

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

Volume 14, number 1, May 2009

President's Report	Wally Macht	2
Prince of Wales Visit 1860: An Hour Well-Spent	Elwood Jones	3
1911 Diary of A. J. Grant	Dennis Carter-Edwards	6
Dixon Family: From Dent to Drummond's Station	Bev Lundahl	9
J. Graham Weir's 1881 Diary, with commentary and extracts		12
Queries	Diane Robnik	17
Lakefield Arch; John William Patterson (Bruce D'Andrea) 17; Mrs William McClelland 1930; County House Of Refuge 19; Rev Almon P. Lyons; Paine's Engine; Boyle Family at Peterborough fountain 20; Bonanza Browsing (Carol Koeslag); Burnham-Kendry Nuptials 1906; City of the Dead (Little Lake Cemetery) 1880 21		
Memories Revived as Second Battalion Holds Reunion, 1930	Harold Robson	24
50 Years Ago . Peterborough Petes Won the Memorial Cup	Don Willcock	29
News, Views and Reviews		30
New Historical Atlas of Peterborough 30; Books on Peterborough Are Everywhere (Elwood Jones) 31; PMA; Airport; Birds Eye View Map 1895; Morrow Park 33; You Don't Know...; Simcoe Co Archives; Doors Open 2009; Examiner Carriers 1955; Canadian Canoe Museum; Gene Kelly; Stan Marris; Ken Mills; First World War and Tim Cook 34; PRHC; Ontario Heritage Awards; PHS events & awards 35; Floating Log (Fiona Isaacson) ; Garipey Fonds 228 36		
How Peterborough Nearly Got Another Swing Bridge Over the Otonabee	Ivan Bateman	37
Trent Valley Archives Summer Events Listings		40, 44, cover
Rob Winslow Reflects on History and Drama	Elwood Jones	41
Fourth Line Theatre		41, cover
Peterborough Ski Club: Peterborough Canoe Company Trophy	Cy Monkman	42
Books Published by Trent Valley Archives		42
Heritage in the Creative Community – Ontario Heritage Conference Peterborough 2009		43

Cover picture: Doug Landry did this 1982 caricature of Cal Smith, bandmaster of the Peterborough Concert Band, 1982 to 2006. John Marsh recently donated the original oil painting to the Trent Valley Archives. The picture also symbolizes Heritage in the Creative Community, the theme of this year's Ontario Heritage Conference.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

Trent Valley Archives
Fairview Heritage Centre
567 Carnegie Avenue
Peterborough Ontario Canada K9L 1N1
 (705) 745-4404

admin@trentvalleyarchives.com
www.trentvalleyarchives.com

Trent Valley Archives

Fairview Heritage Centre
Peterborough Ontario K9L 1N1
(705) 745-4404

admin@trentvalleyarchives.com
www.trentvalleyarchives.com

Reading Room open
Tuesday to Saturday 10am to 4pm



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

Board of Directors

Basia Baklinski
Karen Carter-Edwards
Andre Dorfman
Stephen Guthrie
Elwood Jones, Vice-President
Doug Lavery
Wally Macht, President
John Marsh, Past-President
Gina Martin, Secretary
Lisa Weagle

Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

Elwood Jones, editor
Ejones55@cogeco.ca
Gina Martin, assistant editor
Keith Dinsdale, Martha Kidd,
John Marsh, Diane Robnik,
Don Wilcock, Dorothy Sharpe (typist)

Trent Valley Archives Trust Fund

Peter Lillico, Michael Bishop,
Tom Robinson

Trent Valley Archives

Elwood Jones, Archivist
Diane Robnik, Associate Archivist
drobnik@trentvalleyarchives.com
Carol Sucee, Librarian

The information and opinions expressed are those of the contributors and not necessarily those of the Trent Valley Archives or its directors. Unless otherwise noted, illustrations are from the collections of the Trent Valley Archives.

©2008 Trent Valley Archives

Any copying, downloading or uploading without the explicit consent of the editor is prohibited. Classroom use is encouraged, but please inform the editor of such use.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

My two year stint as president of the Trent Valley Archives has come to an end. It was an interesting experience for me. I only learned of the existence of Trent Valley Archives when I decided to make a documentary on the history of Peterborough. Their resources were fantastic and so very accessible as was the archivist, Elwood Jones. Despite the fact that the documentary was two and half hours long, I only scratched the surface of the incredible history of this community. I often thought that I should continue the quest of relating more events, but I'll leave that to some younger history explorers.

The new president who will be elected to the office by the Board of Directors at the next meeting will be Steve Guthrie and I wish him well. Steve was a colleague of mine when I was employed at CHEX television.

He has been at the station many years longer, has a lot of experience behind and in front of the camera, is a good reporter, and best of all is an enthusiastic historian especially in the military field. He is and will be a valuable asset to the Archives.

Although, I am leaving the office of the president, I will still be involved with TVA, as past president and a member of the Board of Directors. So, at this time I would like to thank all the members of the organization for their support and hopefully it will continue.

I would also like to congratulate two members of Trent Valley Archives who have been presented with awards from the Peterborough Historical Society. Bruce Fitzpatrick raises thousands of dollars for Trent Valley Archives every year by undertaking various historical tours. Scandals and Scoundrels, a walking tour through a number of pubs, has become the most popular excursion. These old pubs harbour many secrets and stories of ghosts still haunting the owners. Bruce has also organized a bike tour showcasing some original sites where Peterborough had its beginnings. For his efforts Bruce has been awarded the J. Hampden Burnham award for his contribution to Peterborough's history.

Keith Dinsdale is our other recipient of a prestigious award. He has received the Charlotte Nicholls award for his substantial contributions, financial and otherwise. In addition, he acts as the Archives caretaker ensuring the building and its contents are properly maintained.

Praise also goes to Diane Robnik, our assistant archivist who literally runs the archives and its promotions, and also to Elwood Jones, our archivist who spends all his retired life gathering and organizing the numerous collections we constantly receive. I have never been able figure out where he gets the time to produce the Heritage Gazette. It is a wonderful magazine portraying the events of days gone by and a must for every historian.

In closing, I would like to give special thanks to Carl Doughty for his continuing contributions to the Trent Valley Archives. Peterborough can be proud of this man with a quiet demeanour and a huge heart.

Wally Macht

PRINCE OF WALES VISIT 1860: AN HOUR WELL-SPENT

Elwood Jones

The 1860 visit of the Prince of Wales was a remarkable day for the people of Peterborough. Prince Albert had to wait another 40 years to become

King Edward VII. The prince's visit to Canada was part of his education, and it had many surprises and countless political implications.

The great political issue was tied to the Orange Order. Although legal in the Province of Canada, the Orange Order had been banned in Ireland. The prince had to avoid showing support for the Orange Order. By the time the prince came to Peterborough, this was well understood.

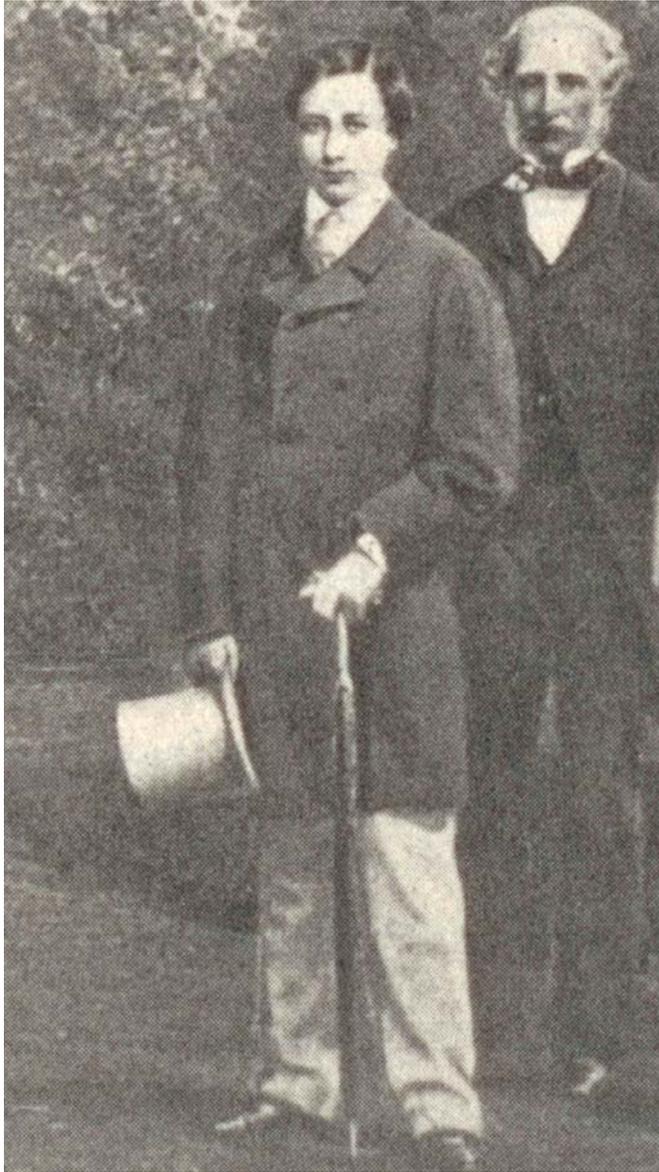
There was no show from political parties, or the Orange Order, but two temperance societies and a lumberman's association had active roles.

The tour was an educational opportunity, in the tradition of the grand tours of Europe that had marked the education of the British upper classes for a few generations. However, the Prince had to be careful, for he was representing his mother. He had to avoid politics, and be careful about what he enjoyed. For example, although legal in the Province of

Canada, the Orange Order had been banned in Ireland. This created difficulties in Kingston and Belleville. People were not supposed to touch the

Prince, but in Peterborough one brawny lumberman offered his hand and the Prince accepted. Soon, many other hands shot forth, and the Prince had to look away. Henry J. Morgan, who wrote a 271 page account of the tour, noted this was an unfortunate incident.

There were many reasons why Peterborough was an ideal place for the Prince to visit. Even in 1860, the town was a prosperous lumber town that was both picturesque and bustling. The town had a religious balance that was unmatched in the Province of Canada, although quite similar to the makeup of Canada West.



The 18 year old Prince of Wales and one of his advisors (Richard Gwyn, John A. Macdonald)

Peterborough County Council first suggested inviting the prince to visit in June 1860. Many doubted that it was possible to add Peterborough to the prince's itinerary. However, the invitation was accepted by telegram on August 22. The Prince would visit Peterborough 16 days later.

Town Council met and agreed to pay one-third the cost of a reception for the visit. County Council met on August 28, and agreed that \$1,600 was needed to ensure a reasonable reception. That meant the town would add \$800, giving the reception committee a total of \$2,400 for handling the details. About \$600 was set aside for a luncheon, but almost immediately the prince's

advisors declined the luncheon as the Prince would be arriving in Peterborough too early for lunch.

The local committee arranging the details of the visit met on August 30 and made most of the decisions. The Prince of Wales would be arriving at the Ashburnham station, the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway station on Elizabeth Street, and would be leaving from the Port Hope station, which was then on Hunter Street near Bethune. The Peterborough Review commented that Peterborough had only one committee, and that committee had too few young workers who could do the hard work related to arrangements. R. T. Brooks presented a plan for decorative arches which the committee gratefully accepted, and Brooks supervised the construction of the arches.

The best description of the events of the day in Peterborough is found in the Review Extra produced by Thomas White and available on the following Wednesday. The copy in the Trent Valley Archives was the personal copy of Captain Rubidge. The text of this story was reprinted in Thomas Poole's 1867 history of the city and county.

Brooks' committee erected three arches, respectively in Roman, Tudor and Gothic style. There was one in Ashburnham, one on Hunter Street in front of St John's Church, and one on "George Street, above McGregor's Hotel." The train station was in Ashburnham, just east of Mark Street, and the arches were placed along the projected procession route. Each was in a different style, but all featured banners and panels with messages of welcome and loyalty, and with the plume of the Prince of Wales and the Royal Arms.

In Cobourg, the royal party stayed at the mansion of the Hon Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, and Peterborough lawyer. The party travelled by Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, but crossed Rice Lake in the steamer Otonabee. Apparently this was safer than crossing on the bridge. The train stopped at Hiawatha to visit the Mississauga Indians who had erected an arch that was not, according to the chronicler of the tour, was not "perfectly wretched." The address was given by the chief, who was apparently 100 years old.

The Prince of Wales visited Peterborough on 7 September 1860. The children were arranged in their seats at the Court House Park beginning at 9 a.m. The Rifle Company marched over to the Ashburnham train station about 10 a.m. The Temperance groups, dressed in their regalia and with flags unfurled, assembled at the station yards about 10:30. The train arrived about 11:30. As the train arrived, the crowd cheered loudly and pushed toward the platform. Space was kept available, with difficulty, for the

carriages. The Rifle Company presented arms as the Prince of Wales entered his carriage, driven to Captain Rubidge's notation, by J. Walsh. It took some time to get the procession started, and the procession lined up in a deliberate order.

Marshal, on horseback

Two Deputy Marshals, on horseback

Warden and County Council, in carriages

Mayor and Town Council, in carriages

Sheriff and County Judge, in carriage

Prince of Wales and Governor General, in carriage

Rifle Company as a Guard of Honour, marching on each side of the carriage

Duke of Newcastle, Earl St Germain, General Bruce and others in the Prince's suite, in carriages

Executive Committee, in carriages

Two marshals, on horseback

Temperance Organizations

Crowds lined the route as the procession moved through Ashburnham, through the first arch, across the wooden Howe truss bridge, and through the second arch. The Roman Ashburnham arch was covered tastefully in evergreens. On the east side of the arch, greeting the procession, was the Prince of Wales Plume with the words "Welcome." On the west side of the arch, the signage had the Royal Arms and "God Save the Queen." According to Thomas White, the editor of the Review, "The Town Hall, Market block and Caisse's Hotel are seen in the distance imposing upon the bright shrubbery of Clonsilla Hill in the rear, and giving the impression of a large city across the river." The St John's Church arch featured castle towers. On the east side, the sign was "Welcome to Peterboro." On the north and south towers, there were panels featuring a wreath with rose, thistle, shamrock and maple leaf intertwined to form the letters P and W. The P was on the south tower; the W, on the north. The west side of the Tudor arch was planned by local temperance organizations. The Good Templars looked after the north tower, while the Sons of Temperance designed the south tower. The scrolls on this side read "Temperance," "Perseverance and Industry," "Union is Strength," "Faith, Hope and Charity," and "Love, Purity and Fidelity." The symbol for the Good Templars was a fountain, while the Sons of Temperance logo featured a triangle and a star. On this arch, the evergreens were interspersed with colourful flowers. The people on the high sloping St John's church grounds cheered and cheered, ladies in windows waved handkerchiefs and threw bouquets to the Prince.

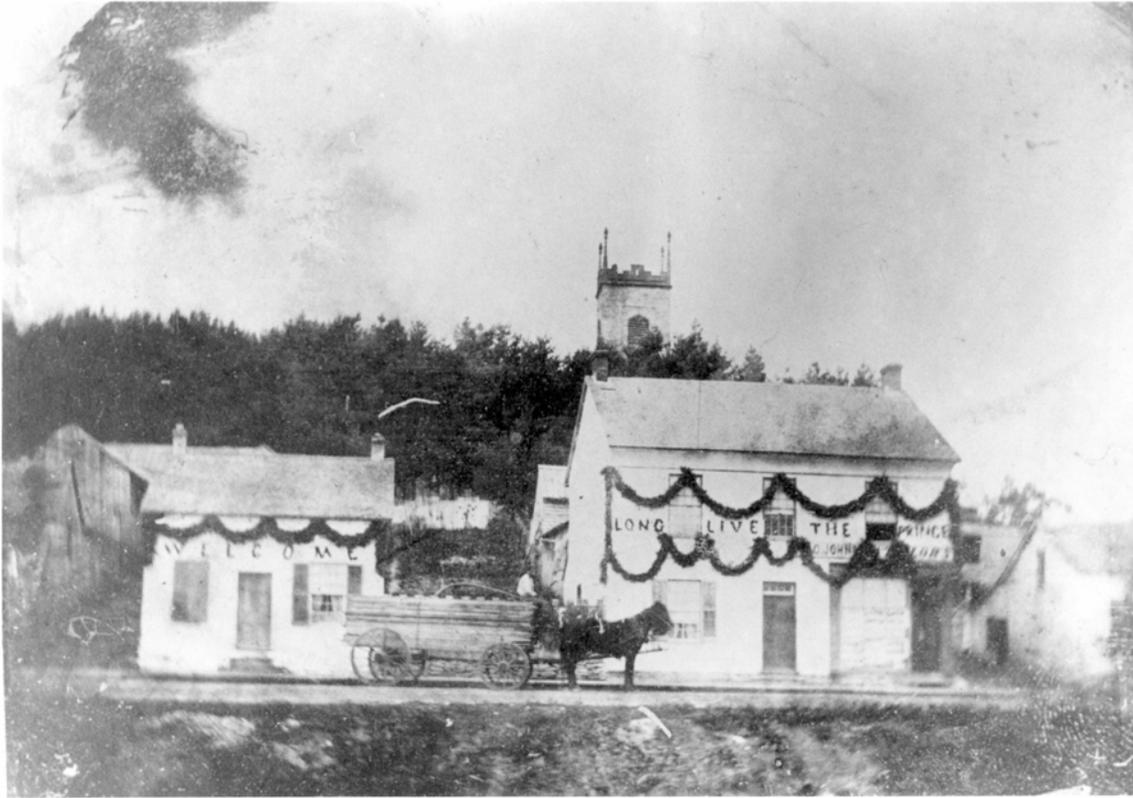


Photo: The home of William and George Johnston, on Water Street, decorated for the visit of the Prince of Wales. Notice the tower of St John's Church to the east. (TVA, Johnston family fonds)

The crowd enthusiasm continued as the procession moved along Water Street to the Court House Park. Here the Prince and his suite got out of their carriages and took seats on the specially prepared platform. The county council was seated on the prince's right, and the town council, on his left. The Rifle Company was on each side of the platform. There were 15,000 people assembled on the lawn and the hillside, and apparently all had good views of the royal party. The Review commented, "we doubt whether since the His arrival in this country he has stood before a happier, a more industrious, or a more loyal people."

As soon as the Prince reached the platform, the 1,000 neatly dressed children, who had been seated in front of the platform, rose and sang "God Save the Queen." The choir, directed by Mr Glover and Mrs Heathfield, was commended for its very good singing. They also sang the third stanza of the anthem which was "God save the Prince."

William Lang, the warden of the county, then, on behalf of the county council, read a carefully crafted address. He assured the Prince of the devotion and loyalty of the council and the people. He

complimented the colonial government, and praised the "domestic virtues and christian deportment" of the royal family. He hoped the Prince would unite "the high qualities and noble virtues of both his illustrious parents." The warden hoped the Prince would notice, as he passed through the countryside, the "march of progress and civilization" of the people. He then described the county, with great unbroken forest in the northern reaches of the county, and a chain of lakes and rivers in that wilderness "not without its charm." He hoped that someday these waters would form part of a "great highway from the Pacific to the Atlantic."

The Mayor's address on behalf of the town council and the townspeople made similar points. He noted that 30 years ago, this was wilderness. The Prince's brief response thanked the warden and the mayor for their expressions of loyalty and welcome.

A similar address signed by John Swain, reeve of Cavan Township, was then read by Mr Roger of the *Millbrook Chronicle*. The Prince thanked Mr Roger, and the Duke of Newcastle said a written note of thanks would follow.

The Rifle Company marched straight to the Port Hope station, while the procession moved quickly down George Street. The highlight was the lumberman's arch and the hotel arch.

The Gothic hotel arch was the most ambitious of the three arches. Here the prince was greeted with "Welcome, thrice welcome to Canada." A cornucopia on the east tower had banners proclaiming "Peace and Plenty" and calling "Canada, the brightest gem in the British Crown." The west tower featured a sheaf of wheat over the word "Agriculture" and a panel reading "Albert our future King." On the south side of the decorative arch, the words "Victoria" and "Albert" were above the entrance while the words on the south side of the towers were "God Save" and "The Queen." Lower banners said "Our God and our Country" and "The Queen and Constitution." Decorations on this side included a crown, a bible and a sceptre. The view approaching this arch from the north was quite splendid. "Through it, George street with its hundreds of flags of every size and colour, and its festoonings and mottoes of evergreens, and the lumberers arch, manned by a score of lumbermen, appeared like a glimpse of fairy land." Someone in the royal party commented that this magnificent view exceeded "anything that they had yet witnessed in their tour."

The two major intersections at George and Hunter and at George and Simcoe were decorated for the occasion. Large poles were erected in the middle of the crossroads. These were sheathed with evergreens and then strings of flags joined buildings on the four corners. Each pole had a large flag on top. A stage area was built at the Court House Park, apparently for seating the prince and 1,000 children, while the rising grass area it was thought could provide standing room only for 30,000 people.

Special carpeted platforms were built at both railway stations.

There were also many private organizations and individuals who made special efforts for this royal visit. The most spectacular was the lumberman's arch built on George Street near Charlotte street. The lumber was supplied by William Snyder and Samuel Dickson, while workers were recruited from all the local lumber companies. A Mr Shaw supervised the

construction, and the triple arch was built, without the use of a nail or a saw, within 14 hours. A couple of deer, a bark canoe, and, as the procession neared, 25 muscular lumbermen dressed in red shirts and black pants were on top the arch. The banner proclaimed "Welcome Prince of Wales." The streets along the procession route were lined with spruce, and most buildings were decorated with flags and evergreens. On Water Street, south of Hunter, the post office, in addition, had a banner the length of the building, proclaiming "A thousand welcomes to the Prince of Wales." According to Thomas White, "Throughout the whole Town there was scarcely one house without its flag or green bow; along the line of procession there was only one dark undecorated spot. It was a stone building near Lannin's Hotel."

People milled in the streets admiring the arches and the decorations. That night, Caisse's Hotel was brilliantly illuminated and fireworks were fired. The Review account is silent on many important points. The Prince was not allowed to cross the train bridge over Rice Lake, because his party considered it unsafe. Local legend suggests the Prince would have stayed overnight in Peterborough had the Burnhams agreed to leave Engleburn for the day, and leave that fine house for the Prince's party only. The evening banquet would have been a different affair if the Prince had attended. Apparently none of this mattered to the thousands of people along the street and at the Court House park.

Only about one hour lapsed between the arrival of the Prince in Ashburnham and his departure from the Hunter Street station. But what a day it had been. As the Review concluded, "Long will the visit of the Prince of Wales to Peterboro' be cherished as the brightest, happiest day she has known."

A shorter version of this article appeared in "Historian at Work," Peterborough Examiner, 11 April 2009

1911 DIARY OF A.J. GRANT

Dennis Carter-Edwards editor

This sixth instalment of diary extracts for Alexander J. Grant, superintending engineer for the Trent canal records the professional and private life of this Peterborough family. A familiar patten of work, travel, family matters and vacation are noted throughout the journal. Maude's undiagnosed illness returned followed by a short stay in hospital in Ottawa. Her return home launched a major

home renovation project. The family enjoyed a summer holiday at the Park Hotel at Chemong and time spent on a houseboat. Grant's terse observation on the federal elections and defeat of the Liberals gives no hints of his own political leanings. Christmas dinner at home followed by a quiet New Years finished off 1911.



*Mr and Mrs A. J. Grant
Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives 2000-012-
001597-1 Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio Images*

1 Jan 11 Peterboro

Large card party in the house last night; which ended at midnight; when Bourque played "auld lang syne" [sic] which ever one did & then wished each other a "Happy New Year"

2 Jan 11 Peterboro

After dinner I played my first game of "Curling." Joined the curling club last month.

31 Jan 11 Peterboro

Allan Johnson Mech[ical] Eng. D.[ominion] Bdge Co here re tenders to be rec'd on 2 Feb for Emergency steel stop log apparatus. Weights on plan are wrong.

2 Feb 11 Peterboro

After tea at Curling Rink played with Stones purchased from D.W. McLachlan for 1st time. Like them

10 Feb 11 Peterboro

Afternoon Pretty, Jack Hogan & myself went through the Can. Gen Electric shops

After supper Jack & I went to the Canadian Club dinner to hear Sir Geo Gibbons speak on our National Relations. He gave a very interesting lecture re US.Can Boundary

17 Feb 11 Peterboro Lindsay

The [tot?] very sick. She had a convulsion at 6.15 pm. Fortunately her Mother was in & got a doctor as soon as possible. By 10.30 she was resting quietly. We hope nothing very serious is going to happen to our little Girlie/*Helen*).

21 Feb 11 Peterboro

Left Peterboro at 12.05 am for Ottawa where I met Thos Stewart & wait with him at the Exchequer Court at 11 am on the case "Brown, Love & Aylmer vs The King. Re Sec 1 Peterboro-Lakefield work

4 Mar 11 Peterboro

House all day. Working in cellar At 4 pm walked up town with Maude In new library for a few minutes for 1st time.

8 Mar 11 Peterboro

Working on report re G.[rand]T.[runk] R.[ailway] bridges at Campbellford. Lazier here on the matter. Maude & myself called on Mrs. Jas Stratton this evg for an hour or so

17 Mar 11 Peterboro

Maude, Miss Stratton & myself went to St. Patrick's concert at the Opera House Curling Rink still running

24 Mar 11 Peterboro

Maude very sick with Grippe or some other trouble probably her intestinal enemy. Dr. Eastwood in to see her at 9 pm

11 Apr 11 Peterboro Ottawa

Maude & myself left for Ottawa at 12.05 am. Miss Mary Stratton is to look aft the house until my return After dinner, we went down & saw Dr. Prevost at his house who cross examined Maude re the indigestion troubles that has caused her so much ill health of late. He sent her to St. Luke's hospital to remain there for sometime [sic] under observation., so as to enable him to diagnose the cause.

20 Apr 11 Peterboro

Home all day. Cleaning up lawn & yard. Carpenters finished shingling roof & began with repairing verandah Office after tea & write Maude who is still in St. Luke's Hospital Ottawa

24 Apr 11 Ottawa

Afternoon called with Maude on Dr. Prevost who said a bad break down of her nervous system was cause of all her present & present digestive troubles & that a course of

medicine would cure her . . . [to] begin same at once & let him know in 3 weeks or so how she was feeling.

26 Apr 11 Peterboro Lindsay

Went to Lindsay with Pretty at 7 am & returned to Peterboro at noon. Inspected Wellington St. bridge which is now finished except painting. Opened bridge with motor in 1 [min?] C.Gen Electric man went home tonight. Bdge will be opened to [wagon?] traffic tomorrow

29 Apr 11 Peterboro

office forenoon, dinner at Chinaman's with Maude at 2 o'clock after which she went to the opera with Miss M. Stratton and Miss Irene Fitzgerald Saw McPherson re mantel for den & also Westlake of Mann's Lumber Co re stair railing of house & glass porch for top of verandah Afternoon took up carpets etc. preparatory to tearing house to pieces on Monday changing stair case & & large room Took off double windows

30 Apr 11 Peterboro

Mass at 10.30 o'clock with Maude & walked up to Benson Ave afterwards looking for a char woman.

13 May 11 Peterboro

Repaired sidewalk into Kitchen door & after dinner helped Maude & Lilly to take off old wall paper on halls, & bed rooms. All very tired at night. J.G. Kerry called at 11 am re power matters. He says he is to begin work at Heeley Falls next week.

16 May 11 Peterboro

Home from Ottawa at 6 am. Spent the day at home removing old wall paper in Den & Alex's rooms. Maude & Lilly at same job in lower hall. Every one tired at night.& in very bad humour. We worked until midnight & then stopped this am at one o'clock. We are all crazy I think.

27 May 11 Ottawa

After lunch went through part of Chateau Laurier Building looks as if it would not be ready for occupancy for at least one year

14 Jun 11 Peterboro

Afternoon went to Mrs. J.R. Stratton for the wedding of A. Gooding to Ardiel. Many guests present. We all went to the station to see them off. After tea accepted J.R.S. invitation to go down the River on the B.[essie] Butler.

20 Jun 11 Peterboro

Took Alex to Dr. Morrison & had his two lower front teeth taken out as the new ones are coming in.

26 Jun 11 Peterboro Hastings

After dinner went to Hastings on 1.40 train with Maude & children who are going to live on house boat for a couple of weeks. Spent afternoon in arranging things on the boat etc.

20 Jul 11 Peterboro

office all day. Tea at Chinese [sic] at 5.30. Then went home & finished painting of Kitchen.

24 Jul 11 Hastings Heeley Falls

Intended going to Gore's Ldg today but too windy Maude, Brother Bretherton & myself went to Heeley Falls where we had lunch under the trees & then walked around the work. Tea on the House Boat which was towed to Hastings from Sunny Brae by one of Macdonald's tugs

2 Aug 11 Peterboro

Mass at 8 o'clock for father 11th Anniversary R.I.P. Mass with Maude at 9.30 celebrated by Bishop O'Connor being his 50th Anniversary as a priest. Several bishops & a large number of priests present. Sermon preached by Bishop Fallon.

7 Aug 11 Peterboro Chemung

We all had tea at the Oriental after which Jones drove us out to the Park Hotel Chemung where Maude & the children intend staying for the month of August

19 Aug 11 Chemung Burleigh Falls

Robinson's team drove Maude children & myself to Burleigh Falls. We left at 9.30 & returned at 7 pm Only a few men at Burleigh Falls dam trying to stop leaks in Coffey dam. Contractors will have to put more energy in the work to complete dam this year

26 Aug 11 Burleigh Falls Chemung.

After tea Maude & I went to Mrs. Mathews who had a big bonfire [sic] at their cottage. We roasted bacon, bread & had hot corn on the cob with coffee. Everyone in the Park was there & enjoyed themselves

31 Aug 11 Peterboro

Evening went to opera house to hear Graham, Stratton & Guthrie. They had a good meeting. *[Graham was Minister of Railways and Canals and was in Peterborough speaking during 1911 election campaign]*

12 Sep 11 Peterboro

Went home at 4 pm & painted back verandah Maude & children came in by Jones team this evening for good from Chemung

21 Sep 11 Peterboro

Result of the Elections was a complete defeat of the Govt. Seven Ministers went down among the slain. Conservative majority will be about 50, against 43 that the Govt had when the house dissolved on the 29th July

23 Sep 11 Toronto

Maude took Alex to St. Michael's hospital at 8.30 am where Dr. Goldsmith operated on his nose & throat for Adenoids. He was able to walk back to Mrs. Dunn's at 5 pm. Helen & I was in to see him at 11 o'clock. the little fellow was just getting out of the Ether then & very sick.

8 Oct 11 Peterboro

Mass with Maude at 10.30 Alex began going to Sunday school. I took him to St. Peters school at 2.15 where he joined the primary class.

15 Oct 11 Peterboro

Alex began going to 9.15 Mass by himself with the school children of St. Peter's Mass at 10.30 Maude in bed all day

5 Nov 11 Peterboro

The Redemptorist Fathers O'Reilly, Jones & Dearing began a week's mission for men this evening

8 Nov 11 Peterboro

Afternoon, Alex & myself through the Wm Hamilton Co's shops examining Cylindrical valves etc

6 Dec 11 Peterboro

Rec'd instructions to proceed with Severn River survey

16 Dec 11 Peterboro

Afternoon Maude & myself went to the Conservatory to Women's Art Musicale

21 Dec 11 Peterboro

Attended Canadian Club dinner at Oriental Hotel. Dr. Peterson McGill spoke on "English Language"

25 Dec 11 Peterboro

Maude John & myself at 10.30 Mass said by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor.

Mr. & Mrs Goodwill were with us at 7 o'clock dinner which we all enjoyed. Alex & Helen had dinner with us & the young lady behaved herself very angelically.

29 Dec 11 Orillia Ragged Rapids

Left at 10.20 am by team for Washago . . . After dinner at Mr. Page's we examined the ground covered by Walsh's location for the Canal, the Orillia Power House & dam, which took us all day.

I have not been here since the memorable "Emerson" trip of five years ago. The place looks very familiar. Hale & myself recalled incidents of the trip.

We left by the Evening train at 5.30 for Washago & got back to Orillia by 7.45 pm after a pleasant day's outing.

THE DIXON FAMILY: FROM DENT TO DRUMMOND'S STATION

Bev Lundahl

John Dixon 3 (1826-1891), a widower, emigrated in 1869 with seven of his eight children to settle near Peterborough, Ontario. He had built up a successful Liverpool cattle business which had begun in Dentdale in the Pennine Dales, in southern Cumbria.

His wife, Elizabeth (Middleton) Dixon his wife, who died in childbirth, according to the family Bible, was interred at Anfield Cemetery at Anfield Park, Liverpool in Section 14, No. 922 on 25 September 1868.

The infant child, Elizabeth (1868-1872) lived with relatives in the Dent parish, and at her death, the minister described her father as a "cowkeeper."

This widower made his trip across the ocean accompanied by the other seven children, the oldest being seventeen.

John Dixon 3 came from a long line of John Dixons. His father, John Dixon 2 (1800 – 1881) was a landowner in Dentdale, living in High Hall, a building still standing. His youngest two siblings, William (1838) and Elizabeth (1841) were born at High Hall.

His grandfather, John Dixon 1 of Dike Hall (1769), married Agnes Parrington in 1797.

The 1851 census lists the inhabitants of High Hall. The head of the house was John Dixon 2 (1800 – 1881) and his wife, Sarah, who owned 150 acres. The children were John 3, Robert (1829 – 1867), Anna (1831 – 1910), Isabelle (1834 -), William (1838 – 1863) and Elizabeth (1841-), then ten years old and listed as a scholar.

W. Thompson, M. A., in his book *Sedburgh, Garsdale and Dent* says Sir Richard Trotter in 1670 purchased "manorial rights" at High Hall. This meant that he was responsible for the "villeins" or tenants on the land. High Hall dates from 1664, the date inscribed over the front

door, and its fine heritage features include its Tudor chimneys.

At his death in 1881, John Dixon 2 possessed £500. His wife, Sarah Ashburner (d. 1884), received an annuity of £30 and life occupancy of the house, which was bequeathed to the two daughters, Anna and Elizabeth. At this time the son, John 3, in America, received £10. The remainder of his estate was divided among the rest of the family. Isabelle (Haygarth) may have financed her emigration to Canada with her inheritance.

John Dixon 3, the oldest son, the emigrant, was born at West House, later known as Whernside Manor. Local legend recorded in Yorkshire, G. Bernard Wood writes that "it (West House) was built in late eighteenth or early nineteenth century by a Liverpool merchant named Sill whose trade with the West Indies had been culled to provide him with a retinue of Negro servants. Some of these were traditionally employed in making the road between Sedbergh and West House. Echoing their forebears, some Dent people say that one of the Negroes, quarrelling with another man over a white sweetheart, was killed, and had to be buried nearby in secret. Certain tree circles on the hillside increase the general air of mystery. They are supposed to mark the black men's graves – yet nobody knows for sure. The tree circles may be vestiges of pre-Christian rites. Whernside Manor appears on the internet as a Bed and Breakfast and may have been the inspiration for Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights*."

Wood also writes, that "the Quaker movement flourished in this narrow, secluded valley, which is barely ten miles long". Quaker founder, George Fox preached at Firbank, home of another Dixon, James born 1713. The people in the chapel looking out the window that year of 1652 thought it was a "strange thing to see a man preach on

a hill” to which Fox replied “the steeple-house and the ground whereon it stood were no more holy than the mountain”. The rock beside the chapel at Firbank was known as “Fox’s Pulpit”. The Quakers were so frequently taken off to prison that one of them anticipated events by

always carrying his nightcap with him. The second oldest Quaker “meeting house” in England was located nearby at Briggflats. The Dixon information is found in the established church records at Dent though they may have been onlookers when George Fox preached.



The Dixon Family

BACK ROW - left to right Emma, (1890-1969) Maude Elinor(1886-), Robert Roland (1897-1941), James Edmund (1881-1957), Meta May (1893-), Sarah(1896-) FRONT ROW - left to right Frederick Middleton (1882 -1962), John Dixon(1852-1925) (father), Emmaline (Chamberlain) Dixon(1858-1928) (mother), Alice Jane (1888-1977), and William John (1879-1970).

During the 17th and 18th centuries the knitting industry flourished in Dentdale and the first thing children learned at school were the “knitting songs”. According to *The Old Hand-Knitters of the Dales* by Harley and Ingilby the tune to “Dentdale”, hymn # 804 in the Methodist hymnbook was that of one of the “knitting songs.” Men, women and children of the entire community were continuously knitting and, in his book *Doctor*, Southey who traveled the area in the 1700’s referred to them as “the terrible knitters of Dent”. They knit while walking behind the plough, on the way to church, while sitting on the stoop, etc. The knitting sticks were called “pricks” and legend has it that upon arriving in church the parson would begin with “Put down your pricks. We are going to pray”. Early writers mourned the loss of this human voice and sociability that existed prior to the industrial revolution when garments were later manufactured to the din of machinery. *The Old Hand-Knitters of the Dales* also writes “her reign (Elizabeth I - 1533 – 1603) marks the beginning of state organization for poor relief and knitting among other crafts was taught to provide work”.

One of my cousins remembers our grandmother, the granddaughter of the immigrant John Dixon, relating how her father taught the children to knit. She said her older brother, William, could knit better than she. Remnants of the “terrible” knitting tradition had survived into the New World.

Dent is described as a pre-conquest (pre 1066 AD) hamlet. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book, a survey done shortly after the conquest of William the Conqueror, recording only the number of “carucates”, a carucate being the amount of land cultivated by a plough and eight oxen in a year. In 1397 King Richard II did a census for a poll tax and “Robertus Dykson and wife and Thomas Dykson and wife” are on record.

The valley of Dentdale in the West Riding of Yorkshire, now known as Cumbria became over-populated and the next John Dixon (1826 – 1891), later the immigrant to Canada, decided to move his family around 1860 to Liverpool where he raised cattle in the middle of the city. Since the Dent station didn’t open until 1876 the trip would have been made by “carrier’s cart” similar to a covered wagon. He sold milk and ice cream to the locals and the

farmers from outside town bought the manure. Suffering the effects of the family tragedy, and the continuing upheavals of the Industrial Revolution, John made the big move to the New World. The seven children who accompanied him were John, Alice, Robert, Sarah, Agnes, Ann and William.

As with many immigrants, the transition was difficult. The family Bible brought from England records John Dixon, then living at Cardiff, Ontario, resolved on "28th December '74. No more whiskey to January 1, '76."

In 1871, the Ontario agricultural census records that John Dixon occupied 200 acres on Lot 13 Concession 11, of which 40 had been improved. That year he produced 160 bushel of oats, 2 beaver skins, 3 muskrats and 18 mink. He was assisted by two working men - his sons, John, 19 and Robert, 11. My grandmother remembered him as living up in the backwoods.

According to family oral tradition, John Dixon of Cardiff would not allow his daughter Agnes to marry. Her destiny was to care for her father and run the household. In spite of this Aunt Aggie still produced a family. The April 1891 census verifies this. Living in the household day, were John Dixon, aged 65, Agnes, daughter aged 27 and two grand daughters, Elizabeth and Alice aged 8 and 4.

Agnes wrote in the Bible on September 27, 1891 "John Dixon died at Paudash, September 25 at home ten minutes to 1 o'clock in the afternoon (interred at Paudash.) Age 65." It is fitting that he died at Paudash, which according to *A History of the Rice Lake Indians*, by Mary Jane (Muskratt) Simpson, means "A Sail in the Distance" or "Away Off." He was buried far from the dales of England.

Another daughter of John Dixon, Ann (1865), who was four years old when she accompanied her father to Canada is also listed in the Bible. She died in 1880.

Sarah, who went to school at Mathers Corner, married James Weir and their children were Marshall Middleton, Jennie, Isobelle, Robert, Roland and Ormand.

Robert lived originally near Bancroft and later in Toronto. His children were John, Ida May (Mullett), a hairdresser, Lizzie and Maggie. John farmed near Moose Jaw, SK.

Alice, a daughter born 1855 is mentioned in the November 2004 *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* in an article entitled "Gooderham and Area History: Samuel Whittaker". Alice was Samuel Whittaker's second wife and she raised his two-year-old child, Richard. She had also been married to John Hunter.

William died at age 16 when a tree fell on him in Eason's Woods.

The eldest son, John settled at Drummond's Station, a flag stop on the railroad, and farmed 100 acres at Lot 17, Concession 9. He had a stump machine to clear land. He was my grandmother's father. He married Emmaline Chamberlain on 23 October 1878 and they had ten children. William John, James Edmund, Frederick Middleton, Elizabeth (died at age 16 from pernicious anemia), Maude Elinor (Robinson), Alice Jane (McGregor), Emmaline (Mackey), Meta May (Foote), Robert Roland, Sarah (Raynor). When he died in 1925, his son Roland inherited the farm. His wife received \$250 per year until her death at

which time each married child received \$500; Sarah Dixon and Frederick Dixon (both unmarried) each received \$750.

William the first Dixon born in Canada had a non-traditional name as the eldest son. Like his father he moved to different parts and left Ontario to farm in Saskatchewan. His first son was known as Young Bill who had a son we called Little William. Tragically Little William, like his great-great uncle, William also died accidentally. He drowned when he was six years old. Another William Dixon, born at High Hall in 1838, had died young at age 25.

Jennie, baptized Alice Jane, who married William James McGregor Jr. of Peterborough in 1910, was my grandmother. She wisely married an Irishman who helped tone down the English "stiff upper lip" her descendents would inherit. They managed the Burnham Estate by Peterborough for the owner Mark Burnham until 1919 when they moved with their first four children, Mary, Jack, Bessie, and Bruce to Saskatchewan. The little brick house up the hill past the Burnham mansion is where they had lived. Jennie's oldest brother, William had already settled in Saskatchewan, and the youngest sister Sadie (Sarah) was to follow later. Gordon, Jean and Fred were born in Saskatchewan.

Jennie taught her children in Saskatchewan to chant the names of her brothers and sisters and that rhyme was passed down to their children. "Will, Ed, Fred, Lizzie, Maude, Jennie Emma, Meta, Rollie, Sadie" - traces of the "knitting songs". When we go to Peterborough to the Chamberlain picnic held annually on the Chamberlain homestead, in the family since 1862, we are already familiar with the names of our Dixon ancestors whose descendents we are about to meet.

Sadie, the youngest Dixon-Chamberlain retired with her husband Dick Raynor back to Ontario where her children, Anna and Joan Northey, had relocated from Saskatchewan. Anna became one of the connections for the Saskatchewan descendents when they came to Ontario for a visit.

References:

- Harley, Marie and Joan Ingilby, *The Old Hand-Knitters of the Dales*, Clapham (via Lancaster), North Yorkshire, Dalesman Publishing Company Ltd., 1951
 Harley, Marie and Joan Ingilby, *Vanishing Folkways Life and Tradition in the Yorkshire Dales*, New York, A.S. Barnes and Company, 1968
 Nelson, D. Gayle, *Forest to Farm_Early Days in Otonabee*, Keene, 1975 and 200.
 Simpson, Mary Jane (Muskratt), *A History of the Rice Lake Indians*, Cobourg Ont. 1953
 Thompson, W. *Sedbergh Garsdale and Dent*, Leeds, Richard Jackson, 1892
 Wood, G. Bernard, *Yorkshire*, London, B. T. Batford Ltd., 1967

Dent Parish Records researched by M. Booth, Slack House, Deepdale, Dent, Sedbergh Cumbria England 1977
 Public Record Office England Census 1851 and Last Will and Testament (J. Dixon)
 Canada, Census 1871 and 1891 [used at Ontario Provincial Archives]

J. GRAHAM WEIR'S 1881 DIARY

This is year two of J. G. Weir's forty-five year diary, which is housed in the Trent Valley Archives. The remarkable diary gives us insights into the life of a farmer and allows us to measure the rhythms of the pastoral life. Weir's diary goes beyond the routine, for he lived close to Peterborough, in the area of the Burnham Mansion on Highway 7 east of the city.



In January 1881, Weir went to Mrs Green's sale in Peterborough, arranged for threshing his clover, drew logs out of his swamp, and made a contract for the sale of milk from 15 cows. B. J. (or R. J. or George) Mitchell helped him kill and dress a fall cow which he took to market. Mitchell also paid rent to Weir. Social activities included going to church, visiting farms and shopping. Particular encounters during the month included William Graham, Mrs Green, Thomas Rea, Sutton and his man, R. J. Mitchell, and the sales people at James Stenson, the Express Office, Bertram's hardware store, and George Taylor, where he got his coal oil. One afternoon he went to

town in the cutter with Mrs Brown and Mrs Steel from Harwood.

February began very cold; Weir called it "killer cold" on the 3rd, and it was 20 degrees below zero at 7 a.m. on groundhog day. He bought three cows at George Tully's sale, for \$85.50, and two cows from Alfred Gaddy. Later in the month he was at John Knox's sale, and bought three cows and four pigs for \$116.55. Mitchell helped him set up the cows and gather and cut straw; he went to James Brickley's to cut more straw. He also sent a man and a saw to James Jackson's for sawing. Late in February, two ewes each had two lambs. He bought 13 bushels of wheat at McBain's and three planks at Hilliard's. He shopped at T. W. Robinson's store on Simcoe Street. He had help from his uncle, Thomas Rea, and George Mitchell.

March began with a flurry of visitors. William Graham, W. McWilliams, Willie Weir and Jemima, James Henry Mitchell with two sisters and a brother-in-law, Jackson Johnston. He hired George Francis Weir to begin work on March 10. James Campbell came by and they played croquet on a borrowed tabletop croquet board until morning. Lovinia, his wife, and he spent a night visiting the Roberts. He shopped at McKee and Davidson, and bought ten bushels for peas from John Doris.

April was the beginning of the planting season. He and Lovinia began the month going to Fenelon Falls in a covered buggy, and crossed Pigeon lake on the ice. He received \$39.30 from James Brickley, and then paid money to L. Dobbin, J. Y. Rogers and James Crowley, the latter while at Cavanagh's bar room. He received \$210 from R. J. Mitchell at the Ontario Bank. He did quite a bit of shopping in Peterborough on Saturday, the 16th. He paid James Best \$139. Went to Foot and McWhinnie, Poppin, Peter Hamilton, Bertram's, H. LeBrun (where he bought work pants for George Weir), Erskine's, Tully's drugs, Shortley's, T. W. Robinson's, and P. Gillespie. He was clearly making the best of a trip to town. Besides household and personal items, he picked up seed peas, mangolds, carrot seeds, and timothy seed. On April 25, he went "to H. Collins for service of boar." At the end of the month, he sowed clover seed at Sullivan's and "on the southwest corner of field south of the orchard."

During May, June and July he made few entries into the diary. In May, he spent at least 11 days "pulling stumps." He made a trip to Campbellford in July. He sold two cows to T. Coe in July. He shopped at George Rogers store in Ashburnham for flour, corn and pollards (whatever that might be).

Weir was focused on harvesting in September. He finished harvesting "at home" on September 5, and "on the new ground" the following day. The next day he was at Uncle William Graham's house with two Weirs, a pair of horses and a wagon to help "drawing in oats." On the following day, still at his uncles, the team drew in peas. After a break, the crew spent Saturday "drawing stumps off the new land." There were a few more days tied to stumps in September. There was lots of threshing, and one day they were pulling straw. Another day, they were cutting and reaping cloverseed. On September 23, they stopped

“raising” potatoes because of the heavy rain. Then, he added, “Let the boys go home and Graham and I moved stones off the new land to the fence at the back of the hill.” On the last day of the month, Rea, Graham and Weir were ploughing and picking stones on the new land, and making a fence “between Gillespie and me over near the old Cobourg Railway.”

On Friday September 9, Weir took a break as he, Lovinia and Annie Downer went to Peterborough to see Cole’s circus. He also arranged with R. W. Erret to George Davis; later in the month he was billed \$8 to pay board and costs to George Davis. During the month, he dealt with Tom Desauteil, the blacksmith; William Obrine for threshing; James Brickley; Hall Brothers for biscuits and snaps; Bellingham; Cameron; Ernest Freeman for picking potatoes. One day he sent Graham to Duffus’ to thresh, while he had George drawing manure. George F. Weir quit working for Weir on September 15.

There were lots of diary entries over the rest of the year. The first weekend in October, Graham and George went to the Lindsay show for a few days. He and Burt Downer were working on the new land on October 4 and 5, but it was so cold that Burt went home for overcoat, mitts and drawers and never came back that day. Burt was threshing at James Duffus on the 6th. Weir was ploughing for a few days, and was pleased to get some rain that made the ploughing in the new land easier. He then sowed rye on the new land. On October 10, Weir summarized his season on the new land. “Since the first of May we have been working on the new land, pulling stumps, moving them off, picking stones, fencing, planting potatoes, hoeing, killing bugs, raising potatoes, ploughing, harrowing, sowing rye, a job we finished today at noon.” Graham and he then worked on a drain on the north-east corner, and happily were joined by George Francis Weir, who had returned after a four-week break.

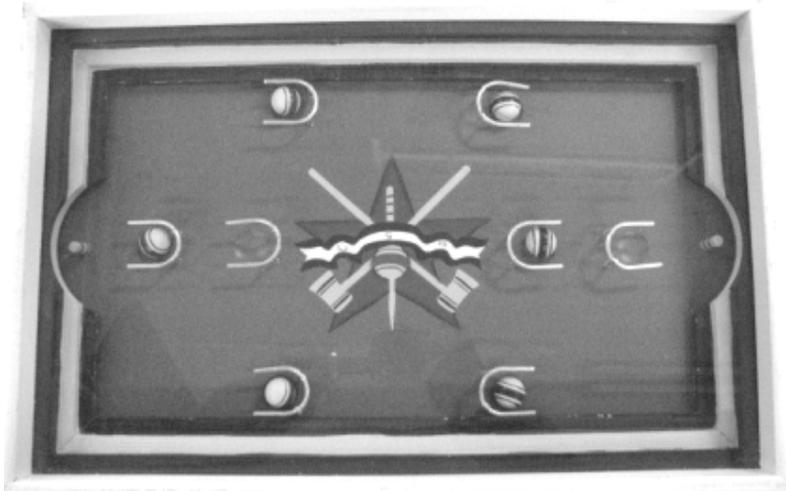
Weir and Lovinia took a break and went to the Peterboro fair, “the West Riding County Show” on October 12. Graham and George worked on the drain and cleaning grain for several days. Weir took a load of grain to town on both the 14th and the 15th. Joseph Flavelle paid \$102.72 for the grain. They paid for two lambskins, and paid a bank account owing to T. W. Robinson. Lovinia went with him on the second trip and they went to Lech’s for a \$30 coat for Lovinia. On October 19 and 22, Weir and his wife went to town in the buggy and did some shopping. They got coal oil, switch for a stove, pinchers for ringing pig’s noses, tea and vinegar. On several days, Weir’s crew was threshing at Uncle William’s. At the end of the month, they raised 800 bushels of carrots.

Saturdays in November were market days. Lovinia and Weir went to Peterborough on November 5 with potatoes, apples and mutton. They sold eight bags of

potatoes and eight bags of apples as well as six quarters of lamb. They also spent money at T. W. Robinson’s grocery store. On November 12, he went to town for a load of lumber. On November 19, he went to town with potatoes and sold 9 bags at 90 cents a bag. He bought a new suit at Hall and Innes, and bought some books from Brown the book peddler. The following week he received \$7.90 cash for his potatoes.

There were many chores around the farm during November. On November 7, he traded a load of hay for a load of lumber at James Rogers’ Ashburnham store. George and Graham were making a ditch in a field “north of the lane.” Weir was repairing carts and other small tasks. George and Graham were engaged in ploughing and work in the cow stable. Weir and Jim Campbell spent time working in the limekiln.

He went to the James Hayes sale on November 21, and noticed that farm implements sold at “sacrifice,” but cattle and horses fetched high prices. On November 11, he noted “Four of us were sawing and splitting rails for a fence between Galvin’s land and ours on the new place.” On November 23 he was moving mangolds from the stable to the cellar. By the end of the month he was selling lime.



An example of a nineteenth-century croquet board.

Work on the cow stable continued into December, as did work in the limekiln. Weir received his money for the summer’s milk and cheese. On December 8, he built a chimney at James Baxter’s house. That same day Graham was looking for six cows that strayed, and “George was drawing wood to the English Church in Ashburnham.” On December 11, he and Lovinia went to the funeral of Mrs Thomas Sedgwick. George was measured for a suit, and ten days later, H. LeBrun had it ready on December 14; it cost \$35.23. At market on Christmas eve, Weir sold peas for 71 cents a bushel. There were quite a few trips to town in December.

COMMENTARY

Archivists and historians love diaries. To get the real idea of the potential of diaries, consider the website featuring Martha Ballard's diary as presented on www.dohistory.edu. This site presents the diary, and also has a transcription of the words, helpful to even those who can read the tight writing with ease. The diary has a no-nonsense quality. Martha used the diary to record things that were important to her. How many hours did she spend with an expectant mother? What did it cost her to get supplies or prepare the garden? When did she have to help her husband with his clients? How did she find jobs for her children? How did she deal with the changing cultures of her time?

Historian Laurel Ulrich was able to identify hundreds of people each year, especially at the peak of her working career, whose paths crossed those of Martha Ballard. Some were clients, officials, friends or relatives. Others were colleagues or rivals. Some were tied to other members of the family. As Ulrich observed, for the historian the book was filled with strangers, and her job was to identify those strangers. As much as the diary had to tell, her first impulse was to use the diary to find stories, and to then go to archival sources to find answers to the questions raised. It was Ulrich that so neatly observed that "Without archives there is no history," and that line has appeared as the Trent Valley Archives' most common slogan.

Weir's diary covers more years than Ballard's did, but is less detailed. Still, as this one year summary suggests, the diary is a helpful gateway to understanding some of the stories of the past. Historians are often puzzled by the commonplace, as people rarely describe what everybody knows. The diary allows us to enter a foreign land. We have an interpreter to tell us some of the things that were common.

It was interesting to see some of the ways Weir and his wife relaxed. Early in the year, there was the

reference to the croquet board (which Weir spelled crookery board). This is the type of reference that can be handled by the internet, once you know how to correct the spelling. Of course, it is possible, that I made the wrong guess about what Weir meant, and that could take us down other roads. When my children were young, I made a crokinole board. The basic board had circular holes protected by screws with rubber tubing. I also made the checkers, and the idea was to move the checkers with a flick of the finger, and score more points than an opponent. There were a myriad of games that could be played as one shifted the scoring rules. The players had to be agreed on the rules, of course. There was a croquet board on sale on eBay, and it appears that this ancient board operated on principles of balls getting caught for scoring. When I was young I had a book, "According to Hoyle," which contained the rules of countless games, many that were card games. I do not know what game was played by Weir because we lack the details.

He and Lovinia attended the Cole's Circus which came to town on September 9. Cole's claimed to be the largest circus in the world and the local advertising certainly suggests it might have been. There was also a huge street parade with this circus, and the two shows were completely sold out; people were turned away in the afternoon, and there was an overflow crowd in the evening. This was a big event for Peterborough.

The Peterborough Fair was then being held in the agricultural grounds which were on George Street between McDonnell and Murray. Much of the fair was tied to the drill hall. The fair grounds were expropriated for a town park, known as Central Park, and changed in 1927 to honour Confederation, which was then sixty years old.

It is interesting to see the local businesses that were patronized by the Weirs. Because the diary keeps track of his spending, the diary is actually quite useful for gauging shopping patterns. The Weirs shopped in both Ashburnham and Peterborough, with

Rogers store on Elizabeth street and T. W. Robinson's store on Simcoe and Water being particular favourites. For hardware items, Weir turned to the Peterborough Hardware, also referred to as Bertram's. He had a suit made to order for George, and this was done at H. LeBrun's. LeBrun was a mainstay of Peterborough's sporting community.

Weir engaged in barter trade a few times during the year. In a way, it was a double commercial transaction in which the cash was deemed unnecessary. People had sound ideas about the value of whatever was being traded. For example, when he and Rogers traded a load of straw for a load of lumber, both knew how large the loads should be.

Some of the names of Otonabee neighbours became well-known in Peterborough. James Duffus, for example, was the father of Joseph J. Duffus, who became Peterborough's most successful car dealer in the first generation of automobiles. Margaret Sedgwick (d 9 December 1881) and Thomas Sedgwick (d 1888) are both buried in Little Lake Cemetery, Peterborough. They lived on the west half of lot 29 in Otonabee concession 10; Weir's property was on the west half of lot 23, concession 11. The old Cobourg and Peterborough Railway line passed through his lot, and the Grand Junction Railway used the right of way for its line which reached Peterborough in 1880. This gave Weir extra opportunities for small jobs.

It is also interesting to see how the English language changes. Weir uses the word "raise" for harvesting of vegetables, whereas to us it is a wider term suggesting the whole process from seed to harvest.

Weir's diary will be most helpful to anyone wanting to catch the rhythm of farm life in the period between 1880 and 1925. We certainly get a good impression of how he spent 1881.

EXTRACTS FROM J. G. WEIR'S DIARY FOR 1881

Monday	January	10	I went to town and took Mr Graham my uncle out to Mrs Green's sale, he bought a four year old black colt for seventy five dollars. Splendid sleighing there having fell about six inches of snow during the last twenty four hours, thermometer about zero.
Tuesday	January	11	Mitchell and I were pulling a load of hay on the stable loft in the forenoon. I went to engage a clover mill to thresh our clover, found them threshing clover at James Henderson. Weather clear and cold.
Friday	January	14	Woods & his father came here today to engage cows to start dairying. I sighted for fifteen on condition that I needn't send the milk of more than ten this coming season. Strawing today, with some rain in the evening, Sutton and his men and Clover Mill came here tonight.
Saturday	January	15	Threshed our clover seed this forenoon and we went to town in the afternoon with with Mrs Brown and Mrs Steel, from Harwood. Very cold again to-day, ten below zero.
Monday	March	7	We had some visitors today. First Mr Graham, my uncle, came then came W. Mc Williams Willie Weir and Jemima came before dinner and James Henry Mitchell and his two sisters and brother-in-law Jackson Johnston in the afternoon George Francis Weir. In the evening James Campbell came I borrowed a Crookey board and we played til morning.

Saturday April 16

Received from R.J. Mitchell at the Ontario Bank \$218.96 \$182.98
 \$210.36. Received for cow hide (\$3.60), Received from George Johnston as part of last fall's board (\$5).
 Paid James Best (\$139). Graham Weir on wages (\$10), Foot and McWhinnie (.55), Poppin (.60), P. Hamilton (.20), Bertram (\$2.55) H. Lebrun for George Weir's pants (\$2.15), Erskine (.73), Tully druggist (\$.160), Shortley (.25), T.W. Robinson (\$2.85), P. Gillespie for seed peas (\$18.20). to L.V. \$5.

Saturday August 13

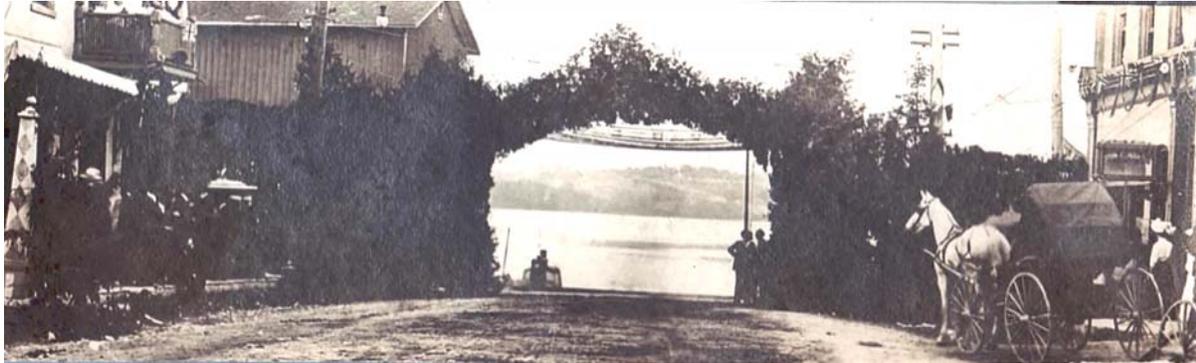
Received at the Ontario Bank \$60. Paid William \$60.00 \$54.42
 Graham \$10. To Mr. Flavelle for oats \$10.57. To G. Rogers for pollards and corn \$5.85. to G. Rogers for flour and pollards \$4.70. To John Dickson balance on stumping \$20. To R. Chown for shoeing and tires set \$2.30. Coal oil .20, soap .20, Sundries .80.

Thursday	August	18	George Francis Weir and Graham Weir to town. I had intended to go to Idylewild with the Firemans excursion but was too late for the boat. I bound oats in the forenoon and Lovinia and I drew in three loads in the afternoon. Pleasant dry weather.
Friday	August	19	Three of us and a team was working in the new land drawing stones.
Saturday	August	20	
Wednesday	August	24	I and Lovinia, Graham, Willie Graham and Katie Outland went to the back lakes for three days to pick long blackberries.
Thursday	August	25	Geo F Weir worked for William Graham today drawing in wheat.
Saturday	September	10	All of us and two teams were drawing stumps off the new land.
Monday	September	12	I went to town with a load of barley for R J Mitchell. Graham went to Duffus' to thrash and George was drawing out manure.
Tuesday	September	13	Threshing today. Obrien and Dillons mill.
Wednesday	September	14	Drawing off stumps in the afternoon.
Thursday	September	15	The three of us were moving straw into the barn today. In the forenoon and we were drawing stumps off the new land in the afternoon. George Francis Weir quit work tonight. Weather very dry and the air is filled with smoke.
Friday	September	16	Graham and I cut our cloverseed today with the mower and reaper. Weather dry, cold, and windy.
Tuesday	October	4	Graham and George went to the Lindsay Show today. Young Burt Downer and I were working on the new land today. I went Uncle William Graham's for some seed rye, and I went Robert Scollie's for the road scraper.
Wednesday	October	5	This morning and in fact all day had very much the appearance of winter except the presence of snow. Burt Downer after harrowing for a short while came to the conclusion that he would have to go home for an overcoat a pair of mitts and drawers or else he would die, he went home,, I guess he died for he did not come back.

Thursday	October	6	Burt Downer was at James Duffus threshing today. I was sowing rye in the forenoon and Lovinia and I went to town in the afternoon.
Friday	October	7	Graham got back from the Show at noon today. I was ploughing in the new land.
Saturday	October	8	Rained all last night from dark until after daylight, the ground is now thoroughly softened for ploughing. Graham and I finished sowing rye over on the new land. James Brickley was here today. Weather pleasant and showery.
Monday	October	10	Since the first of May we have been working on the new land, pulling stumps, moving them off, picking stones, fencing, planting potatoes, Hoeing, killing bugs, raising potatoes, Ploughing, harrowing, sowing rye, a job we finished today at noon.
Tuesday	October	11	In the afternoon of yesterday Graham and I with two pair of horses were working at the drain on the north-east corner of the farm.
Wednesday	October		George Francis came back to work at noon today, he and Graham were working at the drain today in the afternoon. Nice warm weather.
Thursday	October	12	Lovinia and I went to the West Riding County Show in Peterboro this afternoon. Graham and George were working at the drain in the afternoon. We were cleaning up grain in the fore-noon. Rained nearly all of the forenoon and all of last night.
Friday	October	13	I took a load of grain to town in the forenoon and we were raising mangolds in the afternoon. Spring wheat is worth one dollar and thirty cents per bushel and oats from thirty-eight to forty cents per bushel. Weather cloudy and wet.
Saturday	October	14	I went to town with a load of wheat and in the afternoon we worked at the drain, the ground is now in splendid condition for ploughing being thoroughly soaked with rain deep enough for ploughing.
Sunday	October	15	Continued to rain lightly all last night and all of this forenoon. We cleaned grain in the barn while it was raining. In the afternoon Lovinia and I went to town on a load of grain after dinner, George and Graham worked at the drain.
Monday	October	17	The three of us and two teams were working at the drain all of today. Rained nearly all of last night and rained a heavy shower at noon today.
Tuesday	October	18	The three of us were working at the drain with two teams all of today except while I was away with James Brickley in the afternoon looking at James Hayyers's farm that was to rent.
Wednesday	October	19	The three of us and two team working at the drain this forenoon and George and Graham with one team were working at the drain in the afternoon. Lovinia and I went to town in the buggy in the afternoon.
Thursday	October	20	Graham and I with one team worked all day at the drain and finished the job. George was at uncle's threshing. Weather dark and cloudy. James Brickley came here this afternoon.
Friday	October	21	George, Graham and I were at uncle William's, threshing.
Saturday	October	22	George and Graham were at uncle Williams threshing all day. I and Lovinia were in town most of the day. Rained a little today.
Thursday	December	1	George took a load of lime to Lasher today. Graham and I were working at the cow stable. Weather warm and rainy Roads thawed-out and muddy. Galvin's team and man were ploughing in Egans Orchard.
Friday	December	2	The three of us worked all day at the cow stable. The weather has been pleasant and warm all day.
Saturday	December	3	We all went to town except Graham who went to Sullivans threshing. George got measured for a suit of clothes and a pair of boots. I worked all of last night moving potatoes out of the pit. Snowed all day but the air being warm it did not amount to much more than whiten the ground.
Monday	December	5	Graham went to Sullivan's to help thresh. George and I were plastering the cow-stable and making a door for the log barn. Nice pleasant weather today.
Wednesday	December	7	I went to town today and got received the money for our summers milk. Bought a barrel of syrup and a box of raisins and George brought them home on the wagon after he unloaded his load off wood. I was at the dairy meeting last night and Lovinia was at the Bible Christian tea.
Thursday	December	8	I built a chimney on James Baxters house this afternoon. Graham was looking for six of our cows that strayed away last Sunday. George was drawing wood to the English Church in Ashburnham.

QUERIES

Diane Robnik



LAKEFIELD ARCH

We would like more information about this picture (on next page) which we understand is a ceremonial arch marking some festive occasion in Lakefield. Thanks for whatever help you can give.

JOHN WILLIAM PATTERSON

Bruce D'Andrea, 24 January 2009

John Patterson was my father-in-law. My family asked if I would deliver the eulogy for John thinking that I might best be able to get through without breaking down. I make no guarantees. John William Patterson was born on 14 May 1921 in Medicine Hat, Alberta. Although he was born in Medicine Hat his family actually lived in Southwestern Saskatchewan. But Medicine Hat had a hospital. His life took a path that was familiar for many of his generation -- struggle through the Great Depression, risking life and limb in the Second World War, marrying and raising a family, building a career and then enjoying a well-deserved retirement. But though the path may be familiar, the individual life lived is always special and unique and that's the way it is with John. John's father Harold was a descendant of Scottish immigrants who came to Southern Ontario to farm in the mid 1800s. His mother Adelaide was born and raised in Liverpool, England and immigrated to Canada as a young woman. They married and moved to Saskatchewan in search of the good life. In a few years, as the Depression took hold John's family found themselves in

increasingly tight circumstances. The dustbowl years were on their way.

John's father was a school teacher for part of those early years and then a homesteader. From photos and descriptions the family of five, John's parents and his older brother Harold and his younger brother Frank, lived in a series of what we would now call shacks....and that's if we were trying to be polite. It was bitterly cold and draughty in winter and hot, windy and dusty in summer. But even though it was a hard scrabble environment John and his brothers, as he was to write in a memoir of that time, had a fun filled childhood. Baseball, kick the can, snowball wars, playing with pets, riding horses, herding the cattle, sometimes trying to ride the cattle and getting bucked off into a pile of dung. He got into mischief like starting a prairie fire that spread much further than he and his brothers bargained for. And he also left a marvellous account of the community he lived in with its dances and picnics and Christmas concerts. They were people who didn't have much but made the most of it. But all that community spirit couldn't overcome the devastating affects of the depression and years of

drought and crop failures. By 1937 many families in the Mendham area of Saskatchewan gave up and left for greener pastures. John's family did the same and loaded up their belongings and a few cattle and horses in two boxcars and made the trek by rail to Bobcaygeon Ontario, near Peterborough where arrangements had been made for them to rent a farm.

For John those were his high school years and he rode to school on horseback wearing a cowboy hat. He said that made quite an impression with his new classmates. Then the horse went lame and he had to walk; so much for the cowboy glamour. He had to trudge four and half miles to school and then back. This was the late 1930s, the world still in a depression. John was looking at his future. Should he continue with school or try to find a job? Jobs were hard to come by. He hitchhiked to Toronto and went from factory to factory looking for work. He thought, naively, he later admitted, that he would be lucky at a place called "Patterson Chocolates". They weren't taking anyone on -- Patterson or otherwise. It would have been a great

job for him though...he had a heck of a sweet tooth.

1940 -- the world is at war. As John wrote in his memoir "the armed forces were an escape from the hopelessness many young men experienced. They could join and be assured that their primary needs would be taken care of and at the same time share with many others a feeling that what they were doing had some value and was appreciated by other Canadians." One December afternoon in 1940 in Toronto, John walked into a Royal Canadian Air Force recruiting centre and announced he would like to fly as a member of aircrew. And thus began a new, exciting, dangerous and sometimes disturbing chapter of John's life. After receiving air crew instruction at various training schools in Canada, he graduated as a navigator. He was then sent overseas and posted as a navigator with the Royal Air Force, Bomber Command. Navigators are often referred to as the "unsung heroes" of Bomber Command. Good navigating was about being in the right place at the right time to achieve a successful attack on the target. It meant among other things, not being involved in a mid-air collision with other bombers and not running out of fuel over the ocean because your bearings were wrong. Members of the aircrew were expected to complete a tour of 30 missions. Over 60% of these young men were lost before they reached that 30 mission mark. One day, knowing that John must have survived at least 30 missions, I asked him how many missions he had flown in; his answer -- 96! Despite the terrible odds, bomber crews buckled on their parachutes and began each mission with determination. And as John was to admit in his book "An Airman Remembers", he also began each mission with a stomach full of butterflies. Who can blame him? Crews faced icing of the wings, lightning, mechanical failure and the obvious fact that the enemy was trying to shoot them out of the air. Almost ten thousand Canadians in Bomber Command gave their lives in fighting for peace and democracy. There were close calls for John but he got lucky and survived. He was awarded two Distinguished Flying

Crosses or DFC's as they are called. He received one of them personally from King George the VI at a ceremony at Buckingham Palace.

Flash forward to June, 2003 to another awards ceremony, this one in Ottawa when John was among the first inductees into the Canada Veterans Hall of Valour. Throughout the war years when he wasn't flying he used to like to explore England and told us the story of going to a restaurant for a meal. When it came time for dessert, (and remember that sweet tooth), the cake tray was brought to his table. They'd leave the tray with the expectation that you would understand protocol and enjoy only one cake. But what does a farm boy from the wilds of Canada know about the etiquette of cake trays? He thought all the cakes were for him and being a hungry young guy devoured them all. It didn't go over too well with the sugar-rationed Brits.

As the war started to come to a close John began preparing for civilian life. He was a responsible young man and started studying by correspondence to finish high school with an eye to going to University when the war ended. His drive and good sense paid off and he was accepted at the University of Toronto and within three years he graduated as a mining geologist.

During this time he went to a dance and met a young lady named Betty. There must have been a spark for John but the story is he couldn't remember her last name. He was always bad with names. Anyway, he wanted to get in touch with Betty but all he could remember was that her last name had something to do with clothing or material. So legend has it that John and his dad went through the Toronto phone book, hopefully it wasn't too big then, and they came up with Betty Tweedy. Yeah that's it -- tweed cloth. John and Betty got married and left Toronto as John took on jobs related to mining and geology. And on the way a family began. Mary was born while they lived in the tiny town of Snow Lake, Manitoba. John was a mine inspector for the Manitoba government. He was away a lot. But they managed. They moved to British Columbia where John took a position as a mine

inspector for the BC government. Russell was born while they lived in Prince Rupert and then a couple of years later Janie was born in Lillooet.

Then the family was on the move again -- this time to Ottawa where John and Betty and their three children put down strong roots. What brought John and family to Ottawa was a position with the Federal Mines Department. John was a federal public servant for over 25 years. The highlight for him was a posting at the Canadian High Commission in Australia. John and Betty enjoyed their life as diplomats. John retired from the public service in the early 1980s. He was healthy, active in the community, had lots of friends, and he travelled all over the world often hiking and biking on what today are called "adventure tours". He sometimes went alone and sometimes with a group. He always came home with lots of photographs, ready to share his experience with others.

The first time I met John and Betty was in the Byward market on a summer's afternoon. Janie and I turned a corner and ran into a middle-aged couple holding protest signs against cruise missile testing. Janie said these are my parents. Turns out they'd been at a protest march on Parliament Hill. I was a bit surprised but soon learned that this was typical of John as much of his energy and passion was focused on the anti-war movement. He let his voice be heard not only through his significant contributions to organizations such as the World Federalists and Veterans Against Nuclear Arms, but in a never-ending letter writing campaign to political leaders and newspapers on subjects like peace, health care and education.

A friend of John's, upon learning of his passing wrote to us saying and I quote "Maybe it was John's experience of the war, or maybe his experiences as a child during the Great Depression, but whatever it was, one of the most notable things about John was how deeply he felt about human conflict and suffering, and how much he longed for the world to be a better place." Sadly, Betty passed away in 1987. John moved from the family home to a 27th floor condo apartment along the Ottawa River. There he made many

friends, many of whom are here today. John never tired of the view of the Ottawa River and the Gatineau Hills.

As the years went on he developed a strong friendship with Elizabeth Bowen who was welcomed into our family gatherings. He just kept chugging along as fit as a fiddle and as a sharp as a tack. He polished his memoirs and had a book published. He took up tennis, late in life, but with a real passion playing almost every morning weather permitting. He gave it up at 86 to start lawn bowling. He was biking just this summer. A couple of years ago he was hit by a car while biking. He managed to walk away with a few cuts and bruises. We thought he'd live forever.

Editor's note: In the previous two issues of the Heritage Gazette, we carried John Patterson's memories. He died as the February issue was in press, and because of the coincidence we decided to carry this well-written eulogy.

PERCY TOWNSHIP LOSES PIONEER

Examiner, 15 November 1930

The death occurred on Tuesday evening, in the village of Norham, of Mrs. William McClelland, in her 98th year. Deceased was the oldest resident in the township of Percy.

Mrs. McClelland's maiden name was Sarah Jane Reddick and she was born in Demorestville, in 1833.

At the age of 18, she was married to Mr. William McClelland and settled at Salem, near Colborne. Some years later, they moved to a farm near Norham, now occupied by Mr. J. Woddard.

About thirty-five years ago they moved to Norham village to the home which they now occupy.

Mr. McClelland predeceased her twenty-seven years ago.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Tweed of Norham and Mrs. George Goheen of Brighton and one son, George of Norham with whom she has lived.

Four years ago this month, Mrs. McClelland had the misfortune to fall and break her hip and since that time

she has been confined to her bed. Mrs. McClelland was a member of the Anglican Church.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Major Belford of Codrington.

He based his remarks on the text, "Death is swallowed up in victory." "Death is the one thing everyone is afraid of," said the speaker. "It was the passing from the known to the unknown that caused the fear. But it should not be so. The physical is this life, and the spiritual life is what is beyond. If we can think of death as a door to a future life of happiness, that fear is removed."

Mr. Belford spoke of the number of years the deceased had lived. In her girlhood days, it was the time of slow things – oxen and slow developments. She had seen a country grow from a small colony. She had been a pioneer and had endured many hardships in a new country. Much honor is due to the pioneers.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. P. Windover, W. Campbell, N. Gummer, H. Curtis, F. Meneilly, and W. Crealock. Interment was in the Stone cemetery.

COUNTY HOUSE OF REFUGE

Daily Examiner, 17 October 1894

The members of the Prisoners Aid Association are urging the general adoption of the system of caring for the destitute poor of the county by means of houses of refuge or poor houses. Up to the present time only 10 out of a total of thirty-five counties in Ontario have as yet adopted the system. They claim that it is not only the most humane, but that it is by far the most economical method, and moreover, that in counties where there is a well-managed poor house there is far less begging—in fact no excuse for it—far less pauperism and far less crime.

Other advantages resulting from the establishment of a poor house in the county, which is referred to by the Association is the fact that the removal of the tramps and the simple destitute poor from the county jail prevents overcrowding of the latter and makes it possible to effect a better classification of the remaining prisoners. This they claim is a matter of much greater importance than is generally supposed as it is found that both vice and crime are propagated by lack

of proper classification of the inmates of country jails.

When it has been decided to erect a county poor house, plenty of time should be taken in selecting the farm, selecting the site, and in deciding upon the character of the building.

The farm should be good land, not less than 100 acres, easy to till and convenient to a railway station or boat landing. The buildings should be erected on high ground, where they can be easily drained, and where there will be AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY

of water both in winter and summer. In making plans for the buildings the aims should be economic convenience, orderly administration, and a complete separation of the sexes and a right classification of the inmates. The heating, ventilation and drainage are of great importance and these should not be entrusted to any except good reliable parties or well known firms.

One of the best county poor houses in Ontario is the one recently built in the county of Oxford near the town of Woodstock. The total cost to the county, complete, was \$30,000 less the government grant of \$4,000.

In the United States nearly every county has a county poorhouse. In the State of Ohio, for instance, there is a poor house in each one of the 88 counties. In the State of New York, with only four exceptions, every county has a poor house. In this State the poor houses are under the supervision of a State Board, and this board now favours the adoption of the cottage system in the construction of poor houses. The cottage system is more expensive than the congregate system, but it is claimed that it is much safer in case of fire. It prevents the spread of contagious disease and it is more home like, and it is the only system that provides for the absolute separation of the sexes.

A well-managed county poorhouse is a regular hive of industry and every inmate not too ill or too feeble is expected to do a fair day of work and in this way contribute to their maintenance. As might be expected such a poor house is not popular with the lazy, good for nothing tramp and it is found that he gives a wide berth to the county where it is located.

Editor comment: One member is been researching the prevalence of vagrancy in Peterborough in the late nineteenth-century. We have published articles on poverty and social welfare, but the haphazard way in which Victorians handled vagrancy leaves many questions unanswered. In the broad philosophy of the period, people who were poor because of circumstances such as the loss of the breadwinner were objects of sympathy, as widows and orphans. However, if the breadwinner was unemployed, it was assumed he was not trying hard enough to find a job. By declaring someone a vagrant, authorities could encourage people to move on or could throw them in jail. Of course, we know that circumstances make a great deal of difference, and so we are encouraging efforts to identify what we can know about people who were labelled vagrants. The Trent Valley Archives has been indexing jail registers for Peterborough and Victoria county, and these provide considerable useful information about people in jail.



Dorothy Hubbs (nee Boyle) brought us this picture showing her at age 8 weeks in front of a fountain in Peterborough. We are not certain where this fountain was located, but it looks as if it may have been in Victoria Park. Notice that the stone foundation in this picture resembles the strong stone base we noted in a query discussed in our issue for November 2006. That issue is one of the six issues that we have posted on our webpage and which can be accessed by clicking on "Heritage Gazette"

Harry J. and Dorothy Boyle owned the H. J. Boyle Co which operated the Haboco food stores. In the 1937 street directory, their stores were at 168 Charlotte, 60 Hunter Street East, 226 Lake Street, 571 Chamberlain, 239 Reid, and 331 McDonnell.

Their home was at 514 Weller Street.

BONANZA BROWSING

Carol Koestlag

Trent Valley Archives provides a wonderful venue for an afternoon of browsing as I recently discovered.

Having a free afternoon I decided to once again try and locate the burial site of my great great Mitchell grandparents. My understanding was that they were Methodist but heaven knows perhaps Presbyterian. They lived at the south-east corner of Highway 7 and County Road 10. Originally I had searched in the cemetery almost across the

LYONS, THE REV ALMON P.

Researcher wishes to know of any news stories or events related to the career of the Rev Almon P. Lyons who briefly was a Methodist Church minister in this area. Perhaps some of your ancestors were baptized, married or buried by him. He was in Coboconk and Bolsover in 1871 and in Chandos Lake in 1872.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN FEBRUARY 1858

"The Worcester (Mass.) Spy HOT AIR— describes another of those brilliant inventions with which H. M. Paine is accustomed to dazzle the world, such as eclipsing the sun by his electric 'water-gas light.' The present new invention is nothing less than a cold steam engine. Paine generates steam without a boiler, from water which never boils, in a tank which never gets hot, and which is to take the place of the huge death-dealing steam boiler! A model of the engine has been exhibited to some admiring friends in Worcester, and the Spy states that 'the result is incredible (we doubt not) to any but those who actually witnessed it.'"

PAINES ENGINE

Paine's engine. US patent of Nov 30, 1858. In this case the air is wetted before it is heated, and so it would take up much less water vapour than if it had been heated first. Thanks to Gordon Young for noting the Paine engine in the query about the steamer, the Idle Hour, which operated on Chemong Lake.

THE BOYLE FAMILY AT A PETERBOROUGH FOUNTAIN

corner from this site but no luck. Two of the Mitchell daughters, Jane and Elizabeth, had married two Johnston brothers, one of whom was my great grandfather, William.

I was kindly given a box with all the Peterborough county cemetery files and I settled down to search. There were no Mitchells that could be mine in any of the cemeteries. There was one last file – Centreville Presbyterian Cemetery. Almost positive they were not buried so far from home, I was giving it a cursory look. Still no Mitchells. BUT there was a James Johnston, a Jane Johnston, a George Campbell and a Thomas Moore all together.

Now anyone doing genealogy knows there's a lot of back tracking and explaining and I am no different. William Johnston emigrated from Drum Monaghan with his uncle George Campbell to Millbrook in 1842. In 1845 his father, James, mother and siblings emigrated. In earlier research I had discovered his father's name but never knew his wife's name. I have family death notices and obituaries which state that two of William's siblings were buried "with parents" in St Paul's Anglican, Fourth Line, Cavan. I had searched that cemetery but found no stones. So like a lot of others decided to believe the newspaper obit and stopped looking for James and ? Johnston, let alone George and Thomas.

But in mid-March 2009, there in the Centreville cemetery, there were these four people, with their birth and death dates, AND my great great Johnston grandmother's name!! What a wonderful feeling of euphoria, I am sure all other searchers know the feeling. I was so excited and immediately phone my sister to share this news, having already told Don Willcocks who was at the Archives and anyone else who would listen!

So for any faint hearted, eye weary searchers, you just never know when that eureka moment will come so hang in there and keep looking. Thanks for the wonderful sources Trent Valley Archives provides I am sure many people are finding their pot of gold at the end, if not half way along, the rainbow.

"WOODED AND MARRIED AND A'": BURNHAM-KENDRY NUPTIALS TO-DAY

Peterborough Examiner, 28 April 1906

A pretty "Lily of the Valley" wedding was that celebrated this afternoon at two o'clock, when in the George street Methodist Church, Miss Gertrude Kendry, only daughter of Mr James Kendry, ex-MP for West Peterborough, was united in marriage to Mr George Clarence Burnham, of Toronto, district engineer for the Allis-Chalmers, Bullock Company of Chicago and Montreal, third son of Mr Zach Burnham, of Otonabee. The wedding service was performed by Rev Dr Crothers, and was witnessed by a very large number, in addition to the 150 invited guests.

Both young people are well known in the city, where they have grown up, and where they have won many friends, and for this reason the event had a special significance to a great many persons. Some time before the hour set for the wedding, a large crowd gathered at the church, and when the bridal party drove up promptly at the time mentioned the church was well filled.

The bright sunshine outside but reflected the happy spirits of those participating in and witnessing this pleasing event.

Upon the arrival of the party at the church, which was crowded, the ushers, Mr Carl Waldinger, Boston; Mr Frank Burnham, city; Mr Robin Collins, Toronto; and Mr Llewellyn Hall, city, led the procession into the sacred edifice, and following were the pages, Masters Winto Nickels, of Toronto and Heber Rogers, with the pretty flower girls, little Miss Madeline Rutherford, cousin of the bride, and Miss Dorothy Langfeldt and the bride's flower girl, Miss Ruby Sharpe, cousin of the bride, bearing a handsome basket of forget-me-nots. The maid of honour, Miss Madge Davidson, preceded the bride, who entered the church on her father's arm as the wedding march from Lohengrin was played by Prof. Milner.

At the altar, the bridegroom and groomsman, Mr Herbert Burson, of Montreal, were met and the impressive ceremony at once was proceeded with. Rev Dr Crothers, pastor of the church, pronouncing the words which made the young couple man and wife.

The church was handsomely decorated in honour of the occasion, the colour scheme being green and white. In front of the choir loft and the altar there were drapings of soft white cloth, relieved with sprays of smilan, while the floral ornamentation consisted of Easter lilies, palms, spirea and asparagus greens.

The bride was attired in a beautiful Empire gown of soft white liberty brocade, veiled with white chiffon. The waist was formed of a jacket of Irish crochet hand made lace, with V front of rose point lace and touches of the same lace on the sleeves. The full soft skirt was of crepe chiffon, with ruches of silver cloth and tiny rosettes of chiffon. The bride wore a tulle veil with lilies of the valley and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of the same flowers. A pearl collar, the gift of the bridegroom, also formed part of her costume.

The bridesmaid, Miss Madge Davidson, wore cream silk mull over taffeta, with short tulle veil, and wreath of pink rosebuds. She carried a large bunch of American Beauty roses and wore a pearl cross, the gift of the bride.

The bride's flower girl, Miss Ruby Sharpe, presented a pretty picture, wearing a frock of white organdie with Valenciennes lace insertion. She carried a basket of forget-me-nots. The bride's gift to the flower girl was a handsome gold bracelet which she wore during the ceremony.

Mrs Kendry, mother of the bride, was costumed in reseda green silk, with rose point berthe and a black hat trimmed with plumes.

Mrs Burnham, the groom's mother, was gowned in rich black silk, trimmed with white lace and applique. Her bonnet was of jetted net with touches of white.

Miss Burnham, sister of the groom, wore a cream serge and brocaded dress and white chiffon hat.

Mrs Ely wore a handsome imported costume of corn coloured crepe de chine, adorned with pompadour silk and opal trimmings. Her hat was of black net with handsome ostrich plumes and opal trimming, while her cloak was of rich, black lace.

Mrs Frederick Cass was dressed in a renaissance lace gown over pearl grey taffeta. She wore diamond ornaments, and a hat of white Irish crochet lace trimmed with white ostrich plumes completed her costume.

After the ceremony, and while the register was being signed, the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March floated throughout the sacred edifice. On leaving the church the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents on Water street, where a reception was held at which a large number of guests was present. The house was artistically decorated with American Beauty and Queen roses, while Marguerites and Bridesmaids roses adorned the tables in the large marquee located on the lawn from which refreshments were served.

Mr and Mrs Burnham, after receiving the congratulations of their friends, left with several of the guests in a special car which was attached to the 5.15 CPR express. They will spend their honeymoon in Toronto, Detroit and other points. On their return to the Queen City they will take up their residence at 150 University Avenue, where the bride will be at home to her friends during the last week in May. The bride's go-away costume was a grey worsted cheviot with Eton jacket adorned with bouches of blue, and vest of black and white silk. She wore a polo sailor hat trimmed with bows of black and white ribbon and black quills.

The presents, which in point of quality as well as quantity, evidenced the popularity of the bride, included two handsome Mission chairs of English waxed oak with red leather seats and one beautiful arm chair of fumed oak with dark green seat from the employees of the Auburn Woollen Mills, of which Mr Kendry is President and Managing Director. The groom's gift to the best man was a diamond scarf pin while to each of the pages he presented gold cuff links. The bride's gift to each of the flower girls was a dainty gold pin.

Among the guests from out of town were Mr and Mrs John Taylor, Mr and Mrs Maurice J. Taylor and the Misses Taylor, Toronto; Mr and Mrs Wm McIntosh, Toronto; Mr R. H. Morrice, Montreal; Mr Carl Weldinger, Boston; Mr and Mrs Frederick Cass, New York; Mr and Mrs W. H. H. Ely and Mrs Ed Bennett, Tarryington-on-the-Hudson, NY; Miss Clint Cunningham, Frankfort, KY; Mr W. B. Northrop, MP, Belleville; Mr and Mrs Frederick Cragg, Toronto; Mr and Mrs H. C. Philpott, Toronto.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD VISIT TO THE PETERBOROUGH CEMETERY

Peterborough Examiner, 29 July 1880

One of the most unmistakable evidences of the progress of refinement in any community is the expenditure of care and embellishment on the place set apart as the last resting place of those who go on before us into the mysteries that lie beyond this finite existence. Whether it be the tribute of public respect to the memory of those who lived not for themselves alone, or the cherished tenderness for the parent or child, brother or sister removed by the inexorable master of all flesh, which may be exemplified by carefully tended graves, a cemetery which presents these marks of care and devotion to memories which only are left of the departed is a certain indication of elevated sentiment and refinement, and is as discernible in the community as the individual. A visit to the Little Lake Cemetery at this season of the year will convince anyone endowed with the least appreciation of the beautiful in nature or in art, that the community owes a debt of gratitude to those to whose enterprise and forethought this beautiful spot was made available for cemetery purposes. At any time on a Sunday afternoon when the weather is favorable, the road, round the lake may be seen thronged with visitors on their way to and from the cemetery some with pious purposes and others to enjoy the cool air, calm and quiet and the natural and artificial beauties of the place. A visit there on Sunday afternoon last, after an absence of several months shows that in that time the place has undergone marked improvements, the approach has been beautified by the embellishment of the strip of ground acquired some time ago north of the street to the lake. A handsome fence runs directly west from the cemetery gate to the water's edge. The space to the back of the lake has been sodded, a very successful catch being secured by Mr. Kelly, planted with shrubbery and adorned in the center with a bank of flowers. At the farther end, the cemetery ground is reached by a terrace with two falls, and the bare look of the outbuildings at the edge of the woods are relieved by being neatly painted. As you approach the most striking object is the monument just completed in honour of the late William Lundy by his family at a cost of some \$2000 which adds greatly to the appearance of the view. It is of white Italian marble, beautifully finished with granite pedestals. The shaft is surmounted by a sort of canopy of elegant design upheld by four pillars, the whole built on a massive scale, and presenting an elegant and imposing appearance. It is 17 feet in height, 5 feet square at the base and weighs about 10 tons. The late Mr. Lundy who was the father of our present Mayor came to Peterborough in 1830 and was among the pioneers of the early settlement. Mayor Lundy's grandfather, the late James Brown who was one of the early settlers of Cavan, is also buried here. Near this lot is a very handsome marble column beneath which repose the remains of the late Sheriff Conger. The monument is surrounded by a very beautiful cedar hedge, and bears the following inscription: In memory of W.S. Conger, MPP for the County of Peterborough who during his lifetime held the office of Sheriff, of the County Warden of the Council and Mayor of the Town of Peterborough. This monument was erected by public subscription in testimony of his continued and disinterested efforts of advance the interests of the County of Peterborough.

Near by is the resting place of Mrs. Green, mother-in-law of Mrs. H. Calcutt, a nicely tended lot ornamented with flowers. The late Squire Henthorn, whose aged partner followed him to the last home not long ago, rests here with others of the first residents of Peterborough, among them Mr. Oughtry Morrow and the late Mr. McComb, these lots being all in first class condition and nicely looked after. Four members of the Elder family are in the family lot a little to the southward. Here is seen the monument of the Flemmings, an old family who all appear to have died out from this section. A neat hedge surrounds the lot of Mr. George Hilliard, which contrasts very strongly with a neglected one in the vicinity. On the lot of the late Mr. Hall, father of Mr. George Hall, of Hall and Ostrom, was an elegant lot of flowers and hanging baskets. The lot of Mr. Joseph Walton has an elegant monument, simple in design made from Aberdeen granite. Two suspended hearts, surrounded by floral offerings mark the resting place of two children of Mr. B. Shortley. A very handsome hedge surrounds the lot of Mr. Adam Dawson. A very well kept lot with some handsome floral attractions is that in which repose the father, mother and brother of Mr. Henry Best. There are handsome stones on the lots of the late Adam Stark (the lot being kept in order by Mr. Kelly for the two sons who live in Chicago) on the lots of the families of Alex Morrow and W.J. Mason, George Johnston and on the grave of the late W. Thompson. "Ivan O'Beirne, son of the late Rev. Andrew O'Beirne, D.D. Of Enniskillen." is the inscription on a modest tombstone. Another inscription bears the following tribute to the dead: Erected as a tribute of respect to the memory of John McNab, surgeon, who died Feb 13 1870. He was constant and unremitting in all ready and by his skill in his profession he rendered to the poor and needy his gratuitous services."



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

The lot of the Armstrong family, of Otonabee has a fine monument surrounded by a thick hedge of cedars. Another fine stone has this inscription, "in memory of Robert Thompson who died aged ___ years." The gentleman for whom it is intended is yet in the land of the living. A handsome blue granite shaft occupies the family lot of Mr. James Stratton which is beautified by flowers and hanging baskets. Mr. Samuel White's lot has a handsome monument and is kept in very pretty condition. A simple white cross, surrounded by flower beds and adorned by an elegant weeping willow marks the resting place of the late Captain Wallace. That of the late William Hall has a fine column of gray marble. The late Captain Rubidge and George Barlee are among the numerous interments in the lot of the Clementi family. Among other monuments which strike attention are those of the late A. W. Kempt, John Matchett, Uriah Payne, W.S. Kelly of Bridgenorth, William H. Moore, James Armstrong of Monaghan, and the late Judge G. B. Hall. The lot of Mr. W. Galley is beautifully decorated with flowers and urns and hanging baskets. A very handsome white marble cross marks the lot of Judge Dennistoun. A handsome stone indicates the burial place of the late William Hall who has a finer monument, however, in the Protestant Poor Trust. One of the most striking ornaments of the ground is the tomb of the late Rev. Mark Burnham. The lots of Mrs. Dickson, Arch. Goodfellow, Mrs. Gilmour and S. Jamieson are noted for the care and adornment bestowed on them, as also the family burial lot of Mr. Edmund Chamberlain. That of Mr. James Best is marked by a graceful sweeping ash. We note the burial places of the late Thomas M. Fairbairn, of the late Hon. F. Steen Brown who once administered justice for the whole Newcastle District and of James Linen who will be remembered as a drill sergeant at the time of the Fenian raid. The lot of P. Connal has a fine monument and is very prettily decorated with flowers. A somewhat peculiar but imposing arch of marble occupies the resting place of the late T. Lannin, and near by a fluted marble column surrounded by an iron fence shows the marks of constant attention in the floral attraction tastefully supplied the lot of Mrs. John Whyte. There are many other tombs that strike the eye in granite, white and gray marble, Aberdeen granite etc. and the effect of the various colours and forms tastefully relieved with beautiful beds, urns and baskets of flowers as the various views open up through the trees and shrubbery is beautiful in the extreme. The walks and borders and in the most perfect condition, clean and well-tended and everywhere the skill of Mr. Kelly and his unremitting labor are discernible. On the south side of the cemetery a large area has this year been underbrushed, cleared up, stones and stumps removed, walks made, and a large number of very fine sites made available, the amount of work accomplished in so short a time being scarcely credible. We would suggest of those interested in some of the older monuments which have become blackened and corroded by time, that they can have them restored to their original purity by applying to Mr. Kelley. It would be an improvement to have a dozen or so rustic seats available for the use of lady visitors; they would be both useful and appropriate. An improvement of the aspect at the approach might be made to advantage by the removal of a couple of the trees south of the entrance way, as they impede the view of some of the finest of the monuments. We believe it is the intention to adopt some scheme for setting aside a fund for the beautifying and care of the grounds which would not leave it so much to private effort. We would advise some of our local artists to make some stereoscopic views in the grounds and across the lake - they could not be excelled in beauty and picturesqueness. We might add that the monument of the Lundy family was erected by Mr. Charles Watson of Toronto, who has been so favorably impressed with Peterborough during his stay here that there is a prospect of his establishing his business here.

MEMORIES REVIVED AS 2ND BATTALION HOLD REUNION

Harold Robson
Peterborough Examiner, 15 November 1930

Editor's note: The following history of the Second Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was written by Harold Robson and published in the Examiner in 1930 when the battalion held its reunion in Peterborough. We have printed it here because we know there is wide interest in Peterborough's involvement in World War I, and it is so difficult to nail down. Local soldiers were recruited as a group but served as individuals in nearly every unit in the British and Canadian armies.

Proud memories are revived through the reunion in this city of the Second Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, (The "Iron Seconds") – memories of those early days in August 1914, when Canada's offer of any army division to Great Britain was gratefully accepted. Hearts swell with pride as we remember how the subsequent call for 20,000 volunteers was answered with an enthusiasm unequalled in the history of the world; the response of Peterborough and district; the departure of the first contingent of volunteers from the 47th Regiment and the Prince of Wales' Dragoons, who were destined to become a unit of the 2nd Battalion mainly recruited from Central Ontario.

Our thoughts go back to those days of preliminary training at Valcartier Camp among the blue Laurentian Hills; the departure of the great Armada of thirty-three transports which carried the First Division C.E.F. across the Atlantic without a hitch; of the intensive period of training for warfare in the quagmires of Salisbury Plain and of the countless glorious deeds of heroism and gallantry on the fields of France and Flanders, where the Second Battalion won the proud title of the "Iron Second."

General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces during the Great War, said of the Second Battalion, "In all the years of the War this battalion has never lost an inch of ground, nor failed to take an objective"

The Personnel.

The 57th Regiment's initial contribution to the Second Battalion was 124 men while also from this city went the Dragoon's volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel Watson of Quebec was in command of the Second Battalion with Lieut.-Colonel Rogers of the Dragoons second-in-command. Major Joseph Mills of Peterborough, quartermaster; Captain Garnet Greer, M.D., also of this city, the M.O.; and Lieut. R.W.F. Jones of the Dragoons, transport officer. Major G.W. Bennett commanded A Company having with him Lieut. C.H. Ackerman.

Departing from this city on August 22nd, 1914, the local unit saw service as part of the Second Battalion until the signing of the Armistice, and returned on April 24, 1919.

The "Iron Second" was one of the first original battalions of the Army of Occupation, and was the first infantry to cross the German frontier south-west of Malmedy on December 4, 1918.

124 Men Enlisted

In those August days when the newspapers were crying that the Hun was at the gate and Armageddon seemed to impend, there were activities of preparedness at the armouries just at the time when the 57th Regiment had planned a trip to Windsor. This peace jaunt suddenly cancelled, the men were expectantly awaiting the call to the colours and on August 7th, Colonel E.B. Clegg, the officer commanding the regiment, received authorization from the Militia Department to accept recruits for service overseas for the duration of the war. In five days the company allotted to Peterborough was complete, and these first recruits were nearly all members of the 57th Militia Regiment. On August 12th, the list for volunteers was closed, and the company of four officers and 124 men was introduced to "hikes" and squad drill that proved at least a pleasant memory in the strenuous training that began at Valcartier.

Following a brief two weeks of feverish waiting for the orders to depart, and on the evening of August 21st the order was telegraphed to Colonel Clegg. The next morning the company as a unit bade farewell to the old town and stepped off on the first stage of the great adventure which was destined to become a seemingly endless Gethsemane.

The volunteers wore the old red coats of the local regiment when they paraded at the Central Park, where Major Davidson (now Archdeacon Major Davidson) conducted a short service of intercession, praying for the safety of the nation and of the soldiers. The men repeated with him the Lord's prayer and sang a verse of the National Anthem. Mayor Buller gave the company a final message and extended the city's formal good-bye promising the soldiers that the city would protect and care for their families. The tense, dramatic scene and poignant emotions, were quickly relieved by the realignment of the men into marching order and the command that called them away.

That was a lovely summer morning. The sky was a soft blue and the sun warmed the fresh morning air, which seemed to sparkle with a strange brightness as the volunteers swung down George street to the regimental tune of "The Lass O' Gowrie." The first popular song of the new army, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" had not at that time attained its vogue in Canada.

Reinforced Often

Such was the departure, and the faces that did not return are still fresh impressions on the memories of many as their proud but tender thoughts go back over the years that are gone, on this memorable occasion. Following the departure of the first contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the "Iron Second" was continually reinforced with men from other battalions and units, and many other men from Peterborough and district were destined to see active service in its ranks, and to find a last resting place beside their heroic comrades who lie buried in the glorious fields of France and Flanders.

The first reinforcements to the 2nd Battalion were drawn from the 11th Battalion and after the second battle of Ypres in which the "Iron Second" sustained severe losses, they were reinforced by a company from the 32nd Battalion (Alberta). Likewise at Givenchy the 2nd Battalion suffered such enormous casualties that it was necessary to draw two companies as reinforcements from the 38th Battalion (Ottawa).

Glorious Record

The 2nd Battalion, the "Iron Second," mobilized at Valcartier on 12 August 1914, and is one of the veteran battalions of the original expeditionary force.

It was recruited largely from Eastern Ontario, but in the course of its fighting career received reinforcements from every province in the Dominion. Latterly, however, when the territorial idea was developed within the corps, the 2nd Battalion regained its original identity with the eastern counties and went under canvas at Salisbury Plain. After three and a half months' miserable soldiering in the quagmires of the plain, the battalion sailed for France and landed at St. Nazaire in February 1915.

The first infantry brigade, of which the 2nd Battalion was a unit, were in reserve in Boesinghe. Before the battle the English and Canadians held the line from Broodseinde to a point half a mile north of St. Julien on the crest of Grafenstafel Ridge. The French prolonged this line to Steenstrate on the Yperlee Canal. The Canadian division held a line extending about five miles from the Ypres-Roulers railway to the Ypres-Poelcappelle Road. The division in the front line consisted of two brigades of infantry and the artillery brigades.

About five o'clock on April 22nd, chlorine gas was projected from a large number of cylinders brought into the German front line trenches, and was carried by a gentle breeze over the Canadian and French lines. The native French soldiers sustained the brunt of the gas attack and gave way all along the line. The consequence was that the Canadian line remained with its flank exposed. The third brigade, under Brigadier-General Turner, on the left, was to some extent disorganized by the gas, but the men held firm.



Entering the trenches at Armentieres it was broken in by the equally famous fighting unit, the North Staffordshire Regiment, prior to holding its own sector at Bois Grenier.

Marching north in April 1915, the battalion was heavily engaged in the severe fighting around Langemarck and Poelcappelle, at the second battle of Ypres.

Some of the leaders helping Peterborough celebrate the end of the Great War, 11 November 1918. (TVA, Lee Rankin fonds)

As the German line pressed forward through the gap left by the retreating French it was necessary for the third

brigade to swing around to the south to prevent envelopment. It was not found possible to throw the first infantry brigade into the line at a moment's notice, and the enemy, advancing rapidly, reached St .Julien in the rear of the original French line.

A counter-attack was made by the 10th and 16th Battalions after midnight on April 22-23, and the third brigade was shortly reinforced by the second, third, seventh and tenth battalions and fought desperately all night long.

Canadians Called Up

At dawn on the following day the second brigade still held its position, but the third Canadian brigade had swung back upon St .Julien. At this time the Germans made a powerful attempt to outflank the third brigade, and it was then to afford relief that the first and fourth Canadian battalions were called upon to counter-attack.

The attack was pushed home in broad daylight in the face of heavy frontal fire. It was made in the face of tremendously superior odds, but the trenches were won back and held until the remnants of these shattered but victorious battalions (the first and fourth), were relieved by fresh troops.

The Canadians had proved themselves beyond all question and, in the words of Sir John French, had saved the situation.

The effect of the Canadian losses was immediately felt in all its significance throughout the Dominion. The division had sustained 6,000 casualties, with the 2nd Battalion suffering its full tragic portion.

Withdrawn to Baillleul, the battalion was reorganized, and sent south to Festubert where it supported the attack on the Orchard, which was launched by the Canadian Highlanders on May 20th, 1915. After sustaining heavy casualties here, through machine-gun fire and unexpected delays from ditches and barbed wire, the Orchard position was taken.

A month later the battalion saw service at Givenchy, which, taken as a whole, was but an isolated battle in the long struggle that occurred on the western front; it was, in reality, a very bloody affair for the Canadian division. From Givenchy the battalion proceeded north and took over a section at "Plug Street." The section at "Plug Street" seemed peculiarly familiar to men from Ontario, for on first impression it reminded them of the old holiday grounds of Muskoka. In the woods numerous log houses had been built, resembling those of campers in Muskoka, while rustic fences, gates and trellis work completed the illusion that this was a section of one of Canada's summer playgrounds.

Winter in Trenches

In October 1915, the "Iron Second" side-slipped and held the line throughout the winter of 1915 at Wulverghem, in front of Messines. Nothing unusual occurred on the Canadian front until March 1916, when the third British division on the bluff in front of St. Eloi sprang a series of mines which shook the country around for miles, like an earthquake. The 2nd Battalion was withdrawn from Wulverghem again to proceed north. At the end of April it was in action at Hill 60, and was deeply committed in the fighting at Ypres six weeks later.

The next engagement of the 2nd Battalion was on the Somme – the battle in which tanks were brought into action for the first time, successfully co-operating with the

infantry and giving valuable help in breaking down enemy resistance. The tanks were used on September 12. It was the first Canadian unit to attack during that great battle, in which it greatly distinguished itself. Six weeks were spent on the Somme and severe casualties were suffered in the various small operations in which this unit participated.

Moving by march route the 2nd Battalion took over Vimy Ridge sector in front of Souchez in October and passed the winter in this vicinity.

In April 1917, it was again in action at the capture of this famous ridge, and a month later again attacked at Fresnoy, northeast of Oppy.

Withdrawn for a brief rest the 2nd Battalion became involved again in the fighting at Hill 70, and was the battalion which bore the brunt of the heavy counter-attacks by the 4th Prussian Guards. The grimness and stubbornness of its resistance earned for it great praise from the army and corps commanders and fully justifies the proud title of the "Iron Second."

It was at Hill 70 that Major O. Learmouth, O.C. 3rd Company, 2nd Battalion won the Victoria Cross. The other holder of the coveted decoration in the battalion is Sergeant Bomber Leo Clarke, who won the V.C. at Pozierres on the Somme.

General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Army Corps, in his introduction to a complete and authentic history of the part played by Canada and the British Empire during the World War, written by Colonel George Nasmith, C.M.G., and to whom The Examiner makes acknowledgment for many important facts in compiling this brief history of the heroic 2nd Battalion, said of Major Learmouth:

Tribute to Learmouth

"Our men had to form up in very exposed ground between Arleux and Fresnoy. The shelling was extremely heavy, and only those who have waited in a heavily shelled area, for the zero hour, know the tension that existed. In order to set an example to his men," states General Currie. "Learmouth knelt and prayed to the God of Battles in whom men have more than ever learned to put their trust. Learmouth took part with his battalion (the 'Iron Second') again in the fighting at Hill 70. In one of the innumerable counter-attacks delivered by the enemy, our men faced for the first time liquid fire. Jumping on the parapet, Learmouth shouted, 'Second Battalion, we hold this trench for Canada. Not a man must leave.' With his revolver he shot down the leading attackers. Standing on the parapet he hurled bombs at the enemy and drove them back, himself catching and returning bombs that were thrown at him. He was badly wounded and fell back into the trench. His men wanted to carry him out, but he refused to leave. His men assured him that the trench would be held as long as one of them was alive, for the 2nd Battalion in all the years of the war has never lost an inch of ground nor failed to take an objective.

"Learmouth fainted, and his comrades carried him out. He revived and recognized that he was near battalion headquarters. He insisted on seeing the battalion commander, reported the situation, what had occurred, and advised as to steps that might be taken to make the position

more secure. He again fainted and never recovered consciousness.”

“In these paragraphs,” states Sir Arthur, “I have tried to point out some of the salient characteristics of the Canadian soldier. Vigorous, clean-minded, good-humored, unselfish, intelligent and thorough: not leaving anything to chance; fully imbued with a sense of their responsibility and the determination to win. The qualities that made him to become rapidly one of the best soldiers in the field. He is going back now to civil life still possessing these qualities, while having learned in addition the value of well-organized, collective effort, backed by self-restraint and discipline. The change from the indescribable sufferings endured on the battlefields to the normal conditions of life is so great that the mental readjustment necessary may require some time, and make a call on the sympathetic care of the nation, but I have every confidence that the period of transition will be short.”

In October, 1917, the 2nd Battalion marched north again to Ypres, and took part in the attack on Paschendaele, returning to its old sector in the vicinity of Lens. At a later date it was sent back for a rest and reorganization to Chamblain Chatelain.

January, 1918, saw the battalion again at Hill 70 and fighting with great determination during the local attacks which the Germans staged in accompaniment to their great offensive against the Fifth Army.

In a few days the 2nd was hurried south with the intention of throwing it in against the heavy attack of the enemy south of Albert, but on 28th of March the Germans commenced their offensive against the Third Army east of Arras.

The battalion was diverted, and on the night of March 28th marched on to Telegraph Hill to relieve the wearied troops who had withdrawn from Monchy that morning.

For a few weeks the 2nd Battalion held the line in the vicinity of the Scarpe River, before being sent back for a rest, which lasted for nearly ten weeks.

On the 8th and 9th of August this unit attacked on successive days at Amiens, taking part in the great counter-offensive. Two weeks later it returned to Arras and attacked at Upton Wood, north of Hendecourt. On September 2nd and 3rd it took part in the breaching of the Drocourt-Queant line, and advanced as far as the Canal du Nord, north of Inchy.

On the 27th of September the battalion was again prominent in the fighting at Bourlon Wood, west of Cambria, where it captured 14 guns. This was the last big engagement of the 2nd Battalion. The pursuit of the enemy from the Sensee Canal to north of Valenciennes did not call so much for fighting as for endurance.

When the Armistice was signed the 2nd Battalion was in rest at Rieulay between Denain and Douai. It was, however, one of the original battalions of the Army of Occupation, and was the first infantry to cross the German frontier southwest of Malmedy on 4 December, 1918.

Nine days later it marched through the streets of Cologne and across the Rhine, to hold the bridgehead north of Sieburg.

Withdrawn from Germany, 10 January 1919, the battalion returned to Belgium.

Triumphant Return

The 2nd Battalion, in command of Lieut.-Colonel McLaughlin, D.S.O., well known in Peterborough, reached Kingston at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of 23 April 1919, disentraining at the Tête du Pont barracks, where they were welcomed by thousands of people. Headed by their own band and with a mounted escort furnished by the R.C.H.A., and a large number of war veterans in uniform, the “Iron Second” marched to the market square, where they were formally welcomed by Brigadier General Victor Williams, G.O.C., No.3 Military District, and Mayor Newman of Kingston. Afterward there was a triumphal parade through flag-brightened streets, and then the battalion marched to the barracks at Barriefield where they were billeted.

The artillery units and other details who arrived on the second train at 9 o'clock, were given a similar reception and cheered by an even larger crowd.

There are not many Peterborough Original Firsts back with the “Iron Seconds,” stated the *Examiner* in reporting the sad fact on the arrival of the battalion fresh from the fields of battle. There were three found, however, in the persons of Regimental Sergt.-Major Ernest Nicholls, D.C.M.; Sergeant Harry Kelsey and Corporal Stan Bucknell, with the battalion, although another of the originals, Sergeant William Hale, came in on the second train, having been transferred from the 2nd Battalion to a machine-gun unit.

Sergeant-Major Nicholls, who was a member of the 57th Regiment, and who left Peterborough in August 1914, as a sergeant in the 57th detachment, has probably as long a record as any who came back with the battalion. He has since been promoted to the rank of Captain – a rank which he now holds in the 57th Regiment. He was slightly wounded in the battle of Ypres in April 1915, and was in hospital for a short time, later rejoining his battalion, and winning the D.C.M. and promotion to sergeant-major. Sergeant Kelsey and Corporal Bucknell also have a record of service since the 2nd Battalion went to France, as has Sergeant Hele, whose father and two brothers also served in France.

Well-known Peterborough boys who came back with the 2nd Battalion were Sergeant Allan Wade and Private Stanley Wade. The two brothers went overseas with the 39th Battalion but were transferred to the 2nd. Sergeant Allan Wade was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

Accompanying the end Battalion was a company of men who were attached to the 2nd, as they wanted to get an early discharge at Kingston. Among them was Pte. D.G. Hatton, son of the late Crown Attorney G.W. Hatton, who served at the front with the 5th Battalion, and Ptes. Chris McGrath and E.W. Bailey, former members of the 93rd Battalion, who were at the front with the 1st Battalion.

No Peterborough officers were with the 2nd Battalion when they arrived at Kingston. Captain T.W.B. Marling, of Lakefield, who went overseas with the 93rd, was the only officer from the immediate district to return with the battalion, while Acting-Major G.G. Winterbottom, M.C. (bar); D.C.M. (now Major in the Peterborough Rangers), was in the Royal Free Hospital, London, England.

The special train bearing the men back home was an hour later than was expected. Large crowds endured the cold and waited about the G.T.R. station and stretched

away down Charlotte street and up George street, to welcome the returning men with an enthusiastic reception.

The procession to the Armouries was led by the 57th Regimental Band, followed by the Boy Scouts, the Reception Committee of the City Council, the G.W.V.A. band at full strength and a full line of veterans. The escort for the soldiers was composed of veterans of the 2nd Battalion who had been previously invalided home. The Salvation Army Band and a string of automobiles followed the cars that contained the returning men.

The crowd nearly filled the Armouries when Mayor George H. Duncan delivered the city's address of welcome. Alderman J. J. Turner, of the reception committee, voiced a warm welcome, after which he called for cheers. The home-coming soldiers were then claimed by their friends and former comrades. The joy of reunion proved contagious to those who could only envy the happiness that pervaded the swirling crowd about the platform.

PETERBOROUGH BOYS WHO JOINED UP WITH ORIGINALS 1914

List of the Peterborough boys who left on August 22, 1914, to join the 2nd battalion at Valcartier;

Officers

Lieut.-Col. E.B. Clegg, Major G.W. Bennett, Major Joseph Mills, Lieut. Charles H. Ackerman.

A. Company

Color-Sergeant John Allen, Sergeant H.E. Carpenter, Privates Thomas Parrington, O.D. Taylor, Charles W. Stenson, Albert Hawkins, D.S. Calder, Alfred Hawkins.

B. Company

Sergeant Wm.C. Hele, Corporal Wm. Austin, Privates Wm. McKnight, H.W. Johnston, Antoine Lazure, Harry Wood, Harold Saunders, Albert White, John Aspey, Fred Mockett, Arthur Phipps, N.H. Clarke, Stanley Bucknell, Charles Powell, David R. Kendry, E.F. Miner, W.J. Long, Allen Cockerill, Ernest Mesley, John Langley, William Sheehan, John Vincent.

C. Company

Color-Sergeant Fred Howarth, Sergeant Ernest Nicholls, Corporal Peter Victor, Privates Stephen Curtis, Henry Ellis, Henry Caillard, Thomas Nicholls, Thomas H. Griffiths, Albert Kendall, Eric Bartle, Harold Scollie, George Brunton, John Ridynd, Sam A. Mills, Frank Richardson, James Bills, Douglas Leal, Frank Dudley, W.A. Wood, Ford Stevens, Fred Briscoe, Aaron Gifford, John Ford, Thomas C. Chalmers, R.C. Wilmot, Edwin E. Hayden, H.G. Kelsey, D. Cummings, Arthur White, George Middleton, Thomas Jolly, W.D. Packwood, Fred Pimblott.

D. Company

Corporal James Robertson, Corporal William Thompson, Bugler Bruce A. Mills, William Shepperdson, Leonard Hartley, Charles Moncour, Harvey Yates, G.N. Curtis, A.W. Savage, R. Levoir, James H. English, George Curson, Edward Prosser, George Farrance, William Cole, Herbert Smith, William Levoir, P.J. Butler, George Adamson, E.G. Hale.

E. Company

Sergeant W.G.B. Ellis, Privates J.A. Boyce, George Ashbrooke, James G. Newell, S. Pellow, Wm. W. Simmons, Wm. E. Morgan, Ernest Dummitt, George Van Norman, Richard Lindsay.

F. Company

Sergeant Arthur Ackerman, Sergeant Keith Cumberland, Privates A.F. Field, E.B. Boswell, Heber Rogers, Wm. G.A. Affleck, Charles Garrett, S. McKinley, J.H. Wilson, H.S. Sherwood.

G. Company

Sergeant Stanley Garratt, Privates John Holloway, Harry Johnston, Harry C. Evans, O. R. Brooks, G.W. Jeffries.

H. Company

Sergeant Fred Smith, Sergeant Thomas Griffin, Privates Thomas Lavoir, Edgar Browne, D. Connelly, Victor Northcote, Osborne Montgomery, Leonard Williams, Harold Coons, William Conway, William F. Gibson, Theodore W. Quinn, H. Fitzclarence, George E. Minorgan, F. Clark.

Officers of Second Battalion, 1st Infantry Brigade Christmas 1914 – Salisbury Plain, England. (photo)

REAR ROW – Lt. H.E. Hodge, Lt. F. McGarrison, Lt. E.D. O'Flynn, Lt. C.R. Scott, Lt. E.C. Culling, Lt.R.O. Earee, Lt. N.H. Klotz, Lt. R.D. Ponton, Lt. J.E. McLurge, Lt. H. Fraser, Lt. W.H. Doxsee.

THIRD ROW – Lt. J.H. Strathy, Lt. T.A. Kidd, Lt. W.L.L. Gordon, Lt. C. Ackerman, Lt. A.G. McClennan, Lt. O.G. Whelan, Lt. A.H. Hughill, Lt. K.D. Ferguson, Lt. G.T. Richardson.

SECOND ROW – Lt. J.H. Stewart, Lt. R.W.F. Jones, Capt. L.F. Guttman, Capt. G.G. Chrysler, Capt. T.H. S. Abell, Lt. T.M. Houghton, Capt. A.E. Mercer, Lt. C.W. Day, Lt. F.E. Birdsall, Lt. F.C. Curry, Capt. R. de Salaberry.

FRONT ROW – Capt. W.H.V. Hooper, Major S.L. Thorne, Major G.W. Bennett, Capt. H. Willis-O'Connor, Lt.-Col. C.H. Rogers, Lt. Col. D. Watson, Officer Commanding; Lt.-Col. F.A. Howard, Lt. A.C. Turner, Major J. Mills, Major H.G. Bolster, Capt. H.B. Verret, Capt. G.G. Greer (M.O.), Major W. Beattie.

TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

LOCAL & FAMILY RESEARCH • HISTORIC TOURS • BOOKS

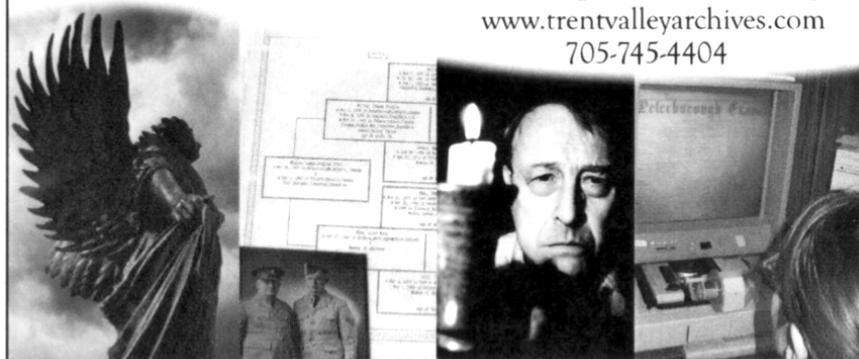
Visiting Peterborough? Take a walk on its wild side with a ghost tour, pub crawl or cemetery walk. Our research facilities will help you climb your family tree and engage you in

the area's social history. Many of our events are 'kid friendly' so visit our website or give us a call to find out what's happening when you're here.

567 Carnegie Ave., Peterborough

www.trentvalleyarchives.com

705-745-4404



30 YEARS AGO · PETERBOROUGH PETES WON THE MEMORIAL CUP

Don Willcock

In May 1979, Canada was in the throes of a federal election and political pundits were speculating if the Progressive Conservative Party could win with its young leader, Joe Clark, who had just replaced Robert Stanfield. These matters, however, were about to take a back seat in hockey-mad Peterborough. On Wednesday, 2 May, a record Memorial Centre crowd of 5,031 watched the Peterborough Petes beat the Niagara Falls Flyers by a score of 5-2, thus winning the Ontario Major Junior Hockey League championship. The Petes were on their way to Verdun, Quebec, for the Memorial Cup tournament to decide Canadian major junior hockey supremacy.

The Petes had made three previous trips to compete for the Memorial Cup. In 1959 (coached by Scotty Bowman), they lost to the host Winnipeg Braves in five games). In 1972, with the Cornwall Royals (Quebec Major Junior Hockey League) and the Edmonton Oil Kings (Western Hockey League), Roger Neilson's Petes played the first three-team round-robin Cup tournament; the Royals defeated the Petes 2-1 in the final game, held in a sweltering Ottawa Civic Centre. In 1978, the Petes vied for the Cup with the New Westminster Bruins and the Trois-Rivieres Draveurs in Sudbury; the Bruins beat the Petes 7-4 in the tournament finale.

another shot at it." (*Examiner* – 3 May 1979, p. 17). He continued, "This team [1978-79 Petes] is every bit as good as last year's team, with experience making it that much better. We should have won the Memorial Cup last year and that's what we set out to do this year." Petes' goalie Ken Ellacott, one of 11 returning players from the 1978 Cup finalist team, echoed Green. "I think this year we'll do better in the Memorial Cup. A lot of us know how it is to lose and we don't want that to happen again."

In game one of the 1979 Cup tournament, the Petes lost to the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League champion Trois-Rivieres Draveurs. They rebounded to defeat the Western Hockey League Brandon Wheat Kings (7-6, on Jim Weimer's overtime goal), and the Draveurs (3-2). Brandon beat the Petes (3-2) in the next game. All three teams finished the double round-robin with records of 2 wins and 2 losses, but Trois-Rivieres was eliminated because they had the lowest goals differential.

The final game of the tournament was played in Verdun on the afternoon of Sunday, 13 May (Mother's Day); it had been scheduled for Saturday evening in the Montreal Forum, but was changed when the Montreal Canadiens altered their Stanley Cup series game to that night. The Petes and Brandon finished regulation time tied with a goal each, scored by the Petes' Tim Trimper and the Wheat Kings' Brian Propp. Overtime was on!

The *Examiner's* description of the winning goal, scored at 2:38 of the first overtime period, is succinct. "On the winning goal, defenceman Larry Murphy of the Petes fired a shot from well inside the blueline. Bart Hunter, who played a sparkling game in goal for Brandon, allowed a rebound and [Bob] Atwell was quick to pounce on it." (*Examiner* – Monday, 14 May 1979, p. 1) Bob Atwell is quoted, in the same *Examiner* report, as saying "I've dreamed of doing something like this plenty of times and the feeling is just the same as in the dreams – it's unreal."

The team's on-ice and post-game celebrations were not lengthy, as the Petes' team bus arrived in the parking lot of the Peterborough Memorial Centre just before midnight that same day. To meet them were about 500 fans, including several busloads of their supporters who had been at the game in Verdun and had arrived back in Peterborough ahead of the team.

As soon as the Petes arrived, everyone proceeded into the Memorial Centre. To the tune 'Happy Days Are Here



The Peterborough Petes won the Memorial Cup in Verdun in 1979. (Photo by Marlow Banks; TVA Electric City Collection).

The loss in Sudbury seemed to set a tone for the Petes' 1978-79 season. Coach Gary Green commented to *Examiner* reporter Dale Clifford, "Even though we had a good year last year, we didn't win the Cup and that has haunted me ever since. I feel we shouldn't have lost it. I'm glad we have

Again' played on the arena organ, celebration began. The players and team staff were introduced individually and cheered. City and team officials spoke. The game's overtime play-by-play call was broadcast over the Centre's public address system – by playing a tape recorder into the sound system.

Official ceremonies were held the next day. The *Examiner* on Monday, 14 May 1979 reports: "Now that they're home the Petes are getting a parade. City hall officials were scrambling this morning to arrange times, try to drum up a band or two, and make sure the players and coach could make it." At 6:30 that evening, the parade left the Memorial Centre and headed north on George Street. It consisted of floats for the players and team staff, an open car carrying coach Gary Green and team president Jack Shrubbs (Peterborough's Police Chief at the time), several local bands, many children on appropriately decorated bicycles, and private cars sporting congratulatory signs. The parade followed George and Water streets to McDonnell Street, circled onto George Street, and stopped at the main doors of City Hall. There, Mayor Cam Wasson and the City Council expressed their official congratulations, and presented each

team member with a City plate. The parade concluded by wending its way back to the Memorial Centre.

Since 1979, the Peterborough Petes have played in five more Memorial Cup tournaments – 1980, 1989, 1993, 1996 (held in Peterborough), and 2006 (the team's 50th anniversary season) – but still have just the 1979 Cup banner hanging from the Memorial Centre's rafters. One win in nine attempts may not sound like a lot, but the Memorial Cup is reputed to be the hardest hockey championship to win. Memorial Cup wins should not, however, be a measure of a junior hockey team's success – several teams have never played for the Cup, let alone won it. The Peterborough Petes have won league titles, sent more players into professional hockey than any other junior team, represented Canada at international championships, and provided their fans and the City of Peterborough with over fifty seasons of entertainment, fun, and excitement. That seems like a success story to me.

Sources: Peterborough *Examiner* (3 May 1979; 14 May 1979; 15 May 1979; 20 May 2006); Gary Baldwin, Don Barrie, Kevin Varrin *Five Decades With The Petes* (1994); Richard M. Lapp, Alec Macaulay, *The Memorial Cup: Canada's National Junior Hockey Championship* (1997)

NEWS, VIEWS AND REVIEWS

A NEW HISTORICAL ATLAS OF PETERBOROUGH

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough, Ont. (Stirling, ON, Fifth Line Press, 2009) Pp xxvi, 74. Illustrated, large atlas format, \$89.95

We have just received the new Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough produced by Pete Wilson of Stirling, Ontario. It is a visually attractive production that historians and genealogists will want to add to their collection. The work is a compendium of many useful sources, most not readily available for consultation.

The text is derived from two sources. Mulvany's 1885 history is the source for the historical narrative of the county of Peterborough, and Haliburton county. This is a good choice as the book is not widely available, although the entire text is now available on the internet. Mulvany wrote the section on Peterborough, and relied on reliable people and publications as he put his history together. He had Charles Ryan do the township histories and C. R. Stewart, the newspaper editor, wrote the history of Haliburton. They had different skills, but all three were generally reliable for their narratives, but often made spelling errors. While it was never a definitive history, it had sufficient strengths to inspire the Trent Valley Archives to reprint the two most

significant parts of the book into volumes on the Township Histories and on the Biographical section. Only the township histories have been used in this production, and I have not checked to see if the errors in the original edition have been corrected. The type is quite small, but it appears across three columns and looks like the text in some early historical atlases, produced nearly everywhere in the province except Peterborough and Victoria in the 1870s and 1880s.

This atlas is quite different in texture and feel from the historical atlas produced in Peterborough in 1975. That one was edited by A. O. C. Cole and Jean Murray Cole and drew upon a fine roster of historians, academic and amateur. I wrote the sections on the town of Peterborough and the village of Ashburnham, for example. The authors were instructed to include no detail that *The Rae Residence, Cavan, a charming illustration from the new historical atlas.*

postdated 1875, and use no references to sights and events and names that could not have been known in 1875. The result was a tight text that was better than if it



had been produced in the 1870s. Likewise, the maps were created for the project, and names were added based on research in the land records, the assessment rolls, directories and censuses. As well there was a directory of names created from the same base, but only including names that had been around for five years. We tried to emulate features of the early atlases that suggested nativity and gave dates either of emigration or birth. We know that there were errors in the dating because of the nature of the early sources, and dates used often varied up to two years. The census takers were asking for age at next birthday, but did not always get that. One friend of mine found in a study of Peel county that men aged nine years between censuses and women seven years. Even so, the 1975

atlas has been really useful to genealogical researchers who would need to confirm births in primary sources in any case.

The spirit of the 2009 atlas is quite different. It depends on Mulvany for the key narrative, and so the perspective is clearly 1885. However, the patrons have written or edited their own histories and these stories vary in the choice of pertinent details. All are quite fascinating, and the level of detail is often exciting. The patrons are arranged in alphabetical order in the Patron Directory, which covers the last eight pages of the atlas. There are some very interesting stories. Some people have traced their ancestry to earliest days; others have arrived quite recently. Each carries information that would otherwise be difficult to research. One of the more unusual articles is by Ruth and Terry Hunter, which tells the story of the farm through 100 years of the Hall family and forty years of the Hunters. Much of the story is illuminated by the artifacts and buildings of the farm. At least three churches have shared their histories. Nearly a full page is devoted to the helpful history of Canadian General Electric from 1890 to 1945.

Most of the sketches of buildings and people has been created especially for this volume, whereas the 1975 atlas created engravings from known illustrations. Even here, some historical photos were used for the drawings; there are, for example, two excellent historical pictures of the Canadian General Electric factory. However, the look here is more like the feel of the 1870s atlases even though the scenes are contemporary.

With respect to maps, Pete Wilson has been resourceful and eclectic. Some plans appear to be out of old atlases. And some like the Trent Valley Archives map on Douro and Dummer in 1840, researched by Gordon Dobb, are included. But the most exciting part are the maps based on the early surveys, and which were found at the Land Registry Office, housed in the Robinson Place in Peterborough. The map of Ennismore, originally called Emily Mud Lake Gore,

shows the placement of lots for Robinson settlers interspersed around lands granted to Nelles. The map is quite messy, but is worth the fun of imagining what each blot means. One would probably want to match the map against the records in the



Trent Valley Archives.

The map for Harvey seems to have been prepared in 1865 in connection with a land sale. However, it defies easy explanation.

The map of Monaghan appears to have been drawn in 1818 and includes some very early history around the reserved townsite for Peterborough. This includes such details as the portage route running from a point between the foot of the rapids in the Otonabee and the creek, identified on this map as "Jackson Cr.", clearly a late notation. The map shows some lands identified as clergy and crown reserves, and one lot that was crown but transferred to King's College. However, the map also shows the location of Bell Canada's 1974 submarine cable.

Surely the messiest in the early plan series is the one for Otonabee. It is also fascinating, as there are many hints into our local history casually stuck on the map. There are also some typed observations tacked on the map that point to the 1970s, noting the location of Mark Burnham Park and Serpent Mounds

Provincial Park. One notation across Rice Lake says "Islands surrendered by Indians – O.C. 14 July 1856."

The atlas contains a copy of the 1875 Romaine map (obtained from Trent University) that appears quite large in the 1975 atlas. Here, the copying has cropped part of the top of the map, and so the title appears to be for the "Village of Ashburnham." The full title is "Romaine's Map of the Town of Peterborough and the Village of Ashburnham." The Romaine map is on everybody's short list of important maps of the town of Peterborough, but this version will only be used for general impressions.

The atlas also includes the 1895 map of the "City of Peterborough Canada with Views of Principal Business Buildings." The Trent Valley Archives saw the significance of this map and published a limited edition in large scale and colour in early 2008. This past month, the Peterborough Museum and Archives has published the map in a smaller scale with a modern aerial view of the city. The irony of the map is that Peterborough did not gain city status until 1905, and yet people commonly referred to the town as a city.

This atlas is a smorgasbord, with something to meet every taste. The atlas is for sale at the Trent Valley Archives, and we recommend it warmly. It is good value for the money.

BOOKS ON PETERBOROUGH ARE EVERYWHERE

Is it possible that every place is like Peterborough? Some years ago, an historian discussed the proposition that a good way to write local history is to consider if all the world were Philadelphia. He wondered if we could ask the same questions of every place. Could we consider that every place developed more or less along the lines of Philadelphia?

Peterborough is not quite Philadelphia. However, when I bought the history of Christ Church Philadelphia from the church kiosk, the salesman had been to Peterborough. It turned out that the lacrosse team in Philadelphia was led by players from Peterborough. Many of the questions asked about Christ Church

could profitably be considered with respect to St John's Church in Peterborough.

The reverse proposition is more tenable, though. Every book written about a town or city can inform ones thinking about Peterborough. I was struck by this thought when looking at some of the new books that I have been reading lately. In some of the books, Peterborough even emerged directly in the writing. However, even when that was not so, every book was about Peterborough.

Gerry Boyce has written a new urban biography of Belleville, published by Natural Heritage for Dundurn. Belleville has many associations with Peterborough, notably in sports as hockey rivals. R. M. Roy came from Belleville to establish Peterborough's dominant photography business that lingered through three generations. Susannah Moodie, one of the writing Stricklands, wrote her major works in Belleville. The Grand Junction Railway was a Belleville project that became part of Peterborough's rail enterprise.

Gerry Boyce has been writing about Belleville and Hastings subjects for half a century, and is without question the pre-eminent local historian. As well, he has belonged at one time or another to nearly every local history society in the province, including the Peterborough Historical Society and the Trent Valley Archives. He brings breadth to his stories.

In this 2009 book, Boyce takes a jeweled chronological approach. He tells some great stories and strings them together in a nearly chronological framework. The 310 page book touches on nearly every kind of topic for at least four or five pages at a go. He also has an appendix on population growth, and one on changing boundaries. The framework needs stronger transitions, but Boyce tells some strong stories. Even so, I would have welcomed more details on the stories he told. He seemed to be guiding future historians through the history of Belleville, and if so, the agenda is strong.

While I enjoyed the references to the Moodies, the strongest implications for Peterborough were elsewhere. The discussion of the Belleville Cemetery Company is excellent, and makes one appreciate how much Wilson S. Conger and others accomplished in starting the Little Lake Cemetery. The same issues that were discussed in Peterborough in the late 1840s and early 1850s were discussed in Belleville. However, the

new cemetery was created in the 1870s (compared to 1851 for Little Lake Cemetery), and the bylaw prohibiting burials within the town limits occurred in both towns after the private cemetery had opened. Belleville never had a community burial ground such as Peterborough had had since 1825. These variations on similar chronologies permit reflection on the link between leadership and public opinion. Peterborough had stronger leadership, and although Boyce says nothing, it seems as if Peterborough's experience set the tone for what happened in Belleville 25 years later.

The Grand Junction Railway is discussed in different stories. However, the railway is not mentioned in the index, and that was very curious. The Belleville end of the story is well-sketched, although it was curious that Boyce emphasized the lines to northern Hastings county as if it was more important than the route to Peterborough and Midland. Even his earlier discussion of the Grand Trunk Railway underplayed the importance of trunk lines as opposed to local lines. When the railway was discussed as joining Kingston to Toronto, Belleville seemed central. Probably the strong local traffic was a key element in the success of the Grand Trunk. However, the trunk principle suggested that railways promoted urban growth at certain key points. Wherever the railway hit water, then the transshipment to boats was a key economic activity. It also helped to have repair facilities, places manufacturing rails and rolling stock, and administrative centres such as head offices or divisional points. The Grand Junction Railway would help Belleville if it were the terminus of a railway that joined Lake Ontario to Lake Huron. Boyce does not know when the Grand Junction reached Peterborough (December 1880) and misunderstands the relationships with George A. Cox, the Midland Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway. Yet he makes a convincing case for the importance of the railway in Belleville, perhaps best captured by the large number of workers tied to Belleville's rail yards.

A recent urban biography of Midland adds interesting dimension to this story. The town of Midland was effectively created by the Midland Railway, and was named for the railway. **Bill Northcott and Bill Smith**, authors of *Midland on Georgian Bay* (2008) have written a book of similar size, but more richly illustrated. The book is organized along thematic lines and urban growth,

railways, lumber and the lake set the dynamic for the book. The vignettes on community life are not as deftly told as Boyce's. The Peterborough connection emerges quite obviously in the story of the formative influence of the Midland Railway. The large grain elevator at Midland was a perfect example of the trunk principle. In the nineteenth-century, water was the cheapest means of transportation, but railways were perceived to have the advantage of running in all seasons. However, if the goods could be stored reasonably, the advantage was with water transportation. The Grand Junction Railway was the antidote to the expensive Canadian Pacific Railway which was built where there was little local traffic, and where the distance between Montreal and Vancouver was quite long. The railway had great impact on Belleville, Midland and Peterborough, but the differences were also striking. Peterborough developed head office functions, and became the centre of a regional network of railways. Belleville had a key role along the Grand Trunk, and as a centre for rail maintenance. Midland was key shortcut to the Lakehead, where the cheapest route to Vancouver could be reached.

There were other surprises in the Midland book. The former garden at the Civic Hospital was the gift of a Midland lady, a descendant of the founder of the Midland Railway. The book has excellent descriptions of Midland as a lumbering town that raise contrasts to both Peterborough and Belleville. Peterborough was the largest of the three towns, and lumber's impact was earlier than Midland's and more sustained than Belleville's.

Barrie Trinder's *Beyond the Bridges: the suburbs of Shrewsbury 1760-1960* (2006) was surprisingly helpful in approaching Peterborough's history. Trinder focuses on suburb, and, perhaps inadvertently, is a reminder that the industrial revolution was the product of the countryside rather than the cities. In Peterborough's case, the best sources of power were north of the town, above the limits of river navigation. As well, Peterborough's earliest industrial spots were along creeks rather than the powerful Otonabee. Shrewsbury was on the Severn River, but the developments occurred along creeks and places of alternative energy.

Trinder cleverly discussed other aspects of urban life: water, sewage, housing and trams, for example. The issues and timings resonated with what I

understood about Peterborough. Curiously, Shrewsbury manufactured trams, which we would call streetcars, but never had a street car system. The thought occurred to me that properly viewed every book raises questions about Peterborough. The answers, though, are another matter.

PETERBOROUGH MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

The Peterborough Museum and Archives, 17 April, opened two new exhibits curated by students in the Sir Sandford Fleming College's Museum Management and Curatorship Program. One was "Get to Work! How Industry Shaped Peterborough." The other was "Backwoods to Boomtown: Victorian Peterborough" which revised the permanent exhibit.

I had an opportunity to look at the exhibits, and I was quite impressed with the cleanness of the exhibits, and the clever chaptering of the exhibits so that small stories could seem part of the whole. Nearly every square foot of the exhibit halls was employed effectively. There were some mysteries and errors. When dealing with small subjects it is sometimes hard to see the big picture. The exhibits are worth a closer look, and I plan to do so later.

AIRPORT

There was considerable movement towards enlarging the Peterborough Airport. Dean DeMastro, MP, thinks the Kingston airport is a useful model. Some of the proposed changes would allow larger planes to land here. There might also be an industrial park and warehousing tied to the airport. The city would gain quite a bit from an investment of \$20 million. Flying Colours, the largest employer at the airport, has added jobs tied to refurbishing and painting planes.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW MAP 1895

In early 2008, the Trent Valley Archives published a full-size print of a map that we were able to confirm was published in October 1895. reduced size map together with a contemporary aerial view on the obverse side has just been printed by the Peterborough Museum and Archives as a souvenir for the new industrial exhibit.

RICART TROPHIES

Rick Barr retired and sold his Ricart Trophies and Screen Printing to Chris Maguire, 37, who took leave from

policing to check out the job. Rick Barr had run the business on High Street since 1980. Maguire has created a website for the business.

MORROW PARK

Morrow Park was in the news in late February and early March as the City of Peterborough considered whether to allow Edge Motorsports to run a midway as a component of a monster truck show to appear at Morrow Park in late May. The Peterborough Agricultural Society thought the city had some obligations toward it and it should not allow a midway within such a short period before the Peterborough Exhibition. The midway is one of the main sources of revenue for the annual fair. In the history of the Peterborough Exhibition, titled *Winners 150 Years of the Peterborough Exhibition*, Elwood Jones discussed the connection of the Morrow family to the Peterborough Exhibition. There had been opportunities for either the Agricultural Society or the city to acquire Morrow Park, but in 1938 Harold Morrow set up a trust to ensure the future of the annual fair. The story of the trust has been a twisted one as the city broke the trust in order to have a soldier training centre during World War II and to acquire land for the Memorial Centre, which was built in 1954-55. Jones felt that those moments, and the 1983 agreement between the Trust, the Society and the City, created a special arrangement. The city had been very pushy in the past, and it had some obligation to be more supportive of the Society. The City felt it was an issue of found money and argued that the Society should work around the

City did so. The issue remains that the City has not acted in good faith with the Society, and on the night the decision was made, Council knew that its decision went against the wishes of Len Vass, the Council's member on the board of the Peterborough Agricultural Society.

Some members of Council, and one of the local weeklies, believed that competition would be good for the Exhibition. This is a fanciful notion for several reasons. The City is a partner of the Society and should not do things to favour a rival. To me, the issue was never about whether the Exhibition could make a profit in spite of what the City did. The problem is that the City acted in bad faith and seemed quite cavalier about its right to act in bad faith.

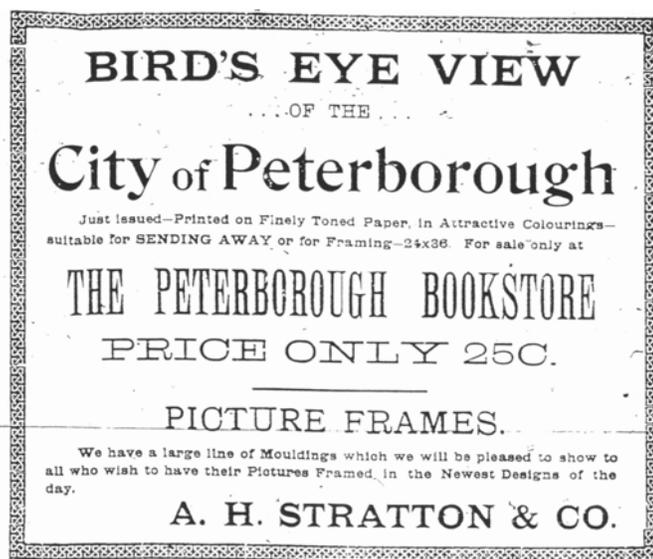
The City will have a chance to prove it values the partnership when it finally builds a first-class facility to replace the former drill hall that the City tore down and promised to replace once it had determined what would be the best facility. For 12 seasons it has put up a tent which is not an adequate substitute for an exhibit building. How many seasons does it need?

Elwood Jones was interviewed before the Council meeting of 2 March, and he was quoted as saying "I would love to be assured that city council has a vision that incorporates the fair." In fact, the council took a narrow view, and the most telling exchange was two questions from the mayor who asked if the Agricultural Society was given back the title the city had taken would the Agricultural Society be able to handle the maintenance expenses. This was not a

fair question because it did not suggest what the City would do to make up for its broken promises since 1983. The City has been an albatross for the fair, quite in contrast to the pre-1940 years when the city was an active partner.

ST PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The church learned that the roof over the church sanctuary (or nave) was unsafe led to some hustling steps to repair the problems. As we go to press, the church has worked with plans by architect Ken Trevalyan and Mortlock Construction will do the work probably



problems produced if the City granted the request to Edge Motorsports. The

architect Ken Trevalyan and Mortlock Construction will do the work probably

by the end of May. The construction crew will install eight steel columns that will go from the basement foundation to the roof. There are plans to do other work in the near future. The St Paul's sanctuary seats about 1,000 people and is one of the largest auditoriums in the city. The church was built in 1859 and expanded into an auditorium-style church in the 1880s. We send best wishes for this important work.

YOU DON'T KNOW THE HALF OF IT

Adele Finney wrote an interesting play about local history, and it played to encouraging audience support in February. The play is based around a fire in the steeple of St Thomas' Anglican Church in 1971. The play is about personal relationships between people who see their world change, and are unwilling to embrace the changes. It is also about priorities and to what extent a rector can make arbitrary decisions. The play was excellent, and the actors were full of energy and eccentricity that helped support the changes.

SIMCOE COUNTY ARCHIVES

The new brochure for the Simcoe County Archives, the oldest county archives in Ontario, provides a good sense of what a county archives in Peterborough would need to consider. The Simcoe County Archives opened in 1966 with 2,200 square feet added to the county museum. In 1980, the county built a dedicated archives, with controlled environment, that was doubled in 1992 to its current 8,000 square feet. The Trent Valley Archives, with 2,000 square feet on its main level, would like to expand to 5,000 feet plus, as now, usable space in the basement. Peterborough needs a county archives of similar size that would house local government records. The Trent Valley Archives has the assessment and collector rolls for Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos, but all the rolls should be preserved. A county archives would have all the official correspondence, the minutes of meetings, plans for local government projects, vital statistics and government reports. A county archives could do much more, but at the moment we have complementary archival collections at Trent University, the Peterborough Museum and at Trent Valley Archives. The county has some archival records at the Lang Pioneer Village, and these would provide a starting point for a county archives. The Simcoe County Archives has some major archival fonds related to local historians and the Women's Institute which has created local history scrapbooks for a century. Family

histories and local history would be spurred by the efforts of a county archives, and collections are preserved because archives are helpful.

The Trent Valley Archives is committed to the concept of a county archives, and would assist local efforts. There are now a number of good examples of county and municipal archives in Ontario. The City of Toronto Archives is an expensive model, but well-worth viewing again. Grey Roots is a mix of archives and museum that is placed in Owen Sound but serves the whole county. Elgin County, Dufferin County and Bruce County have taken different routes to county archives. The Stratford Perth Archives is nearly as old as the Simcoe County Archives.

DOORS OPEN 2009

Peterborough's Doors Open will be held 3 October 2009. The sites chosen this year are the Harvey cottage and George Street United Church, Harstone House (the Red Cross home since 1982) and sever Ashburnham sites: the Gustavus Hay house at Rogers and Hunter; the R. B. Rogers house at the same corner; Immaculate Conception Church, a few doors south; Mark Street United Church, at Mark and Hunter; the Lift Locks; and the old St Luke's Church (now the Peterborough Theatre Guild) and the new St Luke's on Armour Road. Other sites may be added. The brochure for the whole province was published in the *Globe and Mail* for Good Friday.

Doors Open in Kawartha Lakes takes place 13 September. A walking tour is offered beginning from the former Lindsay town hall. Other buildings on Kent Street include the Grand Hotel, Sylvestres, the Victoria Park Armoury, and the Lindsay Public Library. Private residences include the Leslie Frost house, as well as a grand house on Cambridge Street. Cambridge Street United Church and Lindsay Fire Hall are also on the schedule.

EXAMINER CARRIERS IN 1955

Ed Arnold's Monday column is a good mix of comments about people in the area. He usually features compelling photographs. On 6 April he carried a picture supplied by Don Barrie that showed Examiner carriers in 1955 who won a trip to Niagara Falls. Everybody looked like they were freezing, and it was November. If you know someone who was a carrier in 1955, they might be in this picture.

CANADIAN CANOE MUSEUM

A special exhibit on "Treaty Canoe: Spirit of the Agreement" is running at the CCM until February 2010. The highlight

is a 12 foot canoe with a number of manuscript treaties transcribed by hand on to parchment paper using a quill pen. The manuscripts are molded over the body of the canoe. The other artifact is the Treaty of Niagara 1764 molded in the shape of a birch bark megaphone. The exhibit was developed at the University of Windsor Art Gallery. The CCM general manager, John Summers, hopes people find the exhibit thought provoking.

GENE KELLY

Readers will remember the great article on Gene Kelly and his Peterborough connections which appeared in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* a few years ago. In March, actress Betsy Blair, aged 85, passed away. She had been the wife of Gene Kelly for 16 years, but left him apparently to pursue idealistic causes in Paris. She said it had something to do with freedom, but even recently could not explain why she left Kelly.

STANLEY MARRIS

Stanley Marris (1932-2009) wrote a brief history of soccer in Peterborough that appeared in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*. I had hoped that a book would follow. He was a 2009 inductee into the Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame. We send our sincere condolences to the family.

KEN MILLS

Ken Mills was one of the people who helped in the research for Strike Up the Band, the book published last year to celebrate 150 years of public bands in Peterborough. He was a member of the Navy Band stationed in Halifax, 1943-1945. In Peterborough he served in bands led by William Peryer and Wally Parnell.

FIRST WORLD WAR

Tim Cook won the \$25,000 Charles Taylor prize for non-fiction for his book Shock Troops: Canadians Fighting the Great War, 1917-1919 (Viking 2008). This was the second volume of his excellent history of the Great War from the perspective of Canadians. Tim Cook graduated with a history degree from Trent University and has since immersed himself in the archival documents of the war, first at the Library and Archives of Canada, and now at the Canadian War Museum. The first two books were more interested in the war as seen by the soldiers, and is recommended for anyone who had an ancestor in the war. It is worth noting that the Trent Valley Archives has an excellent collection of about 600 photographs covering soldiers on the Western Front in 1917 and 1918,

and these too offer excellent insight into the life of the soldier, especially when not actually in battle.

PETERBOROUGH REGIONAL HEALTH CENTRE

Stantec Architecture Ltd, architects for Peterborough's new 715,000 square foot hospital, which opened in June 2008, received an award for design excellence from the Ontario Association of Architects. The hospital was featured in the *Canadian Architect*, March 2009.

ONTARIO HERITAGE AWARDS

Congratulations to Martha Kidd and David Mitchell who each received 2008 Lieutenant Governor's Ontario Heritage Awards which were presented directly by the Lieutenant Governor in a ceremony at Queen's Park. Martha Kidd was nominated by the City of Peterborough for her work in founding PACAC in 1975, and for her assiduous efforts to promote heritage and to gather information about local heritage buildings. Martha Kidd's papers at the Trent Valley Archives are a heavily used resource.

David Mitchell has also been a generous supporter of the Trent Valley Archives. He was a founder of the Peterborough Home Builders' Association and built his first homes around 1950 on Lillian Street. He was featured in an article that appeared in the *Heritage Gazette* in February 2007, and is accessible on our web page. He was nominated by the County of Peterborough for volunteering an estimated 7,000 hours over the past decade. The awards were well deserved.

SMITH-ENNISMORE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Upcoming programs feature John Edmison talking on the pioneer Edmison family, Thursday, 21 May 2009, 7:30 pm, at the Heritage Learning Centre in Bridgenorth. The June program will be on Lakefield College School, but details not complete at press time.

PETERBOROUGH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Peterborough Historical Society has been busy. Its new poster, "Looking Up", featured rooflines and gables around the city, and with the Peterborough Examiner it sponsored a contest. Mark Woolley and Nancy Carter won the dinner for two at Burnham Mansion Restaurant and a free poster, while the Terry Moodie family won a membership and a poster. (See Examiner, 19 Mrch 2009) The 27 sites for the photos on the poster were:

1. George Street United Church

2. Girlie Girls and Firehouse Gourmet
3. Kingan House, Brock Street
4. Kingan Home Hardware, Simcoe Street
5. 291 Burnham Street
6. former Queen's Hotel, Simcoe Street
7. Market Hall
8. Belleghem Building, Hunter Street
9. 1096 Armour Road
10. 73 Robinson Street
11. Sadleir House, George Street
12. Scholars' Bookstore, Water Street
13. Armoury
14. Miranda Studio
15. 247 Engleburn Place
16. 351 Park Street at Gilmour
17. 191-193 Murray Street
18. 841 Water Street
19. former Teachers' College
20. 524 Charlotte Street
21. 114 Maria Street
22. Turnbull Medical Building (former Zellers)
23. 211 Hunter Street West
24. Bell Canada Building, Hunter Street
25. 239 Burnham Street at Charles
26. 70 Hunter Street East
27. Nicolini's Restaurant, 141 Hunter Street West

Andrea Houston of the Peterborough Examiner covered the March meeting when Don Willcock played the role of Dr Burnie, who was in charge of the well-being of the 1825 Robinson emigrants on one of the ships, the "John Barry." Marie O'Connor had laryngitis and so Jane Wild of the Peterborough Museum and Archives assisted. Good discussion followed. Andrea Houston also posted a video on the reading.

Bruce and Carol Hodgins talked about the canoe routes of Canada at the April meeting.

The annual awards of the Peterborough Historical Society were announced and were to be presented at the Empress Gardens, 7:30 pm on 29 April. Winners of the awards included Bruce Fitzpatrick and Keith Dinsdale, both honoured for projects connected with the Trent Valley Archives. We understand that key people at the Christ Church Museum in Lakefield have also been honoured.

Bruce is receiving the J. Hampden Burnham award for his energetic historic presentations related to the Scandals and Scoundrels, the bike tour and in particular, Peterborough's Greatest dramatic presentation featuring historical figures encountering modern journalists. Bruce played the role of George A. Cox, a central figure in Peterborough's history from 1860 to his

death, being interviewed by Wally Macht. It was an unforgettable evening on all accounts.

Keith is receiving the Charlotte Nicholls award for philanthropy, most notably for the extraordinary leadership that he showed over the past dozen years in ensuring that the Trent Valley Archives had a suitable building for its growing collections and its family, genealogical and local historical research facilities.

The complete list of winners follows:

F. H. Dobbin Award

Don Barrie for his book on Lacrosse.

Charlotte Nicholls Award

Keith Dinsdale for assistance in acquiring home for the Trent Valley Archives.

Samuel Armour Award

Lois Watson for her work on the Samuel Lowry Weaver's Shop at Lang Pioneer Village. Her biography of Lowry was published in the *Heritage Gazette*, November 2007.

J. Hampden Burnham Award 1

Bruce Fitzpatrick for his work in developing and presenting the Scandals and Scoundrels tours.

J. Hampden Burnham Award 2

June James wins for transcribing the local censuses for 1901 and 1910 to an internet site.

George A. Cox Award

Christ Church Museum, Lakefield, particularly naming Shirley Twist and Gwen McMullen.

Congratulations to all the winners.

Upcoming events include Allyson Brown talking on early schools in Peterborough County at the 19 May meeting, and a planned day trip to Camp X on 17 June. A recent arson fire at Camp X highlights the fragility of our built heritage, and should be of extra interest. Hutchison House Museum is gearing up for the summer, and it is always a good place to visit.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

567 Carnegie Avenue,
Peterborough ON K9L 1N1
www.trentvalleyarchives.com
705-745-4404

FLOATING LOG A PIECE OF PETERBOROUGH'S HISTORY

Posted By FIONA ISAACSON
Examiner Staff Writer, 2 April 2009

Walter Shephard always goes down to the Otonabee River to see what's drifting by. "I fish every log out of the



river that I can reach," he says. Last Thursday morning Shephard was on the shore at the back of his River Road South home when he spotted a log floating in the water. He grabbed it with a long hook, but it was very heavy and 18 feet long, so he had to saw it into 16 pieces to get it out of the river. There was something about the last piece Walter didn't expect. "I lifted it out, and there it was," he said. "That's when he said 'Marjorie, there's something about this log!'" his wife Marjorie recalled yesterday. The Shephards had found a piece of Peterborough's history. On the bottom of the last piece of the sawed up log are stamped the initials SD. Such a stamp is the way lumber companies distinguished their logs as they made their way through the waterways during the log drive.

Local historian Elwood Jones said the log most likely belonged to the Dickson Lumber Co., founded by Samuel Dickson, a prominent businessman, in 1840. There were several lumber companies in the area but Dickson's was the largest, Jones said. After Dickson died, his family created the Peterborough Lumber Co. in 1906, Jones said yesterday at the Shephards' home. That dates the log between the late 1800s and pre-1906, he said. "We think there are lots of logs like this in the river because this was

such a huge operation for a long period of time," Jones said. Any logs from Haliburton area or north Kawartha all ended up in the Otonabee River and worked their way down to Lake Ontario and then to Quebec, he said.

There are several theories about how the log became dislodged from wherever it was stuck for more than 100 years. Jones said it might have dislodged when work was being done on the pathway by the Holiday Inn. Marjorie said it's possible it "came out of a Little Lake on a block of ice." There was a lot of ice this year that could have encased the log, and with all the wind, it could have sent the log "to its honest journey to

history," she said.

fisaacson@peterboroughexaminer.com

GARIEPY FONDS 228

Fonds Number 228

Title: Alfred W. Gariepy fonds

Creator: Alfred W. Gariepy

Dates of Material: 1998-2009

Physical Description: 3 cm

Scope and Contents:

Three published manuscripts relating to historical to historical subjects, notably the Peterborough Law Association.

228-1

Peterborough Law Association Project 2000, An affectionate retrospective of the Peterborough legal community as it approaches the Millennium, 2nd ed, 2006

228-2

Peterborough Law Association Collectanea, A supplement to Project 2000

228-3 Reflections upon the Peterborough Law Association's Veterans

228-4 The Movies

228-5 Peterborough Tool and Machine Co Ltd, February 2009

228-6 Ellen Gariepy

Access Conditions:

Open to researchers.

Accruals:

None expected.

Custodial History:

Donated by Fred Gariepy, December 2008, March 2009.

Another publication by Fred Gariepy is in the Stan McBride fonds. This was a presentation to the Peterborough Fortnightly Club, 2000, on "Aspects of the British influence upon American popular culture and perception, 1930-1942: The Movies". [Currently shelved as F229-4] The history of the Peterborough Tool and Machine Co Ltd was donated March 2009.

Biographical Sketch/ Administrative History

Fred Gariepy (1946-) is a practising lawyer with Gariepy Murphy, 195 Sherbrooke Street, Peterborough. A graduate of Trent University, he has practised in Peterborough since 1974. His father, Alfred Richard Gariepy (1911-1991) was the founder of the Peterborough Tool and Machine Co. Ltd and ran it for 37 years.

Access Points:

Peterborough Law Association
Peterborough Tool and Machine Company Limited

File listing:

- 228-1 Peterborough Law Association Project 2000, An affectionate retrospective of the Peterborough legal community as it approaches the Millennium, 2nd ed, 2006
- 228-2 Peterborough Law Association Collectanea, A supplement to Project 2000
- 228-3 Reflections upon the Peterborough Law Association's Veterans
- 228-4 "Aspects of the British influence upon American popular culture and perception, 1930-1942: The Movies".
- 228-5 Peterborough Tool and Machine Co Ltd
- 228-6 Ellen Gariepy on Catharine Parr Trail



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

HOW PETERBOROUGH NEARLY GOT ANOTHER RAIL SWING BRIDGE OVER THE OTONABEE.

Ivan Bateman

Editor's note: Gordon Young, of Lakefield Heritage Research, raised interesting questions about why the CPR rebuilt a bridge at Peterborough with two ugly girder spans instead of open truss spans. The first CPR bridge was built in 1882, and thirty years later it was replaced as the following story makes clear. Thanks to Ivan for doing the research and reporting his very interesting findings. Thanks to Gordon for taking the lead on raising the issue and making contacts with the CPR archives.



Picture of the 1882 bridge, looking east from the downtown side of the bridge. (Thanks to the CPR Archives, Montreal)

When the Ontario and Quebec railway (later the C.P.R.) came to town in 1882, the Otonabee was crossed by two bridges east of the George Street station. The first bridge consisted of three sections of through trusses carried on abutments on the west shore and on a small spit of land, as well as two piers in the river. The first section was about

20 feet longer than the others since it bridged the main channel and the pier had to be located in shallower water. The second bridge connected the land spit to the Ashburnham shore and was also about 125 feet long.

Whether the bridges were of steel or iron has not been recorded, neither do we know who manufactured them. Mr. Law, who later started Central Bridge Works, had just come to town and set up a business on Simcoe Street, known as Law, McLean and Brayshaw. A story on their products at that time did not mention bridges.

In June 1913, the *Examiner* reported that J.G. Sing of the Dominion Public Works Department met with the City Council to discuss the possibility of including a swing span in the new rail bridge that the C.P.R. were intending to replace the old bridge. Mr. Sing informed the Council "that considerable dredging had been done on that particular portion of the river, and that it was the intention of the former Government to have the present bridge replaced by a draw bridge in event of a change being made. The present bridge has been in operation for about 30 years. The Otonabee River constitutes part of the Trent waterway," said Mr. Sing, "and the Government shared the wish of the citizens and the City Council, in that a draw bridge be provided for, so as not to interfere with the scheme as evolved by the former government."

On September 8th it was announced that a heavier bridge would replace the old span due to increased loads. Hamilton Bridge Works had the contract and construction would begin in a few days. The new bridge was supposed to be built on piles next to the old bridge and when completed would be slid into place by means of hydraulic jacks. It was suggested that there would be no delay in traffic as the old bridge would be removed and the new one positioned in the three hours between the 11.43 a.m. train leaving the station and the 4.33 p.m. from Montreal. One suspects that the gullible reporter was the victim of a practical joke, considering the difficulty of the undertaking.

Two days later, Council was taking a less optimistic view of the matter and Mayor Bradburn wondered what the position of the Government was with regard to installing a swing section and whether the Department of Railways and Canals had any right to expect the provision to be made. On September 23 the City Clerk received a letter from the Minister of Public Works stating that the C.P.R. had been notified that they would have to put in a swing or draw bridge over the river. This would necessitate a change in the present plans of the company who had already let the contract.

On 26 September the *Examiner* reported that "despite this mandate the construction of the stationary bridge is still progressing" and that "It is evident that the Company has no immediate intention of halting the work with the object of changing their present plans. Mayor Bradburn stated, "The matter is in the hands of the Government and it remains for the Department to take action".

Further doubt about the project was reported in the Examiner on October 15th. "It is understood that work on the western section of the bridge will be indefinitely suspended. It may be a year before the work is resumed as the present plans will have to be altered and a new design provided." On November 13th the paper wrote that workmen were engaged on the western span, apparently engaged in razing it according to the Company's original plans. "Mayor Bradburn did not know the company's intention, and there is nothing definitely known as to what the intentions are."

On November 26th both the Examiner and the Evening Review ran stories about the impasse. Mr. J.H Burnham, the newly elected M.P was being lobbied by Council and they had directly approached the Minister of Public Works in Ottawa and also the C.P.R. The *Review* reported on the Council meeting as follows:

Mayor Bradburn received a telegram today from Mr. Wanklyn of the C.P.R. saying that the company would put in a swing in the centre span. Quite a spirited discussion took place at the City Council meeting last night in regard to the question of a swing in the C.P.R. bridge. Mr. J.H. Burnham and Mayor Bradburn have gone to considerable trouble to investigate the problem and have the swing placed in the bridge.

Now it appears that the new bridge is being constructed after a temporary halt and that the Council did not know last night whether or not the plans called for a swing in the centre span after the order had been placed for the material, but Mayor Bradburn answered, Mr. Wanklyn of the company (said) that the 33 feet mentioned was not sufficient on account of the current at this point.

Mr. Wanklyn replied that as the City would not accept this offer, the Company had decided not to go ahead with the new bridge.

Operations ceased for a short time but were commenced again.

A CASE OF BLUFF

In the opinion of Ald. Green, the C.P.R. is bluffing. In a letter to the press Mr. Burnham gave his explanation of the matter, in which he claimed that Mr. Bradburn and his engineer wanted the swing on the west end. He believed the offer of the Company to be a fair one but if the City did not think so, the City should take their case to the Government (unreadable).

Last night at Council meeting the Clerk read the following telegram which had been received by Mr. Burnham and passed on to the Council:

Montreal, Nov. 25th

J.H. Burnham, M.P.
Peterborough

"Telegram received. To remove suggested 100 foot swing span from the centre to the west end of the bridge would be most inconvenient and expensive. Two additional piers would be required and would narrow up west channel about twenty feet costing \$3000 plus ten thousand dollars for the one hundred and twenty-five fixed span now ready to be placed in position. Would the Government be willing to assume this cost?
(signed) F.L. Wanklyn"

Mayor Bradburn had a bundle of correspondence and telegrams with the C.P.R. and the Government and (unreadable). He said that he did not suggest that the swing should be at the west end. Members of the Council felt that in view of the large amount of money spent above the bridge and the amount of dockage, it was up to the Government to say that a swing should be provided. Accordingly a committee was appointed to see Mr. Burnham this morning and Mr. Bradburn was authorized to send a deputation to Ottawa, if necessary and interview the Government.

The statements last night of His Worship the Mayor and of the other guardians of the city's interests so far as they appear by the newspapers are correct. I just wish to say one or two things in reply.

1. When C.P.R. agreed to give us a swing why did not we, I mean the City Council, find out from some practical barge or canal men where we should have it? The C.P.R. says? that our selection is unreasonable. It is certainly up to us to prove that it is not
2. Ald. Butler did not attempt to override anybody except perhaps himself in his interview with me, As an Alderman it is no doubt his duty to learn what he can, and do what he can. But I (Mayor Bradburn) warned from the start that as I had not the power given me by the Council to act for them in the choice of a suitable swing, I would not be responsible for Council's action in that part of the affair, and I will not. It is much easier for me to get out from under at the start than after the trouble is here, and that is why I defend myself in the newspapers, as it looked to be coming.
3. I will, of course, do all I can in the city's interests, but surely we must interview the C.P.R. first to show them why we cannot accept their offer, if such be the case, and why we must have something else.
4. The waterway and water-side are not governmental property. The right of way over the water and the short line are both ours, and that is why we, and not the government must (unreadable).
5. I was afraid that since we refused the C.P.R.'s offer, if it proved to be reasonable, and our demand proved to be unreasonable, the C.P.R. would have the right to go on and build a fixed bridge, and we would have nobody to thank for our loss but ourselves, of the blame coming my way likely.

The Examiner account quoted Ald. Gordon as being somewhat startled at the position assumed by Mr. Burnham in his release to the press in respect to the bridge in that it was “a high-handed piece of business and I don’t think that there is any use in Mr. Burnham trying to shift responsibility on the City.”

At this point it appears that Mr. Burnham was placing the blame for the impasse on the City whereas some aldermen had doubts about the Mayor’s enthusiasm. He in turn appeared to place the responsibility on the government for failing to push the C.P.R into changing the work plan to accommodate the wishes of the City. The C.P.R. were holding the City to account for their unreasonable demands with respect to the location of the swing section.

On the following day the Review reported a softening of the positions of the various parties. The headline and account read:

**Suitable Swing in C.P.R. Bridge Now Seems Certain.
Offer of the Company is Satisfactory to the Council**

The telegram received from the C.P.R. by Mayor Bradburn saying that the company would place a swing in their bridge, was read at the committee of the whole Council last night, as follows: “Telegram received. Company willing to provide serviceable swing, centre span on Otonabee bridge, giving about 37 feet clear. Opens both sides of pivot pier”

“That’s about good enough” remarked Ald. Duncan.

A letter from Mr. Burnham was also read as follows:

Gentlemen,- I had the pleasure of meeting your committee this morning with regard to the C.P.R. bridge. A telegram having come from the C.P.R. to the Mayor this morning agreeing to put in a 37 foot swing, opening in the middle span, has proved, I understand, acceptable to your committee. So far as the government is concerned, we all must assume that what is to be done meets with their approval with regard to their rights and privileges a guardians of the public interest.

I am glad that your committee is content with the assumption that what suits the government will do well enough for the city also.

Yours truly,
J.H. Burnham

After a short discussion it was decided to send two telegrams, the copies of which read like this:

Hon. R. Rogers
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa

Have received telegram from C.P.R. saying that they are willing to provide swing in centre span, Otonabee River bridge, giving about 37 feet clear opening both sides of pivot pier. If, in opinion of government this will serve purpose of navigation, City Council is satisfied.

MAYOR

F.L.Wanklyn
Executive Assistant C.P.R.
Montreal.

Your telegram received. Have telegraphed Minister of Public Works that if in opinion of Government, a swing in centre span giving 37 feet clear opening, both sides of pivot pier, will serve purpose of navigation, The City Council is satisfied.

MAYOR.



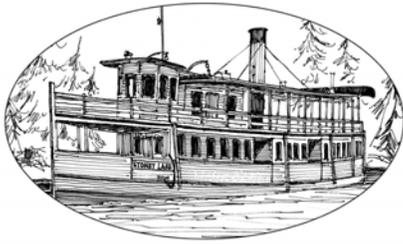
That was not the end of the matter. On 23 December 1913, the Examiner reported: “The work on reconstructing the new C.P.R. bridge across the Otonabee River is practically completed. A few men have been retained to make the final adjustments to the structure. A temporary span has been placed in the middle of the bridge. This will be superseded by a swing span some time next year.”

No further reports have been found in either paper to the end of June 1914. The temporary span probably became a permanent fixture and this would explain why today’s bridge is a combination of truss and plate girder. There is no sign that a swing span was ever built. The proposal by the C.P.R. for a centre swing section would have required a pier in the middle of a deepened channel upon which the bridge would swing. There is no trace of this pier. If one had been provided, it would

have been much larger than existing piers in order to provide a stable platform for the swing. Further, it is doubtful that it would have been removed when the bridge was subsequently fixed to the present state since it would not have impeded navigation.

The C.P.R. archives make no reference to a swing bridge and the need for canal access to the industries upstream would have lessened over time. A further constraint may have been the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914 which changed national priorities.

Today, the two plate girder spans remain as a mute reminder of a century-old argument.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

influences in our City, we present "It's All About the Music" a musical walking tour of downtown.

For more information about any of our events, please call 745-4404 or visit our website at: www.trentvalleyarchives.com.

SUMMER EVENTS LISTINGS

"Heroes & Rails, Bridges & Trails"

Eco-Heritage Bike Tour

Join your guide, as we bike Peterborough's historic rail trails to discover some fascinating places and people who have made our City great. Explore the bridges that once carried the people and freight that helped build our area. Listen as tour guide Bruce Fitzpatrick regales you with entertaining tales of the history of rail and water transport in this region as you enjoy a leisurely paced afternoon. Tours leave Sunday afternoons: May 3, May 17 and all Sundays in June leaving at 1pm from the Peterborough zoo. If you would like to attend but do not have a bike, please phone the archives for details. Tickets are \$20.

"West-Side Story"

A Walking Tour of the Historic West-End

Starting in July, we are pleased to offer "West Side Story", our newest historical walking tour focusing on Peterborough's west end. Come and join us as we bring to life the sometimes difficult relationship between the Homewood and Weller Street upper crust and the working class of Hopkins, Elm and Murray. Visit the roots of some of those who shaped our city and imagine a colourful cultural past as we stroll through Peterborough's original "Little Italy".

Eerie Ashburnham

Friday nights at 9pm from June-August (meet at corner of Hunter Street and Driscoll Terrace). Explore the ghostly past of the eerie village of Ashburnham by lantern-light from Quaker Oats to the Lift Lock. Tickets are \$10.

An Evening with Peterborough's Greatest

Trent Valley Archives and Kawarthafest are pleased to present "An Evening with Peterborough's Greatest". On June 7th, be one of the limited guests to meet three of Peterborough's most treasured historical personalities: Dr. Hutchison (played by Don Willcock), George A. Cox (played by Bruce Fitzpatrick) and Charlotte Nicholls (played by Donna Clarke) as they return from the past one more time to entertain you. Other performers include Wally Macht, Henry Clarke, and Graham Hart. Hosted by Paul Wilson. Your dinner experience will take you to three of our superb downtown restaurants: Splice, The Blackhorse and Elements to enjoy a prime rib dinner and other locally-grown fare.

Dear friend of Trent Valley Archives. Recently we were pleased to have you as a guest on one of our 2008 tours. We hope you enjoyed your time with us and learned something new about the history of your community. Our tradition of combining history with good times continues! We have three new historic programs that we are offering to the public this summer. First, we are pleased to offer our traditional Eerie Ashburnham ghost walks. Second, we have developed a walking tour that highlights our historic West-End focusing on the Italian and British communities that lived there. We have also "gone green" with our successful eco-heritage bike tour, hosted by Bruce Fitzpatrick exploring the trails around downtown Peterborough. We are resuming our dinner theatre from last year to a whole new venue. And, to celebrate the abundant musical

Tickets are \$50 and are available at the Kawarthafest office or by calling 745-4404.

"It's All About the Music!"

Think you know how the music scene in Peterborough got its start? The Historic Red Dog Tavern is pleased to sponsor the first-ever history of music walking tour, "It's All About the Music!" to begin in June. Join your host, Bruce Fitzpatrick, on Saturday nights from June-August as we present a digital music experience showcasing our vast musical talent from the Irish in 1825 to the 1990s. Learn how Peterborough has its roots firmly planted in Irish, classical, big-band, country, rock and roll, folk and even metal. Discover musical venues such as the Brock Ballroom, the former Conservatory of Music and the Legendary Red Dog. Your tour begins at the former Paramount Theatre (soon to be the Venue) at 7pm. Tickets are \$20, available from the Historic Red Dog, 189 Hunter Street West. Tours are running June 20, 27; July 11, 18; August 15, 22.

Little Lake Cemetery

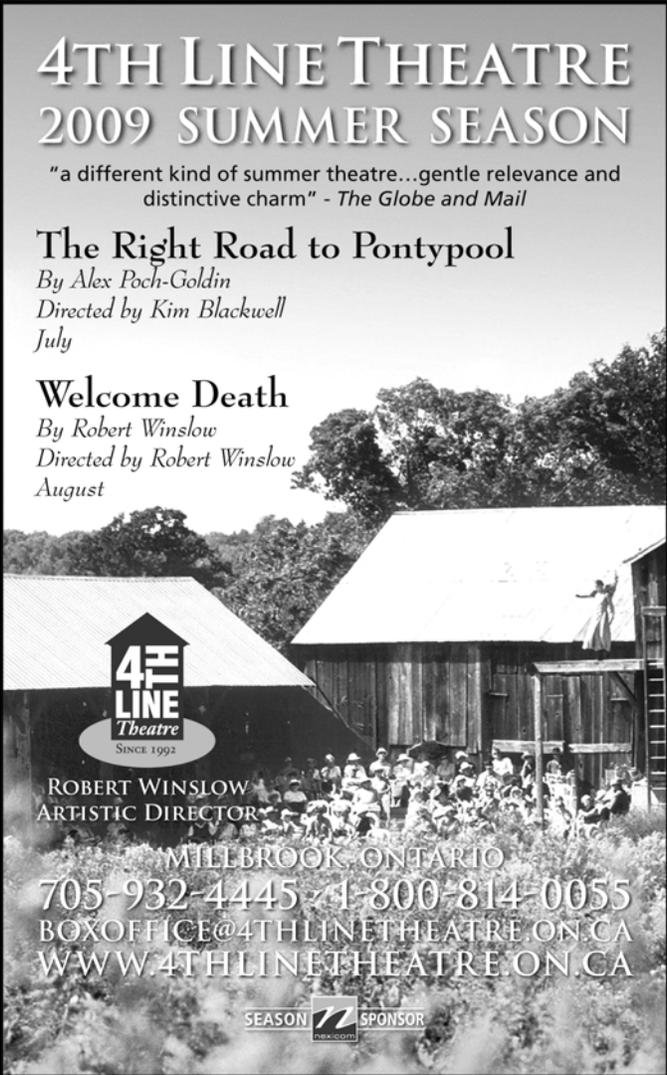
Trent Valley Archives hosts a Tour of Little Lake Cemetery every Sunday in July and August from 4 - 5 p.m. at the Cemetery (Haggart St., Peterborough). Participants experience a historical tour through this lovely garden cemetery. Two tours are offered: Victorian Mourning during July, and Tragic Tales during August. Tickets are \$10 per person. No reservations required.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

Trent Valley Archives
567 Carnegie Avenue
Peterborough Ontario K9L 1N1
www.trentvalleyarchives.com

ROB WINSLOW REFLECTS ON HISTORY AND DRAMA



4TH LINE THEATRE
2009 SUMMER SEASON

"a different kind of summer theatre...gentle relevance and distinctive charm" - *The Globe and Mail*

The Right Road to Pontypool
 By Alex Poch-Goldin
 Directed by Kim Blackwell
 July

Welcome Death
 By Robert Winslow
 Directed by Robert Winslow
 August

4TH LINE Theatre
 SINCE 1992

ROBERT WINSLOW
 ARTISTIC DIRECTOR

MILLBROOK, ONTARIO
 705-932-4445 / 1-800-814-0055
 BOXOFFICE@4THLINETHEATRE.ON.CA
 WWW.4THLINETHEATRE.ON.CA

SEASON SPONSOR

The 4th Line Theatre Company began in 1992 and every year since has produced memorable theatre that has resonated with local audiences and with visitors from some distance. The Cavan Blazers was perhaps the signature play, and the one that established its reputation with professional theatre people and with theatre goers who liked its brashness and freshness compared to other summer theatre options.

Rob Winslow and I recently discussed various questions related to the writing and performing of history and drama. One does not venture lightly on such ground. What are the constraints on the stories that can be told for an open air stage? Rob heads into his 18th season, and even longer if one counts his apprenticeship in acting and the lead time

for producing scripts for the first season. Has his understanding of history changed or his philosophy?

I had posed several questions. How does he feel, for example, about the line between historical fiction and documentary? How does he envision the ways in which drama enhances history? To what extent should theatre goers, actors, writers have to engage the circumstances and characters of history; to what extent are they inspired to think or reflect historically? How important were archives and archival documents in the selection, research and writing of 4th Line plays?

We discussed the two plays on tap for this summer. Alex Poch-Goldin, 44, formerly of Montreal has strong credentials in acting and has written several plays and one opera. *The Right Road to Pontypool* captures the experience of Toronto working class Jews from the Kensington Market area who spent summers in Pontypool. Some came because doctors prescribed the sun and fresh air as antidotes to the smog of Toronto. Others came to be near friends, and over time the resort operators in Pontypool became attractions. Networking was key at each stage, and probably the decline of the summer migration was linked to the weakening of networks with changing generations. The play is also about boundaries. Pontypool was quite a contrast to Toronto, not only for the fresh air. The rural Protestant meets the urban Jew in a no-man's land where people refine their conceptions. But it is also about fun, for summer holidays are meant to contrast to the usual life.

The second play, "Welcome Death", is also a new production. Writer-director Rob Winslow is starring in the play. This is a murder mystery rooted in 1870s Millbrook. The death of Elizabeth Deyell is at the centre of the action. However, the play is about relationships at several levels. The Deyell family was part of the Millbrook elite, but the murder reveals some distancing of relationships, both on the family level and geographically. Some years ago, Rob Winslow did research in Ireland and that research has informed aspects of this play. What is the immigrant experience? How are class divisions defined? Rob also found the coroner's report and was fascinated by the problems of knowledge about science, spiritualism, and religion.

Diane Robnik, the driving force at the Trent Valley Archives, was immediately fascinated by this play for it touches themes that have been developed in our several entertaining walks since 2003. Tales of the macabre and the unexplained have been told alongside the plainly tragic tales. We have to deal across generations as we use words to describe past events that sometimes evoke different images with the audience. Members of the audience hear stories in ways that make sense to them, and this is often a source of distortion or misreading. We have found different mechanisms for addressing the misinterpretations; but we have the advantage of talking to people face to face. In

theatre, the possibility of misinterpretation has to be built into the narrative or the setting or the asides.

The 4th Line Theatre has a deserved reputation for making contact with the audience. We have partnered with 4th Line because we think that some people will want more mystery and adventure. We also think many of our members will enjoy the opportunity to step into a period in which their ancestors lived. We cannot always guarantee to have specific information about your ancestors, but we can promise that we have left no stone unturned to ensure you can walk down the roads they trod, or feel the dilemmas or the thrills that they experienced. It looks as if the 4th Line Theatre will let you do that, too.

Diane has been creating finding aids to jail registers and to newspapers. The Trent Valley Archives has papers of organizations that crossed social boundaries. And we have land records. Rob Winslow had to work with similar documents as he developed "Welcome Death."

Rob Winslow's attraction to the past resonated with me. He loved the past because the stories are resolved, and for a playwright it is important to have motivations and outcomes that work. His plays are fictions that are rooted in history. Fiction and history are both about narratives, and for a playwright such as Rob Winslow, the narratives inform each other.

PETERBOROUGH SKI CLUB

ANNUAL TROPHY

DONATED BY

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY

FOR CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP COMBINED SLALOM & DOWNHILL WINNERS 1936-1980

1936-1937 – Andy Rutter (at Mt Nebo, Omemee)
 1939-1940 – Eric Westbye (at Bethany)
 1940-1941 – Jack Holland
 1941-1942 – Eric Westbye
 1946-1947 – Eric Westbye
 1947-1948 – Guy Pettersone
 1949-1950 – Eric Westby
 1951-1952 – Jack Matthews
 1954-1955 – Ron Walsh
 1955-1956 – Ian Blaiklock
 1957-1958 – Ian Blaiklock
 1958-1959 – Jack Mathews
 1959-1960 – Herb Berkmann
 1961-1962 – Doug Chenoweth
 1964-1965 – David Dobbin
 1966-1967 – Eric Seidel
 1967-1968 – Jack Matthews
 1968-1969 – Derek Tennant
 1969-1970 – Tom Sanders
 1970-1971 – Tom Sanders
 1971-1972 – Hy Wood
 1973-1974 – Robert Wigg
 1974-1975 – Ian Hamilton
 1975-1976 – Paul Wood

1976-1977 – Grant Nichols
 1977-1978 – Grant Nichols
 1978-1979 -- Rob Welsh
 1979-1980 – Paul Wood
 Known missing from trophy
 1937-1938 – Karl Baadsvik (at Mt. Nebo, Omemee)
 1938-1939 – Karl Duffus (at Bethany)
 1962-1963 – Jim Smith
 1963-1964 – Jim Smith

Thanks to Cy Monkman for sharing his recent discovery of the Peterborough Canoe Company trophy which was presented annually between 1936 and 1980. Cy is the author of the excellent history of the Peterborough Ski Club, and it is available from our book shop.



BOOKS PUBLISHED BY TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

For information on more books available from our bookshop see the inside front cover of the Heritage Gazette or visit our website.

While we carry a complete range of local history books, the Trent Valley Archives is proud to have been the publisher of several important local books of which we might note:
 Mary and Doug Lavery, *Up the Burleigh Road*
 Diane Robnik, *The Mills of Peterborough County*
 TVA, *Peterborough Interiors*
 Marlyne Fisher-Heasman, *Omemee*
 As well, we co-operated with others to produce
 Elwood Jones, *Fighting Fires in Peterborough*
 Elwood Jones, *Strike Up the Band!*



**HERITAGE IN THE CREATIVE COMMUNITY
ONTARIO HERITAGE CONFERENCE
PETERBOROUGH 29-30 MAY 2009**

This enlightening and entertaining conference will celebrate communities building upon culture and heritage, and using Peterborough as a setting and an example, will explore the opportunities to draw upon historical examples in order to plan sustainable communities built upon the creativity and ingenuity of its people. Full details at www.heritageconference.ca

Peterborough is hosting some of the most exciting speakers on issues tied to the ideas of creativity, urban landscapes, heritage in the sustainable future. You are invited to attend this entertaining and exciting happening. The program includes meals, speakers, discussions, and downtown Peterborough examples of creativity and potential creativity. This is an ambitious event and you can have a ringside seat for very little cost.

Special events open to conference delegates include Trent Valley Archives famed Scandals and Scoundrels pub crawl, the Lift Lock cruise and the Stoney Lake cruise.

The conference venues include Trent University, St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Millennium Park, downtown restaurants and bistros, Confederation Square, the Hunter Street Bridge, and other downtown locations.

There will be a market place at Otonabee College featuring exhibits from the key conference sponsors: Heritage Communities Ontario, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, the Ontario Ministry of Culture, the Ontario Heritage Trust, and the Trent Severn Waterway, as well as from local supporters such as the Peterborough Historical Society, Hutchison House Museum and Trent Valley Archives. There will be book sales organized through Titles Bookstore. As well, there will be displays from Chatham-Kent Historical Society, host of next year's conference, and from various organizations and commercial suppliers.

The conference sponsored a competition for university students to promote ideas tied to the theme of the conference. The best submissions will also be on exhibit.

THE KEY SPEAKERS AT HERITAGE IN THE CREATIVE COMMUNITY, 29-30 MAY 2009

David V. J. Bell

David Bell, York University, is the author of *Roots of Disunity* (1992), a book on Canadian political culture, and co-editor of *Introduction to Sustainable Development* (2009)

Clive Doucet

Clive Doucet, poet and writer, is an Ottawa city councillor and advocate of pedestrian-friendly cities as well as author of *Urban Meltdown: Climate Change, Cities, and Politics as Usual*.

Avi Friedman

Avi Friedman, a McGill University architect specializing in affordable housing design, has written seven books including *Sustainable Residential Development: Planning and Design for Green Neighborhoods* (2007).

Peter Frood

Peter Frood, of Parks Canada, is responsible for the Trent Severn Waterway National Historic Site and the federal government's Historic Places Initiative which is leading to the Canadian Register of Historic Places and the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation in Canada.

James Howard Kunstler

James Howard Kunstler, of Saratoga Springs, New York, has written many books including *The Geography of Nowhere* and its sequels and the recent *The Long Emergency*. In a transitional period between the old profligate energy economy and the new economy of relative scarcity, Kunstler thinks we need communities that we care about and that retrieve knowledge and methodology for urban design thrown away during the years of automobile ascendancy.

Alfred Holden

Alfred Holden, a lifelong urbanist and Sunday Insight editor of the Toronto Star, writes passionately about cities as a reporter, columnist and essayist, receiving a commendation from Heritage Toronto for his work, and a nomination for a National Magazine Award.

Gord Hume

Gord Hume, London based author of *Cultural Planning for Creative Communities* (2008) chairs London's Creative City Committee and the Ontario Municipal Cultural Planning Partnership.

Glen Murray

Glen Murray, of Winnipeg and Toronto, is CEO and president of the Canadian Urban Institute, wants culturally dynamic urban centres built on culture, creativity and quality of place.

Adam Vaughan

Adam Vaughan, a second generation political activist, is a journalist and Toronto City Councillor. He lives in the vibrant and diverse Queen and Bathurst neighbourhood, and believes it is in the public interest to defend heritage streetscapes.

PETERBOROUGH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

T. H. B. Symons, Honorary Chair

Wally Macht, Media Consultant

Martha Anne Kidd

Sheryl Smith, co-chair; Edward Smith, co-chair; Dennis Carter-Edwards; Bob Green; Erik Hanson; Elwood Jones; Debbie Keay; Mary Lavery; Sue McGregor-Hunter; Jennifer Patterson; and Michael Townsend.

As well, the committee is grateful for community support from downtown merchants, local artists, and volunteers from the Trent Valley Archives, Peterborough Historical Society, the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, Peterborough, and other organizations.

A major fundraiser for the conference is a spectacular raffle of three oil paintings by professional local artists Peer Christensen, John Climenhage and Marilyn Goslin. Raffle tickets, \$10 for one, or \$100 for ten, are available from Peer Christensen's studio and from members of the organizing community. As well, there will be public displays of the paintings and sales in local venues and at the conference. The draw will take place on May 30. Contact Jennifer Patterson at the Peterborough City Hall, 742-7777, x1489.



**ONTARIO HERITAGE CONFERENCE 2009
PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO CANADA
29-31 MAY 2009**

Join us as great thinkers come to Peterborough to explore how culture and heritage lead to successful creative communities.



If you would like to volunteer to help in some small way during the conference or in preparation please call Jennifer at 742-777 x1489. To register for the conference or to get more details at www.heritageconference.ca or call 742-7777 x1489.

**An Evening with
Peterborough's Greatest**

brought to you by
Trent Valley Archives and Kawarthafest

On Sunday, June 7th at 5:00 p.m.,
be one of the limited guests to meet
three of Peterborough's most treasured historical
personalities:

Dr. Hutchison (played by Don Willcock),
George A. Cox (played by Bruce Fitzpatrick) and
Charlotte Nicholls (played by Donna Clarke)
as they return from the past
one more time to entertain you.

Other performers include Wally Macht, Henry Clarke, and
Graham Hart. Hosted by Thomas A. Stewart (ably portrayed
by Paul Wilson).

Your dinner experience will take you to three of our superb
downtown restaurants:

**Splice,
The Blackhorse Pub and
Elements**

to enjoy a prime rib dinner and other locally-grown fare.

Tickets are \$50 and are available at
the Kawarthafest office
or by calling 876-0728.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

567 Carnegie Avenue,
Peterborough ON K9L 1N1
www.trentvalleyarchives.com
705-745-4404

Eerie Ashburnham

Pub Crawl

Industrial Tour

Little Lake Cemetery tours

Heroes and Rails Bike Tour

Peterborough's Greatest

It's All about the Music!

West Side Story



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES