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HERITAGE GAZETTE OF THE TRENT VALLEY

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Cover photo: *Water Street in the 1870s looking from Hunter Street towards the Market Hall. (Trent Valley Archives, Electric City Collection, F50, 10.004)* This is the only picture of the first Market Hall that I have seen. This building was midway between Simcoe and Charlotte, and during the 1870s, the second floor served as the E. C. Hill Music Hall. See the story, "Peterborough Always Had Plenty of Amusements." As we go to press it appears the author of this splendid article was Cathleen McCarthy.



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President's Corner



On Thursday, April 21 Trent Valley Archives held its Annual General Meeting to handle reports and financial statements for the 2015 year. Our featured guest speaker was Paul Rellinger speaking on the topic "My Life in Journalism". Our speaker was introduced by Peter Adams.

In this column I would like to share three aspects of life at TVA which have been on the Board of Directors' agenda in recent months

First, one thing we do which sets us apart from other regional and municipal archives is the arranging and offering of tours, walks, pageants, talks and other outreach events. We are really appreciative of the excellent work done in this area by our Events Committee which is Ruth Kuchinad (chair), Rick Meridew, Karen Hicks, Dianne Tedford, Elwood Jones and Heather Aiton Landry. This energetic and talented group arranges and presents a continuing stream of events that make TVA a dynamic and contributing presence in the community. We extend to them our sincere thanks.

Another important task of TVA that makes us special is the production and publishing of books. This year there is considerable excitement about our plans to produce a book about local POSTCARDS. Not just collecting and displaying our collection of about 1000 postcards but stories about photographers, manufacturers, historical themes and events and a catalogue of postcards in our collection. We are aiming to have this ready for Christmas purchasing. Stay tuned for the announcement. It promises to be a real gem.

A third item that our Board has been looking at is our financial position. The year 2015 was very successful financially with our revenues slightly exceeding our expenses. For the first quarter of 2016 things are not quite as good. Expenses are following the predictable historical pattern but our revenues have not kept up. As you all know we rely heavily on memberships and, donations. Tours and book sales provide small supplementary funds. Not much from grants and nothing from government or municipalities. A letter accompanying this edition will be asking for help. Please be generous.

Sincerely,

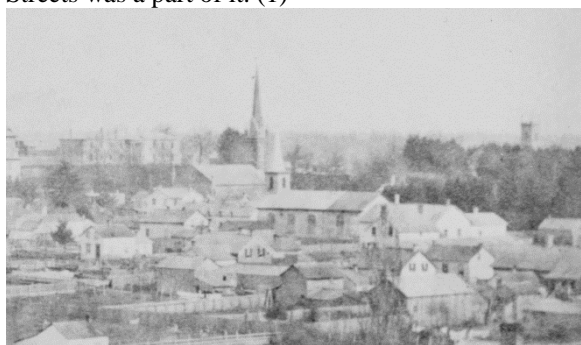
Guy Wilson Thompson

President of the Board of Directors

Peterborough Always Had Plenty of Amusements

Peterborough Examiner, 3 July 1929

The first tradition of a playhouse in Peterborough put it in a spot which would hardly be imagined as harboring a company of mimic entertainers. And that was in a former Methodist church. Across the street from the present George Street United Church still stand the houses which were at one time portions of the old church building of the Methodists of this city. It was an edifice with a tin steeple surmounting it, and later, it was split up into four sections. The double house which stands next to the service station on George and McDonnell Streets was a part of it. (1)



The George Street Methodist Church is in the centre of this photo. Notice the Court House, the steeple of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church and the tower of St. John's Anglican Church. The photo is taken from the top of Smithtown Hill (Edinburgh and Stewart). TVA Electric City Collection, F50, 1.084.

But the old church building, after its abandonment, was used for a time by a travelling stock company, although there is no record extant of the plays presented there.

Another very old theatre was called Hills' Music Hall, and it was placed in the centre of what is now the market square. It was the first hall of its kind in the town, as it then was, forty years ago, to be equipped with scenery, and it had a bell-tower on the eastern end. (2)

The man who erected it was E. C. Hill, a bill-poster who was also an organ-builder. He erected and lived in the old, but still dignified and handsome house which is at the corner of Brock and Donegal Streets, and is now owned by James Murty and his sister and brother. Mr. Hill built a pipe-organ into this house, which afforded him much pleasure during his occupation.

In Hill's Music Hall, which had a seating capacity of seven hundred, many well-known theatrical performers appeared. There was Jose Murphy, and the Holman Opera Company, and the McDowells in a comedy repertoire, which included

the first presentation of the now famous plays, "The Private Secretary", and "Charley's Aunt."

When Hill's Music Hall was abandoned as a theatrical center, it was turned into a butter and egg market, and the vendors used to go upstairs and sit in the same hall that was wont, in former days, to re-echo to the laughter and applause of an amusement-seeking crowd.

Then came Bradburn's Opera House, in the market building. But that, as Rudyard Kipling remarks sagely, "Is another story." (3)

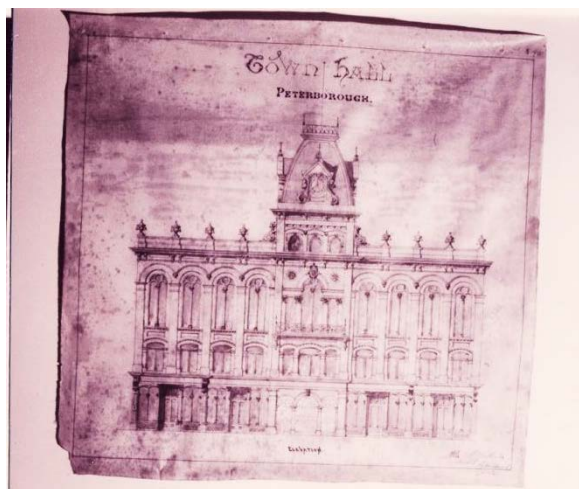
The old Opera House in the market block, which is now used as a third-floor hall by the Orange Lodges of this city and others desirous of presenting amateur plays on its stage, was for many years the bright gathering-place for theatrical fans of the city. At the time of its erection by Thomas Bradburn, it was considered with its stage and curtains and good flooring and aristocratic-looking circle of upper boxes, to be quite the equal to any theatre in the province. It opened on November 12, 1876, with a play called "The Adventurers", performed by the Ada Gray Company. (4)

The walls of the old Opera House echoed to many a famous voice. One of its august actors was Will T. Hodge, who made such a smashing success of "The Man from Home" and who is now playing Broadway in a mystery story, "Straight Through the Door."



Bradburn Opera House, 1889, viewed from Charlotte Street, as the corner stone was being laid for the Market Hall. (TVA, Electric City Collection)

Others noted in Thespian circles who appeared there were the Dolly Sisters, the always popular Marks Brothers, Dan McHardy, Lillian Kennedy, Will and Sadie Scanlon, Laura Mapleson, who was called the Australian nightingale and who originated the principal role in "The Fencing Master," Charles L. Davis, in his notable rural play, "Alvin Joslin",, Charles Clegg, for many years a double for the well-known actor, Denman Thompson, McKee Rankin, Ed DeOsler of Shakespearean renown, Walker Whitesides and Louis Morrison, who was a wonderful "Mephistopheles" in the opera of "Faust."



Architectural drawing of the Bradburn Opera House, which also served as the town hall on the second floor, and commercial on the first floor. (TVA, Bradburn family fonds)

Dan Simons, a local player who has made a success of his career, had his first professional performance in Bradburn's old Opera House, with the Stevenson Repertoire Company. He and Jimmy Wallbrook, also a native of Peterborough, who later became the champion wooden shoe dancer of the world, appeared in dances and acrobatic stunts.

On January 11, 1878, a man named W. J. Fowler gave an exhibition in the Opera House of a new device, the "telephone connection", using wires of the local telegraph agency. Citizens who were present talked to people in the town and in Lindsay and Port Hope, and got quite a thrill, doubtless, from the experience.

On January 27, 1878, the first appearance in the city of a phonograph took place there and on February 26, 1880, Edward Hanlon, champion oarsman of the world, was the guest of the Peterborough Rowing Club and addressed a gathering at the Opera House.

On January 11, 1889, Dalton McCarthy spoke to the members of the Imperial Federation League and on November 7, 1893, Margaret L. Shepherd, anti-

Romanist and self-styled "escaped nun", addressed the members of the Orange Order after they had escorted her in a torchlight procession through the streets.

On April 9, 1894, John L. Sullivan of Boston, champion pugilist and boxer, was in the city. He was evidently a man of reserve, because the chronicle records of him that he made no public appearance whatever except for the few minutes he was on the stage of the Opera House, keeping himself secluded in his hotel room.

Other pugilistic champions who made their appearances on the stage at the old Opera House were Jim Mace, retired champion of the world, and his companion, Jim Fitzsimmons, who were here on January 12, 1897.

On January 21, 1897, the first exhibition of moving pictures took place in Peterborough. It was called a "cinematograph" and was alluded to "as something marvelous." (5)

On March 10, 1899, the band of the 57th Regiment played for the first time in the city, in the old Opera House, under direction of Rupert Gliddon.

Circuses formed much of the entertainment of the people in the older days. Their arrival in the city constituted a gala event, but they were not always pleasant occasions, as murder followed in their wake at two different dates in the city's history.

On June 23, 1888, when Howe's Mammoth Circus was in the town, playing on the old market square, an employee named Farrelly shot and killed an Indian named Simon Elijah from the Oneida Reservation. The Indian had been tormenting him. Farrelly was tried and condemned to be hanged on November 8. But workmen in the town got up a petition for clemency and the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary.

In 1885, when Doris' Monster Circus visited the town, another shooting occurred. A man who claimed to be the brother of the sheriff of that year, approached the ticket-seller and demanded to be allowed in free to see the show, with his friends. The ticket-seller refused to allow this and was accosted by the other man, who, in the melee, raised a heavy board to strike him with. An employee of the circus, fearing injury to his comrade, and having a hand that was also very light on the trigger, raised his gun and shot the intruder through the forehead, killing him instantly.

In the resulting investigation, the blame for the murder was placed on the shoulders of another employee of the circus, who had an air-tight alibi. It was proven beyond doubt that he had been sitting quietly in an uptown hotel at the time the shooting occurred, and in the meantime, the real killer escaped. When the circus left town, after the investigation, the men went out riding the box-cars with sawed off shot guns in their hands, fearing the vengeance of an aroused populace. (6)

A woman who, as a young performer, operated the circus calliope for that show, was in the city just a few weeks ago, and recalled the circumstances of the tragic

event.

F. H. Dobbin, in his veracious and interesting history of olden times in Peterborough, records with great faithfulness many of the visits of the circuses. In the early days, they came more frequently than they do now.

In 1880, on June 11, Forepaugh's Circus was in town, settling itself on the block bounded by Stewart, Rink and Bethune streets, and on September 9, 1881, Cole's Circus was here, while on June 15, 1882, Myers' and Short's Mammoth Circus visited Peterborough.

On September 15, 1884, Forepaugh's Circus made its appearance here, and on August 15, 1885, Doris' Monster Circus arrived, while Forepaugh's was back again on August 21, 1886. Howe's Mammoth Circus appeared on June 23, 1888, and on September 3, 1889 came Barnum's Show, while Robinson's "Big Show" visited Peterborough on September 8, 1891.

There seems to have been a break in the appearance of circuses here for some years, or else Mr. Dobbin's crew tired of recording their arrival and departure. On August 24, 1895, he mentions the visit of Sells' Brothers Circus, and on June 29, 1899, Forepaugh and Sells Circus arrived.

They were mentioned sometimes as playing over in Ashburnham and also on the market square, which at that time, of course, was a much larger expanse than now.

John McMahon's Old-Fashioned Circus was one of those which appeared on the square and it is described by William Bowman, who remembers it well, as being "small but good." This show specialized in highly-trained performing animals and had one of the cleverest team of riders in the circus world of that day, Orrin Hollis and his wife, who did bareback riding stunts.

It is related of one of the old-time circuses, owned by a man named Dan Rice, and a real old timer of a wagon show, that the bridge being out of repair, it forded the river to play in Riverside Park, the elephants wading over in true story-book style. (7)

Then there was John McMahon's circus, playing on the market square with Miss McMahon handling Rameses, an elephant with umbrella ears who was reputed to be over four hundred years old. This circus came this way about 35 years ago. (8)

Penny-in-the-slot machines had once a dramatic appearance in the city, when two or three local enthusiasts got together and placed a number of them in the store now occupied by L. Green, clothiers, at 432 George Street. That was about thirty years ago. (9)

The first week's business was so successful that it took the proprietors many long hours to count the resultant pennies. Whether the labour was too arduous or whether the public, after peering into the machines, grew tired of the novelty, is not known, but the business gradually languished and fell into that "innocuous desuetude" which the late Grover Cleveland was so fond of talking about. (10)

Very few people, possibly, are aware of the fact that one of the stellar lights of the comedy screen, in the person

of the late Larry Semon, was born in Peterborough about forty-one years ago, when F. J. and J. J. Daly were proprietors of what was known as the Caisse House", now the Grand Central Apartments. (11)

But, as his commentator remarked, "he went to Lindsay when he was about four days old," therefore Peterborough can claim nothing in regard to his education and the influence that environment may have had in making him one of the successful comedians of the moving picture realm.

Some of the older performers and singers of the city stretch back into the shades of half a century since. There was Nettie Martin, born in the city, who was a sister of Sidney Martin of Midland, and who married a Dutch comedian named Phil Peters, and played with him for years, quite successfully, in "Muggs Landing."

There was Mary McFarlane, as she was known on the stage, in private life Mrs. W. Bowman, mother of Billy Bowman, and a singer of great repute, both in Canada and the United States. She was on the boards for many years and achieved a large following with her splendid voice and her Scotch dialect songs.

Other singers who were well-known to Peterborough audiences in the older days were Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Sproule, the late Henry Rush, and Thomas Rush, Tom Dean, who was an exceptionally fine baritone, and had much success on the other side after leaving here, the late Alex Elliott, D. H. Moore, still a veteran and popular member of the choir of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, and Levina Hallihan, now Mrs. Heber Ward of New York City, also her teacher, Mrs. W. J. Morrow of New York City who was formerly Miss Annie Delaney of Peterborough, and a very fine singer in concert and operatic roles.

Miss Levina Hallihan, born in this city, possessed a very beautiful bird-like soprano voice, of high range and much sweetness and power. When R. J. Devey entered a dramatic contest sponsored by Earl Grey, then Governor-General of Canada, and an enthusiastic patron of music, the Earl heard Miss Hallihan sing in Toronto, in the title role of "The Geisha" at the Grand Opera House. The royal coat of arms placed on one of the boxes form a souvenir of that visit, which was on April 23, 1910. The Governor-General was so pleased with the singer's voice that he started a fund to send her abroad, and the popular subscription helped on the good work. Miss Hallihan went to England and studied there for several years. Later, on her return and visit to New York City, she met and married Dr. Ward. (12)

Danny Simons, who has made such a success in roles of the "Bringing Up Father" type, and has a large following both here and in the United States, is a native of Peterborough, and so is Oscar O'Shea, who made a splendid impression everywhere on his tour with "The Rosary", as the priest who has one of the principal roles. Mr. O'Shea has often played here, since then. The original play, with Mr. O'Shea as one of the drawing cards, was held over at the Grand Opera House in Toronto for three weeks, on one tour.

Mr. O'Shea had a peculiar experience at one time, when he battled with timber wolves in a small dressing-room of a theatre. He was playing in a vehicle called "Daniel Boone", in which timber wolves were used. They escaped from their cage and attacked one of the actresses in

her dressing-room, and Mr. O'Shea, going to her rescue, was the hero of the piece in a dramatic bit of unrehearsed action.



Two vaudeville actors who had their promotional photos taken by Roy Studios. (TVA, F50, 5.121)

The history of moving picture theatres in Peterborough is, compared to the story of other types of performances, a comparatively recent one. It is not a quarter of a century since the first cinema house was opened here, although it was a long time before that when the first animated picture was shown. (13)

According to the memories of those who can recollect the beginnings of the moving picture industry in the city, the "Wonderland", a little animated picture theatre which was opened in the shop where Coleman Brothers now sell paints and varnishes, at 445 George Street, was the first venture of the kind. This was opened up by a man named Scott, who is now in the moving picture business in New York City. It was afterwards conducted by Ernie Hannah, who is now in Montreal, demonstrating the "White" cars. Scott, in the meantime, removed to the shop at 432 George Street, now occupied by L. Green, clothier.

In the "Wonderland" the showing of pictures alternated with local vaudeville stunts, in the line of singing, dancing and feats of skill.

Then there was the well-known "Crystal", a moving-picture show, opened up by Wesley Edwards, now of Toronto, and situated just about where the Government Liquor Dispensary is located. This place gave a large performance for a nickel, including comedies and feature pictures and the

popular innovation at that time, which was to flash the words of a song on the screen, and, while the piano played the melody, the audience joined in singing. There were vocal solos from local people as further additions to the program.

Following in rapid succession, and situated in the same block as the Crystal and also across the street from it, where the Paris Café now does business, were the Red Mill, the Princess, the Tiz-It, and the Strand. Stanley Coons, a son-in-law of Wesley Edwards opened the Red Mill, and a Mrs. Jones, with her family came from Toronto and opened up the Princess, changing its name to the Tiz-it, after conducting a competition for a name for the place. The late Jack Clayton had a great deal to do with the old Red Mill and the Princess, and one of the Chinese residents of the city also had a hand in the game.

The Strand Theatre, also placed near the old Crystal, was conducted by Schneider Brothers for a short time before they moved to their present moving picture house, the Regent, on Hunter Street, where the former "Times" had its offices. The Regent Theatre was opened on June 3, 1920, and is one of the two remaining picture houses of the city.

But in the meantime, the late Dr. F. L. Robinson had opened a very handsome place, the Empire Theatre, on Charlotte Street, where McBride and Franks' store is now located. It was opened about 1909 and ran for five years.

Then there was the Royal Theatre, which still remains "dark" and unused, after its closing about four years ago. It was opened by Mr. Pappas, now of Toronto, in 1908, and had a very successful career at 5, 10 and 15 cent prices, with plenty of music furnished mainly by a mechanical piano. The Royal went in for pictures of a dramatic and popular type and the first serial picture shown in the city, with Kathlyn Williams starring in "The Adventures of Kathlyn", opening at the Empire Theatre had its close at the Royal.

The Royal Theatre burnt January 7, 1918 in a disastrous fire which did much damage to the remaining stores in the area just above it. This happened during the showing of a very mu[...] serial which had to do with the adventures of Stingaree, an Englishman who lived and [...]ed as a road agent in the Australian wilds. Thus the burning had a sorrowful effect on the eager fans who had been following up the adventures of the versatile Englishman. During the same year, the Royal opened and ran continuously until November 28, 1925.

The Capitol Theatre, Peterborough's premier moving picture at present, and owned and managed by the Paramount Corporation who also lease the Grand Opera which was opened by John Green, [the] manager, on April 18, 1918, [with] a seating capacity

of about 110. The first first feature was "Inside the [...]" and a gala event was made [...] opening, with several musicians imported from Toronto to give numbers.

The first manager was Edward [...]bey, and following him were [...] Hutchinson, John Kennedy, [...] Crowe, J. D. Fletcher, and the present manager, J. A. Stewart.

In 1897, the first animated pictures were shown in the city by John Green, with the original Pathe Cinematograph. They were single [...] and they pictured some of the scenic beauty between LeHavre and Paris and also a troop of cavalymen crossing the River Seine. They were presented in Bradburn's old Opera House in the market block.

What might be called a real 'scoop' in the world of moving pictures was the taking by the American, George Leighton, of views of Pope Leo XIII in the Vatican Gardens at Rome. They were the first and only pictures ever taken of a pontiff of the Church in the Vatican Gardens, and they were presented in the old Opera House here, after a nine week's successful run in Massey Hall, Toronto. They were taken by the American Biograph and Mutoscope Company of New York City and the appearance here was accompanied by a lecture delivered by William B[...]man, which was pronounced at the time as being eminently satisfactory and entertaining.

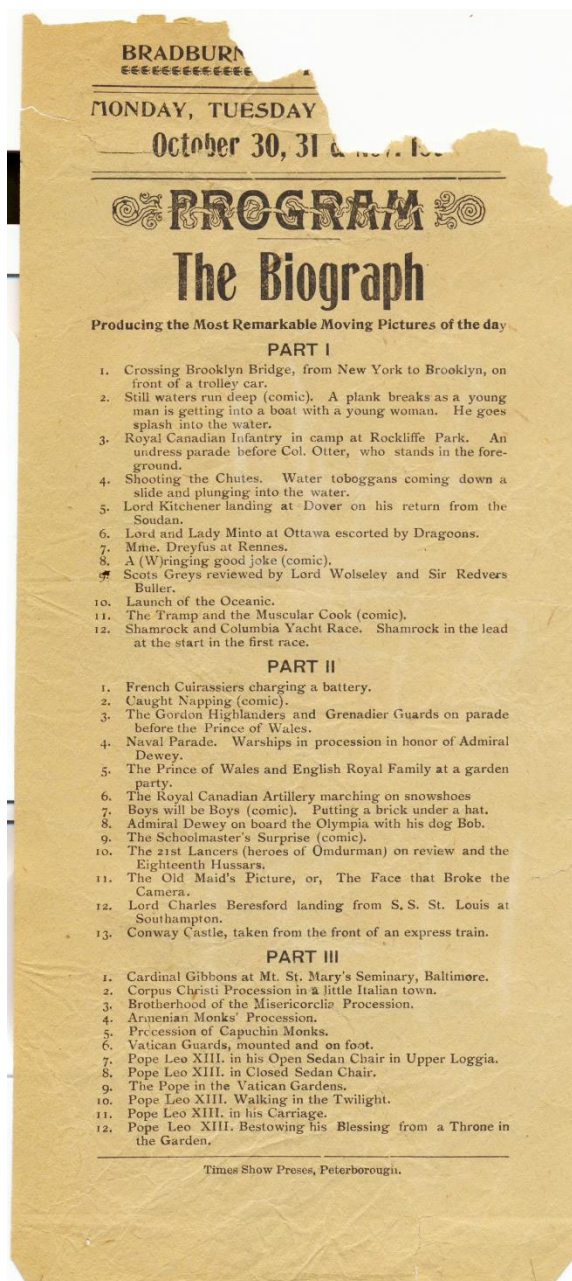
The pictures, which were in fifteen reels, concluded with the blessing of the Supreme Pontiff. Their production was said to have cost about \$75,000.

Animated pictures were a portion also of the entertainment which the old Peterborough Street Railway Company used to offer their patrons when, after a nickel ride on the cars, one might disembark at Jackson Park, and there, on a fine summer evening, sit on the grass and watch various reels unfold themselves. [...] a large white-covered board [...] above the level of the ground, on stilts. There was usually a band somewhere about. The nickel covered a good deal in those days.

And, then there was Walter L. Main's Circus, admission two bits, where another grass seat afforded accommodation for those who like to sit and watch animated figures disport themselves on a rude screen. One of the first of these moving pictures at this circus was the story of a fast express which went on a runaway career. The heroine, in a desperate effort to flag the oncoming engine, rushing madly towards destruction, divested herself quickly of a red flannel petticoat and waved it as a danger signal.

In the early days of the 'movies' here, effects were extremely different. Those were the times of "close ups", when the ideas of extreme grief, as in the case of Theda Bara, one of the earliest favorites, was to place the lady's visage as near the watchers as possible, give it a very large appearance and send glycerine tears coursing madly down it. Nowadays the glycerine has been discarded and the use of another means is sanctioned. An inhaler used for colds inhaled briskly and the resulting vapor breathed gently into the face. This is said to induce the lacrimal fluid to generate, while, in the case of young children, the little boy or girl is gently steamed as an introductory process and then when tears are desired, a repetition of the process is mentioned,

which usually causes tears to flow at once. The treatment is said to have absolutely no ill effects.



The program for the show featuring the pictures of Leo XIII, October 30, 31 and November 1, 1897. (Trent Valley Archives, Bradburn fonds)

However, be that as it may, in those times effects were certainly different. Watchers of "Broken Blossoms" will remember the thrilling and delightful agony of mind engendered by the sight of the pretty heroine, enclosed in her tight closet, and the manner in which her countenance projected itself again and again, with distorted features.

And in those days, too, Mary Pickford was a negligible quantity. The writer well remembers admiring

her and Owen Moore, playing together in early pictures, when she was a bright girl with long braids. Her name was never flashed on the screen, but that of her sister Lottie was featured to quite an extent. (14)



The Grand Opera House c.1920s (TVA, F50, 5.106)

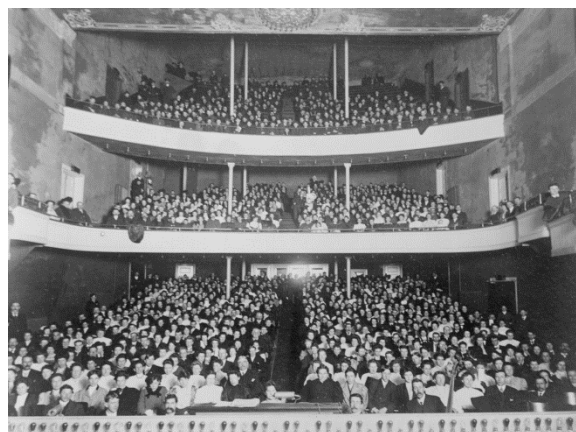
The Grand Opera House, Peterborough's present theatre for the presentation of performances on the legitimate stage, was built in 1905 by Rupert Bradburn, brother of W. H. H. Bradburn, MPP and now a resident of Los Angeles. It was opened in December of the same year. A fixed assessment for ten years was placed on it, for the value of the land, \$3,600. This was raised later to \$20,000.

Two years later, in February of 1907, Mr. Bradburn removed to California and sold the Opera House to Messrs. J. J. Turner and sons. The late Mr. John Turner was actively associated with its management for many years, and took a great pride in the theatre and a great interest in the plays presented on its stage, the proscenium extension of which is said to be one of the largest in Canada, surpassing that of the Royal Alexandra in Toronto.

On February 2, 1912, the Opera House was bought from the Turner Brothers, at a price rumoured to be in the neighborhood of \$50,000, by Ambrose Small, the ill-fated magnate who ruled as a somewhat despotic czar of theatrical affairs throughout eastern Canada, and who sold his interests later to the Trans-Canada Theatres, at another rumoured price of about \$107,000. Later, it came back to local hands and is now under lease to the Paramount Corporation of Toronto.

One of the Reuben Fox boys of Toronto opened the Opera House with "The Yankee Consul," on November 15, 1905. It was supposed to have opened with Elsie Janies, in "The Little Duchess", but Miss Janis played in Lindsay instead, and an excursion was run to that town for the express purpose of seeing her

performance. That was on October 16, 1905.



Interior of the Grand Opera House, 1908 (TVA, F50, 5.101, a Roy Studio photo.)

The second show was a dramatization of Winston Churchill's popular novel, "The Crossing," and in Christmas week came "The Serio-Comic Governess," a musical comedy. (15)

From the account compiled some months ago by a contemporary we are indebted for the list of plays which follow. He says:

The theatre was dark until January 25, 1906, when "His Highness The Bey" arrived with such song hits as "Sweethearts of Boyhood Days" and "In Kankakee", and then on February 8 came "Peggy from Paris." For weeks after many a [...]or re-echoed the strains of "Lil, the Easter Lily," and "I'm the only star that twinkles on Broadway." (16)

Eva Fay, an alleged clairvoyant, was here on February 22, and lingered awhile with highly satisfactory receipts. Her audiences seem to have been persuaded that she possessed some mysterious power. Someone asked her about the future population of Peterborough, and she answered: "The number comes to me of 50,000 in 1915.!" (At that time, too, a very mysterious still unexplained murder occurred in Hamilton. Mrs Fay was consulted by many local people anxious to solve the mystery and her directions with regard to digging up sidewalks, et cetera, must have caused a great deal of havoc in Hamilton if they were ever carried out there by friends and local enthusiasts.)

Charles Grapewin and Anna [...]ce in "It's up to you, John [...]", amiable, droll entertainers, [...] andante comedy with a memorable song, "The Tale of the Stroll", and on February 27 and the next [...] the offering was "The Sign of the Cross."

"The Gingerbread Man" came to town for the first time in September 1906, Eddie Redway as John Dough, Homer Lind as Fudge, Ross Snow as the king of the fairies and Gertrude Zimmer as Maude were

just a few of that splendid cast. The music was charming, embellishing a quaint, tenous plot involving characters from nursery rhymes. There wasn't a dull, dud song in the whole score. They are still favorites in instrumental form. "John Dough", "The Land of Bon Bon", "The Evil Eye", "Old Rameses" and "Queen of my Dreams" are the musical background. "The Gingerbread Man" returned in October 1907 with only Ross Snow of the former principals.

October 2, 1906, saw the production of "Red Feather", a DeKoven comic opera with Cheridah Simpson as the star, and Guy Brothers returned once more on October 4. In between, on September 28 was "The Smart Set", a negro show of musical type.

The second season opened on September 5 with "Dolly Varden." The bright gem of the company was Lilian Spencer as Dolly. On the 15th, there was the "Arrival of Kitty", with the song hit, "I like your Way." The Black Dike Band came on the 20th; "The Shadow Behind the Throne" on the 21st; and John Griffith in "Richard the Third" on the 22nd.

Oscar Sigman and Ruth White played here on April 26, 1906, in "The Tenderfoot" and Kolb and Dill, in "I.O.U.", playing here on March 13, 1906, were literal side-splitters. They have since been in the movies for awhile, and now have their own show in a snug circuit up and down the Pacific Coast. (17)

"On March 28, the Lincoln J. Carter melodrama played here, "Her Only Sin". Youth who never saw a Carter show, never saw a real thriller.

"Here was another fairly active fortnight of those first days. In December 1907 there was "The Burgomaster" musical comedy by Pixley and Luders; every song a hit, the favorite being "I love you, Dear" and "Only You". In the fortnight, there was "The Man on the Box", "A Dutchman's Honeymoon", "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," "The Fatal Flower" and "Hooligan in New York."

"Another tide of splendid attraction came in September 1913, with May Robson on the 13th, Maude Adams on the 18th, Lawrence Brough in "The Lady of Ostend" on the 20th, Fiske O'Hara in "Old Dublin" on the 29th and "The Rosary."

"On October 3 came "The Pink Lady", and on the 4th, Henry Stanford and Elsa Ryan in "Peg O' My Heart." On October 11, there was "Buntly Pulls the Strings", with the original Buntly in Dawsey McNaughton. On the 20th came Cyril Maude in "The Second in Command" and on the 27th "The Quaker Girl," with Harry Short, Victor Morley and Berenice McCabe.

"This calling back of the past is mainly to indicate the profusion and the variety of the former theatrical fare of a one night stand city. And the memories of those days are crowded with such names

and titles as "The Chocolate Soldier", "The Royal Chef", "Forty Five Minutes from Broadway," "Paid in Full", "The Lion and the Mouse", and especially "The White Sister", with Viola Allen in the title role. There was that uproarious farce, "Painting the Town", with Brainard and Halliday and "The Time, the Place and the Girl", which was the best of the Joseph Howard musical comedies seen here. Martin Harvey in "The Breed of the Treshams," Lou Dockstader and his minstrels and a host of other figures and faces flit dimly about in the shadowland of the wings."

And then there was Blanche Ring, and Margaret Anglin, in "Green Stockings", and Ethel Barrymore with her glorious voice and haughty dislike of an empty house which made her perspiring manager (on the occasion of one visit here during a hot June season) rush madly about "papering" the house so that the star would have no reason to refuse to go on.

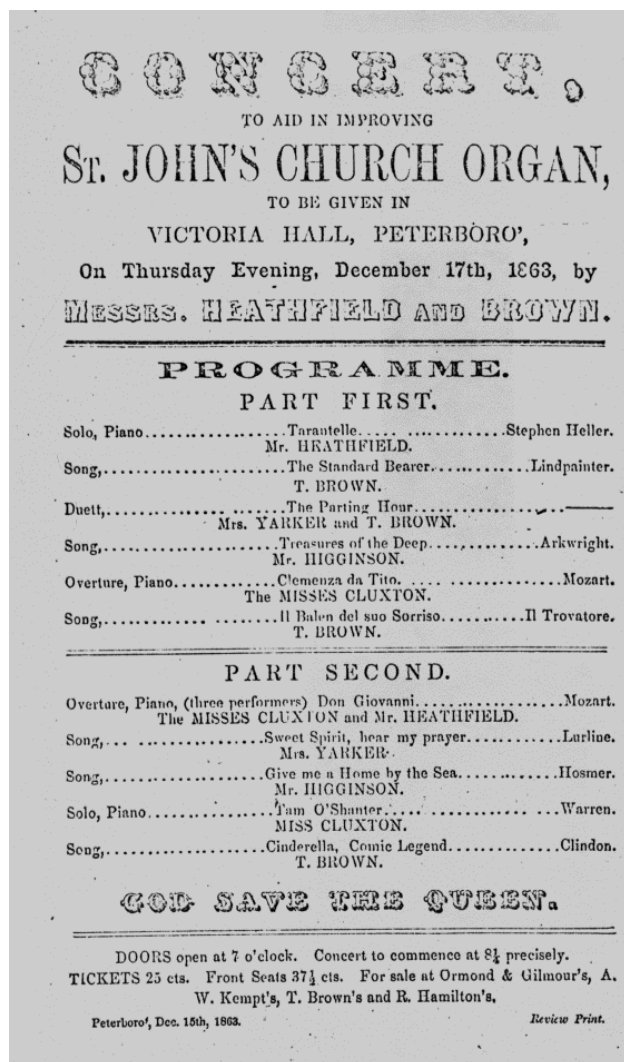
And "Every Woman", that wonderplay of former years, and Stewart Whyte's fascinating pantomimes, on of them, "Little Red Riding Hood," having its premier performance in the city, unknown to the theatre-going public, after the producer had sat in the darkened auditorium through a painful afternoon, swearing at his unfortunate players of whom with the exception of his star were forced to stand the inquest in irritable silence. And "The Bird of Paradise" of glorious memory; "Wildfire" Sir Harry Lauder's coronach has tapped the floor and his favorite song, "The End of the Road" has echoed through the house on several occasions. ...

"The Corsican Brothers" was another notable production of past years, and "White Cargo". The "Dumbells" have come again and again. Ruth St. Denis capered across the stage in her famous dances. The glorious voice of Edward J[...] had made the house ring with [...] resonance. Bertha Crawford, Canada's famous coloratura, has been here and Madam Nordica, the wonderful soprano.

One singer who gave a c[...] program in five languages was Madam Blanche Marchesi, daughter of the famous singing teacher of [...] She was a very large woman who had a small man as pianist upon whom she turned the fire of her glance when he went off key.

Notes by Elwood Jones:

It should be observed that amusements were done earlier than suggested in this article. There were churches, taverns, hotels and meeting halls by the 1840s. In December 1863, for example, a concert for the St. John's Organ Fund was held in Victoria Hall, which I think was in the building that is now the Masonic Hall on Rubidge Street. This 1929 article, though, is an excellent discussion of early theatre in Peterborough.



However, it should be supplemented with Fern Rahmel's discussion in *Peterborough: Land of Shining Waters* (1966). Rahmel notes an histrionic production being held in the town hall in 1853, with a musical interlude by the local band. It is possible that the town hall is the same space that E. C. Hill leased for his Music Hall.

This anonymous author was well-informed and his contemporary seems to have attended every performance in the Grand Opera House, which opened in 1905. It is also clear that the Opera House had converted to a movie theatre before 1929. It closed in 1941, and that story was told in the *Heritage Gazette* in August 2007.

- (1) The building was dismantled for the expansion of the Kaye funeral home but the framework was reassembled and now serves as the picnic shelter at the Peterborough Museum and Archives at the top of Armour Hill.
- (2) E. C. Hill did not build this building. The music hall was the second floor of the first market hall, which was on the east side of the market square midway between Simcoe and Charlotte. It was demolished in 1889 with the opening of the new Market Hall at the corner of Charlotte and

George. See the story in Elwood H. Jones, *An Historian's Notebook* (2009) 90-91. This book is for sale at the Trent Valley Archives, who published it.

- (3) Rudyard Kipling said "But that's another story." in *Soldiers Three, The Story of the Gadsbys* (1888). This is a very common expression and I was skeptical that it began with Kipling.
- (4) Some of the stories tied to the Bradburn Opera are mentioned in Elwood H. Jones, *Peterborough Journal* (2013). See also articles in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, and most recently Sharon Skinner's story on the Bradburns.
- (5) Alfred Orde Tate, the private secretary for some years to Thomas A. Edison, was raised locally and developed Kinetoscopes, machines for one person viewing. See *An Historian's Notebook*, 145. The visit of the McGibney family who played the Bradburn Opera in November 1891 is told in *An Historian's Notebook*, 146-147.
- (6) This story is not mentioned in *Peterborough Journal*, but it will be one of the murders featured in TVA's new tour titled "Murder on Rue George" led by the editor.
- (7) Rice did not come to Peterborough but his circus did play Cobourg. The story appears, instead, to be a reference to the Sears' circus which came in 1858. However, the circus was crossing from Ashburnham and the circus was set up on Simcoe Street, east of Water. See the story in *An Historian's Notebook*, 52-53. This story was inspired by one told by F. H. Dobbin, *Our Old Home Town* (1943).
- (8) The McMahon circus is not mentioned by either Dobbin or Jones. We need to find out why not.
- (9) Peer Christensen has his studio and store in this location. Also see note (5).
- (10) President Grover Cleveland did use this expression in 1886.
- (11) Larry Semon was one of the leading comedians but the online biographies say he was born in West Point, Mississippi; his father was a vaudeville magician, Zera the Great. For the story of the Caisse Hotel see Colum Diamond and Peter McConkey's excellent 2013 article in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*.
- (12) A Roy Studio photograph of "The Geisha" cast playing before Lord Grey is in the Electric City Collection at Trent Valley Archives.
- (13) When ReFrame Festival celebrated its tenth anniversary in 2014, the Trent Valley Archives co-operated in digging up pictures and stories related to the history of movie theatres. Robert Clarke is preparing a book on the subject. This 1929 article contains considerable information that was unknown to us and seems very accurate.
- (14) An historical marker on the grounds of Sick Kids tells of Gladys Smith, who became Mary Pickford, and her family who lived on that site. Her sister and brother also adopted the Pickford name.

- (15) Winston Churchill, the novelist, came to Peterborough to work with the staging of his play. He was not related to Sir Winston Churchill who spoke at the Bradburn Opera House on January 1, 1901.



Winston Churchill, American author

- (16) "Peggy from Paris" was a musical with a prologue and two acts set in Hickory Creek and Chicago; Peggy was from Paris, Illinois! The show opened September 10, 1903, at Wallack's Theatre on Broadway and ran for ten weeks and 85 performances.



- (17) Clarence Kolb and Max Dill were from Cleveland and were big vaudeville stars between 1899 and 1904; they did films in 1917. Clarence Kolb (1874-1964) had a movie career.
- (18) Sir Henry Lautens (1870-1950) was a music hall and vaudeville performer with a repertoire of Scottish tunes; in 1911, Wikipedia says he was highest paid performer in the world.

The Trent Valley Archives Bookshelf

We carry a wide range of local titles. Recent additions:

The Village of Hiawatha: a History, by Heather Y. Shpuniarisky and the Village of Hiawatha Book Committee (Hiawatha First Nation, 2016) Pp iv, 249 ISBN 978-0-9947268 paper; illustrations, fold-out 1896 survey plan

This book includes a survey of archaeology, an exceptional section on family histories from the nineteenth century. The book is arranged around topical chapters, such as church, economics, governance, events, wars and buildings. The book lacks an index, and chronology is sometimes ignored. Still the book has everything that local and family historians expect from such a project. On the whole the book is outstanding. The book sells for \$30 at Trent Valley Archives.

Greater Peterborough: Building a Metropolis in Kawartha Cottage Country, by John M. Bowes (2015) Pp xvi, 151, ISBN soft cover 978-1-77084-653-7 \$20

John Bowes gives us a sweeping history of the historical development of residential subdivisions and offers a utopian outcome of the future of Greater Peterborough. His astute knowledge of housing in cottage country, and some of the political and environmental challenges of sustaining a growing population are cleverly presented and discussed. This is a must-read for anyone interested in the Trent Valley region.

A Sketch of the Early Settlement and Subsequent Progress of the Town of Peterborough and of each Township in the County of Peterborough, by Thomas W. Poole, M.D. (1867) \$150-\$200

This seminal work remains essential to any local history library, and although it has been reprinted twice, the first edition remains the choice of book lovers. We have two copies of the first edition, both in fine shape, and one hand bound by John Burbidge. Excellent value.

Winners: 150 Years of the Peterborough Exhibition, by Elwood H. Jones (1995) aided by Don Willcock and Ivy Sucee. We have just received 24 mint copies of this ground-breaking history and are selling them at \$20. The book discovered that the county fair was begun in 1843 (two years earlier than the Exhibition Board realizes) and over the past 20 years has remained the authoritative guide to understanding the Morrow Trust, and for the history of the training camp period, 1941-1946. The book is particularly strong in its discussion of agriculture, of the strategy of tying rural and urban ambitions together, and the efforts to broaden the audience with handcrafts, arts, midway and grandstand attractions.

Our best sellers continue to be our own publications: Mary and Doug Lavery, *Up the Burleigh Road* (2007); Elwood H. Jones, *Historian's Notebook* (2009); Jones, *Peterborough Journal* (2013, a chronology to 1913); and Jones, Peter Adams, and Alan Brunger, *Finding Champlain's Dream* (2015).

Also hot off the press are two excellent books on hockey, one on the Conacher family.

Visitors always welcome at the TVA Bookshelf.

The Dr Greer House

Elwood H. Jones, Peterborough Examiner

The city has agreed to buy 359 Aylmer, the house at the corner of Simcoe and Aylmer, next to the Peterborough Public Library. The house has been well-known over the past fifty or sixty years as a law office, but the news raised interest about the history of the house.



The Dr. Greer House at 359 Aylmer (Elwood H. Jones)

The house is well-designed and was built for Dr. Thomas Newton Greer around 1895. The architectural features of the house are partly hidden by the interesting addition enclosing a stair case. The two and a half storey house has elements that suggest it might have been designed for the *Scientific American Builders Edition*. It is brick rather than wood. But it has Italianate features often characterized by the shape of the doors and windows on the main floor. It has the delightful three-storey bay window on the Simcoe Street side, and the lot was large enough to support great landscaping. The house would have had the front-room, dining room, kitchen and pantry, and summer kitchen on the main floor. As well, it would have four bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor, and the attic would be a sleeping area.

The signature features of the house are both on the front. The attic has a delightful recessed veranda shaped like a half moon. The shape of the curve is reminiscent of the Palladian windows, and it is consistent with Italianate styling that was very popular locally from the 1870s to the early years of the twentieth century. However, this style of attic verandah is not found elsewhere locally.

The second feature is the marble relief tablet featuring a classic Georgian bust with a wig. We had discussions around Trent Valley Archives. This is

also a feature rarely found on Peterborough buildings. My speculation is that Dr. Greer requested the feature, and that it either represents one of his heroes of medicine, or that it is the visage of Sir Isaac Newton, possibly because of Dr. Greer's middle name.

The quality of the house suggests the hand of an architect. If it was not from a pattern book or a magazine, such as the *Scientific American Builders Edition*, then a local architect is possible. In 1895, the leading residential architects in Peterborough were John Belcher and William Blackwell. Unfortunately, we do not have complete records of all the buildings that they built. Nor do we know the architects, builders and artisans associated with its construction.

Dr. Thomas Newton Greer (1859-1924) was born in Cavan Township, the son of Henry and Frances Greer. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Victoria University at the University of Toronto in 1880, and received his medical license that year. In 1881, he was living and practicing in Gore's Landing, in Hamilton Township. In June 1887, he married Jennie A. (aka Agnes Jane) Thompson (1862-1947), also of Cavan.

After practising medicine in Cold Springs for over ten years, during which time he also served as Medical Officer of Health for North Monaghan Township, Dr Greer and his wife moved in 1890 to Peterborough where he was a physician, also known as Allopath. Dr Greer was in 1902 one of the founders of the organization of local doctors later known as the Peterborough Medical Society.

Dr Greer was a lecturer in the Nicholls Hospital School of Nursing by 1892 and lectured on antiseptics. He is buried in Gardiner's Cemetery in Millbrook.



The house was built for Dr. Greer and he lived in the house until he died in 1924.

In the 1921 census, the house was a duplex, and 357 Aylmer was home to Dr. Edward H. Wood and his family. Besides his wife, Henrietta, the household had three young sons: Herbert, Howard and Arthur and a nurse.

Wood was born in Peterborough in 1890, the son of Robert E. (aka R. E.) Wood, the long-time Crown Attorney, and Rebecca Wood. He attended school in Peterborough and then graduated from

Queen's University in medicine in 1912. He had spent two years (possibly at the Mayo Clinic) in Minnesota, 1907 to 1909, and studied surgery at a hospital in New York City, 1910 to 1912. In 1915 he served with the Royal Army Medical Corps. After the war he returned to Peterborough, and was connected with Dr. Greer. By 1925, he had his office and home at 357 Stewart Street, a fairly large house north of Charlotte. He was president of the Peterborough Medical Society in 1926. Wood moved to Ottawa and according to the Peterborough Examiner he paid a visit to Peterborough in September 1938.

During the next few years, the house was home to George Gimblett who was the fire chief, 1922-1947; the Peterborough Fire Department was next door, now the site of the Peterborough Public Library. Gimblett's son, George, also became a fire fighter, and served as assistant fire chief until he retired in 1970.

During his tenure as fire chief, Gimblett hosted national fire chief conventions in Peterborough in 1933 and 1941. Gimblett was considered a hard-driving professional, a disciplinarian. He had previously been with the Hamilton Fire Department and was a veteran of Vimy Ridge. In *Fighting Fires in Peterborough*, I described him as an advocate of "full training on ladders, equipment and all procedures pertaining to the department." Within weeks of coming to Peterborough, he was timing firemen on how quickly they could lay and couple two fifty-foot lengths of hose. In the first efforts, the best time was 45 seconds, but within two weeks the competing squads were doing this in 16 to 18 seconds. He was soon checking the local hospitals, to see how well they could handle emergencies. His attention to detail was amazing.

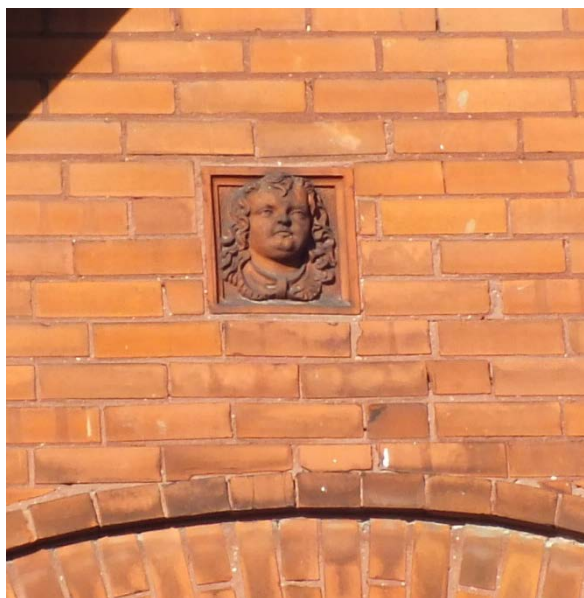
Members of the Greer family, including Greer's widow, lived in the house through the 1930s. The house was converted to a three or four apartments in the 1940s. The building was converted to an office building around 1955. One of the first tenants was R. B. Batten, the lawyer who was subsequently a judge. Batten grew up in North Monaghan township, near the intersection of Brealey and Lansdowne, a farm that was twice the site of the provincial plow match.

From 1955 to 1970, 359 Aylmer was home to the offices of the Sands and Bateman realty and Investors' Syndicate, but at times had Batten's office, the construction firm of Edward Gray and Cedric Banks (both from Baillieboro), and Dictaphone Corporation.

By 1972, the building housed offices of professionals: the law offices of Coros, Sproule and Usher and the medical office of Dr. P. Cole. For over forty years it has been for law offices.

This house is representative of the living

patterns of more than a century for a solid, large



house in the central business area. The house served as a residence and doctor's office; then went from single family to multiple housing units, and then to office building. Peterborough houses often were converted to multiple units in the late 1930s and the 1940s. Partly this was a response of a city in which few people owned cars, and then there was a demand for housing to support the wartime industries. After the war, buying cars and moving to the suburbs became a dominant theme, as the city doubled in area without a commensurate growth in population. Then downtown buildings were demolished for parking, and some were converted to businesses and offices. By the 1960s, with the arrival of Trent University, downtown houses found new life as student housing.

It is laudable that the city is buying the house and property, but given the remarkable history and character of the house, we hope that it will remain standing with some appropriate use. The city's heritage department should reconsider the heritage status of this amazing building and its associations.

The house would be suitable for City offices for social welfare and culture purposes, for example. The building has great character and has been well-maintained. We could call it the Sir Isaac Newton building.

Ed. Note: As we go to press, the future of the house is still unknown, but it appears the city wants to demolish it. If so, I am glad that we have an opportunity to see it before that happens. On principle, heritage buildings should be documented for posterity.

SAINT JEAN DE BRÉBEUF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH: A symbol of enduring French presence in the Trent Valley

Alan Brunger

A small, wooden framed, church in Trent Lakes township (formerly Harvey) is the legacy of French-Canadian presence in the, otherwise English, Peterborough region (photograph). St. Jean de Brébeuf Roman Catholic Church, three km. north of Buckhorn, on the west side of Highway 507/36, was constructed in 1931 by parishioners and a few seminarians. Many of the former were descendants of the French-Canadian settlers who arrived in the 1860s, notably the Pluards and the Traynors. The church bears the name of the martyred Jesuit missionary, Jean de Brébeuf.



By and large the French-Canadian settlers in Harvey were employed in the lumber trade. In the 1860s and '70s, several families settled around the sawmill on the Mississauga River in Harvey, operated by W.A. Scott. This benevolent entrepreneur constructed comfortable homes and, in 1870, a school for his employees. As a result a small village emerged called Scott's Mills, although virtually nothing testifies to its former presence today apart from the mill dam and log sluice. In order to practice their faith, the largely Roman Catholic inhabitants travelled a long distance in boats (lumber scows), which carried them to the nearest church in Lindsay for Mass, baptism and other special occasions, such as Easter.

After 1880, priests of the nearest parish churches in Lakefield, Ennismore or Bobcaygeon served the Scott's Mills settlers. For over fifty years, Mass was held in parishioners' homes, notably those of the Pluard family. Eventually, the bishop of Peterborough, the Right Reverend Dennis O'Connor, expressly decreed that a new church should be erected at Scott's Mills. As previously mentioned, this was accomplished by seminarians and parishioners, under the leadership of G.H. Traynor.

Bishop O'Connor blessed the new church on August 29, 1931, as a mission chapel of St. Paul's, Lakefield.



Services have been held at the church ever since, although only fortnightly for the first fifteen years until after World War Two. Subsequently the frequency increased, first only in the busier summer months to a weekly schedule, and in recent decades to a weekly service year-round, with several services on summer Sundays. The Roman Catholic Church of St. Jean de Brébeuf is thus a small, but significant, symbol of the historical legacy of French Canada in the northern rural area of the Peterborough region.

In 1990, local artists, Eileen Nolan and Alan Blackmore, made the large round stained glass window behind the altar (photograph). It depicts Jean de Brébeuf carrying a sheaf of corn in his left arm, while blessing a young First Nation female with his right. Two other male First Nations look on. The scene depicts a forested lake area in the background of which is the fortified



mission of Sainte Marie-among-the-Hurons.

Two more Roman Catholic saints, Mother Teresa and Kateri Tekakwitha, are commemorated in the church by smaller stained glass windows on either side of the main entrance. The latter is a renowned First Nation woman who was, in October 2012, the first North American First Nation person to be canonized as a saint (photograph). Kateri was a Mohawk from the upstate New York area, whose family died from smallpox in the early 1670s. She survived, although facially scarred, and in 1675, at age nineteen, converted to Roman Catholicism before moving to the Mohawk village of Kahnawake, south of Montreal, where she dwelled for five years until her death in 1680. It is intriguing to speculate whether a colleague of Jean de Brébeuf was the intrepid Jesuit missionary who travelled to the Mohawk territory some twenty years after his martyrdom in 1649 and converted Kateri to Roman Catholicism.

St. Jean de Brébeuf Roman Catholic Church stands as a solitary testimony to the former mill

settlement and to the lengthy association of the French settlers in this area of the Trent Valley.

Boland, E.J., *FROM THE PIONEERS TO THE SEVENTIES: A History of the Diocese of Peterborough, 1882-1975*, (1976, Maxwell Review), p. 208-10.

Brunger, A.G. (ed.) *HARVEY TOWNSHIP: An Illustrated History*, (1992, Greater Harvey Historical Society), p. 347-48.

"Kateri Tekakwitha", accessed 30 March, 2016. http://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=154.

This article has been part of the Champlain 400 Project at Trent Valley Archives. Articles and features have appeared in the Heritage Gazette since February 2014, and also Trent Valley Archives published *Finding Champlain's Dream* (2015) a full-colour book containing maps, pictures, documents and stories related to Champlain's explorations of 1615, the First Nations presence, and the history of the French settlement in the area. Copies, only \$20, are available from Trent Valley Archives, 567 Carnegie Avenue, Peterborough ON K9L 1N1.

Brick Construction: Poole and Peterborough's progress

Elwood H. Jones

Dr. T. W. Poole was very keen to show how much Peterborough had progressed by 1867, when he wrote the first history of the town and county. For the early years, he told of buildings in the 1820s and 1830s that had become part of local lore. After 1847, when the newspapers became a primary source for information, his task was much easier.

Aided by newspapers, minutes of council, some pamphlets, government legislation, Poole was prepared to tackle the task. Poole knew the risks, but he also knew that the county of Peterborough lacked an archives for keeping documents for future use. Poole's judgment on this point was fine. He preserved points that might have been lost from our history, and people were attracted to the idea of progress. Everyone could remember hardships they had endured, for hardship was everywhere, most especially in the winter when the necessities of life were scarce and expensive.

Poole was particularly impressed with the building activity in 1856. Poole added his comments to a report which appeared September 26 in the *Peterborough Review*, the newspaper that Poole edited for a time.

P. Ryan had two stores erected on his property, on the west side of George just north of Charlotte Street, immediately opposite the market square. Both were three storeys high and of white brick. The contractor was David Carlisle. Each shop had hall doors leading to the upper storeys from the front. The *Review* commented that that location would be superb when the "projected waggon bridge" is built by the lock on the Otonabee south of town.

Further north, in the next block and south of Hunter, David Carlisle, in 1856, built impressive premises for

William Cluxton. For many years, this was the home of the Fair Department Store, but is now the Bierk Building. The Review described these as four-storey white brick buildings "supported on chaste iron pillars and stretchers." The sashes were painted dark brown, and the "lights" (window panes) were quite large. The cornice was built of wood covered in zinc. These were then made "fire-proof" by sanding and providing support with "neatly covered dentals." The report added, "The sashes of the shop windows are of cast iron, of very light structure, and the glass is to be of the finest British plate." As with the Ryan buildings, the windows were slightly arched on the second and third floors, and rounded on the fourth floor.

Poole mentions that two stores were built adjacent to the Cluxton building for James Stevenson and Thomas Bradburn. Martha Kidd, in her *Peterborough's Architectural Heritage*, says that the Stevenson-Bradburn building, built in 1860, was the four storey double building at 381-383 George Street. She also says that Mrs. Dixon, in 1865-66, built the building to the south of the Stevenson-Bradburn building, which she says was a three storey structure imitating the Stevenson-Bradburn building. It is not easy to reconcile these descriptions, and we can see that Martha Kidd had difficulty doing so, as well. The problem is that the fenestration suggests one building is incomplete. As well, Martha does not mention any of these buildings being tied to Cluxton.

My resolution of the language of Poole's descriptions is to assume that Mrs. Dixon's building was 375-377. That 379-381 would be the Cluxton building. And 383 would be the Stevenson-Bradburn block, Mrs. Dixon's building.



George Street 1875 looking north from near Simcoe Street. Brick was defining the street. (TVA, Electric City Collection, F50, 1.040)

When I wrote about Peterborough's reputation as an American town, (story 70 in my *An Historian's Notebook*), I referred to buildings along George Street being built with plans used in Buffalo, New York. The buildings, 375 to 383, were the ones that I had in mind. Peterborough business people were investing in four-storey buildings. In the years before the invention of the elevator reinforced steel framing, five storeys was as high as buildings went even in the crowded downtowns of New York City.

Poole commented that William Cluxton chose a specific building in Buffalo as the model for his building, and that similar styling was used in other buildings. He added that Peterborough, probably because it was a canal town, more closely resembled an American town "than perhaps any other town in Canada." (70)

The two stores just north of Patrick Ryan's building were built in 1858 and 1859 for Elias Burnham. This was Caisse's Hotel for many years, and was the site of the gala dinner and dance in September 1860, planned for the visit of the Prince of Wales, who did not attend. Leon Caisse was the first manager of this hotel. In the 1861 census, they are listed as being born in Canada East (Quebec) and were aged 39 and 35, and they had five children aged 3 to 13. Isadora Caisse, a brother, was also managing the inn. Leon Caisse (1820-1867) was a native of Berthier, Quebec, and had lived in Peterborough since 1853. Mrs. Julia Caisse, his wife since 1841, kept the hotel for awhile, but by 1871 she joined family members in Lindsay. This hotel was known as Caisse's for several years, before becoming the Grand National Hotel.

Also built in 1856 were some distinctive buildings on

Hunter Street. John Ritchie built a two storey white brick building for Mr. McFarlane. It had brick corning, but Poole does not give enough information to say where this was.

The building along the north side of Hunter Street from George Street was built in 1856 by J. T. Henthorn, who over the next few years built along George Street. Poole says J. Spencely built the buildings for Henthorn. Henthorn had built several buildings on this corner, but they had been lost to fire. He rebuilt in brick, which would have "paralysed a less energetic mind." Henthorn's buildings on George Street matched those on Hunter, and were added in 1859, 1860 and 1862. An 1858 fire destroyed a hotel on Henthorn's property that was remembered as the town's first two-storey frame building. Henthorn received the crown grant for the quarter block in 1831.

During 1856, Sheriff James Hall completed a three-storey brick building on Hunter just west of Chambers (although that building is not one of

those standing on that site.) In Ashburnham, R. D. Rogers built a two-storey brick building with the numbers "1856" carved in the brick. A folly recalling memory to that building was erected in 1984 at the corner of Driscoll Terrace and Hunter Street East. The Review noted the shop had iron shutters, and but for the shingled roof, could be considered fireproof.

The three-storey brick Nicholls and Hall block, home to Peterborough's major general store, was built in 1858. It fronted on Simcoe Street, near Water Street.

The *Review* was impressed with all this activity and noted that "while the suburbs, if we may so name the outskirts, are being everywhere studded with dwelling houses." In particular, Poole mentioned Engleburn, the house built for the Rev. Mark Burnham in 1853-54. The Rev J. W. R. Beck built St. Leonard's in 1859 and 1860 where St. Joseph's Hospital was later built.

There were other brick buildings built before 1860. The original St. Paul's Presbyterian Church was a fine brick church which was completed in 1859. The look of the church was changed by the addition of a horseshoe addition in 1883, and the interior was converted to an auditorium. There was a brick Baptist church on Aylmer Street; the building was used by the Baptists as early as 1845, and it was used as a school. The Bible Christian Church (which became the first Murray Street Baptist Church in 1874, and was the Canadian Legion for 80 years from the 1920s) was built of brick in 1853-54. The first building of what was Central School was completed by January 1860.

Poole was impressed with the progress the town had made by 1860, much of it captured in the building of the commercial core, much of it brick. None of this would have been possible without the wealth generated locally by the lumber trade, and by the existence of local brick yards.

Those are stories for another day.

Strong Demand for Bricks [from?] Curtis Bros.' Immense Plant

Peterborough Review 19 August 1906

It has been said that this is an age of iron and cement but the statement is not comprehensive enough. What about brick? If you doubt that this forms a large portion of the constructive adjuncts of the age, visit Curtis Bros.' Brick yard and you will be astonished at the amount of brick on hand, the number under the drying sheds and the output of the three brick making machines. Two of the latter each have a capacity of 15,000 per day and the third 10,000 making the daily output in all 40,000.



Curtis Brick Works, undated, TVA F340, Peterborough Examiner

What will be your output this season was today asked a member of the firm which has been in the brick making business for a generation.

"Oh, nearly 4,000,000," was the answer. "The local output will be 3,000,000 and then we are filling orders for outside points to the extent of 700,000 or 800,000."

Is there a scarcity of bricks this year.

"Yes, in many outside points there is. We are shipping a carload to Kingston this week. We have also filled orders for Clairmont, Norwood and other places. I am sure in saying that we could have sold 7,000,000 bricks if we could make this enormous quantity.

Curtis Bros. Generally begin the season's operation about the first week in May of each year, and continue until the first week in October. They employ during the summer sixty men and some fourteen teams. One of the oldest, if not the oldest brick burners in Canada, is engaged with Curtis Bros. He is Mr. Stephen Coveney, and although 76 years of age he is as active and alert as many men of forty. He has been burning brick for sixty years.

There are three kilns in connection with the plant of the Messrs. Curtis – two draught and one up. The two former are brick structures. The latter is created by piling the brick so as to have the necessary flues for the proper distribution of the heat. Around this is built a scoving wall and outside is placed a thick coat of mortar so as to keep the heat confined in the structure. The red brick are made from red clay and the cream brick from white clay, both of which are found in illimitable quantities upon the property of Curtis brothers. The red brick are burned in the kiln for six days and six nights and the white six days and seven nights. There is about an equal demand for each kind, the cream or white clay brick possibly having the preference at being generally a little harder and firmer. It requires 109 cords of hard wood to burn a kiln of 200,000 brick for six days and six nights.

The average clay brick weighs about five pounds and is 4 x 4 x 2, 1/4 inches in dimensions. In teaming the material to the city about 1,000 to 1,200 bricks are drawn in a load.

The process of turning out the finished product is an interesting one. The clay is taken from its bed by means of scrapers and loaded on cars. These are upon a track to the base of an incline and drawn up the incline to the brick making machines by means of a cable operated by an electric motor which also furnishes power for the machines. The clay is then dumped into the upright machines passing through two grinders. At the bottom are moulds, which previously have been placed in the sand machine prevents the dam clay from sticking to the forms. Each brick machine turns out 1,500 bricks an hour. The newly formed blocks after coming out of the "press" as it might be called, are carefully placed on turn table, and then transferred to long wheel barrows when they are taken out and carefully placed in long rows under the drying sheds. There they are exposed to the sun for several days until they attain the right degree of consistency or hardness to enable them to be handled. They are next carted to the kilns and burned. From the first taking out of the clay to the final delivery of the brick, they are handled some thirteen times, and yet handled not in the sense of being touched by the hand but moved from one spot to another. The wet, newly formed brick are not touched by hand, very thin boards being used to load and unload them on the turn table, the wheel barrow, etc.

Curtis Bros. Also have a fine tile making plant and turn out 200,000 to 300,000 tile every years, the average diameter being 3 to 3 1/2 inches. In the last three years the

firm have more than doubled the output of its brick plant, and instead of steam power, which was used heretofore, now have electric motors – a 35 horse power and a 10 horse power. In burning a kiln, 95 per cent of the brick that are turned out are hard brick. The industry is one that involves much labor and the work is hard. Probably the man who has the most laborious task is the burner. He had to be ever at it and thoroughly understand his business. Curtis Bros. Have some big contracts this year and are supplying the brick for the new County House of Refuge, the King Edward school, the fire hall and other big structures.

Bricks and Peterborough

PETERBORO' BRICK KILN

Cobourg Star 21 August 1832

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of the Newcastle District and the general public in general, that he will have constantly for sale good hard burn *Brick*.

Orders taken by him or at Mr. Sanford's or Mr. McFarlane's Store.

HENRY WARD, Peterboro' Aug 12, 1832

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Celebrate the Sixtieth Anniversary of Their Wedding – the Foundation of the Curtis Bros. Brickyard

Review {or possibly Examiner} 19 June 1915

With thanks to Ken Brown

....
The story which unfolds the life of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis is one full of interest. Sixty years ago today Mr. Mark Curtis and his young wife started out in life to make a home together and that they have been so successful in realizing their ambition and so happy in their marital relations are matters upon which they now look back with considerable pleasure and satisfaction.

A Long Voyage

On May 29th, 1854, Mr. Curtis then a young man 21 years of age left his native home in Wiltshire, England for Canada. He arrived in Peterborough on August 16th, having spent the intervening 78 days on the trip. The ship upon which he took passage was detained for a number of days which accounted for some of the time that was taken up in the journey. During the sea voyage, the supply of provisions became low and the passengers some times had to go on short rations.

The last stage of the trip was made from Peterborough to Dummer township, where an uncle of Mr. Curtis resided. At that time the greater part of the country was still unsettled and was covered with heavy timber, except in odd patches which had been cleared and upon which settlers were living. ___ in those days was not the life that it is today and Mr. Curtis recalls having heard his aunt tell of having to carry on her back fifty pounds of flour from Peterborough to her home in Dummer about fifteen miles of the road being so bad as to be impassable for a horse and vehicles. The flour was the gift of the government.

Parents Came to Canada

In 1856 or one year after Mr. Curtis came to Canada, his parents followed. With them came the present Mrs. Curtis, then Miss Sarah Dunning, a daughter of James Dunning, who served at the battle of Trafalgar as a member of the marine service. Before Mr. Curtis left England he became engaged to Miss Dunning, who was also a native of Wiltshire, where she was born in 1831. It was arranged that she should accompany his parents to Canada, where they would be married. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Curtis went to Millbrook where they remained for a number of years. They then removed to Douro near the place where they now live and it was there that the nucleus of the

business, now known as the Curtis Bros. Brick yards was laid, being established by the elder Mr. Curtis, father of Mr. Mark Curtis. Upon his death it came into the possession of his son. The business was first established on the farm just north of that upon which Mr. Curtis now resides and the initial output was about 200,000 bricks per year. Thirty years ago Mr. Curtis purchased from Mr. John King, the property upon which he now lives, and erected the house which now constitutes his home.

Mr. Curtis conducted the business until nine years ago, handing it over to his sons, three of whom are engaged in the business. Of late years the output has been about 40,000,000 bricks a year. A few days ago the plant was partially destroyed by fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have five sons and one daughter. Their names are Charles, Albert, George, Edwin and David and the daughter Ada. One son, James, died a few years ago.

This evening a family gathering is being held at the home of the bride and groom of sixty years ago, and the second wedding celebration which they have had since the event itself is taking place under most pleasing circumstances. The first celebration was ten years ago today when their golden wedding was celebrated.

EARLY CONSTRUCTION

excerpt *F.H. Dobbin Examiner 18 June 1920*

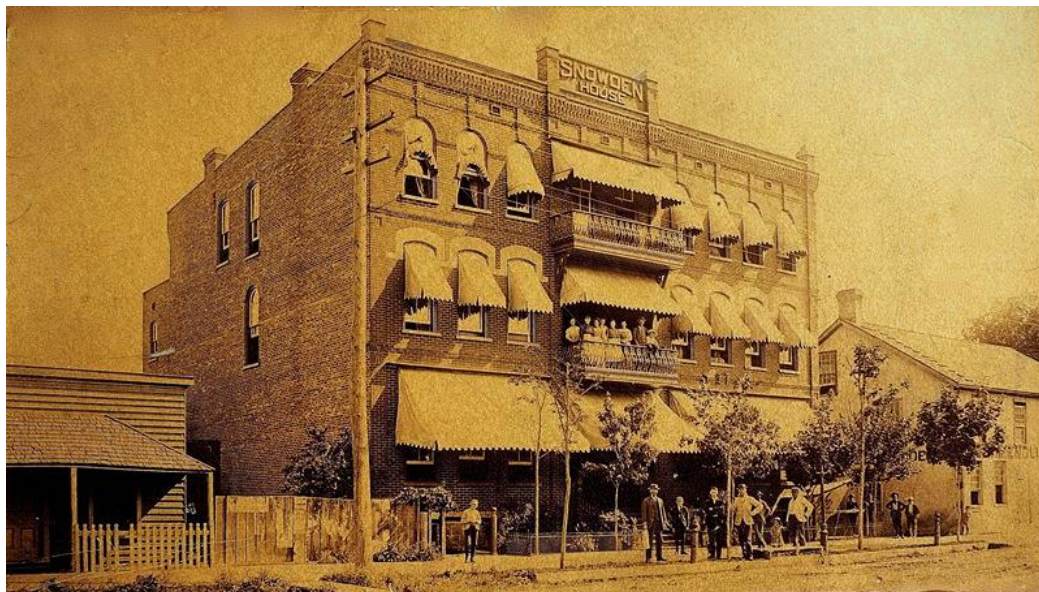
First Brick Building

Now doing excellent service in its old age and improved to be in keeping with the buildings on the street, stands the first brick building to be erected in Peterborough. It was known for many years as the "Globe Hotel." North side of Charlotte street nearly facing the entrance of Louis street. The arch of brick that covered the main doorway was esteemed to be a fine example of the bricklayer's art. The brick for the building was drawn in over the snow roads from Cobourg and when finished the building was the admiration of the neighbourhood. So as a fitting recognition of old age and enterprise: we might word the instruction:

1846 – This building is the first built of brick, on the town plot of Peterborough. Brick drawn in during the winter preceding from Cobourg Ontario

The Irwins on Charlotte Street

Ruth Thompson



The Irwin Shanty, Snowden House and the English Canoe Company, 3 June 1886 (photo by J. Lawson Hall, Photographer, thanks to Ruth Thompson)

Dear Dr. Jones:

Keeping with the notion that it's never too late to thank someone, I am writing to thank you for the two-part article you wrote back in 2013 about Charlotte Street and Robert Harper. I have never been quoted before, and to see it in print was quite a thrill. At the time, I was living in Shanghai, China. My husband and I moved back to Canada this past August and are now settled in Stratford, Ontario. I am still catching up on the many things that I missed while I was away.

My original submission to the committee, back in 1989, had bracketed numbers in the text that related to the references that were listed. When I got my copy of the book, the text numbers had been removed but the reference numbers remained. I was surprised that other contributors had not cited their work. At the time I made the contribution, I didn't realize that the back end of Monaghan township was also the first line of Smith so I should have contributed for 2 other direct line families - the Irwin line and the Breckenridge line.

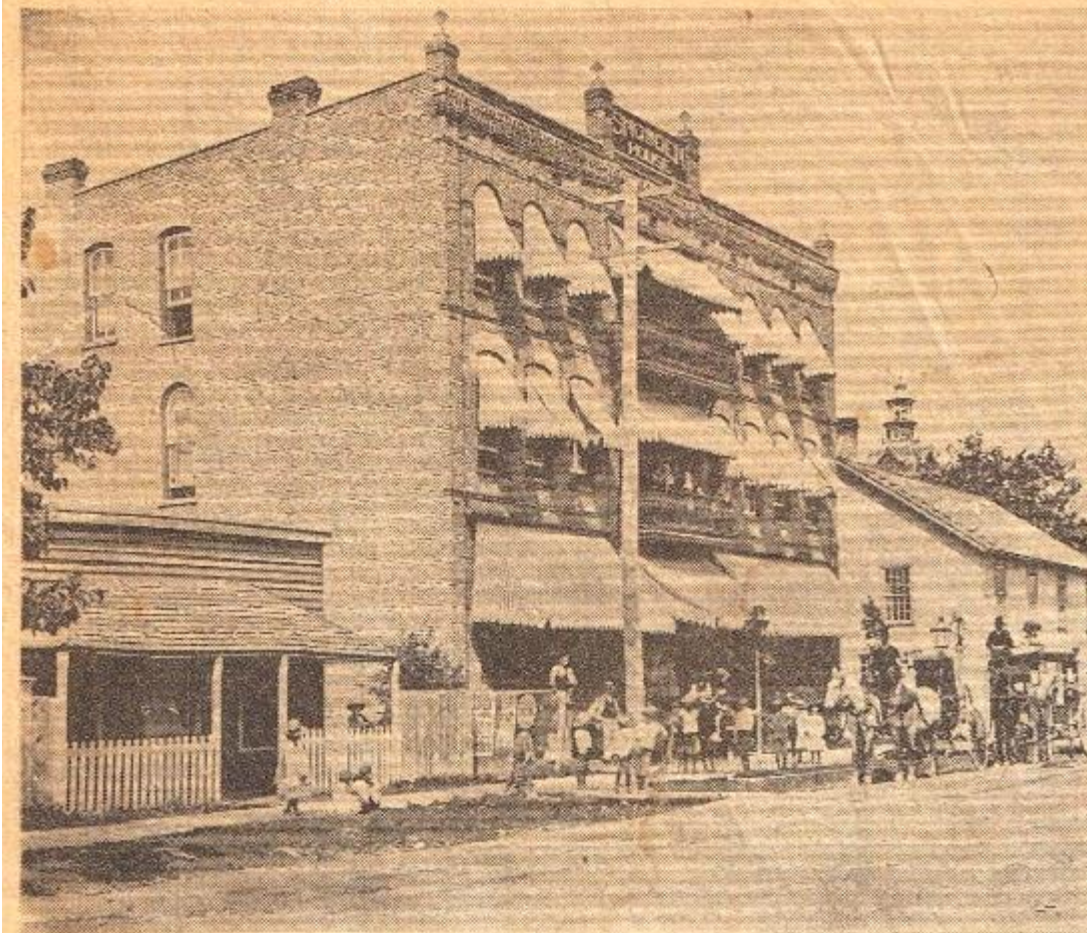
Your articles were quite the catalyst for discussion with my Mom and Dad around a family photo that I have attached (dated June 3, 1886, and stamped by "J. Lawson Hall, Photographer" on the back). Between the Robert Harper property at 200-202 Charlotte Street and Snowden House was a house referred to by my Grandmother and her sisters as the "Irwin Shanty." Robert and Margaret's daughter, Elizabeth, married John Irwin - a shoemaker and later a carpenter - and they lived in the shanty. John died at age 40 in 1887 - one month after the death of their fifth child - leaving Elizabeth with four children to raise.

The family story is that the shanty was torn down to make way for the current building at 196-198 Charlotte Street so that Elizabeth had a place to raise her children and some income from the store fronts below. Robert Harper didn't die until 1892 and it seems logical to think he must have had a part in the construction of this building. Mom said that the ceilings in the building were very high and many people asked Elizabeth why that was. She told them that at some point, the building would not be anyone's home so the high ceilings would be needed.

This building was in the Irwin family until the death of John and Elizabeth's daughter, Idona, in 1956. Her brother, George - my Great Grandfather - ran his barbershop for years at 196 Charlotte Street. I have also attached an article from the Peterborough Examiner that was in the family collection - unfortunately it's not dated, so I have no idea when it first appeared.

The Breckenridge family moved to Peterborough after the 1871 census. The purchase date is unknown for their home at 108 Boundary Road but their daughter, Annie, was born in 1874 at this home. Annie married George Irwin and during WWI, when George was away at the front, she moved herself and her four daughters to her girlhood home. Her sister owned the house at the time. When her sister died, Annie, George and their daughters remained. As near as I can determine, they bought a camera in 1921-22 so there are many photos taken at this house as my grandmother and her three sisters grew up - which also include my mother growing up as well as me and my siblings. George and Annie both died in 1957 and the house was passed to their daughter, Margaret. It remained in the family until she sold it to the Kawartha Credit Union. The house was moved to Brown Street and the lot that once had a barn, a horse, chickens and a very large garden is the home of the KCU building and its parking lot. Additionally, there are cabinet cards of the house and front parlor from the era of Annie's parents, so this house seems like a good focus for my next project which is why I was trolling the internet when I found your helpful articles.

Gas Lamp Days On Charlotte Street



WHEN THE TOWN CLOCK TOPPED THE OPERA HOUSE.

The central building in this old photograph taken by the late R. M. Roy was the late William Snowden's hotel, the Snowden House, now incorporated in the Charlbond Apartments on the north side of Charlotte street. It was built on ground that was once used as a lumber piling ground by the founder of the English Canoe Company whose factory was the white rough cast building on the right of the picture, and east of the lane that once led into the yard at the rear of the hotel. The canoe factory was erected over the creek. To the west of the hotel and at the left of the picture was the home of George Irwin, father of George Irwin, barber, still in business on Charlotte street.

Above the roof of the canoe factory appears the pinnacle of the town clock tower when it rose above Bradburn's Opera House

on the east side of George street and about the centre of the block between Charlotte and Simcoe streets.

W. F. Green and William J. Lundy both identified the buildings in this photograph, and called attention to the gas lamp in front of the hotel. They expressed the opinion that possibly the man in the gray suit and straw hat beside the telegraph post was Frank Clark in his younger days; and it may be that among the children in the picture may be one or more citizens who remember the summer day of years ago when this picture was taken.

The hotel bus and the horse-drawn cab were typical vehicles of those days when the town's sidewalks were of wood and Charlotte Street was macadam or 'dirt' surface.



George Irwin in the barbershop at 196 Charlotte Street. (Thanks to Ruth Thompson)

Irish Catholic Parish Registers

Findmypast, has announced today the online release of over 10 million Irish Catholic Parish Register Records as part of their ongoing commitment to making Irish family history easier and more accessible than ever before. Fully indexed for the first time, the registers form one of the most important record collections for Irish family history and are free to search.

Spanning over 200 years of Ireland's history from 1671-1900, the Irish Catholic Parish Registers contain over 40 million names from over 1,000 parishes and cover 97% of the entire island of Ireland, both Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

This is the first time that National Library of Ireland's collection of Irish Catholic Registers has been fully indexed with images to the original documents linked online. The records can now be searched by name, year and place, allowing relatives and historians the opportunity to make all important links between generations with the baptism records and between families with the marriage registers.

<http://www.findmypast.ie/>

Trent Valley Archives has a guide to Irish parishes, Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist. As well, we have samples of Irish parish records in the Peter McConkey fonds.

Carnegie Library at Campbellford

The Carnegie Library at Campbellford, Ontario, built on the corner of Ranney and Bridge Streets.

Campbellford was granted \$8,000 in 1911 for the library. It was designed by Walter A. Mahoney and completed in November of 1912. It formally opened the following January and its first Librarian was Miss Haig.



Walter Mahoney was one of the most prolific Carnegie library architects in Canada. Knowing what features the Carnegie Corporation preferred, he often reused designs in other locations. The Campbellford library has identical twins in Port Hope, Aylmer, Whitby, and Wellington, Ontario.

Today, the Campbellford Carnegie Library survives as the Campbellford-Seymour Public Library and celebrated its Carnegie building's centenary in October of 2012.

Dominion Network

The **Dominion Network** was the second English-language radio network of the [Canadian Broadcasting Corporation](#) from January 1, 1944 to 1962.

It consisted of the CBC-owned [CJBC](#) radio station in [Toronto](#) and a series of 34 privately owned affiliates from coast-to-coast. The Dominion Network was set up as a complementary network to the CBC's main English service which became known as the [Trans-Canada Network](#). While the Trans-Canada Network focus was on public affairs, educational and cultural programs, the Dominion Network's broadcast schedule consisted of lighter programming fare than that of the Trans-Canada Network and carried more American programming.

As well, the Dominion Network operated mostly in the evenings, freeing affiliates to air local programming during the day. The Dominion Network was launched on January 1, 1944 after a request by private affiliates asking to set up their own radio network in order to carry American programming was turned down. CBC became concerned that the private stations might succeed in pressuring the government to permit such a private radio network. As a result, the CBC set up its own second network to appease demands by privately owned CBC affiliates for popular programming that would provide more commercial revenue.

The network was managed by [Spence Caldwell](#), who later became a founder of [CTV](#). Shows carried by the network included [Duffy's Tavern](#), [Amos & Andy](#) and [Fibber McGee and Molly](#). The network was dissolved in 1962 and most of the private stations became independent. [CJBC](#) gradually became a French-language station and is now the Southern Ontario [owned-and-operated station](#) of Radio-Canada's [Première Chaîne](#). CHEX was one of the stations in this network.

Tony Caravaggio: early lacrosse star

Don Barrie, Examiner, February 13, 2016



Peterborough lacrosse great Tony Caravaggio perched on his exercise machine in the workout room at the Balsillie Family Y on Aylmer Street.

Eighty-nine year old Tony Caravaggio holds court every morning at the YMCA. He is usually the first in the building at 5:30 a.m. then sits

on an exercise machine in the workout room and has a cheery comment along with an offer of a candy for all the

patrons.

Julia Mangold, a regular at the Y, said recently, "For me, seeing Tony every morning, especially on days when I'm not overly motivated to work out, gives me that lift to get at it."

Tony is a charter member and the patriarch of the "Y's Guys" a group of early morning patrons who run special events and do some charitable work for the Y.

But few of those who know Tony realize he was one of the city's early lacrosse stars.

Roger Self, doing some research for the Kawartha Golf and Country Club, recently came across an Examiner sports article from July of 1945. It recounted a lacrosse game played between a team of Trenton Airmen and a local Peterborough team.

During the Second World War the city commandeered a lacrosse bowl built by the players to store scrap metal and in the process destroyed it. When the young veterans started to return from Europe after V-E Day, they were irate at what the city had done to their bowl while they were at war. The public uproar so embarrassed city council, Mayor James Hamilton quickly had a new temporary lacrosse bowl built near the site of the old one.

Caravaggio remembers as a teenager being introduced to lacrosse by a local businessman, Vert Reynolds who gave youth of the area lacrosse sticks. "Arnie Dugan, Frank Connelly and I used to throw the lacrosse ball around in King Edward Park," Tony said, recently.

When the city completed the replacement bowl in June of 1945, Reynolds and others started a house league for teenagers. Dugan, who later starred with the Peterborough senior teams and was inducted into the Peterborough and District Sports Hall of Fame and the Canadian Lacrosse Hall of Fame, along with Tony led the "Algonquins" of the house league. The Examiner reported on one of the games. "Caravaggio and Dugan were the top-notch players of the Algonquins."

There had been no lacrosse in Peterborough since 1941 when the senior team disbanded for the duration of the war. Now with a new bowl, an exhibition game was arranged to reintroduce the game to fans. With no seating, people ringed the bowl to watch the return of the game that had been dominant in the city before the war.

Joe Gould organized a lacrosse team of active airmen from the Trenton air base to play the Peterborough team. The locals were made up of older players from the 1930s, including Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame inductees, Mick Magee, Doug Miller, Red Creighton and Ira Dundas along with a few of the teenagers from the house league including Dugan and Caravaggio.

The Airmen beat the Petes 7-4 with Caravaggio scoring one of the goals. "I don't remember a lot of that game," Tony said, "I do remember the bowl not having seats and the fans standing on piles of lumber and boxes cheering us on." Tony's most vivid memory of lacrosse came later when he was cut open by Merv McKenzie who later became the head of the Ontario Athletic Commission. "He hit me on the head; we had no helmets in those days and he cut me for stitches," a smiling Tony said, rubbing his head. These many years later, Tony Caravaggio now puts a smile on the faces of many Y patrons on those cold winter mornings.

Margaret Laurence

Riley Laychuk, *CBC News* Feb 26, 2016

Margaret Laurence, seen here in a CBC story that aired in 1979, has been designated a person of national historical significance by Parks Canada, nearly 30 years after her death. (CBC)

A Manitoba-born author is one of 38 new significant people, places and events to receive national historical significance status this year.

Margaret Laurence, who was born in Neepawa, Man., was designated a person of national historical significance earlier this month by Parks Canada, nearly 30 years after her death.



The designation is given to people, places and events that "reflect the rich and varied history of our nation," according to Parks Canada news release.

Laurence is considered one of the country's most beloved writers, having penned a number of short stories, novels and other forms of literature.

The Margaret Laurence Museum in Neepawa is in her childhood home in Neepawa.

The Lech Furriers Bear

In 1861 Wm. Lech and Sons Furriers Ltd. opened its doors in Peterborough Ontario. The local Furrier was known for its large brown bear that stood guard on the sidewalk of George Street in front of Lech & Sons. Gary



and Karl Lech, the last operators of the shop affectionately named the bear Smokey. When Gary Lech took over the family business in 1955, the brown bear was still standing on his hind legs arms outstretched frozen in eternal roar. Karl Lech managed the store that sadly closed in 2007 and is still the longest owned family business in Canada. The CZC's bear stood guard rain or shine every day in front of the furrier

from 1970 to 1989 when he was retired due to weather and vandalism related ageing. The bear was mounted by Mike Reader, a well-known taxidermist in Peterborough. The bear was sold to antique dealer Neil Roger who lives in

Oshawa then in 2008 the bear changed hands again and was sold to Clay Benson of Smiths Creek Antiques who kindly donated him to the CZC. Since then the bear has been featured in the Globe and Mail, National Post, Toronto Star, Magenta International Art Journal, as well as appearing with Yann Martel on CBC National News and in album art for the band Thunderheist. What adventures will the bear and CZC be part of next?



Thanks to Allan Stacey for sharing this 2011 story.

Mike Towns' new Douro book

Douro author Mike Towns' newest book, *I Mind The Time* is a collection of photos and stories about life in Douro-Dummer through the years. It was officially launched April 16 at P.G. Towns Store in Douro, with Towns signing copies from 10 a.m.-2 p.m., and speeches at noon.

Copies of his earlier book on the historic village shop, *While Minding The Store*, on hand was also available.



Selwyn cemetery



The sign for the Johnson-Bickell Cemetery on the Lakefield highway is looking very good. Thanks to the Selwyn Heritage Committee.

Lansdowne Street named for the Governor General

We had a recent request for information on the origin of the Street name for Lansdowne Street.

Mr. Jones:

While visiting in Peterborough area on the weekend, I read your column in The Examiner. Interesting and informative as always.

I live in a small hamlet named Lansdowne, about half way between Kingston and Brockville; just north of the Thousand Islands Bridge. I have recently released a book on the history of our area. I am attaching a page from my book with the history of our name.

I am interested in the origin of other "Lansdownes" as in your Lansdowne Street. Do you have any information?

Bill Boulton

Answer:

The local historian who lived through the period when the street was named, F. H. Dobbin, claims that the street was named for the Fifth Marquess of Lansdowne, and I am inclined to agree. I have attached the short sketch in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography by Peter B. Waite (who was my M.A. thesis advisor).

I was surprised at your suggestion that Durham would name Lansdowne for the 1st Marquess rather than the 3rd. Is there a story behind that?

PETTYFITZMAURICE, HENRY CHARLES KEITH, 5th Marquess of LANSDOWNE, governor general; b. 14Jan.1845 in London, England, elder son of Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice and Emily Jane Mercer Elphinstone deFlahault; m.there 8Nov.1869 LadyMaud Evelyn Hamilton, and they had two sons and two daughters; d.3June1927 in Clonmel (Republic ofIreland).

Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice was known as the Earl of Kerry during the three years that his father held the marquessate of Lansdowne. He succeeded to the higher title in 1866, and to the Liberal traditions of his family. Educated at Eton and Balliol, Oxford, the slight, dark-complexioned Lansdowne missed a first class owing to his great interest in sports and life at Oxford. He came early to administrative office: a lord of the Treasury in 1868 under William Ewart Gladstone, under-secretary for war in 1872–74, and under-secretary for India in 1880. He then resigned owing to his dislike of Gladstone's Irish policies; Lansdowne had large estates in Ireland, including a home, Derreen, near Kenmare in County Kerry. By the 1880s a Conservative, he was chosen in May1883 to succeed the Marquess of Lorne [[Campbell*](#)] as governor general of Canada; he was formally appointed on 18August, arrived at Quebec City on 22October, and assumed office the following day.

Lansdowne was a highly intelligent and able administrator. With the possible exception of Lord Lisgar [[Young*](#)], PrimeMinister SirJohn A. [Macdonald*](#) found him the most perspicacious of the governors he had served before and after confederation. Lansdowne was sensitive to the questions that arose in the Saskatchewan River valley in 1884–85. All for making accommodation with the Métis, he suggested to Macdonald on 9 Aug. 1884 that some

means be found of giving employment to certain of their leaders. To Lansdowne's mind, the best place for Louis [Riel*](#) might well be on the Council of the North-West Territories. As to the land question [see Gabriel [Dumont*](#)], he asked Macdonald, "Would it not be possible to send out a strong commission with powers to deal promptly & . . . liberally with these [land] claims?" He also took a great interest in the Canadian Pacific Railway, travelling to the end of steel in September 1885 and riding on horseback across the 47-mile gap in British Columbia between the two railheads. He was to drive the last spike, but weather delayed completion of the line and when he telegraphed Macdonald in October asking if he should return to Ottawa, for the final decision concerning Riel, Macdonald said yes. The last spike was driven instead by Donald Alexander [Smith*](#).

Macdonald and his ministers were struck by Lansdowne's early grasp of the complex, often difficult nature of British-Canadian relations. His diplomatic skills, preparedness, and unexpectedly strong support for Canadian interests were particularly evident in the negotiation of the fisheries treaty with the United States in 1886–87. Fisheries minister George Eulas Foster* was strongly impressed, as was another participant, justice minister John Sparrow David [Thompson*](#), who had liked Lansdowne from the moment they met in 1885.

Despite Lansdowne's aptitude, being an Irish landlord made him vulnerable. From the time of his arrival he had attracted the ire of Irish nationalists in North America and there were Fenian threats against his life. In 1884, for example, a Fenian from Chicago concealed himself in the winter woods at Rideau Hall for an entire day waiting for Lansdowne to appear. He failed to show, but his son Lord Kerry was skating on a rink nearby; "I could have shot the boy," the Fenian reported, "but my heart failed me."

Lansdowne liked Canada, "its visions of winter, with its clear skies, its exhilarating sports, and within the bright fire of Gatineau logs, with our children and friends gathered round us." He built a summer retreat on the Rivière Cascapédia in the Gaspé, where the salmon fishing thrilled him. But the British government needed him for India, and he left Canada in June1888 for a six-year term as viceroy. Macdonald would write him from time to time; to



one letter Lansdowne replied, on 23June1889, "I fancied myself back in my study in Ottawa, listening to your confidences as to House of Commons prospects, &difficulties, unsuspected by the outside world, within the Cabinet."

After India, Lansdowne went home to the British cabinet, where he served as secretary of state for war in 1895–1900. During the South African War, for which he had to sort out Canadian and other colonial offers of troops, he was unjustly criticized for British military failures. A good minister, he took full responsibility and said nothing, though the real fault lay with his military

advisers. As foreign secretary from 1900 to 1905, he negotiated the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 and the Entente Cordiale with France in 1904. He revisited Canadian affairs in 1902–4 over the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute, on which he worked closely with Governor General Lord Minto [Elliot*], who had been his military secretary in Canada. Lansdowne became leader of the Unionist (Conservative) party in the House of Lords in 1903. His pledge, with others, in early August 1914 to bring Unionist support to France's side had the effect of committing cabinet to war. A minister without portfolio in 1915–16, Lansdowne was soon struck by its phenomenal human and financial costs. In a memorandum to cabinet in November 1916, he boldly called for a negotiated peace; on making this sentiment public a year later, he was reproached within and without his party. The veteran servant nonetheless continued to attend the House of Lords. He was devoted to his Irish home, Derreen, which he rebuilt after its destruction by Irish irregulars in the 1922 troubles. He died of a heart attack at the home of his

daughter in Ireland, and was buried at Bowood Park, his estate near Calne in England.

Lansdowne could well have matured quietly into a country gentleman; he was a considerable sportsman, a good shot, a rider to hounds, an expert angler. Instead, at an early age he had become a British public official, one of the best of the breed. Perceptive, honest, and hard-working, he was ready to take up responsibility, shoulder consequences, and not blame subordinates. He had that excellent combination of intelligence and patience, joined to a knack for acting at the right time in the right way. His life and its ethos illustrate how and why the British empire succeeded as it did, and lasted so long. The best of the British upper class was very good indeed.

P. B. Waite

Lansdowne

[Library and Archives Canada/MIKAN 3488682](#)

Historical documents arrive at Port Hope Archives

By [Cecilia Nasmith](#), *Northumberland Today* Wednesday, January 27, 2016 cecilia.nasmith@sunmedia.ca



PORT HOPE - On Monday, archivist Erin Walsh accepted a large shipment at the Port Hope Archives — 17 banker-style boxes of documents and 200 large volumes of bound records such as tax-assessment rolls. These documents had been in Toronto at the Archives of Ontario for three decades. Now local researchers can have access to them without leaving town.

The collection, called the Town of Port Hope fonds, consists of records generated by the former Town of Port Hope. They include tax-assessment rolls for the years 1874 to 1959, minute books, historic ledgers and cashbooks, assorted land records and various files of the Port Hope Harbour Commission.

They document a large block of time in the history of the community, archivist Walsh said. Archivists measure documentation by the space it takes up on the shelf, she added, and this works out to 15 linear metres of shelf space that this addition to the archives will take up.

Not every municipality has archives. Municipalities without these resources might call on any combination of ways to store their documents — municipal-building basements, local historical societies or heritage groups, or perhaps shipping some to the Archives of Ontario (the official provincial repository for records documenting the history of the Government of Ontario).

Though Walsh has been the archivist for more than six years, Port Hope didn't have an archives until 1994 — until after Ontario municipalities began consolidating land-registry offices, sometimes vacating small registry-office buildings like the ones in Colborne and Port Hope. Colborne's became the Colborne Art Gallery. Port Hope took the opportunity to establish an archives at its former registry office at 17 Mill St. S.

Prior to that, Walsh said, Port Hope's records were scattered among several locations. The East Durham Historical Society (now the Port Hope Historical Society) kept some of the records, especially the personal ones relating to things like marriage and burial records. Important municipal documentation might have been kept at Port Hope Town Hall or the Canton municipal building that was town hall to the former Hope Township.

And a lot of records would have been sent on to Toronto. "We have always known there were Port Hope records at the Archives of Ontario — you can search those databases on their website," Walsh said.

She heard a few years ago that the archives were looking to repatriate those records back to the smaller municipalities that had generated them in order to make them more accessible in the areas where they were most likely to be sought in the course of research. The Archives of Ontario is located on the grounds of York University, she said, and they were sympathetic to the difficulty this created for researchers from around the province.

About a year ago, Walsh hosted two of their archivists during the course of their tour of archives around the province. "Those two actually initiated the discussion with us about repatriating the records back to Port Hope," she said. It took the whole

ensuing year, she added, because it's quite a process — culling and deaccessioning the records in Toronto, packaging them up properly, locating a company to ship them, and making these arrangements in a way suitable to their schedule, the shipping company's schedule and the Port Hope Archives schedule. "It took a lot of facilitating," Walsh said.

And it will take a lot of work looking ahead, as she begins the process of cataloguing the new documents and entering them into the local archival database. Where a museum might refer to accessioning and cataloguing items acquired, Walsh explained, the archival equivalent is "describing."

She will also be transferring the original documents out of the banker boxes into the coroplast boxes that are now in favour. This material is a mylar PVC-free acid-free corrugated-plastic kind of material that is also waterproof.

Walsh knows what is in the shipment from the information sent by the Archives of Ontario and, from what she has seen of the material, it seems to be in fairly decent shape. She hopes they will be able to do some conservation work on it this year.

Walsh is especially pleased to receive the tax rolls, giving the archives tax roll assessments for the entire municipality from about the 1850s to 2010. Researchers looking into these old records sometimes face challenges because many of them are hand-written and use language that is no longer employed — the term "chain" for measuring land distances, for example. "I am here to help," Walsh said. "It's wonderful for these records to come home, so people don't have to go to Toronto to research those things anymore."

The archives is open weekdays from 1 to 5 p.m. and the first Saturday of the month (between October and May) from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. — as well as by appointment. Call 905-885-1673 or e-mail archives@porthope.ca for more information.

Photo: Erin Walsh at the Port Hope Archives.

Digitizing Florence Nightingale

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Since the launch of the Florence Nightingale Digitization Project in August 2014, more than 2,000 letters written by Nightingale have been digitized and added to a comprehensive online database. BU's Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center is one of the collaborating partners in the international project. Photos courtesy of the Florence Nightingale Museum

More than 100 years after her death, Florence Nightingale remains the most famous nurse in history, the subject of numerous biographies, scholarly articles, documentaries, and films. While supervising a team of nurses during the Crimean War (1853–1856), she revolutionized the care of wounded and sick soldiers by implementing a number of improvements in hygienic practices, including handwashing and other steps that significantly reduced the death rate of British soldiers. A pioneer in the fields of hospital administration and design, sanitary engineering, statistical charts, and military nursing, the British-born Nightingale is today credited as the founder of modern nursing.

One of the most influential figures in Victorian England, she worked tirelessly both during and after the Crimean War to enact widespread reform of conditions in military and civilian hospitals as well as to introduce sanitation in working-class homes. She also set up the first official training program for nurses, the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas' Hospital in London (now the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery at King's College in London). She published the first modern textbook for nursing, *Notes on Nursing*—all of this despite the fact that she was often confined to a sickbed. While ill (biographers believe that she suffered from brucellosis), Nightingale wrote thousands of letters detailing her theories about a multitude of topics related to medical reform, from the importance of maintaining hygienic recovery areas in hospitals to the ways nurses should be trained. Her ideas were soon adopted all over the world.

Now more than 2,000 of Nightingale's letters are available for viewing online, thanks in large part to Boston University's Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center (HGARC), which embarked on a pioneering international collaboration two years ago with the Florence Nightingale Museum, the Royal College of Nursing, and the Wellcome Library to create a comprehensive digital database of Nightingale's voluminous correspondence. Known as the Florence Nightingale Digitization Project, the database offers scholars, biographers, students, and anyone interested in the history of nursing free public access to letters that had long been held in private collections.

Nightingale earned the nickname "the Lady with the Lamp" during her years as a military nurse in the Crimean War, when she would visit wounded soldiers at night by lamplight.





The Nightingale Project was conceived by Vita Paladino, director of HGARC. The Gottlieb archives possess just over 300 of Nightingale's letters, the largest collection in the world outside of the United Kingdom, and Paladino (MET'79, SSW'93) wanted to create an expansive online archive that would allow the British reformer's correspondence to reach as large an audience as possible. "Nightingale is the benchmark; she's the founder of nursing as we know it, and the material is still relevant," Paladino says. "Somehow this wonderful woman put to paper what hospitals need to do, what nurses need to do. She's the founder of modern nursing, so it's important to bring these letters to light. If she was not ill, she probably would have been writing books and articles, but in her case the correspondence is most important. Those letters contain all the theory. So she's sitting in her bed, writing these letters, important foundations for medicine and nursing."

Paladino had no problem convincing other institutions to join the digital collaborative. The Florence Nightingale Museum contributed 866 letters, the Wellcome Library another 607. "I think we set an example that archives shouldn't be competing, that you should pool your resources and put your subject out there the best you can," says Paladino.

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Paladino says she is working on forming relationships with other archives and organizations that own Nightingale's letters, including the British Library, which alone has 300 bound volumes of correspondence. Her goal is for the database to provide what she calls "one-stop shopping for Nightingale." While the physical copies of each letter are available in their respective archives, the beauty of the

digitization project is that researchers, scholars, and members of the public interested in reading Nightingale's letters no longer have to travel to Boston or London to do so.

"The Nightingale letters are valuable," Paladino says. "But it's more than that. How many people would be able to come here from hospitals all over the world and look at them? For me, this brings the letters into the light and makes her work and theories more accessible."

The Florence Nightingale Digitization Project is a free public database. Google Boston University Florence Nightingale letters.

The tap room at the King George Hotel in 1945

John Tanner's parents (Raymond and Marie) ran the King George Hotel on Simcoe Street from 1935 to 1953. This photo from 1944 shows his dad, the sailor in the middle, visiting his staff, on a break from serving his country. (Original with John Tanner; used by permission). This has been a site on TVA pub crawls, and on some ghost tours. It will be one of the sites for the Murders on Rue George presentation by Elwood Jones.



Peterborough Jail Visitor's Log Book, 1863-1900

First register of government visit, mainly by J. M. Ferres, a provincial jail inspector, to the Peterborough jail. A copy of the visitor's book is in the Trent Valley Archives; the originals are in the Archives of Ontario.

Part 1 J. M. Ferres, Inspector, 1863 to 1867

24th June 1863 J. M. Ferres

The undersigned visited this prison today. – The outside prison was in a very cleanly condition. Mary Cunningham a prisoner in the lower ward complained of the Constable who had arrested her having used her with violence & struck her on the arm with his can. The arm was much swelled certainly & very much discoloured but the Mayor by whose warrant she is confined must have investigated the facts. She complained also of the Constable having kicked her in the side.

Thos. Kendrick a prisoner in the upper ward is in a ragged condition. The Jail authorities should provide him with jail clothing sufficient.

The main Jail was in very good order and very clean. Fresh straw is required in all the beds.

The undersigned found a stove in the outside Jail in the lower ward very hot and another where Kendrick is most uncomfortably so. He found also a stove blazing in the lower ward of the main Jail and a cooking stove also blazing in the upper ward – making four stoves consuming fuel at this season of the year without the slightest necessity. The cooking required ought to be done by the Jailor as the cooking stove in the Debtors (or upper) ward in the main prison belongs to the public some of the prisoners if capable should be employed in that department. Under any circumstances he considers such a consumption of firewood in four stoves at the present time a waste of public money and recommends it to be discontinued.

The Jail books have the entries up to date.

25th June 1863 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned visited the prison again to day about 11 o'clock a.m. The stoves in the old prison were hot. The lower ward is occupied by two women; the upper by one man. The prisoners in the main prison (lower ward) complained of cold and wanted fire. The day was very warm and the prisoners were lolling in the day room in shirt & trousers.

The undersigned sees no objection to the cooking stove being removed into the ward last mentioned provided the prisoners there are made to cook for all prisoners in the Jail. The prison was clean throughout.

Should the cooking stove be removed Mr. Norton will see that fuel is burned only when cooking is being done.

2nd January 1864 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned visited the Jail this afternoon and found it clean. Inspected every cell in the lower floor and also the outside prison in which one female is confined. They were all in a proper state of cleanliness.

4th January 1864 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

Visited the Jail again this forenoon. Inspected all the cells in the Male prison & the beds and bedding. Every thing was properly clean and in order.

The Debtors Ward has been partitioned off into two apartments.

Examined the plans of the new Jail with Mr. Nichols for the purpose of refreshing the memory. The undersigned is of opinion that an additional cross bar should be put in all the outside window gratings and two additional ones in the window overlooking the roof of the passage. He thinks also that in order to prevent prisoners getting out of sight in the corridor at the end a cheap wooden door should be hung to close up the passage at the farther end and provision made for hanging one at the near end should it be afterwards required.

29th June 1864 [Terrence O'Neill] Inspector

The undersigned visited this jail to-day and found it quite clean. There was a very bad smell from the water-closet of the men's ward arising, the jailer thinks, from an insufficient drainage from the closets. Some of the cells now unlocked so as to admit of the prisoners entering them & lolling at pleasure on their beds. This indulgence of course should not be allowed. It arose today from putting fresh straw into the prisoners beds just before I arrived the jailer stated.

Made an inspection of the new works in progress in company with the sheriff, the Jailer & the subcontractor (Mr. York). It is to be feared that trouble will arise of the internal water-closets in the new prison as has done elsewhere from the insufficiency of water to keep the privy pipes adequately flushed. The advantage is great which the favorable situation of the ground possesses in affording abundance of fall from the closets; but the necessity for a constant supply of water overhead the w[ater] closets should not be lost sight of. It is to be hoped that a matter so important as that of securing all the rain which falls on the prison roof will not be overlooked.

The undersigned thinks it inadvisable to recommend that whilst the works are in progress, provision should be for one of the day & night cells being used as a dark cell. The important object of ventilating the cells adequately on such a plan as will not permit intercourse between the prisoners has no doubt been provided for & will be judiciously carried out.

The undersigned would beg to suggest to the Sheriff that the plan for heating the prison should be at once be discussed with the architect & the matter brought under the notice of the Inspector of this division Mr. Ferres. To carry the pipes of the stoves from the day rooms across the main hall into the only flues which seem now provide seems to the undersigned not the most judicious plan.

With regard to rule No. 6 in relation to dieting the prisoners the present practice might be improved upon by having the jailer to purchase the food used by the prisoners and charge it at cost prices to the Council. In small places when this is done the cost is considerably less than I learn it is here.

It is to be hoped the jail will be soon relieved of the

presence of the unfortunate insane man now a prisoner here when admission to the Provl Asylum I believe the Sheriff has made application for.

18th August 1864 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned visited this jail today. He inspected the wards and cells of the present prison and found all as clean as they can be kept while the dust from the new building is flying.

Inspected the works of the new prison and was highly pleased with the strong work of the front walls of the cells.

The undersigned recommends to the architect to propose to the Jail authorities the placing of a Grating at the extremity of the passage between the Bathroom and the Jailers office. The prison will hardly be complete without it.

He also recommends as indispensably necessary the construction of a privy in each yard to be not less than 15 feet deep if the soil be favorable.

There is now a boy named Masters 13 years of age in prison under sentence and the undersigned desires the Jailer in the absence of the Sheriff to report him to the County Attorney in order that his case may be brought before a Judge for investigation under the Juvenile Offenders Act should that officer see fit with a view to his being sent to the Reformatory.

He also regrets to find an insane man still under lock here.

3rd December 1864 Terrence O'Neill, inspector

The undersigned visited here today & found the jail in good order. 5 male prisoners in confinement. The works of the new jail are fast advancing towards completion but still too far unfinished to justify the undersigned in making a critical report on them. He must however observe that the cell doors in many cases appear to have too little foreroom & are likely as they continue in use, to prove troublesome by rubbing at bottom. He regrets to observe that the door jambs leading into passage at the end of the day rooms are built of brick instead of stone as these jambs must almost to a certainty give way from the frequent swing of the heavy door against them. He thinks that instead of the wood drain box intended to carry the night soil from basement privies an earthen drain pipe of say 8 to 10 inches diameter would have been better. If not too late he thinks it would be still to substitute a drain pipe of the kind referred to for the present end. The provision made for water supply to the new prison will, he thinks, prove satisfactory.

With the opening of the prison on its completion the undersigned trusts that some modes of employment will be devised which will furnish constant labor to the prisoners. As the breaking of stone cannot be carried on here owing to the inconvenience & expense of hauling it is hoped the intelligent spirit of the jail authorities will devise some other kinds of constant employment for the prisoners. He would beg to suggest the making of split & birch brooms, axe-handles, steam & flag mats by the males & the knitting of stockings, socks, & other such articles, replacing the old clothing of the more indigent prisoners, & making straw & rag mats, list shoes by the females. It is too painful a spectacle to witness those who are constantly engaged in aggression on the law lolling out the whole period of their

confinement in a degree of indolent ease which is rather calculated to bring them back to the prison than to deter them from it.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest that in supplying the new prison with the requisite cell necessities the Penitentiary pattern should be followed. Whilst avoiding the expense of the iron bedsteads now in use in the old prison this he recommends will be formed by experience to be not only more economical but better.

11th May 1865 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned in company with Mr. Horsey [Henry Hodge Horsey (1830-1911), Penitentiary Architect visited the new jail to day and will report their opinions & result of their examination to the Board of Inspectors.

He also inspected the jail now in occupation and found the wards – cells – beds and bedding in excellent order and particularly clean. He is glad to observe that there is only one prisoner for crime in confinement. The other of the two in Jail is a lunatic.

13th June 1865 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned visited this Jail to day. He was happy to receive the information that few prisoners had been received since his last visit and to observe to day that there were but two – one the insane man and the other a vagrant.

In constructing the boxes for the latrines it will be necessary that they be lined with galvanized iron to prevent the wood becoming saturated, and the Jailer will be careful to keep on hand at all times a quantity of swamp earth.

The undersigned observed that the coping of the wall is flush with the brick work of which the consequence will be the gradual deterioration of the wall. He recommends that a covering of galvanized iron be placed over the wooden coping and that the under part be made to project loosely away from the wall for three or four inches in order to throw the drop off from the wall altogether. A projection of six inches will be better considering the height of the wall.

He recommends strongly to the Jail authorities to urge the removal of James Maloney – the insane prisoner – to an asylum. Should there be no room for him at Toronto the undersigned would recommend application be made to Government for his removal to Rockwood Asylum.

1st December 1865 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned visited this Jail today. He inspected the portion of the old Jail used for prisoners of whom there were only three all males. Everything was in proper order. He observed that many of the recommendations made by him to make the new prison efficient have been done and that mechanics are still at work. He hopes that all will be completed before his next visit.

The yard walls next to the windows must be heightened to the level of the roof or otherwise rendered good against the possibility of escape. The top of the rain pipe must be protected also by a sort of chevaux-de-frieze surrounding it. He found the books properly kept.

1st March 1866 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned inspected this Jail to day was much pleased with the extremely clean and tidy condition in which he found it.

The tanks are found to leak. The undersigned would recommend a wash of water cement laid on with a bush [brush?] to be used as a coating to the inside and at the same time a few handfuls of the cement thrown into the tanks when full until the leak stops. He thinks this will be found effectual.

16th August 1866 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned visited this Jail today. He inspected every ward and cell, the beds and bedding.

The stretcher bedstead is the proper one but the undersigned has to condemn the trestle feet supports as liable to be broken off & used as weapons. The supports ought to be of two inch planks at each end – the one at the top to be of one piece nailed firmly to the stretcher & braced the one at the foot to be a stool separate from the stretcher.

After sweeping floors every place where dust may lodge (as cell doors, &c) should be dusted down.

The dark cells are not clean – they should be often swept and occasionally scoured whether in use or not.

The privies in the yards give off a bad smell – purely because the recommendation to throw in a handful or two of dry black muck every time they are used is totally neglected. The moment dry muck is made use of that moment will the smell disappear.

The Jail was exceedingly clean and tidy throughout.

The Jailor informed the undersigned that the well water becomes bad – and has a bad smell soon after being drawn. He attributes it to the privy for the Court House attendants being placed near the well and to the quick sand permitting the fluids to percolate through. As there was no such smell from the well water until the privy was placed where it is the inference seems to be good.

If a box and dry black muck were used there would be not taint to either the air of the privy nor to the water of the well. But as it is difficult to make human beings have confidence in what is extremely simple or to make them resort to what they have never seen before it is a question whether the recommendation for the Court House privy now offered will be attended to. I have not yet been regarded by the Jailor it probably will not be by the Court House authorities.

19th December 1866 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned visited this Jail today. He inspected all the wards and cells. The whole was in the best of order & exceedingly clean.

He has still objection to the supports of the trestle bedsteads. It will be fortunate if some desperate character do not use them as weapons of attack.

26th August 1867 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned visited this Jail today. He inspected all the wards and cells, the beds and bedding. With the exception of some of the floors the Jail was clean. The Jailor will take care that all ground for complaint on the

score of cleanliness is removed at once.

The trestle bedsteads with feet are still in use.

The force pump leaks very badly at the joints and ought to be repaired without delay.

29th August 1867 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned in passing through the town visited this Jail again today.

He was glad that the Jailor had attended to the cleaning of the floors.

23rd December 1867 J. M. Ferres, Inspector

The undersigned visited this Jail today. He inspected all the Wards the cells bed and bedding. All were clean and in good order.

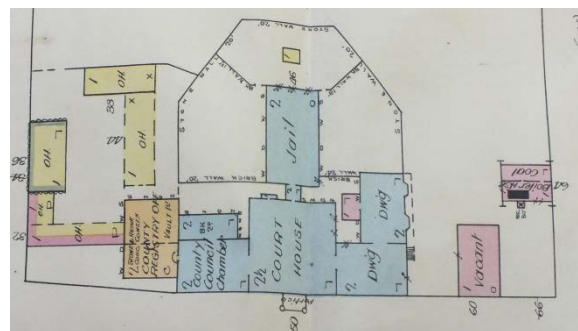
He observed that there are bedsteads of which he entirely disapproves and that the trestles are not removed. He is of opinion that both kinds ought to be taken away and a plain deal board nailed a piece of plank at either end for feet should be the only description of bedstead used.

The plaster has been picked away from the cross bar by which the corridor door of No. 3 is kept in place revealing a defect which must be at once remedied so long as there is no desperate character in the Jail. On examination all the doors of the corridors appear to be hung in the same way & must be attended to.

The cross bars in the middle of the doors of the dark cells are fastened with bolts of which the heads are exposed. The heads ought to be filed off – the bolts counter sink and securely riveted on both sides. The turned up portion at the free end of the bar should be cut off. Should the bar by any means be taken off by a prisoner it would form a jimmy of the most powerful kind so long as the turned up end remains as it is.

The undersigned examined the Register. It is correctly kept but some of the entries are partly in pencil when they should all be in ink – and some dates of discharge are indicated by ticks when they should be all filled up with the date in full.

The pump in rear was broken and there was a leak in the return pipe from the stove of Ward No. 2.



View from a fire insurance plan, c. 1915, of the court house and jail complex. (Trent Valley Archives)

9, with two events. On Monday, April 4, we welcomed participants to a workshop on reading and interpreting land records. Gina Martin, a noted local expert on land records, demonstrated the many ways that land abstracts, deeds, wills,

Recent Events at TVA

Trent Valley Archives celebrated Archives Week, April 4 to

and other documents can be read for information about land and the people who lived and worked on a piece of land. A genealogist, for example, might find within these documents complete names of women hitherto known only as “Mrs.,” “Miss,” or “et ux”. An archaeologist can find out what a piece of land was used for and, thereby, what to expect during a dig. If you missed this excellent workshop and want to make sure you are on the list for the next one, please contact TVA.



On Saturday, April 9, TVA opened its doors to all who wanted to solve mysteries contained in their old photographs at Photos in Your Attic. Participants learned how to care for their old photographs, as well as how to glean information from them that can help in assigning an identity to their subjects. Archivist Elwood Jones, through his research into the various photographers who have worked in the Peterborough area,

and Heather Aiton Landry, TVA's Assistant Archivist who moonlights as a costume historian, demonstrated two different, and complimentary, methods of dating old photographs, while conservator Basia Baklinski offered advice on preservation and conservation options. Thanks to e-mail and a very good scanner, Bryan Landry was also able to provide excellent advice regarding photos of those in military uniform.

This striking photo of a military man was one of many photos brought to TVA for assessment at this event. The reverse side bears the stamp of Robert Smith, a Scot who worked in Peterborough as a photographer from about 1869 to 1885. This information immediately narrows the time frame for the photo to a distinct 16-year period. Furthermore, the style of the subject's uniform indicates that the photograph dates from the 1880s, narrowing the date even more — to between 1880 and 1885. Because of the wide stripes on his trousers, the braid on his cuffs, and the shape of his sword (a cavalry cutlass), it can be ascertained that he is a cavalry officer. By using this information, it becomes more possible, by consulting the family tree, to place this individual within the right generation—and maybe, eventually, even give him a name.

Paul Rellinger: Reflections on a media career

Paul Rellinger was guest speaker at the Annual General

Meeting of the TVA, April 21.

Guy Thompson chaired the event, and the meeting began with his annual president's report. He noted that 2015 had been a very successful year from all perspectives. TVA finished in the black, had some outstanding events, and led local celebrations for the 400th anniversary of Champlain's visit to the Trent Valley.

Peter Adams introduced the guest speaker, whom he noted had been effective. He also noted the sixth Relly on the Roof event in support of Habitat for Humanity. Rellinger had been active in several community groups.

Recently retired from Peterborough This Week, he reflected on his media experiences and his passion for Peterborough and its people. He says it is vital “to relate stories of people behind events, be they historic or current.” The most defining experiences occurred after the July 2004 flood when people everywhere helped those who had been hurt by the experience. On the whole, he had no regrets about being a journalist in Peterborough. TVA thanks Little Lake Cemetery for its assistance in making Highland Park Funeral Centre available and for providing refreshments.

One interesting theme in the presentation resonated with the audience of about fifty people. The media used by journalists shifted dramatically with the ubiquity of personal computers and then with the internet, facebook and other technical changes of the past decade. The stories posted since 2000 are archived on the PTW webpage. However, Paul was not certain he could find the paper copy of the first issue. This dramatizes some of the issues facing archivists hoping to save the public side of community life.

Al Black and Ken Brown complimented Paul Rellinger for his commitment to the downtown entertainment scene. He promoted these important developments. Bereniece Pepe wondered if he was keeping up with his piano lessons; he may find time for that.

It was a very pleasant evening that concluded with refreshments and the rest of the business of an AGM.

County Archives Consultation

Sheridan Graham and Karen Jopling have headed up efforts to assess the current state of archives in the county. This culminated in an interesting morning, April 4, in which over 20 people representative of different interests participated. The chair was Emily Cartlidge, the archivist of Northumberland County. The guests included Thomas H. B. Symons, whose seminal report on Canadian Studies, titled *To Know Ourselves*, provided the theme for the occasion. Our reporter noted that others in attendance were Mary Smith and Joe Taylor, both members of County Council; Nancy Mathews and Nancy Sharpe, from the Catholic Board of Education; Dennis Carter-Edwards, Michael Eamon, Bob Taylor-Vaisey and Elwood Jones, who were on the facilitating committee; Jill McIntyre from Fleming College; Karen Bisschop from the Public Library; Kathryn Matheson and Erik Hanson from the City Heritage Office; Mary Charles and Susan Neale from the Peterborough Museum and Archives; Jodi Aoki, from the Trent University Archives; Jean Cole from an eclectic background.

The attendees shared many experiences and it was clear that people had quite different associations with archives, and all had at some point promoted or supported the importance of archives as essential to collective community values, and

as essential to building on our historic roots and contributions. Some felt we had done well in a thrifty environment; others thought that it was time that Peterborough had a county archives that matched the modest efforts of comparable counties in east central Ontario and the requirements of provincial legislation. Several wondered about the financial limitations as county governments and the townships face many pressures.

In the coming months, the Trent Valley Archives will consider ways in which it can advance the creation of a county archives. We have survived 25 years without deficits. We have had terrific support from our members and from community supporters who realize that archives are essential: "Without archives there is no history!"

While we have accomplished much, and might rightly consider ourselves the most important archives locally, a county archives would have to be more integral to the workings of the county.

A county archives would meet records management functions and improve accessibility to historic records that should be public relating to the operations, policies and procedures of the county for nearly 200 years.

The county has supported the need to exhibit and promote of history. The county supports Lang Pioneer Village and the proposed agricultural hall of fame as well as the new park to interpret the history of the county jail.

The experiences of Trent Valley Archives could be used to develop a credible county archives. It is easier to promote archives when you have historical records, a physical location, a mandate and resources to protect materials from deterioration and neglect.

There are surprisingly effective ways to make archives accessible. Begin with a reading room supported by research materials and adequate access to computers, microfilm readers, audio visual machinery. Have a well-trained staff and volunteers who understand the importance of international standards of archival practice. Have a climate controlled environment. Be close to the main facilities and roadways close to public transit. Have significant outreach activities such as magazines, historical pamphlets and books, guides to resources, an effective web page that is easy to navigate, and outreach activities directed at schools (all levels) and to young people, families, adults and seniors. Have realistic financial goals, and keep spending in line with revenue.

We are optimistic that Peterborough can join the other counties with functioning and effective county archives.

UPCOMING EVENTS

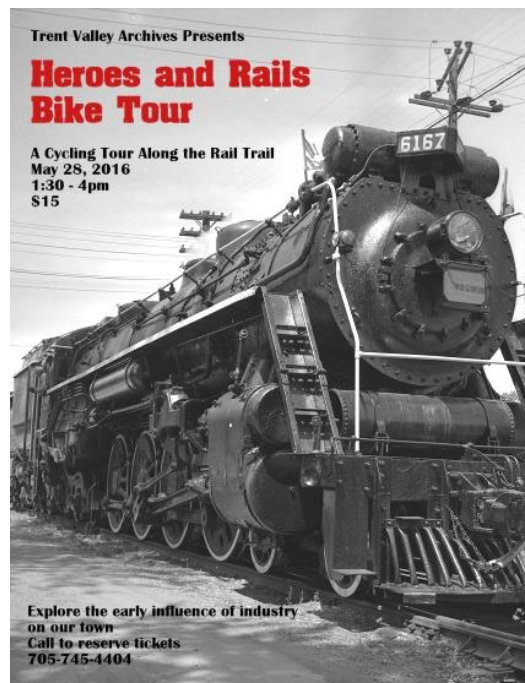
May 13, June 17, 24

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.

There are other tours of Little Lake Cemetery using different themes and stories: Tragic Tales in July; Women, in September.

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

June 21

Italian Heritage Night

For all events, we recommend that you make timely reservations. It is also possible to arrange special presentations for groups of 20 or more. Call 705-745-4404 and ask for Heather.

2016 EVENTS

Scandals and Scoundrels Pub Crawl
May 13, June 17 • 7-10pm • \$20
Listen to strange tales about Peterborough's historic taverns. There will be time to stop for a drink! Price of tour does not include beverages.

Heroes & Rails Bike Tour
May 28 • 1:30-4pm • \$15
Follow the rail trail along the Otonabee River and explore the early influence of industry on the town.

Murder on the Rue George **NEW**
May 29, June 5 • 2-4pm • \$20
Visit the scenes of the crimes through the eyes of police, spectators and murderers in Victorian Peterborough.

Little Lake Cemetery Tour: Canadian Militia: Early Days
June 23, July 21 • 7-8:30pm • \$15
Tour Little Lake Cemetery and hear stories of Peterburians who served abroad.

Transportation & Historic Sites Bike Tour
June 18 • 1:30-4pm • \$15
Take an easy ride through central Peterborough and discover streetcars, railroads and industry from bygone days.

Little Lake Cemetery Tour: Tragic Tales
July 8, 15, 22 • 7-8:30pm • \$15
A walking tour featuring tales of woe from the early days of Peterborough.

Eerie Ashburnham Ghost Walk
August 5, 12, 19, 26 • 7:30-9:30pm • \$15
Explore the ghostly past of East City by lantern light.

Little Lake Cemetery Tour: Women's History Tour
September 11, 25 • 2-3:30pm • \$15
Meet female artists, pioneers and businesswomen from Peterborough's past whose lives and contributions still shape our community today.

Little Lake Cemetery Twilight Pageant
October 21 • Tours begin at 7 pm & run every twenty minutes • \$20
Actors portraying former residents recount tales of Peterborough's early days. The experience of walking through a cemetery at night encountering men and women from Peterborough's past is an experience not to be missed!

Downtown Ghost Walk
October 20, 25, 26, 27 • 7-9pm • \$15
Costumed guides recount spooky tales on this lantern-lit tour around Peterborough's most haunted buildings.

Reservations are required for all tours.

Planning a special event? Private tours are available for groups of 15 or more. Advance notice required. Contact TVA for details.

trentvalleyarchives.com

TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES presents

The SUPER SHOCKER!

Elwood Jones' **MURDERS**
On the **RUE GEORGE**

A Downtown Walking Tour
May 29 and June 5
2-4pm
\$20

Visit the scenes of the crimes!
Call to reserve tickets
705-745-4404

Trent Valley Archives Presents

CANADIAN MILITIA: EARLY DAYS
A walking tour through Little Lake Cemetery

June 23 and July 21
7:00-8:30 pm
\$15

For reservations call (705) 745-4404 or visit www.trentvalleyarchives.com

TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES PRESENTS

Scandals and Scoundrels Pub Crawl

HEAR STRANGE TALES ABOUT PETERBOROUGH'S HISTORIC TAVERNS!

MAY 13, 2016
7-10PM

**\$20 + BEVERAGES
CALL TO RESERVE TICKETS
705-745-4404**

This short distance walking tour will introduce you to our rich public house cultural history which included such establishments as the long gone Phelan Hotel, the Purple Rooster, the White House and the Grand Hotel. Visits to the three pubs on the tour, the Red Dog, Sin City and the Pig's Ear include little-known tales related by the current pub owners/managers themselves.

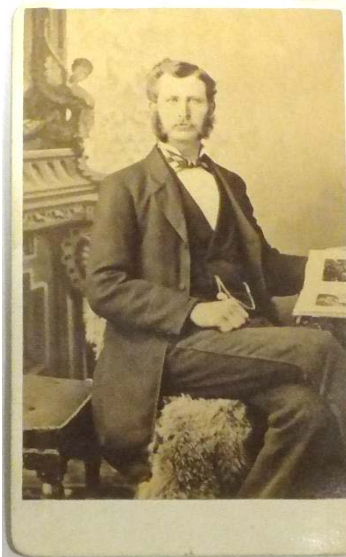


TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

Crawford Family Portraits from the 19th century



Annette Crawford (nee Wood) and daughter Annette



Richard J. Crawford (TVA F166) Photo by James Little.



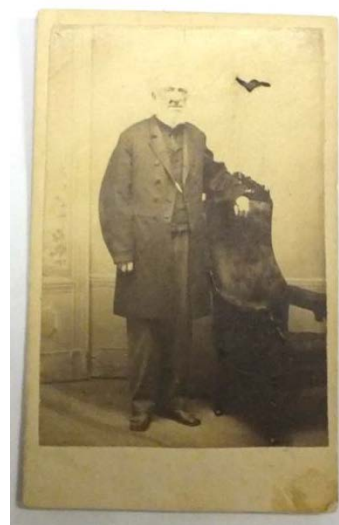
James Crawford, brother of Richard J. Crawford (TVA, F166)



Walter Crawford, brother of Richard J. Cartwright



Unidentified member of the Crawford family, photo by George B. Sproule (TVA, F166)



Dr. John McNabb (1802-1869) Photographer not identified. TVA, F166 (Crawford family). Buried Little Lake Cemetery.



Unidentified member of the Crawford family; photo R. M. Roy, c. 1890.

Unidentified member of the Crawford family, photo by Hamill and Ball, artists and photographers, George Street, Peterborough, Ontario. (TVA, F166)

Unidentified member of Crawford family (photo by Robert Smith)



HRH Prince and Princess of Wales (photo from life by Mayhall, 224 Regent Street, London)

Unidentified trio, members of the Crawford family, photo by G. B. Sproule (TVA, F166)

Unidentified child in the Crawford family, photo by Robert Smith, Peterborough. (TVA, F166)

When the Trent Valley Archives received the photographs from the Croft estate, the comment was made that the photographs would not be easy to identify. Almost immediately we spotted a *carte de visite* of Frances Stewart in the shot that was used in the preface of *Our Forest Home*. We have also found a fine photo of Dr. John McNabb, and several members of the Crawford family were identified quite quickly. That allowed us to create the family tree for the Crawford family, and suggested some of the people that might be in the portraits.





We were quite pleased. Just being able to identify some of the people in the photos was a triumph.

However, there were more rewards. There were cartes de visite for the wedding of Edward, the Prince of Wales, who had visited Peterborough in 1861, and of his bride, Alexandra of Denmark, whom he married in 1863. The official photos were described as photos from life by Mayhall, 224 Regent Street, London. When writing part of the text for the forthcoming book on Peterborough postcards, these photos struck me as forerunners of the postcard.

The Prince of Wales and his bride on their wedding day. (Wikipedia)

We also had samples of the photographic work of some of the pioneers of photography in Peterborough. Knowing the photographer is a useful way to date photographs, and we have made some effort at the Trent Valley Archives to create biographies and identify the location of studios so that this can be useful in historical and genealogical research.

Mysterious Uniform



At TVA's Photos in Your Attic event on April 9, this photo came up for discussion. The original is extremely small, and, consequently, the enlarged version is not very clear. Nevertheless, it is evident that the uniform worn by the man in the photo is cut like the kinds of military uniforms worn during the first half of the twentieth century. Many questions have arisen, however, as to the exact nature of the uniform. Is the man in this photo a soldier, or a member of

another organization that dressed in a similar fashion, such as a police force? Does the photo date from about WWII, as its owner suggests, or from WWI or the era between the wars, as suggested by the shape of the peaked cap? What is that strange round insignia on the lapel? Perhaps most importantly, what regiment or organization does the large, shield-shaped cap badge signify? Suggestions are most welcome!

George Norman Davis

An inquirer wants to know what happened to George Norman Davis, aka Lefevre Norman or L.F.N. Davis.

Davis was born in Jersey, Channel Islands, in 1839. His wife, Mary, was born in Jersey in 1840. According to the 1881 Census of Canada, George, Mary, and their children, Samuel, Horatio (Norman), Albert, Charles, Frederick, Flora, Alice (b. 1877) and Louisa (b. 1879) are listed as living in Peterborough West. They state their religion as Methodist. Two more children, Walter (b. 1881) and Bertie (b. 1885) were also born in Peterborough. Some members of the family—Samuel, Charles, Frederick, Alice and Louisa-- appear on the 1891 Census in Toronto, but George Norman Davis is not with them.

Italian Heritage Night

The Trent Valley Archives is joining with the local Italian society to present an Italian Heritage Night, the evening of June 10. Speakers will share stories about the early Italian immigration in the 1880s, talk about some of the developments which occurred locally, and relate how Italians in Peterborough kept track of events in Italy. It will be a night of fellowship and entertainment. For details, check with the Trent Valley Archives at 705-745-4404.

Langton House

By Sharon Skinner

Following along the same lines as my research on Bradburn House, I thought it would be interesting to trace the history of Langton House. This building is located at the corner of London and Reid Streets in Peterborough. Langton House has been a part of the Catharine Parr Traill Campus of Trent University since 1964. Soon, Langton House will be part of the new Hospice Peterborough Care Centre. I'm so pleased that once again an older building in Peterborough will be saved from demolition.

David William Dumble purchased this parcel of land from John C.T. Cochrane on November 23, 1867. This property included four half-acre lots, east of Reid Street: two lots faced London Street and two lots faced McDonnell Street. The house was located close to the London and Reid Street corner. The carriage house was located east of the main house. The house faced south, towards McDonnell Street, and

had an amazing view of the city.

Langton House, London and Reid Street (Trent Valley Archives)



David William Dumble built this Gothic style home in 1868. It had numerous gables, bargeboard trim, pointed and mullioned windows. It was a nice compliment to the Bradburn House next door, built during the same time period. David's home very closely resembled his family home, called "Dromore", built by his father in 1857. "Dromore" was located at 364 George Street in Cobourg. In 1879, David added a new wing to his house, at a cost of \$1500 and this addition was built

by Mr. A. Rutherford.

David William Dumble was born on February 25, 1837 in Armagh, Northern Ireland. His father, Thomas William Dumble, was born in 1806 in Cornwall, England. His mother, Eliza Hull, was born in 1806 in Dromore, Ireland. According to the 1841 England Census on ancestry.ca, there were 7 children: Mary (1827) John (1829) Thomas (1832) Eliza (1833) David (1837) Martha (1839) and Albert (1840). The Dumble family residence was listed as Bowling, Bradford, Yorkshire, England in 1841.

The Dumble family immigrated to Canada in 1844. David's father and an older brother, John, were surveyors. They were commissioned to help settle the dispute regarding the New Brunswick/Maine border. His father was also involved in surveying the route for the Intercolonial Railway and was responsible for building many roads in the Durham and Northumberland Counties. The Dumble family finally settled in Cobourg in 1857.

David Dumble chose to enter the law profession and graduated from Victoria College in 1861. He worked in the law offices of Mr. William Kerr, Q.C. and also Chief Justice Harrison in Toronto. David was admitted to the Bar in 1864.

On May 23 1862, David married Mary Louise Henwood. She was born on October 20, 1839 in Cornwall, England. Her parents were Mary and Harry Henwood. David and Mary were blessed with 10 children: Mary (1868) John (1869) Fred (1871) Harold (1873) William (1875) Clarence (1877) Elizabeth (1879) Phillip (1881) Oscar (1882) and Kate (1888).

David and Mary Dumble raised their 10 children in this house and also celebrated a 50th wedding anniversary here in 1912.

David chose to come to Peterborough in 1864 to start his law practice. Our area was beginning to flourish in the 1860's. Our population was 3,841. Our businesses included 37 sawmills, 12 grist mills, 2 oatmeal mills, 4 carding mills, 5 factories, 8 tanneries, 3 breweries, 8 cooperages and stove factories, 6 carriage and wagon factories, 9 planing and shingle machines, 4 cabinetware factories, 1 chair factory, 2 chandlers, 1 pottery and 2 axe factories. In 1862, the chief industry of Peterborough was lumbering.

David Dumble was fully committed to Peterborough as recognized by his involvement in the community. In 1865, he became the Superintendent of Schools. He also served on the Board of Education for 25 years. In 1868, he was appointed to the Board of Trustees for the Peterborough Mechanics Institute. The trustees selected the papers and periodicals which would be accessible to the town residents. This organization evolved into the Peterborough Public Library.

In June 1874, he ran for the Reform Party in the provincial election for the Peterborough West Riding. He lost to W. H. Scott by a very slim margin.

In November 1882, he became the Police Magistrate for Peterborough and held this position for 39 years, until December 1921.

In March 1885, he joined the Peterborough Horticultural Society which was responsible for landscaping Victoria Park, in front of the Court House.

In 1885 and 1886 David Dumble, George A. Cox, Joseph Flavell, and James Kendry were members of the Temperance League, which wanted to prohibit the sale of alcohol and enforce the "Scott Act". Henry Calcutt (brewer), James Stevenson (Mayor), and James Stratton (Examiner and MPP) were members of the Anti-Scott League. The two groups held strong opinions and some local men used rocks and dynamite to encourage George A. Cox and Joseph Flavell to move to Toronto.

In 1889, David Dumble was appointed to the Board of Trade for Peterborough, which advised how to use public money for the advancement of the town.

David was heavily involved in real estate. He owned many rental properties known as "tenements" and worked with architect William Blackwell on their designs.

David was also actively involved in the George Street United Church and helped to develop the congregation. He was the Minister's right hand for many years.



Photo of David Dumble(TVA)

David Dumble had an extremely distinguished record and definitely helped to shape the Peterborough that we know today. David Dumble passed away on December 20, 1926 at his Downie Street residence. His funeral was well-attended by the Mayor, City Council and members of the Bar Association. Six policemen served as his pall bearers. David is buried with his wife, his parents and family in Cobourg.

This London/Reid Street property was taken over by the City of Peterborough on June 19, 1931 for unpaid taxes. It was owned by several private individuals until it was officially included in the Catharine Parr Traill Campus of Trent University on March 17, 1965.

This stately Victorian home was renovated for Trent University under the very capable direction of architect Ron Thom. The interior was designed to house the offices of the History Department, as well as providing a residence for female students. The exterior of the building remained virtually unchanged.

Trent University called this property "Langton House" in honour of Anne Langton. She was born in 1804 in Lancashire England to Thomas and Ellen Langton. Her brothers names were William, Thomas and John.

Anne's father was a prosperous businessman and shortly after Anne was born, he bought Blythe Hall. It was an elegant Gothic residence in Lancashire, England. The Langtons travelled to Italy, Switzerland, France and Germany and the children were tutored in arts, fencing, dancing, music and languages. However, when the Langton family returned to England in 1821, they found that their business was

seriously failing. They had to sell Blythe Hall and by 1826, they were living in modest retirement in Liverpool, England.

Anne Langton was a gifted artist and wanted to help support the family by doing miniature likenesses of people. Her father insisted that she keep this money for herself. Due to their current financial situation, there would be no dowry for her now and no real marital prospects in England.

In 1833 John Langton, Anne's younger brother, came to Canada. He settled on the north arm of Sturgeon Lake, south of Fenelon Falls, where he built Blythe Mills. John wrote many letters to his father in England, describing the opportunities here. Eventually, the sense of adventure and new possibilities was very appealing.



In May 1837, Anne, her aging parents and an aunt took a packet ship called "Independence" and sailed to New York City. Their trip was delayed by family illness but eventually they joined John at his property. The two-room cabin in Canada was very different from life at Blythe Hall in England. Anne had been raised to be a "lady" but she very quickly adapted to being a pioneer woman.

Unfortunately, Anne's father passed away within a year of coming to Canada but the rest of the family continued to make a life in this new world.

Self-portrait 1826 of Anne Langton (TVA)

John played a leading role in the community. In 1840, he became a Captain of a militia regiment at Eldon. In May 1841, he went to Peterborough to promote building locks at

Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls. In 1841, the government appointed John to be a member of the Fenelon District Council to manage their local affairs and maintain the schools. In 1844, John considered the advantages and disadvantages of a political career but declined a nomination to represent Peterborough as a Member of Parliament.

On May 8, 1845 John Langton married Lydia Dunsford at a quiet family wedding.

In May 1846, John took his wife to her family's home in Peterborough to await the birth of their first child. Many people, in the Sturgeon Lake area, were suffering from ague at that time. Anne was the first one in the family to become ill but she recovered. Her mother passed away from this illness in August 1846, followed by her aunt, six weeks later.

Ague is caused by unhealthy swamps when partially cleared land and fallen trees prevent proper drainage. The construction of a dam and locks at Bobcaygeon made the waters rise and a lot of land was submerged. This caused the vegetation to decay and allowed the disease to run rampant.

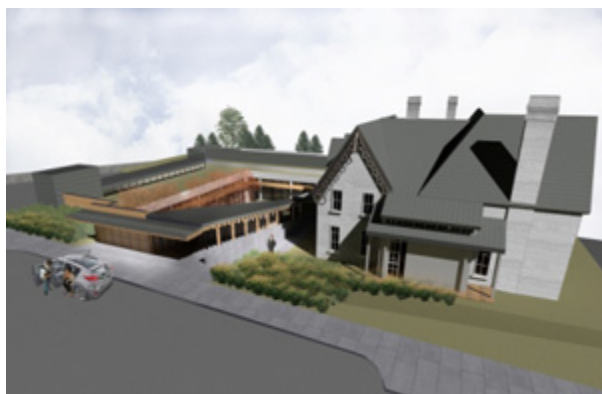
In June 1847, John, Lydia and Anne sailed for England. John and Lydia returned to Canada after a three week visit but Anne remained in England for about three years.

During this time, she visited with many relatives and family and her sketch books recorded many parts of England, Ireland and Wales. An old friend, Miss Lowe, asked Anne to become an assistant mistress at her girls school near London. The idea appealed to Anne because she had enjoyed teaching many of the children in the Sturgeon Lake area. However, in June 1850 she finally decided to return to Canada where she could help her brother.

In the early 1850's John Langton, his wife Lydia and their children moved into Peterborough where John served as our Member of Parliament. Anne lived with them and although she was deaf, she was the organist for the Anglican Church from 1852 until 1855.

The Langtons, including Anne, moved to Toronto in 1855 when John became Vice-Chancellor for the University of Toronto in 1856. In 1867, John became the Auditor General for the newly formed Government of Canada.

Anne Langton never married and was content to make many sketches of the people and places she encountered during her lifetime. These sketches are an early record of pioneer life in Canada. Anne Langton died in 1893 at the age of 89. It seems very fitting that a female residence, connected with a university, should have been named after her.



Model of the proposed facility

In 2012, Hospice Peterborough bought Langton House. Lett Architects' design will incorporate this Victorian building into the new Hospice Peterborough Care Centre. The original home will basically be used for reception and administration purposes. A newly-constructed wing, on the east side of the house, will accommodate 10 bedrooms. There will be an area for private visits, a family great room and kitchen, a therapeutic spa room and a medical team room. The design and furnishings will be chosen to reflect a home-like atmosphere, rather than an institution.

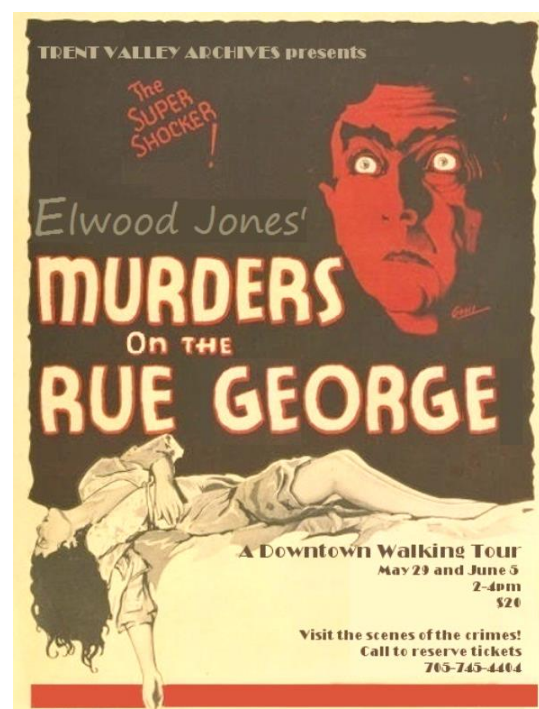
We are so fortunate that, in our area, Hospice Peterborough has provided a peaceful environment for our loved ones and their families over many years. The new facility will bring many improvements. Once again, the original Dumble family home will provide a welcoming refuge from the trials and cares of the outside world.

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Ancestry.ca
Hospice Peterborough Campaign

New Event for 2016



Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial 1915 AND 1920

John Sayers and Ivy Sucee

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 thirteenth 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 AND 1920. Between these two years, Canada and Britain were at war for the Great War, and shipping did not return to normal, it appears until 1920. There are still lists to add for 1921, 1922 and 1923, which we will give in a future

issue of the Heritage Gazette.
1915

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----|
| ADAMSON | Royal May | 13 |
| ADAMSON | Doris | 8 |
| ALBURN | Doris | 12 |
| ANDREWS | Caroline | 11 |
| APLIN | Harriet | 12 |
| ASHWIN | Ethel May | 11 |
| ATKINS | Eva May | 8 |
| BANHAM | Phyllis J G | 8 |
| BARKER | Ann | 11 |
| BARKER | May G | 10 |
| BARNES | Constance | 14 |
| BOWDEN | Sarah | 13 |
| BREAKSPEAR | Rose | 13 |
| BROOKER | Margaret | 14 |
| BULL | Alice | 12 |
| CALLUM | Miss | a |
| CHANDLER | Grace R | 10 |
| CHAPMAN | Mary J | 11 |
| CHEASLEY | Elsie M | 9 |
| CHEASLEY | Dora G | 8 |
| CHILD | Mary A | 10 |
| CLARKE | Ellen | 12 |
| CLARKSON | Kathleen | 12 |
| COOMBES | Alice | 10 |
| COOPER | Florence | 14 |
| COOPER | Florence Margaret | 13 |
| COOPER | Lilian Mary | 11 |
| CROOKS | Winifred | 14 |
| DAVIES | Mary E | 15 |
| DIBDEN | Ruby Matilda | 11 |
| DONOVAN | Violet M | 11 |
| DOUGLAS | Annie | 14 |
| DOUGLAS | Cassie | 13 |
| DOUGLAS | Sarah | 10 |
| EAGER | Lily | 12 |
| ECCLES | Eleanor B | 13 |
| ELLIOTT | Wilhelmina | 12 |
| ELLIS | Ada Mary | 11 |
| ELLIS | Hilda Mary | 11 |
| ELSMORE | Ellen | 9 |
| FERNEYHOUGH | Charlotte | 11 |
| FIRTH | Martha | 12 |
| FOSTER | Ada Nelly | 15 |
| FREEMAN | Eliza | 12 |
| GOODYER | Evelyn | 11 |
| GRIFFIN | Maria | 10 |
| HALE | Lily | 10 |
| HALE | Adelaide | 11 |
| HARRIS | Lily M | 13 |
| HAY | Lizzie | 13 |
| HEASMAN | Nellie | 14 |
| HENDERSON | Elsie M | 13 |
| HENDERSON | Lilian | 11 |
| HIGGINSON | Eliza | 10 |
| HOPKINSON | Nellie | 14 |
| HOWE | Ethel | 11 |
| HOWITT | Violet | 10 |
| JACKSON | Mabel | 12 |
| JACKSON | Hilda | 13 |
| JONES | Lilian | 9 |
| KENT | Rose | 14 |
| KENT | Emma | 12 |
| KENT | Elizabeth | 10 |
| KIRK | Emily R | 14 |
| LOFTHOUSE | Clara | 12 |
| MADDOX | Elizabeth | 11 |

| | | |
|------------|---------------|----|
| MAJOR | Elizabeth | 9 |
| MANNING | Bessie W | 9 |
| MARFLETT | Ellen | 12 |
| MARTIN | Annie | 13 |
| McDOUGALL | Phebe A | 11 |
| McNICHOLLS | Harriet | 14 |
| MILNE | Maud | 14 |
| MINTRAM | Ellen | 12 |
| MORGAN | Eleanor | 12 |
| MORGAN | Clara | 13 |
| MORLEY | Norah | 14 |
| NEWMAN | Jessie F | 13 |
| NIXON | Mary | 12 |
| PARKES | Ethel | 11 |
| PATERSON | Ellen | 14 |
| PENNINGTON | Prudence | 14 |
| PERKINS | Eleanor | 11 |
| PERKINS | Charlotte | 10 |
| PEVERELL | Mary R | 14 |
| POULTON | Catherine | 12 |
| PRIDY | Maud | 9 |
| PUGH | Dorcas E | 14 |
| PUGH | Winifred | 11 |
| RAND | Violet E | 11 |
| RAVEN | Elsie | 8 |
| RAYNOR | Florence | 14 |
| REDPATH | Jane | 10 |
| REDPATH | Doris E | 8 |
| REMNANT | Violet | 9 |
| ROBBINS | Catherine | 14 |
| ROBERTS | Mary E | 12 |
| ROBERTS | Rachel | 10 |
| ROBINSON | Elizabeth | 12 |
| ROBINSON | Ellen | 11 |
| SALTHOUSE | Elizabeth | 14 |
| SALTHOUSE | Ellen | 11 |
| SALTHOUSE | Mildred | 10 |
| SANDS | Florence C | 10 |
| SAUNDERS | Olive | 8 |
| SAWYER | Grace G | 11 |
| SIMPSON | Sarah | 14 |
| SIMPSON | Annie | 9 |
| SMITH | Ida K | 9 |
| SMITH | Mabel | 15 |
| SMITH | Mary E | 10 |
| SMITH | Marjorie | 15 |
| SQUIRE | Winifred M | 13 |
| STANGER | Florrie | 11 |
| TONE | Florence M | 14 |
| TONEY | Winifred M | 15 |
| TREGO | Emily F | 12 |
| TUISSANT | Edith R | 13 |
| TUISSANT | Lilian | 11 |
| TYLEE | Agnes Maud | 14 |
| UNWIN | Violet Louisa | 14 |
| WALLIS | Mary Jane | 17 |
| WARDEN | Selina | 8 |
| WATKINS | Olive M | 9 |
| WATSON | Esther L | 11 |
| WHITESIDE | Elizabeth | 11 |
| WHITING | Florence G | 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 |

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|-------------|------------------|----|
| AITCHESON | Edith | 14 |
| ANDREWS | Alice Doris | 14 |
| ANDREWS | Laura Nellie | 14 |
| ANDREWS | Annie Evelyn | 14 |
| ARCHER | Ivy | 15 |
| ARNOLD | Daisy Ellen | 14 |
| ASHE | Dorothy May | 11 |
| ATKINSON | Eliza Kind | 10 |
| AUSTIN | Elsie | 11 |
| AUSTIN | Ethel | 14 |
| AYERS | Beatrice | 11 |
| BALL | Lilian Grace | 15 |
| BALL | Elizabeth | 13 |
| BARHAM | Ada | 14 |
| BACHELOR | Hilda | 15 |
| BACHELOR | Hannah | 12 |
| BELL | Dorothy | 9 |
| BENNETT | Mary Agnes | 14 |
| BIRD | Edith May | 13 |
| BLACKFORD | Dorothy Noel | 16 |
| BOWPITT | Edith Mary | 16 |
| BOYS | Louisa | 13 |
| BRAGGINGTON | Elsie | 13 |
| BRICKSTOCK | Molly | 9 |
| BRISCOE | Elsie | 13 |
| BROWN | Dorothy May | 13 |
| BUDNER | Bessie | 13 |
| BUDREY | Maud | 10 |
| BULLOCK | Ellen Elizabeth | 10 |
| BULLOCK | Eileen Beatrice | 12 |
| BURNS | Frances Marie | 11 |
| BURRIDGE | Florence | 14 |
| BUSH | Dorothy Violet K | 13 |
| BUTLER | Ethel | 13 |
| BYRNE | Norah | 14 |
| CADMAN | Alice May | 14 |
| CAUNT | Evelyn | 13 |
| CHAPMAN | Margaret Ethel | 12 |
| CHAPMAN | Theresa | 14 |
| CHURCH | Florence | 15 |
| CHURCH | Rose | 12 |
| CLOUTMAN | Lilian Alice | 14 |
| COLLETT | Elizabeth M | 16 |
| COX | Alice | 13 |
| CROOK | Lilian Grace | 16 |
| CRYER | Amy | 11 |
| DANIELS | Ellen | 15 |
| DARBON | Violet Lily | 16 |
| DAVISON | Elsie | 13 |
| DAVISON | Gladys | 11 |
| DAVISON | Olive | 11 |
| DAWSON | Lucy Lavinia | 14 |
| DOWLEY | Alice Dorothy | 13 |
| DOWSETT | Eliza Selina | 15 |
| DOWSETT | Minnie Birch | 13 |
| EAMES | Euphaina | 12 |
| ELDRIDGE | Florence | 11 |
| ELFORD | Winifred May | 14 |
| ELFORD | Gwendoline Cora | 10 |
| ELLIOTT | Norah Kathleen | 14 |
| ELLIOTT | Ada Margaret | 14 |
| ELMS | Lily | 13 |
| EMERTON | Beatrice Emily | 9 |
| EVANS | Margaret Ann | 16 |
| FINAMAN | Elsie | 9 |
| FIRTH | Beatrice | 14 |
| FLETCHER | Caroline | 12 |
| FRANCIS | Mary F | 13 |

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|-----------|------------------|----|-------------|-----------------------|----|
| FRANCIS | Dorothy May | 15 | LANGFORD | Kate Sophia | 16 |
| FRANKIES | Lilian Grace | 14 | LATHAM | Evelyn Elizabeth | 15 |
| FRANKLIN | Annie | 15 | LEE | Eva | 15 |
| FRASER | Cicely Mabel | 15 | LEONA | Gladys | 15 |
| FRENCH | Mabel Edith B | 14 | LEWIS | Mabel Kathleen | 9 |
| FRY | Florence May | 11 | LISTER | May | 14 |
| FULLER | Rose | 14 | LLOYD | Daisy May | 13 |
| GAINEY | Violet Malinda | 14 | LUNN | Elizabeth | 14 |
| GAMMON | Annie | 15 | MAITLAND | Gladys May | 7 |
| GARDENER | Mabel Hope | 15 | MANSFIELD | Marjorie | 12 |
| GARDENER | Edith Rachel | 7 | MAPPS | Lilian | 15 |
| GARDINER | Georgina Ruby M | 15 | MARTIN | Gladys Irene | 11 |
| GARDINER | Violet | 13 | MARTIN | Louisa | 9 |
| GASKINS | Florence May | 10 | MASSEY | Doris Queenie | 14 |
| GEORGE | Matilda | 14 | MAXFIELD | Esther | 14 |
| GEORGE | Susan | 13 | MAXWELL | Lily | 13 |
| GEORGE | Gwendoline | 11 | MAY | Dorothy Evelyn | 13 |
| GIBBS | Frances Emily | 14 | MAY | Ernestine Irene | 13 |
| GIBBS | Annie Louisa | 14 | McCLEMENTS | Hester | 15 |
| GIBSON | Gladys Ambrosier | 12 | McDONALD | Margaret | 14 |
| GILES | Alice Mary | 15 | McILVENNY | Martha | 15 |
| GILLETT | Rosina Flora K | 12 | MILLETT | Daisy Katherine | 16 |
| GILLETT | Doris Ivy | 10 | MITCHELL | Laura | 15 |
| GIMSON | Charlotte | 15 | MORGAN | Maud | 14 |
| GIMSON | Alice | 14 | MORGAN | Phyllis Annie | 11 |
| GIMSON | Olive Ivy | 12 | MORRIS | Ethel May | 16 |
| GOODYEAR | Gertrude | 9 | MORRIS | Nellie | 13 |
| GOODYEAR | Rose | 12 | MOSELEY | Gertrudge M | 14 |
| GOULD | Doris | 14 | MULLARD | Mary | 13 |
| GOULD | Muriel | 11 | NEEDHAM | Zena | 12 |
| GOVE | Annie | 14 | NETLEY | Winifred | 15 |
| GOWER | Florence Maud | 10 | NEWSOME | Edna May | 14 |
| GRAYSON | Jessie Margaret | 13 | NEWTON | Cissie | 15 |
| HADDON | Eileen | 13 | NEWTON | Rose | 9 |
| HALE | Ivy Gladys | 15 | NICHOLSON | Evelyn C | 13 |
| HALL | Sarah Annie | 14 | NICHOLSON | Georgina Ivy | 15 |
| HARRIS | Violet | 11 | NIGHTINGALE | Selina | 14 |
| HATTRICK | Ida | 14 | NORTON | Gertrude | 15 |
| HAYDON | Nellie | 14 | NORTON | Catherine | 12 |
| HAYWARD | Violet G | 11 | O'HALLORAN | Louisa Maud | 11 |
| HENLEY | Stella | 15 | OSBORNE | Gertrude Florence | 15 |
| HERRON | Kathleen | 11 | PAINTER | Rosina | 13 |
| HICKS | Ella Frances | 14 | PALMER | Caroline | 13 |
| HIGGS | Catherine Violet | 11 | PARKER | Dorothy | 14 |
| HIGSON | Doris Enid | 13 | PARKER | Rose Elizabeth | 10 |
| HILL | Emily | 14 | PAYNE | Margaret | 10 |
| HIRST | Lily | 14 | PAYNE | Jeanette Rose | 14 |
| HODGSON | Janet | 13 | PAYNE | Dorothy Emma Alice | 10 |
| HODGSON | Ellen | 14 | PAYTON | Ida May | 16 |
| HOLLOWAY | Florence | 15 | PEACOCK | Hannah Vera | 9 |
| HOPE | Mary | 12 | PEDRICK | Rosina Mary Elizabeth | 15 |
| HOPKINS | Doris E | 15 | PEDRICK | Beatrice May | 14 |
| HUDSON | Olive | 14 | PELHAM | Lily | 13 |
| HUDSON | Dorothy | 11 | PERKS | Laura Louisa | 16 |
| HUNT | Gladys Bessie | 14 | PITTS | Winifred | 10 |
| HUTTON | Susan Harriet | 13 | POLDEN | Bessie | 14 |
| HYAM | Sarah | 15 | POLLARD | Edith May | 15 |
| JEANES | Louisa Elizabeth | 15 | POOLE | Elsie May | 14 |
| JEFFREY | Selina | 14 | PREEDY | Alice Frances H | 10 |
| JOHNSON | Frances Maud | 14 | PRIESTLEY | Mary Ann | 14 |
| JOHNSON | Gwendoline | 10 | PUNTON | Elizabeth | 12 |
| JOHNSTON | Mary | 15 | PYGALL | Florence Rose | 14 |
| JOHNSTONE | Helen | 13 | PYRKE | Patricia | 15 |
| JONES | Elizabeth | 9 | RAND | Doris | 15 |
| JONES | Jessica | 15 | RAWLINS | Violet | 11 |
| JONES | Sarah | 13 | RAWLINSON | Polleie | 13 |
| JONES | Louisa | 14 | RAWSON | Evelyn | 14 |
| KEIGHLEY | Annie | 15 | RIDDIFORD | Grace E B | 15 |
| KEMP | Daisy Isabel | 14 | ROBERTS | Jessie | 14 |
| KING | Lilian E | 15 | ROBERTS | Edith | 14 |

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|-------------|-------------------|----|
| ROBERTS | Doris | 6 |
| ROOT | Emily | 14 |
| ROOT | Florence | 12 |
| ROSS | Phyllis Daisy | 10 |
| RUSSELL | Rose | 13 |
| SABLE | Alice | 14 |
| SADLER | Ethel Mary Hayler | 9 |
| SCOTT | Edith | 11 |
| SEARS | Florence A | 13 |
| SEAWARD | Georgina Doris | 13 |
| SENIOR | Elizabeth Ann | 15 |
| SEWELL | Gertrude | 10 |
| SHEPHERD | Dorothy May | 15 |
| SIMMONS | Dorothy Violet | 14 |
| SIMMS | Ivy | 14 |
| SIMS | Irene May | 11 |
| SIMS | Lilian Alice Dawe | 14 |
| SMITH | Violet | 14 |
| SMITH | Rose | 14 |
| SMITH | Nellie Louisa | 11 |
| SMITH | Emily | 12 |
| SOMERFIELD | Ada | 11 |
| SOMERFIELD | Ellen | 14 |
| SPINDLER | Marjorie | 14 |
| SPURDIN | Ada F | 12 |
| STOCKLEY | Gertrude Hilda | 15 |
| STOCKLEY | Eleanor Phyllis | 8 |
| STONE | Frances F | 15 |
| STONE | Bertha | 14 |
| STONE | Alberta | 12 |
| STONE | Alice | 15 |
| STUBBINGTON | Rosina Kate | 15 |
| STURDY | Lilian May | 13 |
| STUTTARD | Ethel Kate | 14 |
| SWEETING | Grace | 12 |
| SWEETING | Alice | 9 |
| TAYLOR | Edith | 15 |
| TAYLOR | Jessie | 12 |
| TAYLOR | Alice | 11 |
| TAYLOR | Eva | 13 |
| THOMAS | Beatrice | 13 |
| THOMPSON | Mary | 14 |
| THOMPSON | Ada | 13 |
| THWAITES | Winifred Letitia | 13 |
| TODD | Selina M | 14 |
| TODD | Violet | 13 |
| TONER | Kathleen | 15 |
| TONKIN | Rona Aubia | 13 |
| TOOBY | Maud | 13 |
| TOWERZEY | Isabella Amy | 14 |
| TOZER | Georgina Doris | 13 |
| TUCKER | Mary Jessie | 10 |
| TWIGG | Alice | 14 |
| UNSWORTH | Hilda | 15 |
| UNWIN | Annie | 15 |
| VINYARD | Ruby | 13 |
| VIRGIN | Beatrice | 15 |
| WADE | Elizabeth Jane | 14 |
| WAKEFIELD | Laura | 16 |
| WALKER | Lily Mary Irene | 14 |
| WALLIS | Florence | 12 |
| WARNE | Frieda Olive | 13 |
| WARWICK | Kate | 14 |
| WATSON | Elizabeth | 15 |
| WATTS | Bertha May | 15 |
| WAYMAN | Henrietta | 12 |
| WEBBER | Beatrice | 15 |
| WEST | Lily | 16 |

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|--------------|---------------|----|
| WEST | Beatrice | 13 |
| WHEELER | Gladys May | 14 |
| WHITE | Dorothy | 15 |
| WHITE | Ada | 14 |
| WHITE | Dorothy May | 16 |
| WIGGLESWORTH | Mabel Vivian | 13 |
| WILKINSON | Minnie | 14 |
| WILKINSON | Elsie May | 9 |
| WILLIAMS | Ethel | 14 |
| WILSON | Alice Dorothy | 13 |
| WOODINGS | Clara Watson | 12 |
| WRIGHT | Dorothy | 11 |
| YATES | Vera | 15 |



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Sources for the 5th Marquess of Lansdowne

Continuing from page 25

[The Lansdowne papers are under the control of the 8th Marquess of Lansdowne at Bowood, England. In 1963 the sections relevant to Canada were microfilmed; they are in NA, MG 27, I, B6, together with a few originals. There is a fine run of Lansdowne correspondence in the Sir John A. Macdonald papers, NA, MG 26, A, vols.84-88. The DNB has an extended notice of Lansdowne by his son the 6th Marquess. There is also a good biography of him by [Thomas Wodehouse Legh Newton, 2nd Baron] Newton, *Lord Lansdowne: a biography* (London, 1929). A portrait of Lansdowne hangs in the speaker's office in Canada's House of Commons. p.b.w.]

Italian Heritage Night, June 10

The Trent Valley Archives is joining with the local Italian society to present an Italian Heritage Night, the evening of June 10. Speakers will share stories about the early Italian immigration in the 1880s, talk about some of the developments which occurred locally, and relate how Italians in Peterborough kept track of events in Italy. It will be a night of fellowship and entertainment. For details, check with the Trent Valley Archives at 705-745-4404.