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The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

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Cover picture: *Henry Clarke, representing the city and Quaker Oats, presented a George Elliott print of Quaker Oats to Mike Elley, 2012. Mike Elley came from England to see sites associated with his ancestor, Walter Thomas Holden, who died in the Quaker Oats fire, 11 December 1916. Congratulations to Gina Martin and Gordon A. Young who arranged the details for this successful visit. Gina is our resident expert on the Quaker Oats fire, and Gordon Young has fought for the recognition of the victims of the fire. (Photo by Elwood Jones).*



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EDITOR'S CORNER

This is the fiftieth issue of the Heritage Gazette edited by me. The Heritage Gazette was started in 1997 by Steve Gavard and the late Art Dainton. In the early issues, they hoped to fashion a collective heritage magazine that would serve all the heritage groups. Each archives, library or museum in the region was asked to share in the editorial content of the magazine. The first issue, volume 1, number 1, was published in a digest format and we hoped to get 1,000 copies into circulation. The first issue was sponsored by Quaker Oats, and we had a surprisingly good representation of the various heritage organizations.

We found there were problems. The Heritage Gazette could never supplement the newsletters produced by the different organizations. In order for organizations to take advantage of such a magazine, published quarterly, they had to envisage what they were doing six to nine months down the road. In periodical publications, including the current version of the Heritage Gazette, editors are often working on issues three or four down the road.

When I became editor in early 2000, the magazine moved to an 8 1/2 " x 11" format. This is the least wasteful size for paper, as there was no trim; all paper was 11"x17" and that held four pages of the magazine. This meant that we could print more to a page, and had the opportunity for larger illustrations, such as photographs, maps or charts.

The issues remained 32 pages in length but gradually stretched to 40 pages by 2005. We moved to 44 pages in February 2008, and every issue since has been so. At the urging of John Marsh, we moved to the colour cover in 2007. That 2008 issue coincided with the start of Dennis Carter-Edwards' editing of the diary of Alexander Joseph Grant, the successor to R. B. Rogers at the Trent Valley Canal. There were also several features related to the endangered Peterborough grandstand.

There is much merit to the idea that all past issues should be on our webpage. The job of the editor is to keep raising the standards. My favourite issue is always the current one, and I also hope that readers feel the same.

This issue is a splendid example of the mix that has characterized the journal. Colum M. Diamond has a mystery thriller, and David Rumball pulls back the curtain on heraldry, both opening up new areas for us. TVA is doing better at advertising itself and its upcoming events. Our own archival collections are used for some of our features. For the first time in several issues, a national archival story is covered in some detail. The main genealogical feature is part three of printing the names of the child emigrants who began their Canadian lives at Hazelbrae, in Peterborough.

Thanks for your continuing support as writers, readers and promoters.

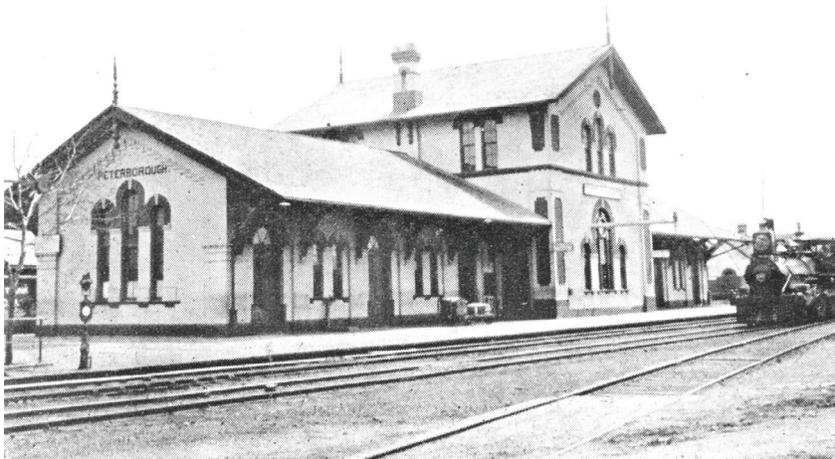
Elwood Jones

The Curious Case of the Stolen Body in the Trunk

Colum M. Diamond

In February 1901, a most 'interesting' crime attracted considerable attention throughout the province of Ontario: a body, recently interred, was stolen from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cemetery in Peterborough.

The facts surrounding this bizarre event are presented in the local newspapers. In the early hours of Wednesday, 20 February 1901, a carter, Alex Reid, delivered a trunk to a home on Smith Street (present-day Parkhill Road). A little later that morning, Reid returned and picked up the same trunk and transported it to the downtown Grand Trunk Railway station at Charlotte and Bethune Streets. About 8 a.m. that day, William J. Patterson checked the trunk on the train and both left the Grand Trunk station, bound for Kingston via Belleville.



CNR station, Bethune and Charlotte, Peterborough, as it looked around 1900. (TVA, Electric City Collection)

Acting on information that a trunk containing a human body had been checked onto the Grand Trunk train, Chief George I. Roszel of the Peterborough Police Department, swore out a warrant for William Patterson's arrest. As well, he contacted Belleville police and requested that, as soon as the train arrived there, they detain both Patterson and the trunk. Chief Roszel took the next train for Belleville.

When the train arrived in Belleville, the local police removed Patterson, a well-known Peterborough man 'of excellent character' who was a medical student at Queen's University, and the trunk. Patterson was taken into custody charged with 'misconduct toward a human body.' John

Newton, chief of police, advised Patterson to remain silent while they awaited the arrival of Roszel.

Rumours were circulating in Peterborough concerning the events at the cemetery and on the train. It was not surprising, therefore, that a large crowd met the train from Belleville carrying Chief Roszel, his prisoner and the trunk. People were incredulous that the mild-mannered student was implicated in a distasteful affair. Needless to say, Patterson did not appreciate such crowds.

Public attention turned to the contents of the unopened trunk. Patterson only admitted that the trunk contained a body. The trunk was taken directly to Daniel Belleghem's funeral parlor located on the north side of Hunter Street between George and Aylmer Streets, just east of Jackson's Creek. In the presence of Roszel, Belleghem opened the trunk. Inside was the naked body of a dead woman folded over so as to fit the confines of the small trunk.

Belleghem removed the cadaver and as no one present recognized the dead woman, he prepared it for identification. The deceased was about forty-five years of age with deformed feet. Belleghem that the identification of the deceased would pose no major problem. He noted that the body was 'fresh' and had not been dead for any great length of time. He concluded that the body had been prepared for burial by an undertaker and he made enquiries to local undertakers.

The next morning, Thursday, 21 February 1901, a Mr. Duncan identified the body of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dennis Sheehan, formerly Margaret Casey, aged fifty-five. Margaret Sheehan had died of valvular heart disease on the previous Saturday (16 February) in her family home at 11 Alfred Street, Peterborough, and had been interred in St. Peter's Cemetery on Monday, 18 February. The consensus was that Mrs. Sheehan's grave must have been robbed shortly thereafter.

William Patterson Charged

The Peterborough Police charged William Patterson with two offences: 'interfering with, and offering an indignity to a human body.' The accused was later released on bail of \$500, jointly posted by Patterson's stepfather, James Coyle Brown, and Dr. J. A. Fife. A member of the local medical profession assisted the young medical student.

Patterson, 21, a Queen's medical student, was the stepson of James Coyle Brown, the local Public School Inspector, 1878-1908. They lived at 162 Smith Street, the first house east of the railway crossing. The respected family attended St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, where Brown was an

elder. Young Will Patterson was widely liked and very popular in town. Brown stated that he had no knowledge of the events in question, and until his stepson was arrested, he was unaware that the young man was in Peterborough.

Body-snatching

Traditionally, university medical faculties have a perennial need of cadavers for use in anatomy courses and dissection programmes. Unlike the medical schools located in smaller towns such as Kingston, those in larger cities, such as Toronto and Montreal, normally experienced no real difficulty in obtaining cadavers for use as 'subjects' of dissection. Queen's University, where Patterson was enrolled as a medical student, was located in Kingston and it being a small town, the medical faculty experienced a perennial problem of obtaining cadavers. For this reason, it was widely known that, in villages within driving distance of Kingston, graveyards needed to be guarded constantly as grave-robbing or body-snatching was not a rare occurrence. In January, 1901, for example, the **Toronto Star** reported that three bodies were stolen from a cemetery in Kingston, Ontario. In that instance, the finger of suspicion pointed towards certain students at Queen's. In a later issue, the **Star** stated that prominent citizens had gone to the point of employing private guards and 'a number of our well-to-do people are building vaults' in order to protect against body-snatching. As late as the eighteenth century, body-snatching was punishable by death in England. In the United States, some medical schools were legally permitted as early as 1854 to claim cadavers from public morgues for purposes of dissection. While body-snatching was traditionally regarded as a serious and reprehensible offence, public opinion recognized that medical schools needed cadavers. By 1901, body-snatching or grave-robbing was deemed less serious than breaking into a commercial shop.

At the beginning of the Twentieth Century, the Roman Catholic Church maintained that the human body was 'a temple of the Holy Spirit' and as such was to be treated with the respect and reverence due to the most important earthly creation of God. Even limbs and significant body parts removed from a living or a dead body were to be accorded burial in duly consecrated ground. Donating the deceased's body to medical science was very strongly discouraged, if not actually forbidden. Religious doctrine that after death a body should be placed in a grave in a Christian cemetery and left undisturbed resulted from the belief, shared by many Christian Churches, that the dead awaited the resurrection of the body on the 'day of general judgement.'

To a student of anatomy and physiology, this corpse was very special. According to the death certificate signed by Dr. Henry Pigeon, Margaret Sheehan had died of 'valvular disease of the heart,' a physiological condition which already featured in medical studies. In addition, Mrs. Sheehan had expired at the relatively young age of fifty-five.

However, for medical practitioners, the most important aspect was the condition of the deceased's feet. Margaret Sheehan suffered from congenital talipes or highly deformed "club feet". The degree of distortion of her feet was in fact so pronounced that both her feet projected at right angles from her legs. Medical men may have been well aware of the medical value of this particular cadaver and may have approached body-snatchers to obtain this body for dissection. The possibility of collusion between Peterborough doctors and Queen's faculty was not raised during the hearings and

trials. William Patterson never revealed the identity of those for whom he undertook to transport the body in the trunk. Nor did he identify who supplied him with the body.

The Preliminary Hearing in Police Magistrate's Court

William Patterson was arraigned before Police Magistrate David Dumble on Wednesday, 27 February 1901. This was a preliminary hearing to determine if the accused should be bound over for trial. A large overflow crowd gathered at the County Courthouse in Peterborough for the hearing. The County Crown Attorney, R. E. Wood, was the prosecutor. The accused, William Patterson, was represented by R. Maxwell Dennistoun and the family of the deceased Margaret Sheehan had engaged Daniel Patrick O'Connell. At the outset, O'Connell produced a letter from the Provincial Attorney General's office instructing the court that he (O'Connell) was to be permitted to cross-examine witnesses.

A provincial detective named Rogers appeared on the scene, acting under explicit instructions from the Attorney General's department, to assist in the prosecution of the case. At the instigation of Rogers, a second charge was added. One charge was laid under the Criminal Code, while the second, under Common Law, stated that the prisoner had opened a grave in St. Peter's Cemetery, and removed the body of Mrs. Sheehan from that grave.

The Crown requested an adjournment of the trial to the following morning in order to provide time for a witness to arrive from Kingston. This request was granted. At the insistence of O'Connell, speaking for the Sheehan family, the bail was increased to \$2,000. James Coyle Brown and Dr. Fife each posted a bond for \$500, with the balance being given on the surety of the accused. Dr. Fife's willingness to assist may have indicated that the accused, William Patterson, was shielding other persons more highly placed and more culpable.

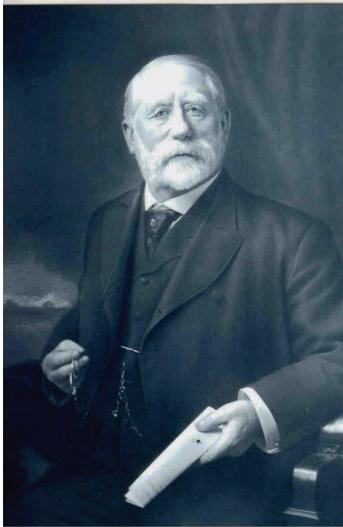
When the hearing resumed, the first witness was Dennis Sheehan, the husband of the deceased. Sheehan testified that he had witnessed his wife's interment in St. Peter's Cemetery, Peterborough and that he was present again a few days later at Mr. Belleghem's when his deceased wife's remains were transported there. He did not give permission to anyone to remove the body from the grave.

Frank Brown, the caretaker at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cemetery, testified that he had completed the task of burying Mrs. Margaret Sheehan on Monday, 18 February 1901, and noted that the grave was undisturbed the following day. A few days later, along with the deceased's husband, and his son-in-law, Mr. Marks, he opened the grave and immediately saw that the contents had been disturbed: the cleats had been torn from the coffin shell and the screws were missing from the coffin cover. The clothes in which the deceased had been buried were there, but the body itself was missing. Brown personally knew of no one disturbing the grave. He said that the grave robbery had been skillfully executed: the earth had been carefully replaced and banked up, and the flowers on the grave had been rearranged so that no sign of disturbance was detected by the caretaker.

At this point Mr. O'Connell, lawyer for the Sheehan family, put a question to this witness but Magistrate Dumble refused to allow the question on the grounds that two lawyers cross-examining the same witness might bungle the case. He further ruled that Mr. O'Connell would be permitted to assist the prosecutor, but that the two lawyers were not to

“sandwich” witnesses. At that point, Mr. O’Connell moved to a chair where he could more easily consult and interact with the Crown Attorney and the preliminary hearing continued.

Magistrate Dumble’s refusal to permit Attorney O’Connell to question the witness is intriguing and raises interesting issues. His stated reason that he did not wish to risk ‘bungling the case’ by having two lawyers question the same witness is open to more than one interpretation.



Magistrate David W. Dumble (Peterborough Law Library)

The caretaker Mr. Brown further testified that, prior to being officially instructed to reopen Mrs. Sheehan’s grave, he never dreamed that the grave had been tampered with. He also stated that there had been a light snow-fall after the funeral and that he had not observed any tracks in the snow. This part of Mr. Brown’s testimony immediately raised the question of the time that the grave was robbed : if the caretaker was correct in saying that he had seen no tracks around the grave, then the grave-robbery had to have occurred prior to the fall of snow.

The undertaker, Daniel Belleghem, testified that he had received the trunk from the police and caused the body to be identified. The empty coffin, in which Mrs. Sheehan had originally been interred, was taken out of the grave in St. Peter’s Cemetery and brought to his funeral parlor where he once again prepared the corpse for burial. He later transported the coffin containing the body of the deceased in question to the storage vault at Little Lake Cemetery, where it was kept pending the outcome of the trial.

The next witness was Chief Roszel, who provided testimony concerning the arrest of the accused William Patterson and the retrieval of the trunk. He said that Patterson had given him a bunch of keys and had admitted that there was a body in the trunk. One of these keys opened the trunk. Roszel confirmed that, to his knowledge, the trunk had not been opened while in his custody until Belleghem opened it in his presence.

Mr. W. S. Strike, the baggage handler at the Grand Trunk Railway station in Peterborough, confirmed that he had checked the trunk brought to him by Alex Reid and had placed it on the train bound for Belleville.

Alexander Reid, the carter, testified:

“On Wednesday morning, the accused William Patterson called at my home at 6:15 a.m. and requested that I take a sleigh to Shortly’s store where I would find a trunk which I was to deliver first to Patterson’s home on Smith Street and then later to the Grand Trunk Railway station. When I arrived at Shortly’s store, I met Patterson standing outside the store with a trunk and I then drove Patterson and the trunk in my sleigh to the accused’s home on Smith Street. Patterson instructed me to drive to the side gate of the house and informed me that he would take the trunk inside while I was to turn my sleigh around. I did as Patterson had requested and remained in front of his house. I saw a leather strap lying in my sleigh and I took it into the yard where I met the accused coming out of the house dragging the trunk. I then proceeded to drive Mr. Patterson and the trunk to the train station.

“At Dublin Street Patterson got out of my sleigh and gave me the return portion of a train ticket with instructions to have the trunk checked to Kingston. I then drove by myself to my own home and Patterson proceeded alone to the station. I later arrived at the Grand Trunk station and checked the trunk to Kingston as Mr. Patterson had instructed me.

“While I was at the station, I saw George Clarke [the railway section foreman] there and spoke to him, and as a consequence I went over to Mr. Patterson and, pointing to George Clarke, I said to the accused, “See that man over there? Do you know what he says?” Patterson said, “No.” I told him that Mr. Clarke had said that there was a body in the trunk and I asked him if there was a body in there, pointing to the trunk. He laughed, but said nothing. That same night I brought a trunk off the nine o’clock train from the express and took it to the police station.”

George Clarke, section foreman for the Grand Trunk Railway in Peterborough, had seen the accused William Patterson in the back yard of the Smith Street home with the trunk on that morning. He said,

“I went up the Lakefield branch on Wednesday morning, and when passing along the track above Smith Street, I saw Mr. Kennedy coming toward me and so I waited for him. While I was standing there, I saw Mr. Reid drive up in his sleigh to the residence on Smith Street with Patterson. I saw him (Patterson) speak to Mr. Reid, then take a trunk out of the rig and go along the side of the house to the back yard. There he laid the trunk down not far from a little low building at the back of the house. He then opened the trunk and took out the inside tray and threw it on the ground. Then he put his hand into this little building and drew from there what I thought was a dead body. He drew it into the trunk head first, bent over the legs and closed the trunk. Mr. Reid then came to the corner with a strap and then they took the trunk out and put it into the sleigh. Mr. Kennedy was standing with me. I was about 180 or 200 feet from the yard. There was nothing to prevent me seeing into the yard or to prevent Patterson from seeing me if he had looked up but I don’t think he did look up. You wouldn’t suppose that he cared whether anyone saw him or not. I did not know Patterson. He did not seem to have any difficulty in putting the body into the trunk. There was no forcing it.”

There was no further evidence presented. There was sufficient evidence to proceed on the charges that William Patterson had been ‘offering an indignity to a human body’ and ‘unlawfully opening a grave in St. Peter’s Cemetery, and removing the body of Mrs. Margaret Sheehan therefrom.’

The hearing then adjourned. The prisoner was bound over for trial at the 1901 summer sessions of the County Court. The accused elected to be tried before a judge without a jury. This was His Honour Judge Weller.

William Patterson's Home : 162 Smith Street

The scene where the Grand Trunk section foreman George Clarke had witnessed William Patterson remove the body of Mrs. Sheehan from a small shed and place it into a trunk transpired at the rear of 162 Smith Street (present-day Parkhill Road). This was the address and home of his stepfather James Coyle Brown and it was here that Patterson would have resided when not in attendance at Queen's University in Kingston. The lot was situated on the north side of Smith Street a little to the west of its intersection with George Street and remains largely unchanged more than a century later. It was a most unlikely locale at which to commit such a crime or to execute a task one clearly would wish to conceal. More than a hundred years after the series of events related here, one is still struck by Patterson's injudicious choice of the place to carry out his work of transferring the stolen body into a trunk from the shed where it had been temporarily concealed. The most striking feature about the crime scene is, to this day, the complete lack of privacy for anyone engaged in such a bizarre undertaking. The lot at 162 Smith Street is unusual in the fact that it is triangular in form, because of the railway line running adjacent to it in a northeasterly direction. The longest side of the triangle is bounded on the west by these railway tracks and Benson Avenue and the space beside and behind the residence is completely open to view for anyone walking along the railroad spur. The south side of the triangle was bounded by Smith Street and thus also visible to persons passing along the street in question. It was therefore quite possible for anyone walking either along Smith Street or the Grand Trunk railroad track to witness activities taking place beside or behind the house. When Mr. Clarke testified that the accused Patterson seemed "not to care" whether anyone saw him or not, his statement seemed true. Whether his 'carelessness' in carrying out the transfer of the body of Mrs. Sheehan into the trunk was due to naivety on Patterson's part that the early hour of the morning would protect him from discovery or that he really did not believe he was engaged in a criminal activity is left open to speculation.

Peterborough Court House, freshly landscaped in 1887, was the scene of the court case before Judge Weller. (TVA, Electric City Collection)

The Trial Before Judge Weller

Although the trial of William Patterson was slated for the 1901 summer assizes, in fact it commenced before Judge Weller on 20 April 1901. There appeared to be no pressing reason that the case not wait to be heard at the time mandated at the conclusion of the preliminary hearing in February, but perhaps the Sheehan family used its influence to get the case moved forward to the spring in order to have the whole matter concluded as expeditiously as possible.

Judge Weller was a prominent member of the Bench in the Peterborough County Court House for many years. The majority of the important cases were heard before him. As with most judges in that period of time, he had evolved his own particular brand of shorthand for making notes during the trials over which he presided and his writing was virtually illegible to anyone but himself.

Among those persons who figured officially in the Patterson trial were several of the major figures who had participated in the preliminary hearing : the County Crown Attorney, R. E. Wood, assisted by R. F. McWilliams. The accused was once again represented by R. Maxwell Dennistoun and Daniel O'Connell was counsel for the Sheehan family. The trunk in which the body had been taken to Belleville was also placed in evidence.

The Case for the Crown vs. William Patterson

Patterson was charged with three offences: that he "unlawfully did remove the interred body of Margaret Casey Sheehan from her grave, that he "unlawfully and indecently



did interfere with the dead human body of the said Margaret Sheehan deceased" and that he "did unlawfully have the body of the deceased in his possession."

Crown Prosecutor Wood called eight witnesses in all to build his case against the accused. The first of these witnesses to appear for the Prosecution was Dennis Sheehan, husband of the deceased woman. Mr. Sheehan repeated substantially the

testimony he had given before Magistrate Dumble at the preliminary hearing the previous February.

Next on the witness stand was Frank Brown, the caretaker of St. Peter's Cemetery, who testified that he had visited the grave site of Mrs. Sheehan in the company of Mr. Marks, son-in-law of the deceased and had found the deceased's body missing from the coffin and the screws missing from the coffin.

At this point Crown Prosecutor R. E. Wood produced a coffin screw and asked the witness if the screws in the coffin lid resembled the one he was holding in his hand and which he had just been handed to him by Chief of Police G. I. Roszel. The Court was informed that this coffin screw had been found in Mr. Alex Reid's conveyance hack which had been used to take the trunk to the Grand Trunk train station. Considerable legal argument ensued as to the legality of entering the coffin screw into evidence. Mr. Dennistoun was much perturbed that he had not been informed of the introduction of evidence concerning coffin-lid screws. Furthermore, he contended that no evidence existed which indicated that screws were missing from the coffin.

Then followed the testimony of Mr. Daniel Belleghem, the undertaker who had received the trunk containing the remains of Mrs. Sheehan from Police Chief Roszel after its return from Belleville. Mr. Belleghem, it should also be recalled, had conducted the process of identifying the remains of the deceased. He repeated the evidence which he had given at the preliminary hearing.

Mr. Martin McFadden, another undertaker of Peterborough, who had carried the original burial arrangements for Mr. Sheehan's deceased wife and who had thus first placed the remains of Mrs. Sheehan in her coffin, identified the coffin screw presented by Mr. Wood as identical to those he had used in securing the lid of the coffin prior to the interment.

Mr. John Newton, Chief of Police of Belleville testified concerning the apprehension and removal from the train and arrest of William Patterson upon his arrival in Belleville from Peterborough.

Alexander Reid, the carter who had transported the trunk from Benjamin Shortly's harness shop to the Brown residence at 162 Smith Street and thence to the train station, testified as well. George Clarke, the railway section foreman who had witnessed the transfer of the body from the shed behind 162 Smith Street to the trunk also gave evidence. Both these witnesses repeated their previous testimony and Chief of Police Roszel contributed what he knew of the case. At this point the Prosecution rested its case.

The Case for the Defense

The first witness for the Defense was Mr. Allan Bennett, a resident of Ashburnham in Peterborough, who was a fellow student of the accused William Patterson at Queen's University in Kingston. Mr. Bennett testified that he and Patterson often took meals together in the same house in Kingston. He stated categorically that he had seen Patterson at dinner on Tuesday, February 19. Given the time that Patterson was still in Kingston on that date, it was clear from Bennett's testimony that Patterson could not possibly have reached Peterborough before 8 o'clock on the evening of the Tuesday in question and that it might well have been much closer to midnight.

The time at which Patterson arrived in Peterborough from Kingston had significant bearing on the specific charge

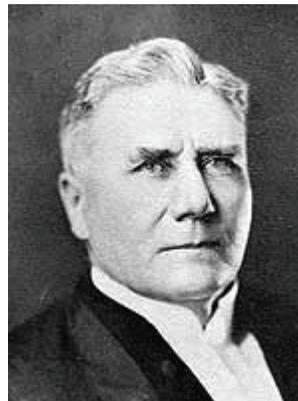
that it was he who had removed the body of Mrs. Sheehan from her grave. Patterson arrived in Peterborough at midnight on Tuesday February 19th, one day after the funeral and interment of Mrs. Sheehan. If, as the Crown alleged, he were directly and personally involved in the disinterment and theft of the body, this had to have occurred between midnight and dawn on Tuesday since Patterson was not in Peterborough before midnight. Moreover, it is much more plausible that he would surely have had accomplices in order to be able to carry out the theft successfully than to believe that he could have completed the grave robbery entirely on his own – and with such professional efficiency – in the period of time he had at his disposal. Alternatively, he may have 'purchased' the body from someone whose identity he consistently refused to reveal.

To Mr. Wood's question whether Patterson had ever spoken to his fellow student Allan Bennett of how he had come into possession of the body, Bennett answered that he had never heard Patterson talk of this, nor in fact had Patterson ever said a single word to him about what took place in Peterborough on the night of Tuesday, 19 February 1901.

Pursuing this key question of the time-scale for the grave-robbery and the relevance of the weather conditions during those key hours, Defense lawyer Dennistoun called as his next witness Walter Peters, responsible for maintaining weather records in Peterborough. Mr. Peters pointed out that his weather records indicated that there had been a light fall of snow (about half an inch) on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 19th between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock. It was the only fall of snow for several days after the funeral.

The student Allan Bennett and Walter Peters, weatherman, were the only two witnesses called by Mr. Dennistoun, lawyer for the Defense. This closed the witness testimony part of the case for the Defense.

*Photo: R. M. Dennistoun
(Trent Valley Archives)*



Summing up the Evidence

Using the testimony given by his two witnesses, Bennet and Peters, Mr. Dennistoun commenced his address to the court and both the time-frame constraints of William Patterson's and the weather conditions played a key role in his presentation. Mr. Dennistoun contended that, according to the

testimony of the cemetery caretaker, Mr. Brown, and the weatherman, Mr. Peters, the grave-robbery must have occurred on Monday night or at least before Tuesday evening. The complete absence of footprints in the snow surrounding the grave-site or on the ground in that area (Caretaker Brown's testimony), when snow was known to have fallen Tuesday afternoon (Weatherman Peter's testimony) placed the time of the robbery prior to Tuesday afternoon. The student Bennett's testimony had revealed that during this time Patterson was still in Kingston. In a word, Patterson could not have been in Peterborough during the hours in which the grave-robbery had to have been perpetrated. This then, the Defense attorney contended, dispensed with the first charge

that Patterson had actually removed the body of the deceased from her coffin in her grave.

As to the second and third charges, the Crown had presented no solid evidence, Mr. Dennistoun insisted, to show that Patterson had offered an indignity to the body of Mrs. Sheehan or was unlawfully in his handling of the cadaver. Moreover, the body bore no marks at all to indicate that it had been subjected to violence after it had been removed from the grave.

Lawyer Dennistoun went on to argue that dissection of corpses was essential to the advancement of medical knowledge and as such access to cadavers for these purposes was recognized as a necessary aspect of research programmes in colleges of medicine. As for the manner in which the body of the deceased was transported to Kingston, this could not be regarded as an act of indignity. Patterson carried out his part of the operation openly and not in any way that might qualify his conduct as a criminal offence. Clearly, argued Mr. Dennistoun, the accused believed that there was nothing criminal about having the body of the late Mrs. Sheehan in his possession and the mere possession of a dead body did not constitute *prima facie* evidence of a criminal offence as defined in the Canadian criminal code. Placing the body in the trunk in the manner in which the accused had done was not an indignity against a human body and therefore it had not been improperly interfered with by Mr. Patterson.

The Crown prosecutor Mr. Wood reviewed very carefully and methodically all the evidence presented by himself and the attorney for the Defense in the course of the trial. As well, he quoted extensively from legal articles to prove the charges as specified in the indictment. He maintained that the matter of the screw being found in Alexander Reid's hack constituted strong evidence that the prisoner had been directly involved in the removal of the body from the coffin in the cemetery.

In the course of his summation of the evidence, His Honour Judge Weller stated that the fact that a person had a dead body in his possession, unless accounted for by law, was evidence that the person removed the body from the grave. However, in this case, the Crown had admitted that the prisoner could not have assisted in the work of robbing the grave, since testimony made it clear that the accused had been in Kingston when the grave-robbery had undoubtedly been committed. The first charge was therefore disposed of in this way. As to the second and third charges, in the considered opinion of Judge Weller, the facts appeared very strongly to support the Crown's contention that the body of Mrs. Sheehan had been removed from the premises of the prisoner's stepfather by the prisoner himself, that the body was forced into a trunk and carted away. Patterson could not but have known that what he was doing was not entirely proper. It was wrong and contrary to law and unreasonable to believe that Patterson could convince himself otherwise. It was impossible, Judge Weller concluded, to find anything else than that Patterson was guilty as charged in the case of the second and third charges. At the conclusion of Judge Weller's summation, the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Wood, requested that the sentence of the court be declared.

A Plea for Mercy by the Defense

At this point, Mr. Dennistoun rose and made a strong appeal for clemency. Such a case had never come up before in this jurisdiction and he himself had had great difficulty in finding any legal opinion or precedent regarding an offence of

this type. Was it any wonder, then, that a medical student would be ignorant of the law?

Young William Patterson, continued Mr. Dennistoun, was a brilliant student and had committed the act unthinkingly. Moreover, even the Crown had admitted that the accused had nothing whatever to do with the actual robbing of the grave. He no doubt had been informed that a corpse of an unknown person would be transported to his house at a certain time. He traveled to Peterborough and took possession of it without knowing whose body it was and then proceeded to take it by train to Kingston. In view of this fact, would it not be well, asked Mr. Dennistoun, to temper justice with mercy and not blight a young man's life forever? How could he ever hold a respected place in society, if he were to serve a term in jail? Permit him rather to receive a suspended sentence and to leave on his own bail and parole in such a way that, should he ever make a slip again, he would be liable to sentencing.

The Prosecutor, Mr. Wood, indicated at that point in the proceedings that the Crown would accept that a fine be imposed on the accused if Judge Weller deemed it fit. It is notable that Crown did not argue for a jail term. Judge Weller then stated that he would take the weekend to weigh the statements made by both the Defense and the Crown and would render judgment the following Monday.

Patterson Found Guilty

On Monday, 22 April 1901, a large crowd gathered in the courtroom and heard Judge Weller announce that he found Patterson guilty. Before passing sentence, the judge asked Mr. Patterson if he had anything to say on his own behalf. Throughout the investigation, the preliminary hearing before Magistrate Dumble and the trial before Judge Weller, Patterson had taken the advice of the police and his lawyer and said almost nothing. He had not implicated anyone and had not given any statements. He did exactly the same at this moment and opted to have his lawyer, Mr. Dennistoun, speak on his behalf.

Mr. Dennistoun and Judge Weller Repel a Rumour

Lawyer Dennistoun rose and said that he had heard that one of the members of the family of the late Mrs. Sheehan believed that he (Mr. Dennistoun) had said that it was a Sheehan family member who had delivered the body of Mrs. Sheehan. Mr. Dennistoun wished to make it unmistakably clear that he had said no such thing, nor did he insinuate anything of the sort. As far as he knew, no member of the Sheehan family had anything to do with this matter. The family had suffered enough without any unjust imputations of this kind. He then asked the judge to deal as gently with the prisoner as possible.

Judge Weller declared that he was glad that Mr. Dennistoun had seen fit to make the statement he had. He went on to say he concurred completely with the Defense attorney there was not a shred of evidence to support the suspicion that members of the family were involved or implicated in the events surrounding the robbery of Mrs. Sheehan's grave.

Judge Weller's Final Words

In his summation, Judge Weller stated that he had considered the case over the entire weekend and he felt that

he was correct in his decision to find Patterson guilty.¹ He felt that he had no right to suspend sentence as requested by Patterson's lawyer. The young man was of good character and probably had a brilliant future before him. The offence was certainly not trivial. On the contrary, it was very serious and of considerable importance to the public at large. It was a matter of the utmost importance that the law do everything in its power to stop this type of offence. Furthermore, since the prisoner had refrained from giving any information of an extenuating nature, the affair then became a matter of fact.

There were, in the opinion of Judge Weller, no circumstances to mitigate the offence. The law in such cases calls for a sentence of five years' imprisonment, but it also gives the court the discretionary power to replace a period of incarceration with a fine. A term of imprisonment is usually reserved for those who have made a business of crime, as a prison is commonly considered a fit place for confirmed criminals. Judge Weller had no reason to suppose that the prisoner made a habit of dealing in dead bodies or started out with the intention of carrying out such a business, even though it would appear that there was something of the kind going on in the community. The person who had actually carried out the grave-robbery must have been in the practice of doing such acts, as the testimony given at the trial confirmed that the robbery had been performed by a professional. If such an individual were caught, he would spend the greater part of his life in prison.

Although he felt it incumbent upon him to attempt to prevent the recurrence of this type of criminal activity, Judge Weller did not wish to destroy a young man's future by condemning him to a term in prison. But, he concluded, he would certainly impose a fine, and it would not be a fine of a few dollars, stating that "It must be something that he and his friends will feel." He therefore would levy a fine of \$200 or one year in jail and the prisoner was to remain in the custody of the sheriff until the fine was paid. In 1901, \$200.00 was a considerable sum of money and the fine must be seen as a severe penalty. Nevertheless, the fine was paid.

Dennis Sheehan Denied Compensation

As the proceedings concluded, Mr. Kerr, who was substituting for Mr. D. O'Connell as attorney representing the Sheehan family, asked that the court award damages to cover the costs of the second interment of Mrs. Sheehan. Dennis Sheehan, said Mr. Kerr, was a man of very limited means. His Honour Judge Weller replied, "I do not see how this could come, – If I could make him [i.e., the prisoner William Patterson] pay it, I would, and a good deal more too, but I do not have the power."

The unfortunate Mr. Sheehan was left to absorb the expenses of reintering his wife's remains and the legal bills generated by the grave-robbery and the aftermath. One would hope that the police court assumed the costs of the identification and storage of the Mrs. Sheehan's body during the investigation, preliminary hearing and the subsequent trial. Within a year of the tragic events related here, Dennis Sheehan had moved from his residence at No. 11 Alfred Street. He died on January 4 1908 and was buried in the grave next to his wife in St. Peter's Cemetery. The location is Block 6 Lot 9 Grave 2. A headstone was not erected.

Epilogue

1. William John Patterson

Establishing the identity of the accused William Patterson as a student of medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, at the time of the crime, was complicated by the fact that, coincidentally there were two students named William Patterson enrolled at Queen's University in 1901. The first was William John Patterson whereas the second was William Robert Patterson. Both graduated as medical doctors. Further research has ascertained that the person charged with the offence was the first of the above individuals, i.e. William John Patterson.

William John Patterson was born in Norwood Ontario, on 24 December 1877. He was the son of William Patterson Sr. and Mary Ellen Embury. His father was a medical doctor who practiced in Norwood and died on May 16 1880 at the age of 35. His mother remarried Mr. James Coyle Brown a widower who was the local School Inspector. Brown had several children from his first marriage and both families took up residence together in Peterborough. Both William Patterson Sr. and James Coyle Brown were charter members of Norwood Lodge #233 A.F. & A. M.

University records indicate that, after his conviction, William John Patterson resumed his studies at Queen's University in Kingston without interruption and graduated with an M.D.C.M. degree in 1902. He briefly practiced as a physician in Norwood, Ontario then left the area. From 1908 to 1911 his address was listed as London, however another source indicates that he went to Saskatchewan. It appears that he married and had at least one daughter. William John Patterson died in 1916 at the age of 39 years and is buried in the Norwood Cemetery. **No doubt Judge Weller would have been pleased that his brush with the law did not appear to have compromised his professional career.**

In the testimony given at the trial before Judge Weller, the undertaker stated that the body of Mrs. Sheehan had been reinterred, but a record of this burial has not been found in the records of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cemetery. No headstone marks the grave of the unfortunate woman. However, a detailed search of old cemetery maps finally located the site where Margaret Sheehan was buried. The location is Block 6 Lot 9 Grave 1. It is the fervent wish of this writer that **Mrs. Margaret Sheehan rest in peace forever**

2. The Letter of John Newton, Chief of Police in Belleville

A most intriguing aspect of this case and one which never figured in the trial, is a letter written on March 2nd 1901, by John Newton Chief of Police in Belleville and addressed to Chief Roszel, Newton's counterpart in Peterborough. This letter forms part of the fonds of this case, entitled **The King V. Patterson** and is preserved in the archives of the Peterborough Centennial Museum, Peterborough, Ontario. The following is a verbatim transcript.

Belleville, Ontario March 2nd 1901

Dear Roszel:

The name of the hackman who brought Patterson down to the police station and afterwards handed me the thumbscrew from coffin found in his hack is Adolphus Burgoyne, a thoroughly reliable man.

I think that should be evidence that Patterson was at the grave or how could it come into his possession. Burgoyne

says no one was in the hack from the time we left it until found by him.

Yours truly

(Signed) John Newton, C. C.

The contents of this letter are clearly of great significance. In the question of whether the accused was actually present at the grave-site when the body of Mrs. Sheehan was removed, a question moreover, which the prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Wood, seemed loath to pursue, this letter is rife with implications. Although this letter was known to the Crown Attorney and the Court at the time of trial, (It is difficult to believe that Chief Roszel would have kept its contents to himself.), its existence was never alluded to in the course of the hearing. Nor did its contents form part of the testimony given by either Chief John Newton or Chief Roszel.

Although the matter of the coffin screw was raised by crown Attorney Wood, he neither stated the circumstances whereby the authorities had come into possession of it, nor did he pursue this aspect of the evidence, nor did he explore its potentially damning implications for the extent of Patterson's complicity in the actual theft of the body.

Furthermore, the letter was never entered in evidence.

If Mr. Wood had done any or all of the above, the tenor and direction of the trial against Patterson would certainly have been altered. Instead, the Crown Attorney seemed content to accept the view advanced by the Defense Attorney Mr. Dennistoun that, most probably, Patterson was not at the gravesite when the body was stolen.

And yet he (Crown Attorney Wood) was all the while privy to the facts contained in Chief of Police Newton's letter to Roszel. These facts contained in the letter suggested very strongly that William Patterson had been in possession of the coffin screw when he was being transported in the hack while in custody in Belleville and that he had inadvertently left it in the taxi.

Would this not, in turn, suggest that the only reasonable way to explain why Patterson had the screw, was that **he had been at the grave site at the time of the robbery** and had come into possession of it at that time?

Interesting and far reaching questions now arise :

Why was this key piece of evidence left unexplored during the trial before Judge Weller? Was there an attempt to

'play down' on the part of both the Prosecution and the Defense, the degree of guilt of the accused, by failing to press the case that there was evidence suggesting that Patterson was a much more active participant in the grave robbery than he or his attorney maintained?

Was there a particular view shared by the principal legal figures in the Crown's case that the theft of a cadaver, especially one from a Catholic Cemetery, was not as severe a charge as Mr. O'Connell, the Council for Mr. Sheehan, viewed it and therefore the charge need not be pursued so vigorously?

Furthermore, it should be recalled that, in the preliminary hearing, Magistrate Dumble had not permitted the Sheehan family attorney, Mr. O'Connell, to cross-examine witnesses at the hearing under the pretext that such cross-examination might "bungle" the case.

These questions suggest that there is some basis for contending that the outcome of the trial had perhaps already been decided and that O'Connell's questioning was to be curtailed because it might lead the proceedings down paths **different** from those desired by the officials presiding in the matter.

Were there 'darker' reasons for the Crown Attorney and others not wishing to prove that Patterson was present at the gravesite?

Certainly, they had at their disposal evidence to make a strong case that this was so and that therefore Patterson might have been a more active agent in a deeper scheme.

Do these considerations add up to the possibility that there was something of a 'conspiracy' to reduce the guilt of the accused William Patterson in order to justify a reduction in the charges?

Was this an attempt to whitewash Patterson's degree of involvement, in turn, designed to protect persons of standing from being implicated in devising and participating in the crime?

These questions remain unresolved. Indeed, the more one sifts through the evidence and the documents still available, more intriguing queries arise and the possible answers seem more enigmatic.

Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial

The first Ontario British Home Children Day was celebrated on 27 September 2011. The Hazelbrae Barnardo Group, headed by Ivy Sucee, worked with researchers based in Ottawa, and have identified nearly 10,000 names of Barnardo children who came through Peterborough, Ontario. The large black granite monument is on the lawn of the Queen Alexandra School, which Barnardo children living at Hazelbrae attended after 1892. Hazelbrae was on the other side of Barnardo Avenue, and the front entrance was from George Street, next to Sadleir House. This site is marked by a green plaque. The former Grace Sunday School was next to the school grounds; when it was demolished in 1932 the grounds became part of the school yard. In the grounds when demolished in 1932. The Barnardo home,

The monument features the names arranged by the year of arrival. For 1883 to 1887 there were boys and girls, and

each was recorded separately, and then alphabetically. The boys, after 1887, went to a receiving house in Toronto on Sherbourne Street. Barnardos, later, also had a receiving station in Manitoba, that received boys and girls.

It was not easy to compile the list of names. The research team, headed by James Sayers with the Ottawa based BIFHGO deserves much of the credit. This list is probably as good as we are going to get, for it has been compiled from original documents and carefully interpreted. Still everyone realizes that errors are possible even with the best possible resources. John Sayers is continuing with his research.

Photo by Ron Briegel.



We plan to publish the entire list as it appears on the monument. We will also publish amendments, if any are discovered. In February 2012 issue of the Heritage Gazette we printed the names of those who arrived between 1883 and 1885. In May 2012, we printed the names of those who arrived from 1886 to 1889. In this third instalment we are adding the names from 1892 to 1896.

Special thanks to James Sayers and to Ivy Sucee, and their researchers for assembling this super data base of Barnardo child immigrants.

ADAMS	Elizabeth J	15	F	1892	HISLOP	Maud	9	F	1892
ADDISON	Annie	13	F	1892	HOWLAND	Annie L	14	F	1892
ADDISON	Emily	12	F	1892	HURN	Mary	14	F	1892
AMBROSE	Adelaide	8	F	1892	HURN	Emily G	12	F	1892
ASH	Florence	13	F	1892	HURN	Annie P	8	F	1892
AUSTIN	Myra H	9	F	1892	JACKSON	Minnie	12	F	1892
BARKER	Sophia A	14	F	1892	JACOB	Emma	10	F	1892
BARNES	Louisa	14	F	1892	JONES	Mary	12	F	1892
BARNES	Florence E	9	F	1892	JONES	Elizabeth	6	F	1892
BRAND	Daisy E	13	F	1892	JORDAN	Bertha A	14	F	1892
BENNETT	Sarah	10	F	1892	KINDER	Annie	15	F	1892
BISHOP	Amelia S	10	F	1892	KING	Sarah	13	F	1892
BOULTON	Amelia	15	F	1892	KNOWLES	Alice	12	F	1892
BOULTON	Annie	12	F	1892	KNOWLES	Mary	10	F	1892
BOULTON	Nellie	11	F	1892	LANCASTER	Eliza	13	F	1892
BOURNE	Hannah	13	F	1892	LANE	Eliza Rose	12	F	1892
BOURNE	Minnie	11	F	1892	LANGDON	Elizabeth	12	F	1892
BOURNE	Rachel	9	F	1892	LEWIS	Elizabeth F	16	F	1892
BREADMORE	Ada M	14	F	1892	LYNCH	Ellen	12	F	1892
BRAND	Bessie M	12	F	1892	MASSEY	Nellie	12	F	1892
BRAND	Annie M	8	F	1892	McGRADY	Mary A	15	F	1892
BRYANT	Florence A	13	F	1892	McNEIL	Agnes	14	F	1892
BRYANT	Lily	10	F	1892	MORRIS	Maud	12	F	1892
CAMPBELL	Susan	19	F	1892	NASH	Alice	11	F	1892
CARTER	Charlotte	15	F	1892		Dorothea S			
COLLINS	Sophia	30	F	1892	NORTHCOTE	A	13	F	1892
COOMBES	Sarah E	7	F	1892	ORTMILLER	Matilda F	14	F	1892
CRISP	Mary A	14	F	1892	OWLETT	Emily	12	F	1892
CRISP	Grace	9	F	1892	OWLETT	Annie	7	F	1892
CUNNINGHAM	Louisa	13	F	1892	PARKER	Mary Ann	15	F	1892
CURTIS	Annie	10	F	1892	PARKER	Bessie	17	F	1892
DAINSEY	Elizabeth	10	F	1892	PREECE	Annie	12	F	1892
DAVIES	Ada Eliza	16	F	1892	ROBERTS	Laura	13	F	1892
DAVIS	Matilda	12	F	1892	ROBINSON	Ellen	14	F	1892
DAVIS	Rhoda	10	F	1892	ROLFE	Edith	14	F	1892
DEAN	Sarah	12	F	1892	ROWLAND	Alice J J	13	F	1892
DENNIS	Ethel G	17	F	1892	SAYER	Jessie H	12	F	1892
DUNFORD	Arabella	12	F	1892	SEAL	Mary Ann	13	F	1892
EDWARDS	Eliza	14	F	1892	SEWELL	Polly	13	F	1892
FITZ	Laura	13	F	1892	SHARP	Emma	14	F	1892
FLINT	Emma	11	F	1892	SHARP	Elizabeth M	12	F	1892
FORWOOD	Alice	12	F	1892	SHIPLEY	Martha	13	F	1892
FRANCIS	Eleanor G	12	F	1892	SHIPLEY	Lizzie	12	F	1892
FRANCIS	Maria	14	F	1892	SIMPSON	Mary	14	F	1892
FRANCIS	Mary	5	F	1892	SKINNER	Martha	13	F	1892
FRANZEN	Wilhelmina	12	F	1892	SMITH	Ruth	16	F	1892
FRANZEN	Maria	10	F	1892	SMITH	Mary H	14	F	1892
FRANZEN	Peterina	7	F	1892	SMITH	Maud J	16	F	1892
GODFREY	Dora	12	F	1892	SNELL	Elizabeth	12	F	1892
GREEN	Hilda Ethel	11	F	1892	SOUTH	Eleanor	13	F	1892
GREEN	Georgina	13	F	1892	STIRRAT	Isabella Y	12	F	1892
GRIFFITHS	Louisa	14	F	1892	STRINGER	Mabel	12	F	1892
GROCOTT	Ellen	13	F	1892	SUMMERS	Charlotte	17	F	1892
HAMMOND	Eleanor	14	F	1892	THORNTON	Isabel	13	F	1892
HARDY	Caroline	13	F	1892	TUCK	Emily Ann	14	F	1892
HARRISON	Louisa	10	F	1892		Catherine			
HATCHER	Lizzie E	12	F	1892	TUCK	Alice	7	F	1892
HENDERSON	Polly	13	F	1892	WALDER	Elizabeth S	14	F	1892
HISLOP	Emily	13	F	1892	WALDER	Alice J	12	F	1892

WALES	Ellen	9	F	1892	LEWIS	Martha	F	1893
WALLACE	Jessie	13	F	1892	LEWIS	Isabella	F	1893
WALLIS	Mary J	9	F	1892	LINGARD	Jane	F	1893
WALSH	Florence E	13	F	1892	MARKS	Agnes	F	1893
WEBB	Florence	14	F	1892	MAUGHAN	Louisa	F	1893
WELLS	Maria	14	F	1892	MILLER	S A	F	1893
WELLS	Isabella	12	F	1892	MINSEY	Margaret	F	1893
WHITE	Alice Julia	13	F	1892	MORTIMER	Mary	F	1893
WILCE	Edith	12	F	1892	MULLER	Elizabeth	F	1893
WILLIS	Sophia R	14	F	1892	OWEN	Rachel	F	1893
WILLIS	Mabel J	14	F	1892	PAGE	Jane	F	1893
					PASCOE	Annie	F	1893
ABBOTT	Alice		F	1893	PASCOE	Edith	F	1893
ANDERSON	Julia		F	1893	PEARCE	E J	F	1893
BARFOOT	Alice		F	1893	PERRY	Mary	F	1893
BARFOOT	Betsy		F	1893	POULTER	Anne	F	1893
BARROW	L		F	1893	POWELL	E.	F	1893
BECKSON	Annie		F	1893	RICHARDS	Bessie	F	1893
BOURNE	Minnie		F	1893	RICHARDSON	Julia	F	1893
BRAY	Julia		F	1893	ROBERTS	Winifred	F	1893
BROOKE	Maggie		F	1893	ROWLAND	Edith	F	1893
BURRELL	E.		F	1893	SPENCER	Maria	F	1893
CAINES	Mary		F	1893	TAPPER	Florence	F	1893
CHADDOCK	L		F	1893	TUDBURY	Jane	F	1893
CHALK	Esther M		F	1893	TURNER	Lydia	F	1893
COMPTON	Elizabeth		F	1893	TYSON	Sarah	F	1893
COWELL	Adelaide		F	1893	WAITE	Matilda	F	1893
CROWTHER	Mary		F	1893	WALKER	Mary	F	1893
DEMPSTER	Mary		F	1893	WALKER	Eliza	F	1893
DISLEY	A.		F	1893	WALLIS	Amelia	F	1893
DUCKETT	Ellen		F	1893	WARD	Eliza	F	1893
EVANS	Gertrude		F	1893	WATTS	Henrietta	F	1893
EVANS	Emily		F	1893	WOOTON	Mary	F	1893
FISK	Edith		F	1893	WRIGHT	Elizabeth	F	1893
FOSTER	E J		F	1893	WRIGHT	Jessie	F	1893
GARBE	Marie		F	1893				
GILBROUGH	Ellen		F	1893	ALGER	Winnie	F	1894
GILES	Marianne		F	1893	ATKINS	Eva	F	1894
GOLDSMITH	Mary		F	1893	ATTFIELD	Kate	F	1894
HALLANDALE	Edith		F	1893	BACHELOR	Louisa	F	1894
HALLANDALE	Gertrude		F	1893	BAKER	Emily	F	1894
HANKS	Mary		F	1893	BARR	Emily	F	1894
HART	Dora		F	1893	BARTLETT	Elizabeth	F	1894
HAUENSTEIN	Mary		F	1893	BREWSTER	Miss E	F	1894
HERRING	Victoria		F	1893	BROOKE	Eleanor	F	1894
HERRING	Edith		F	1893	BIRCHAM	Edith	F	1894
HILDER	Mary		F	1893	CHAPMAN	Florence	F	1894
HOOK	Annie		F	1893	CHRISTIAN	Mary E	F	1894
HOOK	Emily		F	1893	CLARKE	Alice	F	1894
HURLEY	Beatrice		F	1893	CLARKE	Mary	F	1894
JONES	Flora		F	1893	COURTNEY	Muriel	F	1894
LEWINGTON	Kate		F	1893				

CURTIS	Annie	F	1894	SCHAFFER	Jessie	F	1894
DAMON	Winnie	F	1894	SKINNER	Gertrude	F	1894
DENISON	Maud	F	1894	SMITH	Lizzie	F	1894
ELSTON	Victoria	F	1894	SMITH	Mary	F	1894
FARRELL	Annie	F	1894	SPELLER	Sarah	F	1894
FITZGERALD	Margaret	F	1894	SPRUELS	Annie	F	1894
FODEN	Elizabeth A	F	1894	STANMORE	Edith	F	1894
FOLLEY	Edith	F	1894	SWEETING	Mary	F	1894
GOWER	Beatrice	F	1894	TANNER	Violet	F	1894
GREENFIELD	Bessie	F	1894	TITE	Sarah	F	1894
GRIMSHAW	Jessie	F	1894	TRAMPTON	Bertha	F	1894
HODGES	Florence	F	1894	TROW	Kate	F	1894
HOLMES	Edith	F	1894	TURNER	Annie	F	1894
HOWARD	Lydia	F	1894	TURNER	Mary	F	1894
HUGHES	Ada	F	1894	UPFIELD	Charlotte	F	1894
ILSLEY	Alice	F	1894	WAITE	Florence	F	1894
JAMES	Annie	F	1894	WHEELER	Alice	F	1894
JAMES	Elizabeth	F	1894	WHEELER	Mary	F	1894
JAMES	Florence	F	1894	WICKHAM	Beatrice	F	1894
JONES	Isabel	F	1894	WILSON	Bertha	F	1894
JONES	Mary A	F	1894				
KIBBLE	Elizabeth	F	1894	ABRAM	Catherine L	15	F 1895
KING	Emma	F	1894	ABRAM	Maria E	10	F 1895
KIRK	Emma	F	1894	ABRAM	Zillah E	8	F 1895
LANGFORD	Jane	F	1894	ADCOCK	Emily	15	F 1895
LANGFORD	Maria	F	1894	ANDREWS	Lily Anderson	14	F 1895
LEE	Agnes	F	1894	ANDREWS	Ellen B S	13	F 1895
LEWIS	Violet	F	1894	ANDREWS	Eliza	11	F 1895
LONG	Alice	F	1894	ANDREWS	Maud	10	F 1895
MANN	Florence	F	1894	APPLEBY	Josephine	14	F 1895
MARLOW	Louisa	F	1894	BAKER	Marguerita E	15	F 1895
McCORMICK	Mary	F	1894	BAMBRIDGE	Ada	14	F 1895
NEAL	Annie	F	1894	BARNES	Charlotte	7	F 1895
NESS	Janet	F	1894	BEATON	Sarah E	15	F 1895
NOAH	Daisy	F	1894	BENTLEY	Anne	10	F 1895
NYE	Rose	F	1894	BERRY	Anne E	9	F 1895
ODD	Margaret	F	1894	BIDDIS	Jessie	15	F 1895
OPIE	Emily	F	1894	BLACK	Eliza A	17	F 1895
PARKER	Winnifred	F	1894	BLACK	Dorothy	15	F 1895
PERRIMAN	Emily	F	1894	BOLT	Rosina	11	F 1895
PETTITT	Kate	F	1894	BOWELL	Emily	13	F 1895
PHILLIPS	Agnes	F	1894	BOYNTON	Maud L	14	F 1895
PHILLIPS	Eliza	F	1894	BRETON	Ada	12	F 1895
POTTER	Margaret	F	1894	BRISCOTT	Harriet	10	F 1895
POWER	Gladys	F	1894	BROWN	Mary	17	F 1895
POYNER	Annie	F	1894	BROWN	Mabel	9	F 1895
RAMPTON	Edith	F	1894	BROWN	Mrs.	42	F 1895
RICHARDSON	Margaret	F	1894	BROWN	Matilda	12	F 1895
RIXON	Nellie	F	1894	BUCKHAM	Wilhelmina	12	F 1895
RUSSELL	Rosina	F	1894	BUCKLAND	Bessie	15	F 1895
SADLER	Emily	F	1894	BUCKLEY	Ada	12	F 1895
SALMON	Mabel	F	1894	BUDDLE	Jane	8	F 1895

BURROWS	Edith	11	F	1895	HORNSBY	Alice	12	F	1895
BUTT	Sarah	11	F	1895	HOWE	Mary J	12	F	1895
BUTT	Louisa L	14	F	1895	HUGHES	Annie	14	F	1895
CASTELL	Louisa	11	F	1895	HUME	Kate	13	F	1895
CHALKLEY	Sarah A	8	F	1895	HUME	Maud A	10	F	1895
CLARKE	Harriet	13	F	1895	JOHNSON	Maud	11	F	1895
COGLEY	Anne L	11	F	1895	JONES	Eliza	13	F	1895
COGLEY	Eliza	13	F	1895	KEEN	Annie	12	F	1895
COLLINS	Emily	10	F	1895	KELLY	Alice E	14	F	1895
COLLINSON	Eliza H	10	F	1895	KEYS	Annie R	14	F	1895
CONORTON	Harriet	11	F	1895	KILLICK	Marion	11	F	1895
COOK	Rose M	9	F	1895	LASHMER	Harriet	13	F	1895
COWDEROY	Celia	14	F	1895	LIGHTFOOT	Sarah	8	F	1895
COX	Anne	15	F	1895	LILYWHITE	Anne	8	F	1895
CREERER	Susan M	8	F	1895	LIVERSEDGE	Edith	11	F	1895
CRUTTENDEN	Florence	11	F	1895	LLOYD	Kate	10	F	1895
CRUTTENDEN	Lily	9	F	1895	LUFF	Catherine	15	F	1895
CUTTRESS	Alice	12	F	1895	MARR	Ada	13	F	1895
DAY	Ada	16	F	1895	MARSHALL	Janet	8	F	1895
DERRICK	Ada E.	13	F	1895	MARSHALL	Mary M	14	F	1895
DIXON	Mary	15	F	1895	MARSHALL	Martha J	10	F	1895
DOMFORD	Constance	11	F	1895	MARSHALL	Ellen	13	F	1895
DOWNEY	Mary	15	F	1895	MASSEY	Mary E	13	F	1895
DREWITT	Daisy E	9	F	1895	MASSEY	Grace A	11	F	1895
EDWARDS	Phoebe	10	F	1895	MASSEY	Rebecca	6	F	1895
ELLIS	Alice L	15	F	1895	MATTHEWS	Eliza	15	F	1895
FELL	Mary	15	F	1895	MATTHEWS	Mary A	10	F	1895
FELL	Eliza	8	F	1895	MILLS	Matilda	8	F	1895
FOSTER	Phyllis A	12	F	1895	MOORE	Florence D	8	F	1895
FOSTER	Rachel	12	F	1895	MORETON	Eliza	13	F	1895
FRANCIS	Florence	15	F	1895	MORGAN	Margaret	9	F	1895
FRANCIS	Alice	13	F	1895	NORRIS	Ada	10	F	1895
FREEMAN	Gertrude	15	F	1895	PALMER	Ethel	12	F	1895
GALWAY	Annie M	11	F	1895	PARSONS	Eliza	9	F	1895
GAY	Alice M	10	F	1895	PEREIRA	Daisy E	12	F	1895
GEER	Mabel	12	F	1895	POINTS	Mary Ann	15	F	1895
HAMBLYN	Eliza	11	F	1895	POTE	Josephine	10	F	1895
HAMBROOK	Louisa	9	F	1895	REEVE	Ada	9	F	1895
HAMMOND	Ellen	17	F	1895	REGAN	Eleanor	9	F	1895
HANKS	Marion	8	F	1895	ROBERTS	Emma P	13	F	1895
HARE	Lillian M	14	F	1895	ROBINSON	Ellen G	9	F	1895
HARRIS	Selina	9	F	1895	ROBINSON	Polly P	11	F	1895
HARRIS	Susan	9	F	1895	RODWELL	Daisy	17	F	1895
HART	Minnie	13	F	1895	ROGERS	Ethel	13	F	1895
HART	Hetty	11	F	1895	ROGERS	Alice M	14	F	1895
HARWOOD	Martha	8	F	1895	SAUNDERS	Maud	14	F	1895
HAYES	Catherine	15	F	1895	SHEPHERD	Alice	10	F	1895
HAYTER	Eliza A	12	F	1895	SLATER	Mrs.	40	F	1895
HAYWOOD	Annie	9	F	1895	SMART	Keziah	10	F	1895
HEALEY	Ellen	9	F	1895	SMITH	Mary A	14	F	1895
HILLMAN	Mary M	12	F	1895	SMITH	Florence	10	F	1895
HODGES	Mary	10	F	1895	SPURLING	Mary	13	F	1895
HODGSON	Bertha	13	F	1895	STEELE	Amy	13	F	1895
HODGSON	Ruby R	11	F	1895	STEPHENSON	Louisa	8	F	1895

STORR	Edith	10	F	1895	CLAYDON	Florence	10	F	1896
STORR	Beatrice	11	F	1895	CLUER	Charlotte	10	F	1896
STORR	Gertrude	9	F	1895	COLES	Eliza	11	F	1896
SULLIVAN	Ellen	15	F	1895	COOK	Mona	11	F	1896
SUMMERS	Sarah	10	F	1895	COOMBS	Jean	11	F	1896
TAYLOR	Hilda J	15	F	1895	CORNELIUS	Sabina A	15	F	1896
TAYLOR	Eliza	10	F	1895	CORRY	Ada	11	F	1896
THOMAS	Beatrice	16	F	1895	CURTIS	Florence	11	F	1896
THOMAS	Florence	13	F	1895	CUTT	Rose	13	F	1896
THORNE	Anne	14	F	1895	CUTT	Florence	11	F	1896
TWIST	Mary E	17	F	1895	DARBYSHIRE	Sarah	14	F	1896
VALE	Mary E	13	F	1895	DARBYSHIRE	Edith A	12	F	1896
VALE	Emily	7	F	1895	DONOVAN	Eliza	12	F	1896
WAKELING	Ellen	9	F	1895	DURRANT	Fanny	10	F	1896
WALLACE	Eliza A	13	F	1895	EMMENS	A M	11	F	1896
WHITE	Martha S A	14	F	1895	FENN	Lillian	10	F	1896
WILSON	Charlotte	16	F	1895	FERGUSON	Mary A	18	F	1896
WILSON	Maud E	7	F	1895	FERGUSON	Eleanor	10	F	1896
WOOLDRIDGE	Fanny	14	F	1895	FLADBURGH	Annie	11	F	1896
					FLANNERY	Annie	11	F	1896
					FORD	Alice	12	F	1896
ACKERMAN	Kate	11	F	1896	FORD	Susan Jane	11	F	1896
AGAR	Emma	12	F	1896	FORRESTER	Jane	10	F	1896
ALDRIDGE	Lilian	9	F	1896	FOSTER	Louisa	14	F	1896
ALLAN	Florence	13	F	1896	FOSTER	Clara	13	F	1896
ALLAN	Edith	9	F	1896	FOSTER	Jessie	12	F	1896
ANDREWS	Rebecca	11	F	1896	FOX	Rosina O	12	F	1896
ATTWOOD	Agnes	13	F	1896	FOX	Louisa	13	F	1896
BAKER	Florence C	15	F	1896	FREIBERG	Sarah	12	F	1896
BALL	Lily	13	F	1896	FURSMAN	Gertrude	15	F	1896
BAXTER	Amelia	13	F	1896	GLEN	Bessie	11	F	1896
BEALING	Isabella	12	F	1896	GOODWIN	Gertrude	10	F	1896
BEALL	Lilly	11	F	1896	GRAHAM	Sarah	12	F	1896
BEALL	Rose	10	F	1896	GREEN	Mabel	11	F	1896
BERRY	Eliza	11	F	1896	GREEN	Alice	11	F	1896
BICKERSTAFF	Annie	14	F	1896	GRIFFITHS	Martha	12	F	1896
BIRD	May	11	F	1896	GRIFFITHS	Annie	9	F	1896
BISHOP	Eliza A	11	F	1896	HARRIS	Ada R	10	F	1896
BOTTERILL	A Jane	15	F	1896	HASTIE	Isabella	12	F	1896
BOWEN	Margaret	12	F	1896	HAYTON	Mary A	9	F	1896
BOWERS	Ellen L	12	F	1896	HAYTON	Mary	11	F	1896
BOWERS	Catherine	9	F	1896	HEDGE	Amy	12	F	1896
BRAISBY	Charlotte	13	F	1896	HESLOP	Mary	11	F	1896
BRIAN	Amelia	10	F	1896	HILLYER	Bertha	14	F	1896
BROOKS	Annie	11	F	1896	HODGSON	Eliza	10	F	1896
BROWN	Louisa	9	F	1896	HOPKINS	Violet	7	F	1896
BUCK	Margaret	13	F	1896	HORNBLLOWER	Annie	14	F	1896
BUCK	Eliza	11	F	1896	HORNBLLOWER	Catherine	11	F	1896
HAYWARD	Lucy Nellie	12	F	1896	HORTON	Rose	11	F	1896
CAREIS	Maria	12	F	1896	HORTON	Lily	8	F	1896
CARMODY	Mary	13	F	1896	HUGHES	Florence J	13	F	1896
CHENU	Rose	13	F	1896	HUGHES	Mary A	11	F	1896
CHRISTMAS	Ethel	11	F	1896	HULL	Minnie	11	F	1896
CLAY	Alice	14	F	1896	HULL	Mary	10	F	1896

HUTCHINSON	Margaret A	10	F	1896	SCOTCHER	Ada	13	F	1896
IBBETSON	Ellen	12	F	1896	SEWELL	Isabella	11	F	1896
JACOBS	Amelia	12	F	1896	SHAW	Alice	12	F	1896
JAGO	Edith	13	F	1896	SHERIFF	Julia	13	F	1896
JAGO	Maud	12	F	1896	SHERIFF	Eliza	11	F	1896
JEFFREY	Maud	11	F	1896	SHERIFF	Ellen	8	F	1896
JONES	Mary	13	F	1896	SIMMONDS	Caroline	13	F	1896
JUST	Daisy	13	F	1896	SMITH	Jane	11	F	1896
KELLETT	Maud	17	F	1896	SPEAKES	Norah	12	F	1896
KIRKBY	Lydia A	11	F	1896	SPEAKES	Elizabeth	10	F	1896
LAWRENCE	Alice	13	F	1896	SPENCER	Mary	15	F	1896
LIDDLE	Dorothy	18	F	1896	STOKES	Alice	16	F	1896
LITTLE	Agnes	13	F	1896	STRONG	Kate	14	F	1896
LOVELL	Sarah J	12	F	1896	STRONG	Mary	12	F	1896
MACARNEY	Ellen	10	F	1896	SUTTON	Emily	11	F	1896
MacKAY	Louise A	12	F	1896	TOZER	Thirza	14	F	1896
MADDEN	Lillian	12	F	1896	TROTTMAN	Susan M	10	F	1896
MADDEN	Daisy	11	F	1896	TROTTMAN	Katrine	8	F	1896
MILLIONS	Ester	9	F	1896	TUGNUTT	Emily	12	F	1896
MINNS	Daisy	11	F	1896	TWEED	Jessie	12	F	1896
MORRELL	Jane E	10	F	1896	UPTON	Kate	11	F	1896
MUSTO	Emily	12	F	1896	WALKER	Lillie	10	F	1896
MYERS	Kate	15	F	1896	WALKER	Alice	12	F	1896
NAYLOR	Fanny	12	F	1896	WALL	Caroline	13	F	1896
NEALE	Edith P	11	F	1896	WATERS	Ada	11	F	1896
NEWTON	Sarah A	12	F	1896	WATERS	Jessie	10	F	1896
OBRIEN	Ellen	13	F	1896	WATERS	Rose	15	F	1896
OLEARY	Mary	11	F	1896	WEBB	Eliza	14	F	1896
OLIVER	Florence	14	F	1896	WEBB	Alice	17	F	1896
OVERALL	Harriet	16	F	1896	WEBB	Emma	16	F	1896
OVERALL	Annie G	14	F	1896	WELLER	Ellen	15	F	1896
OWEN	Gertrude	16	F	1896	WEST	Ellen	11	F	1896
PARSONS	Alice	10	F	1896	WHELAN	Catherine	12	F	1896
PARSONS	Grace	9	F	1896	WHELAN	Louisa	11	F	1896
PEGRAM	Ella M	15	F	1896	WHITE	Lilian	13	F	1896
PEGRAM	Serena	23	F	1896	WICKENS	Ella S	15	F	1896
PERRIN	Hannah	13	F	1896	WICKENS	Ethel	11	F	1896
PERRY	Elizabeth	10	F	1896	WILSON	Norma	10	F	1896
PETERSON	Mary	11	F	1896	WILSON	Eva	8	F	1896
PRECIOUS	Mary	13	F	1896	WOODCOCK	Alice M	9	F	1896
PRESCOTT	Mabel	11	F	1896	WOODFORD	Mary	12	F	1896
PRIME	Martha	13	F	1896	WOODFORD	Beatrice	10	F	1896
PRIME	Maria	10	F	1896	WOOD	Gertrude Eliza	11	F	1896
PLEAR	Eliza	11	F	1896	WRIGHT	Edith	13	F	1896
REDDY	Mabel	11	F	1896	YEATES	Beatrice	11	F	1896
REYNOLDS	Amy	10	F	1896					
ROBERTS	Gertrude	11	F	1896					
ROBERTS	Ann	11	F	1896					
ROBERTS	Charlotte	10	F	1896					
ROLFE	Ellen	13	F	1896					
ROODS	Elizabeth G	10	F	1896					
SANDERS	Lizzie	13	F	1896					

Editor's note:

John Sayer has noted that some errors are possible on these lists because names could be entered incorrectly on ship lists. As well, we have had some difficulties with software and have not been able to capture some of the years. We will not give up.

UPS AND DOWNS

Gail Corbett

In 2010, year of the Home Child, it was estimated that 1 in every 10 Canadians was descended from child emigrants from the United Kingdom. In 1978, the Barnardo Archives, Ilford, Essex, under the auspices of the National Museum, sent on tour its large historical photo collection of British child emigrants. Bill LaBranche, a board member for the Peterborough Museum and Archives and the publisher of the *Peterborough Review*, asked me to assist in preparation for the exhibit. One of my assignments was to interview hundreds of living Barnardo Children. During my research I was entrusted with Barnardo memorabilia among which were several copies of the official Canadian quarterly, *Ups and Downs*. These magazines gave me valuable research material for Barnardo Children in Canada, published in 1981 by Woodland Publishing, Peterborough and republished in its 4th printing as *Nation Builders: Barnardo Children in Canada* by Dundurn Press, Toronto. I have donated my original copies of *Ups and Downs*, to Trent Valley Archives. In 2012, Professor Elwood Jones of TVA, invited me to write an article on *Ups and Downs* for the Heritage Gazette. Although there is enough material for a doctoral thesis, this essay will provide some basics.

Ups and Downs

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DR.
BARNARDO'S HOMES.

T. J. BARNARDO, F.R.C.S., Eng.
18-26 Stepney Causeway, Lon., Eng., Founder and Director.
ALFRED B. OWEN,
Canadian Agent and Superintendent.
FRANK VIPOND,
Managing Editor.

—————♦♦—————

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, 214 FARLEY AVE.,
TEL. 5097. —————♦♦————— TORONTO, ONT.

UPS AND DOWNS circulates mainly among the many thousand young people who have been placed out from Dr. Barnardo's Homes with farmers and others, and will be found a desirable advertising medium by those who wish to reach the farmer and every member of his household.

Advertising Rates will be supplied upon application at the office of publication.

The Annual Subscription is 25c., which may be remitted in stamps or cash.

All Correspondence should be addressed, Editor "UPS AND DOWNS," 214 Farley Avenue, Toronto; and letters intended for publication should reach the office *not later* than the 20th inst. of the month to insure insertion in the next issue.

We shall be obliged if subscribers will notify us *at once* in the event of delay or irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Ups and Downs was one of Canada's most prolific and historic magazines. Today it provides genealogical information as well as insights into Canadian immigration policies, and agricultural and social history. *Ups and Downs* was part of Barnardo's progressive publication policy which was key to the success of the Barnardo Homes. In Britain the publication of *Nights and Days* set an editorial model for *Ups*

and *Downs*. Both publications were the life blood of the Barnardo Homes. Between 1895 and 1949, more than 200 issues of the quarterly *Ups and Downs* were published and distributed to Barnardo boys and girls, to Canadian farmers, to the general public and to advertisers.

In 1889, Barnardo Home headquarters moved from Peterborough to Toronto where *Ups and Downs* was published and distributed. In 1895, managing editor Frank Vipond wrote from Barnardo Headquarters, 214 Farley, Toronto. *Ups and Downs* circulated among the thousands of young people who were placed by Dr. Barnardo's Homes. A few years later the editor wrote that circulation had increased to 2,000. Most circulated throughout Ontario, but some went to each province. It already seemed like an old established institution. In 1893, *Ups and Downs* cost 3 cents a copy and the Editor wrote from New York, "Echoes of the Month should have a wiff of salt air this month, as I write on board the great Lucencia, leaving today for Liverpool. My errand is to bring over a party of two hundred boys and girls, on our old friend the Sardinian, of the Allan Line." In August 1903, the cost of *Ups and Downs* was 25 cents, quarterly, still published at 214 Farley, Avenue, Toronto. The front cover had a small photo insert of Dr. Barnardo.

The 1903 masthead listed T. J. Barnardo F.R.C.S. Eng. 18-26 Stepney Causeway, Eng. Founder and Director; Alfred B. Owen, Canadian Agent and Superintendent and Frank Vipond, Managing Editor, office of publication 50-52 Peter St., Toronto. On the 1910 cover of *Ups and Downs* the office of publication was 50-52 Peter Street, Toronto, with Alfred B. Owen as editor.

In 1912, an editorial stated that Barnardo boys and girls were found in every accessible part of the Dominion of Canada. The July 1916 issue listed His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra as patrons of Barnardo. Officers elected for 1915-16 included His Grace the Duke of Somerset. Fifty clergy served as vice-presidents. Head office and Boys distributing Home were at 50-52 Peter St., Toronto. Miss Taylor, Secretary, Miss Simpson, Matron, Mrs. Reazin, Miss Sillars and Miss Hatfield as Visitors were attached to the Girls' Branch, at the Margaret Cox Home for Girls in Peterborough. Western Branch-Manager was E.A. Struthers, "Oakwood," Bannerman Ave. East in Winnipeg. The 1928 *Ups and Downs* was published at the Canadian Headquarters in the Memorial Building at 538 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

Letters

Ups and Downs varied in size but always contained over 50 pages of informative material which included editorials, articles, letters, photos, current news, and updates on immigration. One of the most interesting features was letters written by Barnardo children. Alfred Owen, Canadian Superintendent, wrote, "Enquiries often reach the Home from boys and girls regarding the whereabouts of some who formed the party with which the writers came out to Canada. They would like to hear of and from their old friends. To that end we shall publish each month on the third page the names of our subscribers and their addresses and the party with which they came out from England." The children were also encouraged to: "Write now. Write regularly. Make it a

primary and welcome duty. We know that you can do this if you will."

In 1910, the Editor of *Our Girls* wrote: "There are many letters from our girls. We would that we could publish each one in full; but even *Ups and Downs* has its limits, the Editor would remind us, so we must be content with the reproduction of a few." It would be interesting to know if the other letters were saved in an archives.

Dear Miss Kennedy,

Thankyou for your letter received yesterday. I like being in Canada very much. For my birthday I had a cake and my foster mother gave me a silk handkerchief. I am backward in reading but like my sums very much. My mother sent me a picture of herself. We had a cold winter. Last summer we played in the driving shed. Thankyou for *Ups and Downs*. I am glad I was in the Home or I would not have come to Canada. Now I must close with love. Edith

A letter from *Our Boys* reads:

Dear Sir,

I suppose you think that I have forgotten you, but not so. I have wandered from Belmont, Ontario till I got to Prince Rupert. I think this is just the place for a young man to come, for wages are from three to four dollars a day. I plan to make about \$400 dollars by Christmas. They say the chief investment here is in lots. They are blasting rock to put the G.T.P. railway through to Edmonton. I think I had better ring off. I will send my subscription next time I write. So wishing the Home every success, I remain, one of the Old Boys. Fred W. Bignell

Letters from foster parents and employers also appeared. Barnardo administrators used the quarterly to announce everything from Barnardo medal winners to those suffering or recovering from illness. Articles had titles such as "Surgery in the Farm and in the Home"; "An Agricultural Problem"; "Bees as Messengers". There were light stories, too, such as "Thomas Carlyle and the Goose" and "Witty Mike".

The Barnardo tradition of keeping personal records such as photos continued in Canada as thousands of photos were printed in *Ups and Downs*. All were identified by name and sometimes by location. Such records provide a valuable aid for Canadian families searching for their roots. In one 1915 issue, the editor stated, "*Ups and Downs* would be a poor number without our picture gallery." Some photos were taken in formal studios, others were casual poses snapped during farm activities. War issues were filled with photos of handsome young men in uniform. A large number of photos of young soldiers filled the July, 1916 issue (Vol. XIX, 3). The editor said, "We cannot have too many of them. Khaki is the garb of honour at the present time, and the King's uniform is what every man ought to be wearing." Popular as well were Photos of newly married couples were popular, carrying such information as "Annie Handsford is now Mrs Gage; Minna Fox is now Mrs Goldsmith. We hope they will all be faithful, happy, industrious wives."

Advertisements

Each year thousands of farm families, and Barnardo children visited the Royal Agricultural Fair. Ads from photo shops appeared in the magazine: Old Boys, look this way! When you come to the City next week to the Great Fair, don't

forget to leave your portrait with your old friends at the Home. For a moderate charge you cannot do better than to sit with Chas. Rosevear at 588 Queen St. W, Toronto. As Barnardo Boys and Girls married into local families, built up bank accounts, *Ups and Downs* received ads for custom made clothes and jewelry, including Barnardo Boy and Barnardo Girl silver watches from Kent's, 144 Yonge Street, Toronto. There were also ads for farm auctions, American and Canadian horses for export trade to Scotland; Ingleside Herefords for sale and export, new farm implements and invitations from Barnardos inviting applications from farmers to employ Barnardo Boys and Girls.

Barnardos Ups & Downs, 1935



The magazine hoped merchants would see it as a desirable advertising medium. Barnardo children were still showing up in farms, and many were in the business world. The editor offered to supply advertising rates on request.

Each year as additional child immigrants landed on Canadian shores more magazines were published and circulated. Transatlantic ship lines, especially the Allan Line, advertised in *Ups and Downs*. The Canadian Agent for Allan Lines, 1 King St., West, Toronto, offered good passage rates to and from Britain. Barnardo Children were encouraged to sponsor family members to emigrate to Canada.

In *Ups and Downs*, May 1910 (vol. xv, 1), Irene Reimer wrote to Miss Kennedy. "First you will be amazed when I tell you I left Toronto alone and am now safe in England. I will visit my brother in Wales and then set back for Canada. England is quite what I expected it to be--very poor indeed...and very foolish indeed is the girl who comes over with not enough to carry her back. I remain one of your girls."

Our Girls and Our Boys

While articles on “Our Boys” were written from the editorial offices in Toronto, the features for “Our Girls” were gleaned from Peterborough. The contributor for “Our Girls” wrote in 1915, “Oh, what a surprise! Another number of Ups and Downs before we have scarcely had time to look over the last!” The magazine was published early, because the editor was going to England very soon to bring out another party of boys and girls. “He has asked Miss Taylor to manage...and almost before the printers were ready for them up came the photographs and letters and all the matter for publication. We are afraid Miss Taylor must have sat up late nights to get it all ready.”

Conclusions

Ups and Downs was both informative and widely distributed. Original copies were stored at Barnardo Headquarters, 538 Jarvis Street, Toronto. In 1949, when Barnardo closed its Canadian operations, Canadian Superintendent George Black shipped all documents and archives back to Barnardo Headquarters, Ilford, Essex. This included copies of *Ups and Downs*. In 1983, when Barnardos was deluged by genealogical researchers, the Barnardo Archives was shipped to special collections, Sydney Jones Library, University of Liverpool.

As of the date of the writing of this article you may find *Ups and Downs* in various locations. At the Sydney Jones

Library, Special Collections, University of Liverpool, *Ups and Downs* may be found in their original form bound into two volumes. It is published material and there is no question as to its openness. However, due to pending court cases, Barnardo’s is not as generous as it was in the early days of research on child immigration. Few original copies of *Ups and Downs* are in Canadian archives and libraries. In Toronto, where the magazine was published, the Public Library has an 1895 copy, (not catalogued,) a 1924 and 1930 magazine. The Archives of Ontario has one magazine from 1927. The Library and Archives Canada has a 1913 copy acquired in 1999 as well as some filed ML283/OOA. Peterborough Museum and Archives has catalogued Vol.24, March 1922 and Vol. 61, July 1939. The Trent Valley Archives Peterborough, Ontario, received in 2011, the following copies of *Ups and Downs*, which have been catalogued: Vol. ix ,August, 1903; Vol. xv, 1, May, 1910; vol. xvi, 4, August 1912; Vol. xvii, 4, January 1914; Vol. xviii, 1, May 1914; vol xvii, 2, December 1914; vol. xviii, January 1915; Vol. xix, 3, July 1916; Vol. xxx, 3, November 1928.

If you find any original copies of *Ups and Downs* take a photo copy and donate the original to credible archives. I would recommend that you contact myself or Professor Elwood Jones at TVA.

Calling all Friends Of Little Lake Cemetery

Shelagh Neck

Friends of Little Lake Cemetery that is. Trent Valley Archives is happy to announce a new project currently underway. “Friends of Little Lake Cemetery” launched its first event on Saturday, July 7th, 2012 with some exciting results.

The organization is an informal group of adult and student volunteers dedicated to assisting in maintaining the visual qualities of Peterborough’s most important historic cemetery. Their focus is to maintain the historical integrity of Little Lake Cemetery and to preserve its local heritage.

Recently, I met with Grounds Manager Ken Rumble to discuss tasks that our group could undertake. One area up for discussion was Section M, where numerous ground plaques belonging to infants are placed in very close proximity to each other, typically half a grave space allotted to each. Sod overgrowing these plaques is a constant battle. Additionally, we will be helping monitor the condition of sites at the cemetery and reporting periodically to staff regarding any damaged, leaning or severely sunken markers, acts of vandalism, obstructive tree limbs and other noteworthy details. Eventually, we hope to be able to very carefully clean monuments of moss, lichen and fungi that are obstructing inscriptions. Peighton Sullivan, a 16-year old Adam



Scott student, took part in the July 7th event. Although Peighton has already completed her community involvement hours toward her high school diploma, she was intrigued. “I really enjoyed my history course last semester and my family has been involved with geocaching, which sometimes are in cemeteries. I’ve been finding myself spending more and more time reading the headstones and being told to hurry and catch up with everyone else.” Sounds to me as if Peighton is a good fit for this project!

While working on a monument from 1855, the team uncovered another monument next to it that had sunken into the ground and almost grown completely over with grass. At a glance, hardly anyone would have realized it was even there. As we began to

unearth more of the broken headstone, we saw that it belonged to that of a thirteen-month old baby boy, Henry John Vincent Dunsford, who had died on July 15, 1858 of fever according to the extraordinarily well kept records of Little Lake Cemetery. It was a feel good moment for all of us involved. We had worked together to reveal once again baby Henry’s short existence on this earth.

After some research on Ancestry.ca, I determined that baby Henry had been buried next to Agnes (née Dunsford) Wickham, his aunt on his father's side. His parents were Martin Dunsford and Emma Augusta McCormick. Martin Dunsford was one of many children of Rev. James H. Dunsford of Verulam Township and became a lawyer. I found him listed in the 1857 Upper Canada Law Directory as a Toronto agent for the law firm Read, Leith & Read.

If you are interested in volunteering, please contact the organizer, Shelagh Neck at 705-742-3263 or shelaghmac22@hotmail.com. Students taking part may consider this time as community involvement hours toward their high school diploma.

Photo After: The Augusta Agnes Wickham monument (1855) with newly revealed monument of her infant nephew Henry John Vincent Dunsford (1858) beside her.

Peterborough County Council Assists Trent Valley Archives

Elwood Jones, Archivist

We are very grateful to the Peterborough County Council which at its June meeting agreed to give assistance to Trent Valley Archives. The council realized that we are a charitable organization that had done a public service in accepting the archives of the Peterborough Examiner. Peter Adams and I stressed that donors do a great deed when they give their archival documents to a reputable archives. However, it is not easy to ask people to then give the money that is necessary for processing archival documents. There are expenses tied to protecting the documents, putting documents in file folders, acquiring archival quality acid-free document boxes, getting shelving, and maintaining climate control for the health of the documents. The basic costs of operating the building (heat, light, cleaning, routine maintenance) need to be considered as well.

After meeting with the warden, Peter and I realized that the support we were seeking was for the photographic components of the recent donations. We noted that in order to acquire protective sleeves for over half a million 35mm negatives would cost nearly \$10,000. This was a contrast to the way the negatives were stored by the Peterborough Examiner. They placed all the negatives for a day in one letter-sized envelope. Our negative protectors assumed the use of 8" x 10" sheets each holding up to 28 cells. We would need a file folder for each day so that we could retain the information system developed by the photographers at the Peterborough Examiner. We would also need a different style and size of archival box. We realized it would take three years to bring the photograph collections to the archival standards required.

Fortunately, we have received government funding to give our facility a climate control system that will meet the demands of archival science and practice. As well, we have 25 trained volunteers working on this project.

For example, of our 600,000 negatives relating to all aspects of the 1970s to 1990s, we need to place the negatives in protective sleeves, place them in file folders and archival boxes (acid-free and meeting international standards of good archival practice.) We then need to label the boxes, create finding aids at least at the file level (which in this case would be for a single day) and give descriptions of what might be the subjects represented in the files.

For just this one component of the Peterborough County Photographic Collection, we would need to acquire:

- Negative preservers, 35 mm, one package will do about 2,000 negatives, cost \$43 plus taxes and shipping unless we can negotiate offsetting bulk order privileges. We would need 250 packages, or about \$10,800.
- Negative preservers, 2 1/4" one package would do about 1,200 negatives, also costing \$43 per package of 100 preservers. We need ten packages, or \$430.
- File folders, one per day, about 300 per year over 30 years, 9,000 folders, folders costing \$30 per 100. \$2,700.
- Archival storage boxes, 9" x 12" x 6", allow \$20 per box and begin with 500 boxes, for about \$10,000.

This one component would cost about \$25,000. It would be great if the County of Peterborough could grant \$10,000 a year over the coming three years. Even though we have not been able to hire a photographic archivist, we have some very proficient volunteers and one paid employee, and believe we could make this component accessible to users in about three years.

Consequently, we asked the county council for \$10,000 a year for three years. We were granted the \$10,000 for the present and the rest of the request will be considered by the next two budget committees.

In our presentation, we included illustrations from all parts of the county. During the years from the 1960s to the 1990s, the photographers of the Peterborough Examiner covered events and people in villages, townships and farms throughout the county.

In reviewing our needs, it became clear that the Trent Valley Archives has an extraordinary collection of newspapers from around the county: notably related to Havelock, Lakefield, Millbrook and Peterborough. The papers for Hastings and Marmora are in the Trent University Archives, just down the road. Moreover, we have the Peterborough County Land Records and the archives of North Kawartha Township. Our collection of library books contains many rare items, many not available elsewhere in the county. Our historical outreach programs are peerless.

We noted that the Trent Valley Archives has several collections with impressive photographs.

- Osborne Studios, 1970-1980, 4,000 projects (includes interesting 1980 aerial survey of Campbellford.)
- Peterborough Examiner photographs, 1939-2008, c. 50,000 photos
- Photographers (including Nick Yunge-Bateman, Ray Bourgeois and Pat Marchen) at the Examiner, negatives, 1959-1998, c. 600,000 negatives

- Montgomery Air Services – air photos, 1960s -1980s, impressive collection with estimates pending. We can safely say we have pictures of every house in the county!!! Contains at least 2,000 images.
- Electric City Collection, nearly 1,000 images, mostly historical
- Olive Doran genealogical fonds, includes hundreds of photos on people (and some places) connected with Douro and Ennismore
- Gerry Stephenson fonds, includes many photos on building cottages in Anstruther township in the 1950s and 1960s
- Crawford family fonds, includes interesting Victorian albums, possibly 200 photos
- Williamson collection (strong on Omeme and Lakefield)
- Dummer Township collection, mainly Andre Dorfman’s photos that informed the making of the history of Dummer township by Jean Murray Cole.
- Upper Stoney Lake collection (mainly photos from Gordon Berry related to working out his history of Upper Stoney Lake)
- Lavery fonds (contains the photos that informed the writing of the TVA publication, *Up the Burleigh Road*)
- Dozens of our 350 archival fonds include significant pictorial elements. We mentioned DeLaval fonds as one with special importance to the county.
- We have photographs with photographer identifications for all the photographers who worked in the former counties of Peterborough, Victoria and Northumberland-Durham.

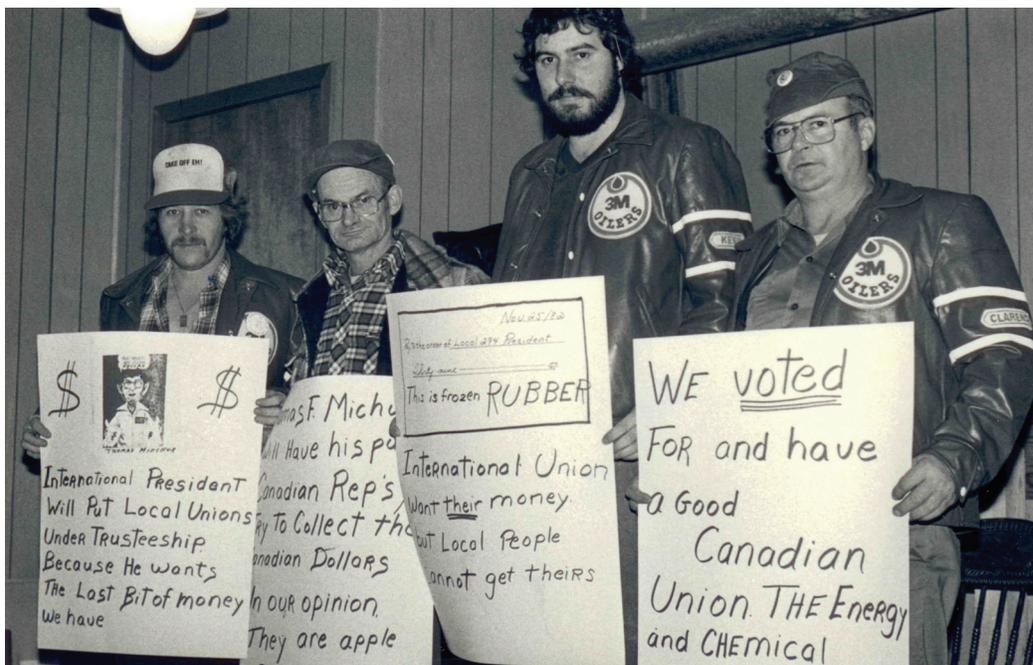
Here are some sample photos from the Peterborough County Photographic Collection. We have photographs from all parts of the county and reflecting different aspects of our collective experiences.



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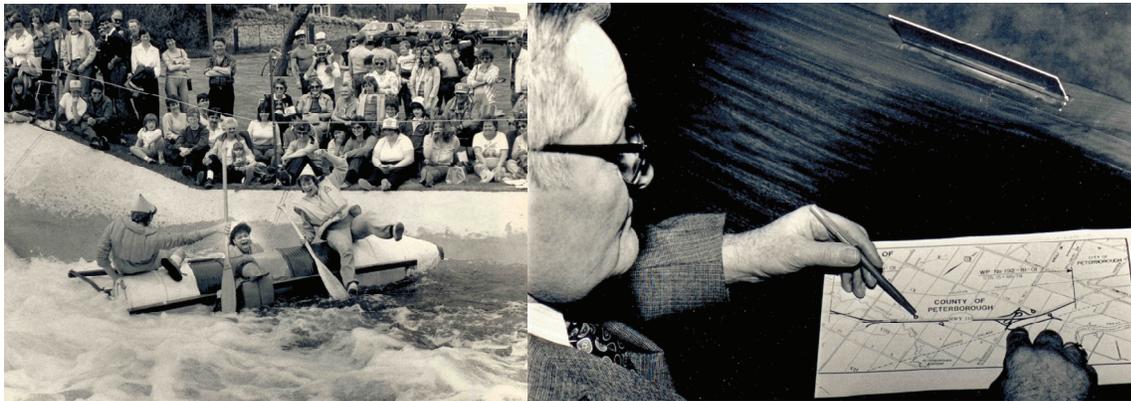
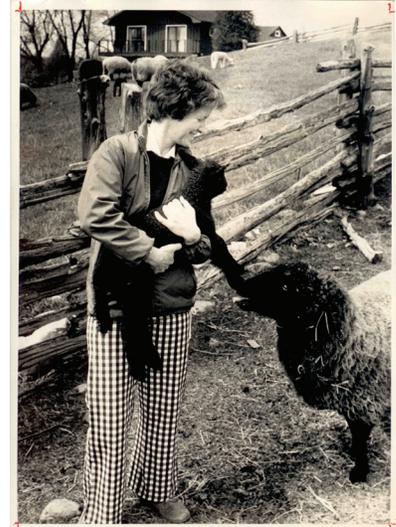


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1. Frank Booth on 90th birthday still going strong. Woodview, 31 Jan 1983
2. Adeline Coppaway of Curve Lake, 19 July 1976
3. Outing at Parker's Hunting Camp, near Nogie's Creek, Harvey township, September 1957
4. Dave Matthews, Ennismore in 115 year old cabin, 7 May 1977
5. Rescue truck at Apsley, 17 Aug 1977
6. Douro Parish Hall became first home for the new Douro Public Library, 6 Apr 1978
7. Workers at 3M near Havelock locked in continuing union battle, 17 Dec 1982
8. South Monaghan Municipal Office and Library, 6 Nov 1980
9. St. John's Church Ida, Cavan, 27 Apr 1977
10. Anne Nighswander shears and spins fleece from black sheep, RR2, Warsaw
11. St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church, Keene
12. aerial view over Peterborough looking toward Otonabee township, April 1977
13. aerial view of Chemong Causeway, 1 May 1974, by G. Bibby
14. White water raft race at Norwood, 22 May 1984
15. Clarence Johnston, reeve of North Monaghan, showing road that will be closed following OMB approval, 29 Feb 1984



More good news for Trent Valley Archives

The Trent Valley Archives has received effective 1 August, a grant from the Ontario Trillium Foundation for \$28,000 to allow us to add climate control units (heating and air conditioning) in each wing of the main building and in the annex. This has been a dream come true. We need climate control in order to preserve our documents, and while we had some air conditioning in the reading room wing, it was over 20 years old and clearly in need of renewal. We are particularly grateful to Ivan Bateman who took the lead in identifying our needs and in getting quotes. We had a committee that worked over several months in advance, and we would like to thank Pauline Harder, Susan Kyle, Guy Thompson, Ruth Kuchinad, members of our staff and board for their great work in this portfolio.

As well, Trent Valley Archives has been granted exemption from property taxes effective 1 January 2012 and to last as long as the building is used as we currently use it. Trent Valley Archives is a registered charitable organization which owns its property. Our mandate is to preserve and promote the preservation of archives related to the Trent Valley region.

Backwoods of Canada: Catharine Parr Traill's Early Impressions of the Trent Valley

Elwood H. Jones

Catharine Parr Traill (1802-1899) is one of the seminal figures of our area. She and her husband Thomas Traill (1793-1859) arrived here in 1832. Her brother, Samuel Strickland (1805-1867) and his second wife, Mary, had arrived earlier and were living on a military grant in what became Lakefield. The Traills lived just north of Samuel, and in 1833, their sister Susannah Moodie (1803-1885) and her husband, John W. D. Moodie (1797-1867) moved from their first Canadian farm to a farm just north of the Traills. They were part of a literary family, as Samuel, Catharine and Susannah each wrote stories of their experience as early settlers in the Kawarthas. Their older sister, Agnes (1796-1874) was the famed author of royal biographies. Michael Peterman, of Trent University, has written several books related to the Stricklands, their writings and their experiences. He also wrote a delightful, well-illustrated summary book, *Sisters in Two Worlds* (2007). Michael has also produced a scholarly version of *The Backwoods of Canada* for the Carleton Library series. Several writers have explored aspects of this literary world. The book is available on line. However, the first edition fell into my hands, and I loved it.

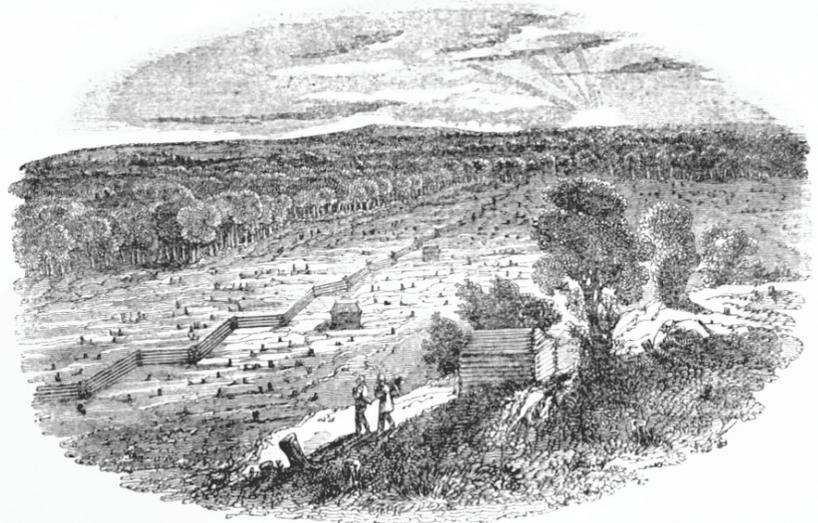
Traill's *The Backwoods of Canada* (1836) is a fascinating book. I have recently read the first edition, and found it as compelling to read as it must have been for the first readers. This impressive book is framed around a series of letters written home between 1832 and 1834. While the book was in press, Catharine Parr Traill sent more materials to beef up the emigration aspects of the book, and make it more useful to intending settlers. The book is most striking for its honesty. We share the tough times, and because of the unseen letters from her sisters, she keeps answering the question of whether she has regrets.

Over the course of these four years of writing, Catharine Traill becomes more confident about her ability to describe and draw the flora she encountered. As we go, there are fewer regrets that she did not study botany with her sisters' guidance before emigrating. She also becomes a mother during these letters, and a fledgling village grows up in what became Lakefield, and there is less reliance on distant Peterborough. This is a gripping discussion of early settler life and the different ways to cope in a society where cash and resources are scarce.

Early settlers were not independent. All settlers depended on the surveyor, the land seller, the merchant-banker, the neighbours, the stage-coach drivers and others were necessary parts of getting settled. The saw mill and the grist mill brought salvation. The bees, for all the disadvantages, emerged in Traill's telling as essential to getting established.

The book was a best seller, and the book remains deservedly a key part of her reputation.

The *Backwoods of Canada* begins with an introduction that defends the need for an emigrant guide that offers the female perspective and that focuses on the area of which she sees Peterborough as the natural capital. This was also an area settled by British officers and their families, "the pioneers of civilization in the wilderness. (3)" These men of property, intellect and education must "devote all his energies to a certain spot of uncleared land." By bringing families and "gentle and well-educated females" to the backwoods, the officer is "serving his country as much by founding peaceful villages and pleasant homesteads in the trackless wilds,..." (4)" She sees the book, in part, as encouraging well-educated women to emigrate, but also "to discard all irrational and



Newly cleared Land

artificial wants and mere useless pursuits. (4)" She wants them to enjoy the beauties of Nature as they struggle for independence, and this book is loaded with guideposts to the beauties and the struggle.

The first letters detail the voyage to Canada on the comfortable, fast sailing Brig *Lauret* in the summer of 1832, sailing from Greenock in a year of the cholera. The Traills had the state cabin, and there were only two other passengers. They sighted the shores of Newfoundland on August 5, one month after leaving Greenock. The voyage was monotonous, but that changed for Traill now that she could see the shorelines, the rugged rocks, trees and birds. But her trip from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Peterborough was loaded with disappointments. They had difficulty getting a pilot to lead the brig to Quebec City. Thomas Traill picked a bouquet of flowers for her at the Isle of Bic. The slow trip was eased by her love of nature, and much was new. Just below Green

Island, a pilot came aboard. However, as the cholera plague had hit Quebec and Montreal, they had to stop at Grosse Isle. Their vessel was small and so the surgeons refused to let anyone go ashore; one surgeon brought her an Indian basket with strawberries, raspberries and wild flowers. She made sketches of the fort and other scenes while waiting for the boat to move. Her husband assured her the scenes were more picturesque from the distance.

During the 25 miles up to Quebec City they passed the mouth of the Montmorency, as she strained in vain to see the famed Montmorency Falls. They reached Quebec City quite late the next day, and again the visiting surgeon refused to allow any to go ashore. The site of Quebec was imposing from the river, and both Quebec and Levis were picturesque. However, she was certain that both would be more impressive “if good taste were exercised” in the buildings and the landscape. “How lovely would such a spot be rendered in England or Scotland. (25)” The captain went to town and returned with a basket of ripe apples, meat, vegetables, bread, butter and milk. They left for Montreal following the “British America”, a three-level steam boat. The landscape was more genial, and the land more fertile, and the climate more summery. She was disappointed that the shanties seemed barn-like, but as they got closer to Montreal the trip was more pleasant. The rapids below Montreal were not as picturesque as she had hoped.

On first impression, she was generally disappointed with Montreal. Later, she was impressed with the Catholic Cathedral, and with the lightness of the architecture. She liked the wrap-around two-storey balconies that seemed to create outdoor rooms. However, Montreal had been hit by the cholera, which in that season followed the vector of immigration. As she noted, “Here meet together the unfortunate, the improvident, the helpless orphan, the sick, the aged, the poor virtuous man, . . . overtaken by sickness or want in a land of strangers. (37)” They had to stay two extra days in Montreal before clearing customs. She toured parts of Montreal, and observed some of its many public buildings; while inferior to English cities, she thought tourists should see Montreal.

The next part of her trip was hell on earth, as she struggled with “mortal agony.” She had cholera, and was in extreme agony, partly because she was bled by a physician; partly because she was “violently sick.” “The remedies applied were bleeding, a portion of opium, blue pill, and some sort of salts – not the common Epsom. (43)”

After the ordeal she was pleased with her travelling arrangements by stage to Lachine, Cornwall and Prescott and then by steamer, the “Great Britain,” to Cobourg. She loved the Upper Canadian landscape better than the lower reaches of the St. Lawrence. She learned about home-made clothing, and

marveled at how the country had changed because of hard-working settlers, many who had arrived very poor. The stopovers were vile and travelling by stage made her black and blue all over.

Cobourg, “neatly built and flourishing”, had a nice church and many respectable families in the neighborhood. The next day, September 9, they left for Peterborough.

To this point, *The Backwoods of Canada*, is a fascinating travelogue. It very quickly changed to an honest dialogue about how she and her husband, both of gentry background, coped with life in the backwoods of Peterborough, where the first English settlers arrived fourteen years earlier.

The Traills traveled to Peterborough with three gentlemen and a lady in a light wagon lined with buffalo robes. Catharine Traill was upbeat about the charms of the countryside which in a very few years had gone from woods to orchards and green pastures. The trip was a mixture of sensations, but mostly unpleasant. For awhile, the scenery reminded her of Gloucestershire, without the charm of that English shire. Here, expediency was more important than taste.

The guidebooks promised that difficulties were easily removed in Upper Canada. A fellow traveler scoffed at the idea that thick forests could be converted to fields, fences and houses without difficulty, expense and lots of work. Traill thought she and Tom had believed what they wished about the settler’s life. She was introduced to the history of the plains south of Rice Lake which were famous hunting grounds for the Indians, who used fire to control the forest growth. She learned about the Indian villages of Rice Lake and Mud Lake. She was happy that they had been introduced to Christian missionaries and for some years they had avoided alcoholic beverages.

Rice Lake was fine but she said that the shores were



Log house.

considered unhealthy because of decaying vegetation. She said the lakes and creeks would need improvement because large blocks of granite and limestone made the waters impassable except by canoe and flat-bottom boats. While the

travelers unexpectedly spent nine hours in a tavern at Sully (now Harwood), they discussed the potential for a Trent canal, and other matters. They got on an “apology for a steamer” but were surprised that there were steamers on the Otonabee. The Otonabee proved to be a “fine, broad clear stream.” The thick and unbroken woods on both banks protected them from the wind that had been a nuisance on Rice Lake. Ivy, roses and grapes added to the beauty. Along the way, she entered her first log cabin, a miserable place “dignified by the name of a tavern” (73) and saw nothing inviting. The roof was unplastered and the floor was earth. The furniture was rude, rough, and poorly constructed. A calf was in a cage, pigs and fowls wandered the room; some snow-white pigeons were the most attractive inhabitants.

This September, 1832, the river was too shallow for the steamer, and the passengers transferred to a scow near a distinctive pine tree dubbed “Yankee bonnet” because the topmost bows were shaped like a bonnet. However, this was four miles before the steamer would usually have transferred passengers, and so they had to wait for the scow to come to the steamer. The eight Irish rowers had consumed a cag of whiskey in that short trip. The rowers were exasperated because they had to row further, and the scow was overloaded with passengers, and the furniture, provisions, trunks and other gear were piled dangerously high.

The boat hit a rock three miles from Peterborough, and the boatmen said they were going no further. At ten o’clock at night the Traills had to walk three miles in unfamiliar territory; they had one gentleman who agreed to be their guide as far as he was going. They then crossed the river in a skiff, and rightly feared it would be overset. Once on shore they had to go on a poorly marked trail to another skiff to take them past the rapid and into Little Lake. Now, she was thankful for the gruff, grumbling Irish rower. After a brief stop at the house of their new friend, they continued on their way, this time guided by a polite Irish boy, one of seven children who lost their parents to cholera.

Just as they left the woods, they came to a creek that had to be crossed on a single log posing as a bridge. Catharine Traill fell off the log, and was wet to her knees, as well as weary. Now the lights were dimming as the villagers went to bed, and they arrived at the town’s leading inn after midnight to find there was no spare bed. The innkeeper and his wife gave up their bed, helped Catharine dry her clothes, and spent the night by the kitchen fire. As she wrote her letter home, she smiled about the disasters of that day.

The Traills stayed in Peterborough to wait for the sale of government lands. Thomas Traill had land because of his military service, but the Traills also wanted land along a lake, which would give them water frontage and be close to her brother, Samuel Strickland. They were pleased with the attention and hospitality that they received from Peterborough residents. Many of the professionals and storekeepers were well-educated, and many storekeepers served as bankers, magistrates, commissioners, and MPPs. Gentry did not lose status by working diligently. Traill felt that in Canada the classes were defined by education.

She described Peterborough, the natural capital of the Newcastle district, superior to any place she had seen in Upper Canada. The rapidly growing town was on a high, elevated plain that presented delightful views in any direction. She marveled at the “diversity of hill and dale, wood and water.” The population was about 700; the setting for a large

city was already evident. There was great waterpower from the river and from “the fine broad creek” (Jackson Creek).

When she had been in London, England, a clever gentleman had claimed that in Canada, flowers lacked perfume and birds, song. Catharine Parr Traill was discovering a wide range of delightful plants and birds around Peterborough. She now saw that botanists would have excellent opportunities, and she regretted that she had not paid more attention to her sister, Eliza. Botany now was highly interesting.

On the first Sunday, she attended church in the Anglican church that doubled as a schoolroom. This was the first time since leaving Scotland and the beautiful liturgy was more “touching and impressive” “offered up in our lowly log-built church in the wilderness.” The church was at the foot of a gentle slope, surrounded by small oaks and pines, and on emerald green grass. Near what is now McDonnell and College, she discovered “a sweet spot, retired from the noise and bustle of the town...” (92)

She also visited what she called the “squatters’ grounds”, which appear to have been bounded by Charlotte, Aylmer, Sherbrooke and Park Streets. The area was covered by shanties, many built to accommodate the Robinson settlers as they waited for log houses to be built on their farm lots. Shanties were primitive sheds which housed people, animals and possessions. At best, they might be suitable for temporary housing, but Catharine felt many had become permanent homes for people who sold off their land grants in exchange for cash. Many of these huts had a window or two, but most were lit by leaving the door open. Feeling her description of this slum was too harsh, Catharine noted that some had clay chimneys and rough board floors.

Other hardships were worse. Those living in the towns were often without supplies, and the first settlers on farms often had no crops until their second or third seasons. Earlier travel books, thinking perhaps of the works of Captain Basil Hall, Peterborough’s first tourist in 1827, painted the area as prosperous. Such advantages only come with long residency and hard work, as Traill was learning. The settlers kept going because they had hope of bettering themselves and their condition. Even animals could not be raised in the first year, because animals needed food, and that had to wait until at least the first harvest. Many settlers made ends meet by hiring out to their neighbors or finding jobs in neighboring towns and villages.

Traill was confident that she would do fine because there would always be plenty of domestic jobs, and because she had wide interests because she was educated. “Besides,” she added, “have I not a right to be cheerful and contented for the sake of my beloved partner?” (105)

They purchased a lot from the government sale, but it was already early September, and too late for planting a crop that year. Nor did they expect their house to be habitable before Christmas. They spent much of the next three months with friends.

Although they had only reached Peterborough, Catharine Parr Traill had learned quite a bit about the settlers’ lives. It would be a lot tougher than they had imagined. There is an air of reality to her observations, and yet she continued to look for the bright side. She wanted to prove that well-educated women could cope in the backwoods of Canada.

Readers were drawn into Traill’s predicament. This was a tough land, but surely she would succeed. For intending emigrants, that might have been enough.

The Traills encountered more difficulties getting to their new lot along the river, near where Samuel Strickland had settled. Traill was disappointed with the forest, as there were no great oaks, and the pines, which towered above other trees, seemed vulnerable to lightning and internal rot. The roads were even worse than she expected. What passed as a road was simply an opening in the woods, created by felling trees and drawing them aside so there was room for wheeled carriages to pass. Swamps were crossed with corduroy bridges. Teamsters needed axes to clear obstacles. As it was getting dark, their driver mistakenly concluded he had made a wrong turn; this caused considerable aggravation. A youngster eventually pointed out that they were close to the river all along, and should have known because of the dense growth of cedars.

Their shanty was uninhabitable, but fortunately they did not have to live in it immediately. They stayed with her brother, Samuel Strickland. She concluded that she was lucky. She had "excellent health and spirits, and am very happy in the society of those around me." (120)

Her passion for flowers was also a great consolation. She started gathering flowers, and gave them names "according to inclination of fancy." Through the *Backwoods of Canada*, Traill's interest and competence in botany grew considerably. They also relied heavily on neighbors and workers to get the shanty habitable.

Traill said she was reconciled with this Robinson Crusoe existence as "the present evils are only temporary." (123) The greatest inconvenience was the poor roads and the distance to towns; when a village (later known as Lakefield) made it less necessary to travel as far as Peterborough, Traill was much happier.

They moved into the log-house in late December, nearly six months after leaving Scotland. During the building of the house, the Traills faced many

disappointments and learned some of the secrets of pioneering in the backwoods. There was no saw-mill near Lakefield in 1832, and all the wood was cut by hand. They did not have planed floors, and so the floor had to be taken up and laid again when a plane and a carpenter were available. Frost at night could cause havoc with fresh plaster, the clay and lime mixture that was used to seal the chinks between the logs. One workman hewing the logs on the inside of the cabin wounded himself when his broad-axe slipped. Traill took some satisfaction in noting other cottages that were poorly built.

She felt every man should be a glazier. It was easier to fix windows than to find a workman. Glass could be bought in boxes at local general stores even this early. Knowing

carpentry was also an asset. These were important points for Traill as rethinking her views about class. In the backwoods, working with your hands did not diminish your social standing.

Traill described her cabin three months after moving in. The cabin was still missing a wing and a verandah which were to be added as time and resources permitted. Verandahs were known as "stoops" and provided good views, and made the cabin look less like a barn. "A nice small sitting-room with a store closet, a kitchen, a pantry, and bed-chamber form the ground floor; there is a good upper floor that will make three sleeping rooms." (141-2)

On the inside, there was a Franklin stove in the parlour, furnished with a sofa, "Canadian painted chairs, a stained pine table, green and white curtains, and a handsome Indian mat that covers the floor." (142) They had a bookcase along one wall, and decorated the other walls with large maps and some "good prints" which also hid the roughness of the walls. She seemed pleased that the room was as good as they could have. She was lowering her standards by being realistic.

Her first winter in the backwoods was also a mixture of disappointments and charms. March 1 was the coldest day and night she had ever experienced. It was seven degrees below freezing inside the house. The snow lasted until mid-March, when rapid thawing occurred. Walks in the woods were



delightful, and the snow on the tops of stumps looked pretty. As the country was young, she noticed that ghosts and spirits seemed to be banished from Canada. However, Nature gave her pleasure in a thousand ways.

She was proud of maple sugar molasses made in her first spring. With a large family, making maple sugar could be profitable for the farmer. The young could collect the sap, the older children mind the kettle, then the wife and daughters could finish the maple sugar inside. She planned to send some maple sugar to England, which she was even using in tea.

She cursed the black flies and mosquitoes but bragged about the excellent fishing. Many fishermen fished from lighted canoes within view of the Traill cottage. She commented that the Indians were excellent fishermen. Ice

fishing required great patience, and the muskies, which she called masquinongé and described as a large species of pike, caught in the ice season had superior flavour and could be bought at reasonable price from the Indians.

She thought ducks were best in early summer, having gorged on the green rice beds. The Indians filled their canoes with boughs, to look like floating islands, and hid in the greenery so they could get close to the ducks. One family of Indians, which she described as gentle, honest and amiable, lived on an island visible from the Traill farm. Christianity had arrived at Rice Lake and Curve Lake, and Traill seemed certain that this had had a softening effect on their behaviour. She particularly admired the handiwork of the Indian women she knew. She loved the cedar strip baskets decorated with coloured quills; they were quite familiar with various plants that could be used for dying. She appreciated what she saw in Nature and saw no reason to make comparisons with comparable species in England.



Catharine Parr Traill concluded that this was a good country “for the honest, industrious artisan” as well as for poor labourers and rich speculators. It was a poor country for the gentleman untrained to do manual labour. Settlers needed “perseverance, patience, industry, ingenuity, moderation, self denial...” (179) Settlers should bring tools, clothing,

bedding, warm blankets and garden seeds, but not heavy furniture and hardware.

The cost of food and many goods were almost as cheap as in England. The settler’s wife should be “active, industrious, ingenious, cheerful” and not too proud to help her husband, work hard or listen to others.

Traill’s honesty in telling what she had learned made her more credible when giving advice. The reader could decide which advice was informed by her experience and background. Over the three years of the letters written home, Traill emerged as a more confident and competent observer of nature. She was most passionate about flowers and trees, but she wrote of animals and of the Indians. She was pleased that Lakefield was a rising village. She defended the possibilities of the Trent Canal.

She still preferred Britain, where she developed her tastes and where she had friends and kin. But Canada was the birthplace of her child, and she felt a duty to complete what she undertook. But “bush-settlers” were independent and she had learned how to make soap, candles and sugar. She made bread, butter, cheese and milked her own cows. She could knit, spin, and “prepare the wool for the loom.” (271) Proudly, she rose to meet circumstances.

All of these things must have appealed to the first readers of this very honest book. Traill thought necessity was the main argument for emigration, and her best-seller made it possible for emigrants to cope cheerfully with what they encountered.

Some illustrations with this article appeared in Traill’s *The Backwoods of Canada* (1836).

1. Rice grounds (70)
2. Log house. (87)
3. Road through a pine forest (109)
4. Log village – Arrival of a stage-coach (95)
5. Newly cleared land

The photo of Catharine Parr Traill in later life is from the Trent Valley Archives, Electric City Collection.

Thanks to the Peterborough Examiner, where these ideas appeared in Elwood Jones’ regular Saturday column, “Historian at Work.”

The summer of 1832: the Traills encounter Backwoods Peterborough

**Bus tour, 29 August 2012
Marking 180th anniversary
of the arrival of Thomas and Catharine Parr Traill**

The bus tour begins at 9:30 a.m. from the Trent Valley Archives, at the corner of Carnegie Avenue and Woodland Avenue, Peterborough. There is overflow parking at the neighboring Wayside School. The bus will return to Trent Valley Archives at about 3:30 p.m.

There will be visits to St. John’s Church and Hutchison House Museum (where we will have lunch).

Because of the capacity of the sites visited, and the bus, we are limited to 35 participants. Tickets are \$75, which includes the cost of lunch and a special tour at Hutchison House. Please send cheques for \$75 per person payable to **Trent Valley Archives** to Trent Valley Archives, 567 Carnegie Avenue, Peterborough ON K9L 1N1. As well, it is possible to book and pay by Visa at the webpage for Trent Valley Archives, www.trentvalleyarchives.com

Samuel Strickland's first wife

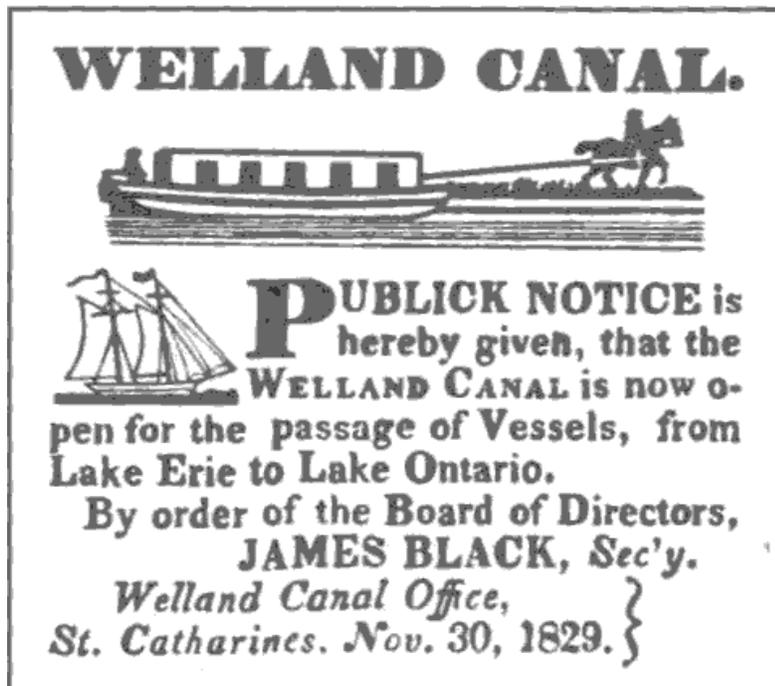
Gordon A. Young, Editor, Lakefield Heritage Research

Hi Gord

No luck so far re: Black family history in Darlington, but I believe the first postmaster in Darlington, Col. James Black, was Samuel Strickland's father-in-law. Do you have information on the Black Family in your holdings? From the internet I found that Col Black went to Port Colborne for a position administering the Welland Canal. Up until now Col. Black was just a name so it is nice to learn more about this early Darlington family.

Thanks

Charles Taws, Archivist
Clarington Museum and Archives



With sincerest thanks to Charles Taws at the Clarington Museum & Archives, we now have a break in the first marriage of Sam Strickland and Emma Black. Samuel Strickland (1805–67) married Emma Black who died in childbirth in 1826, and with whom he had one child, Richard Strickland (1826-1829).

Sam left just a year after his father-in-law left for the Welland Canal. He married Mary Reid (1808–50) one of the Reids of "The Auburn District" (now part of Peterborough) later associated with Lakefield. They had a daughter, Marie Elizabeth (1829–84). Later, there were 13 more children from this marriage. Three of the last four died as infants.

Sam's third wife was Katherine Rackham (d. 1890) who died in Aylsham, Norfolk near where her brother was an Anglican clergyman.

Col. Black went to Welland before the Welland Canal was officially opened on November 30, 1829. None of this explains the connection between the Strickland family and Col. James Black who seems to have been in Canada during the War of 1812, 1812-1814. If Black was hired on as the Corporate Secretary for the "Merritt Ditch" [Welland

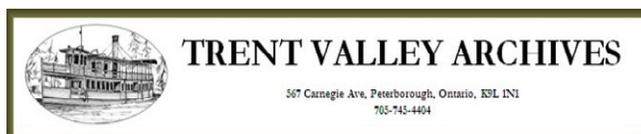
Canal], then Black somehow would have had to have known Merritt and his friends. It would be good to know how Sam Strickland wound up with engineer Col. James Black and his family. Black also seems to be Strickland's link with the Canada Land Company.

James Black was the postmaster in Darlington from 1826 to 5 July 1828. The area around Courtice in Darlington township was first settled in 1795 by the James and the Trulls families. Courtice, earlier called Ebenezer and Short's Corners, is named for Thomas Courtice who came from Devonshire in 1831, followed by his brothers Christopher and James in 1833.

A neighbouring hamlet called Prestonvale (today part of Courtice) was once called Black's Hill and in 1826 was the site of the first post office in Darlington Township located just east of today's Preston Pub. The postmaster was Colonel James Black. Later, this was called Tooley's Hill after Augustus Tooley who ran the grist mill at Kingston Road where Farewell Creek crosses Highway 2.

There are many mysteries tied to the Strickland family, but we now know a little more about Col. James Black. Strickland came to America with Black, settled in Darlington Township because of him, and married a daughter. It certainly helped that Black was well-connected, and Strickland benefitted from those connections.

As an aside, I would like to comment on Stan McLean's recent article in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*. Samuel Strickland was not an orphan by normal understanding. There has been no disturbance of the graves within the Christ Church cemetery.





Greetings from Thunder Bay

Diane Robnik

It has now been almost three months since I moved to Thunder Bay to accept the position of Community Outreach Officer at the Thunder Bay Museum. It has been quite the adjustment getting used to new colleagues, a new city and most of all, new weather patterns! My position here is all about taking the wonders of the museum to the public. Most of the interpretation programming that I do involves visiting retirement and nursing homes and discussing artifacts that bring back memories or have meaning to the residents. Not being from the area I also gain invaluable insight about the items and I am really enjoying it. Currently I am visiting 9 homes monthly and hope to have a few more come on board later this year. In the late fall I will outreach to schools which are a few hours outside our vicinity to try and increase the education programming.



When the outreach isn't keeping me on my toes, I am also responsible for creating a new traveling exhibit which will tour across the Northwest region in the fall of 2013. My topic is Shipwrecks of the Superior - From the Cumberland to the Fitzgerald, and I am spending hours each day reading up on the fascinating history of the missing boats and lost crewmen that disappeared in our vast lake. This project comes with all sorts of perks such as interviewing shipwreck survivors, including a 98 year old who saved three men from a sinking vessel in 1937. I've also seen quite a few lighthouses all along the Minnesota coastline since their role is so integral in preventing wrecks. At the end of July I will visit Isle Royale, a fascinating little island very close to TB but actually belonging to Michigan which has had the misfortune of sinking approx 15 ships. Hopefully we will get to travel by floatplane from one side of the island to the other! In September I will visit the SOO Lock system and see a Coastguard vessel.

While it is always a challenge to learn about a new town I've become quite fascinated with the north. We have light here until 11pm, the bugs are not nearly as bad as I was told and the weather (at least June and July) has been beautiful. Luckily I was in an apartment when Fort William flooded (I'm assuming that made news in Peterborough), so we weren't hit like some residents.



Even Duluth Minnesota (a popular travel spot here) was deluged with even more water then Peterborough received so many years ago.

I'm happy to hear all the wonderful news to do with TVA. I know that Heather is doing a wonderful job and I thank all of you for supporting her and Elwood during my departure. I loved all the time I spent at the archives and I know that everything I learned helped to make the transition into this new job far easier than it would have been. Even though I am quite far from TVA in location, I am still working on the newspaper index that I began so many years ago. Volunteers are so important for any not-for-profit and I encourage anyone who has some free time to spare to think about volunteering for a project. Even from home you can make a difference and help make our history become more accessible to others. If you have never used the newspaper resources before I'd invite you to take a look. Currently we have 1854-1891 indexed and they are an incredible source for detail you rarely see in other places.

That's it for now! It's only 9pm so I've got a few hours of daylight left. Enjoy your summer! Thanks for all your continued support and well wishes!

Diane



Photos: Me at Kakabeka falls, Split Rock Lighthouse (Two Harbors, MN), Me at Winnie the Pooh monument (White River, ON), the view of the grain elevators from our apartment

Then and Now



Ron Briegel suggested taking good historical pictures from our Peterborough Examiner fonds and matching them with a current view from the same location. The first photo was taken in 1958 just before the Denne building was demolished. The Denne building was used for grain trading from the 1880s, and was famous for its associations with two mayors. T.H.G. Denne, mayor 1901-02, became a grain buyer for Quaker Oats which came to Peterborough in 1901. In retirement he gathered nineteenth century photos of Peterborough which are in the Denne Collection at the Peterborough Museum and Archives, and featured in a book by A. O. C. Cole. The story of the Denne Collection is featured in Elwood H. Jones, *An Historian's Notebook; 100 Stories Mostly Peterborough* (Peterborough, Trent Valley Archives, 2009) story 86.

His brother, Roland Denne, mayor 1928-1935, was a long-time president of the Peterborough Exhibition. The two brothers had learned about the grain trade from their father, Henry Denne, who was an alderman in Peterborough.

In the top photograph, the Denne building is the wide nine-bay building with the mansard roof. To its right was the automobile dealership of J. K. Hughes. To the left was the Peterborough Club. Further left, one can see the whole east side of Water Street at least to the Croft Hotel, or the Sun Life Building, on the north-east corner of Hunter and Water.

In the current view, the cars make for an interesting comparison. The site of the former Denne building is now covered with Peterborough Square, and particularly with the Galaxy Theatres. The Bell Telephone building has replaced some interesting Victorian buildings that are evident in the top view. Fred J. Doughty was the manager of the Empire Milking Machine Company on the corner, while the second building had bowling alleys. The former parking meters have been replaced by the pay and display machine.

Pioneer Peterboro Plants Used to Harness Water Power to Machines

Peterborough Examiner 28 July 1945

Relic of the primitive industrial era that began in Peterborough when Adam Scott erected his grist mill at the east end of King street one hundred and twenty-five years ago, the old Wand planning mill building on the Ashburnham side of the river, north of Hunter street, was being dismantled this week.

The distinguishing feature of the pioneer factories was the direct harnessing of water power to the pulleys and belts and machines of manufacture. That method of utilizing a natural motive power remained in practice through the years until the discovery of electricity and its development as a new principle and agency of transferring and also amplifying the energy of flowing water to the wheels of industry.

A few of the old mill streams are still murmuring their ancient song, oblivious of their obsolescence and of the industrial revolution that left them forsaken – except in sentiment and art – their pioneer glory long since departed. One by one they disappeared by fire or demolition, unhonored and unsung., at least in their passing, and hardly any physical trace remains in this day even of their old sites: the men who owned them and the men who worked in them; a little while, and the few surviving memories that still retain them will have vanished too.

The walls of Adam Scott's grist mill, first of that era, were pulled down with probably as little notice as the rending of the weatherbeaten boards of Ed Wand's last of all that once bustling company.

FIRST USED CREEK

Scott dammed the Jackson Park creek at King street, and from the mill pond that spread toward Louis and Charlotte streets he drew off in a narrow channel the water he needed to turn the stones on the present premises of the Peterborough Canoe Company. Incidentally, the company recently wrote the city council requesting that the Board of Works fill up a

depression in the street near their factory caused by the continued sinking of the ground in a short stretch of the course of the old Scott flume.

The harnessing of the river was the accomplishment of later years in the growing community. And when the water power above the Hunter street bridge was brought under control, eventually with raceways or narrow canals on both banks of the river a numerous cluster of factories sprang up, extending from the present end of Simcoe street upstream almost to the London street dam of the Quaker Oats dam, water was diverted into the power canal on the west bank of the river, serving its series of industries, north and south of Hunter street. The Dickson lumber mill was a huge structure utilizing a large head of water to drive its saws and machinery.

The original Wand mill was one of the Ashburnham group. It drew its energy from the "tailrace" of the dam built by Colonel James Z. Rogers for his lumber mill. This dam reached from about the end of Douro street across to what is now the north end of the Quaker Oats mill. The volume of water in the power canal could be controlled by stoplogs in the dam. It can be imagined that the water flowing down this raceway was readily tapped with outlets of water, flowing from the canal through the mill-wheels of the separate industries and then, its work done, spilling into the river.

RECALLS EARLY FACTORIES

Edmund Wand knew that who scene as a boy, and can recall most of this riparian factories. There were the Rogers sawmill and George Roper's grist mill. Richard Mowry built a foundry on the north side of the bridge and fronting on the river, turning out agricultural implements such as plows and harrows, threshing machines and so on. He was an uncle of the late Marcellus Mowry, long an employee of the Canadian General Electric Company, who lived on Charlotte street.

Alexander Cope had a wood-turning shop and on the second floor the late Martin McFadden operated a furniture factory. Samuel Bickell had a cheese box factory, and there was Owen's pump factory. Craigie and Stevenson owned a planing mill. It was one of three or four industrial buildings that were destroyed in a fire one night a circus showed here. They were probably all rebuilt. The Craigie-Stevenson planing mill arose again, was owned by members of the Wand family and later by Robert Clinkscale from whom Edmund Wand bought it in 1905. By that time electricity had come into use, and the old mills and their source of power were passing under an industrial cloud that was soon to eliminate them and their individual enterprise and ownership, in those years preceding the incidence of corporations that were to give an entirely new direction to the revolutionizing effects of the era of electricity.

BRIDGE CHANGES THINGS

George Rogers was the owner of the big grist mill, eventually known as McAllister's mill, on the north side of Hunter Street on its slope down from the main section of Ashburnham. It should be remembered that the old iron bridge spanned the river just above the water level. It reached simply from shore to shore with high banks on both sides of Hunter street. The appearance of that locale was greatly altered at the time of the building of the present concrete bridge.

Earth for the filling of the overhead of the arches and the basis of the roadway was drawn from the hill on the south side which was gradually removed in the process of transfer, although the slope of the old road is quite clearly indicated by the grade of the ramp on the north side of the bridge.

William Faint's mattress factory was originally located in the Cope-McFadden building. Then it was moved down stream to the south side of the bridge. Mr. Faint also built a riverside home which he occupied for years. It was included in the site purchase for the new bridge. The later factory was operated by a cable which reached across the river from a waterwheel on the west side.

Lindsay and Seldon's furniture factory was situated toward the upper end of the Ashburnham group of factories. For some reason the partners "fell out" and dissolved their association. The building which had been erected by the Dickson Company stood idle for a considerable time. Finally, it was occupied by G. Walter Green and was destroyed by fire on Good Friday.

MANY MILLS

Those were some of the old factories on the east side. Across the river on the present site of the Quaker Oats mill and also south of Hunter street there were Bodie's woolen mill; Ed Clegg's grist mill; McWilliams and Forsythe's plant where they made fanning mills used in the cleaning of grain.

The Wilson woolen mill was another of the west side plants. Its location was below Hunter street. Ben Reynolds kept a hotel in the vicinity, and north of the bridge the Peterborough Curling Club made the most of the winters until

the Quaker Oats Company decided to establish a plant in this city.

It is not a complete story . . . it may suffice to indicate the . . . of the old industrial center of Peterborough on both sides of the river from Simcoe street up to . . . ray and London streets. Those . . . days of rugged individualists . . . mechanical aids were cumbersome and inefficient.

USED COAL OIL LAMPS.

The Examiner asked Mr. ___ whether he remembers as a . . . the method of lighting those old factories during the season of the short days.

"With tin coal oil lamps," was his answer. They were placed on the benches beside the job at hand, the only means of illumination, and perhaps they were not as hazardous as they now suggest.

The Wand building has been vacant for three years. Acquired by Edmund Wand 39 years ago, is eventually [sic] passed into the hands of the Peterborough Hydraulic Power Company in their protective purchase of water from areas in that stretch of the river. The machinery was sold to the Peterborough Lumber Company, and since then the old plant has been only an empty shell, remnant of the boom years of the old town when its industrial center was north and south of the Hunter street bridge.

The old order has been a long time disappearing but at that, the continuing operation of the Wand mill, with its electric energy, was a temporary putting of new ine in an old bottle.

The products of the Wand plant and of the handicraft of Ed Wand are scattered all over this city and district in the woodwork that made at its machines as part of the material going into new buildings. Some that are briefly recalled are the inner trim and the frames used throughout the Peterborough Armouries, the Y.M.C.A., Keene Presbyterian church, Ennismore church, a big school at Whitby. These are only samples of the kind of work that was long produced by Mr. Wand. During the last war he had two contracts for 60,000 shell boxes, one of the special jobs that were delivered according to order.

NOTE: there is a picture at the top of the article with the plant and a brief description which reads:

LAST OF PIONEERS ON WAY OUT – One of the last of the pioneer plants in Peterborough, the Wand Mill in Ashburnham, is in the process of being torn down. Acquired by Edmund Wand 39 years ago, it has passed into the hands of the Peterborough Hydraulic Power Company. In its earlier days, it was one of many factories which dotted both sides of the river, for a distance above and below the Hunter street bridge.

Special thanks to Dennis Carter-Edwards who came across this news story while volunteering with the Peterborough Examiner project.



Strickland lumber picture

This interesting photograph hangs by the door between the archives room and the research room at Trent Valley Archives. When we ran the photo in May we suggested the workers were with the Boyd Lumber Company at Lakefield. Several readers have suggested that this is the Strickland lumber company. In any case, the individuals identified on the picture are, left to right, 1. Andrew Finnie Hamilton; 2 George Alexander Hamilton; 3. Jack Millage (Sandy's father); 4. xxx; 5. Jim Webster. Betty Drain recognized people from her family and was able to confirm some of the identifications. We would both appreciate help in identifying the person second from the right.

Part of the fascination with the picture is

imagining how they could pile lumber so high. All comments welcome.

Photo by N. R. Orme, professional photographer, 170 Charlotte Street, Peterborough ON.

The unidentified worker may have been a Millage, too.

UPCOMING EVENTS AT TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

There are a number of events planned for the next few months and we think they will be of special interest to the members of the Trent Valley Archives and their friends and families.

Lansdowne Place Mall

We will have a stand at the Lansdowne Place Mall on the hallway leading to and from the food court. This is mainly an event for making contact with the general public, but we will be selling guitar raffle tickets and promoting our upcoming events and will promote and sell copies of the *Heritage Gazette* and our favourite publications. We will be there on Saturday and Sunday, 2 and 3 June 2012, as long as the mall is open. In the autumn, we will be at Lansdowne Place again, 6 and 7 October. See you there.

Little Lake Cemetery Tours

The Trent Valley Archives has done dozens of cemetery tours over the past ten years. We are always looking for special twists and themes as we tour through one of North America's most beautiful cemeteries in a most spectacular setting. The cemetery itself is remarkable as Ontario's first private, incorporated cemetery. Tour themes will be announced, but we expect these tours to be Sundays in

West Side Story

Peterborough had its west side, too. This tour contrasts the changing landscape and the families that lived in the houses between Park Street and Monaghan, on old Elm Street and the upscale Weller Street, and the former estate of Senator George A. Cox. The tour will be done on two Sundays in July, with Elwood Jones as the leader.

Downtown Ghost Tours

Every Friday in August, our costumed leaders take tours on the creepy side of town, beginning at Confederation Park, 9 pm.

Catharine Parr Traill's Peterborough, 29 August

This special bus tour features lunch and tour at Hutchison House and visits to places that were known to Catharine Parr Traill and her husband, Thomas, during the 1830s. This has been arranged to mark the 180th anniversary of the arrival of the Traills in the summer of 1832. They stayed in town for a month while waiting for a land sale, and so were introduced to much of

what characterized their Canadian experience and their lasting memories. This tour is being led by Elwood Jones and Ruth Kuchinad. Space is limited to 40, and the tour is only on Wednesday, 29 August. Cost \$75, which includes the bus, lunch and a souvenir publication.

Martha Kidd Celebrates 95 Years

Martha Kidd extends an invitation to join her to celebrate her 95th birthday. The celebration is on Saturday, October 13, 1:30 to 4:30. (Her birthday is really two days later!!) Best wishes only. See you there.

Open House at Trent Valley Archives, 15 September

Trent Valley Archives will be celebrating the official opening of the Peterborough Examiner archives and of the Olive Doran Genealogical Collection. We will share some other recent acquisitions.

This is also our annual birthday party, as we came to 567 Carnegie Avenue 14 years ago.

We are really excited to have this opportunity to thank the Ontario Trillium Foundation and the County of Peterborough for their generous and timely support. Watch our website and local media for details.

We will be inviting officials from the Ontario Trillium Foundation, and from the township and county, as well as Jeff Leal, MPP. We anticipate the event will run from 1pm to 3 pm, and we plan to talk about some of our recent successes.

Watch our website and local media for details.

Hallowe'en Ghost Tours

We are famous for knowing how to celebrate Hallowe'en, and our costumed leaders take to the streets again, nearly every night, 25 to 30 October. We recommend getting reservations as these tours fill up very quickly.

Little Lake Cemetery Pageant

Some of the denizens of Little Lake Cemetery dress in their finest for the annual visit of the Trent Valley Archives. We are especially grateful to the Peterborough Theatre Guild and to some very fine actors who make this a most memorable event. Come and see them stretch their bones. Two nights only, 26 and 27 October.

It's All About the Music!

In co-operation with Peterborough's Showplace, Darling Insurance and the Five Counties Children's Centre, Trent Valley Archives shares the local history of music from the early Irish influence, the big bands and the rock and roll era. We are featuring some of the finest local performers in this great celebration of our music history. Parts of the story have been researched in previous walking tours in which we supplied audio performances via MP3 players. Now experience live music in an original event without precedence at Showplace. This will be one night only, 2 November.

This evening we will complete the draw for the splendid Les Paul guitar valued at \$5,000. Tickets are available at the Peterborough Credit Union, Moondance and other locations as well as at the Trent Valley Archives. For details, call Heather at 705-745-4404.

There may be other events, as well. We especially urge you to register in advance for any events that are limited to only one or two days. This is our most venturesome line-up events as we again seek ways to bring history alive. Nobody does that better than the Trent Valley Archives. For details look on the webpage, www.trentvalleyarchives.com or visit the Trent Valley Archives or keep this list handy. For details and breaking news, join facebook or twitter, visit the webpage, or call us, 705-745-4404.

News, Views and Reviews

New Horizons Band Concert



We are pleased to announce that the May concert of the New Horizons Bands was a terrific success. There were four bands and a wide variety of music designed to satisfy all tastes. Trent Valley Archives had a booth during the concert and sold our first raffle tickets for the Les Paul Guitar Raffle which runs until November 2, when the lucky ticket will be drawn at Showplace. As well, Trent Valley Archives received a very nice cheque, which Guy Thompson, left, presented to Elwood Jones. Thanks to Guy, for his leadership on this project, and to all those who helped make this event a success. Great stuff!

(Photo by Ruth Kuchinad)

Down Memory Lane

The Trent Valley Archives has copies of a DVD slide show created by Gale and Lawrence Wicks with assistance from Elaine Goselin. This is a story told with some 1,000 photos and images of the former Peterborough Civic Hospital and the

construction of the new Peterborough Regional Health Centre. This was a project sponsored by the Nursing Class of 1962 to mark the 50th anniversary of the class graduation. There are a few archival shots, including of the former Nicholls Hospital, and from the early years of the Civic Hospital from the laying of the cornerstone in 1948, the opening in 1950, and the fire of 1960. It is an enthusiastic look at an essential part of local history. Available at TVA for \$10. Call 705-745-4404 for details.

The national archival scene

I wrote a letter to Dean del Mastro in early May with respect to the recent deep cuts to national archival funding. I have received no response from our MP, although I know of other archivists who did get the attention of their members.

I have been following the widespread surprise at the depth of the cuts to archival resources that has been occurring most notably since James Moore's announcements at 11 a.m. on April 30. This will have severe effect partly because archives have always been under pressure to deliver full services with limited resources. The Archives Association of Ontario, an underfinanced organization in the best of circumstances, has built services around funding through the NADP, and the CCA agency. These include services for alerting the world to what is available in archives (Archeion), and providing consulting services through two professionals who travel quite widely in the province to deliver consulting services in preservation, conservation, appraisal, and help small archives (which in Ontario includes nearly all of them) to keep abreast of international standards of archives.

There has been a misunderstanding in Ottawa that the wave of the future in archives is digital. That may be so for records generated in the past ten or fifteen years. However, one can only digitize records of earlier periods by having archival records to digitize and people to do the digitizing. You cannot create digital archives and impressive archival displays just by wishing to be the wave of the future. I think the government initiative in this area is misguided; it is the tail wagging the dog.

I was particularly impressed with the letter from the President of the Society of American Archivists. In a very brief letter to James Moore he is very insightful. I know that in your roles in Ottawa this will be something that you will get a chance to discuss. I am attaching that letter to this email.

Canadian archivists are proud of Canada's reputation and record in the world of archives. Our Library and Archives of Canada dates from 1872 when the British left the military records in Canada as the British army withdrew from a country that was now framing its own national policies. The National Archives in the United States was only founded during the Great Depression about 1933. Some of the roots of our archival traditions were based in the experience of the Public Record Office and British Museum, and also in the Archives nationales founded in France in the wake of the French Revolution. Federal financing through the Library and Archives Canada and the Canadian Council of Archives have been very important to this.

As you probably know, my first professional employment was in 1964 at the Public Archives of Canada, as the Library and Archives of Canada was then known. In one way or another, archives has been part of my life ever since then. Historians too depend on archives, and while the local archives are small and poorly funded, they have been essential to ensuring that Peterborough's history has an ongoing future.

If you would like to talk about archives or visit the three local archives, I would be most pleased to be your guide. I hope it is possible to reconsider some of the decisions that have been made in this area.

When I was at the annual meetings of the Archival Association of Ontario in Toronto in June, these issues were part of the commentary. AAO was hit particularly hard as it has used NADP funding to support the two archival advisors who have given great support to local archives since at least 2004. Many archives are one-person operations and without strong volunteers such as we enjoy at Trent Valley Archives, the "lone arranger" needs to be able to discuss archival issues with someone. None of our holdings are reported in Archeion, a database of descriptions of archival fonds in provincial archives, we have always supported Archeion. We need a volunteer dedicated to this task.

There have been rumblings for sometimes about a perceived philosophical shift in the leadership at LAC. There were huge cuts in archival positions. Over several years, the LAC has been shifting the balance from paper to digital. At one level, this is part of the ongoing concern about how do modern records will get archived, if at all. There is the added dilemma if one wishes to take paper documents and convert them to digital so they can be accessed on the web. Archivists naturally wonder how either future is possible without people at the interface. Much of the debate in Ottawa suggests that administrators see a different world than archivists and clerks. There are different assumptions at the base of the arguments. For the administrators, the NADP was about priorities; for archivists it was about people.

In a rare move, archivists sought to get the attention of Ottawa policy-makers by pulling a page out of history. The 1935 On-to-Ottawa trek was perhaps not the best page to pull. Still, the point was clear. It takes people to save our digital world, too.

Archivists' On to Ottawa Trek – May 28

On April 30, 2012, Library and Archives Canada (LAC) eliminated the National Archival Development Program (NADP), a \$1.7 million contribution program administered for the LAC by the non-profit Canadian Council of Archives (CCA) and distributed to 13 provincial and territorial archives councils to support archival activities locally. Through these councils, NADP funding is on the ground in our 10 provinces and 3 territories, ensuring that Canada's history is preserved in local communities. Canada's archival councils provide support to archives and archivists so that they may better serve all Canadians.

The NADP was a vital component of LAC's legislated responsibility to foster preservation, promotion and access to Canada's documentary heritage. As stated in the Act:

7. The objects of the Library and Archives of Canada are... (b) to make that heritage known to Canadians and to anyone with an interest in Canada and to facilitate access to it;... (f) to support the development of the library and archival communities.

8. (1) The Librarian and Archivist may do anything that is conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Library and Archives of Canada, including (i) provide professional, technical and financial support to those involved in the preservation and promotion of the documentary heritage and in providing access to it;

The elimination of the NADP will result in the collapse of 11 of the 13 provincial and territorial archives councils, councils that support the day-to-day functioning of archives across the country. Many of these councils were forced to suspend operations immediately. Archival institutions that invested precious resources into the preparation of NADP funding applications were forced to suspend projects that had already been approved by the CCA. Countless jobs will now go unfilled. Consequently, archives' mandate to make government transparent, to make information available to citizens, and to preserve records of Canadian culture and society will be greatly diminished.

In addition, the federal government has sent more than 500 surplus notices to Library and Archives Canada, which will ultimately have its staff reduced by 20%. LAC has also cancelled its Inter-Library Loan program; cut reference staff; imposed a "new service model" that requires the public to make an appointment for reference requests; cut library cataloguers by a third; and cut private archivists and media specialists by 35%, which means not only that significant Canadian heritage will not be acquired, but that researchers will not be able to talk to experts who knew their fields as these experts simply won't exist any more. At the same time, the government unilaterally shut down libraries in the Transport, Immigration, and Public Works departments.

The effect of these cuts and closures are absolutely devastating and amount to nothing less than a merciless attack upon the archives community and those who depend on access to archives for their work and study. But these attacks are not isolated; the Conservative government has systematically targeted organizations and institutions that collect, preserve, analyze, and make available information for Canadian citizens. Statistics Canada was previously the target of Tory assaults, as was the Polar Environment Atmospheric Research Laboratory (PEARL) in Eureka, Nunavut. Statistics Canada was forced to abandon the mandatory long-form census, which was vital for distributing government resources on an equitable basis, while PEARL research was instrumental in collecting data related to global warming. Furthermore, in a time of supposed austerity the Conservative

government has allocated an additional \$8 million dollars for the Canadian Revenue Agency to target registered charities engaged in political activities.

As archivists, we say "Enough!" We will not allow the federal government and senior management of LAC to compromise, assault, and destroy the Canadian archival network and the heritage that it preserves and makes available. We will not allow ideologues to tear apart the work of generations of archivists. We will not allow archives to fall prey to one-sided cultural wars. We will fight back.

On May 28, join us in the Archivists' On to Ottawa Trek. Like our forebears in the 1935 On to Ottawa Trek who protested government mismanagement during the Great Depression, angry archivists and our allies from coast to coast will descend on Ottawa and other locations across the country on May 28 and we will be heard.

Funeral Ceremony

12:00 PM – Arrival at LAC. Casket, flowers or other items can be placed on the bench at this time.

12:05 PM – Manon Gendron, Master in Ceremonies, to open the funeral and say a few words.

12:10 PM – Kathryn Harvey, Head, Archival and Special Collections, University of Guelph to read eulogy.

12:15 PM – Lara Wilson, Chair of Canadian Council of Archives, University Archivist, University of Victoria Archives, Victoria, British Columbia, to speak.

12:25 PM – Angela Regnier, Communications Officer, Canadian Association of University Teachers, to speak.

12:30 PM – Pierre Nantel, NDP Member of Parliament for the Longueuil – Pierre Boucher constituency in Quebec, vice-president of the Canadian Heritage Permanent Committee and the vice-critic for Canadian Heritage, to speak.

12:35 PM – Andrew Cash, NDP Member of Parliament for the Davenport, Ontario constituency, Deputy Critic for Canadian Heritage, to speak.

12:40 PM – Manon Gendron to close funeral and call for procession and visit to LAC.

12:45 PM – Procession to pay respects at Sir Arthur's Statue before heading in to LAC. The coffin could be left at the bench until the group heads over to the park to wrap things up.

The archivists to this point have had little success on this portfolio. Yet, the stories that unfolded suggested a variety of ways in which the archival heritage, perhaps truncated, might be preserved. LAC hopes to deaccession many documents that had been received over the years, apparently expecting local and provincial archives to absorb the cost of such deaccessions. In the absence of grants that might have eased the pain, this seems particularly cruel. We will continue to monitor the developments.

Saving Tangible Records from the Past

Jim Burant

A colleague of mine forwarded this very interesting article from today's [June 26, 2012] G & M. I think there are a few object lessons to be gained from it given our current preoccupations with the state of the Canadian archival system. First, we should look at the importance of tangible records which are neither born digital nor digitized - these records seem to have withstood a couple of hundred years of bad storage and treatment but survived; second, we need to consider alternative views and our underlying assumptions about the primacy of "western" recordkeeping traditions; third, the fact that these hugely valuable records were acquired "privately" by a national archives (that is, they were purchased, not acquired as part of the government record) is to me an indication as to why one needs "private" archives on an ongoing basis; and finally it demonstrates the necessity to continue to employ archival specialists in order to make sense of obsolete formats and languages ("the collection is... almost unknown to anyone but the four men who can still read 16th century bureaucrats' Persian script and who have spent their professional lives deciphering the collection"). Given current cuts at Library and Archives Canada, it may be that before the beginning of 2013, there will be no single archivist working with or expert in the archival records of New France or the pre-Confederation period, or with pre-1800 cartography, or any number of other areas of specialization. As the colleague who sent this along to me said, "Latin is not largely taught, nor the myriad of Asia Minor and Far Eastern languages that have come and gone in the last 3,000 years for which some records have managed to survive on velum, hand-laid cotton based papers, papyrus, glass and stone." If a country's large national archives cannot play the role of maintaining expertise from which the whole country can benefit, how will such formats and specialized language records be made available?

I do have to express my usual outrage about the reporter's use of terminology: "mouldering paper"; "crumbling boxes"; "dust-choked rooms"; "a warren of abandoned hallways". The photo of Dr. Mohammed Irfann in the storage area seems to indicate a well-lit, clean, and properly-maintained storage area, with boxes that look in pretty good shape, while the document shown in the other photo seems to be in good condition, and entirely decipherable, given the kinds of conditions under which it was probably stored for a couple of hundred years. But no reporter seems capable of writing an archival story without using the words "crumbling" and "dusty". Mind you, Dr. Irfann seems to be using the story to press for more resources and funding, something which should also be an object lesson for archival leaders elsewhere.

While I agree wholeheartedly that the digital era is posing enormous challenges in record-keeping, it doesn't mean that knowledge of the tangible past and its tangible records should be abandoned. There remain lessons for us all in terms of understanding the human condition that such records as these provide.

A mouldering paper monument to breakthroughs in bureaucracy

*The Globe and Mail Metro (Ontario Edition), 26 Jun 2012 A1 & A3
Stephanie Nolen*

Irritated Indians often blame their nation's vast, paper-loving bureaucracy on the British, the tedious legacy of a colonial authority that loved to count, sort, label and keep records on the subjects in its dominion.

The emperor's seal adorns a royal document in the archives.

But Mohammed Irfann knows the truth. Hundreds of years before the colonizers came, Indians were counting, sorting and filing with a precision that the British could only hope to envy.

They went deh-be-dehi, or village-by-village, he said in the mellifluous Persian of the Moghul Empire, and they made meticulous lists of everything from castes to trees. Dr. Irfann, archivist in the Oriental Division of the Indian National Archives, understands how monumental a task that was. He is near the end of more than 25 years of work cataloging a trove of 137,000 Moghul documents, known as the Inayat Jang Collection.

They are a historical treasure trove, a jewel in the collection of the national archives, and they are finally in the public domain. But such is the state of the archives that the collection is housed in 400 crumbling boxes in a dust-choked room off a warren of abandoned hallways, almost unknown to anyone but the four men who can still read 16th century bureaucrats' Persian script and who have spent their professional lives deciphering the collection.

The documents were found in an old fort in Andhra Pradesh in south India and purchased by the archives in 1961. The earliest are from 1658 and they run up to 1774. Many are farman, or imperial orders – the Emperor Aurangzeb, for example, buying elephants and camels to wage a military campaign, allotting land to a loyal subject, hiring civil servants and collecting taxes.

“It is very often argued that the institution of archiving began with the British – the authority keeping a record of their activities – but here is such a large collection of documents which are essentially archival,” said Mushirul Hasan, director of the National Archives. The Moghuls, descendants of Genghis Khan, controlled the subcontinent for nearly 300 years. They nurtured arts and literature as well as waging war, and left a staggering legacy in India that includes the Taj Mahal and other monuments.

The documents have the potential to make a significant contribution to the understanding of a historical period of

which knowledge to date has been limited. “These archives will help a great deal in understanding the decline of the Moghul Empire,” Prof. Hasan said.

They show, for example, the difference in assessed and actual productivity of land, which offers insight into the empire's agriculture and financial forecasting, he added. The records also show the rise of urban centres and shifting populations. “Their historical value is potentially immense.”

However, someone is going to need to be able to read them. While a group of about 15 scholars was involved when the cataloging of the collection began in 1961, today there are just four left who can read them.

Dr. Irfann, 54, attended school in Persian as a boy in Delhi, which wasn't unusual for Muslims at the time, and spoke Urdu at home – Urdu is a mash-up of Persian, Sanskrit, and Arabic. He earned a doctorate in Persian literature. But today his own son speaks and studies in English, and his department has had so many posts for Persian scholars vacant for so long that the government has simply abolished them.

“It's been 20 years since anyone new came here,” he said. “We are trying to get people – if they come we'll train them – but nobody is interested. There are only a few persons in India who can read the Persian. Here we are just four persons, and how much can we do? We have these documents but they're in a dying script. It's a very depressing phenomenon.”

The Archives and Research Institute in Hyderabad, which has the world's largest repository of documents from medieval and near-modern documents, has the same problem: no one on its staff who can read them. Many of the Inayat Jang documents are bilingual in Persian and local languages such as Kanada and Telugu; the archives advertised widely for someone to translate them, but the few candidates who came could not decipher the historical script.

While archives like the Inayat Jang were likely kept for the entire Moghul Empire, most of those have been lost or scattered, and this collection is extraordinary in its completeness, Dr. Irfann said. The Noor International Microfilm Centre, an initiative funded by the government of Iran, is aiding Dr. Irfann's team to digitize the collection, which will soon be available online – in the Shikasta original and a one-line English translation.

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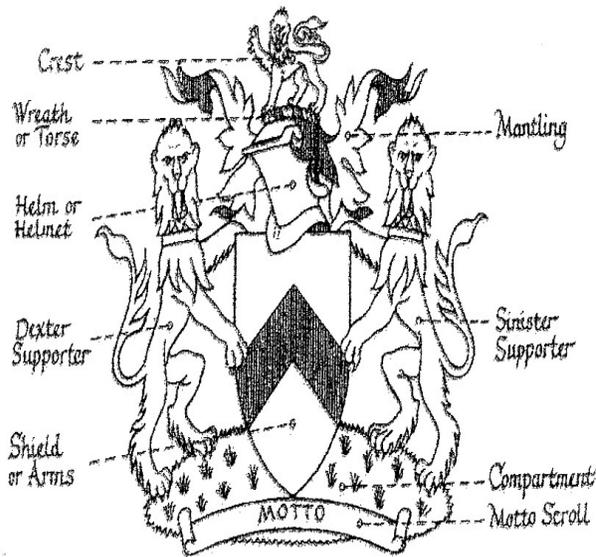
THE ART AND SCIENCE OF HERALDRY

Or, what the heck is that thing hanging on the wall?

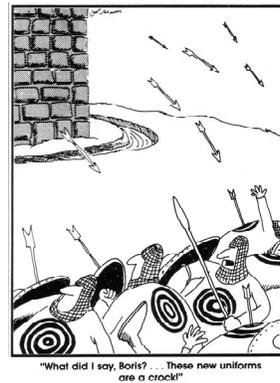
By David Rumball, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada

Heraldry is both an art and a science. The ability to draw recognizable shapes and designs in colour is a true art form, and one in which I am not gifted. The science of the art is in the interpretation of what a coat of arms signifies, and how it is applied. It is this ability to interpret that I will demonstrate today.

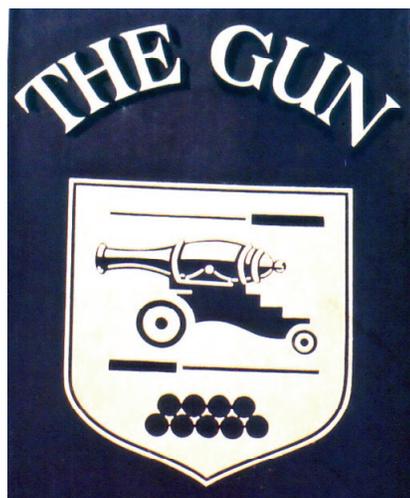
Heraldry in Europe began around the eleventh century, when knights rode out to battle during the Crusades clad in suits of armour. These suits made it extremely difficult to tell friend from foe, the more so as few people could either read or write. A cloth coat was worn over the armour bearing devices denoting the knight's shield, so he could be recognized for the fierce warrior that he was. From this we derive the modern achievement of a coat of arms:



The need to bring heraldry into use expanded as the armies of Europe in the Middle Ages expanded. Uniforms became common to denote which side of the battle one belonged to. The uniform had to serve many purposes, from safety for the wearer to recognition by other soldiers. Having a uniform that defeated these purposes might be heraldically correct, but could be fatal on the battlefield:



So after a hard day of lopping off enemies' heads, the common folk might wish to withdraw to a local watering hole to quench their thirst and refight their glories of the day. But as most could not read, they could not understand a sign hanging out front of the pub. Colours and symbols had to be used, that would immediately tell the people what was inside that door beneath the sign. On a trip to London, England in 2004 I came



across a pub with a sign that was instantly recognizable to me as a former officer with an artillery regiment:

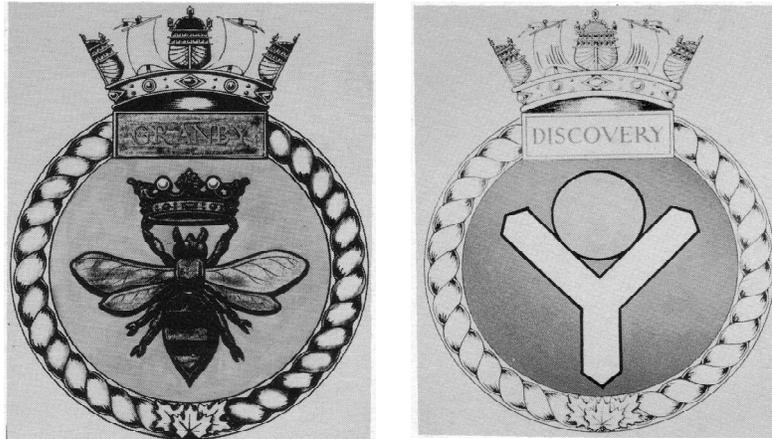
So even if my group had agreed to meet at "The Gun" afterward the battle, and I couldn't read, I would know that this is the place where we were to meet.

The right to grant arms rests with the Crown. In 1483, during the reign of Richard III, the College of Arms was established to keep track of who wore what arms, to prevent duplication. This body continues to the present day. In 1988, the Queen transferred her authority to grant arms in Canada to the office of our Governor General. This was the first time in the Commonwealth that such a transfer of regal authority had occurred. During the 1960s, a group of heraldic enthusiasts formed what is now the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada. When the transfer of the Queen's heraldic authority occurred, the Society was instrumental in creating the Canadian Heraldic

Authority, a government body who oversees the granting and registering of arms in Canada to Canadians. The Canadian Heraldic Authority was also the first in the world to grant arms to women of everyday distinction, which hitherto had been an option available only to women who had excelled at politics or in the military.

The overlying principle in heraldry is the KISS principle – keep it simple, stupid. The easier the achievement is recognized, the better. Also, the devices used must denote something about their original owner. Certain rules apply regarding colour mixes and styles, but otherwise almost anything goes. Humour is certainly used, as we can see from the ships’ badges of HMCS GRANDBY and DISCOVERY.

HMCS GRANBY & DISCOVERY



Other examples exist of heraldic humour. The late Sir Spike Milligan, one of the Goon Show members from Britain, chose as his motto “GO ON” which when conjoined form the word “GOON.”

ARMS OF THE RT. HON. ROLAND MICHENER, CM, CD



The late Roland Michener had two Roman numeral X’s on his shield to denote he was the twentieth governor general of Canada – remember, words and numbers can not be used as a historical nod to the fact that arms began when the populace could not read. But an “X” is a permissible heraldic device – note the Cross of St Andrew on Scotland’s flag.

Meanwhile, the quest to make the public aware of heraldry continues. In 2001 I attended a conference in Ottawa on heraldry. Before the conference dates, I called the hotel where it was to occur, and asked for one of the rooms reserved for the Heraldry Society. I had a hard time convincing the lady at the other end of the phone that I was not coming to her hotel to meet with a society of admirers of Mister Harold Tree!

A Canadian citizen who has done service to the country or to their fellow Canadians is eligible to apply for a grant of arms. So too is a business, a corporation, a church, a school, or a municipality. Even the Trent Valley Archives!

We see heraldry everyday in our lives, so it is not a declining art or science. In fact, it is one of the few arts and sciences that continue to expand. Here’s a heraldic achievement that everyone has seen many times throughout their lives:

Royal Arms of Canada



It incorporates our mixed background of English, Scottish, French and Irish settlements, while displaying our maple leaf prominently. Note the three gold lions on a red background. These are the arms of Richard the Lionhearted, over 800 years ago. This is a fine example of living history!

So on to a personal use of the coat of arms.

A coat of arms has many uses in today’s world. I use mine on my stationery, my business cards, my signet ring, and bookplates in my library. I also could have my arms painted on the side of my car, on a flag flying over my home when I am in residence, engraved on my silver and so forth. But this will become possible only if and when my disposable income exceeds my ego.

Arms of Captain David Rumball, CD, AdeC, UE, MA, FRHSC(Hon)



Bookplate of David Rumball



There is no such thing as a “family coat of arms.” A coat of arms denotes one person only, and can be transferred down through the family lines only after differences are added to the original arms. For instance, my coat of arms is only to be used by myself. My nephew, who is my closest male heir, will inherit my arms outright. His sister will be able to use my arms after making an alteration in some manner to denote her connection to me as well as showing she is not my nephew. But the final decision as to who gets to use my arms when I have slipped this mortal coil lies with me, so long as I am able to make that decision. I could even leave my arms to one of my sister’s daughters, which means the arms of this Rumball could be held by someone with a different last name! To that end, beware the “bucket shop” heraldry display you see in shopping malls and in magazines. In most cases, what they are trying to sell you is something that you will have no relationship to, and certainly not be permitted to use yourself. As a case in point, how many arms do you think are correct for a person named Jones?

To show the similarities in a coat of arms that has passed amongst a family, and to reinforce the point that there is no such thing as a “family coat of arms” I offer this example:

The Arms
of Michael
Simpson,
his son and
his two
daughters



Note that the arms granted to Michael Simpson do not contain a United Empire Loyalist (UEL) coronet, yet each of his three children do. This is because those three children are descendants of one or more Loyalists through their mother, who did not have a coat of arms of her own! The UEL designation is the only hereditary honour in Canada, and can be reflected in a coat of arms.

Other examples of heraldry in our everyday lives can be seen by acknowledging our flag. The coins in your pocket and the bills in your wallet are full of heraldic symbolism. Each time you use any of them, you are practicing the art of heraldry. Understanding their significance of each device is the science of heraldry. Many do one without the other, but it is only when both are taken together that heraldry can be well and truly successful as a part of our Canadian identity. The effect could be like dropping a pebble into a pool of water – an ever-widening series of ripples, with your original arms spreading ever outwards, with small changes here and there to show different lines of your family but with a little of your own identity still visible. That, in essence, is what heraldry is all about.

Future articles will tell of the significance of the City of Peterborough’s coat of arms, and the various military units that have called this area their home station.

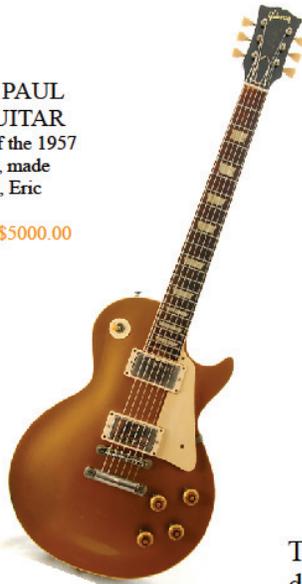
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