussed, was born in Peterborough on October 9, 1875. Although he was mainly raised on Sherbrooke Street, while in his mid-teens he would have lived in the Superintendent's house at Little Lake Cemetery for a brief period in the late 1880s, when his father John was Superintendent there. He obtained his common school education at the Murray Street School for Catholic Boys at the corner of Aylmer and Murray Street (the present site of the Peterborough Armory) and probably went on to obtain further secondary school education at the Peterborough Collegiate and Vocational School. He was locally known as Jim, but during his teen years was better known for his keen interest in sports, as well as for his athletic prowess. Later, as a teenager, growing up at 257 Rubidge Street, he also shared the responsibilities of operating the newly established family store at the corner of Sherbrooke and Rubidge Streets with his older siblings. However, in 1893 at age eighteen, he went to work for the Canadian General Electric Company where he probably worked as a clerk or office worker associated with the manufacturing of electric street cars, which was their primary business during this period. Jim remained with CGE for about three years to about 1895 or 1896, when following in his older brother Michael's footsteps (who had moved to Buffalo a few years earlier, as a printer) Jim too sought the bright lights of a larger city. So, in 1897 at age twenty-two, Jim also moved to Buffalo, where although he had relatives on both sides of the family, he lived with his aunt Margaret (Barry) Ryan at 223 Plymouth Avenue. There, he worked as a rail-road clerk (probably the Buffalo Transit company) for about three years to about 1900. At this point, his career completely changed, when he accepted a position as a commercial sales representative with the Columbia Graphophone Company, in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania.

Jim with his athletic good looks, his outgoing personality and taste for good clothes, succeeded in his career and soon established a comfortable life

style in Pittsburgh. He eventually met and later married Harriet Catherine Curran, the daughter of William (Billy) Curran and Elizabeth Eckhart. Billy Curran was the son of an early 1800's Irish immigrant from Belfast Ireland to West Virginia and as a young man originally worked in the coal mines of West Virginia. He later moved his family to Lancaster County Pennsylvania, where he owned and operated a very successful hotel and bar operation. Jim and Harriet were married on August 20, 1907 in Pittsburgh, just shortly after the death of Harriet's father, Billy who apparently died following a beating during a botched robbery attempt on his way home from work.

Jim and Harriet had five children as follows: Harriet Joan born 1908 (became known as "Jay," James born 1910, **Eugene Curran** born 1912 (became known as Gene). Louise born 1915 and **Frederick** born 1917 (became known as Fred).

Jim with his keen interest in sports, especially ice-hockey, is said to have held differing expectations for the children, urging the children towards sports, especially the boys into ice-hockey. So, every winter he flooded his back yard, allowing the boys to hone their hockey skills. However, Harriet is said to have urged the entire family into the arts and dance. The five children all took dance lessons and their mother Harriet formed them into an amateur dance troupe called "The Five Kelly's," "Jay, Jim, Gene, Louise and Fred. All five children attended Sacred Heart Catholic School near their Kensington Street home, in Pittsburgh and later the Peabody High School.

However, Barry family history has it that Jim returned to Peterborough for a very short period when he was out of work in 1927, just prior to the depression and during the collapse of the phonograph business. Gene as a boy of fifteen or sixteen is said to have played hockey for a local Peterborough team that winter. He would have played out of the privately owned Brock Street Arena, which his first cousin Sarsfield Sheehy operated at the time. Following this very short stay in Peterborough, Jim returned to Pittsburgh and went to work as the accountant for the family run dance studios, which the family was forming in Pittsburgh and later in Johnstown, both of which eventually gained much success. Thus, Jim Kelly remained with the Gene Kelly Dance studio in Pittsburgh until he retired.

Jim Kelly constantly maintained his family ties to the Peterborough area with his sister Mary Anne Sheehy, his brother George and of course with his parents John and Catherine up to their deaths in 1918 and 1921, as well as with his cousin William John Barry and his sister Mary-Ellen McFadden in Hastings.<sup>1</sup> His last visit to Peterborough was probably in July 1951 to attend his sister Mary Ann Sheehy's funeral. Jim's younger brother George died in Peterborough in March 1955, but Jim was not able to attend his funeral due to failing health. The following year in July 1956 Jim at age eighty-one also sadly passed away, shortly after hearing the heart breaking news that his son Gene and his wife Betsy Blaire had decided to seek a divorce. Of course, Gene returned from France where he was filming "Invitation to the Dance." for his father's funeral. Jim was the second longest living of his siblings, with only his younger sister Mae outliving him in Detroit Michigan. Jim's wife Harriet then sadly passed away about six years later in 1972. May they rest in peace.

**Eugene Curran (Gene) Kelly** obtained a BA in Economics from the University of Pittsburgh and then studied Law for a brief period. However, he subsequently left law school to devote more time to his first passion, the dance. He married a fellow dancer and movie actress Betsy Blaire in Saint John's Catholic Church in Philadelphia in September 1941. He later starred on various Broadway hits such as: *Leave It to Me* and *One for the Money*; 1939, he was dance director for Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe club; 1940 and had the lead role in stage musical *Pal Joey*; 1942, which was his first big success. Following this in 1942, he went to Hollywood where he made his motion pictures debut with MGM studios in "For Me and My Gal." He then served in the US Navy from 1943-1945. Following this he returned to Hollywood where in 1950, and went on to fame in other motion pictures such as "Take Me Out To The Ball Game," 1948, *On The Town* with Frank Sinatra, 1948 and "Singin In The Rain," 1950. He starred in many movies and also directed movies. He won an Honorary Oscar in 1951, in appreciation of his versatility as an actor, singer, dancer and director and specifically for his brilliant achievements in

*Gene Kelly (thanks to Dave Barry)*

choreography on film. Gene often attributed his more athletic dance style to the influence of the skating skills and hockey maneuvers, some of which he probably learned in Peterborough, but for certain, taught by his Canadian father. In comparing his dance style to Fred Astaire, he often referred to Fred as the aristocrat and himself as the proletariat.



Gene Kelly was quoted in the *New Yorker* reflecting on how ice-hockey later influenced his dancing. "I played ice hockey as a boy and some of my steps come right out of the game – wide open and close to the ground."

Gene and his wife Betsy Blaire had a daughter Kerry born in 1942. Kerry was primarily raised in Beverly Hills, but returned with her mother to New Jersey during Gene's tenure in the US Navy during the second world war. Gene and Betsy Blair divorced in 1956 and a few years later he remarried Jeannie Coyne a long time dance student and dance partner. They had two children; Timothy born 1962 and Bridget born 1964. Jeannie died of leukemia in 1973, may she rest in peace. Gene did not remarry again following Jeannie's death, until 1990, shortly before his death. He preferred raising his two young children from his second marriage on his own, sending them to catholic schools in Beverly Hills and trying to maintain as normal a life style for them as possible. Although he never visited Peterborough from the time of his childhood, various family members talk of his interest and phone calls to

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<sup>1</sup> Supported by a 1943 Peterborough Examiner interview with Nora Sheehy daughter of Mary Ann Kelly and Richard Sheehy and regular entries in the 1900-1926 Journal of William John Barry in Hastings.

Peterborough and Hastings catching up on his family connections in the area. Gene passed away on February 2 1996, after suffering a series of strokes at his home in Beverly Hills.

He was survived by Patricia Ward Kelly, his much younger second wife. Patricia Ward Kelly is an author and public speaker based in Los Angeles. The two met in 1985, when he was the host/narrator on a television special about the Smithsonian and she was a writer on the project. Kelly hired her to write his memoirs and the two were married in 1990. She is working to complete the book about her late husband and their life together. She recently appeared "On Broadway", the Sirius radio channel, explaining the relationship between hockey and dance in Gene's dancing.

In the final words of Gene Kelly from 1994's "That's Entertainment," Quoting Irving Berlin, Gene Kelly remarks, "*The song has ended, but the melody lingers on.*" So it is with Gene Kelly, he may no longer be with us, but he will remain in our hearts forever. May he rest in peace!

Gene's oldest daughter Kerry presently lives in Anne Arbor Michigan where she is a Psychomatrisian and her husband is a Psychologist and professor of Psychology at the University of Michigan, where they have jointly written and published a number of books on Psychology. Gene's other children, Timothy and Bridget both work in the film industry in Hollywood, with many credits to their names.

Gene Kelly's films included the following roles.

1942	For Me and My Gal	Harry Palmer
1943	DuBarry Was a Lady	Alec Howe/ Black Arrow
1943	Thousands Cheer	Private Eddie Marsh
1944	Cover Girl	Dany McGuire
1945	Anchors Aweigh	Joseph Brady (AA)
1945	Ziegfield Follies	Gentleman in "The Babbit and the Bromide"
1947	Living in a Big Way	Leo Gogarty
1948	The Pirate	Serafin
1948	The Three Musketeers	D'Artagnan
1948	Words and Music	Himself
1949	Take Me Out to the Ball Game	Eddie O'Brien
1949	On the Town	Gabey
1950	Black Hand	Giovanni (Johnny) Colombo
1950	Summer Stock	Joe D. Ross
1951	An American in Paris	Jerry Mulligan
1952	Singin' in the Rain	Don Lockwood
1954	Brigadoon	Tommy Allbright
1954	Deep in My Heart	Specialty in "Dancing Around"
1955	It's Always Fair Weather	Ted Riley
1956	Invitation to the Dance	Host Pierrot etc
1957	Les Girls	Barry Nichols
1958	Marjorie Morningstar	Noel Airman
1960	Let's Make Love	Himself
1960	Inherit the Wind	E. K. Hornbeck, newspaperman from the Baltimore Herald
1964	What a Way to Go	Pinky Benson
1966	Les Demoiselles de Rochefort	Andy Miller
1974	That's Entertainment!	
1976	That's Entertainment Part II	
1980	Xanadu	Danny McGuire
1994	That's Entertainment Part III	

## Peterborough Sketch Club

*Harry Huffman*

After reading the recent article about the house in Nicholls Oval that was linked to Samuel Strickland and Samuel Dickson, here are some thoughts about the members of the Peterborough sketch club and its members. My parents Charles and Jessie Huffman were active members from the early 1950's to the 1960's. The members were all active in the professions or in industry so painting was a hobby, the club was also a very social group as each member hosted a dinner once a month at their home. My parents also hosted the club to a day of painting and sketching at their cottage at Chandos Lake usually around Thanksgiving when the colours and scenes were spectacular.

George Howson was an early member and was the Sales Manager for one of the local industrial businesses in town. They lived at Homewood and Albertus, near my parent's house at 615 Charlotte, so I would see him quite often, but I do not remember his style of art.

Jack Hamer was the most gifted and famous of all the members. He had graduated from the Halifax School of Art and apprenticed with his father in England. He and his wife Betty came to Canada after World War II, where he became the head carpet designer at Brinton Carpet. Brinton Carpet, under his direction was supplying Canadian Pacific Hotels including the Royal York with magnificent designs at the highest standard of workmanship. Recently (26 May 2013) their daughter Gayle Hamer Findlay presented an exhibition of their works at the Armstrong Spallumcheen Art Gallery in Vernon B.C.

Their works were also presented at the Peterborough Art Gallery and he later taught at Sir Sandford Fleming. My parents purchased a water colour from Jack in the early 1950's and my sister has it displayed in her home.





*Painting by Jack Hamer (Trent Valley Archives)*

Otto Simmers was a teacher at P.C.V S. and was an active member of the club. I recall him going on many of their "Outings" to a rural area for a day of painting. His daughter Susan and my sister became friends through these social occasions.

J.E.R. Munro was the principal of Queen Alexander, later to retire. He was a Colonel in the Canadian Army in World War 2 and also a veteran of World War 1. I believe he painted mostly in watercolours and he and his wife Helena were also active writers.

Five fonds of their writings are at Trent University Archives, including his extensive writings about Demorestville and Prince Edward County. Helena wrote about the Women's Art Association of Peterborough and its 60 year History. Their daughter Marilyn was an accomplished artist and became the Art Teacher in the Peterborough School Board

C. S. Browne was the Principal of P.C.V.S , after a long career as the Mathematics teacher when Dr. Kenner was principal. He even taught my father in Grade 9 & 10. I remember his finely detailed sketches which he made either in ink or pencil.

My parents hired him to mentor me in algebra when I was in grade 11 to see if I could at least get a passing grade. I spent two hours every Saturday morning at his house and I did pass with a 70% grade, a miracle!

Charles Steagles was a member in the early 1950's. He and his wife came from England to Peterborough where he became the Manager of Wander/ Olvaline. He retired after a few years and left to live in Victoria, something about the weather being more like England and not as harsh as our winters. He painted more in oils and unfortunately my parents never purchased any of his work.

Charles Saunders was a retired manager from a clothing and department store in downtown Peterborough. He was recently featured in the article about the history of Nicholls Oval and had been commissioned in the early

1950's to paint the main residence before it was torn down. He quite often accompanied his son in law John Pierce OLS. on his many commissions to survey in the county and indeed the province. His sketches of the wilderness were mostly done in water colours.

Robert Porter became a member shortly after becoming the Librarian for the City of Peterborough. I was in my late teens then and was not as involved with the club members, so do not remember him as much as an artist as I do as the librarian. As noted in Elwood's article about Robertson Davies, he became a close friend of the Davies family.

Arthur Burrows was a Real Estate Salesperson and one of the first to join Bowes and Cocks. He also for many years was a councillor (alderman) and served on many of the affiliated boards for the city. As previously noted my parents had many of the club members to a day at their cottage at Chandos Lake. I have enclosed a sketch that I normally have in my office of their cottage. It is a sketch and was done about 1952 or 1953.

Charles Huffman was a general contractor and my father. He was quite active in the early days of his membership and a painter in oils and some watercolours. His business grew to a large construction company plus he was on the Board of Education (2 years as Chair) and involved at Trinity United Church. My mother was a member of the Women's Art Association, Trinity UCW, on the Women's volunteer board at Civic Hospital and still had time to entertain at the house on Charlotte Street. One of her favourite times was a Friday night when the members of the Sketch Club would arrange pot luck dinner at their (at the time) very modern home.

This gives some insight into this small group of enthusiastic citizens who loved art, loved to paint and to have a great time getting together to discuss their art and the state of affairs in the city.



*The Dickson House in Nicholls Oval as sketched by Charles Saunders of the Peterborough Sketch Club.  
(Thanks to Lois Dickson).*

## **Armstrong gallery to show retrospective and digital photo art**

*by Staff Writer - Vernon Morning Star posted May 26, 2013*

This is the story mentioned by Harry Huffman in the story of the Peterborough Sketch Club.

The Armstrong Spallumcheen Art Gallery holds its second art opening of the season with two exhibitions; one a retrospective by the late Jack and Betty Hamer; the other a show called Digital Composites by Spallumcheen-based photographer Michael Sturdy.

"It is shaping up to be a very interesting and exciting show," said art gallery administrator Sherry MacFarlane. "Jack and Betty are gone now but their daughter, Gayl Hamer Findlay, is presenting the show in their honour."

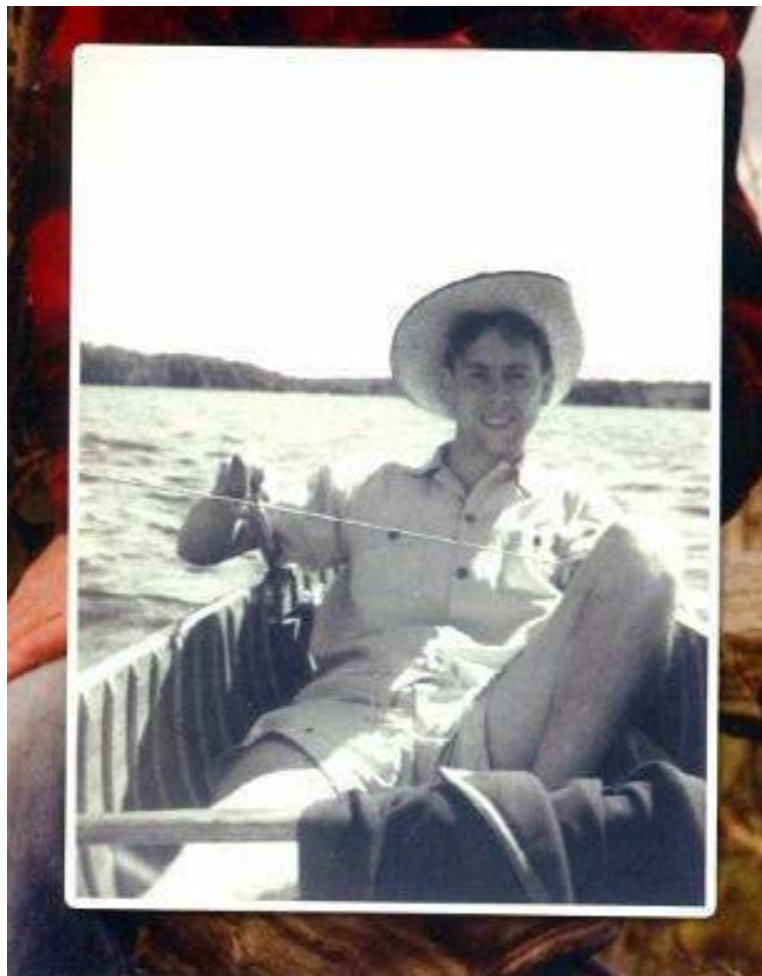
Entitled Jack and Betty Hamer: A Retrospective, 1940 to 1990, the exhibition features paintings by the married couple, who were both born in Yorkshire, England.

Jack graduated from the Halifax School of Art in England with a diploma in fine arts, textile design and colour and was later employed by his father, a dyer at a carpet manufacturer in the north of England.

He married Betty, who worked in a textile design studio, in 1939 and they soon immigrated to Canada, where Jack continued his career in the Brinton Carpet Company in Peterborough, Ont.

“He eventually became the head carpet designer at Brinton, where his commercial artwork included major contract carpet designs for clients including the CP Hotels in Western Canada and the Royal York in Toronto,” said Hamer Findlay. “At this time he began to pursue his passion for painting fine art, working in oils, watercolour and pastels.”

Jack became a founding member of the Peterborough Group of Painters and exhibited with Royal Canadian Academy and Ontario Society of Artists in annual juried shows.



Along with raising their children, Betty was a full-time painter and ballet teacher.

“Her medium was pen and ink as well as oils and tapestries,” said Hamer Findlay. “Her first abstract painting was in 1962, and she participated in many exhibitions.”

Those included both a joint exhibition, with Jack, and a solo exhibition, *Stitched Hangings*, in 1985 at the Art Gallery of Peterborough.

Currently on display in Vernon’s Bean Scene Coffee House, Sturdy’s Digital Composites is moving to the Armstrong Spallumcheen Art Gallery in time for Thursday’s opening.

Born in Vancouver before it was a large metropolitan city, Sturdy has always been attracted to taking pictures, from his first “Brownie” camera to his latest digital model.

For years he walked the waterfront of Vancouver, where he developed his eye for images. He worked on a Norwegian freighter in his early 20s, visiting many locales that helped to develop his desire to capture images for others to enjoy.

Sturdy’s photography spans the decades.

A photographer for Habitat for Humanity in 1976 and for CBC News in Vancouver, he photographed early New

Democratic Party politicians such as Tommy Douglas, Ed Broadbent, and Stephen Lewis, and also former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his then wife Margaret during their heyday in the ‘70s.

His pictures of performing artists appeared on the CBC during the ‘70s and ‘80s.

Since retiring from the CBC, Sturdy has built a collection of photographs from locations in the U.S., Mexico, Cuba and other Caribbean islands. He now uses his digital images to create large murals and collages that are said to be both beautiful and thought-provoking.

“Each mural or collage can contain over 100 images that create one picture, but takes the viewer to a different perspective each time they view them,” said Sturdy’s wife Cyndy.

Besides the Bean Scene, some of those images recently appeared in the group exhibition, *Animal Crossing*, at the Brew Gallery in Vernon’s Bean to Brew Coffee House, as well as at the Vernon Public Art Gallery.

Sturdy’s art can also be viewed at [www.sturdyart.com](http://www.sturdyart.com).

Opening reception for both exhibitions is Thursday from 7 to 9 p.m. The shows run to June 22. Gallery hours are Monday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information call the gallery at 250-546-8318, or visit [www.ArmstrongSpallMuseumArt.com](http://www.ArmstrongSpallMuseumArt.com).



## TV DOCUDRAMA , A HIGHLIGHT OF THE 400<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF CHAMPLAIN'S VISITS TO ONTARIO

Le rêve de Champlain, docudrama by TFO (Canadian French Language Public Television in Ontario, (www3.tfo.org/ ), after David Hackett Fischer's book Champlain's Dream\*, first aired, spring 2015.

Alan Brunger and Peter Adams

A main purpose of Trent Valley Archives' book, *Finding Champlain's Dream* \*\* (published September 2015) was to use the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Champlain's visits to the Peterborough area as stimulus for thought about the First Nations and Francophone heritage of our area. Both groups have had to struggle, and are still struggling, for recognition and rights. French Canadians in Ontario have made progress in recent years. For example, education in French (as distinct from French immersion education for non-Francophones) is now available in Peterborough through École Monseigneur Jamot (subject of an article in TVA's book and soon to become a high school). This was not so for previous significant anniversaries of Champlain's visits. Also, the presence of flourishing French language television, through TFO, the French language channel in Ontario, made this particular celebration of Champlain something of a milestone for Francophone culture in the Province. The TV docudrama reviewed here, illustrates the strength of French language culture in Ontario 400 years after Champlain, now able to mount a superb, widely watched, TV production and present it on a designated French language channel.

This FO series was especially made for the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversaries (1613, 1615-16) of Samuel de Champlain's visits to what is now Ontario. It is a dramatized documentary of Champlain's career as an explorer of the New World. It keeps closely to Fischer's\* narrative, featuring Maxime le Flaguais as Champlain and including interviews with Fischer. It consists of six, 30-minute episodes covering Champlain's life from his youth in France to his death at Québec City, in New France.

The episodes are:

**Dreamer**, 1570-1601

**Explorer**, 1602-1604

**Founder**, 1604- 1609

**Iroquoia**, 1608-1616

**Huron**, 1614-1628

**Legacy**, 1627-1635

Each episode highlights a phase of Champlain's life told by a narrator with reports by modern correspondents reporting from Europe (e.g. Versailles and Normandy) and North America (e.g. modern day

New England, Port Royale, Québec City and Huronia in Ontario), interspersed with re-enactments of events in the time periods concerned. The various settings in Europe and North America are magnificent.

After brief treatment of his early life in France and his experience with the Spanish in New Spain, the narrative focuses of Champlain's work in what is now New England, the valley of the St. Lawrence, and (in episode 5), in modern-day Ontario. The re-constructed Annapolis Royal, Québec City and other views of the St. Lawrence estuary today provide fine settings for Champlain's extraordinary works of exploration, mapping and colony-building. In Ontario, the Huron museum at Midland (with its long house), Ste. Marie-Among-the-Hurons, and fine panoramas of the Ottawa Valley and other parts of southern Ontario provide equally effective settings for his work of 1613-1616.

Champlain did not return to Ontario after 1616 but his influence on the future Province continued throughout his later years as he struggled to strengthen New France and establish the fur trade and missions in the Great Lakes region and beyond.

The re-enactments are not over-done. They carry the viewer along with restrained acting and good costumes and make-up for both Europeans and First Nations.

Viewers based in the Peterborough area will be a little disappointed that Champlain's month or so in our region does not receive more attention but then.....!

The series goes to some lengths to emphasize Champlain's view that life in New France should be based on cooperation between the First Nations and Europeans, bringing out his interest in and influence on the Métis. Fischer makes the point that Champlain's was "a dream of humanity". The series also cleverly reminds us how much of Champlain's work was in Europe. We are frequently told that "this was Champlain's 11<sup>th</sup> (or 12<sup>th</sup>...) crossing of the Atlantic". As a lobbyist at the court in Versailles (and for one winter at the court of King Charles the 1<sup>st</sup> in England), he crossed the Atlantic 27 times struggling to defend and nurture New France.

This television series does a good job of conveying the dramatic ups and downs of an extraordinary lifetime. It is presented in French with



subtitles for David Fischer and other Anglophone participants.

*\*Champlain's Dream: the visionary adventurer who made a new world in Canada, by David Hackett Fischer, Vintage Canada (Random House Canada), 2009, 834p.*

*\*\*Découvrir le Rêve de Champlain: Champlain, Les Premières Nations et la Culture Française à Peterborough et les Kawarthas / Finding Champlain's Dream: Champlain, First Nations and French Culture in Peterborough and the Kawarthas, Elwood H. Jones, Peter Adams and Alan Brunger, published by Trent Valley Archives, Peterborough, September, 2015, 96p.*

## Champlain 400

On October 12, 2015, a provincial plaque was unveiled in Honfleur, France to commemorate the 400th anniversary of French presence in Ontario. This provincial plaque shares the history of Samuel de Champlain's first trip in 1615 to what is now Ontario. It is entitled Champlain in Ontario, 1615.

It was unveiled in Champlain Park – Champlain's point of departure in 1615 – by the Honourable Madeleine Meilleur, Ontario Minister Responsible for Francophone Affairs, and by Michel Lamarre, Mayor of Honfleur.

The plaque reads:

The Ontario Heritage Trust is grateful for the support, guidance and input of this esteemed group of experts.

## At Boston Public Library, sharp eye steers missing map home

*Shelley Murphy, Boston Globe Staff December 4, 2015*



*Pat Greenhouse/Globe Staff*

Ronald Grim noticed that markings on a map offered for sale for \$285,000 matched those on a digital image made from a negative the BPL had kept.

By [Shelley Murphy](#)

A rare map advertised in a New York antiques dealer's summer catalog was created by explorer Samuel de Champlain in 1612 and provided a description of the New England coast and what would

later become Canada.

But the map had defects. And it was those flaws — slight tears where it had once been folded and a tiny mark where a hole had been repaired — that caught the attention of the Boston Public Library's eagle-eyed map curator, Ronald Grim.

"I was fairly certain it was ours," said Grim, who immediately suspected the Carte Geographique de la Nouvelle France was one of dozens of rare maps that had been stolen from the Boston Public Library by notorious thief E. Forbes Smiley more than a decade ago.



*Pat Greenhouse/Globe Staff*

*This is the book, from which the map was cut.*

The distinctive markings on the map being

offered for sale by Cohen & Taliaferro for \$285,000 matched those on a digital image made from a negative the library kept after photographing the map in 1992 before it disappeared, according to Grim.

In August, Grim traveled to New York and presented the digital image to the dealer, hoping to persuade him to return the map.

"I had to contain myself because I knew the dealer didn't want that to be the truth," said Grim, who returned to Boston empty-handed.

It would take several months of legal wrangling and an evaluation by an independent expert to resolve the matter. The dealer quietly returned the map to the library just before Thanksgiving.

On Friday, the Champlain map will be placed on display at the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the library's central branch in Copley Square, where it will remain through February.

"We were able to do this as colleagues within this industry as a whole," said David Leonard, the Boston Public Library's interim president, crediting the New York dealer with "doing the right thing" once the library proved ownership.

In announcing the recovery of the Champlain map, the Boston Public Library did not identify the New York dealer by name — though the company's catalog advertising the sale of the Champlain map was posted on its website. Library officials said the dealer was selling the map for an unidentified collector. Cohen & Taliaferro did not respond to e-mails or telephone calls seeking comment.

Even as the library celebrates the return of one of its prized possessions, it is still missing 34 maps. And the recovery of the Champlain map has renewed questions about whether Smiley, a map dealer with a home on Martha's Vineyard, stole more maps than he

pleaded guilty to theft in 2006 and was sentenced to three years in prison. As part of a plea agreement, Smiley confessed to stealing 97 rare maps worth an estimated \$3 million from libraries in five cities, including Boston, New York, and London. He helped return many of the maps to the libraries. Thirty-four maps were ultimately returned to the Boston Public Library as a result of the investigation. However, some of the libraries discovered they were missing more maps than Smiley accounted for and accused him of failing to admit to all of his misdeeds.

*This cartouche (decorative element) is on the map.*

Grim, who worked at the Library of Congress before starting at the Boston Public Library in 2005, inventoried the Boston Public Library's massive map collection and discovered that 69 rare maps were missing. Smiley confessed to stealing only 34 of them. "In the overwhelming majority, [Smiley] was the only person to look at them," Grim said.

Smiley did not confess to stealing the Champlain map, yet library records indicate he was the last person to view it, on Jan. 2, 2003, before it disappeared, according to Grim. It was one of two maps torn from a book and the other one remains missing.

Efforts by the Globe to reach Smiley for comment Thursday were unsuccessful.

Cohen & Taliaferro was one of a handful of dealers who sold some of Smiley's stolen maps and suffered significant losses when the federal case unfolded. The dealers repaid their customers, who had purchased the stolen maps and were required to return them to the libraries. Smiley was ordered to make restitution to the dealers, including \$938,400 to Cohen & Taliaferro and a company it purchased.

Michael Blanding, author of, "The Map Thief," a book about Smiley published last year, said that in some cases dealers were not required to return maps because Smiley didn't confess to stealing them and the libraries could not prove ownership. In some cases, many copies of the same map exist.

As for the Champlain map that was recently recovered, Blanding said the dealer should have done more checking to establish provenance because it was well known that a copy of that map

had been stolen from the Boston Public Library.

"It certainly raises questions again about just how forthcoming Smiley was in admitting to all the



admitted to, and whether enough is being done to recover them.

The FBI and the US attorney's office in Connecticut closed the case against Smiley after he



maps he stole and whether there are other maps that could come to light in coming years,” Blanding said. “It really points to the responsibility of dealers in determining provenance.”

Scott Gerson, the New York-based conservation

expert who determined that the Champlain map belonged to the Boston Public Library, said the photograph the library took of the map in 1992 was “very key with being able to make that identification.”



The Boston Public Library has a digital image of only one of the remaining 34 maps that are missing, but in recent years has digitized more than 8,000 of its rare maps as part of a project aimed at digitizing about 20,000 maps, according to officials.

Pat Greenhouse/Globe Staff

The map provided a description of New England's coast and what would become Canada.

Shelley Murphy can be reached at [shmurfphy@globe.com](mailto:shmurfphy@globe.com).

## Peterborough's links to early French immigrants in New France

Alan Brunger

I was pleased to meet, on three separate occasions after speaking on the subject Champlain, local ladies who informed me of their ancestry in early Canada among the 16<sup>th</sup> century French immigrants.

All of these three, Gina Collins, Lois Keller and Mary Rose Niergarth are descendants of the group of female assisted immigrants, known as *les filles du roi* (the king's girls) who numbered 800 or so and arrived over a period of about ten years following the commencement of Royal Government in the colony of

New France in 1663. The unmarried single women, mostly orphans, were young, average age 24 years, although some were as old as 40. They were drawn from the towns and regions of La Rochelle, Rouen and Paris for the most part. They acted collectively as an incentive for male workers who had finished their contracts and recently demobilized soldiers, to settle in the colony. In most cases, the *filles du roi* were quickly married in New France and raised large families, so that the population grew quickly by natural means

rather than immigration.

One of the ladies, Mary Rose Niergarth, noted that she was descended from Abraham Martin, the owner of the celebrated Plains of Abraham, site of the battle in 1759 outside the walls of Quebec that proved pivotal in the history of New France and modern Canada. Martin was a pilot on the River St. Lawrence.

The most detailed description of the ancestral links was provided by TVA member, Gina Collins, descendant. Her family connections in early Quebec are well summarized in a report prepared by contemporary relatives focusing on the ancestry of Gina's great aunt Helene Godin. The report is reproduced here in its entirety. However it is worth noting that on two occasions, Helene's ancestors had associations with at least two notable personages.

In 1621, the marriage of her ancestor Marie Guillaume Hebert to Guillaume Couillard in Quebec, was formally witnessed by none other than Samuel de Champlain, a mere five years after he visited Ontario.

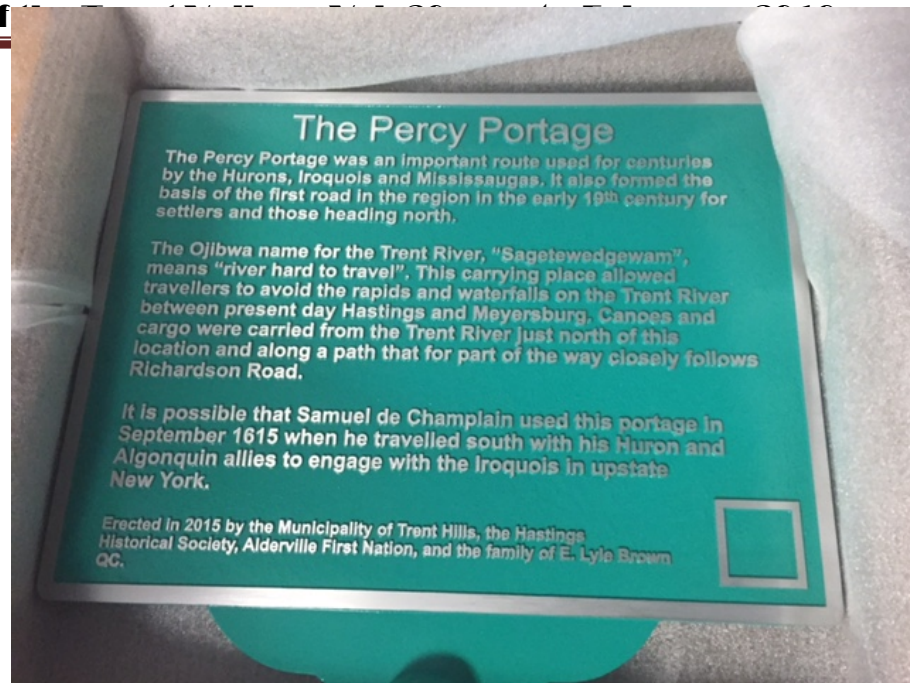
A second ancestor, Nicole Roland married Francois Blondeau in 1655 and the witness was the aforementioned Abraham Martin.

Several themes of interest emerge from the H. Godin report, including: -

1. the "reproductive imperative" [which applied to both the fledgling French colony and to the Native tribes [whose numbers were constantly shrinking from causes such as warfare and epidemic disease]; the imperative applies in different ways, the French had large families, brought in *filles du roi*; the natives kidnapped or captured children and women for the purpose of bolstering their numbers;

2. the presence of diverse cultural minorities in the early Canada, for example those from regions in present-day Belgium and others, forcibly settled, from Africa (as slaves) and from nearby New England.

3. the process of "assimilation" that has occurred whereby the original traits of language and religion particular have been abandoned or lost as successive generations have acquired other languages



or embraced another religion. Notably, none of the three ladies are francophone or Roman Catholic.

As the *filles du roi* are the maternal ancestors of thousands of Canadian, it would be interesting to discover others in the Peterborough area who are descendants of the original French immigrants.

Just a quick note to let everyone know that I picked up the two Percy Portage plaques and dropped them off to Jim Peters at the Trent Hills office a few weeks ago. (See attached) Given the fact that next weekend might not be a good time to dig I think it goes without saying the erection and unveiling of the plaques will now take place sometime in April or early May.

Just to remind everyone the one plaque will go up at the south-east corner of Hi-way #45 and Richardson Road and the other will be placed on the east side of Hi-way #30 just north of the Flea Market place and a bit south of where Percy Creek spills into the Trent.

You should also know I have been working with historian and author Grant Karcich who is writing a book on the four principle First Nation portages east of Toronto and the Percy is one of them. He hopes to have the book out this spring which is great news.

As for our little ceremony in the spring if anyone has any great ideas on how we can make the dedication and for that matter the day a special one please drop myself or Jim Peters of Trent Hills a note.



## Visionary Design Announced for the New Canadian Canoe Museum

*As a leader in 21st-century sustainable design the museum will relocate to water's edge at Peterborough Lift Lock National Historic Site of Canada*

*Richard Tucker, Executive Director, Canadian Canoe Museum  
January 21, 2016 - Peterborough ON*



Members of the Architect Selection Committee and the Board of Directors of the Canadian Canoe Museum are proud, honoured and excited to announce that visionary architects heneghan peng Architects (Dublin, Ireland) and Kearns Mancini Architects (Toronto, Ontario) have won the international competition for the new \$45-million Canadian Canoe Museum to be located at the majestic site of the 1904 Peterborough Lift Lock National Historic Site.

An elegant, serpentine glass pavilion graced by a two-acre rooftop garden has been selected as the winning design in the two-stage international competition. The design to house the world's largest collection of canoes and kayaks presents a Canadian game changer that organically and boldly curves out from the drumlins beside the Trent-Severn waterway. Envisioned with and for the community, the museum embraces aboriginal wisdom to live and build lightly on the land.

The Irish-Canadian design team brings to the Canadian Canoe Museum its rich experience in the design of high-profile museums and visitor centers in Toronto and around the world. Heneghan peng's competition-winning Grand Egyptian Museum is currently being constructed in Giza, Egypt at the foot of the Pyramids. Their stunning Giant's Causeway Visitors' Center in Northern Ireland folds its dramatic

geometry into the hill above unique basalt stone cliffs at a World Heritage Site. Kearns Mancini Architects work includes dynamic university buildings in Canada as well as the award-winning Fort York Visitor Centre that inserts a powerful Cor-ten steel and glass volume below the Gardiner Expressway in Toronto.

The heneghan peng/ Kearns Mancini submission stood apart from the other submissions as the design works organically with the land rather than overwhelming it. In an era of climate change, its intelligence on sustainability

impressed the design jury in many ways, not only for its geothermal heating/cooling and reduced energy costs. The embedded design has inherently lower operating costs with only the east and south glass walls exposed to the elements. Inside, the 80,000-square-foot single floor design offers a flexible floor plate, allowing the Museum to adapt to changing expectations and technology over time through the ability to reconfigure the Museum experience and offerings by changing internal partitions.

The organically-shaped volume banded on its top edge with local hardwood is embedded within the site's drumlins, allowing the museum's light-sensitive collections of historic birch bark canoes that date back to the 1780s and aboriginal artefacts to enjoy energy-passive, naturally dark spaces. The museum's stunning two-acre green roof will provide the community with the possibility of creating edible gardens, native flower pollinators and aboriginal three sister plantings while facilitating efficient management of storm water and fantastic views to the Lift Lock.

"The design looks forward to the importance of sustainability, respect and responsibility as we move forward as a Nation to the Sesquicentennial in 2017, and beyond," says Richard Tucker, executive director of the Canadian Canoe Museum. "The design speaks to the importance of the contents, programming and

messages conveyed by the Canadian Canoe Museum and its craft to all Canadians."

The Architect Selection Committee is chaired by Lisa Rochon, Senior Fellow, Global Cities Institute, University of Toronto and formerly the award-winning architecture critic for

The Globe & Mail. The Selection Committee included Chief Williams of Curve Lake First Nation, representatives from Parks Canada, the City of Peterborough, business leaders and museum staff. Members met over several months to hear presentations from the five short-listed teams, and to give serious consideration to all of the exceptional designs during meetings at the Canadian Canoe Museum and at Curve Lake's Business Centre.

During the spring of 2015, the Canadian Canoe Museum was honoured to receive over 97 high-quality Stage 1 submissions from leading firms located all over the world. From that elite group of submissions, five leading firms were selected to submit designs for consideration by the Canadian Canoe Museum based on a 300-page design brief that laid out in detail the requirements of the Canadian Canoe Museum, Parks Canada and the City of Peterborough including First Nations, environmental, operational, functional, heritage, programming and planning considerations. Short-listed teams submitted their schemes mid-August, 2015.

As an enhancement to the rigorous review by the Architect Selection Committee, the submissions underwent a dynamic and instructive community engagement which included a popular public presentation by the competing architects in September at the existing Canadian Canoe Museum, as well as on-line media polls, emails, and letters.

The Canadian Canoe Museum is deeply impressed by the detailed thought, scope, creativity and quality of the submissions and the team's commitment to the process. All five teams are to be recognized, commended and lauded for their achievements in this competition.

There will be a public presentation of the award of the contract to Heneghan Peng Kearns Mancini team held at the Canadian Canoe Museum at a date to be announced. We encourage the public, volunteers, members and staff to come out and meet the design team and share their aspirations for new programming at the Museum.

In accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement signed in 2015 between Parks Canada and the Canadian Canoe Museum, the design team will immediately move ahead with preparing a planning submission to the City of Peterborough and Parks Canada as the first step towards the construction of the new Canadian Canoe Museum. The Canadian Canoe Museum will continue to ramp up the capital investment campaign that will be necessary to fund

construction of the new museum building on the contributions from the City of Peterborough and Founders that have supported our success to date.

Quotes:

"The Peterborough Canadian Canoe Museum and Curve Lake First Nation are actively building relationships. The canoe is a very important piece of our history, the history of this Mississauga ancestral territory. It is significant for Curve Lake community to be recognized in the founders circle, be involved at every opportunity, extend support, and complement the work being undertaken to relocate a very impressive collection of our country's past, present, and future. It is a journey we are part of. It sets an example and opportunity to extend to others all over the world."

Chief Phyllis Williams, Curve Lake First Nation, Canadian Canoe Museum Selection Committee Member

"All of the short-listed submissions were beautiful and thoughtful. Each of the teams came to the interview table with amazing energy and passion for the Canadian Canoe Museum. Ultimately, the jury awarded the Heneghan Peng/Kearns Mancini scheme for exemplifying the lightness and sublime functionality of the canoe. The museum design breaks with ego-driven architecture to offer a gentle, organic space that poetically winds its way along the Trent-Severn. No matter where you are inside the museum or outside standing on its roof, you will always be able to see the water, and a canoe waiting to be paddled by you. I can't wait to see this museum built. It's going to change the way we think about architecture, place making and the canoe - a true icon of design.

Lisa Rochon, Chair, Canadian Canoe Museum Selection Committee

"I would like to thank Lisa Rochon, Chair of the Selection Committee, and the representatives from Parks Canada, City of Peterborough and Curve Lake First Nation for their insight, support, patience and hard work in thoughtfully and equitably considering the outstanding submissions received by the Canadian Canoe Museum. The Canadian Canoe Museum will be accelerating the capital investment campaign building on the contributions from the City of Peterborough and Founders that have supported our success to date."

Bill Morris, Chair, Canadian Canoe Museum Board of Directors

"The Canadian Canoe Museum will immediately start work on the design and submission of a planning application to the City of Peterborough and Parks Canada to approve the new facility as well as laying the ground work for our fund raising campaign.

This is a very significant and extremely important project for all Canadians, Parks Canada, The Canadian Canoe Museum, the City of Peterborough, the County of Peterborough, the Trent Severn Waterway and the entire Kawartha Region and we will need everybody's strong support and backing in whatever way possible to make this project a reality"

## Members of Peterborough's Cronn family operated hotels

Andrew Elliott



*Queen's Hotel, Winnipeg (Andrew Elliott)*

On January 19, 1929 the Winnipeg Tribune reported that George Cronn, pioneer hotelkeeper of the city, had died. Cronn had been in Winnipeg for over 50 years, having arrived in 1878 from Peterborough. George Cronn (born 1844) was the third child and second son of Henry and Jane Cronn. Before acquiring the Commercial House, he had served as a Private in the 57th Battalion in June/July, 1866 during the Fenian Raids.

A notable side-story is of Cronn's older brother Robert Henry, also originally from Peterborough. R.H., as he was known, was also hotelkeeper and somewhat of a slippery character. In the 1870s, he was operating a hotel called the Grand Central (see photo) as well the Victoria Skating Rink, which featured a four-person orchestra.

However, on February 15, 1884, the Manitoba Daily Free Press reported that he and his son appear to have been indulging in criminal activity. The paper noted that "Jack Cronn, son of R.H. Cronn, who kept the Atlantic Hotel last fall, and skipped across the line on account of some little financial irregularities, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a piano belonging to Mr. Burridge. The piano had been rented

to Cronn, senior, and when that gentleman made his sudden exit, and the career of the Atlantic was chopped off short, Cronn junior quietly removed the piano and sold it, pocketing the proceeds. This is the charge made against him. He will be examined to-day."

R.H. Cronn had moved on to Chicago by 1896 and was the proprietor of the Oglesby Hotel; in 1900, he was the proprietor of the Grand Central Station Restaurant in Chicago; in 1910, he was a hotel dining room manager in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; in 1911 was living in Calgary, Alberta. When Robert Henry died in 1920, he was in Spokane,

Washington.

Brother George was just as enterprising, and maybe just a little more stable. In the mid-1860s, he was operating the Terrapin Oysters Restaurant on George St. in Peterborough, which had a "new billiard room" and had "Two Slate Bed Tables, with Improved Cushions, and a complete set of New Balls, Cues, &c. The Room is now one of the Best, and Most Comfortably Furnished in the Country."

At this time, Cronn's father Henry was an also an enterprising businessman in Peterborough, and owned the Crown Hotel. The hotel was located at the corner of Brock and Water Streets. The Peterborough assessment of 1869 lists H. Cronn as a carter, owning Brock Street eg n 1, Real Property valued at \$1,150, and lists George Cronn as a Hotel Keeper, owning Brock Street eg s 1, Real Property valued at \$5,200, Personal Property valued at \$700.

It appears Henry Cronn died shortly after the assessment was made, late in 1869, and his son George Cronn maintained the hotel until sometime in 1870, when something induced him to pack his bags and move to Bobcaygeon with his family. A short time afterwards, he and his family had moved west to Winnipeg, joining his elder brother.

In the 1870s, there was nothing much to Winnipeg,



but that was about to change quickly. Three successive building booms - in the late 1870s, the 1890s, and the years just before world war one - led to larger and more ornate buildings, and to deal with the influx of people, hotels were a necessity.

In 1878, Cronn was operating a restaurant known as the Arlington. Cronn was enterprising in other ways: he also operated a variety theatre and several other restaurants.

The 1929 Tribune obituary also noted that Cronn had owned the Merchants Hotel, which was located at the northwest corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street, the Gable hotel, which was at the northeast corner of Portage avenue east and Main Street. During the 1880s, another source has confirmed that Cronn ran the ornate Queen's Hotel, at the corner of Portage and Notre Dame Street during the 1880s.

Cronn's son (also named George) appears to have been a noted local hockey player, playing in several pre-NHL hockey tournaments at the turn of the century. The son later became an employee of the Canadian National Railway hotel department, and a notice in the newspaper from 1927 tells of his opening of a lunch counter/restaurant known as the Modern Electric which was to operate on Main Street near Market Street, thus continuing in the long-standing tradition of previous generations of the Cronn family.

It is interesting to see where some people end up in life, and in this case, to see further connections between Peterborough in Winnipeg (previous articles of mine have noted various business connections between the two cities).

I am also grateful for reader Jim Hamilton (who is distantly related to the Cronns on his mother's side) for bringing much of this information to my attention.

*Andrew Elliott is an archivist working at Library and Archives Canada. A version of this article appeared in the Peterborough Examiner.*

*Andrew Elliott has posted interesting blogs on the Library and Archives of Canada blog site, including one in December 2015 on Thomas Fuller, the architect for many federal post offices.*

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*While the Murdoch TV series was shooting scenes in Peterborough the building at the south west corner of Water and Hunter served as part of Buffalo, New York. Peterborough has a history of being considered an American town. The court yard behind that building served as businesses providing services.*



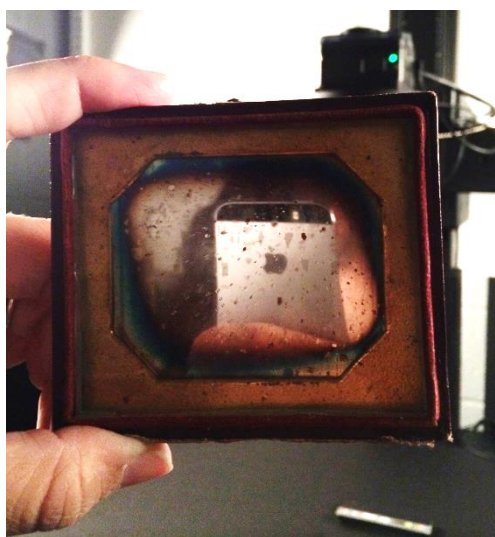
## **Murdoch Was Here**

Part of an episode of the Murdoch Mysteries TV series was shot in Peterborough on December 1, 2015. Peterborough was a stand-in for Buffalo, as once again Peterborough was seen as an American town. See Elwood Jones' An Historian's Notebook for the discussion of Peterborough as an American town.

## Digitizing the “mirror with a memory”

October 7, 2014 by Ielgin |

As we celebrate Brown University’s 250th anniversary, Digital Production Services has been asked to digitize many historical university materials. Some of the earliest photographs in the university’s extensive collection are daguerreotypes made of graduating classes, and I was recently asked to digitize two these: the class of 1847; and the class of 1852.



*The common reflective characteristics of a daguerreotype.*

Daguerreotypes present several challenges in digitization, mainly due to their inherent physical characteristics. Above all else, daguerreotypes are by their very nature incredibly reflective. In this nineteenth century process, the actual photographic image is formed on a silver-coated copper plate that is polished to a mirror-like sheen. Depending on the lighting and viewing angle, even just hand-holding the daguerreotype may provide you with a clear image of the subject, or you may just be staring back at yourself. Additionally, daguerreotypes are often encased behind glass to protect the fragile image resting on the surface of the silver – helpful in maintaining image integrity, but adding another layer of reflection. In order to view the daguerreotypes (as well as digitize them) with any degree of success, you must control the lighting that

strikes the object, and completely block out any object that would cause a reflection. Because lighter objects are always more visible in this type of reflective image, photographing a daguerreotype of any size requires surrounding the object with black foam, paper, or cloth that will help offset its reflective properties.

I approached photographing these daguerreotypes the same way I would approach any reflective material: by building what amounts to a tent around the object. Whereas with many objects (highly reflective silver with no printing, for instance) work best surrounded by white paper or foam core (or even semi-translucent vellum), daguerreotypes work best surrounded by all black. Black eliminates reflections, as well as helps make the image on the surface of the silver as clear and readable as possible. The most obvious reflection is often that of the camera itself; since I was photographing the daguerreotype reprographically, the camera was positioned directly above that polished silver surface. The best way to avoid seeing the camera’s reflection in the lens is to take a large sheet of black foam core, cut a small hole just for the lens of the camera, and cover the entire camera rig with the foam core.

Daguerreotype, Brown University, class of 1852: The image on the left shows the camera (with its various wires to the computer and strobes) directly reflected in the daguerreotype; the image on the right shows the same daguerreotype with the camera covered by black foam core.



Although it’s possible to just use a sheet of black foam core to reduce reflection, I built a small rig to hold the foam core up (hand holding it myself could potentially add camera shake) and reduce any reflections from the walls behind the camera (painted a light neutral grey, but still reflective). These photographs show the supports for the foam core and the hole I made for the lens, and then the final setup for shooting.

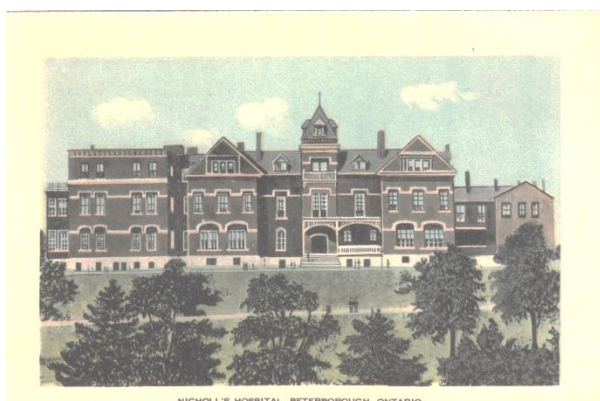
Additionally, although proper focus is always



important, it is particularly important when it comes to daguerreotypes. Daguerreotypes were developed in 1839, and these older processes required much longer exposure times than what we are used to: a typical exposure could last up to a minute or more. Because of this, at the time it was challenging to keep people in focus because it was difficult to keep them still; as a result, it can be tricky to make out faces due to the motion blur. Thus, when digitizing, keeping the focus as sharp as possibly is necessary to producing a readable image. For this daguerreotype, I actually placed the object on several blocks of foam core to focus into the encasement and reach the image on the plate beneath.

Finally, both daguerreotypes are suffering from degradation and corrosion, common problems for this sensitive and fragile type of photograph. They will soon be sent to the Northeast Document Conservation Center for conservation and repair.

## Trent Valley Postcards Project



Griffis 67      Fonds 400      Nicholls Hospital 3

Several staff and volunteers have been working on creating a catalogue with thumbnail photos of the postcards in the collections of the Trent Valley Archives. We have identified about 600 postcards so far that we have in original or in digital form in our collections.

The project is not as easy as might be imagined. We are assigning catalogue numbers to the postcards. We are including scanned images of both sides of the postcard. We are recording the titles used on the postcard, any series numbers used by the printers, names of photographers when noted, information about the printers and distributors.

As with all archives, our holdings (fonds) are organized around creators and provenance. Looking for a specific item that could appear in any fonds requires a variety of searching techniques.

We have been updating the two main collections of digitized postcards: Matthew Griffis (Fonds 400)

and Andre Dorfman (Fonds 5xx). There are postcards relating to the Trent Valley in the collections of several fonds created by people with a close interest in all things historical: Martha Kidd, Stan McBride and Marlow Banks, for example. We also have the Electric City Collection whose origins were in the research work by Bruce Dyer and Elwood Jones in writing their *Peterborough: the Electric City* (1987). Heather Aiton Landry has been leading the search initiative. Scanning has been done by Liam Browne and Susan Kyle.

The catalogue will be of value for the frequent requests for pictorial representations of our history. These are appreciated in social media for example. But we often get requests for colour photos of local landmarks. People making postcards were mindful of the importance of local landmarks. Postcards were quite often in colour, long before colour photography took hold after World War II.

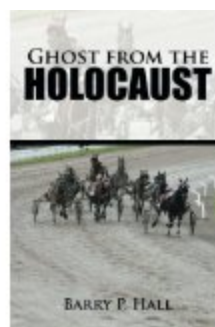
As currently envisaged, the catalogue will be used in writing a guide to Trent Valley postcards, and also may be published as an appendix to such a guide.

Matthew Griffis and I have been working on design issues and also on the content of the main part of a book on Trent Valley Postcards. Matthew worked for Trent Valley Archives before he became a university professor. We published his article, "Having a Wonderful Time: Vintage Peterborough Postcards and Postcard Collecting in the Early 20th Century" in the August 2014 issue of the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*.

We think there is a wide interest in postcards, and this book is aimed at two main audiences; those interested in our history, and those who are collectors. Many people want to know the story behind the images that were used to attract tourists and that tourists sent to their friends.

We are aiming to publish the book emerging from this project in September 2016. Here's hoping!

## Murder at Morrow Park



Barry P. Hall has written a murder mystery evolving around a fictional murder in 1956 at the harness racing track at Morrow Park, Peterborough's Exhibition grounds. Hall was a teenager at that time and had first-

hand information about harness racing in Peterborough. His historical research has occurred in many places, but included some research at Trent Valley Archives, which has the archival papers for the history of the



Peterborough Exhibition, titled *Winners*, that was produced in 1995 by Elwood Jones working with Ivy Sucee and Don Willcock.

*Ghost from the Holocaust* (2015) features three veterans of World War II using their collective wisdom to make sense of the evidence. The book sells on Amazon at \$19.95.

The blurb for the book:

*The victim, a Jew who had survived the holocaust gets murdered at the harness race track in Peterborough. His friends are war veterans who form an amateur sleuth group to catch the murderer. The police have few clues and give up. The group is made up of retired men, who would rather spend their time fishing and playing golf than be the only ones to track down the killer. During their search for the murderer they come up against a clever thief who leads them a merry but violent chase. This thief is their chief suspect. The leader of the group is a well to do retired school teacher. Part of the pursuit is experienced at his cottage where they run up against an unexpected obstacle. Another of their group, George is an ex-policeman and is a joker who is egged on by the jokes their church secretary unwittingly puts in the church bulletin on Sundays. George provides the comic relief, until they finally solve this puzzling crime. Robert the third member of the core group is an immigrant from Scotland. He flew spitfires in the Battle of Britain and was aloft dog fighting when his family gets wiped out by Nazi bombers. He comes to Peterborough to get away.*

## Our Events Committee

For more than ten years, the Trent Valley Archives has provided a remarkable number of outreach projects to Peterborough and Lakefield. The leadership has been with the Assistant Archivist, formerly Diane Robnik, but now Heather Aiton Landry. The details and the logistics are shared with our Events Committee, chaired by Ruth Kuchinad, who is ably assisted by Rick Meridew, Karen Hicks, Greg Conchelas and Dianne Tedford.

The committee is first-rate in all respects. Planning events presents challenges. Scheduling, designing content, promotion, and costs are high on the list. As well, they need to consider potential audience, strive for fresh angles and approaches, and find volunteers to deliver the varied programmes. They also use events to promote upcoming events and the Trent Valley Archives.

Every year, innovative programs are added. Last year's "Irish Night" was a winner on all counts: we had an overflow crowd at the Peterborough Public Library. The discussion of Champlain's connections to our

region 400 years ago drew over 100 people to our Annual General Meeting at Highland Park Cemetery. The book launch for *Finding Champlain's Dream* drew about 200 people to our heritage centre. Our October ghost walks, Erie Ashburnham in the summer, and our iconic pub crawls were all hits.

There are some innovations this year. For Heritage Week, Elwood Jones will talk about history at the Peterborough Jail. Bring your questions and things you have learned. The Court House and Jail are major heritage buildings, but the jail also influenced local history, legend and culture. (Cost \$10, reserve in advance.)

Murder on the Rue Morgue was inspired by the curiosity surrounding murders in the downtown. The murders and mysterious deaths being examined and re-imagined all touch George Street between Charlotte and Brock. Elwood Jones will be the story teller.

There are fresh twists to several of the other planned events, and we will share information about these as we go. Thanks to the Events Committee for their ongoing and essential successes.

Hope to see you at these special events.



Thanks to Ken Brown for this nice follow-up to the article on Sam Strickland and Nicholls Oval.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

Fairview Heritage Centre  
567 Carnegie Avenue  
Peterborough Ontario Canada K9L 1N1  
705-745-4404

[admin@trentvalleyarchives.com](mailto:admin@trentvalleyarchives.com)  
[www.trentvalleyarchives.com](http://www.trentvalleyarchives.com)